UBS (LUX) EMERGING ECONOMIES FUND

UBS (LUX) EMERGING ECONOMIES FUND - SOVEREIGN BONDS (USD)

ESTABLISHED IN LUXEMBOURG

SINGAPORE PROSPECTUS

This Singapore Prospectus incorporates and is not valid without the attached Luxembourg Prospectus dated 24 March 2026 for the UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund (the "**Luxembourg Prospectus**"). Unless the context otherwise requires, terms defined in the Luxembourg Prospectus shall have the same meaning when used in this Singapore Prospectus except where specifically provided for by this Singapore Prospectus.

The UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund was established as an open-ended investment fund without legally independent status in the form of a collective investment fund ("**fonds commun de placement**", **FCP**) under the laws of Luxembourg and is constituted outside Singapore. The management company of the UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund, UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A., has appointed UBS Asset Management (Singapore) Ltd. (whose details appear in the Directory of this Singapore Prospectus) as the UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund's Singapore Representative and agent for service of process.

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Important Information

The collective investment scheme offered in this Singapore Prospectus, namely, the UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund - Sovereign Bonds (USD) (the "**Sub-Fund**"), established as a sub-fund of the UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund (the "**Fund**"), is a recognised scheme under the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore (the "**SFA**").

A copy of this Singapore Prospectus has been lodged with and registered by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (the "**Authority**"). The Authority assumes no responsibility for the contents of this Singapore Prospectus. The registration of this Singapore Prospectus by the Authority does not imply that the SFA, or any other legal or regulatory requirements have been complied with. The Authority has not, in any way, considered the investment merits of the Sub-Fund. **You should note that other sub-funds or other unit classes referred to in the Luxembourg Prospectus but which are not listed or described in Paragraph 2 of this Singapore Prospectus are not available for subscription by retail investors in Singapore. Such references are not and should not be construed as an offer of units in such other sub-funds and unit classes to retail investors in Singapore.**

The date of registration of this Singapore Prospectus with the Authority is 26 October 2026. This Singapore Prospectus shall be valid for a period of 12 months from the date of registration of this Singapore Prospectus (up to and including 25 October 2027) and shall expire on 26 October 2027.

The management company of the Fund is UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A. (the "**Management Company**"), established in Luxembourg on 1 July 2010 as an Aktiengesellschaft (public limited company) for an indefinite period. The Management Company has appointed UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC to act as the portfolio manager of the Sub-Fund.

The Fund is an umbrella fund that offers investors various sub-funds that invest in accordance with their specific investment policies. The Sub-Fund is considered to be independent of the other sub-funds. The assets of the Sub-Fund are only liable for liabilities incurred by the Sub-Fund. The Management Company may establish different unit classes with specific characteristics within the Sub-Fund. Please note that only the classes of units listed or described in Paragraph 2 in respect of the Sub-Fund are available to retail investors in Singapore for subscription.

The Board of Directors of the Management Company have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated in this Singapore Prospectus are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which makes any statement of fact or opinion in this Singapore Prospectus misleading. The Board of Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

The distribution of this Singapore Prospectus and the offering of the units of the Sub-Fund may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. This Singapore Prospectus is not an offer or solicitation in any jurisdiction where such offer or solicitation is unlawful, where the person making the offer or solicitation is not authorised to make it or a person receiving the offer or solicitation may not lawfully receive it.

You should be aware of (a) the legal requirements within your own country for the purchase of the units, (b) any foreign exchange restrictions which may be applicable, and (c) the income and other tax consequences of purchase, conversion and redemption of the units.

You are advised to carefully consider the risk factors set out in the Luxembourg Prospectus and under Paragraph 7 of this Singapore Prospectus. **You should note that the Sub-Fund may invest**

in financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes, for the purpose of efficient portfolio management or investment purposes (optimising returns) to the extent permitted under the Luxembourg laws.

If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Singapore Prospectus, you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other independent financial adviser. Units are offered on the basis of the information contained in this Singapore Prospectus and the documents referred to in this Singapore Prospectus. No person is authorised to give any information or to make any representations concerning the Management Company, the Fund or the Sub-Fund other than as contained in this Singapore Prospectus. Any purchase made by any person on the basis of statements or representations not contained in or inconsistent with the information and representations contained in this Singapore Prospectus will be solely at the risk of the purchaser.

The delivery of this Singapore Prospectus or the issue of units in any Sub-Fund shall not, under any circumstances, create any implication that the affairs of the Management Company, the Fund and/or the Sub-Fund have not changed since the date of this Singapore Prospectus. To reflect material changes, this Singapore Prospectus may be updated from time to time and investors should investigate whether any more recent Singapore Prospectus is available.

You may wish to consult an independent financial adviser about the suitability of the Sub-Fund for your investment needs.

The units of the Sub-Fund are capital markets products other than prescribed capital markets products (as defined in the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018) and Specified Investment Products (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

IMPORTANT: PLEASE READ AND RETAIN THIS SINGAPORE PROSPECTUS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

DIRECTORY

MANAGEMENT COMPANY

UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A.
33A avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg

Board of Directors	Manuel Roller (Chairman)
	Francesca Prym
	Eugène Del Cioppo
	Ann-Charlotte Lawyer
	Francesco Grana
	Giovanni Papini
Conducting Officers	Andrea Papazzoni
	Nina Egelhof
	Marcus Ulm
	Anna Paola Ionna
	Lisiane Asnouni-Favini
	Monika Zlopasa

PORTFOLIO MANAGER FOR UBS (LUX) EMERGING ECONOMIES FUND – SOVEREIGN BONDS (USD)

UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC., One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606, U.S.A. and 787 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, 10019, U.S.A.

DEPOSITARY AND MAIN PAYING AGENT

UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch, 33A avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg (B.P. 2, L-2010 Luxembourg)

UCI ADMINISTRATOR

Northern Trust Global Services SE, 10, rue du Château d'Eau, L-3364 Leudelange, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg

SINGAPORE REPRESENTATIVE AND AGENT FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS IN SINGAPORE

UBS Asset Management (Singapore) Ltd., Company Registration No. 199308367C, whose operating office is at 9 Penang Road, Singapore 238459

AUDITOR OF THE FUND

PricewaterhouseCoopers Assurance, Société cooperative, 2, rue Gerhard Mercator, L-2182 Luxembourg

AUDITOR OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Ernst & Young S.A., 35E avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg

LEGAL ADVISERS AS TO SINGAPORE LAW

Allen & Gledhill LLP, One Marina Boulevard, #28-00, Singapore 018989

1. THE FUND

1.1 The UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund (the "**Fund**") was established in Luxembourg as an open-ended investment fund without legally independent status in the form of a collective investment fund ("***fonds commun de placement***", **FCP**) pursuant to Part I of the Luxembourg Law relating to undertakings for collective investment of 30 March 1988 and was adapted in February 2004 to conform to the requirements of the Luxembourg Law of 20 December 2002 relating to undertakings for collective investment. Since 1 July 2011, the Fund has been subject to the provisions of the Law of 17 December 2010 on Undertakings for Collective Investment, as amended.

1.2 The Fund is an umbrella fund that offers investors various sub-funds that invest in accordance with their specific investment policies. The Sub-Fund is considered to be independent of the other sub-funds. The assets of the Sub-Fund are only liable for liabilities incurred by the Sub-Fund. The Management Company may establish different unit classes with specific characteristics within the Sub-Fund.

1.3 The Fund was established in compliance with the Management Regulations approved by the board of directors of its former management company. The consolidated version of the Management Regulations (as amended) may be consulted at the Trade and Companies Register (*Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés*).

1.4 You may inspect copies of the Management Regulations of the Fund, free of charge, at the operating office of the Singapore Representative, during normal Singapore business hours. You may also obtain, free of charge, copies of the Management Regulations of the Fund and the latest copies of the semi-annual reports and annual reports (which contains the semi-annual accounts and annual audited accounts respectively) of the Fund from the Singapore Representative upon request.

1.5 Full details of the Fund are set out under the sections headed "THE FUND" and "LEGAL ASPECTS" in the Luxembourg Prospectus.

1.6 The Board of Directors of the Management Company may permit internal merging and/or the collective management of assets from particular sub-funds in the interests of efficiency. In such cases, assets from different sub-funds are managed collectively. A group of collectively managed assets is referred as a 'pool'; pooling is used exclusively for internal management purposes. Pools are not official entities and cannot be accessed directly by unitholders. Full details are set out under the sections headed "ASSET POOLING", "POOLS" and "COLLECTIVE MANAGEMENT" in the Luxembourg Prospectus.

2. THE SUB-FUND

2.1 The sub-fund currently offered in Singapore pursuant to this Singapore Prospectus is (the "**Sub-Fund**"):

	Sub-Fund	Currency of account
2.1.1	UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund – Sovereign Bonds (USD)	US Dollar

2.2 One or more unit classes may be offered within the Sub-Fund. As of the date of this Singapore Prospectus, you may be able to subscribe for units in the following classes of units in the Sub-Fund:

Sub-Fund	Unit Class	Currency Denomination of the Unit Class	Use of earnings
UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund – Sovereign Bonds (USD)	P-acc	US Dollar	Accumulating
	P-mdist	US Dollar	Distributing
	Q-acc	US Dollar	Accumulating
	Q-dist	US Dollar	Distributing
	(SGD hedged) P-8%-mdist	Singapore Dollar	Distributing

2.3 The Management Company may in its discretion from time to time and in respect of the Sub-Fund, make available for subscription in Singapore any other existing unit classes (with the relevant additional characteristics referenced in the Luxembourg Prospectus) in addition to the unit classes listed in the table above or may close any unit class to new subscriptions. The list of unit classes which may be available to you for subscription may therefore change from time to time. You may wish to contact your Singapore Approved Distributor for the latest list of available unit classes. Unit classes available for subscription in Singapore pursuant to this Singapore Prospectus shall be referred to as the "**Unit Classes**" and units within such Unit Classes shall be referred to as "**Units**".

2.4 Characteristics of the respective Unit Classes are set out under the section headed "UNIT CLASSES" in the Luxembourg Prospectus.

2.5 Units are issued as registered units only (full details are set out in the section headed "ISSUE OF UNITS" in the Luxembourg Prospectus).

2.6 The Management Company may from time to time, subject to obtaining the relevant regulatory approvals if required, create additional unit classes in respect of the Sub-Fund and may offer such additional unit classes or any other existing unit classes in Singapore.

3. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

3.1 Management Company and its Directors and Key Executives

3.1.1 Management Company

UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A. (formerly known as UBS Fund Management (Luxembourg) S.A.) (the "**Management Company**") was established in Luxembourg on 1

July 2010 as an Aktiengesellschaft (public limited company) for an indefinite period. The Management Company is regulated by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF).

In addition to the Fund, the Management Company currently also manages other undertakings for collective investment. The Management Company has been managing collective investment schemes since 15 September 2010.

If the Management Company becomes insolvent, a liquidator will be appointed and will organise the liquidation of the Management Company. The liquidator will take day-to-day management decisions in replacement of the board of directors of the Management Company. The assets of the Management Company are always separated from the assets of the funds under its management.

Further details on the Management Company are set out under the section headed "MANAGEMENT COMPANY" in the Luxembourg Prospectus.

3.1.2 **Directors of the Management Company**

The list of directors of the Management Company may be changed from time to time without notice.

Manuel Roller

Mr. Manuel Roller is the Head of Fund Management in the Asset Management Division of UBS, based in Zurich. In this function, Mr. Roller is responsible for fund provider oversight and governance, as well as fund service provider strategy and management globally. Moreover, Mr. Roller is the Chair of the Board of Directors for UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG and UBS Asset Management (Europe) SA.

Previously, Mr. Roller was the Head of Pricing Asset Management from 2022 to 2024, where he was responsible for developing and implementing pricing strategies across the mandate and fund offering of UBS Asset Management. From 2018 to 2024, Mr. Roller also held several roles in the Products business area, being responsible for product lifecycle management, innovation, as well as inorganic strategic initiatives. Mr. Roller's career at UBS began in 2015 in the strategy and business development department within the Swiss bank. From 2015 to March 2018, Mr. Roller served as the Chief of Staff to the President Asset Management and President EMEA. Before joining UBS, Mr. Roller gained valuable experience at Commerzbank AG, where he held roles as project manager as well as business development specialist in corporate banking and infrastructure finance.

Mr. Roller holds a Master of Arts (M.A.) in Quantitative Economics and Finance and a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) in Economics from the University of St. Gallen (HSG), and has over 15 years of experience in the investment industry.

Francesca Prym

Ms. Francesca Prym has been the CEO of the Management Company since February 2019. In her role as CEO, Ms. Prym is responsible for the overall management and conduct of business.

Ms. Prym was from 2016 until February 2019 acting as Head of Compliance and Operational Risk Control of the Management Company. In this capacity, she was responsible for

implementation and monitoring of the compliance policy, centralization of information on compliance issues, analysis of compliance issues, interventions and follow-up, assistance and advice to senior management and board of directors in compliance matters, complaints handling, awareness and training of staff, communication with authorities, documentation of the work and internal reporting. Ms. Prym speaks Italian, English, French and has a good basic knowledge in German. Prior to joining UBS, Ms. Prym was working as Managing Director for SMBC Nikko during 4 years and Conducting Officer in charge of Risk Management at MDO during 5 years.

Ms. Prym holds a Master's degree in Economics & Finance from Università degli Studi di Firenzel (Italy) and Sup de Co Reims (France).

Eugène Del Cioppo

Mr. Eugène Del Cioppo is CEO of UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG and is responsible for the White Labelling Solutions unit within UBS Asset Management Products. His remit includes the management of Business Development, Client and Product Management & Development teams in Switzerland and Luxembourg offering white labelling solutions to Wholesale, Institutional and Wealth Management clients.

He joined UBS Asset Management in April 2002 and in June 2006 he was appointed to lead the Client Relationship Management team followed by a promotion in August 2010 to become a member of the Executive Board of the Swiss Management Company UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG, leading the Bussiness Development and Client Relationship Management teams. Since March 1st, 2014, Mr. Del Cioppo has enlarged his responsibilities to his current role and in 2015 he became the Chairman of the board of UBS Third Party Management Company and UBS Fund Services Luxembourg.

Since joining UBS Asset Management, Mr. Del Cioppo has gained deep knowledge of the Swiss and European fund market and how to understand and transform into solutions the needs of wholesale, institutional and wealth management clients.

Mr. Del Cioppo holds a Licentiate degree in Political Science from the University of Basel.

Ann-Charlotte Lawyer

Mrs. Ann-Charlotte Lawyer is an independent non-executive member of the board. Mrs. Lawyer has extensive experience in the financial industry.

Previously, Mrs. Lawyer was executive director and head of Swedbank Management Company S.A., Luxembourg, where she was conducting officer for investment management, distribution, internal audit, finance and information technology. Before joining Swedbank in 2016, she was executive director, head of fund services and conducting officer for SEB Fund Services S.A (now known as Fundrock/Apex) for 7 years where she was responsible for risk management, compliance, internal audit and finance.

Prior to that, Mrs. Lawyer held various roles in Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ) across a span of 18 years, including being an advisor to the Head of Merchant Banking and also had a decade of working experience in Trading and Capital Markets.

Mrs. Lawyer holds an International Economics and French degree from the University of Uppsala and a Bachelor’s degree in Economics from Lawrence University, Appleton

Wisconsin, USA. Mrs. Lawyer is also a CAMS – Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialist and IFBL certified in specialist private equity administration and business processes.

Francesco Grana

Mr. Francesco Grana is the Head of Global Wholesale Client Coverage and Head of EMEA AM region and is responsible for running a team of 130 people located in all the major global locations. Previously, Mr. Grana was the Head of Wholesale Client Coverage for EMEA and Switzerland and was responsible for running a team of 60 people located in all the major EMEA locations, and was also Head of UBS Partner Global Development and was responsible for setting up and running the business development team of the newly formed technology outsourcing unit called UBS partner.

Mr. Grana is also the Charmain of the Board of UBS Asset Management (Italia) SGR Spa and is responsible for driving the overall strategy of the business and representing the company in a variety of forums. Previously, Mr. Grana was a board member of UBS Luxembourg S.A. and supported the planning, execution and monitoring of the strategic direction of the bank.

Mr. Grana holds a Degree in Economics from the Universita' Cattolica, Milan, Italy.

Giovanni Papini

Mr. Giovanni Papini is a member of the UBS AM Division EMEA Management Committee and was previously CEO and Country Head UBS Asset Management Italy, which primarily focused on client coverage and market strategy, people and team development / management and supervision and leadership of the company governance. Previously, Mr. Papini was also Head of Wholesale Business Italy and Head of Wholesale Business Southern Europe for UBS.

Mr. Papini attended the School of Statistics within the Economic department of the University of Florence and obtained his diploma in 1982.

3.1.3 Key Executives of the Management Company

The list of key executives of the Management Company may be changed from time to time without notice.[1]

Francesca Prym (CEO)

Please refer to Ms. Prym's biography under the section headed "3.1.2 Directors of the Management Company" above.

Andrea Papazzoni (Conducting Officer)

Mr. Andrea Papazzoni is acting as a conducting officer of the Management Company and is responsible for the ongoing implementation and management of white label funds in Luxembourg. In this role Andrea works closely with the financial intermediary market, administration service providers and financial advisors.

[1] The retirement of Ms. Valérie Bernard, Mr. Geoffrey Lahaye, Mr. Olivier Humbert, and Mr. Andrea Rossi and the appointment of Ms. Monika Zlopasa each as a Conducting Officer of the Management Company are not currently reflected in the Luxembourg Prospectus. The Luxembourg Prospectus will be updated to reflect such appointment in due course.

Prior to joining UBS, Mr. Papazzoni worked as Conducting Officer for a Japanese Management Company developing the due diligence team and he was responsible for setting up Cayman and Bermuda vehicles for Asian clients. Mr. Papazzoni also worked as Senior Risk Manager in an independent third-party management company in Luxembourg. Mr. Papazzoni started his career as a Junior Asset Manager in an Italian Family Office.

Mr. Papazzoni holds a Masters in Finance and Risk Management (University of Parma, Parma Italy).

Nina Egelhof (Conducting Officer)

Nina Egelhof is acting as a Conducting Officer of the Management Company, serving UBS investment funds and white labelling business.

In this capacity and with respect to branches of the Management Company, IT and project management, she is responsible for identifying, assessing and monitoring risks to which the Management Company and the funds which have appointed the Management Company as management company could be exposed, and to ensure adequate oversight and monitoring is in place.

Ms. Egelhof joined UBS in October 2024 as part of the Credit Suisse integration. Prior to joining UBS, she was a Conducting Officer for the Credit Suisse management company, responsible for IT and Product Management as well as project management and registrations.

Ms. Egelhof started her career in 2005 with PwC Luxembourg and worked from 2007 till 2011 for DZ Privatbank before joining Credit Suisse.

Ms. Egelhof holds a Diplom-Kauffrau (German MBA equivalent) from Universität des Saarlandes (Germany).

Marcus Ulm (Conducting Officer)

Marcus Ulm is acting as a conducting officer of the Management Company for 3rd party client management and claim and complaint handling. He is also a member of the board of directors of MultiConcept Fund Management. He is responsible for life cycle management of 3rd party client business and represents the Management Company to (cross border) depository bank, service providers and sales organizations.

Mr. Ulm joined UBS in July 2025 as part of the Credit Suisse integration. Prior to joining UBS, he was a Board Member, CEO and Conducting Officer for MultiConcept Fund Management S.A., regulatory responsible for audit, financial management/accounting/MIS and information technology. Mr. Ulm worked in Credit Suisse since 2008, working across various roles including senior project manager, vice president and Chief Operating Officer.

Marcus Ulm holds a Master's in Business Administration and is a chartered Risk Manager (from University Augsburg (Germany)).

Anna Paola Ionna (Conducting Officer)

Anna Paola Ionna is acting as a conducting officer of the Management Company. Ms. Ionna is also the Head of Compliance and Anti Money Laundering Function of the UBS Italian AM entity and is in charge of setting up the Compliance and Anti Money Laundering Local Function, managing the compliance and operational risk control framework. Previously, Ms.

Ionna was a senior auditor of a bank, acquired in December 2015 by Oaktree Capital Management Company, with the aim of creating a new financial intermediary through the implementation of a new banking strategy and a new organisation.

Ms. Ionna holds a degree in Business Administration from the L.Bocconi University in Milan.

Lisiane Asnouni-Favini (Conducting Officer)

Lisiane Asnouni-Favini is acting as a conducting officer of the Management Company. Ms. Asnouni-Favini is acting as the Responsable du Controle for the Management Company and is the team leader for the AML/CFT Team, ensuring compliance with applicable AML/CFT laws and regulations, including UBS Group policies and guidelines by providing appropriate advice and recommendations, keeping the AML/CFT framework up-to-date and reporting accordingly to the respective Board of Directors and authorities. Previously, Ms. Asnouni-Favini was the Compliance Lead for The Carlyle Group, Luxembourg, acting as the Responsable du Controle for SICARs and AIFs managed by a non-EU AIFM and was also Compliance Officer for UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch, as part of the Financial Crime Prevention team within the Compliance Department covering the Private Banking and Depositary Bank Business.

Ms. Asnouni-Favini holds a Bachelor's Degree in Foregin Languages applied to Business Management obtained from the Université de Lorraine, Metz, France in 2015, a Master's Degree in European Law obtained from the Centre Européen Universitaire, Nancy, France in 2017 and is a Master Class Compliance Officer in the Financial Sector and holds a RC Capacity Certificate for the Fund Industry, both obtained from the House of Training, Luxembourg.

Monika Zlopasa (Conducting Officer)

Monika Zlopasa is acting as a conducting officer of the Management Company. Ms. Zlopasa is responsible for leading the risk management team, performing risk management activities across the entire fund lifecycle, contributing to the development and maintenance of risk frameworks and policies, providing regular reporting to senior stakeholders as well as supporting governance and regulatory processes. Ms. Zlopasa has over 8 years of experience in the Luxembourg fund industry. Previously, she was a senior consultant at Deloitte Tax & Consulting, Luxembourg, specialising in risk management and investment compliance matter for management companies.

Ms. Zlopasa holds a Bachelor's in Mathematics from the University of Zagreb, Croatia, a Master's in mathematics (with specialisation in Financial Mathematics) from the University of Luxembourg and is a Certified Financial Risk Manager certified by the Global Association of Risk Professionals (GARP).

3.2 Portfolio Manager

Sub-Fund	Portfolio Manager
UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund – Sovereign Bonds (USD)	UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC

The Portfolio Manager has been assigned the management of the securities portfolio of the Sub-Fund (as set out above) under the supervision and responsibility of the Management Company; to this end, it carries out all transactions relevant hereto in accordance with the prescribed investment restrictions.

The Portfolio Manager may transfer its mandates, fully or in part, to associated portfolio manager entities within UBS Asset Management, with responsibility remaining with the Portfolio Manager.

UBS Asset Management is a business division of UBS AG. UBS Asset Management provides a diverse range of traditional, alternative, real estate, infrastructure and private equity investment solutions to private clients, financial intermediaries and institutional investors around the globe.

3.2.1 UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC

UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC was incorporated in the United States of America and has been managing collective investment schemes and discretionary funds since 1989. UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC is regulated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

It is a wholly owned subsidiary of UBS AG and is part of UBS Asset Management, a business division of UBS AG.

Past performance of the Management Company, the Portfolio Manager or their affiliates is not necessarily indicative of their future performance or of the Sub-Fund.

If the Portfolio Manager becomes insolvent, a liquidator will be appointed and will organise the liquidation of the Portfolio Manager. The liquidator will take day-to-day management decisions in replacement of the board of directors of the Portfolio Manager. The assets of the Portfolio Manager are always separated from the assets of the funds under their management.

4. OTHER PARTIES

4.1 The Singapore Representative and Agent for Service of Process

4.1.1 UBS Asset Management (Singapore) Ltd. has been appointed by the Management Company as the representative for the Sub-Fund in Singapore (the "**Singapore Representative**") for the purposes of performing administrative and other related functions relating to the offer of Units under Section 287 of the SFA and such other functions as the Authority may prescribe.

4.1.2 Key functions carried out by the Singapore Representative in respect of the distribution of the Sub-Fund in Singapore include:

(i) facilitating:

(a) the issue and redemption of Units in the Sub-Fund:

(b) the publishing of the issue and redemption prices of Units in the Sub-Fund;

(c) the sending of reports of the Sub-Fund to Singapore unitholders;

(d) the furnishing of such books relating to the sale and redemption of Units in the Sub-Fund as the Authority may require;

(e) the inspection of instruments constituting the Fund and the Sub-Fund; and

(ii) maintaining for inspection in Singapore a subsidiary register of unitholders who subscribed for or purchased their units in Singapore ("**Singapore Participants' Records**[2]") or maintaining in Singapore any other facility that enables the inspection or extraction of the equivalent information.

4.1.3 The Singapore Participants' Records are available for inspection by Singapore unitholders at the operating office of the Singapore Representative during normal business hours in Singapore.

4.1.4 The Singapore Representative has also been appointed by the Management Company to act as the Fund's local agent in Singapore to accept service of process on behalf of the Fund.

4.2 The UCI Administrator and registrar

Northern Trust Global Services SE has been appointed by the Management Company as the UCI administrator of the Fund (the "**UCI Administrator**") as well as the Fund's registrar.

The UCI Administrator is responsible for the general administrative tasks involved in managing the Fund as prescribed by Luxembourg law. These administrative services mainly include calculating the net asset value per Unit, keeping the Fund's accounts and carrying out reporting activities. In addition, as registrar and transfer agent of the Fund, the UCI Administrator is also responsible for collecting the required information and performing verifications on investors to comply with applicable anti-money laundering rules and

[2] Commonly referred to in Singapore as a "Singapore Subsidiary Register".

regulations. Furthermore, the UCI Administrator provides client communication services being responsible for the production and dispatch of documents intended for investors.

4.3 The Depositary and Main Paying Agent

UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch (the "**Depositary**") has been appointed as depositary of the Fund. The Depositary will also provide paying agent services to the Fund. The Depositary is regulated by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF).

The Depositary has been assigned the safekeeping of those financial instruments of the Fund that can be held in custody, as well as the record keeping and verification of ownership for other assets held by the Fund. The Depositary shall also ensure the effective and proper monitoring of the Fund's cash flows pursuant to the provisions of the Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment and the depositary agreement, each as amended.

The Depositary may, subject to certain conditions and with the aim of effectively fulfilling its duties, appoint sub-depositaries. In order to ensure that its tasks are only delegated to sub-depositaries providing an adequate standard of protection, the Depositary must exercise all due skill, care and diligence as required by the Law of 2010 in the selection and appointment of any sub-depositary to which it intends to delegate a portion of its tasks.

If the Depositary becomes insolvent, a liquidator will be appointed and will organise the liquidation of the Depositary. The liquidator will take day-to-day management decisions in replacement of the board of directors of the Depositary. The assets of the Depositary are always separated from the assets of the funds under its custody.

Further details on the Depositary and the custodial arrangements in respect of the assets of the Fund are set out under the section headed "DEPOSITARY AND MAIN PAYING AGENT" in the Luxembourg Prospectus.

5. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

The investment objective and policies of the Fund and the Sub-Fund are described in the section headed "INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND INVESTMENT POLICY" of the Luxembourg Prospectus and should be read together with the investment policy specific to the Sub-Fund as described in the same section under the sub-heading "UBS (LUX) EMERGING ECONOMIES FUND – SOVEREIGN BONDS (USD)".

For easy reference, part of the investment objective of the Fund and the investment policy of the Sub-Fund on offer in Singapore have been extracted from these sections of the Luxembourg Prospectus and are reproduced below. **You should review the full investment objectives and policies as set out in the Luxembourg Prospectus.**

5.1 Investment objective and general investment policy of the Sub-Fund

The Sub-Fund seeks the highest possible income through investments in interest rate and currency instruments.

The assets of the Sub-Fund is invested in accordance with the principle of risk diversification on a global scale in debt securities, debt claims and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by borrowers from emerging markets or borrowers that carry out the majority of

their economic activities in emerging markets or issue instruments that involve credit exposure in respect of emerging markets.

5.2 **ESG integration as an investment approach**

ESG integration is driven by considering financially material ESG factors as part of the investment process. Consideration of financial materiality ensures that the Portfolio Manager focuses on ESG risks and opportunities that can impact the financial performance of the corporate / non-corporate issuer and, by extension, investment returns. The analysis of material ESG factors can include many different aspects, such as the carbon footprint, health and well-being, human rights, supply chain management, fair customer treatment and governance. This analysis is captured in a qualitative ESG assessment by the Portfolio Manager that leverages internal research. The Portfolio Manager also accesses quantitative ESG data that combines multiple sources and provides information on ESG risks and opportunities.

In the absence of a qualitative ESG assessment, which may occur for non-corporate issuers among others, the Portfolio Manager considers quantitative inputs. The ESG integration process does not mitigate exposure to ESG risks altogether as the Portfolio Manager evaluates all information and makes decisions that primarily aim at maximizing financial performance.

5.3 **UBS Asset Management Approach to Exclusions**

The UBS Asset Management Approach to Exclusions of the Portfolio Manager outlines the exclusions applied to all active investment strategies and therefore restricts the investment universe of actively managed funds.

https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/capabilities/sustainable-investing.html

5.4 **Annual Sustainability Report**

The “UBS Sustainability Report” is the medium for UBS’ sustainability disclosures. Published annually, the report aims to openly and transparently disclose UBS’ sustainability approach and activities, consistently applying UBS’ information policy and disclosure principles.

https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/capabilities/sustainable-investing.html

5.5 **Engagement Program**

The engagement program aims to prioritize/select companies where UBS Asset Management has identified concerns or thematic topics on particular ESG factors. These companies are selected from across the universe of companies in which UBS Asset Management invests using a top-down approach in accordance with our principles, as outlined in the UBS Asset Management Approach to Stewardship. The prioritization process determines if and when engagement with a company is required. If a company is selected for the Engagement Program, engagement dialogue will generally last for at least two years. This is not an indication that sustainability related engagement has taken place with respect to companies in this portfolio during any given time period or that the companies in this portfolio were chosen with the goal to actively engage. Information on UBS Asset Management's selection of companies, engagement activities, prioritization process and understanding of concerns can be found in the UBS Asset Management Stewardship Annual Report and Approach to Stewardship.

https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/capabilities/sustainable-investing/stewardship-engagement.html

5.6 **Voting**

UBS will actively exercise voting rights based on the principles outlined in the UBS Asset Management Proxy Voting policy and UBS Asset Management Approach to Stewardship, with two fundamental objectives:

1. To act in the best financial interests of our clients to enhance the long-term value of their investments.

2. To promote best practice in the boardroom and encourage strong sustainability practices.

This is not an indication that voting on sustainability related topics has taken place with respect to companies held by a sub-fund during any given time period. For information about our overall voting activities please refer to the UBS Asset Management Stewardship Annual Report.

https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/capabilities/sustainable-investing/stewardship-engagement.html

5.7 **Special investment policies of the Sub-Fund**

5.7.1 UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund – Sovereign Bonds (USD)

This Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and complies with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ("**SFDR**"). Further information related to the environmental and/or social characteristics of this Sub-Fund is available in "Annex I – SFDR related information" of the Luxembourg Prospectus. Sustainability risks are integrated in the investment strategy by identifying financially material factors that can impact investment decisions, which may affect the instruments' financial performance and investment returns. Please refer to Paragraphs 5.2 to 5.4 above for further details on ESG integration as an investment approach, UBS Asset Management Approach to Exclusions and Annual Sustainability Report.

The actively managed Sub-Fund uses the benchmark JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified (USD) Index as a reference for portfolio construction, performance comparison and for risk management[3]. The benchmark is not designed to promote ESG characteristics. For Unit Classes with "hedged" in their name, currency-hedged versions of the benchmark (if available) are used. Although a portion of the portfolio may be invested in the same instruments and in the same weightings as the benchmark, the Portfolio Manager is not bound by the benchmark in its selection of instruments. In particular, the Portfolio Manager may, at its own discretion, invest in bonds from issuers not included in the benchmark and/or set the proportion of investments in sectors differently to their weighting in the benchmark in order take advantage of investment opportunities. Therefore, in times when market volatility is high, the Sub-Fund's performance may differ greatly from the benchmark.

[3] This means that the benchmark is used for the purpose of portfolio management risk assessment.

In line with the general investment policy (as set out in the section headed "INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND INVESTMENT POLICY" of the Luxembourg Prospectus under the sub-heading "GENERAL INVESTMENT POLICY"), the Sub-Fund invests at least two-thirds of its assets in bonds, notes and similar fixed or floating-rate securities, convertible bonds, convertible notes, warrant-linked bonds and, on an ancillary basis, warrants on bonds, issued or guaranteed by borrowers from emerging markets or that carry out the majority of their economic activities in emerging markets or that issue instruments that involve credit exposure in respect of emerging markets.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in asset-backed securities ("**ABS**"), mortgage-backed securities ("**MBS**"), commercial mortgage-backed securities ("**CMBS**") and collateralised debt obligations ("**CDOs**")/collateralised loan obligations ("**CLOs**"). The Sub-Fund may also invest its assets in contingent convertible bonds (CoCos), which may include Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital instruments typically issued by banks and other financial institutions.

No guarantee can be given that the investment objective of the Sub-Fund will be achieved.

The Sub-Fund is not a capital guaranteed fund. You should consider carefully and understand the risks of investing in the Sub-Fund, which are set out in Paragraph 7 headed "RISK FACTORS" below, before making an investment decision.

5.8 **Profile of the typical investor**

You are also directed to the risk sections under Paragraph 7 of this Singapore Prospectus for details on the risks in investing in the Sub-Fund. You should consult your financial advisers if in doubt whether this product is suitable for you.

5.8.1 UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund – Sovereign Bonds (USD)

The actively managed Sub-Fund is suitable for risk-tolerant investors who wish to invest in a globally diversified portfolio of emerging markets bonds and are prepared to accept an increased level of risk vis-à-vis first-class investments.

5.9 **Investment Principles and Investment Restrictions**

Details on the investments that may be made by the Sub-Fund as well as the investment principles and investment restrictions on such investments are set out in the section headed "INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

5.9.1 Investments in financial derivative instruments

You should note that the Sub-Fund may invest in financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes, for the purpose of efficient portfolio management or investment purposes (optimising returns) to the extent permitted under the Luxembourg laws.

Investments by the Sub-Fund in financial derivative instruments shall be in accordance with the investment restrictions set out in paragraphs 1.1(g) and 1.3 of the section headed "INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES" under the sub-heading "PERMITTED INVESTMENTS OF THE FUND" in the Luxembourg Prospectus.

The Management Company will ensure that the risk management and compliance procedures are adequate and have been or will be implemented and that it has the necessary expertise to manage the risk relating to the use of financial derivative instruments.

In addition, the Management Company may employ the techniques and instruments for the Sub-Fund as described in the section headed "INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES" under the sub-heading "SPECIAL TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS WITH SECURITIES AND MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS AS UNDERLYING ASSETS" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

You should also take note of the sections in the Luxembourg Prospectus headed "USE OF FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE TRANSACTIONS", "RISK MANAGEMENT" and "LEVERAGE" (which sets out the global risk calculation method used for the Sub-Fund).

You may obtain supplementary information relating to the risk management methods employed by the Sub-Fund, including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments from the Singapore Representative (whose contact details are set out in the Directory of this Singapore Prospectus) upon request.

5.9.2 Use of repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements

Subject to the conditions and limits set out in the Law of 2010, the Fund and its Sub-Fund may use repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements and/or other techniques and instruments that have securities and money market instruments as underlying assets for efficient portfolio management purposes in accordance with the requirements defined by the CSSF.

The Sub-Fund will only use repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending transactions for the purpose of either reducing risks (hedging) or generating additional capital or income for the Sub-Fund.

If such transactions relate to the use of derivatives, the terms and limits must comply with the provisions of the Law of 2010. The techniques described in the "EXPOSURE TO SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus are constantly applied although, depending upon market conditions, it may be decided from time to time to suspend or reduce exposure to securities financing transactions. The use of these techniques and instruments must be in accordance with the best interests of the investors.

Securities lending may be effected only via recognised clearing houses such as Clearstream International or Euroclear, or using first-class financial institutions that specialise in such activities and following the procedure specified by them.

In the case of securities lending transactions, the Fund must, in principle, receive collateral, the value of which must at least correspond to the total value of the securities lent out and any accrued interest thereon. This collateral must be issued in a form of financial collateral permitted by the provisions of Luxembourg law. Such collateral is not required if the transaction is effected via Clearstream International

or Euroclear, or another organisation which guarantees the Fund that the value of the securities lent will be refunded.

Currently, 60% of the gross revenues received from the securities lending transactions negotiated at arm's length is credited to the Sub-Fund, while 30% of the gross revenues are retained as fees by UBS Switzerland AG (the "**Securities Lending Service Provider**") as the securities lending service provider, responsible for the ongoing securities lending activities and collateral management, and 10% of the gross revenue are retained as fees by UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch (the "**Securities Lending Agent"**) as the securities lending agent, responsible for the transactions management, ongoing operational activities and collateral safekeeping. All fees for operating the securities lending program are paid from the Securities Lending Agent's portion of the gross income. This covers all direct and indirect costs incurred through securities lending activities. The Securities Lending Agent and the Securities Lending Service Provider are part of the UBS Group.

Furthermore, the Management Company has drawn up internal framework agreements regarding securities lending. These framework agreements contain, among other things, the relevant definitions, the description of the principles and standards of the contractual management of the securities lending transactions, the quality of the collateral, the approved counterparties, the risk management, the fees to be paid to third parties and fees to be received by the Fund, as well as the information to be published in the annual and semi-annual reports.

The Board of Directors of the Management Company has approved instruments of the following asset classes as collateral from securities lending transactions: (i) fixed and variable-rate interest-bearing instruments; and (ii) shares.

In general, the following requirements apply to repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements:

(i) Counterparties to a repurchase/reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement will be entities with legal personality typically located in OECD jurisdictions. These counterparties will be subject to a credit assessment. Where the counterparty is subject to a credit rating by any agency registered and supervised by ESMA, that rating shall be taken into account in the credit assessment. Where a counterparty is downgraded to A2 or below (or comparable rating) by such a credit rating agency, a new credit assessment in respect of the counterparty will be undertaken without delay.

(ii) The Management Company must be able at any time to recall any security that has been lent out or terminate any securities lending agreement into which it has entered.

(iii) When the Management Company enters into a reverse repurchase agreement it must ensure that it is able at any time to recall the full amount of cash (including the interest incurred up to the time of being recalled) or to terminate the reverse repurchase agreement on either an accrued basis or a mark-to-market basis. When the cash is recallable at any time on a mark-to-market basis, the mark-to-market value of the reverse repurchase

agreement should be used for the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. Fixed-term reverse repurchase agreements that do not exceed seven days should be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the Management Company.

(iv) When the Management Company enters into a repurchase agreement it must ensure that it is able at any time to recall any securities subject to the repurchase agreement or to terminate the repurchase agreement into which it has entered. Fixed-term repurchase agreements that do not exceed seven days should be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the Management Company.

(v) Repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending do not constitute borrowing or lending for the purposes of the UCITS Directive.

(vi) All the revenues arising from efficient portfolio management techniques, net of direct and indirect operational costs/fees, will be returned to the Sub-Fund.

(vii) Any direct and indirect operational costs/fees arising from efficient portfolio management techniques that may be deducted from the revenue delivered to the Sub-Fund must not include hidden revenue. Such direct and indirect operational costs/fees will be paid to the entities outlined in the respective annual or semi-annual report of the Fund, which shall indicate the amounts of the respective fees and whether the entities are related to the Management Company or the Depositary.

The Fund and the Sub-Fund may under no circumstances deviate from their investment objectives for these transactions. Equally, the use of these techniques may not cause the risk level of the Sub-Fund in question to increase significantly with regard to its original risk level (i.e. without the use of these techniques).

The Management Company and the Portfolio Manager currently do not expect conflicts of interest to arise in relation to such securities lending transactions. However, should any potential conflicts of interest arise, such conflicts of interest will be managed in accordance with Paragraph 17 of this Singapore Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund's exposure to repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements is set out in the "EXPOSURE TO SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

Further details on the securities lending transactions which the Fund may engage in are set out in the section headed "INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES" under the sub-heading "SPECIAL TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS WITH SECURITIES AND MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS AS UNDERLYING ASSETS" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

As at the date of this Singapore Prospectus, the Management Company intends to lend the securities of the Sub-Fund to its related corporations.

6. FEES, CHARGES AND EXPENSES

A summary of the fees and charges applicable to the Unit Classes of the Sub-Fund on offer is set out below:

Fees and charges currently payable by you in respect of each Unit Class*	
Subscription Charge[4] (or sales charge)**	Unit Classes with "mdist" in their name: Up to 6% of the gross subscription amount. Other Unit Classes: Up to 3% of the gross subscription amount.
Redemption Commission (or redemption charge)**	Nil.
Conversion Commission[5] (or switching fee)**	Up to the maximum conversion fee described under "INVESTING IN UBS (LUX) EMERGING ECONOMIES FUND" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus under the sub-heading "CONVERSION OF UNITS"

*You may have to pay additional fees and charges in addition to the Subscription Charge, Redemption Commission and Conversion Commission to the Approved Singapore

[4] "**Subscription Charge**" means a charge in respect of a subscription for Units which may be deducted from the gross subscription amount and paid to the Approved Singapore Distributors.
[5] "**Conversion Commission**" means a charge in respect of a conversion of Units into those of another Unit Class within the same sub-fund, and/or those of another sub-fund which may be deducted from the gross subscription amount and paid to the Approved Singapore Distributors.

Distributors depending on the specific nature of services provided to you by the Approved Singapore Distributors. You should check with the Approved Singapore Distributors to confirm the applicable fees and charges (including any additional taxes or commissions, where applicable) incurred in Singapore on the issuance, redemption or conversion of Units.

**Any Subscription Charge, Redemption Commission and Conversion Commission is currently paid to and retained by the Approved Singapore Distributors.

In addition to the Subscription Charge and Redemption Commission, if you request for an in-kind subscription or redemption, you should note that the costs of an appraisal by an auditor on the payments for such in-kind subscription or redemption will be charged to you. You should refer to the "INVESTING IN UBS (LUX) EMERGING ECONOMIES FUND" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus under the sub-headings "CONDITIONS FOR THE ISSUE AND REDEMPTION OF UNITS", "ISSUE OF UNITS", "REDEMPTION OF UNITS" and "CONVERSION OF UNITS" for further information.

Fees and charges payable by the Sub-Fund			
Sub-Fund	**Unit Classes**	**Maximum flat fee** Note 1	**Maximum flat fee for Unit Classes with "hedged" in their name** Note 1
UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund – Sovereign Bonds (USD)	Unit Classes with "P" in their name	1.530% p.a. Note 1 (a) Retained by Management Company and Portfolio Manager: 24% Note 2 of maximum flat fee (b) Paid by Management Company to Distributor: 65% Note 2 of maximum flat fee (c) Paid by the Sub-Fund directly or indirectly to other service providers, including Depositary, UCI Administrator and Transfer Agent: 11% Note 2 of maximum flat fee	1.580% p.a. Note 1 (a) Retained by Management Company and Portfolio Manager: 26% Note 2 of maximum flat fee (b) Paid by Management Company to Distributor: 63% Note 2 of maximum flat fee (c) Paid by the Sub-Fund directly or indirectly to other service providers, including Depositary, UCI Administrator and Transfer Agent: 11% Note 2 of maximum flat fee
	Unit Classes with "Q" in their name	0.800% Note 1 (a) Retained by Management Company and Portfolio Manager: 45% Note 2 of maximum flat fee (b) Paid by Management Company to Distributor:	N.A.

		20%[Note 2] of maximum flat fee (c) Paid by the Sub-Fund directly or indirectly to other service providers, including Depositary, UCI Administrator and Transfer Agent: 35%[Note 2] of maximum flat fee	

Notes:

1. A maximum flat fee based on the net asset value of the Fund is paid from the Fund's assets for the management, administration, portfolio management and distribution of the Fund (if applicable), as well as for all Depositary tasks, such as the safekeeping and supervision of the Fund's assets, the processing of payment transactions and all other tasks listed in the "DEPOSITARY AND MAIN PAYING AGENT" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus. In respect of the distribution of the Fund, the Management Company has appointed UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG (the "**Distributor**") to act as distributor of the Units of the Sub-Fund. The maximum flat fee for Unit Classes with "hedged" in their name may include fees for hedging currency risk. The maximum flat fee does not include certain other fees and additional expenses listed in the "TAXES AND EXPENSES" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus (under the sub-heading "Expenses paid by the Fund") which are also charged to the Fund.

2. These figures may change from time to time without prior notice depending on the agreements between the parties. Your financial adviser is required to disclose to you the amount of trailer fee it receives from the Management Company/ Distributor.

3. You should note that where the Sub-Fund invests in other UCIs or UCITS under the terms of its investment policies, fees may be incurred both at the level of the relevant target fund as well as the level of the Sub-Fund. The management fees (excluding performance fees) of the target fund in which assets of the Sub-Fund are invested may amount to a maximum of 3%, taking into account any trailer fees.

Should the Sub-Fund invest in units of funds managed directly or by delegation by the Management Company itself or by another company linked to the Management Company through common management or control or through a substantial direct or indirect holding, no issue or redemption charges may be charged to the investing Sub-Fund in connection with these target fund units. However, certain commission payments and expenses (such as Depositary and the central UCI Administrator fees, management/advisory fees) are charged at the level of the target funds as well as the Sub-Fund.

A more detailed description of the fees and charges payable by the Sub-Fund is set out in the "TAXES AND EXPENSES" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus. You should read this section carefully for further information on the fees and charges payable by the Sub-Fund.

You should also note that due to fees and charges as well as the buy-sell spreads for the underlying investments, the actual costs of buying and selling assets and investments for

the Sub-Fund may differ from the last available price or, if applicable, the net asset value used to calculate the net asset value per Unit. These costs have a negative impact on the value of the Sub-Fund and are termed “dilution”. To reduce the effects of dilution, the Board of Directors may at its own discretion make a dilution adjustment to the net asset value per Unit (swing pricing).

Units are issued and redeemed based on a single price: the net asset value per unit. To reduce the effects of dilution, the net asset value per Unit is nevertheless adjusted on valuation days as described below; this takes place irrespective of whether the Sub-Fund is in a net subscription or net redemption position on the relevant valuation day. If no trading is taking place in the Sub-Fund or Unit Class of the Sub-Fund on a particular valuation day, the unadjusted net asset value per Unit is applied. The Board of Directors has discretion to decide under which circumstances such a dilution adjustment should be made. The requirement to carry out a dilution adjustment generally depends on the scale of subscriptions or redemptions of Units in the Sub-Fund. The Board of Directors may apply a dilution adjustment if, in its view, the existing unitholders (in the case of subscriptions) or remaining unitholders (in the case of redemptions) could otherwise be put at a disadvantage. The dilution adjustment may take place if:

(a) the Sub-Fund records a steady fall (i.e. a net outflow due to redemptions);

(b) the Sub-Fund records a considerable volume of net subscriptions relative to its size;

(c) the Sub-Fund shows a net subscription or net redemption position on a particular valuation day; or

(d) In all other cases in which the Board of Directors believes a dilution adjustment is necessary in the interests of the unitholders.

When a valuation adjustment is made, a value is added to or deducted from the net asset value per Unit depending on whether the Sub-Fund is in a net subscription or net redemption position; the extent of the valuation adjustment shall, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, adequately cover the fees and charges as well as the buy-sell spreads. In particular, the net asset value of the Sub-Fund will be adjusted (upwards or downwards) by an amount that (i) reflects the estimated tax expenses, (ii) the trading costs that may be incurred by the Sub-Fund, and (iii) the estimated bid-ask spread for the assets in which the Sub-Fund invests. As some equity markets and countries may show different fee structures on the buyer and seller side, the adjustment for net inflows and outflows may vary. Generally speaking, adjustments shall be limited to a maximum of 2% of the relevant applicable net asset value per Unit. Under exceptional circumstances (e.g. high market volatility and/or illiquidity, extraordinary market conditions, market disruptions etc.), the Board of Directors may decide to apply temporarily a dilution adjustment of more than 2% of the relevant applicable net asset value per Unit in relation to the Sub-Fund and/or valuation date, provided that the Board of Directors is able to justify that this is representative of prevailing market conditions and is in the unitholders’ best interest. This dilution adjustment shall be calculated according to the procedure specified by the Board of Directors. Unitholders shall be informed through the normal channels whenever temporary measures are introduced and once the temporary measures have ended.

The net asset value of each Unit Class of the Sub-Fund is calculated separately. However, dilution adjustments affect the net asset value of each Unit Class to the same degree in

percentage terms. The dilution adjustment is made at sub-fund level and relates to capital activity, but not to the specific circumstances of each individual investor transaction. Please refer to the "INVESTING IN UBS (LUX) EMERGING ECONOMIES FUND" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus under the sub-heading "NET ASSET VALUE, ISSUE, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION PRICE" for further details on potential dilution adjustments to the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. The maximum flat fee of the Management Company is based on the total net assets of the Sub-Fund which is calculated without swing pricing.

7. RISK FACTORS

7.1 General

You should consider and understand the risks of investing in the Sub-Fund. There can be no assurance that the Sub-Fund will achieve its investment objectives. The capital value of the Units and its dividends or coupons (if any) may rise and fall, as the capital value of the debt securities in which the Sub-Fund invests may fluctuate and you may not realise the value of your initial investment.

7.2 Risks associated with the investment policy of a Sub-Fund

7.2.1 UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund – Sovereign Bonds (USD)

The Sub-Fund invests at least two thirds of its assets in bonds, notes and similar fixed or floating-rate securities, convertible bonds, convertible notes, warrant-linked bonds and, on an ancillary basis, warrants on bonds, issued or guaranteed by borrowers from emerging markets or that carry out the majority of their economic activities in emerging markets or that issue instruments that involve credit exposure in respect of emerging markets. Emerging markets are at an early stage of development and suffer from higher risks of expropriation and nationalisation, as well as social, political and economic instability. The general risks associated with investing in the emerging markets are listed in the section headed "GENERAL RISK INFORMATION" of the Luxembourg Prospectus under "INVESTING IN EMERGING MARKETS".

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in ABS, MBS, CMBS and CDOs/CLOs. The associated risks are described in the section headed "RISKS CONNECTED WITH THE USE OF ABS/MBS" or "RISKS CONNECTED WITH THE USE OF CDOS/CLOS" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund may also invest its assets in contingent convertible bonds (CoCos), which may include Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital instruments typically issued by banks and other financial institutions. The associated risks are described in the section headed "RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF COCOS" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund's net asset value may have a higher volatility relative to investing in government bonds of similar duration due to its primary investments in securities that focus on emerging markets, which may post more volatile performances. The Sub-Fund's investment policies and

portfolio management techniques might increase the volatility of the Sub-Fund as well.

The Sub-Fund is exposed to sustainability risks. If a sustainability risk associated with an investment materialises, it could lead to the loss in value of an investment. Please refer to the section headed "GENERAL RISK INFORMATION" of the Luxembourg Prospectus under "ESG RISKS" for further details.

For the reasons mentioned, this Sub-Fund is particularly suitable for risk-conscious investors.

The Sub-Fund's investments may fluctuate substantially. No guarantee can be given that the net asset value of the Sub-Fund will not fall below its value at the time of acquisition. You should note that the net asset value of the Sub-Fund may have a high volatility due to its investment policies or portfolio management techniques.

7.3 **Exchange rate risks**

An investment in the Units of the Sub-Fund may entail exchange rate risks as: (i) the investments of the Sub-Fund may be denominated in currencies different from that of the currency of account of that Sub-Fund; and (ii) a Unit Class may be denominated in a currency different from that of the Sub-Fund.

You should note that the Sub-Fund is not denominated in Singapore Dollars and the Unit Classes may not be denominated in Singapore Dollars. With the exception of the SGD hedged Unit Classes, the Portfolio Manager currently does not intend to hedge against currency fluctuations between the Singapore Dollar and that of the currency of account of the Sub-Fund and between the Singapore Dollar and that of the currency denomination of the Unit Classes. You may therefore be exposed to this exchange rate risk if your reference currency is Singapore Dollars.

You should also note that for Unit Classes with "hedged" in their name and with reference currencies different to the Sub-Fund's currency of account ("**Unit Classes in foreign currencies**"), the risk of fluctuations in the value of the reference currency (SGD in case of "SGD hedged" Unit Classes) is hedged against the Sub-Fund's currency of account. This hedging shall be between 95% and 105% of the total net assets of the Unit Class in foreign currency. Changes in the market value of the portfolio, as well as subscriptions and redemptions of Unit Classes in foreign currencies, can result in the hedging temporarily surpassing the range mentioned above. The Management Company and the Portfolio Manager will take all necessary steps to bring the hedging back within the limits mentioned above.

You should also note that the hedging described above has no effect on possible currency risks resulting from investments denominated in a currency other than the Sub-Fund's currency of account.

The Sub-Fund may engage in foreign currency transactions in order to hedge against currency fluctuations between its currency of account and its underlying investments.

The Sub-Fund's hedging transactions, while potentially reducing the currency risks to which the Sub-Fund would otherwise be exposed, involve certain other risks, including risk of default by a counterparty.

7.4 **Risks associated with securities lending and repurchase transactions**

7.4.1 Securities lending transactions

The Sub-Fund may enter into securities lending transactions subject to the conditions and limits set out in Paragraph 5.9.2 of this Singapore Prospectus. If the other party to a securities lending transaction should default, the Sub-Fund might suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the collateral held by the Fund in connection with the securities lending transaction are less than the value of the securities lent. In addition, in the event of the bankruptcy or similar proceedings of the other party to the securities lending transaction or its failure to return the securities as agreed, the Sub-Fund could suffer losses, including loss of interest on or principal of the securities and costs associated with delay and enforcement of the securities lending agreement.

7.4.2 Repurchase transactions

The Sub-Fund may enter into repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements as a buyer or as a seller subject to the conditions and limits set out in Paragraph 5.9.2 of this Singapore Prospectus. If the other party to a repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement should default, the Sub-Fund might suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities and/or other collateral held by the Sub-Fund in connection with the repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement are less than the repurchase price or, as the case may be, the value of the underlying securities. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy or similar proceedings of the other party to the repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement or its failure otherwise to perform its obligations on the repurchase date, the Sub-Fund could suffer losses, including loss of interest on or principal of the security and costs associated with delay and enforcement of the repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement.

You should refer to the section headed “RISKS CONNECTED WITH THE USE OF EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES” of the Luxembourg Prospectus for information on the inherent risks of the securities lending and repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements.

7.5 **Liquidity risks associated with redemptions of Units**

The Sub-Fund is not listed in Singapore and there is no secondary market for the Sub-Fund in Singapore. Therefore, you can only redeem your Units on Dealing Days by submitting your redemption request as described in Paragraph 10 of this Singapore Prospectus.

The general approach taken by the Fund to help manage the liquidity of the Sub-Fund is to activate liquidity management tools, which are as follows:

(i) where a Sub-Fund records a steady fall following from a net outflow due to redemptions, or where a Sub-Fund shows a net redemption position on a particular valuation date, the Board of Directors may apply a dilution adjustment to the net asset value per unit (swing pricing). Please refer to Paragraph 6 above for further details;

(ii) the Management Company reserves the right not to execute redemption and conversion orders in full (redemption gate) on any order date on which this would lead to outflows of more than 10% of the total net asset value of the Sub-Fund on that date. In addition, if there is a large volume of redemption orders the Depositary and Management Company may decide to postpone the execution of any redemption order. Please refer to Paragraph 10.3 below for further details); and

(iii) the Management Company may also temporarily suspend redemption of Units in the Sub-Fund in certain circumstances as described in Paragraph 14 below.

The activation of such liquidity management tools may have an adverse impact on your redemptions from the Sub-Fund. For instance, the suspension of dealings as described in Paragraph 14 of this Singapore Prospectus will mean that you will not be able to redeem from the Sub-Fund during the suspension period and the postponement of redemptions under certain circumstances (redemption gate) as referred to in Paragraph 10.3 of this Singapore Prospectus may mean you may not be able to redeem from the Sub-Fund on that Dealing Day.

7.6 **Risks associated with the use of financial derivative instruments**

The Sub-Fund uses the following approaches in determining their exposure to financial derivatives instruments. The Sub-Fund adopts the commitment approach where financial derivative instrument positions are converted into equivalent positions in their underlying assets. The Sub-Fund's global exposure arising from the use of financial derivative instruments will not exceed 100% of its Net Asset Value. Consequently, the Sub-Fund's total exposure may not exceed 200% of its Net Asset Value.

Sub-Fund	Global risk calculation method	Expected range of leverage	Reference portfolio
UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund – Sovereign Bonds (USD)	Commitment approach	n/a	n/a

The commitment approach used in determining the Sub-Fund's exposure to financial derivative instruments is as described in the Committee of European Securities Regulators' guidelines on Risk Measurement and the Calculation of Global Exposure and Counterparty Risk for UCITS, i.e. CESR/10-788.

You should also refer to the sections headed "USE OF FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE TRANSACTIONS", "SWAP AGREEMENTS", "INSOLVENCY RISK ON SWAP COUNTERPARTIES", "POTENTIAL ILLIQUIDITY OF EXCHANGE TRADED INSTRUMENTS AND SWAP CONTRACTS", "RISKS CONNECTED WITH THE USE OF EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES", "EXPOSURE TO SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS", "RISK MANAGEMENT", "LEVERAGE" and

"COLLATERAL MANAGEMENT" of the Luxembourg Prospectus for details of the risks associated with the use of financial derivative instruments.

7.7 **Other risks**

Other risks on the Sub-Fund's investments are detailed in the section headed "RISK PROFILE" of the Luxembourg Prospectus and in the section headed "LEGAL ASPECTS" of the Luxembourg Prospectus. Risks that may be specific to a Unit Class are detailed in the section headed "UNIT CLASSES" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

The above should not be considered to be an exhaustive list of the risks which you should consider before investing into the Sub-Fund. You should be aware that an investment in the Sub-Fund may be exposed to other risks of an exceptional nature from time to time.

8. SUBSCRIPTION FOR UNITS

8.1 **Subscription Procedure**

You may purchase Units through approved Singapore distributors appointed by the Management Company (or its agents) ("**Approved Singapore Distributors**").

Your subscription for Units should be made on an order form as may be prescribed by the Management Company or the relevant Approved Singapore Distributor and sending the order form, together with the payment for the Units as may be advised by the relevant Approved Singapore Distributor, to any Approved Singapore Distributor.

At the request of unitholders, the Management Company may also accept full or partial subscriptions in kind for Units at its own discretion subject to certain terms and conditions as may be imposed by the Management Company.

Subscriptions using Supplementary Retirement Scheme ("**SRS**") monies are currently available in respect of the Sub-Fund, through certain Approved Singapore distributors only. You should contact the relevant Approved Singapore distributors to check on the availability of such subscriptions. If you intend to purchase Units of the Sub-Fund using monies in your SRS account, you should instruct the relevant SRS operator bank for monies to be withdrawn from your SRS account to pay for the Units.

The Management Company reserves the right to reject in whole or in part any application for Units or to request further details or evidence of identity from an applicant for, or transferee of, Units.

Full details on the subscription procedure are set out under the "INVESTING IN UBS (LUX) EMERGING ECONOMIES FUND" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus under the sub-headings "CONDITIONS FOR THE ISSUE AND REDEMPTION OF UNITS" and "ISSUE OF UNITS".

8.2 **Minimum Initial Subscription Amount and Minimum Subsequent Subscription**

While the Management Company does not currently impose any requirements on minimum initial subscription amount or minimum subsequent subscription amount, Approved Singapore Distributors may impose certain requirements on their clients. You should check

with the relevant Approved Singapore Distributor whether any such requirements are imposed.

8.3 **Dealing Deadline and Pricing Basis**

Units shall be issued on a forward pricing basis. Accordingly, the issue price of Units shall not be ascertainable at the time of subscription. The issue price per Unit is expressed in the currency of account of the Sub-Fund or Unit Class, and is calculated for each Dealing Day by dividing the overall net assets of the Sub-Fund attributable to the relevant Unit Class by the number of Units in circulation in that Unit Class.

You may place orders for subscription through the Approved Singapore Distributors. In order to subscribe for Units on a Dealing Day[6], a properly completed order form, together with any relevant supporting documents and subscription monies must be received by the Approved Singapore Distributor before 4.00 p.m. (Singapore time) on a Singapore Dealing Day[7] ("**Singapore Cut Off Time**"). An Approved Singapore Distributor may impose an earlier Singapore Cut Off Time, and you should confirm the applicable Singapore Cut Off Time with the relevant Approved Singapore Distributor.

The Approved Singapore Distributor shall collect all orders it receives on or before the Singapore Cut Off Time and will forward such orders to the Singapore Representative for processing with the UCI Administrator.

Orders received by the Approved Singapore Distributors before the applicable Singapore Cut Off Time will, if accepted by the UCI Administrator prior to the dealing deadline[8] for such Dealing Day, be processed on the basis of the net asset value calculated for that day after the dealing deadline[9].

Orders received by the Approved Singapore Distributors after the Singapore Cut Off Time or at any time on a day which is not a Singapore Dealing Day shall be deemed as having been received by the Approved Singapore Distributor before the Singapore Cut Off Time on the next Singapore Dealing Day.

Approved Singapore Distributors may impose additional requirements on supporting documents and payment of cleared funds. You should confirm the applicable dealing procedures with the relevant Approved Singapore Distributor.

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[6] "**Dealing Day**" means any Business Day. "**Business Day**" means a normal bank business day in Luxembourg (i.e. a day when the banks are open during normal business hours), except for 24 and 31 December, individual, non-statutory days of rest in Luxembourg (i.e. days on which banks and financial institutions are closed) and days on which stock exchanges in the main countries in which the Sub-Fund invests are closed, or on which 50% or more of the investments of the Sub-Fund cannot be adequately valued. Furthermore, the Sub-Fund will have additional non-Business Days during bank holidays (i.e. days in which banks are not open during normal business hours) in the United States as specified in the "INVESTING IN UBS (LUX) EMERGING ECONOMIES FUND" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus under the sub-heading "CONDITIONS FOR THE ISSUE AND REDEMPTION OF UNITS".

[7] "**Singapore Dealing Day**" means a Dealing Day which is also a Singapore Business Day and "**Singapore Business Day**" means any day other than Saturday or Sunday on which commercial banks in Singapore are generally open for business.

[8] The "**dealing deadline**" as referred to in this Singapore Prospectus is the "cut-off time" as defined in the Luxembourg Prospectus. Please see the "INVESTING IN UBS (LUX) EMERGING ECONOMIES FUND" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus under the sub-heading "CONDITIONS FOR THE ISSUE AND REDEMPTION OF UNITS".

[9] The day after the dealing deadline is the "valuation date" as defined in the Luxembourg Prospectus. Please see the "INVESTING IN UBS (LUX) EMERGING ECONOMIES FUND" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus under the sub-heading "CONDITIONS FOR THE ISSUE AND REDEMPTION OF UNITS".

Details of determining the net asset value (including details on the dilution adjustment of a Sub-Fund's net asset value) are set out under the section headed "NET ASSET VALUE, ISSUE, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION PRICE" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

Fractions of units can be issued for the Sub-Fund/ Unit Classes. Fractions of Units are expressed with up to three decimal places. If the Sub-Fund or Unit Class is liquidated, fractional units entitle the holder to a distribution or a proportionate share of the liquidation proceeds.

8.4 **Numerical Example of How Units are Allotted**

The following is an illustration of the number of Units that will be issued based on an initial subscription amount of $1,000, a notional issue price of $100.00 per Unit and a notional Subscription Charge of 3%. The notional issue price is for illustrative purposes only, and the actual issue price will fluctuate according to the net asset value of the relevant Unit Class as well as the applicable Subscription Charge*:

$1,000	-	$30	=	$970	/	$100.00	=	9.7 Units
Initial Subscription Amount		*Notional Subscription Charge of 3%**		*Net Subscription Amount*		*Notional Issue Price*		*Units Issued*

*The Subscription Charge for the Sub-Fund is currently up to 6% for Unit Classes with "mdist" in their name and up to 3% for other Unit Classes.

8.5 **Trade Confirmations**

A trade confirmation will be sent by the Singapore Representative to the relevant Approved Singapore Distributor, normally two Singapore Business Days following the Singapore Representative's receipt of the unit allocation from the Management Company.

You should contact your Approved Singapore Distributor for the details on when you may expect to receive the trade confirmations confirming ownership of the number of Units issued to you as the trade confirmation policy may vary amongst the Approved Singapore Distributors. The trade confirmation will provide full details of the transaction.

8.6 **Cancellation of Subscription**

You should note that the Management Company does not offer a right to cancel subscription orders for units of the Sub-Fund after the dealing deadline.

9. REGULAR SAVINGS PLAN (RSP)

An Approved Singapore Distributor may, at its discretion, allow you to invest in one or more Unit Classes offered in respect of each Sub-Fund (as listed or described in Paragraph 2 above) by way of a regular savings plan ("**RSP**").

You should check with the relevant Approved Singapore Distributor on whether any such RSP is offered and the terms and conditions on which such RSP may be offered (including the minimum amount of periodic contributions, when monies will be deducted from your account and when Units subscribed will be allotted to you each month).

You may cease your participation in the RSP, without suffering any penalty, by giving written notice to the relevant Approved Singapore Distributor as may be required by that Approved Singapore Distributor provided that the required notice period is not longer than the period between your regular subscriptions.

10. REDEMPTION OF UNITS

10.1 Redemption Orders and Redemption Procedure

Units may be redeemed on any Dealing Day. You must however redeem your Units via the same Approved Singapore Distributor through whom you originally purchased your Units. You may therefore only place redemption orders on Singapore Dealing Days.

Your orders for redemption of your Units should be made on a unit redemption form as may be prescribed by the Management Company or the relevant Approved Singapore Distributor and sending it, together with such documents as may be required by the Management Company, to the relevant Approved Singapore Distributor before the Singapore Cut Off Time (as set out in Paragraph 8.3 above).

At the request of unitholders, the Management Company may offer full or partial redemptions in kind for Units at its own discretion subject to certain terms and conditions as may be imposed by the Management Company.

Full details on the redemption procedure are set out under the “INVESTING IN UBS (LUX) EMERGING ECONOMIES FUND” section of the Luxembourg Prospectus under the sub-headings “CONDITIONS FOR THE ISSUE AND REDEMPTION OF UNITS” and “REDEMPTION OF UNITS”.

10.2 Minimum Holding Amount and Minimum Redemption Amount

While the Management Company does not currently impose any requirements on minimum holding amount or minimum redemption amount, Approved Singapore Distributors may impose certain requirements on their clients. You should check with the relevant Approved Singapore Distributor whether any such requirements are imposed.

10.3 **Dealing Deadline and Pricing Basis**

The redemption price per Unit is calculated on a forward pricing basis. Therefore, the redemption price of Units will not be ascertainable at the time of the redemption request. The redemption price for the Units is based on the net asset value per Unit calculated on each Dealing Day by dividing the net asset value that is attributable to the relevant Unit Class by the number of Units in circulation in that Unit Class.

Details of determining the net asset value (including details on the dilution adjustment of a Sub-Fund's net asset value) are set out under the section headed "NET ASSET VALUE, ISSUE, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION PRICE" of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

You may place orders to redeem Units of any Unit Class up to the Singapore Cut Off Time (as set out in Paragraph 8.3 above) on any Singapore Dealing Day. An Approved Singapore Distributor may impose an earlier Singapore Cut Off Time, and you should confirm the applicable Singapore Cut Off Time with the relevant Approved Singapore Distributor.

The Approved Singapore Distributor shall collect all orders received prior to the Singapore Cut-Off Time and will forward such orders to the Singapore Representative for processing with the UCI Administrator.

Orders received by the Approved Singapore Distributors before the applicable Singapore Cut Off Time will, if accepted by the UCI Administrator prior to the dealing deadline for such Dealing Day, be processed on the basis of the net asset value calculated for that day after the dealing deadline[10].

Orders received by the Approved Singapore Distributors after the Singapore Cut Off Time or at any time on a day which is not a Singapore Dealing Day shall be deemed as having been received by the Approved Singapore Distributor before the Singapore Cut Off Time on the next Singapore Dealing Day.

Approved Singapore Distributors may impose additional requirements on supporting documents and timing for payment of redemption proceeds. You should confirm the applicable dealing procedures with the relevant Approved Singapore Distributor.

The Management Company reserves the right not to execute redemption and conversion orders in full (redemption gate) on any order date on which this would lead to outflows of more than 10% of the total net asset value of the Sub-Fund on that date. In this case, the Management Company may decide to only partially execute redemption and conversion orders, and to postpone the redemption and conversion orders for the order date that have not been executed for a period generally not to exceed 20 Business Days, giving them priority status.

If there is a large volume of redemption orders, the Depositary and the Management Company may decide to postpone the execution of any redemption order until the equivalent Fund assets have been sold (without undue delay). Should such a measure be necessary, all redemption orders received on the same day will be processed at the same price.

[10] The day after the dealing deadline is the "valuation date" as defined in the Luxembourg Prospectus. Please see the "INVESTING IN UBS (LUX) EMERGING ECONOMIES FUND" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus under the sub-heading "CONDITIONS FOR THE ISSUE AND REDEMPTION OF UNITS".

10.4 **Numerical examples of calculation of redemption proceeds**

The following is an illustration of the redemption proceeds payable based on a redemption order for 1,000 Units, a notional redemption price of (i) $110.00; and (ii) $90.00 per Unit. The notional redemption price is for illustrative purposes only, and the actual redemption price will fluctuate according to the net asset value of the relevant Unit Class as well as the applicable Redemption Commission*:

1,000 Units	x	$110.00	=	$110,000.00	-	$0	=	$110,000.00
Redemption request		*Redemption Price*		*Gross Redemption Proceeds*		*Redemption Commission**		*Net Redemption Proceeds*

OR

1,000 Units	x	$90.00	=	$90,000.00	-	$0	=	$90,000.00
Redemption request		*Redemption Price*		*Gross Redemption Proceeds*		*Redemption Commission**		*Net Redemption Proceeds*

*There is currently no Redemption Commission payable.

10.5 **Payment of Redemption Proceeds**

Redemption proceeds may, in principle, only be received by unitholders in the currency in which the relevant Unit Class is denominated. Further details are set out under the "INVESTING IN UBS (LUX) EMERGING ECONOMIES FUND" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus under the sub-heading "REDEMPTION OF UNITS".

In respect of UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund – Sovereign Bonds (USD), redemption proceeds will normally be paid no later than two Business Days after the order date unless legal provisions, such as foreign exchange controls or restrictions on capital movements, or other circumstances beyond the control of the Depositary make it impossible to transfer redemption proceeds to Singapore.

If you had invested via an Approved Singapore Distributor, your redemption proceeds will normally be paid by the Management Company to your Approved Singapore Distributor. You will receive your redemption proceeds from your Approved Singapore Distributor in accordance with such instructions as agreed between you and your Approved Singapore Distributor. You should contact your Approved Singapore Distributor for further details (including the period within which the redemption proceeds will be paid out to you by the Approved Singapore Distributor) as the payment policy amongst the Approved Singapore Distributors may vary. The cost of any settlement by telegraphic transfer may be passed on to you.

If you had purchased your Units with SRS monies, your redemption proceeds will be paid to you by transferring the proceeds to the relevant bank for credit to your SRS account or otherwise in accordance with the provisions of any applicable law, regulations or guidelines.

Where your SRS account has been closed, your redemption proceeds will be paid to you in accordance with the provisions of any applicable law, regulations or guidelines.

10.6 **Compulsory Redemptions**

If the value of a Unit Class in relation to the total net asset value of the Sub-Fund has fallen below, or failed to reach, a level that the Board of Directors of the Management Company has fixed as the minimum level for the economically efficient management of a Unit Class, the Board of Directors may decide that all Units of this Class are to be redeemed against payment of the redemption price on a business day determined by the Board of Directors. Investors of the Class/Sub-Fund concerned shall not have to bear any additional costs or other financial burdens as a result of this redemption. Where applicable, the swing pricing principle described in the "NET ASSET VALUE, ISSUE, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION PRICE" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus shall apply.

Please also refer to the "INVESTING IN UBS (LUX) EMERGING ECONOMIES FUND" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus under the sub-heading "SUSPENSION OF NET ASSET VALUE CALCULATION, AND SUSPENSION OF THE ISSUE, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION OF UNITS" for information on powers of the Management Company to redeem Units at any time as well as to request that a unitholder returns, transfers or converts his Units if such unitholder no longer meets the requirements of a Unit Class. Please also refer to the "TAXES AND EXPENSES" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus under the sub-heading "AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION – FATCA AND THE COMMON REPORTING STANDARD" for information on circumstances under which you may be subject to the compulsory redemption or liquidation of your interest in the Fund.

11. CONVERSION OF UNITS[11]

At any time, you may convert your Units into those of another unit class within the same sub-fund, and/or may convert your Units into those of another sub-fund, which shall be subject to payment of a Conversion Commission, if any (as set out in Paragraph 6 above).

Conversion orders are subject to the same procedures as the issue and redemption of Units.

You should note in addition that, as a condition of your conversions, the new sub-fund or unit class subscribed into as a result of the conversion must be available to you for subscription.

The Management Company reserves the right not to execute redemption and conversion orders in full (redemption gate) on any order date on which this would lead to outflows of more than 10% of the total net asset value of a Sub-Fund on that date. In this case, the Management Company may decide to only partially execute redemption and conversion orders, and to postpone the redemption and conversion orders for the order date that have not been executed for a period generally not to exceed 20 Business Days, giving them priority status.

[11] More commonly referred to in Singapore as "switching".

Further details on conversion procedures are set out under the “INVESTING IN UBS (LUX) EMERGING ECONOMIES FUND” section of the Luxembourg Prospectus under the sub-heading “CONVERSION OF UNITS”.

12. OBTAINING PRICE INFORMATION IN SINGAPORE

The indicative issue prices and redemption prices of the Units are normally published in Singapore on the Singapore Representative's website at https://www.ubs.com/sg/en/asset-management.html within two Singapore Business Days immediately succeeding each Dealing Day.

Please refer to the provisions under the “INFORMATION FOR UNITHOLDERS” section of the Luxembourg Prospectus under the sub-heading “REGULAR REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS” for other sources of price information.

13. VALUATION OF UNDERLYING INVESTMENTS

The net asset value per Unit of the Sub-Fund or Unit Class is expressed in the currency of account of the respective Sub-Fund or Unit Class, and is calculated each Business Day by dividing the overall net assets of the Sub-Fund attributable to each Unit Class by the number of Unit in this Unit Class of the Sub-Fund.

Details on the method of valuation in respect of the assets of the Sub-Fund are set out under the “NET ASSET VALUE, ISSUE, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION PRICE” section of the Luxembourg Prospectus.

14. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF THE CALCULATION OF THE NET ASSET VALUE AND OF THE ISSUE, CONVERSION AND REDEMPTION OF UNITS

The Management Company may temporarily suspend the calculation of the net asset value of one or more sub-funds, as well as the issue and redemption of Units, and conversions between individual sub-funds, for one or more business days in the circumstances described in the “INVESTING IN UBS (LUX) EMERGING ECONOMIES FUND” section of the Luxembourg Prospectus under the sub-heading “SUSPENSION OF NET ASSET VALUE CALCULATION, AND SUSPENSION OF THE ISSUE, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION OF UNITS”.

Please also refer to this section of the Luxembourg Prospectus for information on powers of the Management Company to refuse a request to buy Units, to redeem Units at any time Units subscribed or purchased in defiance of an exclusion clause as well as to request that a unitholder returns, transfers or converts his Units if such unitholder no longer meets the requirements of a Unit Class.

15. PERFORMANCE OF THE SUB-FUND

15.1 Performance of the Sub-Fund (as at 31 August 2026)[12]

Unit Class	*One year*	*Three years*	*Five years*	*Ten years*	*Since inception*
		(Average annual compounded return)			
UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund – Sovereign Bonds (USD)					
P-acc (Date of inception: **3/17/1998**)					
Gross of costs and commissions*	9.44	12.39	2.77	2.88	5.38
Net of costs and commissions**	6.16	11.26	2.15	2.57	5.27
Benchmark: JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified (USD) Index#	8.02	9.98	2.19	3.37	n.a.
P-mdist (Date of inception: **4/12/2007**)					
Gross of costs and commissions*	9.44	12.39	2.77	2.89	3.06
Net of costs and commissions**	2.87	10.10	1.51	2.25	2.73
Benchmark: JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified (USD) Index#	8.02	9.98	2.19	3.37	n.a.
Q-acc (Date of inception: **12/19/2013**)					
Gross of costs and commissions*	10.24	13.22	3.53	3.68	3.01

[12] Source: UBS AG. The performance of the Unit Classes is calculated on a single pricing basis, with dividends being reinvested net of all charges payable upon reinvestment and in the currency denomination of the relevant Unit Class. The performance of the benchmark is calculated with net dividends reinvested and, where applicable, converted at the relevant prevailing exchange rates to the currency of denomination of the relevant Unit Class.

Unit Class	*One year*	*Three years*	*Five years*	*Ten years*	*Since inception*
		(Average annual compounded return)			
Net of costs and commissions**	6.94	12.07	2.90	3.36	2.76
Benchmark: JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified (USD) Index#	8.02	9.98	2.19	3.37	n.a.
Q-dist (Date of inception: **12/19/2013**)					
Gross of costs and commissions*	10.24	13.22	3.53	3.68	3.00
Net of costs and commissions**	6.93	12.07	2.90	3.36	2.76
Benchmark: JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified (USD) Index#	8.02	9.98	2.19	3.37	n.a.

* *"Gross of costs and commissions" means not taking into account any costs and commissions charged when subscribing and realising Units.*

** *"Net of costs and commissions" means taking into account such costs and commissions charged when subscribing and realising Units (and calculated based on a Subscription Charge of 6% in respect of Unit Classes with "mdist" in their names and 3% in respect of other Units Classes and nil redemption charge).*

The since inception performance figure for the benchmark is not available due to a change in the benchmark on 1 November 2016, from 50% JPM EMBI Global (USD) and 50% JPM GBI-EM Global Diversified (USD) to 100% JPM EMBI Global Diversified (USD).

Any past performance of the Sub-Fund is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of Sub-Fund.

Other Unit Classes available for subscription in Singapore as listed or described in Paragraph 2 above for which performance figures have not been provided in the table above have either not been incepted or have been incepted for less than one year as at 31 August 2026. A track record of at least one year is therefore not available in respect of such Unit Classes as at 31 August 2026.

Expense Ratios and Turnover Ratios

The expense ratios and the turnover ratios of the Unit Classes/Sub-Fund based on the latest audited accounts issued as at the date of this Singapore Prospectus (for the financial period ended 31 August 2025) is as follows:

Sub-Fund	Unit Class	Expense Ratio	Turnover Ratio
UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund – Sovereign Bonds (USD)	P-acc	1.60%	87%
	P-mdist	1.60%	
	Q-acc	0.87%	
	Q-dist	0.88%	

Unit Classes available for subscription in Singapore as listed or described in Paragraph 2 above for which expense ratios have not been provided in the above table have either not been incepted or have been incepted after 31 August 2025, therefore, expense ratios for such Unit Classes based on the audited accounts for the financial period ended 31 August 2025 are not available.

Notes:

1. The expense ratio is calculated in accordance with the requirements in the Investment Management Association of Singapore's guidelines on the disclosure of expense ratio (the "**IMAS Guidelines**") and based on figures in the Fund's latest audited accounts as at the date of this Singapore Prospectus. The following expenses, and such other expenses as may be set out in the IMAS Guidelines (as may be updated from time to time), are excluded from the calculation of the expense ratio:

   (a) brokerage and other transaction costs associated with the purchase and sales of investments (such as registrar charges and remittance fees);

   (b) interest expenses;

   (c) foreign exchange gains and losses of the Unit Class, whether realised or unrealised;

   (d) front-end loads, back-end loads and other costs arising on the purchase or sale of a foreign unit trust or mutual fund;

   (e) tax deducted at source or arising from income received, including withholding tax; and

   (f) dividends and other distributions paid to shareholders.

2. The turnover ratio is calculated based on the lesser of purchases or sales of underlying investments expressed as a percentage of daily average net asset value.

16. SOFT DOLLAR COMMISSIONS / ARRANGEMENTS

As at the date of this Singapore Prospectus, the Management Company and the Portfolio Manager do not receive or enter into soft-dollar commissions/arrangements in respect of the Sub-Fund. The Management Company, the Portfolio Manager and their respective associates do not receive cash or other rebates from brokers and dealers (whether or not they are members of the UBS Group) in respect of transactions executed for the Sub-Fund.

17. POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS

The Management Company, the Portfolio Manager, the Depositary, the UCI Administrator and the other service providers of the Fund, and/or their respective affiliates, associates, employees or any person connected with them may be subject to various conflicts of interest in their relationships with the Fund.

The Management Company, the Portfolio Manager, the UCI Administrator and the Depositary have adopted and implemented a policy on conflicts of interest. They have taken suitable organisational and administrative measures to identify and manage conflicts of interest so as to minimise the risk of the Fund's interests being prejudiced, as well as to ensure that the Fund's unitholders are treated fairly in the event that a conflict of interest cannot be prevented.

The Management Company, the Depositary, the Portfolio Manager, the Distributor, the Securities Lending Agent and the Securities Lending Service Provider are part of the UBS Group (hereinafter referred to as "Affiliated Person"). The Affiliated Person is a global, full-service private banking, investment banking, asset management and financial services organisation that is a major player in the global financial markets. As such, the Affiliated Person is engaged in various business activities and may have other direct or indirect interests in the financial markets in which the Fund invests.

The Affiliated Person endeavours to manage any conflicts in a manner consistent with the highest standards of integrity and fair dealing. To this end, the Affiliated Person has implemented procedures to ensure that any business activities giving rise to a conflict that could harm the interests of the Fund or its unitholders, are carried out with an appropriate level of independence and that any conflicts are resolved fairly.

Despite the Management Company's best efforts and due care, there remains the risk that the organisational or administrative measures taken by the Management Company for the management of conflicts of interest may not be sufficient to ensure, with reasonable confidence, that all risks of damage to the interests of the Fund or its unitholders are eliminated. If this should be the case, any non-mitigated conflicts of interest and any decisions taken in relation thereto will be notified to unitholders on the following website of the Management Company: www.ubs.com/ame-investornotifications

Where a conflict of interest arising out of the relationship between the Management Company and the Depositary cannot be avoided, the Management Company or the Depositary will manage, monitor and disclose that conflict of interest in order to prevent adverse effects on the interests of the Fund and of the unitholders.

Further information is set out under the "INFORMATION FOR UNITHOLDERS" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus under the sub-heading "CONFLICTS OF INTEREST".

18. REPORTS

The financial year end for the Fund is 31 August.

The annual report (which contains the audited annual accounts) is published within four months after the end of the financial year and the semi-annual report (which contains the semi-annual accounts) is published within two months after the end of the period to which it is made up and may be sent to unitholders in accordance with applicable Luxembourg laws.

Further details on the annual report and semi-annual report are set out under the "INFORMATION FOR UNITHOLDERS" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus under the sub-heading "REGULAR REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS".

You may inspect a copy of all these reports at the operating office of the Singapore Representative during normal Singapore business hours.

19. OTHER MATERIAL INFORMATION

19.1 Distribution Policy of the Sub-Fund

Please refer to the section headed "DISTRIBUTIONS" of the Luxembourg Prospectus for information on how distributions on the Units are determined and made.

Distributions may be composed of income (e.g. dividend income and interest income) or capital and they may include or exclude fees and expenses. Any distribution results in an immediate reduction in the net asset value per unit of the Sub-Fund. Distributions out of capital result in the reduction of an investor's original capital invested in the Sub-Fund. In determining the distribution amounts and whether distributions out of capital may be necessary, the Management Company takes into account, among other factors, the income of the Sub-Fund's investment portfolio, any applicable interest rate differentials or other return components in respect of currency-hedged Unit Classes, and the objective of maintaining stable monthly distributions.

You should note that Unit Classes with "-dist" in their name are distributing Unit Classes of which income is distributed unless the Management Company decides otherwise, and you may receive monthly or quarterly distributions if you invest in a Unit Class with "-mdist" or "-qdist" in its name respectively. For Unit Classes with a fixed distribution, the effective capital distribution will depend on the income of the Sub-Fund during the relevant period. Further details are set out in the section headed "UNIT CLASSES" in the Luxembourg Prospectus.

You should note that the Unit Classes with "-acc" in their name are accumulating Unit Classes and the income thereof reinvested and not distributed unless the Management Company decides otherwise.

19.2 Tax Considerations

You should be aware that you may be required to pay income tax, withholding tax, capital gains tax, wealth tax, stamp taxes or other kind of tax on distributions or deemed distributions of the Sub-Fund, capital gains within the Sub-Fund, whether or not realised, income received or accrued or deemed received within the Sub-Fund. *Please note that the information provided herein is not exhaustive and does not constitute tax or legal advice. You should consult your own independent tax advisors if in doubt of your tax position.*

19.2.1 Certain Singapore Tax Considerations

The following is a summary of certain Singapore income tax consequences to the Sub-Fund and investors in the Sub-Fund. The discussion does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all possible Singapore tax consequences to the Sub-Fund or to purchasers or owners of Units of the Sub-Fund in all circumstances. The discussion below is general in nature and is based upon applicable laws of Singapore, all as in effect on the date of this Singapore Prospectus and all of which are subject to changes or differing interpretation (possibly with a retrospective effect). You are urged to consult your own tax advisors as to all Singapore income and other tax consequences applicable to the Sub-Fund or of acquiring, holding or disposing of Units of any of the Sub-Fund.

Singapore adopts a quasi-territorial system of taxation whereby tax is assessed on income accruing in or derived from Singapore, or income received (or deemed to be received) in Singapore from sources outside Singapore, subject to certain exemptions. Singapore income tax is only imposed on income. There is generally no capital gains tax in Singapore.

Individuals who are tax resident in Singapore will be exempt from Singapore tax on all foreign-sourced income received in Singapore on or after 1 January 2004, other than income received through a partnership in Singapore. Accordingly, individual investors should generally be exempt from Singapore tax on income distributions received from the Sub-Fund (assuming that the Sub-Fund's investment income being distributed is not itself Singapore-sourced). You should note that income distributions from the Sub-Fund may be treated as Singapore-sourced income in the hands of an investor where the distributions constitute gains or profits from a trade or business carried on by the investor in Singapore.

You should also note that the above exemption extends to resident individuals only and not to corporates or other persons or entities. Corporates or other bodies of persons who are tax resident in Singapore will be taxed on the income distributions received from the Sub-Fund at the applicable corporate tax rates. There are certain exemptions available to Singapore-resident persons (excluding individuals) on certain foreign-sourced income received by them, subject to certain conditions being met.

Singapore generally does not impose tax on capital gains. In general, gains from the disposal of the Units in the Sub-Fund may be construed to be of an income nature and subject to Singapore income tax if they arise from activities which are regarded as the carrying on of a trade or business in Singapore.

Pursuant to Section 10L of the Income Tax Act 1947 of Singapore ("**ITA**"), gains received or deemed to be received in Singapore by an entity of a relevant group from the sale or disposal of any movable or immovable property outside Singapore ("**foreign assets**") will be treated as income chargeable to Singapore income tax, subject to certain exclusions. On the basis that the Units in the Sub-Fund are regarded as such foreign assets, gains received or deemed to be received in Singapore from the sale or disposal of the Units in the Sub-Fund may be treated as income chargeable to Singapore income tax in the hands of investors who fall within the scope of Section 10L of the ITA. Investors who may be subject to the tax treatment under Section 10L of the ITA should consult their own professional tax advisers regarding the Singapore income tax consequences of their sale or disposal of the Units in the Sub-Fund.

In addition, investors who apply, or who are required to apply, the Singapore Financial Reporting Standard ("**FRS**") 109 or Singapore Financial Reporting Standard (International) 9 ("**SFRS(I) 9**") for the purposes of Singapore income tax may be required to recognise gains or losses (not being gains or losses in the nature of capital) in accordance with the provisions of FRS 109 or SFRS(I) 9 (as the case may be) (as modified by the applicable provisions of Singapore income tax law) even though no sale or disposal of Units in the Sub-Fund is made.

19.2.2 **Other Tax Considerations**

Please refer to the "TAXES AND EXPENSES" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus for a summary of other tax considerations in relation to the Fund and the Sub-Fund.

19.3 **Liquidation of the Fund and merging of Sub-Fund and Unit Classes**

Please refer to the "LIQUIDATION AND MERGER OF THE FUND AND ITS SUB-FUNDS" section of the Luxembourg Prospectus for details on the circumstances of liquidation and merger which may affect the Sub-Fund and Unit Classes.

20. QUERIES AND COMPLAINTS

You may contact the Singapore Representative at +65-6495 5333 or at its operating office during normal Singapore business hours to raise any queries or complaints regarding the Fund or any Sub-Fund.

Signed:



Signed by **Marcus Ulm**
for and on behalf of
Manuel Roller
Member of the Board of Directors

Signed:



Signed by **Andrea Papazzoni**
for and on behalf of
Manuel Roller
Member of the Board of Directors

Signed:



Signed by **Marcus Ulm**
for and on behalf of
Francesca Prym
Member of the Board of Directors

Signed:



Signed by **Andrea Papazzoni**
for and on behalf of
Francesca Prym
Member of the Board of Directors

Signed:



Signed by **Marcus Ulm**
for and on behalf of
Ann-Charlotte Lawyer
Member of the Board of Directors

Signed:



Signed by **Andrea Papazzoni**
for and on behalf of
Ann-Charlotte Lawyer
Member of the Board of Directors

Signed:



Signed by **Marcus Ulm**
for and on behalf of
Eugène del Cioppo
Member of the Board of Directors

Signed:



Signed by **Andrea Papazzoni**
for and on behalf of
Eugène del Cioppo
Member of the Board of Directors

Signed:



Signed by **Marcus Ulm**
for and on behalf of
Francesco Grana
Member of the Board of Directors

Signed:



Signed by **Andrea Papazzoni**
for and on behalf of
Francesco Grana
Member of the Board of Directors

Signed:

Signed by **Marcus Ulm**
for and on behalf of
Giovanni Papini
Member of the Board of Directors

Signed:

Signed by **Andrea Papazzoni**
for and on behalf of
Giovanni Papini
Member of the Board of Directors

UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund

Investment fund under Luxembourg law ("Fonds commun de placement")

24 March 2026

Sales Prospectus

Units of UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund (hereinafter also referred to as the "**Fund**") may be acquired on the basis of this Sales Prospectus, the Management Regulations, the latest annual report and, if already published, the subsequent semi-annual report.

Only the information contained in the Sales Prospectus and in one of the documents referred to in the Sales Prospectus shall be deemed valid.

Furthermore, a key information document for retail and insurance-based packaged investment products within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 November 2014 on key information documents for retail and insurance-based packaged investment products (PRIIPs) ("KID"), is made available to investors before subscribing for units. For the avoidance of doubt, UCITS Key Investor Information Documents ("KIIDs") shall continue to be made available to investors in the UK to the extent this remains a regulatory requirement. References to the "KID" in this Prospectus shall therefore also be read as a reference to the "KIID" where applicable. Information on whether a sub-fund of the Fund is listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange can be obtained from the UCI Administrator or the Luxembourg Stock Exchange website (www.bourse.lu).

The issue and redemption of Fund units is subject to the regulations prevailing in the country where this takes place. The Fund treats all investor information with the strictest confidentiality, unless its disclosure is required pursuant to statutory or supervisory provisions.

Units in this Fund may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States.

Units of this Fund may not be offered, sold or delivered to investors who are US Persons. A US Person is any person who:

(i) is a United States person within the meaning of Section 7701(a)(30) of the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder;
(ii) is a US person within the meaning of Regulation S under the US Securities Act of 1933 (17 CFR § 230.902(k));
(iii) is not a Non-United States person within the meaning of Rule 4.7 of the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission Regulations (17 CFR § 4.7(a)(1)(iv));
(iv) is in the United States within the meaning of Rule 202(a)(30)-1 under the US Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended; or
(v) is any trust, entity or other structure formed for the purpose of allowing US Persons to invest in the Fund.

Management and administration

Management Company

UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A. (formerly known as UBS Fund Management (Luxembourg) S.A.), RCS Luxembourg B 154.210 (the "**Management Company**").

The Management Company was established in Luxembourg on 1 July 2010 as an Aktiengesellschaft (public limited company) for an indefinite period. Its registered office is located at 33A, avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg.

The Articles of Association of the Management Company were published on 16 August 2010 by way of a notice of deposit in the Mémorial, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations (the "**Mémorial**").

The consolidated version of the Articles of Association may be consulted at the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register (Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés). The corporate purpose of the Management Company is to manage undertakings for collective investment pursuant to Luxembourg law and to issue/redeem units or shares in these products, among other activities. In addition to the Fund, the Management Company currently manages other undertakings for collective investment.
The Management Company has fully paid-up equity capital of EUR 13,746,000.

Board of Directors of the Management Company (the "Board of Directors")

Chairman	Manuel Roller, Head of Fund Management, UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG, Zurich, Switzerland
Members	Francesca Prym,

CEO, UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A.,
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Ann-Charlotte Lawyer,
Independent Non-Executive Director,
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Eugène del Cioppo,
Head of Products White Labelling Solutions, UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG,
Basel, Switzerland

Francesco Grana
Head of Global WM and Wholesale client coverage,
Head of AM EMEA region
UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG
Zurich, Switzerland

Giovanni Papini
Non-Executive Director
Arezzo, Italy

Conducting Officers of the Management Company

Valérie Bernard,
UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A.,
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Geoffrey Lahaye,
UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A.,
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Olivier Humbert,
UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A.,
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Andrea Papazzoni,
UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A.,
Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Nina Egelhof
UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A.
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Andreas Rossi
UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A.
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Marcus Ulm
UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A.
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Anna-Paola Ionna
UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A.
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Lisiane Asnouni-Favini
UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A.
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Portfolio Manager

Sub-fund	**Portfolio Manager**
UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund – Sovereign Bonds (USD)	UBS Asset Management (Americas) LLC., New York

The Management Company has assigned the Portfolio Management of the sub-funds to the Portfolio Managers as described above. The Portfolio Manager has been assigned the management of the securities portfolio under the supervision and responsibility of the Management Company; to this end, it carries out all transactions relevant hereto in accordance with the prescribed investment restrictions.

The Portfolio Management entities of UBS Asset Management may transfer their mandates, fully or in part, to associated Portfolio Managers within UBS Asset Management. Responsibility in each case remains with the aforementioned Portfolio Manager assigned by the Management Company.

Depositary and Main Paying Agent
UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch, 33A avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, (B.P. 2, L-2010 Luxembourg)
UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch, has been appointed depositary of the Fund (the "**Depositary**"). The Depositary will also provide paying agent services to the Fund.

The Depositary is a Luxembourg branch office of UBS Europe SE, a European company (societas Europaea – SE) with its registered office in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, listed in the trade and companies register of the Frankfurt am Main district court (Handelsregister des Amtsgerichts Frankfurt am Main) under number HRB 107046. The Depositary is located at 33A, avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, and is entered in the Luxembourg trade and companies register under B 209.123.

The Depositary has been assigned the safekeeping of those financial instruments of the Company that can be held in custody, as well as the record keeping and verification of ownership for other assets held by the Fund. The Depositary shall also ensure the effective and proper monitoring of the Fund's cash flows pursuant to the provisions of the Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment ("**Law of 2010**") and the depositary agreement (hereinafter referred to as the "**Depositary Agreement**"), each as amended.

Assets held in custody by the Depositary shall not be reused for their own account by the Depositary or any third party to whom custody has been delegated, unless such reuse is expressly permitted by the Law of 2010.

In addition, the Depositary shall also ensure that (i) the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of units is carried out in accordance with Luxembourg law, the Sales Prospectus and the Management Regulations; (ii) the value of the units is calculated in accordance with Luxembourg law; (iii) the instructions of the Management Company are carried out, unless they conflict with applicable Luxembourg law, the Sales Prospectus and/or the Management Regulations; (iv) for transactions involving the Fund's assets, any consideration is remitted to the Fund within the usual time limits; and (v) the Fund's income is appropriated in accordance with Luxembourg law, the Sales Prospectus and the Management Regulations.

In accordance with the provisions of the Depositary Agreement and the Law of 2010, the Depositary may appoint one or more sub-depositaries. Subject to certain conditions and with the aim of effectively fulfilling its duties, the Depositary may thus delegate all or part of the safekeeping of those financial instruments that can be held in custody as entrusted to it, and/or all or part of its duties regarding the record keeping and verification of ownership of other assets of the Fund. The Depositary does not permit its sub-depositaries to make use of sub-delegates without its prior approval.

In accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, as well as the directive on conflicts of interest, the Depositary shall assess potential conflicts of interest that may arise from the delegation of its safekeeping tasks to a sub-depositary or sub-delegate before any such appointing takes place. The Depositary is part of the UBS Group: a global, full-service private banking, investment banking, asset management and financial services organisation that is a major player on the global financial markets. As such, conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the delegation of its safekeeping tasks, because the Depositary and its affiliates engage in various business activities and may have diverging direct or indirect interests.

Unitholders may obtain additional information free of charge by addressing a written request to the Depositary.

In order to avoid potential conflicts of interest, the Depositary does not permit the appointment of sub-depositaries or sub-delegates that belong to the UBS Group, unless such appointment is in the interest of the unitholders and no conflict of interest is identified at the time of appointment of the sub-depositary or sub-delegate. Irrespective of whether a sub-depositary or sub-delegate is part of the UBS Group, the Depositary will exercise the same level of due skill, care and diligence both in the selection and appointment as well as in the on-going monitoring of the respective sub-depositary or sub-delegate. Furthermore, the conditions determining the appointment of any sub-depositary or sub-delegate that is member of the UBS Group will be negotiated at arm's length in order to protect the interests of the Fund and its unitholders. Should a conflict of interest arise and prove impossible to mitigate, such conflict of interest will be disclosed to the unitholders, together with all decisions taken pertaining thereto. An up-to-date description of all custody tasks delegated by the Depositary, alongside an up-to-date list of these delegates and sub-delegates can be found on the following webpage: https://www.ubs.com/global/en/legalinfo2/luxembourg.html

Where the law of a third country requires that financial instruments be held in custody by a local entity and no local entity satisfies the delegation requirements of Article 34 bis, Paragraph 3, lit. b) i) of the Law of 2010, the Depositary may delegate its tasks to such local entity to the extent required by the law of such third country for as long as there are no local entities satisfying the aforementioned requirements. In order to ensure that its tasks are only delegated to sub-depositaries providing an adequate standard of protection, the Depositary must exercise all due skill, care and diligence as required by the Law of 2010 in the selection and appointment of any sub-depositary to which it intends to delegate a portion of its tasks. Furthermore, it must continue to exercise all due skill, care and diligence in the periodic review and ongoing monitoring of any sub-depositary to which it has delegated a portion of its tasks and of any arrangements entered into by the sub-depositary in respect of the matters delegated to it. In particular, delegation is only permitted if the sub-depositary keeps the assets of the Fund separate from the Depositary's own assets and the assets belonging to the sub-depositary at all times during performance of the delegated tasks pursuant to the

Law of 2010. The Depositary's liability shall not be affected by any such delegation, unless otherwise stipulated in the Law of 2010 and/or the Depositary Agreement.

The Depositary is liable to the Fund and its unitholders for the loss of a financial instrument held in custody within the meaning of Article 35(1) of the Law of 2010 and Article 12 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/438 of 17 December 2015 supplementing the UCITS Directive with regard to the obligations of depositaries (the "**Deposited Fund Assets**") by the Depositary and/or a sub-depositary (the "**Loss of a Deposited Fund Asset**").

In the event of the Loss of a Deposited Fund Asset, the Depositary must provide a financial instrument of the same type or value to the Fund without undue delay. In accordance with the provisions of the Law of 2010, the Depositary will not be liable for the Loss of a Deposited Fund Asset if this was the result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary.

Without prejudice to the special liability of the Depositary in the event of a the loss of any fund assets held in custody, the Depositary shall be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the Fund resulting directly from the Depositary's negligence, fraud or wilful misconduct in the execution of the services under the Depositary Agreement, except in respect of the Depositary's duties under the Law of 2010 for which the Depositary will be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the Fund resulting directly from the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the Law of 2010.

The Management Company and the Depositary may terminate the Depositary Agreement at any time by giving three (3) months' notice via registered letter. The Depositary Agreement may also be terminated on shorter notice in certain circumstances, for instance where one party commits a material breach of its obligations. Pending the appointment of a new depositary, which must take place at the latest within a period of two (2) months after the termination of the Depositary Agreement becomes effective, the Depositary shall take all necessary steps to ensure good preservation of the interests of the Fund's investors. If the Management Company does not name another depositary as its successor within this time, the Depositary may notify the Luxembourg supervisory authority (Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier – "**CSSF**") of the situation.

The Depositary shall be entitled to be remunerated for its services out of the net assets of the Fund, as agreed upon in the Depositary Agreement. In addition, the Depositary is entitled to be reimbursed by the Fund for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and disbursements and for the charges of any correspondents.

The Depositary is not involved, directly or indirectly, with the business affairs, organisation or management of the Fund and is not responsible for the content of this document and thus accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of any information contained herein or the validity of the structure and investments of the Fund. The Depositary has no decision-making discretion nor any advice duty relating to the Fund's investments and is prohibited from meddling in the management of the Fund's investments. The Depositary does not have any investment decision-making role in relation to the Fund.

In case the Depositary receives investors' data, such data might be accessible and/or transferred by the Depositary to other entities controlled by the UBS Group AG currently or in the future as well as third-party service providers (the "**UBS Partners**"), in their capacity as service providers on behalf of the Depositary. UBS Partners are domiciled in the EU or in countries located outside the EU but with an adequate level of data protection (on the basis of an adequacy decision by the European Commission) such as Switzerland. Data could be made available to UBS entities located in Poland, the UK, Switzerland, Monaco, and Germany as well as other branches of UBS Europe SE (in France, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland and Poland), for the purpose of outsourcing certain infrastructure (e.g. telecommunications, software) and/or other tasks in order to streamline and/or centralise a series of processes linked to the finance, operational, back-office, credit, risk, or other support or control functions. Further information about the outsourcing and processing of personal data by the Depositary is available at https://www.ubs.com/lux-europe-se.

UCI Administrator UCI Administrator
Northern Trust Global Services SE, 10, rue du Château d'Eau, L-3364 Leudelange.

The UCI Administrator is responsible for the general administrative tasks involved in managing the Fund as prescribed by Luxembourg law. These administrative services mainly include calculating the net asset value per unit, keeping the Fund's accounts and carrying out reporting activities. In addition, as registrar and transfer agent of the Company, the UCI Administrator is also responsible for collecting the required information and performing verifications on investors to comply with applicable anti-money laundering rules and regulations. Furthermore, the UCI Administrator provides client communication services being responsible for the production and dispatch of documents intended for investors.

Auditor of the Fund
PricewaterhouseCoopers Assurance, Société coopérative, 2, rue Gerhard Mercator, L-2182 Luxembourg.

Auditor of the Management Company
Ernst & Young S.A., 35E avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg.

Paying agents
UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch, 33A avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, (B.P. 2, L-2010 Luxembourg) and other paying agents in the various distribution countries.

Distributors and other sales agents, referred to as "distributors" in the Sales Prospectus.
UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG, Zurich, and other distributors in the various distribution countries.

Profile of the typical investor

UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund – Sovereign Bonds (USD)
The sub-fund is suitable for risk-tolerant investors who wish to invest in a globally diversified portfolio of emerging markets bonds and are prepared to accept an increased level of risk vis-à-vis first-class investments.

Historical performance
Information on where the historical performance can be found is outlined in the KID of the relevant unit class or in the corresponding sub-fund-specific document for the Fund's distribution countries.

Risk profile
Sub-fund investments may be subject to substantial fluctuations and no guarantee can be given that the value of a Fund unit will not fall below its value at the time of acquisition.
Factors that can trigger such fluctuations or influence their magnitude include but are not limited to:

- Company-specific changes
- Changes in interest rates
- Changes in exchange rates
- Changes affecting economic factors such as employment, public expenditure and indebtedness, and inflation
- Changes in the legal environment
- Changes in investor confidence in certain asset classes (e.g. equities), markets, countries, industries and sectors
- Changes in commodity prices.
- Changes that affect the use of renewable energy sources. These include wind, water and solar power, as well as biomass.

By diversifying investments, the Portfolio Manager seeks to partly reduce the negative impact of these risks on the value of the sub-funds.
The Portfolio Manager may use special techniques and financial instruments whose underlying assets are securities, money market instruments and other financial instruments. These instruments may be of crucial importance for certain sub-funds. The risks associated with such techniques are described in this Sales Prospectus under "Risks connected with the use of derivatives" and "Use of futures and options".
Where sub-funds are exposed to specific risks due to their investments, information on these risks is included in the investment policy of this sub-fund.

The Fund

Fund structure

The Fund offers investors various sub-funds ("**umbrella structure**") that invest in accordance with the investment policy described in this Sales Prospectus. The specific features of each sub-fund are defined in this Sales Prospectus, which will be updated each time a new sub-fund is launched.

Unit classes

Not all the types of unit class described below have to be offered at all times. Information on the unit classes available can be obtained from the UCI Administrator or at www.ubs.com/funds.

"P"	Units in classes with "P" in their name are available to all investors. Their smallest tradable unit is 0.001. Unless the Management Company decides otherwise, the initial issue price of these units is AUD 100, BRL 400, CAD 100, CHF 100, CZK 2,000, DKK 700, EUR 100, GBP 100, HKD 1,000, JPY 10,000, NOK 900, NZD 100, PLN 500, RMB 1,000, RUB 3,500, SEK 700, SGD 100, USD 100 or ZAR 1,000.
"K-1"	Units in classes with "K-1" in their name are available to all investors and are subject to a minimum investment amount. Their smallest tradable unit is 0.001. The minimum investment amount is applicable on the level of the clients of financial intermediaries. Unless the Management Company decides otherwise, the minimum investment amount and the initial issue price of these units amounts to AUD 5 million, BRL 20 million, CAD 5 million, CHF 5 million, CZK 100 million, DKK 35 million EUR 3 million, GBP 2.5 million, HKD 40 million, JPY 500 million, NOK 45 million, NZD 5 million, PLN 25 million, RMB 35 million, RUB 175 million, SEK 35 million, SGD 5 million, USD 5 million, or ZAR 40 million. An investor whose investment decreases below such minimum investment amount as a result of a redemption order ceases to be eligible for these units. An investor whose investment has decreased below the minimum investment amount due to the decrease of the net asset value of the units continues to be eligible, however, in case such investor places a subsequent subscription order for these units, the minimum investment amount must be reached or exceeded with such subsequent subscription order.

"K-B"	Units in classes with "K-B" in their name are exclusively reserved for investors who have signed a written agreement with UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG or one of its authorised distributors on investing in one or more sub-funds of this umbrella fund. The costs for asset management are charged to investors under the aforementioned agreements. Their smallest tradable unit is 0.001. Unless the Management Company decides otherwise, the initial issue price of these units amounts to AUD 100, BRL 400, CAD 100, CHF 100, CZK 2,000, DKK 700, EUR 100, GBP 100, HKD 1,000, JPY 10,000, NOK 900, NZD 100, PLN 500, RMB 1,000, RUB 3,500, SEK 700, SGD 100, USD 100 or ZAR 1,000.
"K-X"	Units in classes with "K-X" in their name are exclusively reserved for investors who have signed a written agreement with UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG or one of its authorised contractual partners on investing in one or more sub-funds of this umbrella fund. The costs for asset management, fund administration (comprising the costs incurred by the Management Company, UCI Administrator and the Depositary) and distribution are charged to investors under the aforementioned agreements. Their smallest tradable unit is 0.001. Unless the Management Company decides otherwise, the initial issue price of these units is AUD 100, BRL 400, CAD 100, CHF 100, CZK 2,000, DKK 700, EUR 100, GBP 100, HKD 1,000, JPY 10,000, NOK 900, NZD 100, PLN 500, RMB 1,000, RUB 3,500, SEK 700, SGD 100, USD 100 or ZAR 1,000.
"F"	Units in classes with "F" in their name are exclusively reserved for UBS Group AG affiliates. The maximum flat fee for this class does not include distribution costs. These units may only be acquired by UBS Group AG affiliates, either for their own account or as part of discretionary asset management mandates concluded with UBS Group AG companies. In the latter case, the units will be returned to the Fund upon termination of the mandate at the prevailing net asset value and without being subject to charges. The smallest tradable unit is 0.001. Unless the Management Company decides otherwise, the initial issue price of these units is AUD 100, BRL 400, CAD 100, CHF 100, CZK 2,000, DKK 700, EUR 100, GBP 100, HKD 1,000, JPY 10,000, NOK 900, NZD 100, PLN 500, RMB 1,000, RUB 3,500, SEK 700, SGD 100, USD 100 or ZAR 1,000.
"Q"	Units in classes with "Q" in their name are exclusively reserved for financial intermediaries that: (i) invest for their own account, and/or (ii) receive no distribution fees in accordance with regulatory requirements, and/or (iii) can only offer their clients retrocession-free classes where these are available in the investment fund in question, in accordance with written agreements or agreements on fund savings plans concluded with them. Investments that no longer meet the above conditions may be forcibly redeemed at the prevailing net asset value or exchanged for another class of the sub-fund. The Management Company is not liable for any tax consequences that may result from a forcible redemption or exchange. The smallest tradable unit is 0.001. Unless the Management Company decides otherwise, the initial issue price of these units amounts to AUD 100, BRL 400, CAD 100, CHF 100, CZK 2,000, DKK 700, EUR 100, GBP 100, HKD 1,000, JPY 10,000, NOK 900, PLN 500, RMB 1,000, RUB 3,500, SEK 700, SGD 100, USD 100, NZD 100 or ZAR 1,000.
"QL"	Units in classes with "QL" in their name are exclusively reserved for selected financial intermediaries that: (i) have received approval from the Management Company prior to first subscription, and (ii) receive no distribution fees in accordance with regulatory requirements and/or can only offer their clients classes with no retrocessions, where these are available in the investment fund in question, in accordance with written agreements concluded with their clients. The Management Company will require a minimum investment of CHF 200 million (or the equivalent in another currency). The Management Company may waive the minimum investment temporarily or permanently. Investments that no longer meet the above conditions may be forcibly redeemed at the prevailing net asset value or exchanged for another class of the sub-fund. The Management Company is not liable for any tax consequences that may result from a forcible redemption or exchange. The smallest tradable unit of these units is 0.001. Unless the Management Company decides otherwise, the initial issue price of these units amounts to AUD 100, BRL 400, CAD 100, CHF 100, CZK 2,000, DKK 700, EUR 100, GBP 100, HKD 1,000, JPY 10,000, NOK 900, NZD 100, PLN 500, RMB 1,000, RUB 3,500, SEK 700, SGD 100, USD 100 or ZAR 1,000.
"I-A1"	Units in classes with "I-A1" in their name are exclusively reserved for institutional investors within the meaning of Article 174(2)(c) of the Law of 2010. The maximum flat fee for this class does not include distribution costs. The smallest tradable unit is 0.001. Unless the Management Company decides otherwise, the initial issue price of these units is AUD 100, BRL 400, CAD 100, CHF 100, CZK 2,000, DKK 700, EUR 100, GBP 100, HKD 1,000, JPY 10,000, NOK 900, NZD 100, PLN 500, RMB 1,000, RUB 3,500, SEK 700, SGD 100, USD 100 or ZAR 1,000.
"I-A2"	Units in classes with "I-A2" in their name are exclusively reserved for institutional investors within the meaning of Article 174(2)(c) of the Law of 2010. The maximum flat fee for this class does not include distribution costs. The smallest tradable unit is 0.001. Unless the Management Company decides otherwise, the initial issue price of these units is AUD 100, BRL 400, CAD 100, CHF 100, CZK 2,000, DKK 700, EUR 100, GBP 100, HKD 1,000, JPY 10,000, NOK 900, NZD 100, PLN 500, RMB 1,000, RUB 3,500, SEK 700, SGD 100, USD 100 or ZAR 1,000. The minimum subscription amount for these units at each subscription is CHF 10 million (or foreign currency equivalent) except in the following circumstances: (i) based on a written agreement between the institutional investor and UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG (or one of its authorised contractual partners) or written approval by UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG (or one its authorised contractual partners), the investor's total assets managed by UBS or its holdings in UBS collective investment schemes exceed CHF 30 million (or foreign currency equivalent); or (ii) the institutional investor is an institution for occupational retirement provision that is part of UBS Group AG or one of its wholly-owned group companies.

	The management company may waive the minimum subscription if the total assets under management at UBS or the holdings of UBS collective investment schemes by institutional investors exceed CHF 30 million within a specified period.
"I-A3"	Units in classes with "I-A3" in their name are exclusively reserved for institutional investors within the meaning of Article 174(2)(c) of the Law of 2010. The maximum flat fee for this class does not include distribution costs. The smallest tradable unit is 0.001. Unless the Management Company decides otherwise, the initial issue price of these units is AUD 100, BRL 400, CAD 100, CHF 100, CZK 2,000, DKK 700, EUR 100, GBP 100, HKD 1,000, JPY 10,000, NOK 900, NZD 100, PLN 500, RMB 1,000, RUB 3,500, SEK 700, SGD 100, USD 100 or ZAR 1,000. The minimum subscription amount for these units at each subscription is CHF 30 million (or foreign currency equivalent) except in the following circumstances: (i) based on a written agreement between the institutional investor and UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG (or one of its authorised contractual partners) or written approval by UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG (or one its authorised contractual partners), the investor's total assets managed by UBS or its holdings in UBS collective investment schemes exceed CHF 100,000,000 (or foreign currency equivalent); or (ii) the institutional investor is an institution for occupational retirement provision that is part of UBS Group AG or one of its wholly-owned group companies. The management company may waive the minimum subscription if the total assets under management at UBS or the holdings of UBS collective investment schemes by institutional investors exceed CHF 100 million within a specified period.
"I-A4"	Units in classes with "I-A4" in their name are exclusively reserved for institutional investors within the meaning of Article 174(2)(c) of the Law of 2010. The maximum flat fee for this class does not include distribution costs. The smallest tradable unit of these shares is 0.001. Unless the Management Company decides otherwise, the initial issue price of these units amounts to AUD 100, BRL 400, CAD 100, CHF 100, CZK 2,000, DKK 700 EUR 100, GBP 100, HKD 1,000, JPY 10,000, NOK 900, NZD 100, PLN 500, RUB 3,500, SEK 700, SGD 100, USD 100 or ZAR 1,000. The minimum subscription amount for these units at each subscription is CHF 100 million (or foreign currency equivalent) except in the following circumstances: (i) based on a written agreement between the institutional investor and UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG (or one its authorised contractual partners) or on the written approval of UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG (or one its authorised contractual partners), the investor's total assets managed by UBS or its holdings in UBS collective investment schemes exceed CHF 500 million (or foreign currency equivalent); or (ii) the institutional investor is an institution for occupational retirement provision that is part of UBS Group AG or one of its wholly-owned group companies. The Management Company may waive the minimum subscription amount if the total assets managed by UBS or the amount held in UBS collective investment schemes for institutional investors is more than CHF 500 million within a defined period. Investments that no longer meet the above conditions may be forcibly redeemed at the prevailing net asset value or exchanged for another class of the sub-fund. The Management Company is not liable for any tax consequences that may result from a forcible redemption or exchange.
"I-B"	Units in classes with "I-B" in their name are exclusively reserved for institutional investors within the meaning of Article 174(2)(c) of the Law of 2010 who have signed a written agreement with UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG or one of its authorised contractual partners on investing in one or more sub-funds of this umbrella fund. A fee covering the costs for fund administration (comprising the costs of the Management Company, the UCI Administrator and the Depositary) is charged directly to the sub-fund. The costs for asset management and distribution are charged to investors under the aforementioned agreements. Their smallest tradable unit is 0.001. Unless the Management Company decides otherwise, the initial issue price of these units is AUD 100, BRL 400, CAD 100, CHF 100, CZK 2,000, DKK 700, EUR 100, GBP 100, HKD 1,000, JPY 10,000, NOK 900, NZD 100, PLN 500, RMB 1,000, RUB 3,500, SEK 700, SGD 100, USD 100 or ZAR 1,000.
"I-X"	Units in classes with "I-X" in their name are exclusively reserved for institutional investors within the meaning of Article 174(2)(c) of the Law of 2010 who have signed a written agreement with UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG or one of its authorised contractual partners on investing in one or more sub-funds of this umbrella fund. The costs for asset management, fund administration (comprising the costs incurred by the Management Company, UCI Administrator and the Depositary) and distribution are charged to investors under the aforementioned agreements. Their smallest tradable unit is 0.001. Unless the Management Company decides otherwise, the initial issue price of these units is AUD 100, BRL 400, CAD 100, CHF 100, CZK 2,000, DKK 700, EUR 100, GBP 100, HKD 1,000, JPY 10,000, NOK 900, NZD 100, PLN 500, RMB 1,000, RUB 3,500, SEK 700, SGD 100, USD 100 or ZAR 1,000.
"U-X"	Units in classes with "U-X" in their name are exclusively reserved for institutional investors within the meaning of Article 174(2)(c) of the Law of 2010 who have signed a written agreement with UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG or one of its authorised contractual partners on investing in one or more sub-funds of this umbrella fund. The costs for asset management, fund administration (comprising the costs incurred by the Management Company, UCI Administrator and the Depositary) and distribution are charged to investors under the aforementioned agreements. This unit class is exclusively geared towards financial products (i.e. funds of funds or other pooled structures under various legislative frameworks). Their smallest tradable unit is 0.001. Unless the Management Company decides otherwise, the initial issue

	price of these units amounts to AUD 10,000, BRL 40,000, CAD 10,000, CHF 10,000, CZK 200,000, DKK 70,000, EUR 10,000, GBP 10,000, HKD 100,000, JPY 1 million, NOK 90,000, NZD 10,000, PLN 50,000, RMB 100,000, RUB 350,000, SEK 70,000, SGD 10,000, USD 10,000 or ZAR 100,000.

Additional characteristics:

Currencies	The unit classes may be denominated in AUD, BRL, CAD, CHF, CZK, DKK, EUR, GBP, HKD, JPY, NOK, NZD, PLN, RMB, RUB, SEK, SGD, USD or ZAR. For unit classes issued in the currency of account of the sub-fund, this currency will not be included in the unit class name. The currency of account features in the name of the relevant sub-fund.
"hedged"	For unit classes with "hedged" in their name and with reference currencies different to the sub-fund's currency of account ("**unit classes in foreign currencies**"), the risk of fluctuations in the value of the reference currency is hedged against the sub-fund's currency of account. This hedging shall be between 95% and 105% of the total net assets of the unit class in foreign currency. Changes in the market value of the portfolio, as well as subscriptions and redemptions of unit classes in foreign currencies, can result in the hedging temporarily surpassing the aforementioned range. The Management Company and the Portfolio Manager will take all necessary steps to bring the hedging back within the aforementioned limits. The hedging described has no effect on possible currency risks resulting from investments denominated in a currency other than the sub-fund's currency of account.
"BRL hedged"	The Brazilian real (ISO 4217 currency code: BRL) may be subject to exchange control regulations and repatriation limits set by the Brazilian government. Prior to investing in BRL classes, investors should also bear in mind that the availability and tradability of BRL classes, and the conditions under which they may be available or traded, depend to a large extent on the political and regulatory developments in Brazil. The risk of fluctuations is hedged as described above under "hedged". Potential investors should be aware of the risks of reinvestment, which could arise if the BRL class has to be liquidated early due to political and/or regulatory circumstances. This does not apply to the risk associated with reinvestment due to liquidation of a unit class and/or the sub-fund in accordance with the section "Liquidation and merger of the Fund and its sub-funds or unit classes".
"RMB hedged"	Investors should note that the renminbi (ISO 4217 currency code: CNY), the official currency of the People's Republic of China (the "**PRC**"), is traded on two markets, namely as onshore RMB (CNY) in mainland China and offshore RMB (CNH) outside mainland China. Units in classes with "RMB hedged" in their name are units whose net asset value is calculated in offshore RMB (CNH). Onshore RMB (CNY) is not a freely convertible currency and is subject to foreign exchange control policies and repatriation restrictions imposed by the PRC government. Offshore RMB (CNH), on the other hand, may be traded freely against other currencies, particularly EUR, CHF and USD. This means the exchange rate between offshore RMB (CNH) and other currencies is determined on the basis of supply and demand relating to the respective currency pair. Convertibility between offshore RMB (CNH) and onshore RMB (CNY) is a regulated currency process subject to foreign exchange control policies and repatriation restrictions imposed by the PRC government in coordination with offshore supervisory and governmental agencies (e.g. the Hong Kong Monetary Authority). Prior to investing in RMB classes, investors should bear in mind that the requirements relating to regulatory reporting and fund accounting of offshore RMB (CNH) are not clearly regulated. Furthermore, investors should be aware that offshore RMB (CNH) and onshore RMB (CNY) have different exchange rates against other currencies. The value of offshore RMB (CNH) can potentially differ significantly from that of onshore RMB (CNY) due to a number of factors including, without limitation, foreign exchange control policies and repatriation restrictions imposed by the PRC government at certain times, as well as other external market forces. Any devaluation of offshore RMB (CNH) could adversely affect the value of investors' investments in the RMB classes. Investors should therefore take these factors into account when calculating the conversion of their investments and the ensuing returns from offshore RMB (CNH) into their target currency. Prior to investing in RMB classes, investors should also bear in mind that the availability and tradability of RMB classes, and the conditions under which they may be available or traded, depend to a large extent on the political and regulatory developments in the PRC. Thus, no guarantee can be given that offshore RMB (CNH) or the RMB classes will be offered and/or traded in future, nor can there be any guarantee as to the conditions under which offshore RMB (CNH) and/or RMB classes may be made available or traded. In particular, since the currency of account of the relevant sub-funds offering the RMB classes would be in a currency other than offshore RMB (CNH), the ability of the relevant sub-fund to make redemption payments in offshore RMB (CNH) would be subject to the sub-fund's ability to convert its currency of account into offshore RMB (CNH), which may be restricted by the availability of offshore RMB (CNH) or other circumstances beyond the control of the Management Company. The risk of fluctuations is hedged as described above under "hedged". Potential investors should be aware of the risks of reinvestment, which could arise if the RMB class has to be liquidated early due to political and/or regulatory circumstances. This does not apply to the risk associated with reinvestment due to liquidation of a unit class and/or the sub-fund in accordance with the section "Liquidation and merger of the Fund and its sub-funds".

"acc"	The income of unit classes with "-acc" in their name is not distributed unless the Management Company decides otherwise.
"dist"	The income of unit classes with "-dist" in their name is distributed unless the Management Company decides otherwise.
"qdist"	Units in classes with "-qdist" in their name may make quarterly distributions, gross of fees and expenses. Distributions may also be made out of the capital (this may include, inter alia, realised and unrealised net gains in net asset value) ("**capital**"). Distributions out of capital result in the reduction of an investor's original capital invested in the sub-fund. Furthermore, any distributions from the income and/or involving the capital result in an immediate reduction of the net asset value per unit of the sub-fund. Investors in certain countries may be subject to higher tax rates on distributed capital than on any capital gains from the sale of fund units. Some investors may therefore prefer to subscribe to accumulating (-acc) rather than distributing (-dist, -qdist) unit classes. Investors may be taxed at a later point in time on income and capital arising on accumulating (-acc) unit classes compared with distributing (-dist) unit classes. Investors should consult qualified experts for tax advice regarding their individual situation.
"mdist"	Units in classes with "-mdist" in their name may make monthly distributions, gross of fees and expenses. Distributions may also be made out of capital. Distributions out of capital result in the reduction of an investor's original capital invested in the sub-fund. Furthermore, any distributions from the income and/or involving the capital result in an immediate reduction of the net asset value per unit of the sub-fund. Investors in certain countries may be subject to higher tax rates on distributed capital than on any capital gains from the sale of fund units. Some investors may therefore prefer to subscribe to accumulating (-acc) rather than distributing (-dist, -mdist) unit classes. Investors may be taxed at a later point in time on income and capital arising on accumulating (-acc) unit classes compared with distributing (-dist) unit classes. Investors should consult qualified experts for tax advice regarding their individual situation. The maximum entry costs for units in classes with "-mdist" in their name is 6%.
"UKdist"	The aforementioned unit classes can be issued as those with "UKdist" in their name. In these cases, the Management Company intends to distribute a sum which corresponds to 100% of the reportable income within the meaning of the **UK reporting fund** rules when the unit classes are subject to these reporting fund rules. The Management Company does not intend to make taxable values for these unit classes available in other countries, as they are intended for investors whose investment in the unit class is liable to tax in the UK.
"2%", "4%", "6%", "8%"	Units in classes with "2%" / "4%" / "6%" / "8%" in their name may make monthly (-mdist), quarterly (-qdist) or annual (-dist) distributions at the respective aforementioned annual percentage rates, gross of fees and expenses. The distribution amount is calculated based on the net asset value of the respective unit class at the end of the month (in the case of monthly distributions), financial quarter (in the case of quarterly distributions) or financial year (in the case of annual distributions). These unit classes are suitable for investors who wish for more stable distributions, unrelated to the past or expected returns or income of the respective sub-fund. Distributions may thus also be made from the capital. Distributions out of capital result in the reduction of an investor's original capital invested in the sub-fund. Furthermore, any distributions from the income and/or involving the capital result in an immediate reduction of the net asset value per unit of the sub-fund. Investors in certain countries may be subject to higher tax rates on distributed capital than on any capital gains from the sale of fund units. Some investors may therefore choose to invest in the accumulating (-acc) instead of the distributing (-dist, -qdist, -mdist) unit classes. Investors may be taxed at a later point in time on income and capital arising on accumulating (-acc) unit classes compared with distributing (-dist, -qdist, -mdist) unit classes. Investors should consult qualified experts for tax advice regarding their individual situation.
"seeding"	Units in classes with "seeding" in their name are only offered during a limited time period. Further subscriptions are prohibited after the end of this period, unless otherwise decided by the Management Company. However, units can still be redeemed in accordance with the conditions for unit redemptions. Unless otherwise decided by the Management Company, the smallest tradeable unit, the initial issue price and the minimum subscription amount shall correspond to the characteristics of the unit classes listed above.

Legal aspects

The Fund was established as an open-ended investment fund without legally independent status in the form of a collective investment fund ("fonds commun de placement" - FCP) pursuant to Part I of the Luxembourg Law relating to undertakings for collective investment of 30 March 1988 and was adapted in February 2004 to conform to the requirements of the Luxembourg Law of 20 December 2002 relating to undertakings for collective investment. It was originally established under the name SBC Emerging Economies Portfolio in compliance with the Management Regulations approved by the Board of Directors of UBS Emerging Economies Fund Management Company S.A. (formerly SBC Emerging Economies Portfolio Management Company S.A.) on 20 January 1995.
The Fund has been subject to Part I of the Law of 2010 since 1 July 2011.
The activities of UBS Emerging Economies Fund Management Company S.A. in its function as Management Company of the Fund ended on 14 November 2010. On 15 November 2010, UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A. (formerly known as UBS Fund Management (Luxembourg) S.A.) assumed the function of Management Company.
The Management Regulations were initially published by way of a notice of deposit in the Luxembourg "Mémorial" on 11 March 1995 and most recently in the "Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations" ("**RESA**") on 13 June 2022.

The Fund's Management Regulations may be amended, subject to compliance with applicable law. Any amendments thereto shall be notified by way of a notice of deposit, as well as by any other means described below in the section entitled "Regular reports and publications". The new Management Regulations shall enter into force on the date of signature by the Management Company and the Depositary. The consolidated version may be consulted at the Trade and Companies Register (Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés).
The Fund has no legal personality as an investment fund. The entire net assets of each sub-fund are the undivided property of all unitholders who have equal rights in proportion to the number of units they hold. These assets are separate from the assets of the Management Company. The securities and other assets of the Fund are managed by the Management Company as separate trust assets in the interests and for the account of the unitholders.
The Management Regulations give the Management Company the authority to establish different sub-funds for the Fund as well as different unit classes with specific characteristics within these sub-funds. This Sales Prospectus will be updated each time a new sub-fund or additional unit class is launched.
There is no limit on the size of the net assets, the number of units, number of sub-funds and number of unit classes or the duration of the Fund and its sub-funds.
The Fund forms an indivisible legal unit. As regards the association between unitholders, each sub-fund is considered to be independent of the others. The assets of a sub-fund are only liable for liabilities incurred by that sub-fund. As no division of liabilities is made between unit classes, there is a risk that, under certain conditions, currency hedging transactions for unit classes with "hedged" in their name may result in liabilities that affect the net asset value of other unit classes of the same sub-fund.
The acquisition of Fund units implies acceptance of the Management Regulations by the unitholder.
The Management Regulations do not provide for a general meeting of the unitholders.
The Management Company asks investors to note that they only benefit from their rights as unitholders if they have been entered in their own name in the register of unitholders of the Fund following their investment in the Fund. However, if investors buy Fund units indirectly through an intermediary that makes the investment in its own name on behalf of the investor, and as a result, said intermediary is entered into the register of unitholders instead of the investor, the aforementioned rights as unitholders may be granted to the intermediary and not the investor. Investors are therefore advised to enquire as to their investor rights before making an investment decision.
The financial year of the Fund ends on the last day of the month of August.

Investment objective and investment policy

Investment objective
The investment objective of the sub-funds is to seek the highest possible income through investments in interest rate and currency instruments.

General investment policy
The assets of the sub-funds are invested in accordance with the principle of risk diversification on a global scale in debt securities, debt claims and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by borrowers from emerging markets or borrowers that carry out the majority of their economic activities in emerging markets or issue instruments that involve credit exposure in respect of emerging markets.
The sub-funds may invest no more than 20% of their net assets in fixed-income instruments denominated in RMB and traded on the China Interbank Bond Market ("**CIBM**") or through Bond Connect. These instruments may include securities issued by governments, quasi-public corporations, banks, corporations and other institutions in the People's Republic of China ("**PRC**" or "**China**") that are authorised to be traded directly on the CIBM or through Bond Connect. The associated risks are described in the sections "Risk information on investments traded on the China Interbank Bond Market" and "Risk information on investments traded on the CIBM via the Northbound Trading Link through Bond Connect". The term "emerging markets" is used to describe markets included in the International Finance Corporation Composite Index and/or the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, as well as other countries which are at a comparable level of economic development or in which there are new capital markets.
Debt securities and claims include bonds, convertible bonds, convertible notes, warrant-linked bonds and notes.
"Money market instruments" are instruments that are normally traded on the money market, are liquid and whose value can be accurately determined at any time. They consist primarily of certificates of deposit, commercial papers and other fixed-income or floating-rate money market instruments. Fund assets may also be invested in treasury notes, other debt securities and instruments as well as in sight, term and time deposits of banks.
The aforementioned debt securities and claims, as well as money market instruments, are securities as defined in Article 41 of the Law of 2010 insofar as this is required under the terms of the investment restrictions detailed below.
With the sub-funds, care is taken to ensure that investments are broadly diversified in terms of markets, sectors, borrowers, ratings and companies. For this purpose, the sub-funds may invest up to 10% of their net assets in existing UCITS and UCIs, unless otherwise defined in the individual sub-funds' investment policy.
The sub-funds may also invest in credit default notes (CDNs). CDNs are fixed-income securities into which a credit derivative is embedded that is handled in a similar way to credit default swaps. Investments in CDNs are subject to the provisions in Point 1, 2 and 3 of the "Investment principles".
As set out in Point 1.1(g) and Point 5 of the investment principles, and within the statutory limits defined, special techniques and financial instruments whose underlying assets are securities, money market instruments and other financial instruments may be used as a main element in achieving the investment policy for each sub-fund.
The markets in warrants, options, futures and swaps are volatile; both the opportunity to achieve gains as well as the risk of suffering losses are higher than with investments in securities. These techniques and instruments will be employed only if they are compatible with the investment policies of the individual sub-funds and do not diminish their quality.

Each sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within a limit of 20% of its net assets. The 20% limit shall only be temporarily breached for a period of time strictly necessary when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so

require and where such breach is justified having regard to the interests of unitholders. Liquid assets held to cover exposure to financial derivative instruments do not fall under this restriction. Bank deposits, money market instruments or money market funds that meet the criteria of Article 41(1) of the Law of 2010 are not considered to be included in the ancillary liquid assets under Article (2) b) of the Law of 2010. Ancillary liquid assets should be limited to bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time, in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets provided under Article 41(1) of the Law of 2010 or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions. A sub-fund may not invest more than 20% of its Net Asset Value in bank deposits at sight made with the same body.
All of the sub-funds are prohibited from acquiring equities and equity-like securities as well as warrants on such securities.

ESG integration as an investment approach
ESG integration is driven by considering financially material ESG factors as part of the investment process. Consideration of financial materiality ensures that the Portfolio Manager focuses on ESG risks and opportunities that can impact the financial performance of the corporate / non-corporate issuer and, by extension, investment returns.
The analysis of material ESG factors can include many different aspects, such as the carbon footprint, health and well-being, human rights, supply chain management, fair customer treatment and governance.
This analysis is captured in a qualitative ESG assessment by the Portfolio Manager that leverages internal research. The Portfolio Manager also accesses quantitative ESG data that combines multiple sources and provides information on ESG risks and opportunities.
In the absence of a qualitative ESG assessment, which may occur for non-corporate issuers among others, the Portfolio Manager considers quantitative inputs. The ESG integration process does not mitigate exposure to ESG risks altogether as the Portfolio Manager evaluates all information and makes decisions that primarily aim at maximizing financial performance.

UBS AM Approach to Exclusions
The UBS AM to Exclusions of the Portfolio Manager outlines the exclusions applied to all active investment strategies and therefore restricts the investment universe of actively managed funds.

https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/capabilities/sustainable-investing.html

Annual Sustainability Report
The "UBS Sustainability Report" is the medium for UBS' sustainability disclosures. Published annually, the report aims to openly and transparently disclose UBS' sustainability approach and activities, consistently applying UBS' information policy and disclosure principles.https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/capabilities/sustainable-investing.html

Engagement Program
The engagement program aims to prioritize/select companies where UBS Asset Management has identified concerns or thematic topics on particular ESG factors. These companies are selected from across the universe of companies in which UBS Asset Management invests using a top-down approach in accordance with our principles, as outlined in the UBS AM Approach to Stewardship. The prioritization process determines if and when engagement with a company is required. If a company is selected for the Engagement Program, engagement dialogue will generally last for at least two years. This is not an indication that sustainability related engagement has taken place with respect to companies in this portfolio during any given time period or that the companies in this portfolio were chosen with the goal to actively engage. Information on UBS Asset Management's selection of companies, engagement activities, prioritization process and understanding of concerns can be found in the UBS Asset Management Stewardship Annual Report and Approach to Stewardship.
https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/capabilities/sustainable-investing/stewardship-engagement.html .

Voting
UBS will actively exercise voting rights based on the principles outlined in the UBS Asset Management Proxy Voting policy and UBS AM Approach to Stewardship, with two fundamental objectives:

1. To act in the best financial interests of our clients to enhance the long-term value of their investments.

2. To promote best practice in the boardroom and encourage strong sustainability practices.

This is not an indication that voting on sustainability related topics has taken place with respect to companies held by a sub-fund during any given time period. For information about our overall voting activities please refer to the UBS Asset Management Stewardship Annual Report.
https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/capabilities/sustainable-investing/stewardship-engagement.html .

The sub-fund and it's special investment policies

UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund – Sovereign Bonds (USD)

This sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and complies with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ("SFDR"). Further information related to environmental and/or social characteristics is available in Annex I to this document (SFDR RTS Art. 14(2)). Sustainability risks are integrated in the investment strategy by identifying financially material factors that can impact investment decisions, which may affect the instruments' financial performance and investment returns.
The actively managed sub-fund uses the benchmark JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified (USD) Index as a reference for portfolio construction, performance comparison and for risk management. The benchmark is not designed to promote ESG characteristics. For unit classes with "hedged" in their name, currency-hedged versions of the benchmark are used if available. Although a portion of the portfolio may be invested in the same instruments and in the same weightings as the benchmark, the Portfolio Manager is not bound by the benchmark in its selection of instruments. In particular, the Portfolio Manager may, at its own discretion, invest in bonds from issuers not included in the benchmark and/or set the proportion of investments in sectors differently to their weighting in the benchmark in order take advantage of investment opportunities. Therefore, in times when market volatility is high, sub-fund performance may differ greatly from the benchmark.

Within the scope of the general investment policy, the sub-fund invests at least two thirds of its assets in bonds, notes and similar fixed or floating-rate securities, convertible bonds, convertible notes, warrant-linked bonds and, on an ancillary basis, warrants on bonds, issued or guaranteed by borrowers from emerging markets or that carry out the majority of their economic activities in emerging markets or that issue instruments that involve credit exposure in respect of emerging markets.
The sub-fund may invest a total of up to 20% of its net assets in ABS, MBS, CMBS and CDOs/CLOs. The associated risks are specified in the section "Risks connected with the use of ABS/MBS" or " "Risks connected with the use of CDOs/CLOs".
For the reasons mentioned, this sub-fund is particularly suitable for risk-conscious investors.

Currency of account: USD

Fees

	Maximum flat fee (maximum management fee) p.a.	Maximum flat fee (maximum management fee) p.a. for unit classes with "hedged" in their name
Unit classes with "P" in their name	1.530% (1.220%)	1.580% (1.260%)
Unit classes with "K-1" in their name	0.890% (0.710%)	0.940% (0.750%)
Unit classes with "K-B" in their name	0.115% (0.000%)	0.115% (0.000%)
Unit classes with "K-X" in their name	0.000% (0.000%)	0.000% (0.000%)
Unit classes with "F" in their name	0.500% (0.400%)	0.530% (0.420%)
Unit classes with "Q" in their name	0.800% (0.640%)	0.850% (0.680%)
Unit classes with "QL" in their name	0.800% (0.640%)	0.850% (0.680%)
Unit classes with "I-A1" in their name	0.700% (0.560%)	0.730% (0.580%)
Unit classes with "I-A2" in their name	0.580% (0.460%)	0.610% (0.490%)
Unit classes with "I-A3" in their name	0.500% (0.400%)	0.530% (0.420%)
Unit classes with "I-A4" in their name	0.500% (0.400%)	0.530% (0.420%)
Unit classes with "I-B" in their name	0.115% (0.000%)	0.115% (0.000%)
Unit classes with "I-X" in their name	0.000% (0.000%)	0.000% (0.000%)
Unit classes with "U-X" in their name	0.000% (0.000%)	0.000% (0.000%)

General risk information

Investing in emerging markets
Emerging markets are at an early stage of development and suffer from higher risks of expropriation and nationalisation, as well as social, political and economic instability.

The following is an overview of the general risks associated with investing in the emerging markets:

- **Counterfeit securities – due to inadequate supervisory structures, it is possible that securities purchased by the sub-fund could be counterfeit. It is therefore possible to suffer losses.**

- **Illiquidity – the buying and selling of securities can be costlier, more time-consuming and generally more difficult than on more developed markets. Difficulties with liquidity can also increase price volatility. Many emerging markets are small, have low trading volumes and suffer from low liquidity and high price volatility.**

- **Volatility – investments in emerging markets may post more volatile performances.**

- **Currency fluctuations – compared to the sub-fund's currency of account, the currencies of countries in which the sub-fund invests may be subject to substantial fluctuations after the sub-fund has invested in these currencies. Such fluctuations may have a significant impact on the sub-fund's income. It is not possible to apply currency risk hedging techniques to all currencies in emerging market countries.**

- **Currency export restrictions – it cannot be ruled out that emerging markets may limit or temporarily suspend the export of currencies. Consequently, it would not be possible for the sub-fund to draw any sales proceeds without delays. To minimise the possible impact on redemption applications, the sub-fund will invest in a large number of markets.**

- **Settlement and custody risks – the settlement and custody systems in emerging market countries are less well developed than those in developed markets. Standards are not as high and the supervisory authorities not as experienced. Consequently, settlement may be delayed, thereby posing disadvantages for liquidity and securities.**

- **Restrictions on buying and selling – in some cases, emerging markets can place restrictions on the purchase of securities by foreign investors. Some equities are thus not available to the sub-fund because the maximum number allowed to be held by foreign shareholders has been exceeded. In addition, the participation of foreign investors in the net income, capital and distributions may be subject to restrictions or government approval. Emerging markets may also limit the sale of securities by foreign investors. Should the sub-fund be barred due to such a restriction from selling its securities in an emerging market, it will try to obtain an exceptional approval from the relevant authorities or to counter the negative impact of this restriction through its investments in other markets. The sub-fund will only invest in markets in which the restrictions are acceptable. However, it is not possible to prevent additional restrictions from being imposed.**

- **Accounting – the accounting, auditing and reporting standards, methods, practices and disclosures required of companies in emerging markets differ from those in developed markets in terms of content, quality and the deadlines for providing information to investors. It may thus be difficult to correctly evaluate the investment options.**

The risks described above apply in particular to investments in the People's Republic of China ("**PRC**").

ESG risks
A "sustainability risk" means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment. If a sustainability risk associated with an investment materialises, it could lead to the loss in value of an investment.

Risk information on investments traded on the China Interbank Bond Market
The bond market in mainland China comprises the interbank bond market and the listed bond market. The China Interbank Bond Market ("**CIBM**") was established in 1997 as an over-the-counter ("OTC") market, and it accounts for over 90% of all bond trades in China. Primarily, government bonds, corporate bonds, bonds issued by state-owned banks and medium-term debt instruments are traded on this market. In accordance with applicable regulations in mainland China, foreign institutional investors wishing to invest directly in the CIBM, must do so via an onshore settlement agent with responsibility for filing the required registration and opening an account with the relevant authorities. There are no quota restrictions of any kind.
The CIBM is undergoing a phase of development and internationalisation. Market volatility and a potential lack of liquidity due to low trade volumes can lead to dramatic fluctuations in certain debt securities traded on this market. Sub-funds that invest in this market are therefore exposed to liquidity and volatility risk, and may suffer losses from mainland Chinese bond trades. In particular,

the bid and offer spread of mainland Chinese bonds may be wide, and selling such investments may thus generate considerable trading and realisation costs for the sub-fund in question. The relevant sub-fund may also be exposed to risks in connection with settlement processes and counterparty default. It is possible that the sub-fund may enter into transactions with counterparties who are then unable to fulfil their obligations by delivering or paying for the appropriate securities.
The CIBM is also subject to regulatory risk.

Risk information on investments traded on the CIBM via the Northbound Trading Link through Bond Connect
Bond Connect is a new initiative started in July 2017 enabling mutual bond market access between Hong Kong and mainland China ("**Bond Connect**") that was founded by the China Foreign Exchange Trade System & National Interbank Funding Centre ("**CFETS**"), the China Central Depository & Clearing Co. Ltd ("**CCDC**"), the Shanghai Clearing House ("**SCH**"), the Hong Kong Stock Exchange ("**HKEx**") and the Central Moneymarkets Unit ("**CMU**"). In accordance with applicable regulations in mainland China, eligible foreign investors can invest in bonds on the CIBM through the Northbound Trading Link of Bond Connect. There is no investment quota for the Northbound Trading Link. Within the framework of the Northbound Trading Link, eligible foreign investors must name CFETS or another institute approved by the People's Bank of China ("**PBC**") as their registration agent in order to be able to file for registration with the PBC.

The Northbound Trading Link refers to the trading platform located outside mainland China and linked to CFETS that enables eligible foreign investors to transmit their trading orders for bonds listed on the CIBM through Bond Connect. HKEx and CFETS work with electronic offshore bond trading platforms to provide electronic trading services and platforms that enable direct trading between eligible foreign investors and approved onshore traders in mainland China on CFETS.

Eligible foreign investors can transmit trading orders for bonds listed on the CIBM through the Northbound Trading Link made available by electronic offshore trading platforms (such as Tradeweb and Bloomberg). These in turn transmit their requests for quotations to CFETS. CFETS sends the requests for quotations to a range of authorised onshore traders (including market makers and other parties involved in market making) in mainland China. The authorised onshore traders respond to the requests for quotations through CFETS, and CFETS transmits their responses via the same electronic offshore bond trading platforms to the eligible foreign investors. If an eligible foreign investor accepts the offer, the trade is closed on the CFETS.

Settlement and custody of bonds traded through Bond Connect on CIBM are handled via the settlement and custody link between the CMU as the offshore depositary, and the CCDC and SCH as the onshore depositaries and clearing houses in mainland China. Gross settlement of confirmed trades is carried out by CCDC or SCH onshore via the settlement link, and the CMU executes the instructions of CMU members regarding bond settlement on behalf of eligible foreign investors in accordance with the applicable rules.

In accordance with applicable regulations in mainland China, as the offshore depositary approved by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("**HKMA**"), the CMU opens collective nominee accounts with the onshore depositary approved by the PBC (i.e. the CCDC and Hong Kong Interbank Clearing Limited). All bonds traded by eligible foreign investors are registered in the name of the CMU, which holds these bonds as nominee.

Segregation of assets
In connection with Bond Connect, assets are held at the onshore and offshore central securities depositaries ("**CSD**") on three strictly segregated levels. Investors using Bond Connect must hold their bonds at an offshore depositary in a segregated account in the name of the end investor. Bonds acquired through Bond Connect are held in the name of HKMA in onshore accounts at the CCDC. The bonds are recorded in separate accounts at the CMU in Hong Kong for the beneficial owners.

Clearing and settlement risk
The CMU and the CCDC have set up a clearing network and each has become a clearing partner of the other in order to facilitate clearing and settlement of cross-border transactions. For cross-border transactions initiated on one of the markets, the clearing agent in this market clears and settles the trade with its own clearing participants, and on the other side, undertakes to fulfil the clearing and settlement duties of its clearing participants with the counterparty's clearing agent. As the national central counterparty for the PRC securities market, the CCDC operates a comprehensive clearing, settlement and depositary network for bonds. The CCDC has established framework conditions and a catalogue of measures for risk management, which were approved and are monitored by the PBC. The likelihood of a payment default by the CCDC is considered extremely low. In the unlikely event of a payment default by the CCDC, the duties of the CMU in relation to bonds traded through Bond Connect under their market contracts with the clearing participants is limited to providing support for the clearing participants in enforcing their receivables from the CCDC. The CMU will attempt in good faith to recover the outstanding bonds and cash amounts from the CCDC via the available legal channels or via the liquidation of the CCDC. In this case, the relevant sub-fund may experience recovery delays or may potentially be unable to recover its losses in full from the CCDC.

Regulatory risk
Bond Connect is a new concept. The current provisions have therefore not yet been tested and there is no certainty as to how they will be interpreted in practice. Moreover, the current provisions may be subject to amendments that may be retrospectively applied, and there is no guarantee that Bond Connect will remain in operation permanently. Over time, new laws may be issued by the regulatory authorities of the PRC and Hong Kong in relation to trading activities, the legal enforcement of claims and cross-border trading through Bond Connect. Amendments of this kind may therefore have a negative impact on the relevant sub-fund. Any reform or modification of overall economic policy, for example, monetary or fiscal policy, may have an impact on interest rates. This may also have a corresponding impact on the prices and yields of bonds held in the portfolio.

Foreign exchange risk
Sub-funds denominated in currencies other than RMB may also be exposed to currency risk, as conversion into RMB is necessary for investments in bonds traded on the CIBM through Bond Connect. Such currency exchanges may also lead to conversion costs for the relevant sub-fund. The exchange rate may be subject to fluctuations; in the event of a devaluation of the RMB, the relevant sub-fund may incur losses when exchanging its proceeds from the sale of CIBM bonds into its domestic currency.

Further information on Bond Connect can be found online at http://www.chinabondconnect.com/en/index.htm.

Risks connected with the use of ABS/MBS
Investors are advised that investing in ABS, MBS and CMBS may involve higher complexity and lower transparency. These products involve exposure in a pool of receivables (for ABS, these receivables may be car or student loans or other receivables based on credit card agreements; for MBS or CMBS, they are mortgages), with the receivables issued by an institution founded exclusively for this purpose and which is independent from the lender of the receivables in the pool from a legal, bookkeeping and economic perspective. The payment flows from the underlying receivables (including interest, repayment of receivables and any unscheduled repayments) are passed on to the investors in the products. These products include various tranches subject to a hierarchy. This structure determines the order of repayments and any unscheduled special repayments within the tranches. If interest rates rise or fall, investors are subject to a higher or lower repayment or reinvestment risk if the unscheduled special repayments for the underlying receivables increase or decrease due to better or worse refinancing options for the debtors.
The average term of sub-fund investments in ABS/MBS often differs from the maturity date set for the bonds. The average term is generally shorter than the final maturity date and depends on the dates of repayment flows, which are normally based on the structure of the security and the priority of cash inflows and/or borrower's behaviour in respect of refinancing, repayment and default. ABS/MBS originate from different countries with differing legal structures.
ABS/MBS may be investment grade, non-investment grade or have no rating.

Risks connected with the use of CDOs/CLOs
Investors are advised that some sub-funds may invest in certain kinds of asset-backed security known as collateralised debt obligations (**CDOs**) or, where the underlying is a loan, collateralised loan obligations (**CLOs**). Typical CDO or CLO structures have multiple tranches with varying levels of seniority, the most senior tranche having first access to the interest and principal payments out of the pool of underlyings, then the next-senior tranche and so on until the remaining (equity) tranche, which has last access to the interest and principal. CDOs/CLOs may be affected by a loss of value in the underlying assets. Due to their complex structure, they can additionally be hard to value and their behaviour may be unpredictable in different market situations.

Investments in UCIs and UCITS
Sub-funds, which have invested at least half of their assets in existing UCIs and UCITS in accordance with their special investment policies, are structured as a fund of funds.
The general advantage of a fund of funds over funds investing directly is the greater level of diversification (or risk spreading). In a fund of funds, portfolio diversification extends not only to its own investments because the investment objects (target funds) themselves are also governed by the stringent principles of risk diversification. A fund of funds enables the investor to invest in a product that spreads its risks on two levels and thereby minimises the risks inherent in the individual investment objects, with the investment policy of the UCITS and UCIs in which most investments are made being required to accord as far as possible with the Fund's investment policy. The Fund additionally permits investment in a single product, by which means the investor gains an indirect investment in numerous securities.
Certain fees and charges may be incurred more than once when investing in existing funds (such as Depositary and central UCI Administrator fees, management/advisory fees and issuing/redemption charges of the UCI and/or UCITS in which the investment is made). Such commission payments and expenses are charged at the level of the target fund as well as of the fund of funds.
The sub-funds may also invest in UCIs and/or UCITS managed by UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A. or by a company linked to UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A. through common management or control, or through a substantial direct or indirect holding. In this case, no issuing or redemption charge will be charged on subscription to or redemption of these units. The double charging of commission and expenses referred to above does, however, remain.
The section titled "Expenses paid by the Fund" presents the general costs and expenses associated with investing in existing funds.

Use of financial derivative transactions
Financial derivative transactions are not in themselves investment instruments but rights whose valuation mainly derives from the price and the price fluctuations and expectations of an underlying instrument. Investments in financial derivative transactions are subject to the general market risk, settlement risk, credit and liquidity risk.
Depending on the specific characteristics of financial derivative transactions, however, the aforementioned risks may be of a different kind and occasionally turn out to be higher than the risks with an investment in the underlying instruments.
That is why the use of financial derivative transactions not only requires an understanding of the underlying instrument but also in-depth knowledge of the financial derivative transactions themselves.
The risk of default in the case of financial derivative transactions traded on an exchange is generally lower than the risk associated with financial derivative transactions that are traded over-the-counter on the open market, because the clearing agents, which assume the function of issuer or counterparty in relation to each financial derivative transaction traded on an exchange, assume a performance guarantee. To reduce the overall risk of default, such guarantee is supported by a daily payment system maintained by the clearing agent, in which the assets required for cover are calculated. In the case of financial derivative transactions traded over-the-counter on the open market, there is no comparable clearing agent guarantee and in assessing the potential risk of default, the Management Company must take account of the creditworthiness of each counterparty.
There are also liquidity risks since it may be difficult to buy or sell certain financial derivative instruments. When financial derivative transactions are particularly large, or the corresponding market is illiquid (as may be the case with financial derivative transactions traded over-the-counter on the open market), it may under certain circumstances not always be possible to fully execute a transaction or it may only be possible to liquidate a position by incurring increased costs.

Additional risks connected with the use of financial derivative transactions lie in the incorrect determination of prices or valuation of financial derivative transactions. There is also the possibility that financial derivative transactions do not completely correlate with their underlying assets, interest rates or indices. Many financial derivative transactions are complex and frequently valued subjectively. Inappropriate valuations can result in higher demands for cash by counterparties or in a loss of value for the Fund. There is not always a direct or parallel relationship between a financial derivative transaction and the value of the assets, interest rates or indices from which it is derived. For these reasons, the use of financial derivative transactions by the Management Company is not always an effective means of attaining the Fund's investment objective and can at times even have the opposite effect.

Swap Agreements
A sub-fund may enter into swap agreements (including total return swaps and contracts for differences) with respect to various underlyings, including currencies, interest rates, securities, collective investment schemes and indices. A swap is a contract under which one party agrees to provide the other party with something, for example a payment at an agreed rate, in exchange for receiving something from the other party, for example the performance of a specified asset or basket of assets. A sub-fund may use these techniques for example to protect against changes in interest rates and currency exchange rates. A sub-fund may also use these techniques to take positions in or protect against changes in securities indices and specific securities prices.
In respect of currencies, a sub-fund may utilise currency swap contracts where the sub-fund may exchange currencies at a fixed rate of exchange for currencies at a floating rate of exchange or vice versa. These contracts allow a sub-fund to manage its exposures to currencies in which it holds investment but also to obtain opportunistic exposure to currencies. For these instruments, the sub-fund's return is based on the movement of currency exchange rates relative to a fixed currency amount agreed by the parties.
In respect of interest rates, a sub-fund may utilise interest rate swap contracts where the sub-fund may exchange a fixed rate of interest against a variable rate (or the other way round). These contracts allow a sub-fund to manage its interest rate exposures. For these instruments, the sub-fund's return is based on the movement of interest rates relative to a fixed rate agreed by the parties. The sub-fund may also utilise caps and floors, Which are interest rate swap contracts in which the return is based only on the positive (in the case of a cap) or negative (in the case of a floor) movement of interest rates relative to a fixed rate agreed by the parties.
In respect of securities and securities indices a sub-fund may utilise total return swap contracts where the sub-fund may exchange interest rate cash flows for cash flows based on the return of, for example, a unit or fixed income instrument, or a securities index. These contracts allow a sub-fund to manage its exposures to certain securities or securities indices. For these instruments, the sub-fund's return is based on the movement of interest rates relative to the return on the relevant security or index. The sub-fund may also use swaps in which the sub-fund's return is relative to the volatility of price of the relevant security (a volatility swap, which is a forward contract whose underlying is the volatility of a given product. This is a pure volatility instrument allowing investors to speculate solely upon the movement of a unit's volatility without the influence of its price) or to the variance (the square of the volatility) (a variance swap that is a type of volatility swap where the payout is linear to variance rather than volatility, with the result that the payout will rise at a higher rate than volatility).
Where a sub-fund enters into total return swaps (or invests in other financial derivative instruments with the same characteristics) it will only do so on behalf of the sub-fund with counterparties that are entities with legal personality, typically located in OECD jurisdictions. These counterparties will be subject to a credit assessment. Where the counterparty is subject to a credit rating by any agency registered and supervised by ESMA, that rating shall be taken into account in the credit assessment. Where a counterparty is downgraded to A2 or below (or comparable rating) by such a credit rating agency, a new credit assessment in respect of the counterparty will be undertaken without delay. Subject to compliance with those conditions, the Portfolio Manager has full discretion as to the appointment of counterparties when entering into total return swaps in furtherance of the relevant sub-fund's investment objective and policies.
A credit default swap ("**CDS**") is a derivative instrument which is a mechanism for transferring and transforming credit risk between purchaser and seller. The protection buyer purchases protection from the protection seller for losses that might be incurred as a result of a default or other credit event in relation to an underlying security. The protection buyer pays a premium for the protection and the protection seller agrees to make a payment to compensate the protection buyer for losses incurred upon the occurrence of any one of a number of possible specified credit events, as set out in the CDS agreement. In relation to the use of CDS, the sub-fund may be a protection buyer and/or a protection seller. A credit event is an event linked to the deteriorating creditworthiness of an underlying reference entity in a credit derivative. The occurrence of a credit event usually triggers full or partial termination of the transaction and a payment from protection seller to protection buyer. Credit events include, but are not limited to, bankruptcy, failure to pay, restructuring, and obligation default.

Insolvency risk on swap counterparties
Margin deposits made in relation to swap contracts will be held with brokers. Though there are provisions in the structure of these contracts intended to protect each party against the insolvency for the other, these provisions may not be effective. This risk will further be mitigated by the exclusive choice of reputable swap counterparties.

Potential illiquidity of exchange traded instruments and swap contracts
It may not always be possible for the Management Company to execute a buy or sell order on exchanges at the desired price or to liquidate an open position due to market conditions including the operation of daily price fluctuation limits. If trading on an exchange is suspended or restricted, the Management Company may not be able to execute trades or close out positions on terms that the Portfolio Manager believes are desirable.
Swap contracts are over-the-counter contracts with a single counterparty and may as such be illiquid. Although swap contracts may be closed out to realise sufficient liquidity, such closing out may not be possible or may be very expensive for the Fund in extreme market conditions.

Liquidity risk

A sub-fund may invest in securities that subsequently prove difficult to sell due to reduced liquidity. This may have an adverse effect on their market price and consequently affect the net asset value of the sub-fund. The reduced liquidity of these securities

may be due to unusual or extraordinary economic or market events such as the deterioration in an issuer's credit rating or a market's lack of efficiency. In extreme market situations, there may be few willing buyers and it may not be easy to sell the investments at the time and price desired; in addition, these sub-funds may have to agree to a lower price in order to sell the investments, or they may not be able to sell the investments at all. Trading in certain securities or other instruments may be suspended or restricted by the relevant exchange or by a governmental or supervisory authority, which may cause the sub-fund to incur a loss. The inability to sell a portfolio position may have a negative effect on the value of these sub-funds or prevent them from being able to exploit other investment opportunities. In order to meet redemption requests, these sub-funds may be forced to sell investments at unfavourable times and/or on unfavourable terms.

Bonds

Bonds are subject to actual and perceived measures of creditworthiness. Bonds, and in particular high-yield bonds, may be impaired by negative headlines and an unfavourable perception on the part of investors; such perceptions may not be based on a fundamental analysis, and may have a negative effect on the value and liquidity of the bond.

High yield bonds

Investing in debt instruments involves interest-rate, sector, security and credit risk. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds generally attract a lower rating and usually offer higher yields in order to offset the lower credit rating or higher default risk associated with these securities. High yield bonds involve a greater risk of capital erosion through default or in the case of an effective interest rate that is below the current rate of interest. Economic conditions and changes in the level of interest rates may have a considerable impact on the value of these bonds. In addition, high yield bonds may be exposed to greater credit or default risk than bonds with a high rating. These bonds tend to react more to developments that affect market and credit risk than securities with a higher rating. The value of high yield bonds may be adversely affected by macroeconomic conditions, such as an economic downturn or a period of rising interest rates. High yield bonds may be less liquid and more difficult to sell or value at a favourable point in time or price than bonds with a higher rating. In particular, high yield bonds are often issued by smaller, less creditworthy and more indebted companies that are generally less able to pay capital and interest on schedule than financially sound companies.

Risks connected with the use of efficient portfolio management techniques

A sub-fund may enter into repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements as a buyer or as a seller subject to the conditions and limits set out in Section 5 entitled "Special techniques and instruments with securities and money market instruments as underlying assets". If the other party to a repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement should default, the sub-fund might suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities and/or other collateral held by the sub-fund in connection with the repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement are less than the repurchase price or, as the case may be, the value of the underlying securities. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy or similar proceedings of the other party to the repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement or its failure otherwise to perform its obligations on the repurchase date, the sub-fund could suffer losses, including loss of interest on or principal of the security and costs associated with delay and enforcement of the repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement.

A sub-fund may enter into securities lending transactions subject to the conditions and limits set out in Section 5 entitled "Special techniques and instruments with securities and money market instruments as underlying assets". Securities transactions entail a counterparty risk, including the risk that the securities lent will not or cannot be returned on time. If the securities borrower does not return the securities lent by a sub-fund, there is a risk that the securities received will be realised for a lower amount than the securities lent, whether due to the imprecise pricing of the securities, unfavourable market movements, a deterioration in the security issuer's credit standing, illiquidity of the market on which the securities are traded, the negligence or insolvency of the depositary holding the securities or the termination of legal agreements, for instance on the grounds of insolvency, which may have adverse effects on the sub-fund's performance. If the other party to a securities lending transaction should default, the sub-fund might suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the collateral held by the Fund in connection with the securities lending transaction are less than the value of the securities lent. In addition, in the event of the bankruptcy or similar proceedings of the other party to the securities lending transaction or its failure to return the securities as agreed, the sub-fund could suffer losses, including loss of interest on or principal of the securities and costs associated with delay and enforcement of the securities lending agreement.

The sub-funds will only use repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending transactions for the purpose of either reducing risks (hedging) or generating additional capital or income for the relevant sub-fund. When using such techniques, the sub-fund will comply at all times with the provisions set out in Section 5 entitled "Special techniques and instruments with securities and money market instruments as underlying assets". The risks arising from the use of repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions will be closely monitored and techniques (including collateral management) will be employed to seek to mitigate those risks. Although it is expected that the use of repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions will generally not have a material impact on a sub-fund's performance, the use of such techniques may have a significant effect, either negative or positive, on a sub-fund's net asset value.

Exposure to securities financing transactions

The sub-funds' exposure to total return swaps, repurchase agreements/reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions is set out below (in each case as a percentage of net asset value):

Sub-fund	Total Return Swaps		Repurchase agreements/reverse repurchase agreements		Securities Lending	
	Expected	Maximum	Expected	Maximum	Expected	Maximum

UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund – Sovereign Bonds (USD)	**0%**	**10%**	**0%**	**0%**	**40%**	**75%**

Risk management
Risk management in accordance with the commitment approach and the value-at-risk approach is carried out pursuant to the applicable laws and regulatory provisions. Pursuant to CSSF circular 14/592 (on the ESMA guidelines on ETFs and other UCITS issues), the risk management procedure will also be applied within the scope of collateral management (see section entitled "Collateral management" below) and techniques and instruments for the efficient management of the portfolio (see Section 5, "Special techniques and instruments with securities and money market instruments as underlying assets").

Leverage
The leverage for UCITS using the value-at-risk ("**VaR**") approach is defined pursuant to CSSF circular 11/512 as the "sum of the notionals" of the derivatives used by the respective sub-fund. Unitholders should note that this definition may lead to artificially high leverage which may not correctly reflect the actual economic risk due to, inter alia, the following reasons:

- Regardless of whether a derivative is used for investment or hedging purposes, it increases the leverage amount calculated according to the sum-of-notionals approach;
- The duration of interest rate derivatives is not taken into account. A consequence of this is that short-term interest rate derivatives generate the same leverage as long-term interest rate derivatives, even though short-term ones generate a considerably lower economic risk.

The economic risk of UCITS pursuant to the VaR approach is determined as part of a UCITS risk management process. This contains (among other things) restrictions on the VaR, which includes the market risk of all positions, including derivatives. The VaR is supplemented by a comprehensive stress-test programme.
The average leverage for each sub-fund using the VaR approach is expected to be within the range stated in the table below. Leverage is expressed as a ratio between the sum of the notionals and the net asset value of the sub-fund in question. Greater leverage amounts may be attained for all sub-funds, under certain circumstances.

Sub-fund	Global risk calculation method	Expected range of leverage	Reference portfolio
UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund – Sovereign Bonds (USD)	Commitment approach	n.a.	n.a.

Collateral management
If the Fund enters into OTC transactions, it may be exposed to risks associated with the creditworthiness of these OTC counterparties: should the Fund enter into futures or options contracts, or use other derivative techniques, it shall be subject to the risk that an OTC counterparty might not meet (or cannot meet) its obligations under one or more contracts.
Counterparty risk can be reduced by depositing a security ("**collateral**", see above). Collateral may be provided in the form of liquid assets in highly liquid currencies, highly liquid equities and first-rate government bonds. The Fund will only accept such financial instruments as collateral, which would allow it (after objective and appropriate valuation) to liquidate these within an appropriate time period. The Fund, or a service provider appointed by the Fund, must assess the collateral's value at least once a day. The collateral's value must be higher than the value of the position of the respective OTC counterparty. However, this value may fluctuate between two consecutive valuations.
After each valuation, however, it is ensured (where appropriate, by requesting additional collateral) that the collateral is increased by the desired amount to meet the value of the respective OTC counterparty's position (mark-to-market). In order to adequately take into account the risks related to the collateral in question, the Management Company determines whether the value of the collateral to be requested should be increased, or whether this value should be depreciated by an appropriate, conservatively measured amount (haircut). The larger the collateral's value may fluctuate, the higher the markdown.
The Management Company shall set up internal regulations determining the details of the above-mentioned requirements and values, particularly regarding the types of collateral accepted, the amounts to be added to and subtracted from the respective collateral, and the investment policy for liquid funds that are deposited as collateral. This framework agreement is reviewed and adapted where appropriate by the Management Company on a regular basis.

The Management Company has approved instruments of the following asset classes as collateral in OTC derivative transactions and determined the following haircuts to be used on these instruments:

Asset class	Minimum haircut (% deduction from market value)
Fixed and variable-rate interest-bearing instruments	
Liquid funds in the currencies CHF, EUR, GBP, USD, JPY, CAD and AUD.	0%
Short-term instruments (up to one year) issued by one of the following countries (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Japan, Norway, Sweden, UK, US) and the issuing country has a minimum rating of A	1%
Instruments that fulfil the same criteria as above and have a medium-term maturity (one to five years).	3%

Instruments that fulfil the same criteria as above and have a long-term maturity (five to ten years).	4%
Instruments that fulfil the same criteria as above and have a very long-term maturity (more than ten years).	5%
US TIPS (Treasury inflation protected securities) with a maturity of up to ten years	7%
US Treasury strips or zero coupon bonds (all maturities)	8%
US TIPS (Treasury inflation protected securities) with a maturity of over ten years	10%

The haircuts to be used on collateral from securities lending, as the case may be, are described in Section 5 entitled "Special techniques and instruments with securities and money market instruments as underlying assets".
Securities deposited as collateral may not have been issued by the respective OTC counterparty or be highly correlated with this OTC counterparty. For this reason, shares from the finance sector are not accepted as collateral. Securities deposited as collateral shall be held in safekeeping by the Depositary on behalf of the Fund and may not be sold, invested or pledged by the Fund.

The Fund shall ensure that the collateral received is adequately diversified, particularly regarding geographical dispersion, diversification across different markets and the spreading of concentration risk. The latter is considered to be sufficiently diversified if securities and money market instruments held as collateral and issued by a single issuer do not exceed 20% of the Fund's net assets.
In derogation to the above paragraph and in accordance with the modified Point 43(e) of the ESMA Guidelines on ETFs and other UCITS issues of 1 August 2014 (ESMA/2014/937), the Fund may be fully collateralised in various transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a non-Member State, or a public international body to which one or more EU Member States belong. If this is the case, the Fund must ensure that it receives securities from at least six different issues, but securities from any single issue may not account for more than 30% of the net assets of the respective sub-fund.

The Management Company has decided to make use of the exemption clause described above and accept collateralisation of up to 50% of the net assets of the respective sub-fund in government bonds that are issued or guaranteed by the following countries: the US, Japan, the UK, Germany and Switzerland.

Collateral that is deposited in the form of liquid funds may be invested by the Fund. Investments may only be made in: sight deposits or deposits at notice in accordance with Point 1.1(f) of Section 1 "Investment instruments"; high-quality government bonds; repurchase agreements within the meaning of Section 5 "Special techniques and instruments with securities and money market instruments as underlying assets", provided the counterparty in such transactions is a credit institution within the meaning of Point 1.1(f) of Section 1 "Investment instruments" and the Fund has the right to cancel the transaction at any time and to request the back transfer of the amount invested (incl. accrued interest); short-term money market funds within the meaning of CESR Guidelines 10-049 regarding the definition of European money market funds.

The restrictions listed in the previous paragraph also apply to the spreading of concentration risk. Bankruptcy and insolvency events or other credit events involving the Depositary or within its sub-depositary/correspondent bank network may result in the rights of the Fund in connection with the collateral being delayed or restricted in other ways. If the Fund owes collateral to the OTC counterparty pursuant to an applicable agreement, then any such collateral is to be transferred to the OTC counterparty as agreed between the Fund and the OTC counterparty. Bankruptcy and insolvency events or other credit default events involving the OTC counterparty, the Depositary or its sub-depositary/correspondent bank network may result in the rights or recognition of claims of the Fund in connection with the collateral being delayed, restricted or even eliminated, which would even go so far as to force the Fund to fulfil its obligations within the framework of the OTC transaction, regardless of any collateral that had previously been provided to cover any such obligation.

Net asset value, issue, redemption and conversion price
The net asset value and the issue, redemption and conversion price per unit of each sub-fund or unit class are expressed in the currency of account of the respective sub-fund or unit class, and are calculated each business day by dividing the overall net assets of the sub-fund attributable to each unit class by the number of units issued in this unit class of the sub-fund. However, the net asset value of a unit may also be calculated on days where no units are issued or redeemed, as described in the following section. In this case, the net asset value may be published, but it may only be used for the purpose of calculating performance, statistics or fees. Under no circumstances should it be used as a basis for subscription and redemption orders.
The percentage of the net asset value attributable to each unit class of a sub-fund changes each time units are issued or redeemed. It is determined by the ratio of issued units in each unit class in relation to the total number of sub-fund units issued, taking into account the fees charged to that unit class.

The value of the assets of each sub-fund is calculated as follows:

a) Liquid assets (whether in the form of cash and bank deposits, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, expense advances, cash dividends and declared or accrued interest still receivable) are valued at face value, unless this value is unlikely to be fully paid or received, in which case their value is determined by deducting an amount deemed appropriate to arrive at their real value.

b) Securities, derivatives and other assets listed on a stock exchange are valued at the most recent market prices available. If these securities, derivatives or other assets are listed on several stock exchanges, the most recently available price on the stock exchange that represents the major market for this asset shall apply.
In the case of securities, derivatives and other assets not commonly traded on a stock exchange and for which a secondary market among securities traders exists with pricing in line with the market, the Management Company may value these

securities, derivatives and other investments based on these prices. Securities, derivatives and other investments not listed on a stock exchange, but traded on another regulated market that operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public, are valued at the most recently available price on this market.

c) Securities and other investments not listed on a stock exchange or traded on another regulated market, and for which no appropriate price can be obtained, are valued by the Management Company according to other principles chosen by it in good faith on the basis of probable market prices.

d) Derivatives not listed on a stock exchange (OTC derivatives) are valued on the basis of independent pricing sources. If only one independent pricing source is available for a derivative, the plausibility of the valuation obtained will be verified using calculation models that are recognised by the Management Company and the Fund's auditors, based on the market value of that derivative's underlying.

e) Units of other undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) and/or undertakings for collective investment (UCIs) are valued at their last known asset value.

f) Money market instruments not traded on a stock exchange or on another regulated market open to the public will be valued on the basis of the relevant curves. Curve-based valuations are calculated from interest rates and credit spreads. The following principles are applied in this process: The interest rate nearest the residual maturity is interpolated for each money market instrument. Thus calculated, the interest rate is converted into a market price by adding a credit spread that reflects the creditworthiness of the underlying borrower. This credit spread is adjusted if there is a significant change in the borrower's credit rating.

g) Securities, money market instruments, derivatives and other assets denominated in a currency other than the relevant sub-fund's currency of account, and not hedged by foreign exchange transactions, are valued using the average exchange rate (between the bid and ask prices) known in Luxembourg or, if none is available, using the rate on the most representative market for that currency.

h) Term and fiduciary deposits are valued at their nominal value plus accumulated interest.

i) The value of swaps is calculated by an external service provider and a second independent valuation is provided by another external service provider. Such calculations are based on the net present value of all cash flows (both inflows and outflows). In some specific cases, internal calculations (based on models and market data made available by Bloomberg) and/or broker statement valuations may be used. The valuation method depends on the security in question and is chosen pursuant to the applicable UBS valuation policy.

The Management Company is authorised to apply other generally recognised and verifiable valuation criteria in good faith to arrive at an appropriate valuation of the net assets if, due to extraordinary circumstances, a valuation in accordance with the foregoing provisions proves unfeasible or inaccurate.

In extraordinary circumstances, additional valuations may be made throughout the day. Such new valuations shall apply for subsequent issues and redemptions of units.

Due to fees and charges as well as the buy-sell spreads for the underlying investments, the actual costs of buying and selling assets and investments for a sub-fund may differ from the last available price or, if applicable, the net asset value used to calculate the net asset value per unit. These costs have a negative impact on the value of a sub-fund and are termed "dilution". To reduce the effects of dilution, the Board of Directors may at its own discretion make a dilution adjustment to the net asset value per unit (swing pricing).

Units are issued and redeemed based on a single price: the net asset value per unit. To reduce the effects of dilution, the net asset value per unit is nevertheless adjusted on valuation days as described below; this takes place irrespective of whether the sub-fund is in a net subscription or net redemption position on the relevant valuation day. If no trading is taking place in a sub-fund or class of a sub-fund on a particular valuation day, the unadjusted net asset value per unit is applied. The Board of Directors has discretion to decide under which circumstances such a dilution adjustment should be made. The requirement to carry out a dilution adjustment generally depends on the scale of subscriptions or redemptions of units in the relevant sub-fund. The Board of Directors may apply a dilution adjustment if, in its view, the existing unitholders (in the case of subscriptions) or remaining unitholders (in the case of redemptions) could otherwise be put at a disadvantage. The dilution adjustment may take place if:

(a) a sub-fund records a steady fall (i.e. a net outflow due to redemptions);
(b) a sub-fund records a considerable volume of net subscriptions relative to its size;
(c) a sub-fund shows a net subscription or net redemption position on a particular valuation day; or
(d) In all other cases in which the Board of Directors believes a dilution adjustment is necessary in the interests of the unitholders.

When a valuation adjustment is made, a value is added to or deducted from the net asset value per unit depending on whether the sub-fund is in a net subscription or net redemption position; the extent of the valuation adjustment shall, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, adequately cover the fees and charges as well as the buy-sell spreads. In particular, the net asset value of the respective sub-fund will be adjusted (upwards or downwards) by an amount that (i) reflects the estimated tax expenses, (ii) the trading costs that may be incurred by the sub-fund, and (iii) the estimated bid-ask spread for the assets in which the sub-fund invests. As some equity markets and countries may show different fee structures on the buyer and seller side, the adjustment for net inflows and outflows may vary. Generally speaking, adjustments shall be limited to a maximum of 2% of the relevant applicable net asset value per unit. Under exceptional circumstances (e.g. high market volatility and/or illiquidity, extraordinary market conditions, market disruptions etc.), the Board of Directors may decide to apply temporarily a dilution adjustment of more than 2% of the relevant applicable net asset value per unit in relation to each sub-fund and/or valuation date, provided that the Board

of Directors is able to justify that this is representative of prevailing market conditions and is in the unitholders' best interest. This dilution adjustment shall be calculated according to the procedure specified by the Board of Directors. Unitholders shall be informed through the normal channels whenever temporary measures are introduced and once the temporary measures have ended. The net asset value of each class of the sub-fund is calculated separately. However, dilution adjustments affect the net asset value of each class to the same degree in percentage terms. The dilution adjustment is made at sub-fund level and relates to capital activity, but not to the specific circumstances of each individual investor transaction.

Investing in UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund

Conditions for the issue and redemption of units
Sub-fund units are issued and redeemed on every business day. A "**business day**" is a normal bank business day in Luxembourg (i.e. a day when the banks are open during normal business hours), except for 24 and 31 December, individual, non-statutory days of rest in Luxembourg and days on which stock exchanges in the main countries in which the respective sub-fund invests are closed, or on which 50% or more of the investments of the sub-fund cannot be adequately valued.
"**Non-statutory days of rest**" are days on which banks and financial institutions are closed.

Furthermore, the following sub-fund will have additional non-business days during bank holidays (i.e. days in which banks are not open during normal business hours) as specified in the table below:

UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies Fund	**Sub-funds**	**Bank holidays**
	UBS(Lux) Emerging Economies Fund- Sovereign Bonds (USD)	US

Bank holidays defined as follows:

- United States (US): New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Washington's Birthday (Presidents Day), Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and any additional national holiday declared for exceptional reasons in which banks are not open during normal business hours. (www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/k8.htm);

If the settlement date or any day between the order date and the settlement date is not a "business day", these days are disregarded for the purposes of calculating the settlement date. The settlement date can only be a business day.

No units will be issued or redeemed on days for which the Management Company has decided not to calculate any net asset values, as described in the section "Suspension of net asset value calculation, and suspension of the issue, redemption and conversion of units". In addition, the Management Company is entitled to reject subscription orders at its discretion.

The Management Company prohibits all transactions that it deems potentially detrimental to unitholder interests, including market timing and late trading. It is entitled to refuse any application for subscription or conversion that it considers to be allied to such practices. The Management Company is also entitled to take any action it deems necessary to protect unitholders from such practices.

Subscription and redemption orders ("orders") registered with the UCI Administrator by 15:00 CET ("cut-off time") on a business day ("order date") will be processed on the basis of the net asset value calculated for that day after the cut-off time ("valuation date").

All orders sent by fax must be received by the UCI Administrator at least one hour prior to the stated cut-off time of the respective sub-fund on a business day. However, the central settling agent of UBS AG in Switzerland, the distributors and other intermediaries may apply other cut-off times that are earlier than those specified above vis-à-vis their clients in order to ensure the correct submission of orders to the UCI Administrator. Information on this may be obtained from the central settlement agent of UBS AG in Switzerland, as well as from the respective distributors and other intermediaries.

For orders registered with the UCI Administrator after the respective cut-off time on a business day, the order date is considered to be the following business day.

The same applies to requests for the conversion of units of a sub-fund into units of another sub-fund of the Fund, carried out on the basis of the net asset values of the respective sub-funds.

This means that the net asset value used for settlement is not known at the time the order is placed (forward pricing). It will be calculated on the basis of the last-known market prices (i.e. using the latest available market prices or closing market prices, provided these are available at the time of calculation). The individual valuation principles applied are described in the section above.

Unless required otherwise under the applicable law or regulations, the distributors charged with receiving orders request and accept subscription, redemption and/or conversion orders from investors on the basis of a written agreement, a written order form or in an equivalent manner, including the receipt of electronic orders. The usage of such equivalent means to written form must be approved in advance in writing by the Management Company and/or by UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG at its discretion.

Issue of units
The issue price of sub-fund units is calculated according to the provisions in the section "Net asset value, issue, redemption and conversion price".

Unless otherwise defined in the section titled "Unit classes", depending on the various distributors that informed the investors beforehand of the method applied, entry costs of up to 3% may be deducted from (or taken in addition to) the investor's capital commitment or added to the net asset value and paid to these distributors and/or financial intermediaries involved in the distribution of the sub-fund's units. Any taxes, charges or other fees incurred in the relevant country of distribution will also be charged. Please refer to the local offering documents where applicable for more information.

A local paying agent will carry out the requisite transactions on behalf of the final investor on a nominee basis. Costs for services of the Paying Agent may be imposed on the investor.
In addition, the investor may be charged fees (brokerage fees, stock exchange fees, etc.), on the basis of the net asset value, which usually accrue to the Fund through the investment of the amount deposited.

Subscriptions for units in the sub-funds are accepted by the Management Company, the UCI Administrator and the Depositary as well as at any other distributor.

Subject to applicable laws and regulations, the Depositary and/or the agents entrusted with receiving subscription payments may, at their discretion and upon investors' request, accept the payment in currencies other than the currency of account of the respective sub-fund and the subscription currency of the unit class to be subscribed. The exchange rate used will be determined by the respective agent on the basis of the bid-ask spread of the relevant currency pair. Investors shall bear all fees associated with currency exchange. Notwithstanding the above, payment of subscription prices for units denominated in RMB shall be made in RMB (CNH) only. No other currency will be accepted for the subscription of these unit classes.

The units may also be subscribed through savings plans, payment plans or conversion plans, in accordance with the locally prevailing market standards. Further information on this can be requested from the local distributors.

The issue price of sub-fund units is paid into the Depositary's account in favour of the sub-fund no later than two days after the order date ("**settlement date**").

If, on the settlement date or any day between the order date and the settlement date, banks in the country of the currency of the relevant unit class are not open for business or the relevant currency is not traded in an interbank settlement system, settlement shall take place on the next day on which these banks are open or these settlement systems are available for transactions in the relevant currency.

At the request of unitholders, the Management Company may accept full or partial subscriptions in kind for units at its own discretion. In such cases, the contribution in kind must suit the investment policy and restrictions of the relevant sub-fund. Such payments in kind will also be appraised by the auditor selected by the Management Company. The costs incurred will be charged to the relevant investor.

Units are issued as registered units only. This means that the unitholder status of an investor in the Fund with all associated rights and obligations will be based on that investor's entry in the Fund register. A conversion of registered units into bearer units may not be requested. Unitholders are reminded that registered units may also be cleared through recognised external clearing houses like Clearstream.

All units issued have the same rights. The Management Regulations nonetheless provide for the possibility of issuing various unit classes with specific features within a particular sub-fund.

Furthermore, fractions of units can be issued for all sub-funds/unit classes. Fractions of units are expressed up to three decimal places. If the relevant sub-fund or unit class is liquidated, fractional units entitle the holder to a distribution or proportionate share of the liquidation proceeds.

Redemption of units
Redemption orders are accepted by the Management Company, the UCI Administrator, the Depositary or another authorised sales or paying agent.

Consideration for sub-fund units submitted for redemption is paid no later than the second day after the order date ("**settlement date**") unless legal provisions, such as foreign exchange controls or restrictions on capital movements, or other circumstances beyond the control of the Depositary, make it impossible to transfer the redemption amount to the country in which the redemption order has been submitted.
If, on the settlement date or any day between the order date and the settlement date, banks in the country of the currency of the relevant unit class are not open for business or the relevant currency is not traded in an interbank settlement system, settlement shall take place on the next day on which these banks are open or these settlement systems are available for transactions in the relevant currency.

If the value of a unit class in relation to the total net asset value of a sub-fund has fallen below, or failed to reach, a level that the Board of Directors has fixed as the minimum level for the economically efficient management of a unit class, the Board of Directors may decide that all units in this class are to be redeemed against payment of the redemption price on a business day determined by the Board of Directors. Investors of the class/sub-fund concerned shall not have to bear any additional costs or other financial burdens as a result of this redemption. Where applicable, the swing pricing principle described in the Section "Net asset value, issue, redemption and conversion price" shall apply.
For sub-funds with multiple unit classes that are denominated in different currencies, unitholders may, in principle, only receive any consideration for their redemption in the currency of the respective unit class.

Subject to applicable laws and regulations, the Depositary and/or the agents entrusted with paying the redemption proceeds may, at their discretion and upon investors' request, make the payment in currencies other than the currency of account of the respective sub-fund and the currency of the unit class redeemed. The exchange rate used will be determined by the respective agent on the basis of the bid-ask spread of the relevant currency pair.
Investors shall bear all fees associated with currency exchange. These fees, as well as any taxes, commissions or other fees that may be incurred in the relevant country of distribution and, for example, levied by correspondent banks, will be charged to the

relevant investor and deducted from the redemption proceeds. Notwithstanding the above, payment of redemption proceeds for units denominated in RMB shall be made in RMB (CNH) only. The investor may not request payment of the redemption proceeds in any currency other than RMB (CNH).

Any taxes, charges or other fees incurred in the relevant country of distribution (including those levied by correspondent banks) will be charged.

A local paying agent will carry out the requisite transactions on behalf of the final investor on a nominee basis. Costs for services of the Paying Agent as well as fees that are levied by correspondent banks may be imposed on the investor.

However, no redemption charged may be levied.

Net asset value performance shall determine whether the redemption price is higher or lower than the issue price paid by the investor.

The Management Company reserves the right not to execute redemption and conversion orders in full (redemption gate) on any order date on which this would lead to outflows of more than 10% of the total net asset value of a sub-fund on that date. In this case, the Management Company may decide to only partially execute redemption and conversion orders, and to postpone the redemption and conversion orders for the order date that have not been executed for a period generally not to exceed 20 business days, giving them priority status.

In the event of a large volume of redemption orders, the Depositary and the Management Company may decide to postpone the execution of any redemption order until equivalent Fund assets have been sold (without undue delay). Should such a measure be necessary, all redemption orders received on the same day will be processed at the same price.

At the request of unitholders, the Management Company may offer investors full or partial redemptions in kind for units at its own discretion.

In this case, the capital redeemed in kind must suit the relevant sub-fund's investment policy and restrictions.

Such payments in kind will be appraised by the auditor selected by the Management Company, and must have no negative impact on the remaining unitholders of the respective sub-fund. The costs incurred will be charged to the relevant investor.

Conversion of units

At any time, unitholders may convert their units into those of another unit class within the same sub-fund, and/or may convert their units into those of another sub-fund. Conversion orders are subject to the same procedures as the issue and redemption of units.

The number of units resulting from the conversion of a unitholder's existing units is calculated according to the following formula:

$$\alpha = \frac{\beta * \chi * \delta}{\varepsilon}$$

where:

α = Number of units of the new sub-fund or unit class into which conversion is requested

β = Number of units of the sub-fund or unit class from which conversion is requested

χ = Net asset value of the units submitted for conversion

δ = Foreign exchange rate between the sub-funds or unit classes in question. If both sub-funds or unit classes are valued in the same currency of account, this coefficient equals 1

ε = net asset value of the units in the sub-fund or unit class into which conversion is requested plus any taxes, charges or other fees

Depending on the various distributors that informed the investors beforehand of the method applied, a maximum conversion fee in the amount of the maximum entry costs may be deducted from (or taken in addition to) the investor's capital commitment or added to the net asset value and paid to these distributors and/or financial intermediaries involved in the distribution of the sub-fund's units. No redemption charge is applied in such cases, in accordance with the information in the section titled "Redemption of units".

Subject to applicable laws and regulations, the Depositary and/or the agents entrusted with receiving conversion payments may, at their discretion and upon investors' request, accept the payment in currencies other than the currency of account of the respective sub-fund and/or the subscription currency of the unit class, into which the conversion will take place. The exchange rate used will be determined by the respective agent on the basis of the bid-ask spread of the relevant currency pair. These commissions, as well as any fees, taxes and stamp duties incurred in the individual countries for a sub-fund conversion, are charged to the unitholders.

Prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing

The Fund's distributors must comply with the provisions of the Luxembourg Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended, as well as the relevant statutory provisions and applicable circulars of the CSSF.

Accordingly, investors must provide proof of their identity to the distributor or sales agent receiving their subscription. The distributor or sales agent must request the following identifying documents from subscribers as a minimum: natural persons must provide a certified copy of their passport/identity card (certified by the distributor or sales agent or by the local administrative authority); companies and other legal entities must provide a certified copy of the articles of incorporation, a certified copy of the extract from the trade and companies register, a copy of the most recently published annual accounts and the full name of the beneficial owner.

Depending on the circumstances, the distributor or sales agent must request additional documents or information from investors requesting subscriptions or redemptions. The distributor must ensure that the sales agents strictly adhere to the aforementioned identification procedures. The UCI Administrator and the Management Company may, at any time, demand assurance from the distributor that the procedures are being adhered to. The UCI Administrator will monitor compliance with the aforementioned provisions for all subscription and redemption orders they receive from sales agents or distributors in countries in which such sales agents or distributors are not subject to requirements equivalent to Luxembourg or EU law on fighting money laundering and terrorist financing.

Furthermore, the distributor and its sales agents must comply with all the regulations for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing in force in the respective countries.

Suspension of net asset value calculation, and suspension of the issue, redemption and conversion of units
The Management Company may temporarily suspend the calculation of the net asset value of one or more sub-funds, as well as the issue and redemption of units, and conversions between individual sub-funds, for one or more business days due to the following:

- the closure, other than for customary holidays, of one or more stock exchanges used to value a substantial portion of the net assets, or of foreign exchange markets in whose currency the net asset value, or a substantial portion of the net assets, is denominated, or if trading there is suspended, or if these stock exchanges or markets become subject to restrictions or experience major short-term price fluctuations;

- events beyond the control, liability or influence of the Management Company that prevent access to the net assets under normal conditions without causing severe detriment to unitholder interests;

- disruptions in the communications network or any other event that prevents the value of a substantial portion of the net assets from being calculated;

- where it is impossible for the Management Company to repatriate funds to pay redemption orders in the sub-fund in question, or, in its esteem, to transfer funds from the sale or for the acquisition of investments, or for payments following unit redemptions, at normal exchange rates;

- political, economic, military or other circumstances beyond the Management Company's control that prevent the disposal of the Fund's assets under normal conditions without seriously harming the interests of the unitholders;

- for any other reason the value of assets held by a sub-fund cannot be promptly or accurately determined;

- the publication of the Management Company's decision to liquidate the Fund;

- the publication of the Management Company's decision to merge one or more sub-funds, justifying such a suspension for the protection of the unitholders; and

- the Fund can no longer settle its transactions due to restrictions on foreign exchange and capital movements.

Should the calculation of the net asset value, the issue and redemption of units, or the conversion of units between sub-funds be suspended, this will be notified without delay to all the relevant authorities in the countries where units of the Fund are approved for distribution to the public; in addition, notification will be published in the manner described below in the section titled "Regular reports and publications".

If investors no longer meet the requirements of a unit class, the Management Company is further obliged to request that the investors concerned:

a) return their units within 30 calendar days in accordance with the provisions on the redemption of units; or
b) transfer their units to a person who meets the aforementioned requirements for acquiring units in this class; or
c) convert their units into those of another unit class of the respective sub-fund for which they are eligible in accordance with the acquisition requirements of this unit class.

In addition, the Management Company is authorised to:

a) refuse a request to buy units, at its own discretion;

b) redeem, at any time, units purchased in defiance of an exclusion clause.

Distributions
In accordance with Article 10 of the Management Regulations, the Management Company will decide the amount of distributions to be paid out by each sub-fund after closure of the annual accounts. Distributions may be composed of income (e.g. dividend income and interest income) or capital and they may include or exclude fees and expenses.
Investors in certain countries may be subject to higher tax rates on distributed capital than on any capital gains from the sale of fund units. Some investors may therefore prefer to subscribe to accumulating (-acc) rather than distributing (-dist, -mdist) unit classes. Investors may be taxed at a later point in time on income and capital arising on accumulating (-acc) unit classes compared with distributing (-dist) unit classes. Investors should consult qualified experts for tax advice regarding their individual situation. Any distribution results in an immediate reduction of the net asset value per unit of the sub-fund. The payment of distributions must not result in the net assets of the Fund falling below the minimum amount for fund assets laid down by the Law of 2010. If distributions are made, payment will be effected within four months of the end of the financial year.

The Management Company is entitled to decide whether interim dividends will be paid and whether distribution payments will be suspended.

Entitlements to distributions and allotments not claimed within five years of falling due will lapse and be paid back into the respective sub-fund or unit class. If said sub-fund or unit class has already been liquidated, the distributions and allocations will accrue to the remaining sub-funds of the same Fund or the remaining unit classes of the sub-fund concerned in proportion to their respective net assets. The Management Company may decide, in connection with the appropriation of net investment income and capital gains, to issue bonus units. An income equalisation amount will be calculated so that the distribution corresponds to the actual income entitlement.

Taxes and expenses

Taxation
The Fund is subject to Luxembourg law. In accordance with current legislation in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Fund is not subject to any Luxembourg withholding, income, capital gains or wealth taxes. From the total net assets of each sub-fund, however, a tax of 0.05% p.a. ("taxe d'abonnement") payable to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is due at the end of every quarter (reduced taxe d'abonnement amounting to 0.01% p.a. for unit classes F, I-A1, I-A2, I-A3, I-A4, I-B, I-X and U-X). This tax is calculated on the total net assets of each sub-fund at the end of every quarter. In the event that the conditions to benefit from the reduced 0.01% rate are no longer satisfied, all units in classes F, I-A1, I-A2, I-A3, I-A4, I-B, I-X and U-X may be taxed at the rate of 0.05%. Sub-funds may benefit from reduced taxe d'abonnement rates ranging from 0.01% to 0.04% p.a. for the portion of net assets that are invested into environmentally sustainable economic activities as defined in Article 3 of EU Regulation 2020/852 of 18 June 2020.

The taxable values provided are based on the most recently available data at the time they were calculated.
Unitholders are not required, under current tax law, to pay any income, gift, inheritance or other tax in Luxembourg, unless they are domiciled or resident or maintain their usual place of abode in Luxembourg, or were previously resident in Luxembourg and hold more than 10% of the units in the Fund.

The aforementioned represents a summary of the fiscal impact and makes no claim to be exhaustive. It is the responsibility of purchasers of units to seek information on the laws and regulations governing the purchase, possession and sale of units in connection with their place of residence and their nationality.

Automatic exchange of information – FATCA and the Common Reporting Standard

As an investment fund established in Luxembourg, the Fund is bound by certain agreements on the automatic exchange of information – such as those described below (and others that may be introduced in future, as the case may be) – to collect specific information on its investors and their tax status, and to share this information with the Luxembourg tax authority, which may then exchange this information with the tax authorities in the jurisdictions in which the investors are resident for tax purposes.
According to the US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act and the associated legislation ("**FATCA**"), the Fund must comply with extensive due diligence obligations and reporting requirements, established to ensure the US Treasury is informed of financial accounts belonging to specified US persons as defined in the Intergovernmental Agreement ("**IGA**") between Luxembourg and the US. Failure to comply with these requirements may subject the Fund to US withholding taxes on certain US-sourced income and, with effect from 1 January 2019, gross proceeds. In accordance with the IGA, the Fund has been classed as "compliant" and is not charged any withholding tax if it identifies financial accounts belonging to specified US persons and immediately reports these to the Luxembourg tax authorities, which then provide this information to the US Internal Revenue Service.
Drawing extensively on the intergovernmental approach to implementing FATCA, the OECD developed the Common Reporting Standard ("**CRS**") to combat offshore tax evasion on a global scale. Pursuant to the CRS, financial institutions established in participating CRS jurisdictions (such as the Fund) must report to their local tax authorities all personal and account information of investors, and where appropriate controlling persons, resident in other participating CRS jurisdictions that have concluded an agreement for the exchange of information with the jurisdiction governing the financial institution. Tax authorities in participating CRS jurisdictions will exchange such information on an annual basis. Luxembourg has enacted legislation to implement the CRS. As a result, the Fund is required to comply with the CRS due diligence and reporting requirements adopted by Luxembourg.
In order to enable the Fund to meet its obligations under FATCA and the CRS, prospective investors are required to provide the Fund with information about their person and tax status prior to investment, and to update this information on an ongoing basis. Prospective investors should note that the Fund is obliged to disclose this information to the Luxembourg tax authorities. The investors accept that the Fund may take any action it deems necessary regarding their stake in the Fund to ensure that any

withholding tax incurred by the Fund and any other related costs, interest, penalties and other losses and liabilities arising from the failure of an investor to provide the requested information to the Fund are borne by this investor. This may include making this investor liable for any resulting US withholding taxes or penalties arising under FATCA or the CRS, and/or the compulsory redemption or liquidation of this investor's stake in the Fund.
Prospective investors should consult qualified experts for tax advice regarding FATCA and the CRS and the potential consequences of such automatic exchange of information regimes.

"Specified US person" as defined by FATCA
The term "specified US person" refers to any citizen or resident of the United States, and any company or trust established in the US or under US federal or state law in the form of a partnership or corporation, provided (i) a court within the United States is authorised, pursuant to applicable law, to issue orders or pass rulings in connection with all aspects of the administration of the trust, or (ii) one or more specified US persons are authorised to take all essential decisions regarding the trust or the estate of a testator who was a US citizen or resident. The section must comply with the US Internal Revenue Code.

Taxation in the PRC
When investing in onshore bonds in the PRC, either directly on the CIBM or through Bond Connect, the sub-fund may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed in the PRC.

a) Corporate income tax:
Pursuant to general tax law in the PRC, if the sub-fund is considered tax resident in the PRC, it will be subject to corporate income tax ("**CIT**") of 25% on its worldwide taxable income. If the sub-fund is considered non-resident in the PRC but has a place of establishment ("PE") in the PRC, the profits attributable to that PE are subject to CIT of 25% in the PRC. If the sub-fund is non-resident in the PRC and without a PE in the PRC, the sub-fund's income from its PRC onshore bonds will generally be subject to withholding income tax ("WIT") of 10% on the income earned in the PRC, including but not limited to passive income (e.g. interest) and gains from the transfers of PRC onshore bonds, unless these are exempt under specific PRC tax circulars or the relevant tax treaty.
The Portfolio Manager intends to operate the sub-fund in such a manner that the sub-fund will not be treated as tax resident in the PRC or as non-tax resident with a PE in the PRC for CIT purposes, although this cannot be guaranteed.

Interest
Where the tax law and regulations in the PRC or the relevant tax treaty do not specifically provide for an exemption or reduction, non-tax resident companies with no PE in the PRC will generally be subject to CIT in the form of a withholding tax of 10%.
On 22 November 2018, the Ministry of Finance ("MOF") and the State Taxation Administration ("STA") of the PRC jointly released the Caishui [2018] No 108 circular ("Circular 108") to address the tax issues in relation to interest income on bonds earned by foreign institutional investors from investments in the PRC bond market. In accordance with Circular 108, interest income on bonds earned by foreign institutional investors with no PE in the PRC (or with a PE in the PRC, but where such income generated in the PRC is not effectively related to that PE) between 7 November 2018 and 6 November 2021 is temporarily exempt from CIT. On 22 November 2021, the MOF and the STA jointly released MOF/STA PN [2021] No. 34 ("PN 34"), according to which the exemption under Circular 108 was further extended up to 31 December 2025. As this exemption granted under Circular 108 and PN 34 is temporary, it is uncertain whether such an exemption will also apply after 31 December 2025. Pursuant to applicable tax law in the PRC, interest on government bonds issued by the competent Finance Bureau of the State Council and/or local government bonds approved by the State Council is exempt from CIT.

Capital gains
There are no specific regulations on the taxation of capital gains made by foreign investors from trading PRC onshore bonds. In the absence of specific regulations, the application of CIT is governed by the general tax provisions of CIT law in the PRC and is subject to the interpretation of the PRC tax authorities. With regard to the capital gains on the disposal of PRC onshore bonds, the PRC tax authorities have on numerous occasions said that such gains are non-PRC sourced income and are therefore not subject to the WIT applicable in the PRC. However, there is no specific written tax provision confirming this. In practice, no WIT is currently applied to capital gains made by foreign investors from trading PRC onshore bonds.

b) Value added tax ("**VAT**"):

According to the Caishui [2016] No. 36 circular ("**Circular 36**") on the last phase of the VAT reform that came into force on 1 May 2016, gains on the transfer of PRC onshore securities became subject to VAT as of 1 May 2016, unless a special exemption applies. According to the Caishui [2016] No. 70 circular ("**Circular 70**"), gains made on the transfer of PRC onshore bonds by foreign institutional investors that have been granted direct access to the CIBM by the People's Bank of China ("PBOC") are exempt from VAT.

Interest income earned by foreign investors on investments in PRC onshore bonds are subject to 6% VAT where no special exemption applies (see notes to Circular 108 and PN 34 below). According to Circular 36, interest income on deposits is not subject to VAT, and interest income on government bonds is exempt from VAT. Circular 108 provides for the exemption from VAT on interest income on bonds earned by foreign institutional investors investing in the Chinese bond market between 7 November 2018 and 6 November 2021, which was further extended up to 31 December 2025 according to PN 34. As this exemption granted under Circular 108 and PN 34 is temporary, it is uncertain whether such an exemption will also apply after 31 December 2025. Where VAT is payable, additional taxes also apply (including the urban construction and maintenance tax, the education surcharge and the regional education surcharge) amounting to up to 12% of the applicable VAT.

Tax risk in the PRC
There are risks and uncertainties associated with the applicable tax laws and regulations and the current tax practice in the PRC for capital gains and interest income realised for the sub-fund's investments in PRC securities (that may apply retroactively). Higher tax liabilities for the Fund may have a negative impact on the Fund's value.
Based on professional independent tax advice, the sub-fund does not provide for any PRC tax provision in respect of income or gain derived from PRC securities.

Any portion of the real tax liability for the sub-fund's assets not covered by the tax provision detracts from the sub-fund's NAV. The real tax liability may be lower than the tax provision. Depending on the timing of their subscriptions and/or redemptions, investors may be adversely affected by a deficit in the tax provision/will not be entitled to a portion of any surplus. Unitholders should consult their tax advisers with regard to their own tax liability for their investments in the sub-fund.

Taxation in the United Kingdom

Reporting sub-funds
Within the meaning of the UK Taxation (International and Other Provisions) Act 2010 (hereinafter referred to as "TIOPA"), special provisions apply to investments in offshore funds. The individual unit classes of these offshore funds are treated as separate offshore funds for this purpose. The taxation of unitholders in a reporting unit class is different to the taxation of unitholders in non-reporting unit classes. The individual taxation systems are explained below. The Board of Directors reserves the right to apply for reporting fund status for individual unit classes.

Unitholders in non-reporting unit classes

Each individual unit class is an offshore fund within the meaning of the TIOPA and the UK Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009 that came into force on 1 December 2019. Within this framework, all income from the sale, disposal or redemption of offshore fund units held by persons resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom at the time of sale, disposal or redemption is taxed as income and not as capital gains. However, this is not the case if the fund is treated as a reporting fund by the UK tax authorities during the period in which the units are held. Unitholders who are resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes and invest in non-reporting unit classes may be obliged to pay income tax on the proceeds from the sale, disposal or redemption of units. Such income is therefore taxable, even if investors would be exempt from capital gains tax under general or special provisions, which may lead to some UK investors having to bear a proportionally higher tax burden. Unitholders who are resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom may offset losses on the disposal of units in non-reporting unit classes against capital gains.

Unitholders in reporting unit classes

Each individual unit class is an offshore fund within the meaning of the TIOPA. Within this framework, all income from the sale, disposal or redemption of offshore fund units at the time of the sale, disposal or redemption are taxed as income and not as capital gains. These provisions do not apply if the fund is accorded reporting fund status and maintains this status during the period in which units are held.

For a unit class to qualify as a reporting fund, the Management Company must apply to the UK tax authorities for the inclusion of the sub-fund in this category. The unit class must then report 100% of the income of the unit class for each financial year. The corresponding report is available for investors to access on the UBS website. Private investors resident in the United Kingdom should include the reportable income in their income tax return. They will then be assessed on the basis of the declared income, whether the income has been distributed or not. In order to determine the income, the income for accounting purposes is adjusted for capital and other items and is based on the reportable income of the corresponding sub-fund. Unitholders are hereby informed that income from trading (but not from investment activities) is classified as reportable income. The key criterion is the type of business activity. Given the lack of clarity in the guidelines concerning the difference between trading and investment activities, there is no guarantee that the proposed activities are not trading activities. Should the activities of the Fund be partly or wholly classified as trading activities, then the annual reportable income for unitholders and the corresponding tax burden would probably be significantly higher than would otherwise be the case. Provided that the relevant unit class fulfils the status of a reporting sub-fund, the income from this unit class will be taxed as a capital gain and not as income, unless the investor is a securities trader. Such gains may therefore be exempt from capital gains tax under general or special provisions, which may lead to some UK investors bearing a comparatively lower tax burden.

In accordance with Chapter 6 of Part 3 of the Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009 (hereinafter referred to as "2009 Regulations"), certain transactions of a regulated sub-fund such as the Company are generally not treated as trading activities for the purpose of calculating the reportable income for reporting sub-funds that fulfil a genuine diversity of ownership conditions. In this respect, the Board of Directors confirms that all unit classes are primarily for private and institutional investors and are offered to these target groups. Regarding the 2009 Regulations, the Board of Directors confirms that the units of the Fund can be easily acquired and are marketed and made available in such a way that they reach and attract the targeted categories of investors.

The attention of persons ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom is drawn to the provisions of Part 13(2) of the Income Tax Act 2007 ("Transfer of Assets Abroad"), which provide that under certain circumstances, these persons may be subject to income tax in connection with non-distributed income and profits arising on investments in sub-fund(s), or similar income and profits, which is not receivable in the United Kingdom by those persons.

In addition, it is important to note the provisions of Section 13 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act of 1992, which govern the distribution of chargeable gains of companies that are not resident in the United Kingdom and that would be considered "close companies" if they were resident in the UK. These gains are distributed to investors who are domiciled or have their ordinary

place of residence in the UK. Profits distributed in this manner are taxable for all investors holding a share of more than 10% of the distributed profit either individually or together with associated persons.

The members of the Board of Directors intend to make all reasonable efforts to ensure that the sub-fund or sub-funds are not classed as a "close company" within the meaning of Section 13 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act if domiciled in the United Kingdom. Moreover, when determining the impact of Section 13 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act of 1992, it is important to ensure that the regulations of the double taxation treaty between the United Kingdom and Luxembourg are taken into account.

Partial exemption under the German Investment Tax Act of 2018

All sub-funds are to be regarded as "**other funds**" within the meaning of the German Investment Tax Act (**InvStG**), and therefore no partial exemption is possible pursuant to § 20 InvStG.

DAC 6 – Disclosure requirements for reportable cross-border tax arrangements

On 25 June 2018 Council Directive (EU) 2018/822 ("DAC 6"), which introduces rules on the mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation in relation to reportable cross-border arrangements, entered into force. DAC 6 is intended to enable EU Member States' tax authorities to obtain comprehensive and relevant information about potentially aggressive tax planning arrangements and to enable authorities to react promptly against harmful tax practices and to close loopholes by enacting legislation or by undertaking adequate risk assessments and carrying out tax audits.

While the requirements laid down by DAC 6 will only apply from 1 July 2020, any arrangements implemented between 25 June 2018 and 30 June 2020 must be reported. The Directive obliges intermediaries in the EU to pass on information to the local tax authorities concerning reportable cross-border arrangements, including specific details concerning the arrangement and information enabling the intermediaries involved and the relevant taxpayers to be identified, i.e. the persons to whom the reportable cross-border arrangement is made available. The local tax authorities then exchange this information with the tax authorities from the other EU Member States. The Fund may therefore be obliged by law to disclose to the competent tax authorities any information in its possession or under its control concerning reportable cross-border arrangements. These legal provisions may also apply to arrangements that do not necessary constitute aggressive tax planning.

Expenses paid by the Fund
The Fund pays a maximum monthly flat fee for unit classes with "P","K-1", "F", "Q", "QL", "I-A1", "I-A2", "I-A3" and "I-A4" in their name, calculated on the average net asset value of the sub-funds.
This shall be used as follows:

1. In accordance with the following provisions, a maximum flat fee based on the net asset value of the Fund is paid from the Fund's assets for the management, administration, portfolio management and distribution of the Fund (if applicable), as well as for all Depositary tasks, such as the safekeeping and supervision of the Fund's assets, the processing of payment transactions and all other tasks listed in the "Depositary and Main Paying Agent" section. This fee is charged to the Fund's assets pro rata temporis upon every calculation of the net asset value, and is paid on a monthly basis (maximum flat fee). The maximum flat fee for unit classes with "hedged" in their name may contain fees for hedging currency risk. The relevant maximum flat fee will not be charged until the corresponding unit classes have been launched. An overview of the maximum flat fees can be found under "The sub-funds and their special investment policies".
   The maximum flat fee effectively applied can be found in the annual and semi-annual reports.

2. The maximum flat fee does not include the following fees and additional expenses, which are also taken from the Fund assets:

a) All other Fund asset management expenses for the sale and purchase of assets (bid-ask spread, market-based brokerage fees, commissions, fees, etc.); As a rule, these expenses are calculated upon the purchase or sale of the respective assets. By derogation herefrom, these additional expenses, which arise through the sale and purchase of assets in connection with the settlement of the issue and redemption of units, are covered by the application of the swing pricing principle pursuant to the section titled "Net asset value, issue, redemption and conversion price".

b) Fees of the supervisory authority for the establishment, modification, liquidation and merger of the Fund, as well as all charges payable to the supervisory authorities and any stock exchanges on which the sub-funds are listed;

c) Auditor's fees for the annual audit and for authorisations in connection with creations, alterations, liquidations and mergers within the Fund, as well as any other fees paid to the audit firm for services provided in relation to the administration of the Fund and as permitted by law;

d) Fees for legal consultants, tax consultants and notaries in connection with the creation, registration in distribution countries, alteration, liquidation and merger of the Fund, as well as for the general safeguarding of the interests of the Fund and its investors, insofar as this is not expressly prohibited by law;

e) Costs for publishing the Fund's net asset value and all costs for notices to investors, including translation costs;

f) Costs for the Fund's legal documents (prospectuses, KIDs, annual and semi-annual reports, and other documents legally required in the countries of domiciliation and distribution);

g) Costs for the Fund's registration with any foreign supervisory authorities (if applicable), including fees payable to the foreign supervisory authorities, as well as translation costs and fees for the foreign representative or paying agent;

h) Expenses incurred through use of voting or creditors' rights by the Fund, including fees for external advisers;

i) Costs and fees related to any intellectual property registered in the Fund's name, or to the Fund's rights of usufruct;

j) All expenses arising in connection with any extraordinary measures taken by the Management Company, Portfolio Manager or Depositary to protect the interests of the investors;

k) If the Management Company participates in class-action suits in the interests of investors, it may charge expenses arising in connection with third parties (e.g. legal and Depositary costs) to the Fund's assets. Furthermore, the Management Company may bill for all administrative costs, provided these are verifiable, and disclosed and accounted for in the Fund's published total expense ratio (TER);

3. The Management Company may pay trailer fees for the distribution of the Fund.

4. The Management Company or its agents may pay out rebates directly to investors. Rebates serve to reduce the cost attributable to investors concerned.

Rebates are permitted provided that they:

- are paid out of fees of the Management Company or its agents and thus do not additionally impair the assets of the sub-fund;
- are granted on the basis of objective criteria;
- are granted to the same extent to all investors who meet the objective criteria equally and demand rebates;
- increase the quality of the service for which the rebate is granted (e.g. by contributing to higher assets of the sub-fund that can lead to a more efficient management of the assets and a reduced liquidation probability of the sub-fund and/or a reduction of the fixed costs pro rate for all investors) and all investors bear their fair share of the sub-fund's fees and costs.

The objective criterion for granting rebates is:

- the total assets held by the investor in the unit class of the sub-fund that qualifies for rebates;

Additional criteria may be:

- the total assets in UBS collective investment schemes held by the investor and/or
- the region where the investor is domiciled.

Upon request of the investor, the Management Company or its agents shall disclose the corresponding amount of the rebates free of charge.

All taxes on the Fund's income and assets, particularly the *taxe d'abonnement*, shall also be borne by the Fund.

For purposes of general comparability with fee rules of different fund providers that do not have a flat fee, the term "maximum management fee" is set at 80% of the flat fee.

For unit class "I-B", a fee is charged to cover the costs of fund administration (comprising the costs of the Management Company, the UCI Administrator and the Depositary). The costs for asset management and distribution are charged outside of the Fund under a separate contract concluded directly between the investor and UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG or one of its authorised representatives.

Costs relating to the services performed for unit classes I-X, K-X and U-X for asset management, fund administration (comprising the costs of the Management Company, the UCI Administrator and the Depositary) and distribution are covered by the compensation to which UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG is entitled under a separate contract with the investor.

Costs relating to the asset management services to be provided for unit classes "K-B" are covered by the compensation to which UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG or one of its authorised distributors is entitled under a separate agreement with the investor.
All costs that can be allocated to specific sub-funds will be charged to those sub-funds.

Costs that can be allocated to individual unit classes will be charged to those unit classes. Costs pertaining to some or all sub-funds/unit classes will be charged to those sub-funds/unit classes in proportion to their respective net asset values.

With regard to sub-funds that may invest in other UCIs or UCITS under the terms of their investment policies, fees may be incurred both at the level of the relevant target fund as well as at the level of the sub-fund. The management fees (excluding performance fees) of the target fund in which the assets of the sub-fund are invested may amount to a maximum of 3%, taking into account any trailer fees.

Should a sub-fund invest in units of funds that are managed directly or by delegation by the Management Company or by another company linked to the Management Company through common management or control or through a substantial direct or indirect holding, no issue or redemption charges may be charged to the investing sub-fund in connection with these target fund units.

Details on the Fund's ongoing costs (or ongoing charges) can be found in the KIDs.

Information for unitholders

Regular reports and publications
An annual report is published for each sub-fund and the Fund as at 31 August and a semi-annual report as at 28 or 29 February.

The aforementioned reports contain a breakdown of each sub-fund, or respectively, each unit class in the relevant currency of account. The consolidated breakdown of assets for the Fund as a whole is given in USD.

The annual report, which is published within four months of the end of the financial year, contains the annual accounts audited by the independent auditors. It also contains details on the underlying assets to which the respective sub-funds are exposed through the use of derivative financial instruments and the counterparties involved in these derivative transactions, as well as the amount and type of collateral provided in favour of the sub-fund by the counterparties in order to reduce the credit risk.
These reports are available to unitholders at the registered office of the Management Company and the Depositary.

The issue and redemption prices of the units of each sub-fund are made available in Luxembourg at the registered office of the Management Company and the Depositary.
Notices to unitholders will be published at www.ubs.com/lu/en/asset_management/notifications and can be sent by email to those unitholders who have provided an email address for this purpose. Paper copies of such notices will be mailed to those unitholders who have not provided an email address at the postal address recorded in the unitholder registry. Paper copies will also be mailed to unitholders where required by Luxembourg law or supervisory authorities, or legally required in the relevant countries of distribution, and/or published in another form permitted by Luxembourg law.

Inspection of documents
The following documents are kept at the registered office of the Management Company, where they can be viewed:
1. The articles of association of the Management Company
2. Depositary Agreement
3. Portfolio Management Agreement
4. UCI Administrator Agreement

The aforementioned agreements may be amended by common consent of the parties involved.

The following documents are available from the registered office of the Management Company:

1. the Management Regulations
2. the latest annual and semi-annual reports for the Fund.

Handling complaints, strategy for exercising voting rights and best execution
In accordance with Luxembourg laws and regulations, the Management Company provides additional information on procedures for handling complaints, the strategy for exercising voting rights as well as best execution on the following website: http://www.ubs.com/lu/en/asset_management/investor_information.html.

Remuneration policy of the Management Company
The Board of Directors has adopted a remuneration policy that aims to ensure remuneration complies with the applicable regulations – in particular the provisions defined under (i) UCITS Directive 2014/91/EU, the ESMA final report on sound remuneration policies under the UCITS Directive and AIFMD published on 31 March 2016, (ii) the Alternative Investment Fund Managers (AIFM) Directive 2011/61/EU, enacted into Luxembourg national law by the AIFM Law of 12 July 2013, as amended, the ESMA guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the AIFMD, published on 11 February 2013 and (iii) the CSSF Circular 10/437 on Guidelines concerning the remuneration policies in the financial sector, issued on 1 February 2010 – as well as the guidelines of the UBS Group AG remuneration policy. This remuneration policy is reviewed at least annually.
The remuneration policy promotes a solid and effective risk management framework, is aligned with the interests of investors, and prevents risks from being taken that do not comply with the risk profiles, the Management Regulations, or the Articles of Incorporation of this UCITS/AIF.
The remuneration policy also ensures compliance with the strategies, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company and the UCITS/AIF, including measures to prevent conflicts of interest.
Furthermore, this approach aims to:

- Evaluate performance over a multi-year period that is suitable to the recommended holding period of investors in the sub-fund, in order to ensure that the evaluation process is based on the Fund's long-term performance and investment risks, and that performance-related remuneration is actually paid out over the same period;

- Provide employees with remuneration that comprises a balanced mix of fixed and variable elements. The fixed remuneration component represents a sufficiently large portion of the total remuneration amount, which allows for a flexible bonus strategy. This includes the option not to pay any variable remuneration.

This fixed remuneration is determined according to the individual employee's role, which includes their responsibilities and the complexity of their work, their performance, and the local market conditions. Furthermore, it should be noted that the Management Company may, at its own discretion, offer benefits to employees. These form an integral part of the fixed remuneration.
All information relevant hereto shall be disclosed in the annual reports of the Management Company in accordance with the provisions of UCITS Directive 2014/91/EU.
Unitholders can find more details about the current remuneration policy, including, but not limited to, the description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated, the identity of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits, including the composition of the remuneration committee (if any), are available at http://www.ubs.com/lu/en/asset_management/investor_information.html.
This information can also be requested in hard copy from the Management Company free of charge.

Conflicts of interest
The Management Company, the Portfolio Manager, the Depositary, the UCI Administrator and the other service providers of the Fund, and/or their respective affiliates, associates, employees or any person connected with them may be subject to various conflicts of interest in their relationships with the Fund.
The Management Company, the Portfolio Manager, the UCI Administrator and the Depositary have adopted and implemented a policy on conflicts of interest. They have taken suitable organisational and administrative measures to identify and manage conflicts of interest so as to minimise the risk of the Fund's interests being prejudiced, as well as to ensure that the Fund's unitholders are treated fairly in the event that a conflict of interest cannot be prevented.
The Management Company, the Depositary, the Portfolio Manager, the principal distributor, the securities lending transaction broker and the service provider executing securities lending transactions are part of the UBS Group (hereinafter referred to as "**Affiliated Person**").
The Affiliated Person is a global, full-service private banking, investment banking, asset management and financial services organisation that is a major player in the global financial markets. As such, the Affiliated Person is engaged in various business activities and may have other direct or indirect interests in the financial markets in which the Fund invests.
The Affiliated Person (as well as its subsidiaries and branches) may serve as the counterparty in financial derivative contracts entered into with the Fund. Conflicts of interest may also potentially arise if the Depositary is closely associated with a legally independent entity of the Affiliated Person that provides other products or services to the Fund.
In the conduct of its business, the Affiliated Person shall endeavour to identify, manage and where necessary prohibit any action or transaction that may lead to a conflict of interest between the various business activities of Affiliated Person and the Fund or its unitholders. The Affiliated Person endeavours to manage any conflicts in a manner consistent with the highest standards of integrity and fair dealing. To this end, the Affiliated Person has implemented procedures to ensure that any business activities giving rise to a conflict that could harm the interests of the Fund or its unitholders, are carried out with an appropriate level of independence and that any conflicts are resolved fairly. Unitholders may obtain additional information on the Management Company and/or the Fund's policy on conflicts of interest free of charge by addressing a written request to the Management Company.
Despite the Management Company's best efforts and due care, there remains the risk that the organisational or administrative measures taken by the Management Company for the management of conflicts of interest may not be sufficient to ensure, with reasonable confidence, that all risks of damage to the interests of the Fund or its unitholders are eliminated. If this should be the case, any non-mitigated conflicts of interest and any decisions taken in relation thereto will be notified to unitholders on the following website of the Management Company: http://www.ubs.com/lu/en/asset_management/investor_information.html.
This information is also available free of charge at registered office of the Management Company.
In addition, it must be taken into account that the Management Company and the Depositary are members of the same group. Accordingly, both these entities have put in place policies and procedures to ensure that they (i) identify all conflicts of interests arising from this relationship and (ii) take all reasonable steps to avoid such conflicts of interest.
Where a conflict of interest arising out of the relationship between the Management Company and the Depositary cannot be avoided, the Management Company or the Depositary will manage, monitor and disclose that conflict of interest in order to prevent adverse effects on the interests of the Fund and of the unitholders.
A description of all custody tasks delegated by the Depositary, as well as a list of all delegates and sub-delegates of the Depositary can be found on the following webpage: https://www.ubs.com/global/en/legalinfo2/luxembourg.html. Up-to-date information on this will be made available to unitholders upon request.

Data protection

In accordance with the provisions of the Luxembourg Law of 1 August 2018 on the organisation of the National Data Protection Commission and the general data protection framework, as amended, and Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (the "data protection legislation"), the Fund acts as a data controller and collects, stores and processes, by electronic or other means, the data provided by investors for the purpose of performing the services required by investors and in order to meet the Fund's legal and supervisory obligations.

The data processed includes in particular the investor's name, contact details (including their postal or email address), bank account details, the amount and the nature of the investments in the Fund (and if the investor is a legal entity, the data of natural persons connected with this legal entity, such as its contact person(s) and/or beneficial owner(s)) ("personal data").

Investors may decline to transfer personal data to the Fund at their own discretion. However, in this case the Fund is entitled to reject orders to subscribe units.

Investors' personal data is processed when they enter into a relationship with the Fund and in order to carry out the subscription of units (i.e. to fulfil a contract), to safeguard the Fund's legitimate interests and to meet the Fund's legal obligations. Personal data is processed for the following purposes in particular: (i) to carry out subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of units, pay dividends to investors and administer client accounts; (ii) to manage client relationships; (iii) to carry out checks relating to excess trading and market timing practices and for tax identification that may be mandated by Luxembourg or foreign legislation and regulations (including laws and regulations relating to FATCA and the CRS); (iv) to comply with applicable anti-money laundering regulations. Data provided by unitholders is also processed, (v) to administer the Fund's register of unitholders. In addition, personal data may be used (vi) for marketing purposes.

The above-mentioned legitimate interests include:

- the purposes listed in points (ii) and (vi) of the previous paragraph of this data protection section for which data may be processed;
- meeting the accounting and supervisory obligations of the Fund in general;
- carrying out the Fund's business in accordance with appropriate market standards.

For this purpose and in accordance with the provisions of the Data Protection Act, the Fund may transmit personal data to its data recipients (hereinafter "recipients"), which are related and third-party companies providing support for the Fund's activities as regards the previously mentioned purposes. These include in particular the management company, the UCI Administrator, the distributors, the depositary, the paying agent, the investment manager, the domiciliary agent, the global distributor, the auditor and the legal advisor of the Fund.

The recipients may pass on the personal data on their own responsibility to their representatives and/or agents (the "sub-recipients"), who may process the personal data solely for the purpose of assisting the recipients in performing their services for the Fund and/or in meeting their legal obligations.

The recipients and sub-recipients may be located in countries inside or outside the European Economic Area (EEA) where data protection legislation may not provide an appropriate level of protection.

When transferring personal data to recipients and/or sub-recipients located in a country outside the EEA which does not have appropriate data protection standards, the Fund shall establish contractual safeguards to ensure that investors' personal data is afforded the same protection as that provided by the data protection legislation and may use the model clauses approved by the European Commission to do so. Investors are entitled to request copies of the relevant documents that enable the transfer of personal data to these countries by sending a written request to the Management Company's address listed above.

When subscribing to units, every investor is explicitly reminded that their personal data may be transferred to and processed by the above-mentioned recipients and sub-recipients, including companies located outside the EEA and in particular in countries that may not offer an appropriate level of protection.

The recipients and sub-recipients may process the personal data as processors when handling the data on the Fund's instructions, or as controllers in their own right when processing the personal data for their own purposes, i.e. to meet their own legal obligations. The Fund may also transfer personal data to third parties in accordance with the applicable legislation and regulations, such as government and supervisory authorities, including tax authorities inside or outside the EEA. In particular, personal data may be passed on to the Luxembourg tax authorities which in turn act as controllers and can forward this data to foreign tax authorities.

In accordance with the provisions of the data protection legislation, every investor has the right, by sending a written request to the Management Company's address listed above, to the following:

- Information on their personal data (i.e. the right to a confirmation from the Fund about whether their personal data is being processed, the right to certain information about how the fund is processing their personal data, the right to access this data and the right to a copy of the personal data that has been processed (subject to statutory exemptions));
- To have their personal data corrected if it is incorrect or incomplete (i.e. the right to request the Fund to update and correct incomplete or incorrect personal data or errors);
- To restrict usage of their personal data (i.e. the right to demand that the processing of their personal data is restricted under certain circumstances until they have given consent for this data to be stored);
- To object to the processing of their personal data, including prohibiting processing of their personal data for marketing purposes (i.e. the right to prohibit the Fund, for reasons relating to the investor's particular situation, from processing data in order to carry out a task in the public interest or based on its legitimate interests; the Fund will then cease to process this data, unless it can demonstrate that there are legitimate and overriding grounds for processing the data which take precedence over the interests, rights and freedoms of the investor, or that processing the data is necessary to enforce, implement or defend legal claims);
- To have their personal data deleted (i.e. the right to request the deletion of their personal data in certain circumstances, in particular if the Fund no longer needs to process this data for the purpose for which it was collected or processed);
- Data portability (i.e. the right, if technically feasible, to request the transfer of the data to the investor or another controller in a structured, widely-used and machine-readable format).

Investors also have the right to lodge a complaint with the National Data Protection Commission at 1, Avenue du Rock'n'Roll, L-4361 Esch-sur-Alzette, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, or with another national data protection authority if they are resident in another Member State of the European Union.

Personal data will not be stored for longer than required for the purpose for which the data is being processed. The relevant statutory time limits for data storage shall apply.

Index provider
J.P. Morgan
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Benchmark Regulation

The indices used by the sub-funds as benchmarks ("use" defined in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1011, hereinafter the "Benchmark Regulation") as at the date of this Sales Prospectus are provided by:

(i) benchmark administrators included in the register of administrators and benchmarks kept by ESMA in accordance with Article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. Up-to-date information on whether the benchmark is provided by an administrator included in the ESMA register of administrators and benchmarks from the EU and third countries is available at https://registers.esma.europa.eu; and/or

(ii) benchmark administrators authorised under the Benchmarks (Amendment and Transitional Provision) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 of the United Kingdom ("UK Benchmark Regulation") have the status of benchmark administrators from third countries within the meaning of the Benchmark Regulation and are included in a register of administrators and benchmarks kept by the FCA and is available at https://register.fca.org.uk/BenchmarksRegister; and/or

(iii) benchmark administrators to whom the transitional arrangements under the Benchmark Regulation apply and, consequently, are not yet included in the register of administrators and benchmarks kept by the ESMA.

The transition period for benchmark administrators and the period in which they must apply for authorisation or registration as an administrator under the Benchmarks Regulation depend both on the classification of the benchmark concerned and on the domicile of the benchmark administrator.

In the event of significant changes to or the cessation of a benchmark, the Management Company has a written contingency plan that includes the measures to be taken in such a case, as required by Article 28(2) of the Benchmark Regulation. Unitholders can consult this contingency plan free of charge at the registered office of the Management Company.

Liquidation and merger of the Fund and its sub-funds

Liquidation of the Fund and its sub-funds or unit classes
Unitholders, their heirs and other beneficiaries may not demand the division or liquidation of the Fund, a sub-fund or a unit class. The Management Company, however, is authorised to liquidate the Fund, sub-funds and unit classes provided that, taking into account the unitholders' interests, such liquidation is deemed appropriate or necessary to protect the Management Company or the Fund, or due to the investment policy.

If the total net asset value of a sub-fund, or unit class within a sub-fund, has fallen below or failed to reach a value required for that sub-fund or unit class to be managed with economic efficiency; or in the event of a substantial change in the political, economic or monetary environment; or as part of a rationalisation; the Management Company may decide to redeem and cancel all units of the corresponding unit class(es) at the net asset value (taking into account the actual investment realisation rates and expenses) as at the valuation date or time at which this decision takes effect.

Any resolution to liquidate a sub-fund or unit class will be published in the manner described above in the section titled "Regular reports and publications". No units may be issued after the date of such a decision and all conversions into the sub-fund/unit class will be suspended. The redemption of units or conversion from the sub-fund/unit class concerned will still be possible even after this decision has been implemented and it shall be ensured that the sub-fund or relevant unit class will take any liquidation costs into account. Those holding units in the sub-fund/relevant unit class at the time the decision to liquidate is taken will consequently bear such costs. In the event of liquidation, the Management Company will realise the Fund's assets in the best interests of the unitholders and instruct the Depositary to distribute the net proceeds from the liquidation of the sub-fund or unit class to the unitholders of that sub-fund or unit class in proportion to their respective holdings. Any liquidation proceeds that cannot be distributed to the unitholders at the end of the liquidation process (which can take up to nine months) will be deposited immediately at the Caisse de Consignation in Luxembourg.

Liquidation of the Fund is mandatory in the cases prescribed by law and in the event of the liquidation of the Management Company. Notice of such liquidation will be published in at least two daily newspapers (one of which is a Luxembourg daily newspaper) as well as in the RESA.

Merger of the Fund or of sub-funds with another undertaking for collective investment ("UCI") or with a sub-fund thereof; merger of sub-funds

"**Mergers**" are transactions in which

a) one or more UCITS or sub-funds of such UCITS (the "**absorbed UCITS**"), upon being wound up without liquidation, transfer all assets and liabilities to another existing UCITS or a sub-fund of that UCITS (the "**absorbing UCITS**"), and in

return, the unitholders of the absorbed UCITS receive units in the absorbing UCITS and (if applicable) a cash payment not exceeding 10% of the net asset value of those units;

b) two or more UCITS or sub-funds of such UCITS (the "**absorbed UCITS**"), upon being wound up without liquidation, transfer all their assets and liabilities to another UCITS formed by them or by a sub-fund of that UCITS (the "**absorbing UCITS**"), and the unitholders of the absorbed UCITS receive in return units in the absorbing UCITS and, if applicable, a cash payment not exceeding 10% of the net asset value of such units;

c) one or more UCITS or sub-funds of such UCITS (the "**absorbed UCITS**") that continue to exist until liabilities have been paid off transfer all net assets to another sub-fund of the same UCITS, to another UCITS formed by them or to another existing UCITS or a sub-fund of that UCITS (the "**absorbing UCITS**").

Mergers are permissible under the conditions provided for in the Law of 2010. The legal consequences of a merger are defined in the Law of 2010.

Under the conditions described in the section "Liquidation of the Fund and its sub-funds or unit classes", the Management Company may decide to allocate the assets of a sub-fund or unit class to another existing sub-fund or unit class of the Fund, or to another Luxembourg UCI pursuant to Part 1 of the Law of 2010 or to a foreign UCITS pursuant to the provisions of the Law of 2010. The Management Company may also decide to redesignate the units of the sub-fund or unit class in question as units of another sub-fund or unit class (as a result of the scission or consolidation, if necessary, and through the payment of an amount that corresponds to the pro rata entitlement of the unitholders).

Unitholders will be informed of any such decision by the Management Company in the manner described above in the section entitled "Regular reports and publications".

Should the Management Company make such a decision, the merger shall be binding for all unitholders of the relevant sub-fund after a period of 30 days commencing on the date on which the decision is published. During this period, unitholders may submit their units for redemption without having to pay any redemption fee or administrative costs. Units not presented for redemption will be exchanged based on the net asset values of the sub-funds concerned, calculated for the same day as the one used to determine the conversion ratio.

Applicable law, place of performance and legally binding document language

The Luxembourg District Court shall have jurisdiction to hear all legal disputes between the unitholders, the Management Company and the Depositary. Luxembourg law shall apply. However, in matters concerning the claims of investors from other countries, the Management Company and/or the Depositary may elect to make themselves and the Fund subject to the jurisdiction of the countries in which the units were bought and sold.
The English-language version of this Sales Prospectus is legally binding. However, the Management Company and the Depositary may recognise translations (they themselves have approved) into the languages of the countries in which units are bought or sold to investors as binding upon themselves and the Fund in matters concerning those units.

Investment principles

The following conditions also apply to the investments made by each sub-fund:

1. Permitted investments of the Fund

1.1 The sub-funds' investments must consist exclusively of:

a) Securities and money market instruments that are listed or traded on a regulated market, as defined in Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments;

b) Securities and money market instruments that are traded in a Member State on another market that is recognised, regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public. The term "**Member State**" designates a member country of the European Union; countries that are parties to the agreement on the European Economic Area but are not Member States of the European Union are considered equivalent to Member States of the European Union, within the limits of said agreement and its related agreements;

c) Securities and money market instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a non-Member State or traded on another market of a European, American, Asian, African or Australasian country (hereinafter "**approved state**") which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public;

d) Newly issued securities and money market instruments, provided the terms of issue stipulate that an application must be made for admission to official listing on one of the securities exchanges or regulated markets mentioned under Points 1.1(a)–(c), and that this admission must be granted within one year of the issue of the securities;

e) Units of UCITS approved pursuant to Directive 2009/65/EC and/or other UCI within the meaning of Article 1(2)(a) and (b) of Directive 2009/65/EC with their registered office in a Member State as defined in the Law of 2010 or a non-Member State, provided that:

- such other UCIs have been approved in accordance with legislation subjecting them to prudential supervision that, in the opinion of the CSSF, is equivalent to that which applies under Community law, and that adequate provision exists for ensuring cooperation between authorities;

- the level of protection afforded to unitholders of the other UCIs is equivalent to that afforded to unitholders of the Fund and, in particular, regulations apply that are equivalent to those in Directive 2009/65/EC governing the segregation of assets, borrowing, lending and the short-selling of securities and money market instruments;

- the business operations of the other UCIs are the subject of annual and semi-annual reports that permit an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and transactions arising during the reporting period;

- the UCITS or such other UCI, the units of which are to be acquired, may invest, pursuant to its Management Regulations or its founding documents, a maximum of 10% of its assets in units of other UCITS or UCIs.

Each sub-fund may invest no more than 10% of its assets in other UCITS or UCIs, unless otherwise stipulated in the investment policy of that sub-fund.

f) Sight deposits or deposits at notice at credit institutions with a term of up to 12 months, provided the credit institution has its registered office in an EU Member State, or (if the credit institution's registered office is located in a non-Member State) it is subject to supervisory regulations that the Luxembourg supervisory authority deems equivalent to those under Community law;

g) Derivative financial instruments ("**derivatives**"), including equivalent cash-settled instruments, that are traded on one of the regulated markets listed in (a), (b) and (c) above, and/or derivatives that are not traded on a stock exchange or regulated market ("**OTC derivatives**"), provided that

- the use of derivatives is in accordance with the investment purpose and investment policy of the respective sub-fund and is suited to achieving their goals;

- the underlyings constitute instruments as defined by Article 41(1) of the Law of 2010 or are financial indices, such as macroeconomic indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies in which investments may be made in line with the investment policy of the sub-fund directly or indirectly via other existing UCIs/UCITS.

- the sub-funds ensure, through adequate diversification of the underlying assets, that the diversification requirements applicable to them and listed in the section entitled "Risk diversification" are adhered to;

- the counterparties in transactions involving OTC derivatives are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to the categories admitted by the CSSF and expressly approved by the Board of Directors. The approval process by the Board of Directors is based on the principles drawn up by UBS AM Credit Risk and concerning, inter alia, the creditworthiness, reputation and experience of the relevant counterparty in settling transactions of this type, as well as their willingness to provide capital. The Board of Directors maintains a list of counterparties it has approved;

- the OTC derivatives are valued daily in a reliable and verifiable manner and may be sold, liquidated or settled by means of a back-to-back transaction at any time, upon the Fund's initiative and at the appropriate fair value; and

- the counterparty is not granted discretion regarding the composition of the portfolio managed by the relevant sub-fund (e.g. in the case of a total return swap or a derivative financial instrument with similar characteristics), or regarding the underlying of the relevant OTC derivative.

h) Money market instruments within the meaning of Article 1 of the Law of 2010, which are not traded on a regulated market, provided that the issuance or issuer of these instruments is governed by rules providing protection for investors and investments and on condition that such instruments are:

- issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local entity or the central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the European Union or European Investment Bank, a non-Member State, or, in the case of a federal state, a Member State of the federation, or by a public international institution of which at least one Member State is a member;

- issued by an undertaking whose securities are traded on the regulated markets listed under Point 1.1(a), (b) and (c);

- issued or guaranteed by an institution subject to prudential supervision in accordance with the criteria laid down in Community law, or by an institution subject to supervision that, in the opinion of the CSSF, is at least as stringent as that provided for in Community law, and that complies with Community law; or

- issued by other issuers belonging to a category approved by the CSSF, provided that regulations protecting investors that are equivalent to those in the first, second or third points above apply to investments in these

instruments, and provided that the issuers constitute either a company with equity capital amounting to at least 10 million euro (EUR 10,000,000) that prepares and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with the Fourth Council Directive 78/660/EEC, or an entity within a group encompassing one or more listed companies and responsible for its financing, or an entity which is to fund the securitisation of liabilities by means of a credit line provided by a bank.

1.2 In derogation of the investment restrictions set out in Point 1.1, each sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities and money market instruments other than those named in Point 1.1.

1.3 The Management Company ensures that the overall risk associated with derivatives does not exceed the overall net value of the Fund portfolio. As part of its investment strategy, each sub-fund may invest in derivatives within the limits set out in Points 2.2 and 2.3, provided the overall risk of the underlying instruments does not exceed the investment limits stipulated in Point 2.

1.4 Each sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.

2. Risk diversification

2.1 In accordance with the principle of risk diversification, the Management Company is not permitted to invest more than 10% of the net assets of a sub-fund in securities or money market instruments from a single institution. The Management Company may not invest more than 20% of the net assets in deposits with a single institution. In transactions by a sub-fund in OTC derivatives, counterparty risk must not exceed 10% of the assets of that sub-fund if the counterparty is a credit institution as defined in Point 1.1(f). The maximum allowable counterparty risk is reduced to 5% in transactions with other counterparties. The total value of all positions in the securities and money market instruments of those institutions that account for more than 5% of the net assets of a sub-fund may not exceed 40% of the net assets of that sub-fund. This restriction does not apply to deposits and transactions in OTC derivatives with financial institutions that are subject to prudential supervision.

2.2 Regardless of the maximum limits set out in Point 2.1, each sub-fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in a single institution through a combination of:

- securities and money market instruments issued by this institution,
- Deposits with that institution and/or
- OTC derivative contracts with this institution.

2.3 In derogation of the above, the following applies:

a) The maximum limit of 10% mentioned in Point 2.1 is raised to 25% for certain bonds which fall under the definition of covered bonds in point (1) of Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and of the Council and for bonds that were issued before 8 July 2022 by credit institutions domiciled in an EU Member State and subject, in that particular country, to special prudential supervision by public authorities designed to protect the holders of these instruments. In particular, funds originating from the issue of such bonds issued before 8 July 2022 must, in accordance with the law, be invested in assets that provide sufficient cover for the obligations arising from them during the entire term of the bonds and that provide a preferential right to payment of the capital and interest in the event of insolvency of the issuer. If a sub-fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in bonds of a single issuer, then the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the value of the net assets of the sub-fund.

b) The maximum limit of 10% is raised to 35% for securities or money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its local authorities, by another approved state, or by public international bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members. Securities and money market instruments that come under the special ruling referenced in Point 2.3(a) and (b) are not accounted for in calculating the aforementioned 40% maximum limit pertaining to risk diversification.

c) The limits set out in Points 2.1, 2.2, 2.3(a) and (b) may not be aggregated; therefore, the investments listed in these paragraphs made in securities or money market instruments of a single issuing institution, or in deposits with that institution or derivatives thereof, may not exceed 35% of the net assets of a given sub-fund.

d) Companies belonging to the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts, as defined by Council Directive 83/349/EEC or recognised international accounting rules, must be treated as a single issuer for the calculation of the investment limits set out in this section.
However, investments by a sub-fund in securities and money market instruments of a single corporate group may total up to 20% of the assets of that sub-fund.

e) **In the interest of risk diversification, the Management Company is authorised to invest up to 100% of a sub-fund's net assets in securities and money market instruments from various issues that are guaranteed or issued by an EU Member State or its local authorities, another authorised OECD member state, China, Russia, Brazil, Indonesia or Singapore, or by public international bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members. These securities and money market instruments must be divided into at least six different issues, with securities or money market instruments from a single issue not exceeding 30% of the total net assets of a sub-fund.**

2.4 The following provisions apply with regard to investments in other UCITS or UCIs:

a) The Management Company may invest up to 20% of the net assets of a sub-fund in units of a single UCITS or other UCI. In implementing this investment limit, each sub-fund of a UCI comprising multiple sub-funds is treated as an independent issuer, provided each of these sub-funds is individually liable in respect of third parties.

b) Investments in units of UCIs other than UCITS may not exceed 30% of the sub-fund's net assets. The assets of the UCITS or other UCI in which a sub-fund has invested are not included when calculating the maximum limits set out in Points 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3.

c) For sub-funds that, in accordance with their investment policies, invest a significant portion of their assets in units of other UCITS and/or other UCIs, the maximum management fees chargeable by the sub-fund itself and by the other UCITS and/or other UCIs in which it invests are listed in the "Expenses paid by the Fund" section.

2.5 The sub-funds may subscribe, acquire and/or hold units that are to be issued by or have been issued by one or more other sub-funds of the Fund, provided that:

- the target sub-fund does not itself invest in the sub-fund that is investing in that target sub-fund; and
- the target sub-funds to be acquired may, in accordance with their sales prospectuses or articles of incorporation, invest no more than 10% of their own assets in units of other target sub-funds of the same UCI; and
- any voting rights associated with the securities in question are suspended for the period they are held by the sub-fund in question, regardless of their appropriate valuation in financial accounts and periodic reports; and
- as long as these securities are held by the sub-fund, their value is not, in any event, included in the calculation of the sub-fund's net asset value described in the Law of 2010 to verify the minimum net assets in accordance with that law; and
- no administration/subscription or redemption fees are double charged at the level of the sub-fund and that of the target sub-fund in which it invests.

2.6 The Fund may invest up to 20% of a sub-fund's assets in equities and/or debt securities of a single issuer if, according to that sub-fund's investment policy, the sub-fund's objective is to replicate a specific equity or bond index recognised by the CSSF. This is subject to the following conditions:

- the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified;
- the index is an appropriate benchmark for the market it represents;
- the index is published in an appropriate manner.

The limit is 35% provided this is justified due to exceptional market conditions; particularly on regulated markets heavily predominated by certain securities or money market instruments. Investment up to this upper limit is only permitted in the case of a single issuer.

If the limits mentioned in Points 1 and 2 are exceeded unintentionally or as a consequence of the exercise of subscription rights, the Management Company must manage the sale of its securities so as to give top priority to amending the situation while working in the best interests of the unitholders.

For a period of six months after they are officially approved, newly launched sub-funds may deviate from the particular restrictions pertaining to risk diversification indicated, provided that they continue to observe the principle of risk diversification.

3. Investment restrictions

The Management Company is prohibited from:

3.1 Acquiring securities for the Fund, if the subsequent sale of these is restricted in any way by contractual agreements;

3.2 Acquiring shares with voting rights that would enable the Management Company, possibly in collaboration with other investment funds under its management, to exert a significant influence on the management of an issuer;

3.3 Acquiring more than:

- 10% of the non-voting shares of a single issuer;
- 10% of the debt instruments of a single issuer;
- 25% of the units of a single UCITS or UCI;
- 10% of the money market instruments of a single issuer.

In the latter three cases, the restrictions on acquiring securities need not be observed if, at the time of acquisition, it is impossible to determine the gross sum of debt instruments and money market instruments, and the net sum of units issued.

The following are exempt from the provisions of Points 3.2 and 3.3:

- Securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its local authorities, or by another approved state;
- securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State;
- securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies to which one or more Member States of the European Union belong;
- shares in a company in a non-Member State that primarily invests its assets in the securities of issuers domiciled in that non-Member State, where under that non-Member State's law, holding such shares is the only way to legally invest in the securities of that non-Member State's issuers. In doing so, the provisions of the Law of 2010 must be complied with; and
- Shares in subsidiary companies carrying out certain administrative, advisory or sales activities surrounding unit redemption at the behest of unitholders, in the country in which they are located and exclusively on behalf of the Company.

3.4 Short-selling securities, money market instruments or other instruments listed in Point 1.1(e), (g) and (h);

3.5 Acquiring precious metals or related certificates;

3.6 Investing in real estate and buying or selling commodities or commodities contracts;

3.7 Taking out loans, unless

- the loan is a back-to-back loan to purchase foreign currency;
- the loan is only temporary and does not exceed 10% of the net assets of the sub-fund in question;

3.8 Granting loans or acting as guarantor for third parties. This restriction does not prevent the acquisition of securities, money market instruments or the other instruments listed in Point 1.1(e), (g) and (h) if these are not fully paid up.

The Management Company is authorised to introduce additional investment restrictions at any time in the interests of the unitholders, provided these are necessary to ensure compliance with the laws and regulations of those countries in which Fund units are offered and sold.

4. Asset pooling

The Board of Directors may permit internal merging and/or the collective management of assets from particular sub-funds in the interest of efficiency. In such cases, assets from different sub-funds are managed collectively. A group of collectively managed assets is referred to as a "**pool**"; pooling is used exclusively for internal management purposes. Pools are not official entities and cannot be accessed directly by unitholders.

Pools
The Management Company may invest and manage all or part of the portfolio assets of two or more sub-funds (referred to as "**participating sub-funds**" in this context) in the form of a pool. Such an asset pool is created by transferring cash and other assets (provided these assets suit the relevant pool's investment policy) from each participating sub-fund to the asset pool. From then on, the Management Company can make transfers to that asset pool. Assets can also be returned to a participating sub-fund, up to the full amount equivalent to its participation.

A participating sub-fund's share in a particular asset pool is calculated in terms of notional units of equal value. When an asset pool is created, the Board of Directors must specify a starting value for the notional units (in a currency that the Board of Directors deems appropriate) and allot to each participating sub-fund notional units equivalent to the cash (or other assets) it has contributed. The value of a notional unit is then calculated by dividing the net assets of the asset pool by the number of existing notional units.

If additional cash or assets are contributed to or withdrawn from an asset pool, the notional units assigned to the relevant participating sub-fund are increased or reduced by a figure that is arrived at by dividing the cash or assets contributed or withdrawn by the participating sub-fund by the current value of that participating sub-fund's share in the pool. If cash is contributed to the asset pool, it is reduced for the purposes of calculation by an amount that the Board of Directors deems appropriate to cover any tax expenses, as well as for the closing charges and acquisition costs for the cash investment. If cash is withdrawn, a corresponding deduction may be made to account for any costs incurred in the disposal of securities or other assets of the asset pool.

Dividends, interest and other income-like distributions obtained from the assets of an asset pool are allocated to that asset pool, and thus increase its net assets. If the Fund is liquidated, the assets of an asset pool are allocated to the participating sub-funds in proportion to their respective shares in the asset pool.

Collective management
To reduce operating and management costs while enabling broader diversification of investments, the Board of Directors may decide to manage part or all of the assets of one or more sub-funds collectively with those of other sub-funds or other undertakings for collective investment. In the following paragraphs, the term "**collectively managed entities**" refers to the Fund and each of its sub-funds, as well as any entities between which a collective management agreement might exist. The term "**collectively managed assets**" refers to the whole of the assets of these collectively managed entities, which is managed in accordance with the aforementioned collective management agreement.

As part of the collective management agreement, the respective portfolio manager is entitled, on a consolidated basis for the relevant collectively managed entities, to make decisions on investments and sales of assets that affect the composition of the portfolio of the Fund and its sub-funds. Each collectively managed entity holds a share in the collectively managed assets in proportion with its own net assets' contribution to the aggregate value of the collectively managed assets. This proportion held (referred to in this context as a "**proportionate share**") applies to all asset classes held or acquired under collective management. Investment and/or divestment decisions have no effect on a collectively managed entity's proportionate share, and future investments are allotted in proportion with it. When assets are sold, they are subtracted proportionately from the collectively managed assets held by each collectively managed entity.

When a new subscription is made with one of the collectively managed entities, subscription proceeds are allocated to each collectively managed entity taking into account the adjusted proportionate share of the jointly managed entity to which the subscription applies; this adjustment corresponds to the increase in that entity's net assets. Allocating assets from that collectively managed entity to the others changes the net asset total of each in line with its adjusted proportionate share. By the same token, when a redemption is ordered from one of the collectively managed entities, the requisite cash is taken from the collectively managed entities' cash reserves based on the proportionate shares as adjusted for the decrease in the net assets of the collectively managed entity to which the redemption applies. In this case, too, the total net assets of each will change to match its adjusted proportionate share.

Unitholders are alerted to the fact that the collective management agreement may lead to the composition of the assets of a particular sub-fund being affected by events (e.g. subscriptions and redemptions) that concern other collectively managed entities unless extraordinary measures are taken by the Board of Directors or an entity commissioned by the Management Company. Thus, all other things being equal, subscriptions received by an entity that is collectively managed with a sub-fund will result in an increase in that sub-fund's cash reserves. Conversely, redemptions received by an entity that is collectively managed with a sub-fund will serve to reduce that sub-fund's cash reserves. However, subscriptions and redemptions can be executed on the special account opened for each collectively managed entity outside the scope of the agreement, through which subscriptions and redemptions must pass. Because a large volume of subscriptions and redemptions may be ordered to these special accounts and because the Board of Directors or entities it commissions may decide to end a sub-fund's participation in the collective management agreement at any time, that sub-fund may avoid restructuring its portfolio if this could adversely affect the interests of the Fund and its unitholders.

If a change in a given sub-fund's portfolio, occurring as a result of redemptions or payments of fees and expenses associated with another collectively managed entity (i.e. one that cannot be counted as belonging to the sub-fund concerned), could cause a breach of the investment restrictions on that sub-fund, the relevant assets will be excluded from the agreement before the change takes effect so that they are not impacted by the resulting adjustments.

Collectively managed assets of sub-funds will only be managed collectively with assets to be invested in pursuit of the same investment objectives. This serves to ensure that investment decisions can be reconciled with the investment policy of the relevant sub-fund in every respect. Collectively managed assets may only be managed together with assets for which the same portfolio manager is authorised to make investment and divestment decisions, and for which the Depositary also acts as depositary. This serves to ensure that the Depositary is capable of fully fulfilling its obligations to the Fund and its sub-funds in accordance with the Law of 2010 and other legal requirements. The Depositary must always keep the assets of the Fund separate from those of the other collectively managed entities; this allows it to accurately determine the assets of each individual sub-fund at any time. As the investment policies of the collectively managed entities need not correspond exactly with that of any sub-fund, the collective investment policy for these entities may be more restrictive than that of the sub-fund.

The Board of Directors may decide to terminate the collective management agreement at any time without giving prior notice.

At any time, unitholders may enquire at the Management Company's registered office as to the percentage of collectively managed assets and entities with which there is a collective management agreement at the time of their enquiry.
The composition and percentages of collectively managed assets must be stated in the annual reports.

Collective management agreements with non-Luxembourg entities are permissible if (i) the agreement involving the non-Luxembourg entity is governed by Luxembourg law and subject to Luxembourg jurisdiction or (ii) each collectively managed entity is endowed with such rights that no insolvency or bankruptcy administrator, or creditor, of the non-Luxembourg entity has access to the assets or is authorised to freeze them.

5. Special techniques and instruments with securities and money market instruments as underlying assets

Subject to the conditions and limits set out in the Law of 2010, the Fund and its sub-funds may use repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements and/or other techniques and instruments that have securities and money market instruments as underlying assets for efficient portfolio management purposes in accordance with the requirements defined by the CSSF (the "**techniques"**). If such transactions relate to the use of derivatives, the terms and limits must comply with the

provisions of the Law of 2010. The techniques described in the section titled "Exposure to securities financing transactions" are constantly applied although, depending upon market conditions, it may be decided from time to time to suspend or reduce exposure to securities financing transactions. The use of these techniques and instruments must be in accordance with the best interests of the investors.
Repurchase agreements are transactions in which one party sells a security to the other party with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase the security at a fixed future date at a stipulated price reflecting a market rate of interest unrelated to the coupon rate of the securities. A reverse repurchase agreement is a transaction whereby a sub-fund purchases securities from a counterparty and simultaneously commits to resell the securities to the counterparty at an agreed upon date and price. A securities lending agreement is an agreement whereby title to the "loaned" securities is transferred by a "lender" to a "borrower" with the borrower contracting to deliver "equivalent securities" to the lender at a later date ("**securities lending**").

Securities lending may be effected only via recognised clearing houses such as Clearstream International or Euroclear, or using first-class financial institutions that specialise in such activities and following the procedure specified by them.
In the case of securities lending transactions, the Fund must, in principle, receive collateral, the value of which must at least correspond to the total value of the securities lent out and any accrued interest thereon. This collateral must be issued in a form of financial collateral permitted by the provisions of Luxembourg law. Such collateral is not required if the transaction is effected via Clearstream International or Euroclear, or another organisation which guarantees the Fund that the value of the securities lent will be refunded.
The provisions of the section entitled "Collateral management" shall apply accordingly to the management of collateral that was left to the Fund within the scope of securities lending. In derogation of the provisions of the section entitled "Collateral management", units from the finance sector are accepted as securities within the framework of securities lending.
Service providers that provide services to the Fund in the field of securities lending have the right to receive a fee in return for their services that is in line with the market standards. The amount of this fee is reviewed and adapted, where appropriate, on an annual basis.
Currently, 60% of the gross revenue received from securities lending transactions negotiated at arm's lengths is credited to the relevant sub-fund, while 30% of the gross revenue are retained as fees by UBS Switzerland AG as the securities lending service provider, responsible for the ongoing securities lending activities and collateral management, and 10% of the gross revenue are retained as fees by UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch as the securities lending agent, responsible for the transactions management, ongoing operational activities and collateral safekeeping. All fees for operating the securities lending program are paid from the securities lending agents' portion of the gross income. This covers all direct and indirect costs incurred through securities lending activities. UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch and UBS Switzerland AG are part of the UBS Group.
Furthermore, the Management Company has drawn up internal framework agreements regarding securities lending. These framework agreements contain, among other things, the relevant definitions, the description of the principles and standards of the contractual management of the securities lending transactions, the quality of the collateral, the approved counterparties, the risk management, the fees to be paid to third parties and fees to be received by the Fund, as well as the information to be published in the annual and semi-annual reports.
The Board of Directors of the Management Company has approved instruments of the following asset classes as collateral from securities lending transactions and determined the following haircuts to be used on these instruments:

Asset class	**Minimum haircut (% deduction from market value)**
Fixed and variable-rate interest-bearing instruments	
Instruments issued by a state belonging to the G-10 (excluding the US, Japan, the UK, Germany and Switzerland, including their federal states and cantons as issuers) and with a minimum rating of A*⁎	2%
Instruments issued by the US, Japan, the UK, Germany and Switzerland, including their federal states and cantons⁎⁎	0%
Bonds with a minimum rating of A	2%
Instruments issued by supranational organisations	2%
Instruments issued by an entity and belonging to an issue with a minimum rating of A	4%
Instruments issued by a local authority and with a minimum rating of A	4%
Shares	8%
Shares listed on the following indexes are accepted as permissible collateral:	Bloomberg ID
Australia (S&P/ASX 50 INDEX)	AS31
Austria (AUSTRIAN TRADED ATX INDX)	ATX
Belgium (BEL 20 INDEX)	BEL20
Canada (S&P/TSX 60 INDEX)	SPTSX60
Denmark (OMX COPENHAGEN 20 INDEX)	KFX
Europe (Euro Stoxx 50 Pr)	SX5E
Finland (OMX HELSINKI 25 INDEX)	HEX25
France (CAC 40 INDEX)	CAC
Germany (DAX INDEX)	DAX

Hong Kong (HANG SENG INDEX)	HSI
Japan (NIKKEI 225)	NKY
Netherlands (AEX-Index)	AEX
New Zealand (NZX TOP 10 INDEX)	NZSE10
Norway (OBX STOCK INDEX)	OBX
Singapore (Straits Times Index STI)	FSSTI
Sweden (OMX STOCKHOLM 30 INDEX)	OMX
Switzerland (SWISS MARKET INDEX)	SMI
Switzerland (SPI SWISS PERFORMANCE IX)	SPI
UK (FTSE 100 INDEX)	UKX
US (DOW JONES INDUS. AVG)	INDU
US (NASDAQ 100 STOCK INDX)	NDX
US (S&P 500 INDEX)	SPX
US (RUSSELL 1000 INDEX)	RIY

* In this table, "rating" refers to the rating scale used by S&P. Ratings by S&P, Moody's and Fitch are used with their corresponding scales. If the ratings given to a certain issuer by these rating agencies are not uniform, then the lowest rating shall apply.

** Unrated issues by these states are also permissible. No haircut is applied to these either.

In general, the following requirements apply to repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements:

(i) Counterparties to a repurchase/reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement will be entities with legal personality typically located in OECD jurisdictions. These counterparties will be subject to a credit assessment. Where the counterparty is subject to a credit rating by any agency registered and supervised by ESMA, that rating shall be taken into account in the credit assessment. Where a counterparty is downgraded to A2 or below (or comparable rating) by such a credit rating agency, a new credit assessment in respect of the counterparty will be undertaken without delay.

(ii) The Management Company must be able at any time to recall any security that has been lent out or terminate any securities lending agreement into which it has entered.

(iii) When the Management Company enters into a reverse repurchase agreement it must ensure that it is able at any time to recall the full amount of cash (including the interest incurred up to the time of being recalled) or to terminate the reverse repurchase agreement on either an accrued basis or a mark-to-market basis. When the cash is recallable at any time on a mark-to-market basis, the mark-to-market value of the reverse repurchase agreement should be used for the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the relevant sub-fund. Fixed-term reverse repurchase agreements that do not exceed seven days should be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the Management Company.

(iv) When the Company enters into a repurchase agreement it must ensure that it is able at any time to recall any securities subject to the repurchase agreement or to terminate the repurchase agreement into which it has entered. Fixed-term repurchase agreements that do not exceed seven days should be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the Company.

(v) Repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending do not constitute borrowing or lending for the purposes of the UCITS Directive.

(vi) All the revenues arising from efficient portfolio management techniques, net of direct and indirect operational costs/fees, will be returned to the relevant sub-fund.

(vii) Any direct and indirect operational costs/fees arising from efficient portfolio management techniques that may be deducted from the revenue delivered to the relevant sub-fund must not include hidden revenue. Such direct and indirect operational costs/fees will be paid to the entities outlined in the respective annual or semi-annual report of the Fund, which shall indicate the amounts of the respective fees and whether the entities are related to the Management Company or the Depositary.

As a general rule, the following applies for total return swaps:

i) one hundred percent (100%) of the gross returns achieved by the total return swaps, less direct and indirect operational costs/fees, are remitted to the sub-fund.

ii) All direct and indirect operational costs/fees arising in relation to total return swaps are paid to the company mentioned in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports.

iii) No fee-sharing agreements have been concluded in relation to total return swaps.

The Fund and its sub-funds may under no circumstances deviate from their investment objectives for these transactions. Equally, the use of these techniques may not cause the risk level of the sub-fund in question to increase significantly with regard to its original risk level (i.e. without the use of these techniques).
With regards to the risks inherent to the use of these techniques, reference is made here to the information contained in the section entitled "Risks connected with the use of efficient portfolio management techniques".

The Management Company ensures that it or one of its appointed service providers will monitor and manage the risks incurred through the use of these techniques, particularly counterparty risk, as part of the risk management procedure. The monitoring of potential conflicts of interest arising from transactions with companies associated with the Fund, the Management Company and the Depositary is primarily carried out through reviewing the contracts and corresponding processes on a regular basis. Furthermore, the Management Company ensures that, despite the use of these techniques and instruments, the investors' redemption orders can be processed at any time.

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Annex I – SFDR related Information

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

Product name:	**Legal entity identifier:**
UBS (Lux) Emerging Economies - Sovereign Bonds (USD)	549300648TFBIB5YEC16

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

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

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

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



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

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The following characteristic is promoted by the financial product:

A sustainability profile that is higher than its benchmark's sustainability profile or at least 51% of the sub-fund's investments have a UBS Blended ESG Score of between 5 and 10.

The benchmark is a broad market index which does not assess or include constituents according to environmental and/or social characteristics and therefore is not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the financial product. No ESG reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the characteristics promoted by the financial product.

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***
  The above characteristic is measured using the following indicators respectively:

  The UBS Blended ESG Score represents an average of normalized ESG assessment data from UBS and two recognized external ESG data providers, MSCI and Sustainalytics. This blended score approach en-hances the quality of the derived sustainability profile by integrating multiple independent ESG as-sessments, rather than depending solely on one single view.

  The UBS Blended ESG Score represents an entity's sustainability profile assessing material environmental, social, and governance factors. These factors may include, but are not limited to, environmental footprint and operational efficiency, risk management, climate change response, natural resource utilization, pollution and waste man-agement, employment standards, supply chain oversight, human capital development, board diversi-ty, occupational health and safety, product safety, and anti-fraud and anti-corruption policies. Each assessed entity is assigned a UBS Blended ESG Score, which ranges from 0 to 10, with 10 indicating the best sustainability profile. There is no requirement to have a minimum UBS Blended ESG Score at individual investment level.

- ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***
  Not applicable.

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

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

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

  Not applicable.

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

  Not applicable.

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

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

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



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

☒ Yes

☐ No

Yes, Principal adverse impacts (the "PAI") are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti - corruption, and anti - bribery matters. UBS integrates PAI indicators in its decision making process.
At present, the following PAI indicators are considered by means of exclusions from the investment universe:

1.4 "Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector":
- Companies that exceed a certain revenue threshold (as per the UBS AM Approach to Exclusions) from thermal coal mining and its sale to external parties or from oil sands extraction are excluded.

1.10 "Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises":
- Companies violating the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles which do not demonstrate credible corrective action as determined by UBS-AM's Stewardship Committee are excluded

1.14 "Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)":
-UBS-AM does not invest in companies involved in: cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines or chemical and biological weapons, nor does it invest in companies in breach of the Treaty on the Non- Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. UBS-AM considers a company to be involved in controversial weapons if the company is involved in development, production, storage, maintenance or transport of controversial weapons, or is a majority unitholder (>50% ownership stake) of such a company.

The link to the UBS AM Approach to Exclusions can be found in the section headed "UBS AM Approach to Exclusions Policy" in the main body of the Sales Prospectus.

Information on consideration of PAIs on sustainability factors is also available in the sub-fund's annual report.



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

ESG Integration:

ESG Integration is driven by considering financially material ESG factors as part of the investment process.

Consideration of financial materiality ensures that the Portfolio Manager focuses on ESG risks and opportunities that can impact the financial performance of the corporate / non-corporate issuer and, by extension, investment returns. The analysis of material ESG factors can include many different aspects, such as the carbon footprint, health and well-being, human rights, supply chain management, fair customer treatment and governance.

This analysis is captured in a qualitative ESG assessment by the Portfolio Manager that leverages internal research. The Portfolio Manager also accesses quantitative ESG data that combines multiple sources and provides information on ESG risks and opportunities.

In the absence of a qualitative ESG assessment, which may occur for non-corporate issuers among others, the Portfolio Manager considers quantitative inputs.

The ESG integration process does not mitigate exposure to ESG risks altogether as the Portfolio Manager evaluates all information and makes decisions that primarily aim at maximizing financial performance.

UBS AM Approach to Exclusions:

The Approach to Exclusions of the Portfolio Manager outlines the exclusions applied to the investment universe of the financial product. This sub fund applies Standard Exclusions as defined in the UBS AM Approach to Exclusions and also excludes UN Global Compact fails without credible corrective actions. The link to the UBS AM Approach to Exclusions can be found in the section headed "UBS AM Approach to Exclusions" in the main body of the Sales Prospectus.

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

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

A sustainability profile that is higher than its benchmark's sustainability profile or at least 51% of the sub-fund's investments have a UBS Blended ESG Score of between 5 and 10.

The calculations do not take account of cash, derivatives and unrated investment instruments. The binding element(s) are calculated at quarter end using the average of all business days' values in the quarter.

UBS AM Approach to Exclusions:

The Approach to Exclusions of the Portfolio Manager outlines the exclusions applied to the investment universe of the financial product. This sub fund applies Standard Exclusions as defined in the UBS AM Approach to Exclusions and also excludes UN Global Compact fails without credible corrective actions. The link to the UBS AM Approach to Exclusions can be found in the section headed "UBS AM to Exclusions" in the main body of the Sales Prospectus.

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

Not applicable.

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

Good corporate governance is a key driver of sustainable performance and is therefore embedded in the Portfolio Manager's investment strategy. The Portfolio Manager employs a proprietary ESG Risk Dashboard that combines multiple ESG data sources from internal and recognized external providers in order to identify companies with material ESG risks. An actionable risk signal highlights ESG risks to the Portfolio Manager for incorporation in their investment decision making process. The assessment of good governance includes consideration of board structure and independence, remuneration alignment, transparency of ownership and control, and financial reporting.

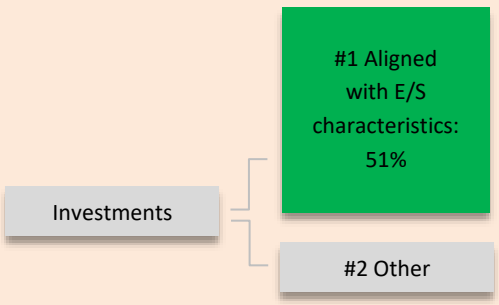
Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The minimum proportion of the investments used to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the financial product is 51%.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



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

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

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***
  Derivatives are not used for the attainment of the characteristics promoted by this financial product. Derivatives are primarily used for hedging and liquidity management purposes.

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

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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

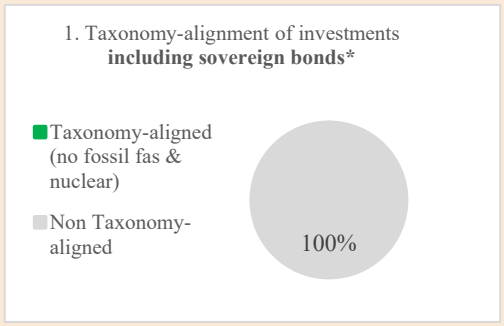
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

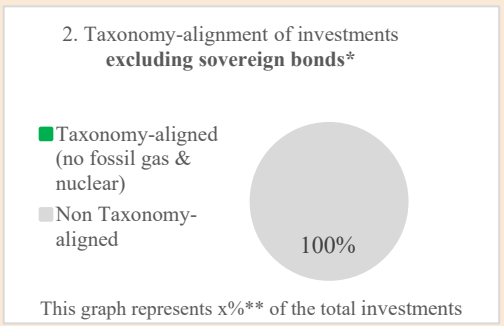
Not applicable.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?**

☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

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





**** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures***
***** No percentage has been inserted as it is not relevant (no Taxonomy-aligned investments)***

- ***What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?***
  Not applicable.

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

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

Not applicable.

[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

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

Included in "#2 Other" are cash and unrated instruments for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. Unrated instruments may also include securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No ESG reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of determining whether the financial product is aligned with the characteristics that it promotes.

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

  Not applicable.

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

  Not applicable.

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

  Not applicable.

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

  Not applicable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.ubs.com/funds