

# UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund

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

August 2016

## Sales prospectus

Units of UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund (hereinafter 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 the aforementioned documents shall be deemed to be valid.

Furthermore, a Key Investor Information ("KII") document is made available to investors before subscribing to units.

Information on whether a sub-fund of the Fund is listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange can be obtained from the Administrative Agent or the Luxembourg Stock Exchange website ([www.bourse.lu](http://www.bourse.lu)).

The issue and redemption of Fund units are subject to the regulations prevailing in the country concerned. The Management Company of the Fund keeps all investor information confidential, unless otherwise required by statutory or regulatory provisions.

Units of 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 citizens and/or residents of the United States of America and/or other persons or entities whose income and/or revenue is subject to US income tax, irrespective of its origin, including those deemed to be US persons under Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933 and/or the US Commodity Exchange Act, as amended.

### Management and administration

#### Management Company

UBS Fund Management (Luxembourg) S.A., R.C.S. Luxembourg B 154 210 (the "Management Company")

The Management Company has been established, on 1 July 2010, as a public limited company in Luxembourg for an unlimited duration. Its registered office is at 33A, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg.

The articles of incorporation 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" (hereinafter referred to as the "Mémorial"). The consolidated version is deposited at the Register of Trade and Companies (Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés) in Luxembourg. The corporate object of the Management Company is, inter alia, the management of Luxembourg undertakings for collective investment as well as the issue and redemption of units of these products. At the date of this sales prospectus, in addition to the Fund, the Management Company also manages other undertakings for collective investment.

The share capital of the Management Company amounts to 13,000,000 EUR and is fully paid-in.

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

Chairman: Andreas Schlatter, Mathematician (PhD),  
Independent Director, Kuettigen, Switzerland

Members: Martin Thommen, Managing Director,  
UBS AG, Basel and Zurich  
Pascal Kistler, Managing Director,  
UBS AG, Basel and Zurich  
Gilbert Schintgen, Managing Director,  
UBS Fund Management (Luxembourg) S.A., Luxembourg  
Christian Eibel, Executive Director,  
UBS AG, Basel and Zurich

#### Executive Board of the Management Company

Gilbert Schintgen, Managing Director,  
UBS Fund Management (Luxembourg) S.A., Luxembourg  
Valérie Bernard, Executive Director,  
UBS Fund Management (Luxembourg) S.A., Luxembourg  
Geoffrey Lahaye, Director,  
UBS Fund Management (Luxembourg) S.A., Luxembourg

### Portfolio Management

Name of sub-fund	Portfolio Manager
UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Emerging Markets Equity	
UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Euro Bonds	
UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Euro Corporate Bonds	
UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Global Convertible Bonds	UBS AG, UBS Asset Management, Basel and Zurich
UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Key Selection European Equity	
UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Key Selection Global Equity	
UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Key Selection US Equity	

The Portfolio Manager is commissioned to manage the securities portfolio under the supervision and responsibility of the Management Company, and carries out all relevant transactions while adhering to the prescribed investment restrictions.

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

#### Depository and main paying agent

UBS (Luxembourg) S.A., and as from or after 1 November 2016, UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch, 33A, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg (B.P. 2, L-2010 Luxembourg) UBS (Luxembourg) S.A., and as from or after 1 November 2016, UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch, has been appointed as depository of the Fund (the "Depository"). The Depository will also provide paying agent services to the Fund.

Until the above mentioned date, UBS (Luxembourg) S.A. is a public limited company (société anonyme) under the laws of Luxembourg incorporated for an unlimited duration. Its registered office is at 33A, avenue J. F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. It is licensed to engage in all banking operations under Luxembourg law.

On or after 1 November 2016, UBS (Luxembourg) S.A. will be merged into UBS Deutschland AG which will simultaneously adopt the form of a European Company (Societas Europaea, SE) under the name "UBS Europe SE", while the business conducted in Luxembourg will be carried on without interruption by the Luxembourg branch under the name "UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch".

No change will occur to the current processes and operations of the Depository.

The fees payable to the Depository will not be affected by the merger of UBS (Luxembourg) S.A. into UBS Europe SE acting through its Luxembourg Branch.

The Depository has been appointed for the safe-keeping of financial instruments of the Fund that can be held in custody, for the record keeping and verification of ownership of other assets of the Fund as well as to ensure for the effective and proper monitoring of the Fund's cash flows in accordance with the provisions of the law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment ("Law of 2010") and the Depository Agreement as amended from time to time (the "Depository Agreement"). Assets held in custody by the Depository shall not be reused by the Depository, or any third party to which the custody function has been delegated, for their own account, unless such reuse is expressly allowed by the Law of 2010.

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

In compliance with the provisions of the Depository Agreement and the Law of 2010, the Depository may, subject to certain conditions and in order to effectively conduct its duties, delegate part or all of its safe-keeping duties in relation to financial instruments that can be held in custody, duly entrusted to the Depository for custody purposes, and/or all or part of its duties regarding the record keeping and verification of ownership of other assets of the Fund to one or more sub-custodian(s), as they are appointed by the Depository from time to time. The Depository does not allow its sub-custodians to make use of sub-delegates which have not been approved by the Depository in advance.

Prior to the appointment of any sub-custodian and sub-delegate and on an ongoing basis based on applicable laws and regulations as well as its conflict of interests policy the Depository shall assess potential conflicts of interests that may arise from the delegation of its safekeeping functions. The Depository is part of the UBS Group, a worldwide, full-service private banking, investment banking, asset management and financial services organization which is a major participant in the global financial markets. As such, potential conflicts of interest from the delegation of its safekeeping functions could arise as the Depository and its affiliates are active in various business activities and may have differing direct or indirect interests.

Unitholders may obtain additional information free of charge by addressing their request in writing to the Depository.

In order to avoid any potential conflicts of interest, the Depository does not appoint any sub-custodians and does not allow the appointment of any sub-delegate which is part of the UBS Group, unless such appointment is in the interest of the unitholders and no conflict of interest has been identified at the time of the sub-custodian's or sub-delegate's appointment. Irrespective of whether a given sub-custodian or sub-delegate is part of the UBS Group or not, the Depository will exercise the same level of due skill, care and diligence both in relation to the selection and appointment as well as in the on-going monitoring of the relevant sub-custodian or sub-delegate. Furthermore, the conditions of any appointment of a sub-custodian or sub-delegate that is member of the UBS Group will be negotiated at arm's length in order to ensure the interests of the Fund and its unitholders. Should a conflict of interest occur and in case such conflict of interest cannot be mitigated, such conflict of interest as well as the decisions taken will be disclosed to the unitholders. An up-to-date description of any safekeeping functions delegated by the Depository and an up-to-date list of these delegates and sub-delegate(s) 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 are held in custody by a local entity and no local entity satisfies the delegation requirements of article 34bis, paragraph 3, lit. b) i) of the Law of 2010, the Depository may delegate its

functions to such local entity to the extent required by the law of that 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-custodians providing an adequate standard of protection, the Depositary has to exercise all due skill, care and diligence as required by the Law of 2010 in the selection and the appointment of any sub-custodian to whom it intends to delegate parts of its tasks and has to continue to exercise all due skill, care and diligence in the periodic review and ongoing monitoring of any sub-custodian to which it has delegated parts of its tasks as well as of any arrangements of the sub-custodian in respect of the matters delegated to it. In particular, any delegation is only possible when the sub-custodian at all times during the performance of the tasks delegated to it segregates the assets of the Fund from the Depositary's own assets and from assets belonging to the sub-custodian in accordance with 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 or 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 the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/438 of 17 December 2015 supplementing the UCITS Directive with regard to obligations of depositaries (the **"Fund Custodial Assets"**) by the Depositary and/or a sub-custodian (the **"Loss of a Fund Custodial Asset"**).

In case of Loss of a Fund Custodial Asset, the Depositary has to return a financial instrument of an identical type or the corresponding amount 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 Fund Custodial Asset, if such Loss of a Fund Custodial Asset has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary.

The Depositary shall be liable to the Fund and to the unitholders for all other direct losses suffered by them as a result of the Depositary's negligence or intentional failure to properly fulfil its duties in accordance with applicable law, in particular the Law of 2010 and the Depositary Agreement.

The Management Company and the Depositary may terminate the Depositary Agreement at any time by giving three (3) months' notice by registered letter. In case of a voluntary withdrawal of the Depositary or of its removal by the Management Company, the Depositary must be replaced before maturity of such notice period by a successor depositary to whom the Fund's assets are to be delivered and who will take over the functions and responsibilities of the Depositary. If the Management Company does not name such successor depositary in time the Depositary may notify the Luxembourg supervisory authority "Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier" (**"CSSF"**) of the situation.

#### Administrative agent

UBS Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A., 33A, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg (B.P. 91, L-2010 Luxembourg).

As the Administrative Agent, UBS Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A. is responsible for the general administrative duties involved in managing the Fund and prescribed by Luxembourg law. These administrative services mainly include domiciliation, calculation of the net asset value per unit and the keeping of the Fund's accounts as well as reporting.

#### Auditor of the Fund

Ernst & Young S.A., 35E, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg (the **"Auditor"**)

#### Auditor of the Management Company

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

#### Paying agents

UBS (Luxembourg) S.A., and as from or after 1 November 2016, UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch, 33A, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg (B.P. 2, L-2010 Luxembourg) and other paying agents in the various distribution countries (the **"Paying Agents"**).

#### Sales agencies and distributors, sales agencies listed in the sales prospectus

UBS AG, Basel and Zurich, Switzerland, and other Paying Agents in the various distribution countries.

#### Profile of the typical investor

The Fund is suitable for investors who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio. A detailed description of the individual sub-fund's typical investor profile is to be found in the KII.

#### Historical performance

The historical performance of the individual sub-funds is outlined in the KII.

#### Risk profile

Sub-fund investments may be subject to substantial fluctuations and no guarantee can be given that the value of a unit in the Fund will not fall below its value at the time of acquisition.

Factors that can trigger such fluctuations or influence their extent include but are not limited to:

- Company-specific changes
- Changes in interest rates
- Changes in exchange rates
- Credit risk: degradation of the credit quality of a determined security.
- Changes affecting economic factors such as employment, public expenditure and indebtedness, inflation
- Changes in the legal environment
- Changes in investor confidence in investment classes (e.g. equities), markets, countries, industries and sectors
- Changes in the prices of raw materials

By diversifying investments, the Portfolio Manager seeks to partially reduce the negative impact of these risks on the value of the sub-fund.

The Portfolio Manager may use special techniques and financial instruments whose underlyings 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 in the section entitled **"Risks connected with the use of derivatives"** and **"Use of derivatives"**.

## The Fund

### Fund Structure

The Fund offers investors various sub-funds (**"umbrella structure"**) which invest in accordance with the investment policy described in this sales prospectus.

The specific details on each sub-fund are defined in this sales prospectus which will be updated on the inception of each new sub-fund.

### Unit classes

The Management Company can issue several classes of units for each of the sub-funds. All unit classes presently in issue are reserved to institutional investors having concluded an agreement (such as, but not limited to a portfolio management agreement) with UBS Asset Management or one of its authorised delegates. All unit classes are issued in registered form only.

Currently, the following unit classes are offered in all sub-funds of the Fund:

AA	BA	CA	DA	FA	XA	YA
AD	-	-	-	-	-	-
AA-T1	-	CA-T1	-	-	-	-
AD-T2	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Unit class XA, YA for which the portfolio management, custody, distribution and administration fees are charged outside the Fund, directly at the level of the agreement concluded by the investor.
- Unit class FA, for which the portfolio management, custody, distribution and administration fees are charged outside the Fund, directly at the level of the agreement concluded by the investor. These units will have an issue price of 10 000 (in each funds reference currency). This class aims exclusively at financial products (i.e. Fund-of-Funds or other pooled structures according to various legislations). This unit class has a high initial value aiming at facilitating day-to-day operations of these pooled structures. In addition, it features the same characteristics as the unit class XA.
- Unit class BA, for which the portfolio management and distribution fees are charged outside the Fund, directly at the level of the agreement concluded by the investor. Unit class BA only bears operational and administrative expenses.
- Unit class DA, for which the portfolio management and distribution fees are charged outside the Fund, directly at the level of the agreement concluded by the investor. Unit class DA only bears operational and administrative expenses. Unit class DA hedges the foreign currency exposure of the respective sub-fund against their respective reference currency. Under normal circumstances the hedge ratio will be between 90% and 110% of the unit classes NAV. Changes in underlying securities prices and/or large subscription redemptions in a particular unit class can result in a hedge ratio that is momentarily out of the limits defined above.
- Unit classes AA, AD, AA-T1, AD-T2 and CA for which the flat fee is directly deducted from the Fund's NAV and covers all expenses.
- Unit class CA-T1, for which the portfolio management and distribution fees are charged at the sub-fund's level, in addition to the normal operational and administrative expenses. Unit class CA-T1 hedges the foreign currency exposure of the respective sub-fund against their respective reference currency. Under normal circumstances the hedge ratio will be between 90% and 110% of the Unit classes NAV. Changes in underlying securities prices and/or large subscription redemptions in a particular unit class can result in a hedge ratio that is momentarily out of the limits defined above.
- Unit classes CA and YA hedge the foreign currency exposure of the respective sub-fund against their respective reference currency. Under normal circumstances the hedge ratio will be between 90% and 110% of the Unit classes NAV. Changes in underlying securities prices and/or large subscription redemptions in a particular unit class can result in a hedge ratio that is momentarily out of the limits defined above.
- Unit classes AA, BA, DA, XA, FA, YA, AA-T1, CA-T1 and CA are reinvesting their dividends and other income, rather than distributing it on a regular basis.
- Units of class AD-T2 are distributing units, which entitle the unitholder to an annual distribution.
- Units class AD are distributing units, which entitle the unitholder to a quarterly distribution.

### Additional characteristics of unit classes:

**Currency** The unit classes may be denominated in AUD, CAD, CHF, CZK, EUR, GBP, HKD, JPY, PLN, RMB, RUB, SEK, SGD or USD.

**RMB denominated share classes** Investors should note that the Renminbi (ISO 4217 currency code: CNY), abbreviated RMB, 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.

Unit classes denominated in RMB 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.

RMB 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 regulatory or 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. 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 reinvestment risk due to liquidation of a unit class and/or the sub-fund in accordance with the section "Liquidation and merging of the Fund and its sub-funds or unit classes".

## 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 20 December 2002. The Fund was originally established under the title UBS Brinson Portfolio and has been approved on 28 December 1998. The Management Regulations were first published in the Mémorial on 21 January 1999 by way of a notice of deposit. The most recent amendments to the Management Regulations were published in the "Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations" ("RESA") on 20 July 2016.

The activities of UBS Institutional Fund Management Company S.A. in its function as Management Company of the Fund expired with effect as of 30 September 2010. On 1 October 2010, UBS Fund Management (Luxembourg) S.A. took over the function of the Management Company.

The Fund's Management Regulations may be amended in observance of the provisions of the law. Each amendment will be published by means of a notice of deposit in "RESA" and as further described below in section "Regular reports and publications". The new Management Regulations enter into force upon signing by the Management Company and the Depositary. The consolidated version is deposited at the Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés in Luxembourg.

The Fund has no legal personality as an investment fund. The entire 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 interest 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 an additional unit class is issued.

There is no limit on the size of the net assets, the number of units, number of sub-funds or unit classes or the duration of the Fund or its sub-funds.

The Fund forms an indivisible legal entity. With respect to the unitholders, each sub-fund is regarded as being separate from the others. The assets of a sub-fund can only be used to offset the liabilities, which the sub-fund concerned has assumed.

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 financial year of the Fund ends on 31 December.

The Management Company draws the investors' attention to the fact that any investor will only be able to fully exercise his investor rights directly against the Fund if he is registered himself and in his own name in the unitholders' register of the Fund. In cases where an investor invests in the Fund through an intermediary investing into the Fund in its own name but on behalf of the investor, it may not always be possible for the investor to exercise certain unitholder rights. Investors are advised to take advice on their rights.

## Investment objective and investment policy of the sub-funds

### Investment objective

The Fund provides investors with an opportunity for investment in all types of assets through professionally managed sub-funds, each with their own specific investment objective and policy as more fully described under investment policy in order to achieve long term capital growth. The Fund will seek maximum capital appreciation (income plus capital gains) without undue risk.

### General investment policy

The assets of the sub-funds shall be invested following the principle of risk spreading. The sub-funds shall invest their net assets worldwide in debentures, notes (incl. Loan Participation Notes), similar fixed- and variable-rate interest-bearing transferable securities (debt securities and claims), convertible bonds, convertible notes, preferred convertible securities, exchangeable bonds, bonds cum warrant, warrants on transferable securities, equities, other certificates such as cooperative society shares and participation certificates (equities and equity rights), short-term transferable securities and other participation certificates as well as all other legally permissible assets. Additionally, the sub-

funds can invest in American Depositary Receipts, Global Depositary Receipts and structured products linked to equities like for instance Equity Linked Notes.

In its effort to achieve this objective the Management Company must observe the investment restrictions as described in the Management Regulations.

The currency of account of the individual sub-funds indicates solely the currency in which the net asset value of the respective sub-fund is calculated and not the investment currency of the sub-fund concerned. Investments are made in those currencies which best benefit the performance of the sub-funds.

As set out in 1.1 g) and 4 of the investment guidelines, the Management Company may use, within the statutory limits defined for each sub-fund, special techniques and financial instruments whose underlyings are securities, money market instruments and other financial instruments as a central element of its efforts to achieve the investment policy.

The markets in derivative instruments 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 only be employed if they are in conformity with the investment policies of the individual sub-funds and do not adversely affect their quality. This also applies to options on securities.

The Fund can invest in all type of securitized assets, like mortgage backed securities and asset backed securities, where payments of coupons and principal are provided by the collateral assets rather than the issuing company itself. The issuing entity might have no or limited liabilities towards such securities impacting their credit risk. The mortgage backed, mortgage-related and asset-backed securities are collateralized or backed by mortgages, other real property or any kind of notes/receivables against assets other than real estate and may have all types of interest rate payment and rest terms, including fixed rate, adjustable and floating rate, pay-in-kind and auction rate features. These fixed income securities may include:

- Government agency and privately issued mortgage-backed securities
- Commercial mortgage backed securities
- Collateralized mortgage and bond obligations
- Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits (REMICs) collateralized by agency and private label pass-through securities (Fixed and adjustable rate)
- Home equity loan asset-backed securities
- Manufactured housing asset-backed securities.

Commercial mortgage backed securities are issued by private companies and covered through mortgage loans on property. Payment of the individual property investments serves to settle interest and repay loans. Asset backed securities are used for refinancing purposes and valued by rating agencies. They are covered by a pool of loans and/or assets, the repayment of which is effected through yields from the pool. Loans in this context may include mortgages, credit card debts and corporate credit or lease charges. The aforementioned securities correspond to securities in accordance with Article 41 of the Law of 2010.

Each sub-fund may accessorially hold liquid assets in all currencies. The sub-funds pay special attention to reach a broad diversification of all investments among industries, debtors and ratings. For this purpose, they may - unless defined otherwise in the investment policy of the concerned sub-fund -, invest no more than 10% of the net assets of a sub-fund in units of a UCITS or other UCI.

## The sub-funds and their special investment policies

### UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Emerging Markets Equity

#### Currency of account: USD

The sub-fund actively invests its assets in equities and other equity shares of companies, which are domiciled in emerging market countries or carry out the major share of their economic activities in emerging market countries and included in the MSCI EMMA Index (the "benchmark"). The objective is to achieve an excess performance relative to the benchmark. Investments are primarily made in common and preferred stocks including ADR's, warrants on transferable securities and rights convertible into common stocks. The sub-fund may hold short-term fixed income transferable securities on an ancillary basis.

#### The objective of the sub-fund is to achieve an excess performance relative to its benchmark

The term "emerging markets" is used to describe those markets included in the International Finance Corporation Composite Index and/or the MSCI Emerging Markets Index and other countries which are at a comparable level of economic development or in which there are new capital markets.

**Emerging markets are at an early stage of development and suffer from increased risk of expropriation, nationalisation and social, political and economic insecurity. The risks associated with such investments are presented in the section "Risk information". For these reasons, the sub-fund is especially suitable for risk-conscious investors.**

The sub-fund may also buy or sell futures, swaps, non-deliverable forwards and options on currencies in order to:

- partially or entirely secure the foreign currency risk of the investments contained in the sub-fund's assets in respect of that sub-fund's currency of account. This can be achieved either directly (hedging a currency against the reference currency) or indirectly (hedging the currency against a third currency which is then hedged against the currency of account);
- build up currency positions against the currency of account, other freely convertible currencies or currencies included in the benchmark.

The non-deliverable forward market allows building up currency positions and to hedge exchange rate exposures on currencies, without any physical transfer of these currencies and without having to deal in the local market. Therefore, the local counterparty risk and the cost of holding accounts in local currencies can be avoided. Further, US dollar-settled NDF between two offshore counterparties are not generally subject to local monetary controls.

### UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Euro Bonds

#### Currency of account: EUR

The sub-fund actively invests mainly in fixed-term and floating rate debt securities and claims issued by public authorities and private borrowers and denominated or bearing an option in EUR (or its legacy currencies) and showing a credit quality of at least investment grade. The objective is to achieve an excess performance relative to the Barclays Euro Aggregate 500 Mio+ TR Index (the "benchmark").



## UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Euro Corporate Bonds

### Currency of account: EUR

The sub-fund actively invests mainly in bond, notes and other fixed income and floating rate secured or unsecured investments issued by corporations and denominated in EUR. The credit quality covers the range from AAA to BBB– (Standard & Poor's Rating) respective from Aaa to Baa3 (Moody's Rating). The objective is to achieve an excess performance relative to the Barclays Euro Aggregate Corporate 500 Mio. TR index (the "benchmark").

## UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Global Convertible Bonds

### Currency of account: EUR

The sub-fund invests mainly in convertible, exchangeable bonds and warrant bonds as well as in preferred convertible securities worldwide. The objective is to achieve an excess performance relative to the UBS Global Convertible Index – Global Vanilla hedged (EUR) (the "benchmark"). The sub-fund invests in those currencies best suited to increase the sub-fund's net asset value. The investments can be implemented in any legal currency. The foreign exchange risk will be actively managed and if necessary completely hedged against EUR.

The sub-fund is suited for investors who wish to profit from the development of the global stock market but do not want to go without a certain level of security such as that afforded by the "bond floor" offered by a convertible bond.

The sub-fund can also invest directly in the aforementioned securities emitted by an issuer of the Russian Federation, provided that these securities are listed or traded on a securities exchange or another regulated market, which is recognized, open to the public and operating in a due and orderly fashion. Considered as a recognized market in the Russian Federation are at present „Russian Trading System Stock Exchange" and „Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange".

The sub-fund may not invest more than one third of its net assets in the above securities when these are issued or hedged by borrowers from emerging markets or borrowers who conduct a large proportion of their business operations on such markets or issue instruments that are associated with a credit risk in respect of emerging markets

Investments in countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), except the Russian Federation under provision for the aforementioned precondition, together with investments pursuing to "Investment Principles", section 1.2, may not exceed 10% of the net assets of the sub-fund.

The term "emerging markets" is used to describe those markets included in the International Finance Corporation Composite Index and/or the MSCI Emerging Markets Index and other countries which are at a comparable level of economic development or in which there are new capital markets.

**Emerging markets are at an early stage of development and suffer from increased risk of expropriation, nationalisation and social, political and economic insecurity. The risks associated with such investments are presented in the section "Risk information". For these reasons, the sub-fund is especially suitable for risk-conscious investors.**

The sub-fund may also buy or sell futures, swaps, non-deliverable forwards and options on currencies in order to:

- partially or entirely secure the foreign currency risk of the investments contained in the sub-fund's assets in respect of that sub-fund's currency of account. This can be achieved either directly (hedging a currency against the reference currency) or indirectly (hedging the currency against a third currency which is then hedged against the currency of account);
- build up currency positions against the currency of account, or any other legal currencies.

The non-deliverable forward market allows building up currency positions and to hedge exchange rate exposures on currencies, without any physical transfer of these currencies and without having to deal in the local market. Therefore, the local counterparty risk and the cost of holding accounts in local currencies can be avoided. Further, US dollar-settled NDF between two offshore counterparties are not generally subject to local monetary controls.

## UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Key Selection European Equity

### Currency of account: EUR

The sub-fund actively invests mainly in common and preferred stocks including ADR's, warrants on transferable securities and rights convertible into common stocks from companies domiciled or which are chiefly active in European Countries. The objective is to achieve an excess performance relative to the MSCI Europe Index (the "benchmark"). This may result in investments in smaller and/or unlisted companies in compliance with Article 2 of the Management Regulations.

The markets of smaller and/or unlisted companies are more volatile and the possibility to realise gains, as well as the risk to suffer losses are higher. The sub-fund may hold short-term fixed income transferable securities on an ancillary basis.

The sub-fund aims at an active equity portfolio, which invests in a narrow selection of shares out of the investment universe. The focus is on consequent price/value ratio and follows a global, disciplined investment process. The research is based on a worldwide network of analysts. The portfolio construction process is done by a team of strategists, which integrates the analyst's findings in the portfolio construction process.

The sub-fund may also buy or sell futures, swaps, non-deliverable forwards and options on currencies in order to:

- partially or entirely secure the foreign currency risk of the investments contained in the sub-fund's assets in respect of that sub-fund's currency of account. This can be achieved either directly (hedging a currency against the reference currency) or indirectly (hedging the currency against a third currency which is then hedged against the currency of account);
- build up currency positions against the currency of account, other freely convertible currencies or currencies included in the benchmark.

The non-deliverable forward market allows building up currency positions and to hedge exchange rate exposures on currencies, without any physical transfer of these currencies and without having to deal in the local market. Therefore, the local counterparty risk and the cost of holding accounts in local currencies can be avoided. Further, US dollar-settled NDF between two offshore counterparties are not generally subject to local monetary controls.

## UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Key Selection Global Equity

### Currency of account: USD

The sub-fund actively invests mainly in common and preferred stocks including ADR's, warrants on transferable securities and rights convertible into common stocks of companies with domicile or which are chiefly active in the developed countries included in the MSCI World Index (the "benchmark"). The objective is to achieve an excess performance relative to the benchmark. This may result in investments in smaller and/or unlisted companies in compliance with Article 2 of the Management Regulations.

The markets of smaller and/or unlisted companies are more volatile and the possibility to realise gains, as well as the risk to suffer losses are higher.

The sub-fund may hold short-term fixed income securities on an ancillary basis.

The sub-fund aims at an active equity portfolio, which invests in a narrow selection of shares out of the investment universe. The focus is on consequent price/value ratio and follows a global, disciplined investment process. The research is based on a worldwide network of analysts. A team of strategists, which integrate the analyst's findings in the portfolio construction process, is responsible for the portfolio construction process.

The sub-fund may also buy or sell futures, swaps, non-deliverable forwards and options on currencies in order to:

- partially or entirely secure the foreign currency risk of the investments contained in the sub-fund's assets in respect of that sub-fund's currency of account. This can be achieved either directly (hedging a currency against the reference currency) or indirectly (hedging the currency against a third currency which is then hedged against the currency of account);
- build up currency positions against the currency of account, other freely convertible currencies or currencies included in the benchmark.

The non-deliverable forward market allows building up currency positions and to hedge exchange rate exposures on currencies, without any physical transfer of these currencies and without having to deal in the local market. Therefore, the local counterparty risk and the cost of holding accounts in local currencies can be avoided. Further, US dollar-settled NDF between two offshore counterparties are not generally subject to local monetary controls.

## UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Key Selection US Equity

### Currency of account: USD

The sub-fund actively invests mainly in common and preferred stocks including ADR's, warrants on transferable securities and rights convertible into common stocks from companies domiciled or which are chiefly active in US. The objective is to achieve an excess performance relative to the S&P 500 Index (the "benchmark"). This may result in investments in smaller and/or unlisted companies in compliance with Article 2 of the Management Regulations.

The markets of smaller and/or unlisted companies are more volatile and the possibility to realise gains, as well as the risk to suffer losses are higher.

The sub-fund may hold short term fixed income transferable securities on an ancillary basis.

The sub-fund aims at an active equity portfolio, which invests in a narrow selection of shares out of the investment universe. The focus is on consequent price/value ratio and follows a global, disciplined investment process. The research is based on a worldwide network of analysts. A team of strategists, which integrate the analyst's findings in the portfolio construction process, is responsible for the portfolio construction process.

## General risk information

### Investments in emerging markets

**Emerging markets are at an early stage of development and suffer from increased risk of expropriation, nationalisation and social, political and economic insecurity.**

**The following is an overview of the general risks entailed by investing in the emerging markets:**

- **Counterfeit securities** – due to the weakness in supervisory structures, securities purchased by the sub-fund may be counterfeit. Hence it is possible to suffer losses.
- **Liquidity difficulties** – the buying and selling of securities can be costlier, lengthier and in general more difficult than is the case in 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 have a more volatile performance.
- **Currency fluctuations** – the currencies of countries in which the sub-fund invests, compared with the currency of account of the sub-fund, can undergo substantial fluctuations once the sub-fund has invested in these currencies. Such fluctuations may have a significant effect 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 excluded 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 not as well developed as 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 buying 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 unitholders 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 by companies in emerging markets differ from those in developed markets in respect of content, quality and the deadlines for providing information to investors. It may thus be difficult to correctly evaluate the investment options.**

#### Investments in other UCITS and UCI

Sub-funds which invest at least half of their net assets in existing UCI and UCITS in accordance with their particular investment policies have the structure of a fund of funds.

The general advantage of these funds as compared with funds investing directly is broader diversification and the fact that they spread the risk. A fund of funds diversifies the investment portfolio not just in respect of its own investments, since the investments objects (target funds) are also subject to strict risk diversification rule; a fund of funds therefore gives the investor access to a product, which spreads the risk at two levels and thereby minimises the risks inherent in the individual investments.

Certain commission payments and expenses may occur more than once when investing in existing funds (for example, commission for the Depositary and the Administrative Agent, management/consultation fees and issue/redemption commission for UCI and/or UCITS investments). These commissions and payments are charged at the level of the target fund as well as at the level of the fund of funds.

The sub-funds may also invest in UCIs and UCITS managed by UBS AG or by a company with which it is associated by the virtue of joint management control or through a substantial direct or indirect holding. In this case subscription or redemption of shares would not entail any issue or redemption commission.

The general expenses as well as costs incurred when investing in existing funds are dealt with in the sections "Investment principles" under 2.7) and "Costs paid by the Fund".

#### Use of derivatives

While observing the restrictions stipulated in the section entitled "Investment principles", sub-section "Risk diversification", the Management Company may, in relation to each sub-fund, use derivatives. Derivatives are instruments that derive their value from another financial instrument (underlying asset).

Derivatives may be conditional or unconditional. Conditional derivatives (contingent claims) are those that give a party to the legal transaction the right, but not the obligation, to use a derivative instrument (e.g. an option). Unconditional derivatives (futures) impose the obligation on both parties to provide the service owed at a specific time defined in the contract (e.g. forwards, futures, swaps).

The derivatives are traded on stock exchanges (exchange-traded derivatives), as well as over the counter (OTC derivatives). In the case of derivatives traded on a stock exchange (e.g. futures), the stock exchange itself is also one of the parties in each transaction. These transactions are cleared and settled through a clearing house (clearing agent). OTC derivatives (e.g. forwards and swaps) are entered into directly by two parties, whereas exchange-traded derivatives are entered into using a middleman.

#### Risks connected with the use of derivatives

Investments in derivatives are subject to general market, settlement, credit and liquidity risk.

However, the nature of these risks may be altered as a result of the special features of the derivative financial instruments, and may in some cases be higher than the risks associated with an investment in the underlying instrument. For this reason, the use of derivatives requires not only an understanding of the underlying instrument, but also in-depth knowledge of the derivatives themselves.

The credit risk inherent to derivatives consists in the risk that one party does not or cannot meet its obligations from one or more of its contracts. The credit risk for derivatives traded on a stock exchange is, generally speaking, lower than that of OTC derivatives on the open market, because the clearing agent that acts as counterparty of every market-traded derivative (see above) accepts a settlement guarantee. To reduce the overall risk of default, the guarantee is supported by a daily payment system maintained by the clearing agent, in which the assets required for cover are calculated (see below). If derivatives do not possess any such settlement guarantee, their default risk is generally limited by the investment restrictions set out in the section entitled "Investment principles", sub-section "Risk diversification". Even in cases where the difference between the mutually owed payments (e.g. interest rate swaps, total return swaps) is owed, as opposed to the delivery or exchange of the underlying assets (e.g. options, forwards, credit default swaps), the Fund's potential loss is limited to this difference in the event of default by the counterparty. The credit risk can be reduced by depositing collateral. To trade derivatives on a stock exchange, participants must deposit collateral with a clearing agent in the form of liquid funds (initial margin). The clearing agent will evaluate (and settle, where appropriate) the outstanding positions of each participant, as well as re-evaluate the existing collateral on a daily basis. If the collateral's value falls below a certain threshold (maintenance margin), the participant in question will be required by the clearing agent to bring this value up to its original level by paying in additional collateral (variation margin). With OTC derivatives, this credit risk may also be reduced by the respective counterparty providing collateral (see below), by offsetting different derivative positions that were entered into with this counterparty, as well as through a careful selection process for counterparties (see section entitled "Investment principles", sub-section "Investment instruments", point 1.1(g)(iv)). There are also liquidity risks, as it may be difficult to buy or sell certain instruments. When derivative transactions are particularly large, or the corresponding market is illiquid (as may be the case with OTC derivatives on the open market), it may in some cases not always be possible to fully execute a transaction, or else it may only be possible to liquidate a position subject to high costs.

Other risks associated with the use of derivatives include the risk of incorrectly valuing or determining the price of derivatives. There is also the possibility that derivatives do not completely correlate with their underlying assets, interest rates or indices. Many derivatives are complex and are frequently subjectively valued. Inappropriate valuations can result in higher cash payment requirements in relation to counterparties or in a loss of value for the respective sub-fund.

#### Risk management

Risk management in accordance with the commitment approach and the value-at-risk approach is applied 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 is also applied within the scope of collateral management (see section "Collateral Management" below) and the techniques and instruments for the efficient management of the portfolio (see section 5 "Special techniques and instruments that have securities and money market instruments as underlying assets").

#### Leverage

Leverage on UCITS under the Value-at-Risk approach ("**VaR**" or "**VaR approach**") is defined pursuant to CSSF circular 11/512 as the "sum of notional" values of the derivatives used by the respective sub-fund. Unitholders should note that this definition may result in artificially high levels of leverage which may not reflect the actual economic risk inter alia for the following reasons:

- Whether or not a derivative is used for exposure or hedging purposes, it will increase the leverage calculated as per the "sum of notional" approach;
- Duration of interest rate derivatives is not taken into account. One consequence is that short term interest rate derivatives will generate the same level of leverage as long term interest rate derivatives despite the fact that short term interest rate derivatives generate significantly lower economic risk.

Economic risk of UCITS under the VaR approach is captured through a UCITS risk control framework. This framework includes, amongst others, restrictions on VaR which captures market risk on all positions, including derivatives. The VaR is supplemented by a comprehensive Stress Testing program.

The average level of leverage per sub-fund under the VaR approach is expected to lie within a bandwidth as outlined in the table below. Leverage is expressed as a ratio between the "sum of notional" and the net asset value of the respective sub-fund. Greater leverage amounts may be attained for all sub-funds, under certain circumstances.

Sub-funds	Global risk calculation method	Expected leverage bandwidth	Reference portfolio
UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Emerging Markets Equity	Commitment approach	n.a.	n.a.
UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Euro Bonds	Commitment approach	n.a.	n.a.
UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Euro Corporate Bonds	Commitment approach	n.a.	n.a.
UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Global Convertible Bonds	Commitment approach	n.a.	n.a.
UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Key Selection European Equity	Commitment approach	n.a.	n.a.
UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Key Selection Global Equity	Commitment approach	n.a.	n.a.
UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Key Selection US Equity	Commitment approach	n.a.	n.a.

#### Collateral Management

When the Fund enters into over-the-counter (OTC) transactions, it may be exposed to risks related to the creditworthiness of the OTC counterparties: when the Fund enters into futures contracts or options or uses other derivative techniques it is subject to the risk that an OTC counterparty may not meet (or cannot meet) its obligations under a specific or multiple 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 high-quality government bonds. The Fund will only accept such financial instruments as collateral that 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.

Securities deposited as collateral may not have been issued by the corresponding OTC counterparty or have a high correlation with this OTC counterparty. For this reason, shares from the finance sector are not accepted as collateral. Securities deposited as collateral are held by the Depositary in favour of the Fund and may not be sold, invested or pledged by the Fund.

The Fund shall ensure that the collateral transferred to it is adequately diversified, particularly regarding geographic dispersal, diversification across different markets and diversification of the 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. Moreover, collateral is subject to the restrictions set out in points 3.1-3.3 of the section entitled "Investment restrictions".

By way of derogation from the aforementioned sub-paragraph and in accordance with the revised para. 43(e) of the ESMA Guidelines on ETFs and other UCITS issues dated 1 August 2014 (ESMA/2014/937), the Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a EU Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more EU Member States belong. In such case, the Fund shall ensure that it receives securities from at least six different issues, whereas securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of the sub-fund's net assets.

**The Board of Directors of the Management Company has decided to make use of the aforementioned derogation and to accept a collateralisation in transferable securities and money market instruments, issued or guaranteed**

by a EU Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more EU Member States belong, of up to 50% of the following countries: United States, Japan, United Kingdom, 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: deposits which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn in accordance with point 1.1(f) of Section 1 "Investment instruments"; high-quality government bonds; repurchase transactions within the meaning of Section 4 "Special techniques and instruments that have securities and money market instruments as underlying assets", provided that the counterparty to this transaction is a credit institution within the meaning of point 1.1(f) of Section 1 "Investment instruments" and the Fund has the right to recall at any time the full amount of cash on accrued basis; short-term money-market instruments within the meaning of CESR Guidelines 10-049 regarding the definition of European money-market instruments. The restrictions listed in the previous paragraph also apply to the diversification of the concentration risk.

If the Fund is owed a security pursuant to an applicable agreement, such security shall be held in custody by the Depositary in favour of the Fund. Bankruptcy and insolvency events or other credit events with the Depositary or within their sub-custodian/correspondent bank network may result in the rights of the Fund in connection with the security to be delayed or restricted in other ways. If the Fund is owed a security pursuant to an applicable agreement, then any such security is to be transferred to the OTC counterparty as agreed between the Fund and the OTC counterparty. Bankruptcy and insolvency events or other credit events with the OTC counterparty, the Depositary or within their sub-custodian/correspondent bank network may result in the rights or recognition of the Fund in connection with the security to be delayed, restricted or even eliminated, which would go so far as to force the Fund to fulfil its obligations in the framework of the OTC transaction, in spite of any security that had previously been made available to cover any such obligation.

The Board of Directors of the Management Company shall decide on an internal framework agreement that determines the details of the above-mentioned requirements and values, particularly regarding the types of acceptable collateral, the amounts to be added to and subtracted from the respective collateral, as well as the investment policy for liquid funds that are deposited as collateral. This framework agreement is reviewed and adapted where appropriate by the Board of Directors of the Management Company on a regular basis.

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

Asset class	Minimal haircut (% deduction from market value)
<b>Fixed- and variable-rate interest-bearing instruments</b>	
Liquid funds in the currencies CHF, EUR, GBP, USD, JPY, CAD and AUD	0%
Short-term instruments (up to 1 year) issued by one of the following 1% countries (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Japan, Norway, Sweden, UK, USA) and the issuing country has a minimum rating of A	
Instruments which fulfill the same criteria as above and have an average duration (1 – 5 years)	3%
Instruments which fulfill the same criteria as above and have a long duration (5 – 10 years)	4%
Instruments which fulfill the same criteria as above and have a very long duration (more than 10 years)	5%
US TIPS (Treasury inflation protected securities) with a duration of up to 10 years	7%
US Treasury strips or zero coupon bonds (all durations)	8%
US TIPS (Treasury inflation protected securities) with a duration of more than 10 years	10%

The haircuts eligible to be used as collateral from securities lending are, insofar as they are usable, described in section 5 "Special techniques and instruments that have securities and money market instruments as underlying assets".

## Investments in UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund

### Conditions for the issue and redemption of units

Sub-fund units are issued and redeemed on every business day. In this context, "business day" refers to the normal bank business days in Luxembourg (i.e. each day on which banks are open during normal business hours), except individual, non-statutory rest days and days on which stock exchanges in the main countries in which the sub-fund invests are closed or 50% or more sub-fund investments cannot be adequately valued. "Non-statutory rest days" are days, on which several banks and financial institutions are closed.

No issue or redemption will take place on days on which the Management Company has decided not to calculate net asset value as described in the section "Suspension of the net asset value calculation and of the issue, redemption and conversion of units". In addition, the Management Company is empowered to:

- Reject a subscription application at its discretion and to discretionary decide to accept subscription and conversion requests on any other Valuation Date
- At any time redeem Fund units held by unitholders who are not qualified to purchase or hold Fund units. Such redeemed units are reimbursed to the unitholder and thereby cease to be valid.

**Subscription and redemption applications ("orders") for the sub-funds UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Euro Bonds, UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Key Selection European Equity and UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Key Selection Global Equity registered with the Administrative Agent no later than 14:00 hours Central European Time ("cut-off time") on a business day ("Order Date") will be processed on the basis of the net asset value calculated as per that day after cut-off time ("Valuation Date"). For all other sub-funds the cut-off-time is 15:00 hours Central European Time.**

In derogation therefrom, orders for the sub-fund **UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Emerging Markets Equity**, registered with the Administrative Agent or with UBS Investment Bank – a unit of UBS AG – no later than by the cut-off time on a business day ("Order Date") will be processed on the basis of the net asset value calculated as per the business day ("Valuation Date") immediately following the Order Date.

Below is a summary of the cut-off times for orders:

sub-fund	cut-off time (Central European Time)
UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Emerging Markets Equity	15:00 CET
UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Euro Bonds	14:00 CET
UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Euro Corporate Bonds	15:00 CET
UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Global Convertible Bonds	15:00 CET
UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Key Selection European Equity	14:00 CET
UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Key Selection Global Equity	14:00 CET
UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Key Selection US Equity	15:00 CET

All orders sent by fax must be received by the Administrative Agent one hour prior to the stated cut-off time of the respective sub-fund on a business day, at the latest. However, cut-off times earlier than those specified above may be applied by the central settling agent of UBS AG in Switzerland, distributors or other intermediaries vis-à-vis their clients in order to ensure a proper submission of subscription orders to the Administrative Agent. Information on these may be obtained at the central settling agent of UBS AG in Switzerland, the distributors concerned or other intermediaries.

For orders received by the Administrative Agent after the respective cut-off time, the following business day will be treated as the order date. Earlier closing times for receipt of orders can apply to orders placed with sales agencies in Luxembourg or abroad to ensure punctual forwarding to the Administrative Agent or central processing unit of UBS Investment Bank in Switzerland. The earlier closing times can be requested from the relevant sales agencies.

This means that net asset value for settlement purposes is not known when the order is placed (forward pricing). It will be calculated on the basis of the last-known market prices (i.e. at the most recent market prices available or closing market prices if they are available at the time of calculation). The individual valuation principles applied are described in the section that follows.

Investors are informed that the Management Company is entitled to take adequate measure in order to prevent practices known as "Market-Timing" in relation to investments in the Fund. The Management Company will also ensure that the relevant cut-off time for requests for subscription, redemption and conversion are strictly complied with and will therefore take adequate measures to prevent practices known as "Late Trading". In the event of recourse to distributors, the Management Company will ensure that the distributor duly complies with the relevant cut-off time.

The Management Company is entitled to reject requests for subscription and conversion in the event that it has knowledge or suspicions of the existence of such practices. In addition, the Management Company is authorized to take any further measures deemed appropriate to prevent the above mentioned practices, without prejudice however to the provisions under Luxembourg law.

### Net asset value, issue, redemption and conversion price

The net asset value and the issue, redemption and conversion price per unit of the different classes of any sub-fund are expressed in the currency of account of the sub-fund or the unit class concerned and are calculated every bank business day by dividing the overall net assets of the sub-fund to which the respective unit class is assigned by the number of units issued in the relevant class of this sub-fund.

The percentage of the overall net asset value to be assigned to a sub-fund's unit class is determined by the relationship between the units issued in each class and the total number of units issued by the sub-fund. This percentage rate changes in accordance with distributions made and the issue and redemption of units as follows:

- Each time a distribution is made on units of the following classes "AD-T2", the net asset value and issue and redemption price of units in this class are reduced by the amount of the distribution (which leads to a reduction in the percentage of the net asset value attributed to the class concerned). Meanwhile the net asset value of the other unit classes remains the same (leading to an increase in the percentage of the net asset value attributed to these classes).
  - Each time units are issued or redeemed, the net asset value attributable to the unit class concerned is increased or reduced by the amount received or paid out.
- If the total subscriptions or redemptions affecting all the unit classes of a sub-fund on a single trading day comes to a net capital inflow or outflow, the net asset value of the sub-fund may be increased or reduced respectively (Single Swing Pricing, "SSP"). The maximum adjustment amounts to 2% of the net asset value. Estimated transaction costs and tax charges that may be incurred by the sub-fund as well as the estimated bid/offer spread of the assets in which the Fund invests may be taken into account. The adjustment leads to an increase in net asset value if the net movements result in a rise in all units of the Fund. It results in a reduction of net asset value if the net movements bring about a fall in the units. The Management Company can set a threshold value for each sub-fund. This may consist of the net movement on a trading day in relation to the net fund assets or to an absolute amount in the currency of the sub-fund concerned. The net asset value would be adjusted only if this threshold were to be passed on a trading day.

When deciding about the introduction of SSP, the Management Company shall decide which sub-funds will be affected. Sub-funds for which SSP is introduced will not have transaction fees payable and vice-versa.

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

- The value of any cash - either in hand or on deposit - as well as bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued as aforesaid and not yet received is deemed to be the full amount thereof, unless in any case the same is unlikely to be paid or received in full, in which case the value thereof is arrived at after making such discount as may be considered appropriate in such case to reflect the true value thereof.
- Securities, derivatives and other investments listed on an official stock exchange are valued at the last known market prices. If the same security, derivative or other investment is quoted on several stock exchanges, the last available quotation on the stock exchange that represents the major market for this investment will apply.

In the case of securities, derivatives and other investments where trading of these assets on the stock exchange is thin but which are traded between securities dealers on a secondary market using standard market price formation methods, the Management Company can use the prices on this secondary market as the basis for their valuation of these securities and other investments. Securities, derivatives and other investments that are not listed on a stock exchange, but that are traded on another regulated market which is recognised, open to the



public and operates regularly, in a due and orderly fashion, are valued at the last available price on this market.

- c) Securities and other investments that are not listed on a stock exchange or traded on any other regulated market, and for which no reliable and appropriate price can be obtained, will be valued by the Management Company according to other principles chosen by it in good faith on the basis of the likely sales prices.
- d) Units or shares of other undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) and/or undertakings for collective investment (UCI) will be valued at their last net asset value. Certain units or shares of other UCITS and/or UCI may be valued based on an estimate of the value provided by a reliable price provider independent from the target fund's investment manager or investment adviser (Estimated Pricing).
- e) The valuation of derivatives that are not listed on a stock exchange (OTC derivatives) is made by reference to independent pricing sources. In case only one independent pricing source of a derivative is available, the plausibility of the valuation price obtained will be verified by employing methods of calculation recognised by the Management Company and the Auditor, based on the market value of the underlying instrument from which the derivative has been derived.
- f) Securities, money market instruments, derivatives and other investments that are denominated in a currency other than the reference currency of account of the relevant sub-fund and which are not hedged by means of currency transactions are valued at the middle currency rate (midway between the bid and offer rate) known in Luxembourg or, if not available, on the most representative market for this currency.
- g) The value of swap transactions is calculated by an external service provider, and a second independent valuation is made available by another external service provider. The calculation is 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 available from Bloomberg and/or broker statement valuations may be used. The valuation methods depend on the respective security and are determined pursuant to the applicable UBS valuation policy.
- h) Time deposits and fiduciary investments are valued at their nominal value plus accrued interest.
- i) The value of money market instruments which are not listed on a stock exchange or traded on another regulated market open to the public is based on the appropriate curves. The valuation based on the curves refers to the interest rate and credit spread components. The following principles are applied in this process: for each money market instrument, the interest rates nearest the residual maturity are interpolated. The interest rate calculated in this way is converted into a market price by adding a credit spread that reflects the underlying borrower. This credit spread is adjusted if there is a significant change in the credit rating of the borrower.

Interest income earned by sub-funds between the Order Date concerned and the respective Settlement Date may be included in the valuation of the assets of the sub-funds concerned. The asset value per unit on a given valuation date may therefore include projected interest earnings.

#### Issue of units

The issue prices of units of the sub-funds are calculated according to the paragraph "Net asset value, issue, redemption and conversion price".

Units are issued as registered units only. This means that the unitholder status of the investor in the Fund with all associated rights and obligations will be based on the respective investor's entry in the Fund's register. Bearer units shall be converted into the registered units. A conversion of registered units into bearer units may not be requested. The unitholders should bear in mind that the registered units may be also cleared via recognised external clearing houses like Clearstream and Euroclear.

The issue price is based on the net asset value per unit plus an issuing commission of maximum 3% of the net asset value in favour of the sales agencies. In case of a subscription the fees (brokerage fees, etc.), which arise on average for the fund in order to invest the amount subscribed, can be invoiced to the investor. Any taxes, commissions and other fees incurred in the respective countries in which fund units are sold will also be charged.

A local Paying Agent will submit transactions on behalf of the final investor on a nominee basis. Costs incurred for such services may be charged to the investor.

Subscriptions for fund units are accepted at the issue price at the Management Company, the Administrative Agent as well as any other sales agencies. 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 such payments 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. Payment must be received by the Depositary of the Fund at the latest three days (for the sub-fund **UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Emerging Markets Equity** at the latest four days) after the Order Date (the "Settlement Date").

If, on the Settlement Date or any date between Order Date and Settlement Date, banks in the country of the currency of the relevant unit class are not open for business or the respective currency is not traded on an interbank settlement system, then settlement will be on the next day on which those banks or settlement systems are open for the respective currency to be transacted.

The Fund units will be transferred to the investors concerned without delay upon payment of the full issue price. Fractions of units will be issued up to the third decimal. Upon request and against payment by the unitholder of all incurred expenses, the Management Company may also decide to issue unit certificates in physical form. The Management Company reserves the right to issue unit certificates in denominations of 1 or more units, however fractions of units, will not be issued in certificate form. All units issued and still outstanding have the same rights. However, the Management Regulations envisage the possibility of establishing within a sub-fund various unit classes with specific features.

Upon request of the investors, the Management Company at its discretion may accept subscriptions in kind, in whole or in part. However in this case the investments in kind must be in accordance with the respective sub-fund's investment policy and restrictions. In addition these investments will be audited by the Fund's appointed auditor. The related costs are borne by the investor.

#### Redemption of units

Redemption applications, accompanied by any certificates that may have been issued, are accepted by the Management Company, the Administrative Agent, the Depositary or another suitably authorised sales agency or paying agent.

The countervalue for redeemed sub-fund units is paid no later than on the third day (for the sub-fund **UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund – Emerging Markets Equity** no later than on the fourth day) after the Order Date (the "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 application was submitted.

If, on the Settlement Date or any date between Order Date and Settlement Date, banks in the country of the currency of the relevant unit class are not open for business or the respective currency is not traded on an interbank settlement system, then settlement will be on the next day on which those banks or settlement systems are open for the respective currency to be transacted.

Any taxes, commissions and other fees incurred in the respective countries in which fund units are sold will be charged. A local Paying Agent will submit transactions on behalf of the final investor on a nominee basis. Costs incurred for such services may be charged to the investor.

The development of the net asset value determines whether the redemption price is higher or lower than the issue price paid by the investor.

In the event of an excessively large volume of redemption applications, the Depositary and the Management Company may decide to delay execution of the redemption applications until the corresponding assets of the fund are sold without unnecessary delay. If such a measure is necessary, all redemption orders received on the same day will be settled at the same price.

Upon request of the unitholders, the Management Company at its discretion may accept redemptions in kind, in whole or in part. However in this case the redemptions in kind must be in accordance with the respective sub-fund's investment policy and restrictions. In addition these redemptions will be audited by the Fund's appointed auditor. The related costs are borne by the investor.

If the value of the portion of a unit class on the total net asset value of a sub-fund falls below or has not reached a certain level set by the Board of Directors as the minimum level for an economically efficient management of this unit class, the Board of Directors may decide to redeem all units of this class - upon payment of the redemption price - on a business day to be determined by the Board of Directors. In no event, investors of both the class concerned and other investors in the relevant sub-fund shall bear any additional costs or suffer any other financial disadvantages as a result of this redemption. Where applicable, the single swing pricing described in the section "Net asset value, issue, redemption and conversion price" shall apply. For sub-funds with several unit classes denominated in different currencies, unitholders may, in principle, receive the equivalent value of their redemption in the currency of the respective unit class only.

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 commissions, as well as any taxes, commissions and other fees incurred in the respective distribution countries will be charged to the relevant investor and deducted from the redemption proceeds.

#### Conversion of units

Generally, the unitholder of a sub-fund may convert any time into another sub-fund or unit class of the same sub-fund.

However, the following exceptions apply:

- The conversion is only possible into units issued; no conversion is possible if the issue of units by the sub-fund has been suspended
- The right to convert units is subject to compliance with any conditions applicable to the class or category of unit into which conversion is to be effected
- Conversions can only be made for a definite number of units.
- Due to technical restrictions conversions from the following classes: AA, AD, CA, YA, DA, BA and XA units into the following classes: AA-T1, CA-T1 and AD-T2 units and vice versa are not possible.
- Conversions into Classes BA, DA, YA, XA units will only be executed at the Management Company's discretion, under the condition that the investor has signed an agreement as defined previously in this prospectus (page 4).

The same procedures apply to the submission of conversion applications as apply to the issue and redemption of units.

The number of units to convert into is calculated with the following formula:

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

where:

- $\alpha$  = number of units of the new sub-fund or the unit class in which to convert
- $\beta$  = number of units of the sub-fund or the unit class from which to convert
- $\chi$  = net asset value of the units presented for conversion
- $\delta$  = foreign exchange rate between the sub-funds or the unit classes concerned. If both sub-funds or unit classes are valued in the same currency of account, this coefficient equals 1
- $\epsilon$  = net asset value per unit of the sub-fund and/or unit class in which the conversion shall be performed plus any taxes, commissions or other fees.

In case of conversion, based on the net asset value, the fees (brokerage fees, etc.) which arise on an average for the sub-fund in order to invest/disinvest the amount converted, can be invoiced to the investor.

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, in 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 sales agencies must observe the provisions of the Luxembourg law of 12 November 2004 on the prevention of money laundering, as amended, as well as the statutory instruments and the applicable circulars of the CSSF.

Accordingly, investors must provide proof of their identity to the sales agency or Distributor that accepts their subscription. The sales agency or Distributor must request, at a minimum, the following identification documents from subscribers: for individuals – a certified copy of the passport/identity card (certified by the sales agency or Distributor or by the local administrative authority); for companies or other legal entities – a certified copy of the articles of incorporation, a certified copy of the extract from the Commercial Register, a copy of the most recently published annual accounts and the full name of the beneficial owner.

The sales agency or Distributor must request, depending on the subject, further identification documents from subscribers or redeemers of units. The sales agency must ensure that the Distributors adhere strictly to the aforementioned identification procedures. The Administrative Agent and the Management Company may, at any time, demand assurance from the sales agency that the procedures are being adhered to. The Administrative Agent will monitor compliance with the aforementioned provisions for all subscription and redemption applications they receive from sales agencies or Distributors in countries in which such sales agencies or Distributors are not subject to requirements equivalent to Luxembourg or EU law on fighting money laundering and terrorist financing.

Furthermore, the sales agency and its Distributors must obey all regulations to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing which are in force in the respective countries.

## Suspension of the net asset value calculation and of the issue, redemption and conversion of units

The Management Company may temporarily suspend calculation of the net asset value and hence the issue and redemption of units for one or more sub-funds and the switching between the individual sub-funds:

- during any period when any of the stock exchanges or other markets on which the valuation of a significant and substantial part of any of the investments of the Fund attributable to such sub-fund from time to time is based, or any of the foreign exchange markets in whose currency the net asset value or any of the investments of the Fund attributable to such sub-fund from time to time or a significant portion of them is denominated, are closed – except on customary bank holidays – or during which trading and dealing on any such market is suspended or restricted or if such markets are temporarily exposed to severe fluctuations, provided that such restriction or suspension affects the valuation of the investments of the Fund attributable to such sub-fund quoted thereon;
- during the existence of any state of affairs which constitutes an emergency in the opinion of the Management Company as a result of which disposal or valuation of assets owned by the Fund attributable to such sub-fund would be impracticable;
- during any breakdown in the means of communication or computation normally employed in determining the price or value of any of the investments of such sub-fund or the current price or value on any stock exchange or other market in respect of the assets attributable to such sub-fund;
- during any period when the Management Company is unable to repatriate funds for the purpose of making payments on the redemption of units of such sub-fund, or during which any transfer of funds involved in the realisation or acquisition of investments or payments due on redemption of units cannot, in the opinion of the Management Company, be effected at normal rates of exchange;
- if political, economic, military or other circumstances beyond the control or influence of the Management Company make it impossible to access the sub-fund's assets under normal conditions without seriously harming the interests of the unitholders;
- when for any other reason the prices of any investments owned by the Fund attributable to such sub-fund cannot promptly or accurately be ascertained;
- upon the publication of a decision by the Management Company for the purpose of the liquidation of the Fund;
- to the extent that such suspension is justified by the necessity to protect the unitholders, upon publication of a notice informing the unitholders of the decision of the Board of Directors to merge the Fund or one or more of its sub-fund(s); or
- when restrictions on foreign exchange transactions or other transfers of assets render the execution of transactions for the Fund's account impossible.

A suspension of the calculation of the net asset value, a suspension of the issue or redemption of units and a suspension of the switching between sub-funds will be notified without delay to all the responsible authorities in those countries in which units of the Fund are approved for sale to the public and will be published as further described below in section "Regular reports and publications".

In addition, the Management Company is at any time empowered

- a) to refuse purchase applications at its own discretion;
- b) to redeem units which were purchased in defiance of an exclusion order.

## Distributions

In accordance with article 10 of the Management Regulations, once the annual accounts are closed the Management Company will decide whether and to what extent distributions are to be paid out by each sub-fund. The payment of distributions must not result in the net assets of the fund falling below the minimum amount of fund assets prescribed by law. If a distribution is made, payment will be effected no later than two months after the end of the financial year.

The Management Company is authorized to pay interim dividends and to suspend the payment of distributions.

Entitlements to distributions and allocations not claimed within five years of falling due shall lapse and be paid back into the sub-fund concerned. If the sub-fund in question has already been liquidated, the distributions and allocations will accrue to the remaining sub-funds of the fund 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 equalization amount will be calculated so that the distribution corresponds to the actual income entitlement.

Where physical certificates have been issued, distributions are made upon submission of the relevant coupons. The Management Company determines the method of payment.

## Taxes and expenses

### Tax

The Fund is subject to Luxembourg legislation. 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 0.01% p.a. ("taxe d'abonnement") payable to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is due at the end of every quarter. This tax is calculated on the net assets of each sub-fund at the end of every quarter.

Unitholders should be aware that the Luxembourg Law of 21 June 2005 has transposed Council Directive 2003/48/EC dated 3 June 2003 concerning the taxation of interest into Luxembourg law. Since 1 July 2005, this Law has provided for the imposition of a withholding tax on cross-border interest payments to individuals domiciled in the EU or for an automatic information exchange. This applies, inter alia, to distributions and dividends payable by investment funds which invest more than 15%, and earnings from the assignment or repayment of units in investment funds which invest more than 25% in debt instruments and claims as defined by the EU taxation of interest. Where necessary, the sales agency or Distributor may, upon subscription, ask investors to give their tax identification number provided by the state in which they are domiciled for tax purposes.

The taxable values shown are based on the most recently available data at the time they were calculated.

Provided the sub-fund in question is not subject to EU taxation of interest or the unitholders are not affected thereby, unitholders are not required, under current tax law, to pay any income, gift, inheritance or other tax in Luxembourg unless they are domiciled in Luxembourg, have a residence in Luxembourg or maintain a permanent establishment there, or were previously domiciled in Luxembourg and hold more than 10% of the units in the Fund.

On 13 November 2008 the European Commission accepted a proposal for the amendment of the Savings Directive. If the amendment proposal is implemented, among other things, (i) the scope of the EU Savings Directive would be expanded to include payments distributed by certain intermediate structures (regardless of whether their registered office is in an EU Member State or not) and whose final beneficiary is a private person resident in the EU and (ii) the definition of interest that falls within the scope of the EU Savings Directive would be further established. The European Parliament approved an amended version of this proposal on 24 April 2009.

The aforementioned represents a summary of the fiscal effects 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 entity established in Luxembourg, the Fund is required by automatic exchange of information regimes, such as those described below (and others as may be introduced from time to time), to collect certain information about each investor and their tax status and to share that information with the Luxembourg tax authorities, who may then exchange it with tax authorities in the jurisdictions in which the investor is tax resident.

Pursuant to the U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act and associated legislation ("FATCA"), the Fund is required to comply with extensive due diligence and reporting requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of financial accounts of "Specified U.S. Persons", as defined by the Intergovernmental Agreement ("IGA") concluded between Luxembourg and the U.S. Failure to comply with these requirements may subject the Fund to U.S. withholding taxes on certain U.S. sourced income and, effective 1 January 2019, gross proceeds. Pursuant to the IGA, the Fund will be deemed compliant and not subject to withholding tax if it identifies and reports financial accounts held by Specified U.S. Persons directly to the Luxembourg tax authorities, who will then provide it to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

Drawing extensively on the intergovernmental approach to implementing FATCA, the OECD developed the Common Reporting Standard ("CRS") to address the issue of offshore tax evasion on a global basis. Pursuant to the CRS, financial institutions based in participating CRS jurisdictions (such as the Fund) must report to their local tax authorities personal and account information of investors and, where appropriate, controlling persons resident in other participating CRS jurisdictions which have an agreement in place with the financial institution's jurisdiction to exchange information. Tax authorities in participating CRS jurisdictions will exchange such information on an annual basis. The first information exchanges are expected to begin in 2017. Luxembourg has enacted legislation to implement the CRS. As a result, the Fund will be required to comply with the CRS due diligence and reporting requirements adopted by Luxembourg.

Prospective investors will be required to provide to the Fund information about themselves and their tax status prior to investment in order to enable the Fund to satisfy its obligations under FATCA and the CRS, and to update that information on a continuing basis. Prospective investors should note the Fund's obligation to disclose such information to the Luxembourg tax authorities. Each investor acknowledges that the Fund may take such action as it considers necessary in relation to such investor's holding in the Fund to ensure that any withholding tax suffered by the Fund and any other related costs, interest, penalties and other losses and liabilities arising from such investor's failure to provide the requested information to the Fund is economically borne by such investor. This may include subjecting an investor to liability for any resulting U.S. withholding taxes or penalties arising under FATCA or the CRS and/or the compulsory redemption or liquidation of such investor's interest in the Fund.

Detailed guidance as to the mechanics and scope of FATCA and the CRS is continuing to develop. There can be no assurance as to the timing or impact of any such guidance on future operations of the Fund. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisor with regard to FATCA and the CRS and the potential consequences of such automatic exchange of information regimes.

### "Specified U.S. Person" for FATCA purposes

The term "Specified U.S. Person" means a U.S. citizen or resident individual, a partnership or corporation organised in the U.S. or under the laws of the U.S. or any State thereof, a trust if i) a court within the U.S. would have authority under applicable law to render orders or judgments concerning substantially all issues regard-



ing administration of the trust, and ii) one or more Specified U.S. Persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or an estate of a descendant that is a citizen or resident of the U.S. This section shall be interpreted in accordance with the U.S. Internal Revenue Code.

## Investors in the United Kingdom

The Fund is an offshore fund for tax purposes within the meaning of the UK Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations which were introduced with effect from 1 December 2009 and which amended the previous tax regulations which applied to investments in offshore funds.

Under the regulations UK investors will be subject to capital gains tax (or corporation tax on chargeable gains) and not income tax, on profits arising on a sale (e.g. by transfer or redemption) of units in a qualifying offshore fund.

UK investors may be liable to income tax (rather than tax on capital gains) on profits arising on a sale (e.g. by transfer or redemption) of units in a non-qualifying offshore fund.

After 1 December 2009 and for a transitional period only, offshore funds can apply to HM Revenue & Customs (the UK tax authorities) for approval as a qualifying offshore fund with either "distributor" status or with "reporting fund" status.

The application can be made for one or more sub-funds within the umbrella or for one or more specified unit classes issued by a sub-fund. For UK tax purposes, an investment in a unit class which has distributor or reporting fund status will be treated as an investment in a qualifying offshore fund.

After the transitional period, only an investment in a sub-fund, or a unit class of a specific sub-fund which has reporting fund status will be treated as an investment in a qualifying offshore fund.

The Management Company may, at their discretion, apply for qualifying offshore fund status for specified sub-funds, or unit classes issued by the sub-funds.

Where such an application has been made, the Management Company intends to manage the Fund so that an investment in the specified unit classes will be treated as investment in a qualifying offshore fund for each accounting period and to satisfy HM Revenue & Customs that the relevant requirements have been or will be met.

However, the Management Company does not guarantee that these requirements will be met or that HM Revenue & Customs will confirm that they have been met. The attention of persons ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom is drawn to the provisions of Part 13 Chapter 2 of the Income Tax Act 2007 ("Transfer of Assets Abroad") which provide that under certain circumstances they may be subject to income tax in relation to income and profits arising within a sub-fund(s) which is not received or 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 1992, which govern the distribution of chargeable gains of companies which are not resident in the United Kingdom and which would be "close companies" if they were resident in the UK. These gains are distributed to unitholders who are domiciled or have their ordinary place of abode or residence in the UK. Profits distributed in this manner are taxable for all unitholders who hold a share of more than 10% of the distributed profit either individually or together with associated persons. The Management Company intends to make all reasonable efforts to ensure that the sub-fund(s) would not be classed as a "close company" if domiciled in the United Kingdom. Moreover, when examining the effects of Section 13 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, it is important to ensure that the regulations of the double taxation agreement between the United Kingdom and Luxembourg are taken into account.

## Expenses paid by the Fund

For the management, administration, portfolio management and distribution of the Fund (if applicable), as well as for all the tasks of the Depositary, such as the safekeeping and supervision of the Fund's assets, the handling of payment transactions and all other tasks listed in the section "Depositary and main paying agent", a maximum flat fee based on the net asset value of the Fund is charged to the Fund in accordance with the following provisions: this fee is charged to the Fund's assets on a pro rata basis upon every calculation of net asset value and paid on a monthly basis (maximum flat fee). The relevant maximum flat fee will only be charged upon launch of the corresponding unit classes. The actual rate applied to the maximum flat fee can be found in the annual and semi-annual reports.

Name of sub-fund UBS (Lux) Institutional Fund (alphabetical order)	Unit class	Maximum Flat Fee per annum <sup>1)</sup>
Emerging Markets Equity	AA <sup>1)</sup> and AA-T1 <sup>1)</sup>	max. 1.28%
	BA <sup>2)</sup>	max. 0.18%
	FA3) and XA <sup>3)</sup>	none
	AD-T2 <sup>1)</sup>	max. 0.88%
Euro Bonds	AA <sup>1)</sup> and AA-T1 <sup>1)</sup>	max. 0.465%
	BA <sup>2)</sup>	max. 0.065%
	FA3) and XA <sup>3)</sup>	none
	AD-T2 <sup>1)</sup>	max. 0.365%
Euro Corporate Bonds	CA1), AA <sup>1)</sup> and AA-T1 <sup>1)</sup>	max. 0.615%
	DA <sup>2)</sup> , BA <sup>2)</sup>	max. 0.065%
	YA <sup>3)</sup> , FA <sup>3)</sup> and XA <sup>3)</sup>	none
	AD-T2 <sup>1)</sup>	max. 0.465%
Global Convertible Bonds	AA <sup>1)</sup> , CA <sup>1)</sup> , CA-T1 <sup>1)</sup> and AA-T1 <sup>1)</sup>	max. 0.665%
	BA <sup>2)</sup> and DA <sup>2)</sup>	max. 0.065%
	FA <sup>3)</sup> , YA <sup>3)</sup> and XA <sup>3)</sup>	none
	AD-T2 <sup>1)</sup>	max. 0.515%
Key Selection European Equity	AA <sup>1)</sup> and AA-T1 <sup>1)</sup>	max. 0.815%
	BA <sup>2)</sup>	max. 0.065%
	FA3) and XA <sup>3)</sup>	none
	AD-T2 <sup>1)</sup>	max. 0.515%
Key Selection Global Equity	AA and AA-T1 <sup>1)</sup>	max. 0.815%
	BA	max. 0.065%
	FA <sup>3)</sup> and XA <sup>3)</sup>	none
	AD-T2 <sup>1)</sup>	max. 0.565%
Key Selection US Equity	AA <sup>1)</sup> and AA-T1 <sup>1)</sup>	max. 0.815%
	BA <sup>2)</sup>	max. 0.065%
	FA <sup>3)</sup> and XA <sup>3)</sup>	none
	AD-T2 <sup>1)</sup>	max. 0.515%

<sup>1)</sup> For this unit class, the portfolio management and distribution fees are charged at the sub-fund's level, in addition to operational and administrative expenses, calculated on the average net assets attributable to class AA units and payable monthly.

- <sup>2)</sup> For this unit class, the portfolio management and distribution fees are charged outside the Fund, directly at the level of the agreement concluded by the investor with UBS Asset Management or one of its authorised delegates. Unit class BA only bears operational and administrative expenses. If a unitholder terminates the agreement with UBS Asset Management or one of its authorised delegates, the net asset value of the units will be redeemed to the unitholder.
- <sup>3)</sup> For these unit classes, the fees for portfolio management, custody and administration and distribution are charged outside the fund, directly at the level of the agreement concluded by the investor with UBS Asset Management or one of its authorised delegates. If a unitholder terminates the agreement with UBS Asset Management or one of its authorised delegates, the net asset value of the units will be redeemed to the unitholder.
- <sup>4)</sup> Calculated on the average total net assets of the sub-fund and paid monthly.

The maximum flat fee does not include the following fees and additional expenses, which are also charged to the Fund's assets:

- a) all additional expenses related to management of the Fund's assets for the sale and purchase of assets (bid/offer spread, brokerage fees in line with the market, commissions, fees, taxes, levies etc.). These expenses are generally calculated upon the purchase or sale of the respective assets. In derogation hereto, 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 Single Swing Pricing principle pursuant to the sections "Net asset value, issue, redemption and conversion price" and "Conditions for the issue and redemption of units";
- b) fees of the supervisory authority for the establishment, amendment, liquidation and merger of the Fund, as well as all fees of the supervisory authorities and any stock exchanges on which the sub-funds are listed;
- c) auditor's fees for the annual audit and certification in connection with the establishment, amendment, liquidation and merger of the Fund, as well as any other fees paid to the auditor for the services it provides in relation to the administration of the Fund and as permissible by law;
- d) fees for legal and tax advisers, as well as notaries, in connection with the establishment, registration in distribution countries, amendment, 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 the publication of 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, KIID, annual and semi-annual reports, as well as all 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, 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 Fund's name;
- j) all expenses arising in connection with any extraordinary measures taken by the Management Company, Portfolio Manager(s) or Depositary for protecting the interests of the investors;
- k) if the Management Company participates in class-action suits in the interests of investors, it may charge the Fund's assets for the expenses arising in connection with third parties (e.g. legal and Depositary costs). Furthermore, the Management Company may charge for all administrative costs, provided these are verifiable and disclosed, and taken into account in the disclosure of the Fund's total expense ratio.

The Management Company may pay retrocessions in order to cover the distribution activities of the Fund.

All taxes levied on the income and assets of the Fund, particularly the tax d'abonnement, will also be borne by the Fund.

The costs involved in launching new sub-funds will be written off over a period of up to five years in the respective sub-funds only.

Operational and administrative expenses are allocated among the sub-funds, the categories and the classes of units pro rata to their respective net assets (or in a fair and reasonable manner as determined by the Management Company).

When investing in shares of funds which are managed by UBS AG or a company it controls, no issue or redemption commission is chargeable on subscription to or redemption of these shares. The upper limit for management fees of target funds in which the sub-funds' assets are invested amounts to a maximum of 3%, taking into account any trail fees.

If sub-funds invest in funds which refund either entirely or partly the fees charged to their assets by means of payment, such payments will be added in full to the assets of the sub-funds concerned.

The details of expenses paid by the relevant sub-fund are disclosed in the KIID.

## Information to unitholders

### Regular reports and publications

An annual report is published for each sub-fund and the Fund as a whole on 30 April and a semi-annual report on 31 August.

These reports contain a breakdown of each sub-fund or each unit class in the relevant currency of account. The consolidated breakdown of assets for the fund as a whole is given in EUR.

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

The issue and redemption price of the units of each sub-fund is announced in Luxembourg at the registered office of the Management Company and the Depositary. Notices to the unitholders will be sent to the unitholders at their addresses indicated in the register of unitholders and/or published in a Luxembourg daily newspaper and, if necessary, in foreign daily newspapers.

### Keeping of documents

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 of the Fund
- The following documents are lodged at the registered office of the Management Company, where they are available for inspection:

1. the Articles of Incorporation of the Management Company
2. the agreements concluded between the Depositary and the Management Company. These agreements may be amended by common consent of the parties involved.

### Handling complaints, strategy for exercising voting rights and best execution

In accordance with Luxembourg laws and regulations, the Management Company provides additional information on handling complaints, the strategy for exercising voting rights and best execution on the following website:

[http://www.ubs.com/lu/en/asset\\_management/investor\\_information.html](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, the objectives of which are to ensure that the remuneration is in line with the applicable regulations, and more specifically with the provisions defined under (i) the 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, transposed into the Luxembourg AIFM Law dated from 12 July 2013, as amended from time to time, the ESMA guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the AIFM 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; and to comply with the UBS AG remuneration policy framework. Such remuneration policy is reviewed at least annually. The remuneration policy promotes a sound and effective risk management environment, is in line with the interests of the investor and discourages risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles, rules or instruments of incorporation of such UCITS/AIFs. The remuneration policy furthermore fosters compliance with the Management Company's and the UCITS/AIFs' strategies, objectives, values and interests including measures to avoid conflicts of interest.

This approach furthermore focuses amongst others on:

- The assessment of performance which is set in a multi-year framework appropriate to the holding periods recommended to the investors of the Sub-Funds in order to ensure that the assessment process is based on the longer-term performance of the Fund and its investment risks and that the actual payment of performance-based components of remuneration is spread over the same period;
- The remuneration of all staff members is appropriately balanced between fixed and variable elements. The fixed component of the remuneration represents a sufficient high proportion of the total remuneration and allows a fully flexible bonus strategy, including the possibility to pay no variable remuneration component. The fixed remuneration is determined by taking into consideration the role of the individual employee, including responsibility and job complexity, performance and local market conditions. It is also to be noted that the Management Company may, on its own discretion, offer fringe benefits to some employees which are an integral component of the fixed remuneration.

Any relevant disclosures shall be made in the annual reports of the Management Company in accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Directive 2014/91/EU. Unitholders can find more details about the up-to-date remuneration policy of the Management Company, including, but not limited to, a 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 on [http://www.ubs.com/lu/en/asset\\_management/investor\\_information.html](http://www.ubs.com/lu/en/asset_management/investor_information.html)

A paper copy of such document is available free of charge from the Management Company upon request.

### Conflicts of interest

The Management Company, the Portfolio Manager, the Depositary, the Administrative Agent and the other service providers of the Fund, and/or their respective affiliates, members, 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 Administrative Agent and the Depositary have adopted and implemented a conflicts of interest policy and have made appropriate organisational and administrative arrangements to identify and manage conflicts of interests so as to minimise the risk of the Fund's interests being prejudiced, and if they cannot be avoided, ensure that the Fund's unitholders are treated fairly.

The Management Company, the Central Administrative Agent, the Depositary, the Portfolio Manager and the main distributor are part of the UBS Group (the "Affiliated Person").

The Affiliated Person is a worldwide, full-service private banking, investment banking, asset management and financial services organization and a major participant in the global financial markets. As such, the Affiliated Person is active in various business activities and may have other direct or indirect interests in the financial markets in which the Fund invests.

The Affiliated Person including its subsidiaries and branches may act as counterparty and in respect of financial derivative contracts entered into by the Fund. A potential conflict may further arise as the Depositary is related to a legal entity of the Affiliated Person which provides other products or services to the Fund.

In the conduct of its business, the Affiliated Person's policy is to identify, manage and where necessary prohibit any action or transaction that may pose a conflict between the interests of the Affiliated Persons' various business activities and the Fund or its unitholders. The Affiliated Person strives to manage any conflicts in a manner consistent with the highest standards of integrity and fair dealing. For this purpose, the Affiliated Person has implemented procedures that shall ensure that any business activities involving a conflict which may 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 Fund's policy related to conflict of interests free of charge by addressing their request in writing to the Management Company. Notwithstanding its due care and best effort, there is a risk that the organizational or administrative arrangements made by the Management Company for the management of conflicts of interest are not sufficient to ensure with reasonable confidence, that risks of damage to the interests of the Fund or its unitholders will be

prevented. In such case these non-mitigated conflicts of interest as well as the decisions taken will be reported to the unitholders on the following website of the Management Company: [http://www.ubs.com/lu/en/asset\\_management/investor\\_information.html](http://www.ubs.com/lu/en/asset_management/investor_information.html).

Respective information will also be available free of charge at the registered office of the Management Company.

In addition, it has to be taken into account that the Management Company and the Depositary are members of the same group. Thus, both have put in place policies and procedures ensuring that they (i) identify all conflicts of interests arising from that link and (ii) take all reasonable steps to avoid those conflicts of interest.

Where a conflict of interest arising out of the group link 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 the safekeeping functions delegated by the Depositary, the list of delegates and sub-delegates of the Depositary can be found on the following webpage: <https://www.ubs.com/global/en/legalinfo2/Luxembourg.html>, and up-to-date information in relation thereto will be made available to the unitholders upon request.

### Liquidation and merging of the Fund and its sub-funds or unit classes

#### Liquidation of the Fund and its sub-funds

Unitholders, their heirs or other beneficiaries may not demand the division or liquidation of the entire fund or one or more individual sub-funds or unit classes. The Management Company is empowered, however, to liquidate the Fund or existing sub-funds provided that, taking into account the interests of the unitholders, such liquidation is considered reasonable or necessary for the protection of the Management Company and the fund or for reasons of investment policy.

If the total net asset value of a sub-fund or of a unit class within a sub-fund has fallen below a value or has not reached that value, which is required for the economically efficient management of that sub-fund or that unit class, or in the event of a substantial change in the political, economic and 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 realisation prices and realisation costs of the investment) as at the Valuation Date or date on which the decision takes effect.

The decision to liquidate a sub-fund or its unit classes shall be published as further described above in section "Regular reports and publications". No units may be issued after the date of such a decision and any conversion into the concerned sub-fund shall be suspended. The redemption of units or conversion out of the concerned sub-fund will still be possible even after this decision is implemented, so that it will be ensured that any liquidation costs will be taken into account by the sub-fund and are thus borne by all investors holding units of the sub-fund at the time the decision to liquidate is made. In the event of liquidation, the Management Company will dispose of 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-funds to the unitholders of said sub-funds in proportion to their respective holdings. Any liquidation proceeds which cannot be distributed to the unitholders at the end of the liquidation procedure (which can last up to nine months) will be immediately deposited with the "Caisse de Consignation" in Luxembourg.

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

#### Merger of the Fund or sub-funds with another undertaking for collective investment or with its sub-funds

"Mergers" are transactions in which

- a) one or more UCITS or sub-funds of such UCITS, the "absorbed UCITS", upon whose winding up without liquidation transfers all assets and liabilities to another existing UCITS or a sub-fund of that UCITS, the "absorbing UCITS", and whose unitholders 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;
- b) two or more UCITS or sub-funds of such UCITS, the "absorbed UCITS", upon whose winding up without liquidation transfers all assets and liabilities to another UCITS or a sub-fund of that UCITS formed by it, the "absorbing UCITS", and whose unitholders 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, transfers its net assets to another sub-fund of the same UCITS, to another UCITS formed by it 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 based on 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 of a unit class to another existing sub-fund or unit class of the Fund or to another undertaking for collective investment pursuant to Part I of the Law of 2010, be it domiciled either in Luxembourg or any other member state of the European Union, and the redesignation of the units of the sub-fund(s) or unit class in question as units of another sub-fund or of another unit class (as a result of the scission, if necessary, and through the payment of an amount that corresponds to the pro rata entitlement of the unitholders).

The unitholders will be informed of the decision by the Management Company to merge in the same way as described above in section "Regular reports and publications". Should the Management Company take such a decision, the merger shall be binding for all unitholders of the sub-fund concerned after expiry of a 30-day period commencing on the date on which the decision is communicated. During this period, unitholders may submit their units for redemption without having to pay any redemption fee or administration costs. Units not presented for redemption will be exchanged on the basis of the net asset value of the units of the sub-fund concerned, calculated for the day on which the merger takes effect.

## Applicable law, place of performance and authoritative language

The Luxembourg District Court is the place of performance for all legal disputes between the unitholders, the Management Company and the Depositary. Luxembourg law applies. However, in matters concerning the claims of investors from other countries, the Management Company and/or the Depositary can elect to make themselves and the fund subject to the jurisdiction of the countries in which the fund units were bought and sold.

The English version of this sales brochure is the authoritative version. However, in the case of units sold to investors from the other countries in which Fund units can be bought and sold, the Management Company and the Depositary may recognize approved translations (i.e. approved by the Management Company and the Depositary) into the languages concerned as binding upon themselves and the Fund.

## Investment principles

The following terms shall also apply to the investments of each sub-fund:

### 1 Investment instruments

1.1 The sub-fund's investments principally consist of:

- a) transferable securities and money market instruments that are listed or traded on a regulated market, as defined in Article 4 point 1 (14) of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004;
- b) transferable securities and money market instruments that are traded on another regulated market in a Member State which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public. The term **"Member State"** refers to a Member State of the European Union, it being understood that the States that are contracting parties to the Agreement creating the European Economic Area other than the Member States of the European Union, within the limits set forth by that agreement and related acts, are considered as equivalent to Member States of the European Union;
- c) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a non-Member State of the European Union or traded on another regulated market in a non-Member State of the European Union which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public, such stock exchange or market being located within any European, American, Asian, African, Australasian or Oceania country (hereinafter referred to as an **"approved state"**);
- d) recently issued transferable securities and money market instruments, provided that the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on a stock exchange or to another regulated market referred to under paragraphs a) to c) above and that such admission is secured within one year of issue;
- e) units of UCITS authorised according to Directive 2009/65/EC and/or other UCIs within the meaning of the first and second indent of Article 1(2), points a) and b) of Directive 2009/65/EC, whether or not established in a Member State, provided that:
  - (i) such other UCIs have been approved in accordance with a law subjecting them to supervision which is considered by the CSSF as equivalent to that laid down in Community law, and that co-operation between authorities is sufficiently ensured.
  - (ii) the level of guaranteed protection for unitholders in such other UCIs is equivalent to the level of protection provided for the unitholders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending, and uncovered sales of transferable securities and money-market instruments that are equivalent to the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC;
  - (iii) the business operations of the other UCIs is reported in semi-annual and annual reports to enable an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income, transactions and operations during the reporting period;
  - (iv) no more than 10% of the UCITS or other UCIs whose acquisition is envisaged can, in accordance with their respective sales prospectus, management regulations or articles of incorporation, be invested in aggregate in units of other UCITS or UCIs.

If not otherwise provided in the investment policy of the relevant sub-fund, each sub-fund will not invest more than 10% of its assets in other UCITS or UCI.

- f) deposits with credit institutions which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in a non-Member State, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in Community law;
- g) derivative financial instruments ("derivatives"), including equivalent cash instruments, which are traded on one of the stock exchanges listed in a), b) and c) above, and/or derivatives which are not traded on a stock exchange ("OTC derivatives"), provided that:
  - (i) the use of derivatives is in accordance with the investment purpose and investment policy of the respective sub-fund, and is suited towards achieving these; the underlying securities constitute instruments as defined by Article 41(1) of the Law of 2010 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 UCI/UCITS;
  - (ii) 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;
  - (iii) the counterparties in transactions involving OTC derivatives are institutions that are subject to official supervision, belonging to the categories admitted by the CSSF, and have been specially 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 relating to inter alia the credit worthiness, reputation and experience of the counterparty in question 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;

- (iv) the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by on offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value upon the Company's initiative; and
- (iv) the respective counterparty is not granted discretion regarding the composition of the portfolio managed by the respective sub-fund (e.g. in the case of a total return swap or a derivative financial instrument with similar characteristics) or the underlying of the respective 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:
  - (i) issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority, a central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a non-Member State or, in the case of a Federal State, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more Member States belong; or
  - (ii) issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on regulated markets referred to in paragraphs a), b) or c) above; or
  - (iii) issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision in accordance with criteria defined by Community law or by an establishment which is subject to and comply with prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be at least as stringent as those laid down by Community law; or
  - (iv) issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, the second or the third indent of this paragraph h) and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount at least to ten million Euros (EUR 10,000,000.-) and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with fourth Directive 78/660/EEC, is an entity which, within a group of companies which includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitisation vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line.

1.2 However:

- each sub-fund may invest no more than 10% of its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in 1.1.
- a sub-fund may not acquire either precious metals or certificates representing them.

1.3 The Management Company must ensure that its global exposure relating to derivatives does not exceed the total net asset value of the Fund portfolio. As part of its investment strategy, each sub-fund, within the limits set out in 2.2 and 2.3, may invest in derivatives provided that its global exposure relating to the underlying assets does not exceed the investment limits cited in point 2 below.

1.4 Each sub-fund may hold liquid assets on an ancillary basis.

### 2 Risk diversification

- 2.1 In accordance with the principle of risk diversification, the Management Company may not invest more than 10% of the net assets of a sub-fund in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body. The risk exposure to a counterparty of a sub-fund in an OTC derivative transaction may not exceed 10% of its net assets when the counterparty is a credit institution as defined in 1.1 f) or 5% of its net assets in other cases.
- 2.2 The total value of the transferable securities and money market instruments held by the sub-fund in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5% of its net assets must not exceed 40% of the value of its net assets. This limitation does not apply to deposits and OTC derivative transactions made with institutions subject to prudential supervision. Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in paragraph (1), a sub-fund may not combine:
  - investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by a single body,
  - deposits made with a single body, and/or
  - exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions undertaken with a single body,in excess of 20% of its net assets.
- 2.3 The limit laid down in the first sentence of paragraph 2.1 is raised to a maximum of 35% for transferable securities or money market instruments that are issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its central, regional and local authorities, by another approved country, or by international organisations with public-law character of which one or more EU states are members.
- 2.4 The limit laid down in the first sentence of 2.1 may be of a maximum of 25% for certain bonds when they are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State of the European Union and is subject by law, to special legislative supervision designed to protect bondholders. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of these bonds must be invested in conformity with the law in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are capable of covering claims attaching to the bonds and which, in the case of bankruptcy of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the repayment of principal and payment of the accrued interest. If a sub-fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in the bonds referred to in the first sub-paragraph and issued by one issuer, the total value of such assets may not exceed 80% of the value of the assets of the sub-fund.
- 2.5 The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in paragraphs 2.3 and 2.4 are not included in the calculation of the limit of 40% referred to in paragraph 2.2. The limits set out in 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 may not be combined and thus investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body, in deposits or derivative instruments made with this body carried out in accordance with paragraphs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 may not exceed a total of 35% of the net assets of a given sub-fund. Companies which are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts, as defined in accordance with Directive 83/349/EEC or in



accordance with recognised international accounting rules, are regarded as a single body for the calculating limits set out in this section.

However, a sub-fund may cumulatively invest up to 20% of its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group. Without prejudice to the limits laid down in paragraph 3.1 to 3.3, the limits laid down in 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 may be raised to a maximum of 20% for investments in shares and/or bonds issued by the same body when, according to the investment objective of a sub-fund, the aim of the sub-fund's investment policy is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or bond index which is recognised by the CSSF, on the following basis:

- the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified
- the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers,
- it is published in an appropriate manner.

The before mentioned limit of 20% is raised to 35% where that proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions in particular in regulated markets where certain transferable securities or money market instruments are highly dominant. The investment up to this limit is only permitted for a single issuer.

**2.6 The Management Company is authorised, in the interests of risk diversification, to invest up to 100% of the net assets of a sub-fund in transferable securities and money market instruments from various offerings that are issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its central, regional and local authorities, by another OECD Member State, Russia, Brazil, Singapore, Indonesia or by international organisations with public-law character in which one or more EU Member States are members. These transferable securities or money market instruments must be divided into at least six different issues, with securities or money market instruments from one and the same issue not exceeding 30% of the total net assets of a sub-fund.**

**2.7** A sub-fund may acquire the units of UCITS and or other UCIs referred to in 1.1 e), provided that no more than 20% of its net assets are invested in the units of a single UCITS or other UCI.

For the purpose of the application of this investment limit, compartment of a UCI with multiple compartments within the meaning of Article 181 of the Law of 2010 is to be considered as a separate issuer provided that the principle of segregation of the obligations of the various compartments vis-à-vis third parties is ensured.

Investments made in units of UCIs other than UCITS may not in aggregate exceed 30% of the net assets of the sub-fund.

The assets of these UCITS or other UCIs shall not be included in the calculation of the maximum limits set out in 2.

If a sub-fund invests a substantial proportion of its assets in other UCITS or UCIs the maximum level of the management fees that may be charged both in the sub-fund itself and to the other UCITS and/or UCI in which it intends to invest will be disclosed in the relevant description of the sub-fund in the sales prospectus. In its annual report it shall indicate the maximum proportion of management fees charged both to the sub-fund itself and to the other UCITS and/or other UCIs in which it invests.

A sub-fund needs not comply with the above-mentioned limits when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments which form part of the assets.

If the above-mentioned limits are exceeded unintentionally or due to the exercise of subscription rights, the Management Company must attach top priority in its sales of securities to rectifying the situation while, at the same time, considering the best interests of the unitholders.

While ensuring observance of the principle of risk-spreading, recently authorized sub-funds may derogate from the investment restrictions stated above for a period of six months following the date of their authorisation.

**2.8** Each sub-fund may also subscribe for, acquire and/or hold units issued or to be issued by one or more other sub-funds of the Fund subject to additional requirements which may be specified in the sales prospectus, if:

- a) the target sub-fund does not, in turn, invest in the sub-fund invested in this target sub-fund; and
- b) no more than 10% of the assets of the target sub-funds whose acquisition is contemplated may, pursuant to this sales prospectus or the articles of incorporation, be invested in aggregate in units/shares of other UCITS or other collective investment undertakings; and
- c) voting rights, if any, attaching to the relevant securities are suspended for as long as they are held by the sub-fund concerned; and
- d) in any event, for as long as these securities are held by the relevant sub-fund, their value will not be taken into consideration for the purposes of verifying the minimum threshold of the net assets imposed by the Law of 2010; and
- e) there is no duplication of management/subscription or redemption fees between those at the level of the sub-fund having invested in the target sub-fund, and this target sub-fund.

### 3 Investment restrictions

The Management Company is prohibited from:

**3.1** acquiring equities with voting rights that would enable it to exert a significant influence on the management of the borrower in question;

**3.2** acquiring more than

- 10% of the non-voting shares of the same issuer,
- 10% of the debt securities of the same issuer,
- 25% of the units of the same UCITS and/or other UCI,
- 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuer.

The limits laid down in the second, third and fourth indents may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of bonds or of the money market instruments or the net amount of the instruments in issue cannot be determined.

**3.3** Paragraphs (1) and (2) are waived as regards:

- a) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the European Union or its local authorities;
- b) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State of the European Union or its local authorities;
- c) transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more Member States of the European Union are members;

- d) shares held by sub-funds in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-Member State of the European Union which invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered office in that State, where under the legislation of that State, such holdings represents the only way in which the sub-fund can invest in the securities of the issuing bodies of that State. The provisions of the Law of 2010 have to be complied with;
- e) shares held by one or more investment companies in the capital of subsidiary companies, which, exclusively on its or their behalf carry on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the redemption of units at the request of unitholders.

**3.4** Neither:

- the Management Company, nor
- the Depositary on behalf of a sub-fund may borrow.

However, a sub-fund may acquire foreign currency by means of a back-to-back loan. By way of derogation the aforementioned, a sub-fund may borrow the equivalent of:

- a) up to 10% of its net assets provided that the borrowing is on a temporary basis;
- b) up to 10% of its net assets provided that the borrowing is to make possible the acquisition of immovable property essential for the direct pursuit of their business; In this case, these borrowings and those referred to in subparagraph a) may not in any case in total exceed 15% of its net assets.

**3.5** Without prejudice to the application of 1, neither

- the Management Company, nor
- the Depositary, acting on behalf of a sub-fund, may grant loans to or act as guarantor for third parties.

This restriction does not prevent the acquisition of transferable securities, money market instruments or the other instruments listed in 1.1 e) and 1.1 g) and 1.1 h) if not fully paid up;

**3.6** Neither:

- the Management Company; nor
- the Depositary, acting on behalf of a sub-fund, may carry out uncovered sales of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in 1.1 e, 1.1 g) and 1.1 h)

## 4 Combining investments

The Management Company may permit an internal merging and/or joint management of assets from particular sub-funds in the interests of efficiency. In this case, assets from different sub-funds will be managed together. The assets under joint management are referred to as the "pool" and are used exclusively for internal management purposes. The pools are not separate units and cannot be accessed directly by unitholders.

### Pooling

The Management Company can invest and manage all or a part of the portfolio assets of two or more sub-funds (for this purpose, called "participating sub-funds") in the form of a pool. Such an asset pool is created by transferring cash and other assets (if these assets are in harmony with the investment policy of the pool concerned) from each participating sub-fund to the asset pool. The Management Company can then make further transfers to the individual asset pools. Assets up to the amount of its participation can also be transferred back to a participating sub-fund. The share of a participating sub-fund in the respective asset pool is evaluated by reference to imputed units of the same value. When an asset pool is created, the Management Company shall specify the initial value of the imputed units (in a currency that the Management Company considers appropriate) and allot to the participating sub-fund shares in the total value of the cash (or other assets) it has contributed. The value of the imputed units will then be determined by dividing the net assets of the asset pool by the number of existing imputed units.

If additional cash or assets are contributed to or withdrawn from an asset pool, the imputed units assigned to the participating sub-fund concerned increase or diminish by a number, which is determined by division of the contributed or withdrawn cash amount or assets by the current value of a unit. If cash is contributed to the asset pool, for calculation purposes it is reduced by an amount that the Management Company considers appropriate in order to take account of any tax expense and completion and acquisition and purchase costs relating to the investment of the cash concerned. If cash is withdrawn, a corresponding deduction may be made in order to take account of any costs related to the disposal of securities or other assets of the asset pool.

Dividends, interest and other income-like distributions, which are obtained from the assets of an asset pool, are allocated to the asset pool concerned and thus lead to an increase in the respective net assets. In the case of a liquidation of the Company, the assets of an asset pool are allocated to the participating sub-fund in proportion to their respective share in the asset pool.

### Joint management

To reduce the operating and management costs and at the same time to permit broader diversification of investments, the Management Company may decide to manage a part of or the entire assets of one or more sub-funds in combination with assets that belong to other sub-funds or to other undertakings for collective investment. In the following sections the term "jointly managed entities" is used to refer to the sub-funds and all units with or between which an arrangement for joint management would exist; the term "jointly managed assets" is used to refer to the entire assets of these jointly managed entities which are managed according to the aforementioned agreement concerning joint management.

As part of the agreement on joint management, the asset manager is entitled to make decisions on investments and sales of assets on a consolidated basis for the relevant jointly managed entities which have an influence on the composition of the Fund's portfolio. Each jointly managed entity holds a share in the jointly managed assets which is oriented to the share of its net assets in the aggregate value of the jointly managed assets. This proportionate holding applies to all categories of investment which are held or acquired in the context of joint management. Decisions regarding investments and/or sales of investments shall have no effect on this participation arrangement and further investment will be allotted to the jointly managed units in the same proportions. In the event of a sale of assets, these will be subtracted proportionately from the jointly managed assets held by the individual jointly managed units.

In the case of new subscriptions for one of the jointly managed units, the subscription proceeds are to be allocated to the jointly managed units in accordance with the changed participation arrangement resulting from the increase in net assets of

the jointly managed unit which has benefited from the subscriptions; the level of the investments will be modified by the transfer of assets from the jointly managed unit to the other, and thus adapted to suit the altered participation arrangement. Similarly, in the case of redemptions for one of the jointly managed units, the necessary liquid funds shall be taken from the liquid funds of the jointly managed units in accordance with the altered participation arrangement resulting from the reduction in net assets of the jointly managed unit which has been the subject of the redemptions, and in this case the particular level of all investments will be adjusted to suit the altered participation arrangement.

**Investors are alerted to the fact that the agreement on joint management may result in the composition of the assets of the particular sub-fund being affected by events which concern other jointly managed units, e.g. subscriptions and redemptions, unless the Management Company or one of the entities commissioned by the Management Company resort to special measures.**

If all other aspects are unchanged, subscriptions received by a unit under joint management with the sub-fund will therefore result in an increase in the cash reserve of this sub-fund. Conversely, redemptions of a unit under joint management with the sub-fund will result in a reduction of the cash reserves of the sub-fund. However, subscriptions and redemptions can be carried out on the special account that is opened for each jointly managed unit outside the agreement concerning joint management and through which subscriptions and redemptions must pass. Because of the possibility of posting extensive subscriptions and redemptions to these special accounts, and the capability of the Management Company or the entities commissioned by it to decide at any time to terminate the participation of the sub-fund in the agreement concerning joint management, the sub-fund concerned may avoid having to re-arrange its portfolio if this could adversely affect the interests of the Fund and its unitholders.

If a change in the portfolio composition of the particular sub-fund as a result of redemptions or payments of fees and expenses referring to another jointly managed unit (i.e. which cannot be counted as belonging to the sub-fund) might result in a violation of the investment restrictions applying to the particular sub-fund, the relevant assets before implementing the change will be excluded from the agreement on joint management so that they are not affected by the resulting adjustments.

Jointly managed assets of sub-funds will only be managed in common with assets which are to be invested according to the same investment aims already applying to the jointly managed assets in order to ensure that investment decisions are reconcilable in all respects with the investment policy of the particular sub-fund. Jointly managed assets may only be managed in common with assets for which the same investment manager is authorised to make decisions in investments and the sale of investments, and for which the Depositary also acts as a depositary so as to ensure that the Depositary is capable of performing its functions and responsibilities assumed in accordance with the statutory requirements in all respects for the sub-fund. The Depositary must always keep the assets of the Fund separate from those of the other jointly managed units; this allows it to determine the assets of each individual sub-fund accurately at any time. Since the investment policy of the jointly managed units does not have to agree exactly with that of the individual sub-funds, it is possible that their common investment policy may be more restrictive than that of the other sub-funds.

The Management Company may decide to terminate the agreement on joint management at any time without giving prior notice.

Unitholders may enquire at any time at the registered offices of the Management Company to know the percentage of jointly managed assets and units with which there is an agreement on joint management at the time of their enquiry.

The composition and percentages of jointly managed assets must be stated in the annual reports.

reements on joint management with non-Luxembourg units are permissible if (1) the agreement on joint management in which the non-Luxembourg unit is involved is governed by Luxembourg law and Luxembourg jurisdiction or (2) each unit under joint management is equipped with such rights that no creditor and no insolvency or bankruptcy administrator of the non-Luxembourg unit has access to the assets or is authorised to freeze them.

## 5 Special techniques and instruments that have securities and money market instruments as underlying assets

The Management Company is entitled to employ techniques and instruments which feature securities and money market instruments, provided such techniques and instruments are used in the interests of efficient portfolio management (the "techniques") subject to the conditions and limits defined by the CSSF. If such transactions relate to the use of derivatives, then the terms and limits must accord with the provisions of the Law of 2010. The use of these techniques and instruments must be in accordance with the best interests of the investors.

The 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).

The risks inherent to the use of these techniques are essentially comparable to the risks associated with the use of derivatives (in particular, counterparty risk). For this reason, reference is made here to the information contained in the above section entitled "Risks connected with the use of derivatives". The Management Company ensures that it or 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 Management Company is primarily carried out through reviewing contracts and corresponding processes on a regular basis.

The Management Company also ensures that, at any time, it can cancel any contract entered into within the framework of the use of the techniques and instruments for the efficient management of the portfolio and that the securities and/or liquid funds to the respective counterparty can be reclaimed by the Management Company. In addition, the liquid funds should include the interest incurred up to the time of being reclaimed.

Furthermore, the Management Company ensures that, despite the use of these techniques and instruments, the investors' redemption applications can be processed at any time.

Within the framework of the use of techniques and instruments for the efficient management of the portfolio, the Fund may lend portions of its securities portfolio to third parties ("securities lending"). In general, securities lending may be effected

only via recognised clearing houses such as Clearstream International or Euroclear, or using high-quality 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 as 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.

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 line with the market standards. The amount of this fee is reviewed and adapted, where appropriate, by an independent body on an annual basis. The recipients of these and other direct and indirect fees, the amounts of the respective fees, as well as the findings as to whether the fee recipients are associated with the Management Company and/or Depositary can be found in the respective annual or semi-annual report.

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 transaction, 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 transactions and determined the following haircuts to be used on these instruments:

Asset class	Minimum haircut (% deduction from market value)
<b>Fixed- and variable-rate interest-bearing instruments</b>	
Instruments issued by a state belonging to the G-10 (apart from the USA, 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 USA, 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%
<b>Shares</b>	<b>8%</b>
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
U.K. (FTSE 100 INDEX)	UKX
U.S. (DOW JONES INDUS. AVG)	INDU
U.S. (NASDAQ 100 STOCK INDX)	NDX
U.S. (S&P 500 INDEX)	SPX
U.S. (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 by these rating agencies to a certain issuer are not uniform, then the lowest rating shall apply.

\*\* Non-rated issues by these states are also permissible. No haircut is applied to these either.

The Management Company may also engage in repurchase transactions ("repurchase agreements" or "reverse repurchase agreements") involving the sale/purchase of securities, where agreements have been reached to buy back/sell back the sold/bought securities at a (higher) price and within a set time.

All repurchase transactions are subject to the following conditions:

- securities may only be sold/purchased under a repurchase agreement if the counterparty is a high-quality financial institution specialising in this kind of transaction.
- for as long as the repurchase agreement is valid, the securities bought cannot be sold before the right to repurchase the securities has been exercised or the repurchase period has expired.
- Securities that serve as the underlyings of derivative financial instruments, that are lent or that have been taken under terms of reverse repurchase agreements may not be sold under the terms of reverse repurchase agreements.

# Additional information for investors in the Federal Republic of Germany

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## **Paying and Information Agent**

UBS Deutschland AG  
Bockenheimer Landstrasse 2-4  
D-60306 Frankfurt am Main

Investors in the Federal Republic of Germany may submit redemption and conversion applications for units of the Subfunds, which may be marketed in the Federal Republic of Germany, to the Paying and Information Agent for onward transmission to the Administrative Agent of the Fund.

All payments to investors in the Federal Republic of Germany (redemption proceeds, any disbursements or other payments) may be remitted via the Paying and Information Agent. The sales prospectus, the Key Investor Information (KII) documents, the Management Regulations of the Fund the annual and semi-annual reports, the issue, redemption and conversion prices of the units of the Subfunds as well as any notices to investors in the Federal Republic of Germany are available free of charge and in hardcopy at the Paying and Information Agent.

Likewise, the Articles of Association of the Management Company and the agreements concluded between the Custodian Bank and the Management Company are available for inspection at the Paying and Information Agent free of charge.

## **Price publications and publication of notices to investors**

The issue and redemption prices, the equity gain (ESG), the equity gain (KStG), the interim profit, the real estate gain and the accumulated deemed distributed income will be published on the following website:

[http://www.ubs.com/de/de/asset\\_management/steuerrelevante\\_informationen.html](http://www.ubs.com/de/de/asset_management/steuerrelevante_informationen.html)  
Any notices to investors in the Federal Republic of Germany will be sent by post to the investor's address stated in the register of unitholders.

In addition to that, in the cases referred to in section 298 (2) KAGB as well as in the case of any discontinuation of marketing referred to in section 311 (5) or (6) KAGB an additional publication will be made in the Federal Gazette ([www.bundesanzeiger.de](http://www.bundesanzeiger.de)).