

# Product Key Facts

## UBS (Lux) Key Selection SICAV – European Growth and Income (EUR)

Management Company:



UBS Fund Management (Luxembourg) S.A.

April 2022

***This statement provides you with key information about this product.  
This statement is a part of the offering document.  
You should not invest in this product based on this statement alone.***

### Quick Facts

<b>Management Company:</b>	UBS Fund Management (Luxembourg) S.A.	
<b>Portfolio Manager:</b>	UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd., London (internal delegation)	
<b>Depository:</b>	UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch	
<b>Dealing frequency:</b>	Daily (generally every Luxembourg business day)	
<b>Base currency:</b>	EUR	
<b>Ongoing charges over a year:</b>	P-acc	1.88% <sup>#</sup>
	(USD hedged) P-acc	1.93% <sup>#</sup>
	(USD hedged) P-mdist <sup>^</sup>	1.93% <sup>#</sup>
	P-8%-mdist <sup>^</sup>	1.88% <sup>#</sup>
	(USD hedged) P-8%-mdist <sup>^</sup>	1.93% <sup>#</sup>
	(HKD hedged) P-8%-mdist <sup>^</sup>	1.93% <sup>#</sup>
	(AUD hedged) P-8%-mdist <sup>^</sup>	1.93% <sup>#</sup>
	(GBP hedged) P-8%-mdist <sup>^</sup>	1.93% <sup>#</sup>
	(USD hedged) P-6%-mdist <sup>^</sup>	1.93% <sup>#</sup>
	(HKD hedged) P-6%-mdist <sup>^</sup>	1.93% <sup>#</sup>

<sup>^</sup> Share classes with “-mdist” in their name may make monthly distributions excluding fees and expenses. Share classes with “8%-mdist” and “6%-mdist” in their names will make monthly distribution excluding fees and expenses (see below). These share classes may also make distributions out of capital (i.e. which includes the existing issued share capital, realised and unrealised capital gains) (“Capital”), at the discretion of the Management Company, or pay distributions out of gross income while charging/ paying all or part of a Sub-Fund’s fees and expenses to/ out of the capital of the Sub-Fund, resulting in an increase in distributable income for the payment of distributions by the Sub-Fund and therefore, the Sub-Fund may effectively pay distributions out of Capital. Any distributions involving payment of dividends out of Capital or payment of dividends effectively out of Capital (as the case may be) may result in an immediate reduction of the net asset value (“NAV”) per share.

<sup>#</sup> The ongoing charges figure is based on expenses for the year ended 30 September 2021. The figure may change from year to year.

<b>Dividend policy:</b>	P-acc	Accumulating (no distribution of dividend, income will be reinvested for this Sub-Fund, if any)
	P-mdist	Distributing monthly (the Management Company will decide whether and to what extent distributions are to be declared and paid)
	P-8%-mdist	Distributing monthly. Monthly distribution amount = 8%÷12 months

	<p>X NAV at the end of each month. The dividend rate (i.e. 8%) and distribution frequency of the constant distribution share classes will not be changed</p>
P-6%-mdist	<p>Distributing monthly. Monthly distribution amount = <math>6\% \div 12</math> months X NAV at the end of each month. The dividend rate (i.e. 6%) and distribution frequency of the constant distribution share classes will not be changed</p>
<b>Financial year end of this Sub-Fund:</b>	30 September
<b>Minimum investment:</b>	0.001 share (initial investment and any subsequent investment) (Please also check whether your sales intermediary (if any) has any specific dealing requirements)

## What is this product?

The UBS (Lux) Key Selection SICAV – European Growth and Income (EUR) (the “Sub-Fund”) is a sub-fund of UBS (Lux) Key Selection SICAV constituted as an open-ended investment fund in the form of a Luxembourg *Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable*. It is a UCITS fund and is domiciled in Luxembourg and its home regulator is the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*.

## Objective and Investment Strategy

### Objective

The objective of this Sub-Fund is to achieve long-term growth using a diversified portfolio consisting primarily of European equities, bonds and convertible bonds.

### Strategy

Investing in European high-yield bonds plays a central role in the investment strategy. As a result, a maximum of 75% of the Sub-Fund's investments shall be in debt securities and convertible bonds which have lower ratings, i.e. a maximum rating of BBB (Standard & Poor's), a comparably low rating from another recognised rating agency or – insofar as a new issue is concerned that does not yet have an official rating or an issue that has no rating at all – a comparably low internal UBS rating.

The Sub-Fund may invest a maximum of 40% of its assets in all types of convertible, exchangeable and warrant-linked bonds, including synthetic convertible bonds (combination of derivatives and bonds). The Sub-Fund may invest a maximum of 50% of its net assets in European equities.

The Sub-Fund does not intend to invest more than 10% of the Sub-Fund's NAV in securities issued and/or guaranteed by a single sovereign issuer which are below investment grade.

In order to fulfil its investment objective and achieve a broad diversification, the Sub-Fund may substantially invest (up to 30%) its net assets in undertakings for collective investment (UCI) and up to 100% of its assets in undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) that are recognized jurisdiction schemes<sup>1</sup> domiciled in jurisdictions such as Luxembourg and Ireland. The Sub-Fund will invest no more than 20% of its net assets in any single UCI/UCITS.

In addition to the Sub-Fund's other primary investments, the Sub-Fund will also primarily invest in currencies (indirectly via financial derivative instruments). The active currency positions implemented by the Sub-Fund may not be correlated with the underlying assets of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 50% of its total NAV in instruments with loss-absorption features including contingent convertible debt securities, non-preferred senior debt instruments and senior or subordinated debt instruments. These instruments may be subject to contingent write-down or contingent conversion to ordinary shares on the occurrence of trigger event(s).

The Sub-Fund is expected to conduct securities lending up to 30% of its net asset value. The Sub-Fund is not currently expected to engage in repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions.

The actively managed Sub-Fund uses a composite benchmark (below) as reference for portfolio construction, performance evaluation and risk management purposes. For share classes with “hedged” in their name, currency-hedged versions of the relevant benchmark (if available) are used. Although part of the relevant portfolio may be invested in the same instruments and applying the same weightings as the relevant benchmark, the Fund Manager is not constrained by the relevant benchmark in terms of choice of instruments. The Fund Manager may use other instruments in pursuit of the investment strategy. The performance of the sub-funds may therefore differ considerably from the relevant benchmark in periods of high market volatility.

**Benchmark:**

1/3 MSCI Europe Index (net div reinvested)

1/3 ICE BofA EUR High Yield 3% Constrained Index

1/3 convertible bond indices comprised of 50% Refinitiv Eurozone Convertible Bond Index (EUR) and 50% Refinitiv Global Convertible Index – Global Vanilla (hedged in EUR)

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes (details of which are listed in the Prospectus under the heading “Special techniques and instruments with securities and money market instruments as underlying assets” and under the heading “Permitted investments of the Company”).

The Sub-Fund may invest in all other legally permissible instruments, including structured products, certificates and derivative financial instruments, which can be used for hedging purposes and/or for participating in the anticipated market performance. The Fund Manager of the Sub-Fund may, in particular, but among other things, achieve significant investment exposure as defined in the investment policy via the investment in futures and forwards. The Sub-Fund may also make investments on the credit derivatives market by, among other things, investing in credit default swaps (CDS) of individual issuers and in indices of the iTraxx and CDX index family that are based on the CDS of individual issuers. The Sub-Fund utilises these financial derivative instruments with an aim to achieve currency hedging, participate in market performance and seek indirect exposure to markets with access restrictions.

In principle, investments made by the Sub-Fund are carried out in EUR. If other currencies are used, then these shall be partially hedged against the currency of account (EUR).

The Sub-Fund applies the commitment approach as the basis of calculation of the leverage as a result of the use of FDI and the maximum leverage employed will not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. When leverage is calculated by using the commitment approach, the positions in financial derivative instruments are converted into equivalent positions of the underlying assets. The total commitment is quantified as the sum of the absolute values of the individual commitments, after consideration of the possible effects of netting.

## **Use of derivatives**

The Sub-Fund’s net derivative exposure may be up to 50% of the Sub-Fund’s net asset value.

## **What are the key risks?**

**Investment involves risks. Please refer to the offering document for details including the risk factors.**

**Investment risk**

- The Sub-Fund is an investment fund. There is no guarantee of the repayment of principal.

- The Sub-Fund's investment portfolio may fall in value and therefore your investment in the Sub-Fund may suffer losses.

#### **Eurozone risk**

- Investors should note that the Sub-Fund may invest in the Eurozone. Due to the current Eurozone collective debt crisis, the Sub-Fund may suffer from certain risks such as
  - (i) increased risk of market volatility caused by decreasing investor confidence throughout the Eurozone;
  - (ii) risk associated with the insufficient funding to resolve the crisis going forward;
  - (iii) risk associated with any sovereign defaults; and
  - (iv) risk associated with possible withdrawals of member states from the Eurozone.

#### **Risk of investing in high yield bonds**

- The Sub-Fund may invest in higher yielding (and therefore, higher risk) debt securities. Such securities may be below investment grade or unrated and face on-going uncertainties and are vulnerable to adverse business, financial and economic conditions. Such investment increases the credit risk of the Sub-Fund since these issuers have a higher possibility of defaulting on such issues or failing to meet its obligation to repay the principal or any interest payment thereon. Investments in below investment grade debt securities may be partially or fully lost under such adverse conditions. Where counterparty fails to perform its contractual obligations, either in whole or in part, this may result in a loss to the Sub-Fund.

#### **Fixed income risk**

- The capital value of fixed income securities will rise and fall as a consequence of changes in interest rates. If interest rates rise, the value of a fixed income security falls; if interest rates fall, its value rises. Increase in market interest rates will adversely impact on the value of these fixed income securities. The magnitude of these changes depends mainly on the term to maturity of the security. When investing in fixed income securities it is also necessary to consider the impact of credit risk. Credit risk refers to the issuer of a debt instrument failing to meet an obligation to pay periodic interest or to repay the principal sum at maturity. In addition, emerging markets debt which is normally below investment grade quality has a much higher risk of default. The entire purchase price of the debt instrument is at risk of loss if there is no recovery after default. Investment returns from international bonds (and related derivatives) are also affected by fluctuations in exchange rates. Such circumstances may adversely affect the NAV per share of the Sub-Fund and investors may as a result suffer losses.

#### **Downgrading risk**

- The general assessment of an issuer's creditworthiness may affect the value of the fixed income securities issued by the issuer. This assessment generally depends on the ratings assigned to the issuer or its affiliated companies by rating agencies such as Moody's, Fitch and Standard & Poor's. A reassessment of the creditworthiness that results in a downgrading of the rating assigned to an issuer may negatively affect the value of the fixed income securities issued by this issuer and hence affect the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

#### **Liquidity risk**

- Some investments may be thinly traded or illiquid and cannot be traded in reasonable sizes and therefore may be sold in small lots over longer periods or even at a discount resulting in a loss to the Sub-Funds. Under extraordinary or extreme market conditions, generally liquid investments can become illiquid which may result in a loss when such assets need to be sold within a certain time frame. Furthermore, illiquidity may result in a need to suspend redemptions or extend the normal redemption payment timelines.

#### **Fund of fund risk**

- The investment performance of a Sub-Fund investing in other funds is affected by the investment performance of the underlying funds in which the Sub-Fund invests. Through its investment in the underlying funds, the Sub-Fund is subject to the risks of the underlying funds' investments and subject to the underlying funds' expenses, and therefore your investment in the Sub-Fund may suffer losses.

#### **Equity risk**

- The returns of securities are affected by various factors including the underlying strength of cash flows, balance sheets and management. These factors may impact the ability of the underlying company to meet the challenges of fluctuating economic growth, structural change and competitive forces and the ability to pay dividends to shareholders.

- Dividends declared by the companies in which the Sub-Fund may invest are not guaranteed. Investment in equities may result in the loss of capital.

#### **Risks connected with the use of derivatives**

- Derivatives may be used to gain or reduce exposure to markets and currencies as well as to manage risk. For example, the Sub-Fund may invest in credit default swaps of individual issuers and their relevant indices. Fluctuations in the price of a derivative will reflect movements in the underlying assets, reference rate or index to which the derivatives relate. In addition to general market risk, management risk, credit and liquidity risk, the use of derivatives by the Sub-Fund subjects it to the following additional risks (i) possible failure of a counterparty to perform its contractual obligations, either in whole or in part; (ii) inability to execute a transaction fully or liquidate a position at normal cost (especially where derivative transactions are particularly large or the corresponding market is illiquid and where, for instance, derivatives are traded over-the-counter); (iii) risk of incorrectly valuing or pricing derivatives; (iv) risk that derivatives do not fully correlate with the underlying assets, interest rates or indices and the associated risks of inappropriate valuations; (v) potential increase in volatility of the Sub-Fund and the risk that certain derivatives used by the Sub-Fund may create leverage which could potentially result in losses to the Sub-Fund greater than the amount originally invested. Investors should note in particular that the markets in options, futures and swaps are volatile; both the opportunity to achieve gains as well as the risk of suffering losses are higher than with investments in securities.
- The use of derivatives by the Sub-Fund is not always an effective means of attaining the Sub-Fund's investment objective and can at times even have the opposite effect. Under extreme market conditions and circumstances, the use of financial derivative instruments may potentially result in total loss.
- The Sub-Fund's use of financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes may become ineffective and/or cause the Sub-Fund to suffer significant losses.

#### **Leverage risk**

- Certain derivatives that the Sub-Fund may use may create leverage. Derivative instruments that involve leverage can result in losses to the Sub-Fund that exceed the amount originally invested in the derivative instruments.

#### **Collateral risk**

- In the event of the failure of a counterparty in a derivative transaction, there is the risk that collateral received may yield less than the exposure on the counterparty, whether because of inaccurate pricing of the collateral, adverse market movements, a deterioration in the credit rating of issuers of the collateral, or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral is traded. Moreover delays in recovering cash collateral placed out, or difficulty in realising collateral may restrict the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, security purchases or, more generally, reinvestment.

#### **Risk relating to credit default swaps**

- Derivative transactions (e.g. credit derivatives), may be used to hedge against the default risk associated with a third party. To do this, the parties may participate in so-called credit default swaps (CDS) in which the seller compensates the losses of the buyer associated with the default of a third party and, in return, receives a recurring premium from the buyer. This compensation may be provided through the delivery of defined securities or cash payments. This type of derivative transaction is similar to insurance and can be entered into by any Sub-Fund, either as the seller or buyer of the CDS. Credit derivatives may be used by the Sub-Fund for hedging (from the seller's point of view) or investment (from the buyer's point of view) purposes.
- CDS expose the buyer and seller to counterparty risk and the Sub-Fund may suffer losses in the event of a default by the counterparty of its obligations under the transaction and/or disputes as to whether a credit event has occurred, which could mean the Sub-Fund cannot realize the full value of the CDS.
- The use of CDS may expose the Sub-Fund to leverage risk and collateral risk, as described in more detail in the respective risk factors set out above.

#### **Currency risk**

- The Sub-Fund may hold assets that are not denominated in its base currency. In the short to medium term, the actual exchange rates can deviate from the long-term equilibrium due to different types of focus in the market such as geopolitical, capital flows, risk appetite and macroeconomic expectations. Under extreme market conditions and circumstances, such currency fluctuation may potentially result in total loss.

- The Sub-Fund may suffer significant or total loss even if there is no loss of the value of the underlying securities invested by the Sub-Fund as the active currency positions may not be correlated with the underlying assets of the Sub-Fund. This may have adverse impact on the value of the investments of the Sub-Fund and/or may adversely impact the NAV of the shares of the Sub-Fund and the value of investors' holding.

#### **Risks relating to convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds**

- The Sub-Fund may invest in convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds.
- Convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds are a hybrid between debt and equity, permitting holders to convert into shares or stocks in the company issuing the bond (in the case of convertible bonds) or shares or stocks of a company other than the issuer but usually within the same group (in the case of exchangeable bonds) at a specified future date. Prior to conversion, convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds have the same general characteristics as non-convertible fixed income securities and the market value of convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds tends to decline as interest rates increase and increase as interest rates decline. However, while convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible fixed income securities of similar quality, they enable the Sub-Fund to benefit from increases in the market price of the underlying stock, and hence the price of a convertible bond or exchangeable bond will normally vary with changes in the price of the underlying stock. Therefore, investors should be prepared for greater volatility than straight bond investments, with an increased risk of capital loss, but with the potential of higher returns.
- The values of convertible bonds or exchangeable bonds may also be affected by changes in the credit rating, liquidity or financial condition of the issuer. The Sub-Fund may also be exposed to the credit and insolvency risks of the issuers of the bonds. Further, convertible bonds or exchangeable bonds may have call provisions and other features which may give rise to the risk of a call and that the value and performance of the Sub-Fund may also be adversely affected as a result.

#### **Risks relating to warrant-linked bonds and synthetic convertible bonds**

- The Sub-Fund may invest in warrant-linked bonds, which are bonds issued with warrants that entitle the bearer to buy shares in the issuing company at a set price within a specified period. Investment in warrant-linked bonds may subject the Sub-Fund to risk associated with debt securities and the risk of investing in warrants.
- The Sub-Fund also invest in synthetic convertible bonds, which are bonds with a combination of non-convertible fixed income securities and the right to buy equity securities (e.g., options or warrants) to create the characteristics of convertible bonds. Since a synthetic convertible bond is composed of two or more separate securities, each with its own market value, the value of a synthetic convertible bond will respond differently to market fluctuations than a convertible security. Synthetic convertible bonds are also subject to the FDI risks including counterparty risk, settlement risk, correlation risk and liquidity risk.
- The NAV of the Sub-Fund may be more volatile because of the greater volatility of the warrant or option price comparing to direct investment into the issuing company's shares. Moreover, if the value of the underlying equity security falls below the exercise price of the warrant or option, the option or warrant may expire worthless. A warrant will also cease to have value if it is not exercised prior to the expiration date. In these circumstances this may adversely affect the value of the Sub-Fund and investors may suffer significant losses as a result.

#### **Risks associated with investments in instruments with loss-absorption features**

- Debt instruments with loss-absorption features are subject to greater risks when compared to traditional debt instruments as such instruments are typically subject to the risk of being written down or converted to ordinary shares upon the occurrence of a pre-defined trigger events (e.g. when the issuer is near or at the point of non-viability or when the issuer's capital ratio falls to a specified level), which are likely to be outside of the issuer's control. Such trigger events are complex and difficult to predict and may result in a significant or total reduction in the value of such instruments.
- In the event of the activation of a trigger, there may be potential price contagion and volatility to the entire asset class. Debt instruments with loss-absorption features may also be exposed to liquidity, valuation and sector concentration risk.
- The Sub-Fund may invest in contingent convertible debt securities, commonly known as CoCos, which are highly complex and are of high risk. Upon the occurrence of the trigger event, CoCos may be converted into shares of the issuer (potentially at a discounted price), or may be subject to the permanent write-down to zero. Coupon payments on CoCos are discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time.

- The Sub-Fund may invest in senior non-preferred debts. While these instruments are generally senior to subordinated debts, they may be subject to write-down upon the occurrence of a trigger event and will no longer fall under the creditor ranking hierarchy of the issuer. This may result in total loss of principal invested.

#### **Risk relating to distribution out of Capital or out of gross income**

- Any distributions from the income and/or involving the Capital result in an immediate reduction of the NAV per share of the Sub-Fund. Payment of dividends out of Capital amounts to a return or withdrawal of part of an investor's original investment or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment.

#### **Risks relating to share classes with a fixed percentage in their names**

- Constant distributing share classes must not be seen as alternative to savings account or fixed-interest paying investment.
- The percentage distribution rate of any share class is unrelated to expected or past income or return of the share class or the fund. The distribution can thus be higher or lower than the income and return that were effectively realized. These share classes continue to distribute in periods that the Sub-Fund has negative return / is making losses, which further reduces the NAV of the Sub-Fund. In extreme circumstances, investors may not be able to get back the original investment amount.
- The constant distribution share class does not distribute a fixed amount. Rather a fixed percentage will apply to the NAV of the Sub-Fund as of the end of the month. The constant percentage distribution results in higher absolute distributions when NAVs are high and in lower absolute distributions when NAVs are low. Hence, the absolute distributions received by investors may vary from month to month.

#### **Risks relating to securities lending transactions**

- Securities lending transactions may involve the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities lent out in a timely manner and the value of the collateral may fall below the value of the securities lent out.

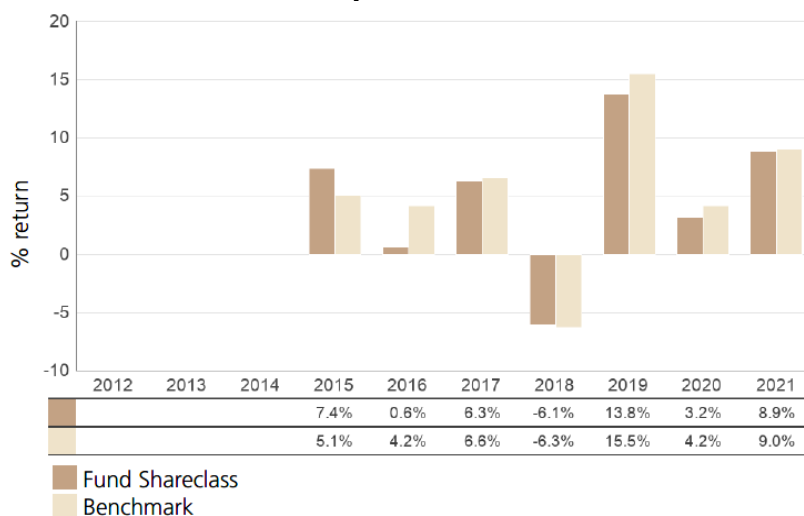
#### **Foreign investment risk**

- Additional risks may arise when investing overseas, including: changes in foreign exchange control regulations, foreign tax legislation and withholding tax and government policy. Additionally, difference in accounting, legal, securities trading and settlement procedures can also impact the value of the Sub-Fund's investment.

#### **Risk relating to hedged classes**

- The hedging strategy for a class of shares which is hedged against the base currency of the Sub-Fund, may not work as intended, exposing investors of that class to currency risk. Additionally, investors of a hedged class may be exposed to fluctuations in the net asset value per share reflecting the gains/losses on and the associated transaction costs of the financial instruments used for hedging, and such investors may be adversely impacted.

### **How has the Sub-Fund performed?**



- Past performance information is not indicative of future performance. Investors may not get

back the full amount invested.

- The computation basis of the performance is based on the calendar year end, NAV-To-NAV, with dividend reinvested.
- These figures show by how much the share class increased or decreased in value during the calendar year being shown. Performance data has been calculated in USD including ongoing charges and excluding subscription fee and redemption fee you might have to pay.
- Where no past performance is shown there was insufficient data available in that year to provide performance.
- Fund launch date: 31 March 2014
- P-acc launch date: 31 March 2014
- P-acc is selected as representative share class ("**Fund Shareclass**" as shown in the graph above) as it is the major share class subscribed by investors or denominated in the Sub-Fund's base currency.
- "**Benchmark**" as shown in the graph above refers to the composite benchmark as disclosed under the investment strategy above.

### Is there any guarantee?

This Sub-Fund does not have any guarantees. You may not get back the full amount of money you invest.

### What are the fees and charges?

#### Charges which may be payable by you

You may have to pay the following fees when dealing in the shares of the Sub-Fund.

<u>Fee</u>	<u>What you pay</u>
<b>Subscription fee:</b>	Up to 4% of the subscription amount, except for "mdist" share classes which is up to 5%*
<b>Switching fee (conversion fee):</b>	Up to 4% of the net asset value per share of the Sub-Fund or share class from which the shareholder is switching out multiplied by the number of shares to be switched by the shareholder, except for "mdist" share classes which is up to 5%*
<b>Redemption charge:</b>	NIL

*\* Investors should note that in respect of "mdist" share class, a maximum of up to 6% may be charged upon giving 1 month's prior notice to affected investors.*

You should check with the relevant authorised distributor to confirm the applicable fees and charges (including any additional taxes or commissions, where applicable) incurred in Hong Kong on the issuance, redemption or conversion of shares.

#### Ongoing fees payable by this Sub-Fund

The following expenses will be paid out of the Sub-Fund's assets. They affect you because they reduce the return you get on your investments.

	<b>Annual rate (as a % of average NAV of the Sub-Fund)</b>
<b>Management fee, Depositary fee &amp; Administration fee:</b>	For non-currency hedged share classes P: Currently at 1.70% p.a. This is the maximum flat fee^ the Sub-Fund may charge (maximum management fee currently at 1.36% p.a.).
	For share classes P with "hedged" in their name: Currently at 1.75% p.a. This is the maximum flat fee^ the Sub-Fund may charge (maximum management fee currently at 1.40% p.a.).
	Investors will be given at least one month's prior notice (or such notice period as the SFC may approve in advance) in respect of any increase in the level of the flat fee.



**Performance fee:** N/A

<sup>^</sup> The maximum flat fee does not include the following fees and additional expenses which are also charged to the Sub-Fund, such as but not limited to additional expenses related to management of the Sub-Fund's asset for the sale and purchase of assets, auditor's fees for annual audit, fees for legal and tax advisers, costs for the Sub-Fund's legal documents etc. The aforementioned fees and additional expenses are not an exhaustive list, for further details, please refer to the section headed "Expenses paid by the Company" and under the heading "The sub-funds and their special investment policies" in the Prospectus.

### **Other Fees**

You may have to pay other fees and charges when dealing in the shares of the Sub-Fund. Refer to the offering document for details.

### **Additional Information**

- You generally buy and redeem shares at the Sub-Fund's next-determined NAV after the relevant authorized distributor or the Hong Kong Representative receives your request in good order by or before 5:00 pm (Hong Kong time) on a business day in Hong Kong. The relevant authorized distributor(s) may impose different dealing deadlines for receiving instructions for subscriptions, redemptions or switching. Investors should pay attention to the arrangements of the relevant authorized distributor(s) concerned.
- The NAV of this Sub-Fund is calculated, and the price of the shares published, each business day (as more particularly defined and described in the offering document), the prices are available online at <https://www.ubs.com/hk/en/asset-management/><sup>\*</sup>.
- Investors may obtain the past performance information of other share classes offered to Hong Kong investors from <https://www.ubs.com/hk/en/asset-management/>.
- The compositions of the distributions (i.e. the relative amounts pay out of (i) net distributable income and (ii) Capital) for the last 12 months will be made available by the Hong Kong Representative on request and also on <https://www.ubs.com/hk/en/asset-management/>.

<sup>\*</sup> This website has not been reviewed by the SFC and may contain information on sub-funds which have not been authorised by the SFC and are not available to the retail public in Hong Kong.

### **Important**

If you are in doubt, you should seek professional advice.

The SFC takes no responsibility for the contents of this statement and makes no representation as to its accuracy or completeness.

<sup>i</sup> The list of recognised jurisdiction schemes is available from the SFC website.