

UBS Vitainvest Passive 100 Sustainable Q

Fund Fact Sheet

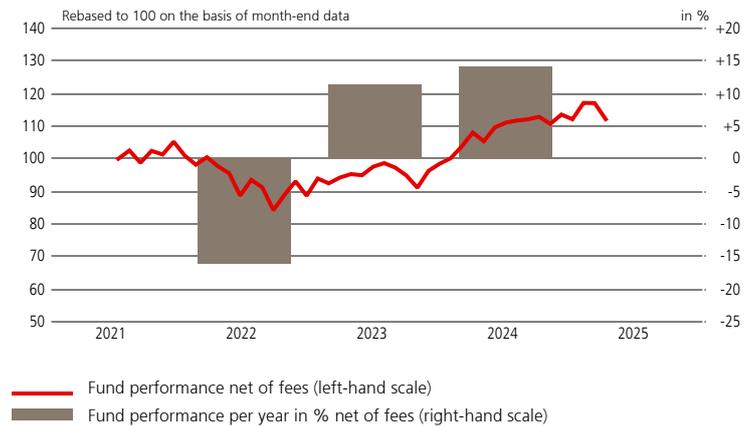
UBS Vitainvest Funds

Fund description

- The fund of funds makes indirect investments worldwide via indexed funds primarily in equities. The equity allocation is usually around 98%, up to a maximum of 100%. This makes it possible to fully utilize the potential offered by the equity markets within the options provided by the law.
- The passively managed target funds mainly replicate indices which the index provider classifies and markets as sustainable. The sustainability data and sustainability criteria are defined by the index administrator in question (the "index provider").

Please see additional information on the following page.

Performance (basis CHF, net of fees)¹



Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

Name of fund	UBS (CH) Vitainvest - Passive 100 Sustainable
Share class	UBS (CH) Vitainvest - Passive 100 Sustainable Q
ISIN	CH1110134157
Securities no.	111 013 415
Bloomberg ticker	UBP1SQC SW
Currency of fund / share class	CHF/CHF
Launch date	06.07.2021
Issue/redemption	daily
Swing pricing	yes
Accounting year end	31 December
Distribution	March
Last distribution 13.03.2025	CHF 1.85
Management fee p.a.	0.18%
Ongoing costs p.a. ¹	0.25%
Name of the Management Company	UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG
Fund domicile	Switzerland
Overall Morningstar Rating	★★★
Morningstar ESG Risk Rating ^{2,3}	

¹ As at 17.03.2025, without transaction costs

² As of 31.12.2024

³ The Morningstar ESG Risk Rating is published for transparency regardless of whether the fund is managed according to sustainability criteria or not.

in %	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 YTD ²	LTD ³ 3 years	Ø p.a. 3 years	
Fund (CHF)	n.a.	-15.74	11.05	13.87	0.02	12.18	11.59	3.72

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

¹ These figures refer to the past. **If the currency of a financial product, financial service or its costs is different from your reference currency, the return and/or costs can increase or decrease as a result of currency fluctuations.** Source for all data and chart (if not indicated otherwise): UBS Asset Management.

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

³ LTD: launch-to-date

Fund statistics

Net asset value (CHF, 31.03.2025)	106.47
Last 12 months (CHF) – high	114.89
– low	99.89
Total fund assets (CHF m)	456.74
Share class assets (CHF m)	410.84

	3 years	5 years
Volatility ¹		
– Fund	12.43%	n.a.
Sharpe ratio	0.23	n.a.
Risk free rate	0.89%	n.a.

¹ Annualised standard deviation

For more information

UBS Fund Infoline: 0800 899 899

Internet: www.ubs.com/funds

Contact your client advisor

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Morningstar ESG Risk Rating™



As of 31.12.2024

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Investment instrument exposure (%)

	Fund
Equities Switzerland	37.66
Foreign Equities (Foreign Currency hedged)	32.19
Foreign Equities	28.15
Liquid assets	2.00
For. real est. cos. (Foreign Currency hedged)	0.00
Real Estate Switzerland	0.00
Foreign Bonds	0.00
Bonds CHF	0.00
Bonds in FC (Foreign Currency hedged)	0.00
Convertible bonds (curr. hedged)	0.00

5 largest equity positions (%)

	Fund
NESTLE SA-REG	5.48
ROCHE HOLDING AG-GENUSSSCHEIN	4.78
NOVARTIS AG-REG	4.51
NVIDIA CORP	3.94
MICROSOFT CORP	3.94

Benefits

A comprehensive fund solution that complies with the legal requirements of Pillars 2 and 3a.

No minimum investment amount.

Returns in the context of pension provision are tax-free, up until pay-out.

The risk is diversified globally across equities. Other asset classes can be added.

Pursue pension savings goals while at the same time promoting sustainable investing through ESG criteria.

Additional information

- This fund promotes environmental, social and corporate governance characteristics.
- When selecting investments, both a best-in-class approach and exclusion criteria can be applied, either individually or in combination.
- Investment policy complies with the legal requirements of the Swiss Federal Law on Occupational Retirement, Survivors' and Disability Pension Plans (BVG).

Risks

The fund primarily invests in equities, but may also invest in bonds of varying credit quality, money market securities and alternative assets and may therefore be subject to high volatility. The value of a unit may fall below the purchase price. The equity weighting in this investment fund, based on Art. 50(4) BVV 2, is higher than for conventional pension funds. The risk of loss is considerably higher than for conventional pension funds with a smaller equity proportion. For these reasons, investment requires a corresponding risk tolerance and capacity. Every fund has specific risks, which can significantly increase under unusual market conditions.

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

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UBS AM standard glossary. For additional investment terms, please refer to the online glossary [here](#).

Accumulation: Reinvestment of income generated by the investment fund into the fund's assets.

Active management: Here the fund manager uses their expertise to pick investments to achieve the fund's objectives.

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

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

Beta: A measure of risk that indicates an investment's sensitivity to fluctuations in the market, as represented by the relevant benchmark. For example, a beta of 1.2 tells us that the value of an investment fund can be expected to change by 12% if the market is forecast to move by 10%.

Bonds: Debt instruments with a fixed or variable rate of interest and generally with a fixed maturity and redemption date. The most common issuers are major companies, government bodies such as the federal government and the cantons, public institutions, and international organizations such as the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund.

Commodities: A tradeable item that can be further processed and sold. Industrial (metals), agricultural (wool, wheat, sugar) and bulk commodities (coal, iron ore) are examples. It is possible to invest in physical commodities or in derivatives based on commodity prices.

Convertible bonds: Bonds that feature a conversion right entitling the holder to convert the bond into shares of the company in question at a certain point in time and at a pre-defined conversion ratio.

Corporate bonds: Strictly speaking, corporate bonds are those issued by companies. Generally, however, the term is used to cover all bonds other than those issued by governments in their own currencies. Therefore the "credit" sector, as it is often known, includes issues by companies, supranational organizations and government agencies. The key feature that distinguishes corporate bonds from government bonds is the risk of default – see credit risk.

Correlation: A measure of the degree to which the price trends of various investment categories or instruments move in the same direction.

Derivatives: Investments whose value is linked to another investment, to the performance of a stock exchange or to some other variable factor, such as interest rates.

Distribution: Payment by an investment fund to distribute the income generated to its unit holders.

Diversification: Holding a variety of investments that typically perform differently from one another.

Duration: The duration represents the length of time for which capital is "tied up" in a bond investment. The concept of duration takes account of the time structure of returning cash flows (such as coupon repayments). The average duration of the portfolio is derived from the weighted average duration of the individual securities. The "modified duration" is derived from the duration and provides a measure of the sensitivity of bonds or bond portfolios to interest rate changes.

Emerging economy or market: Emerging markets or developing markets – mainly in Asia, Eastern Europe, and Latin America – that are growing quickly, but whose economies and stock markets have not yet reached Western standards.

Equities: Securities that represent an equity interest in a company. As a joint owner, the shareholder has rights of participation (voting right, right to information) and rights to assets (right to a share of profits, subscription rights).

Exchange traded fund (ETF): An investment fund that is traded like stocks on an exchange. Most ETFs are index funds: they hold the same securities in the same proportions as a certain index.

Feeder fund: An investment fund that invests the majority of its assets into a master fund.

Flat fee: UBS applies a so-called flat fee to most securities and money market funds. This fee is charged to the fund's assets and covers all expenses incurred in the management, administration and safekeeping of the fund's assets as well as costs incurred in the distribution of the fund (printing prospectuses, annual and semi-annual reports, costs for auditing and publication of prices, fees charged by the supervisory authority etc.). The only costs not covered are transaction costs incurred in the administration of the fund's assets (brokerage fees in line with the market, fees, duties etc. as well as any applicable taxes). UBS's flat fee is comprehensive and very client-friendly. It cannot be compared with similarly named fees from other fund providers, because these often only cover part of the investor's effective costs. Also refer to "management fee". The flat fee is not charged to the investor, but directly to the fund's assets. For example, UBS Funds domiciled in Luxembourg, Switzerland or Germany with the exception of UBS Real Estate Funds, charge a "Flat fee".

Hedging: Protecting investments against losses. UBS asset allocation funds and hedged UBS ETFs specifically hedge against exchange rate risks.

High watermark: The high watermark is used in connection with the performance fee. The fund manager calculates his or her share of the profits on the basis of the value increment over and above the last peak in the NAV. As a result, the performance fee does not become payable until all losses incurred have been completely recovered.

High yield bonds: Bonds issued by borrowers with lower credit ratings. Such bonds offer higher rates of interest, but at the same time there is also a higher risk of default, i.e. that interest payments will not be paid or that the face value will not be repaid.

Illiquid: Illiquid assets are those assets that cannot be easily bought, sold, or converted into cash. It may often be impossible to convert the asset to cash until the end of the life of the asset.

Index: Indicator of performance on one or more markets. The oldest and best-known stock market index is the Dow Jones. Indexes make it possible to compare the performance of a fund invested in a specific market with the development of that market.

Index fund: An investment fund that replicates a chosen stock market index in its stock selection and weightings as exactly as possible.

Inflation-linked bonds: An inflation-linked bond provides investors with protection from inflation by linking its principal amount or interest payments to a specific inflation index.

Investment grade: Term used to denote securities with ratings of between BBB and AAA, indicating that their credit quality is satisfactory or good.

Leverage: With derivative instruments, greater returns can be earned with a comparatively lower capital investment than

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with an investment in the actual underlying instrument. This effect is called leverage.

Management fee: The charge levied by the management company for the administration of an investment fund. The amount of the fee is expressed in percentage or tenth of a percentage of the fund assets or in basis points. Less comprehensive than UBS's all-in fee and covers only part of the costs due.

Management style: Manner in which investment decisions are made to achieve the investment objective (see also active management and passive management).

Master fund: Funds invested in respective feeder funds that are then invested into the master fund. The master fund holds the portfolio investments and conducts all trading activity.

Maturity: Period from the issue of a bond to its due date or to the premature repayment of the bond. Not to be confused with duration.

Net asset value (NAV): Used to describe the value of a company's assets less the value of their liabilities.

Ø – Average.

Over the counter (OTC): An over-the-counter financial contract is one that is not traded on an exchange but is "tailor-made" for a client by a financial institution.

Passive management: Passive management seeks to attain performance equal to market or index returns.

Performance fee: For non-classical investment funds such as hedge funds, the investor must often pay, in addition to the conventional management fee, a supplementary performance fee in the form of a percentage (e.g. 20%) of the fund's annual increase in value.

Physical replication: In physical replication, an ETF invests directly in securities held in the benchmark it is tracking. To do so, the ETF can buy some or all of the securities that make up the replicated index – this method is called full replication and is suitable for liquid indexes.

Rating: The measure of a borrower's creditworthiness by special rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's or Moody's. As a rule, UBS bond funds principally invest in bonds issued by prime borrowers.

Reinvestment: The possibility of reinvesting the distribution in the same fund. Certain funds offer investors a special reinvestment discount on the issuing price if the annual distribution is reinvested.

Risk-free rate: An investment with no chance of default and a known or certain rate of return.

Share class: An investment fund can issue several types of share certificates with different criteria. The share certificate classes may differ in the amount of fees, the appropriation of income or the currency of the share certificate class.

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

Standard deviation: Statistical measure of the degree to which an individual value in a probability distribution tends to vary from the mean of the distribution. The greater the degree of dispersion the greater the risk.

Swing pricing: Method used to calculate the net asset values of investment funds. This method allows transaction costs arising from subscriptions made by incoming investors and redemptions made by outgoing investors to be borne by the incoming and outgoing investors, rather than existing investors.

Switching costs: The costs of buying and selling investments in order to implement a change in investment strategy.

Synthetic replication: In contrast to physical replication, synthetic replication means that an ETF does not invest directly in the securities held in the benchmark. Instead, it enters into a swap agreement with a counterparty that promises to pay the return on the replicated index to the ETF.

Total expense ratio (TER): The ratio of total expense to a fund's average size over an annualized accounting period. Expenses are considered to include all expenses shown in the income account, including management, administration, custody, audit, legal and professional fees.

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

UCITS: Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities. A UCITS fund is an authorized fund that may be sold across all EU countries.

Volatility: A measure of the size of short-term changes in the value of an investment.

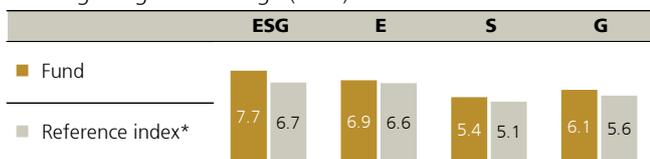
Yield to maturity: Weighted average rate earned by an investor who buys the bond portfolio today at the market price and holds the bond portfolio until maturity, also assuming that all coupon and principal payments will be made on schedule.

UBS Vitainvest Passive 100 Sustainable – ESG Report

Strategies, for which sustainable investing is a priority, have an explicit sustainability target.

MSCI ESG Scores

Holding-weighted average (0-10)

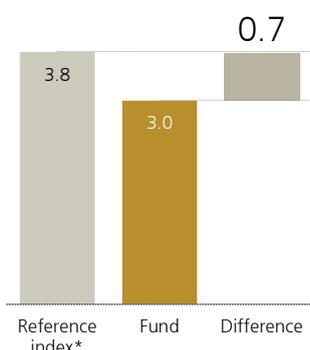


E = Environmental; S = Social; G = Governance

ESG details of the top five equity positions (by portfolio weight)

Holding name	Fund (in %)	ESG score	E-score	S-score	G-score
Nestle SA	5.48	6.8	4.4	5.0	5.9
Roche Holding AG	4.78	5.8	6.3	3.6	5.3
Novartis AG	4.51	8.4	5.9	5.1	7.2
NVIDIA Corp	3.94	10.0	6.2	8.0	5.6
Microsoft Corp	3.94	6.4	7.2	5.3	3.8

Carbon dioxide emissions per CHF 100,000 invested in the fund (in tons)



We calculate the CO₂ emitted by the companies in the portfolio and compare them with the emissions of the corresponding companies in the reference index*.

Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO₂-equivalents per USD million in sales)

Fund	88.0
Reference index*	118.5

Controversy check

(% AuM)	Fund	Reference index*
UN Global Compact breach	0.00	0.14
Controversial weapons	0.00	0.45
Tobacco	0.00	0.68
Adult entertainment	0.00	0.00
Coal	0.00	0.07

UBS AM sustainability approaches applied

- Exclusion
- ESG integration
- SI focused
- Impact investing
- Voting
- Engagement

External fund ratings

MSCI ESG fund rating

(see glossary on next page)



CCC B BB BBB A AA AAA

As of 28.02.2025

Sources: Fund holding data: UBS Asset Management; ESG data (ESG scores, Carbon data, SDG data, Controversial Business Activities): MSCI ESG Research
*Reference Index: 100% MSCI All Country World (net div. reinv.) Index

UBS Vitainvest Passive 100 Sustainable – ESG Report

Glossary

ESG is an abbreviation for Environmental, Social and Governance (factors). These factors are used to evaluate companies and countries on how advanced they are with respect to sustainability. Once sufficient data on these factors are available, they can be used to assess and compare assets and also to inform the investment process when deciding what assets to buy, hold or sell.

Controversy check: Controversial Business Involvement exposure is the exposure to companies with a revenue share exceeding a certain threshold of the respective field (production). Link to our exclusion policy for more details: -> www.ubs.com/si-exclusion-policy

MSCI ESG Fund Ratings are designed to measure the environmental, social and governance (ESG) characteristics of a fund's underlying holdings, making it possible to rank or screen mutual funds and ETFs on a AAA to CCC ratings scale.

MSCI ESG scores are provided by MSCI ESG Research and are measured on a scale from 0 (lowest/worst score) to 10 (highest/best score). The score is based on the underlying company's exposure to industry-specific ESG risks and their ability to mitigate those risks relative to their peers. ESG scores are also shown a breakdown of the E, S and G scores, in reference to the different components that are considered for the Environmental, Social and Government pillars. The components are also rated on a scale of 0-10. Based on the individual E, S and G values, a weighted average can be calculated. This is dynamic and takes into account the direct changes of all underlying results, which affect the individual E, S and G values. The ESG Score measures the most financially significant environmental, social and governance risks and opportunities of companies. In addition, sectoral differences are taken into account through key industry specific ESG issues. This makes the ESG score a rather static measure, as the relative valuation of a sector remains constant over a longer period of time.

Aggregation of ESG/carbon data:

ESG scores of holdings in the portfolio and the reference index are aggregated based on their respective individual weights and ESG scores (sumproduct).

Fund of funds investments, derivatives and cash:

Derivatives and fund of funds investments used in the portfolio are treated on a lookthrough basis, whereby the economic exposures to the underlying basket of securities is treated as an actual investment in the individual securities that make up this basket. Broad market derivatives or fund of funds investments may lead to minimal exposures to securities that are excluded from direct investments. Derivatives have an effect on all metric calculations. Given that many of the reporting frameworks available to investors today do not cover the intricacies of derivatives, metrics are provided on a reasonable efforts basis. Portfolios for which we report the sustainability metrics may include cash. The information disclosed in this report, in particular the treatment of derivatives and cash, may or may not correspond with the investment characteristics of the fund and how the fund is managed. The sustainability metrics in this report may therefore differ from other UBS reports produced on the same date.

UBS AM sustainability approaches applied:

Exclusion: Strategies that exclude securities from funds where they are not aligned to an investor's values. Includes customized screening criteria.

ESG Integration: Strategies that integrate environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into fundamental financial analysis to improve the risk/return profile.

SI Focus: Strategies where sustainability is an explicit part of the investment guidelines, universe, selection and/or investment process.

Impact: Strategies where the intention is to generate measurable environmental and/or social benefits ("impact") alongside the financial return.

Voting: The voting flag is a principle-based product level classification (top down) and is based on the overall applicability of the UBS AM Policies. UBS will actively exercise voting rights based on the principles outlined in the UBS Asset Management Proxy Voting policy and UBS Asset Management Stewardship policy, with two fundamental objectives: (i) To act in the best financial interests of our clients to enhance the long-term value of their investments, (ii) To promote best practice in the boardroom and encourage strong sustainability practices. This is not an indication that voting on sustainability related topics has taken place with respect to companies held by a sub-fund during any given time period. For information about voting activities with specific companies (bottom-up transparency) please refer to the UBS Asset Management Stewardship Annual Report. Information shown in this report might also deviate from other reports which might only focus on, for example, climate related activities.

Engagement program: The engagement program applies to UBS funds and aims to prioritize/select companies where UBS Asset Management has identified concerns or thematic topics on particular ESG factors. These companies are selected from across the universe of companies in which UBS Asset Management invests using a top-down approach in accordance with our principles, as outlined in the Global Stewardship Policy. The prioritization process will determine if and when engagement with a company is required. If a company is selected for the engagement program, the engagement dialog will be conducted for a minimum period of two years. This is not an indication that sustainability related engagement has taken place with respect to companies in this portfolio during any given time period or that the companies in this portfolio were chosen with the goal to actively engage (bottom-up transparency). Information on UBS Asset Management's selection of companies, engagement activities, prioritization process and understanding of concerns can be found in the UBS Asset Management Stewardship Annual Report and Stewardship Policy. Information shown in this report might also deviate from other reports which might only focus on, for example, climate related activities.

Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (tons CO₂e /USDm sales):

The Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) measures a portfolio's exposure to carbon-intensive companies. The WACI metric provides insight into potential risks related to the transition to a lower-carbon economy because companies with higher carbon intensity are likely to face more exposure to carbon related market and regulatory risks. This metric is applicable across asset classes, including fixed income, as it's not based on equity ownership basis. It's the sum product of the portfolio weights and individual carbon intensities (carbon emissions scope 1+2 / USDm sales). Data provider: MSCI ESG Research

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Glossary

Active ESG

Benchmark selection is driven by portfolio implementation considerations, in particular to closely reflect the financial objectives of the fund. For actively managed strategies, a traditional benchmark is generally selected to provide a broad investment universe to which active management is applied. This enables an assessment of the magnitude of ESG improvements against the traditional benchmark and allows the costs and benefits of investing sustainably to be assessed.

Important information about sustainable investing strategies

Sustainable investing strategies aim to consider and incorporate environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into investment process and fund construction. Strategies across geographies and styles approach ESG analysis and incorporate the findings in a variety of ways. Incorporating ESG factors or sustainable investing considerations may inhibit UBS's ability to participate in or to advise on certain investment opportunities that otherwise would be consistent with the Client's investment objectives. The returns on a fund consisting primarily of sustainable investments may be lower or higher than funds where ESG factors, exclusions, or other sustainability issues are not considered by UBS, and the investment instruments available to such funds may differ. Companies, product issuers and/or manufacturers may not necessarily meet high performance standards on all aspects of ESG or sustainable investing issues.

Reconciliation of Assets under Management (AuM)

This report does not contain reconciled AuM positions, it only takes in consideration positions with settlement date as of report date. This means that traded but not settled positions are not included. Therefore, AuM figures in this report may differ from other UBS reports produced on the same date.

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