

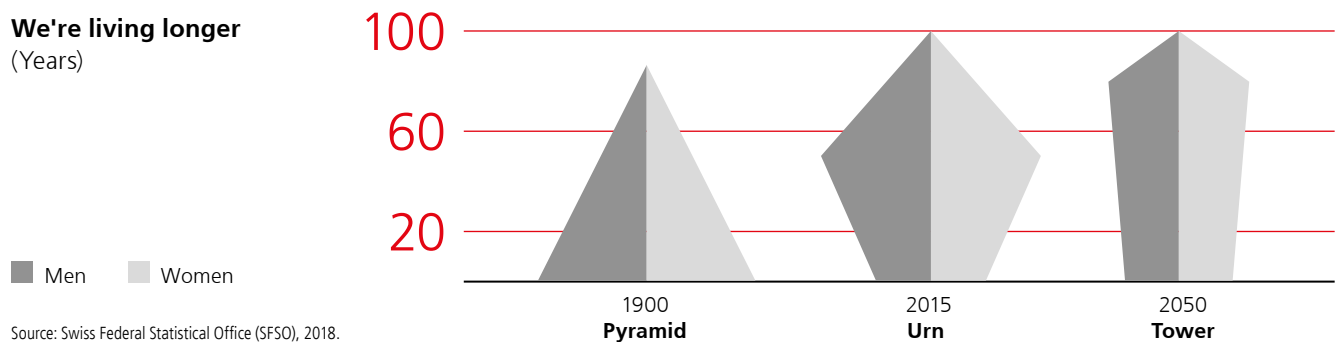
Sustainable retirement provision

UBS Vitainvest Funds **Sustainable**



The Swiss pension system is reaching its limits

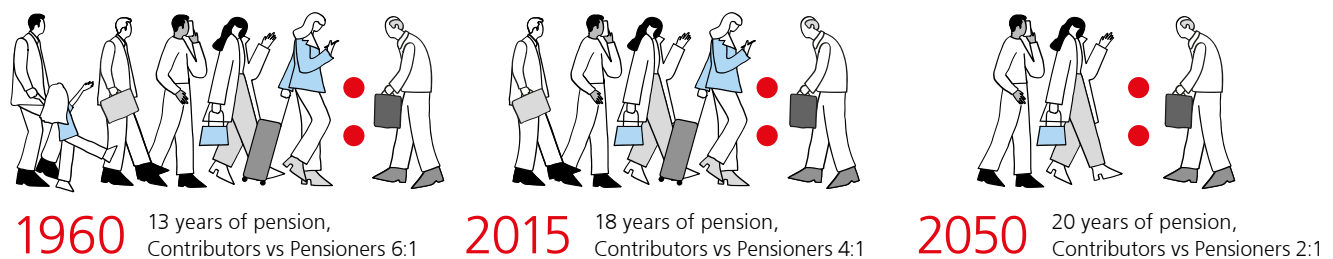
We're living longer (Years)



Savings have been earning little interest (in %)

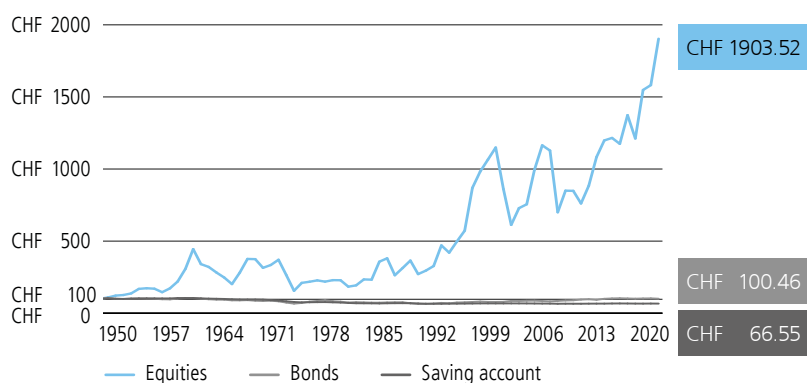


The baby boomers are retiring



Take your retirement planning into your own hands

What happened to 100 Swiss francs? Inflation-adjusted performance from 1950-2021



History shows that equities provide the best returns over the long term

Equities generally fluctuate more in value than bonds or savings accounts.

There is, however, clear evidence that they achieve higher returns over the years.

Reading example: Since 1950, adjusted for inflation, 100 Swiss francs have become a total of 1904 Swiss francs thanks to an investment in equities. With a savings account, you would have lost about a third of your savings in the same period adjusted for inflation.

Source: Pictet & Cie, Swiss National Bank (SNB), Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO) own calculations. The indices displayed are neither financial instruments that can be invested in nor a financial index. Past performance of investments is not necessarily an indicator of future results. Assumptions: Marginal tax rate 35%, dividend yield 2.5% p.a., bonds with average term of five years and market coupons, costs for equities 1.5% p.a., costs for bonds 0.8% p.a.; data in Swiss francs as of the end of December 2021.

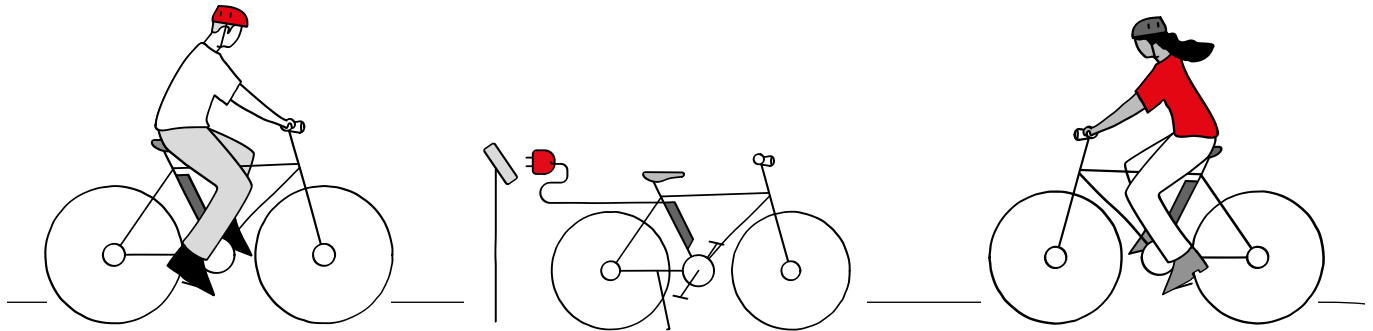
Sustainable retirement provision and far-sighted investment

Retirement provision

When is the best time to start focusing on your personal retirement provision? The answer is the earlier the better, because if you have been investing for many years, you will have been able to save money for longer and better utilize the return opportunities of securities.

Sustainable investing

The transition to a more sustainable society is one of the biggest challenges of our time. Companies that attach value to the environmental social and corporate governance tend to have better chances of achieving solid long-term returns on investment.



In a single solution

This solution brings together the two long-term topics of retirement provision and sustainability.

Great deal of pent-up demand – attractive investment opportunities

We all know there is still a great deal to be done to make our society and economy more sustainable. We also know that there is much greater awareness and a much greater willingness to act today. Nevertheless, substantial invest-

ment is required. As an investor, you can invest where positive changes for the environment, society and corporate governance are possible. Opportunities can be exploited by taking environmental and social aspects into account, while the corporate governance aspect aims to avoid or reduce risks, as the following examples show.

ESG – three dimensions for evaluating sustainability



Environmental

Traditional environmental and nature conservation concerns are taken into consideration here. This area covers topics such as climate change, responsible use of resources (e.g. water), and conservation of animal and plant species.

Electrification of vehicles

It has been estimated that by 2025 25% of new vehicles sold around the world will have an electric engine. The potential for growth is thus enormous.

Source: UNESCO, UBS GWM CIO, March 2020.



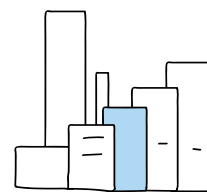
Social

This area covers topics such as the observance of human rights, minimum safety standards at the workplace, supplier quality, and anti-discrimination measures.

Educational services

On its own, the public sector does not have enough resources to satisfy the significant growth in global demand for educational opportunities. Private providers can close this gap and make a profit.

Source: UBS GWM CIO, March 2019.



Governance

This aspect involves ethical behavior such as the combating of corruption, ensuring fairness in competition and taxes, as well as diversity, e.g. the composition of executive committees.

Improved risk awareness

Inadequate corporate governance harbors huge risks and can result in the downfall of a company. This has also been shown time and again, with well-known firms going bankrupt over the last few years.

Sustainable investing with UBS

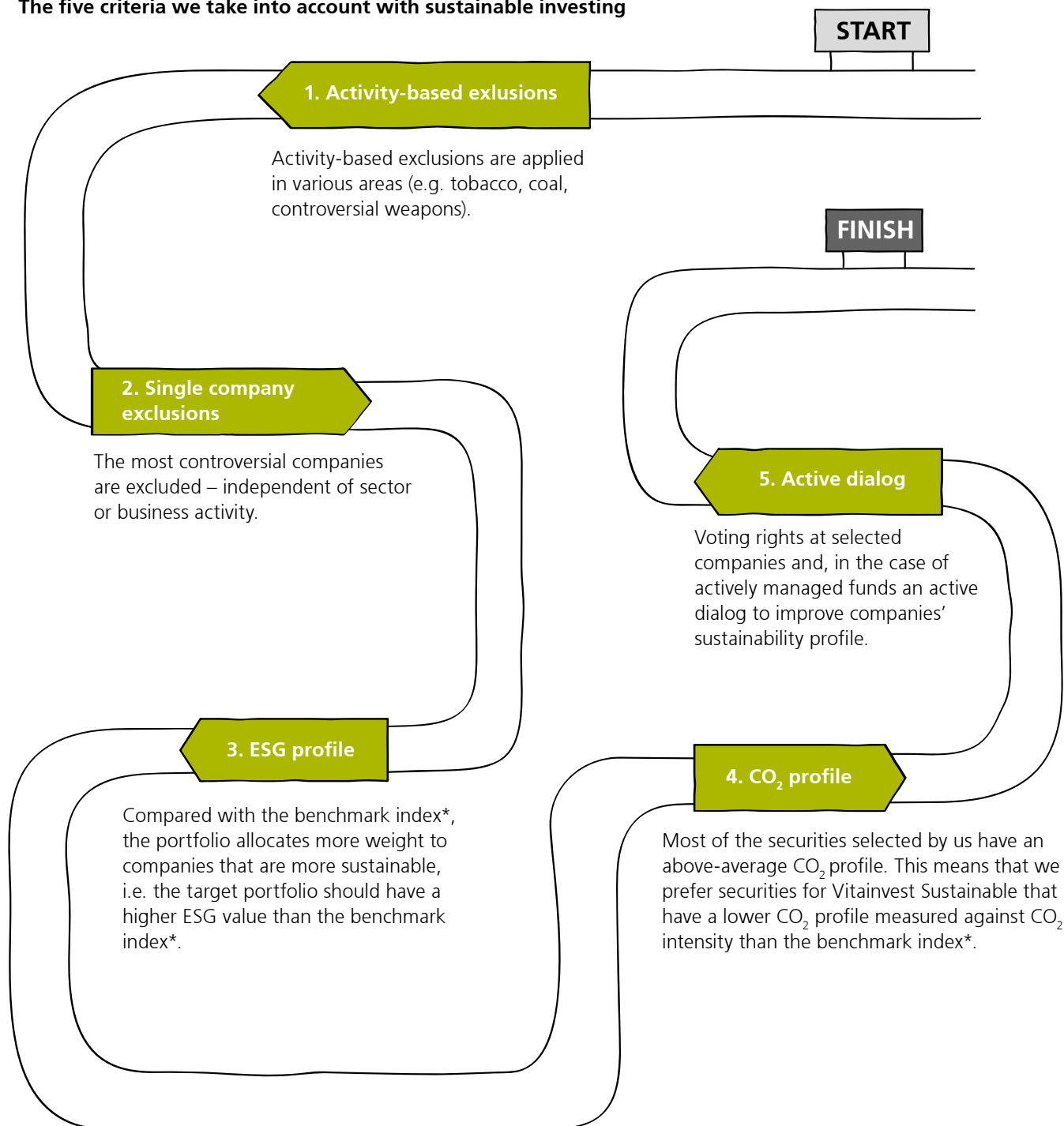
What is sustainable investing?

Sustainable investing is an investment philosophy in which both financial and ESG aspects are taken into consideration. By doing so, not only can you bolster your private pension provision, but also support sustainable investing.

Importance of sustainability criteria

Sustainable investing can only be successful and effective if clear criteria are defined and also applied. Investors can then be assured that their money is being invested in accordance with ESG criteria.

The five criteria we take into account with sustainable investing



For illustration only.

* Benchmark index: The composition of the benchmark index varies according to the selected focus (Swiss/World) and the equity allocation chosen. Further information is available in the fact sheet.

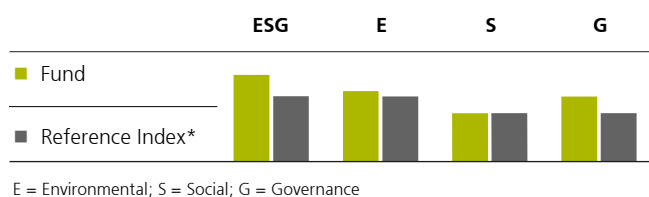
Investments that make a difference

What can you influence?

Regardless of in which funds you invest, you have the opportunity to directly or indirectly benefit society. Every month, a fact sheet is published for each fund, featuring concrete calculations and practical examples of how your fund has performed versus the reference index*.

Improved sustainability profile

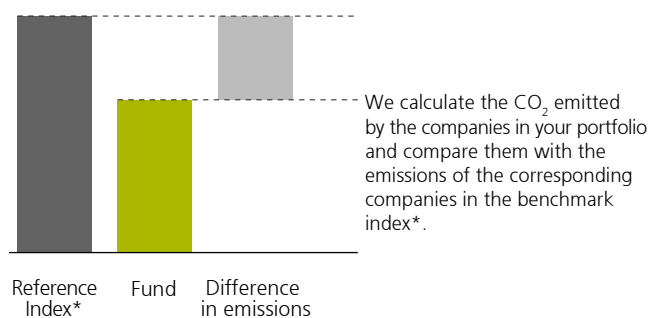
How strong is the fund's average ESG profile in comparison to the reference index*?



For illustrative purposes only.

Lower carbon profile

How high are the fund's CO₂ emissions based on a fixed investment amount in comparison to the reference index*?



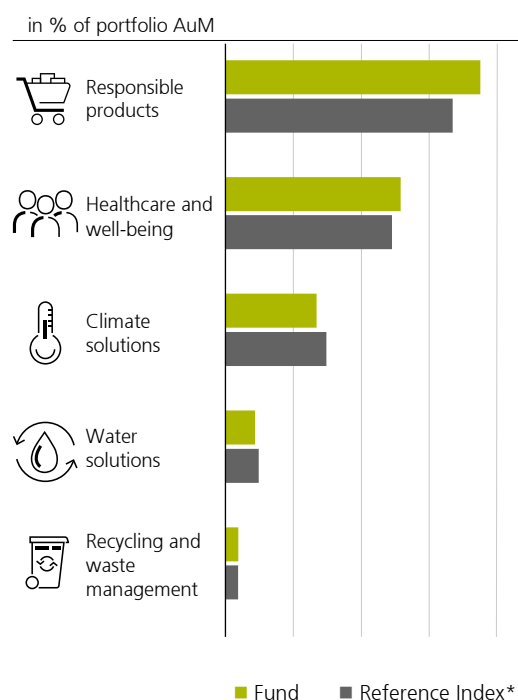
For illustrative purposes only.

What is measured?

The sustainability of investments in funds is assessed through both internal ESG analyses and also by external bodies (e.g. data sourced from independent data provider MSCI ESG Research). In the interests of increasing transparency, the figures that we compare with a reference index* are published in the fact sheets (ubs.com/fundgate).

Share of company revenues aligned with UN Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)

To what extent are company revenues aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, aggregated in 5 themes, in comparison to the reference index*.



For illustrative purposes only.

* Reference index: The composition of the reference index varies according to the selected focus (Swiss/World) and the equity allocation chosen. Further information on this topic is available in the fact sheet.

United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals

The 17 goals for sustainable development (United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (= UN SDG)) are political objectives drawn up by the United Nations. They are designed to be used to ensure sustainable development on an economic, social and environmental level. The UN SDGs entered into force on 1st January 2016, with a term of 15 years (up until 2030) and apply for all member states.



Sustainable pension solution: UBS Vitainvest funds¹

Swiss pension system reaching its limits

We're living longer



Baby boomers are retiring



Savings are earning little interest (in %)

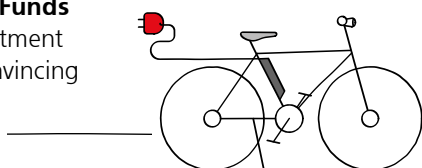


2050

20 years of pension,
Contributors
vs Pensioners 2:1

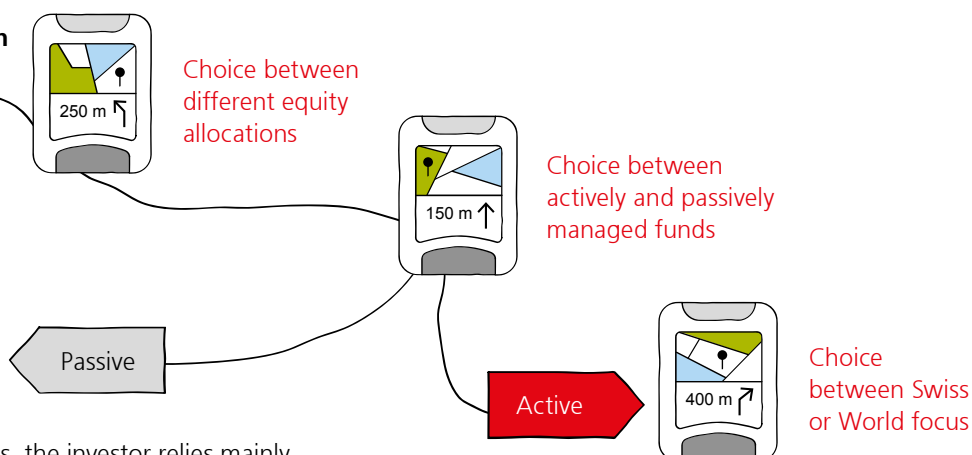
UBS Vitainvest Funds

Sustainable investment
solution with convincing
features:



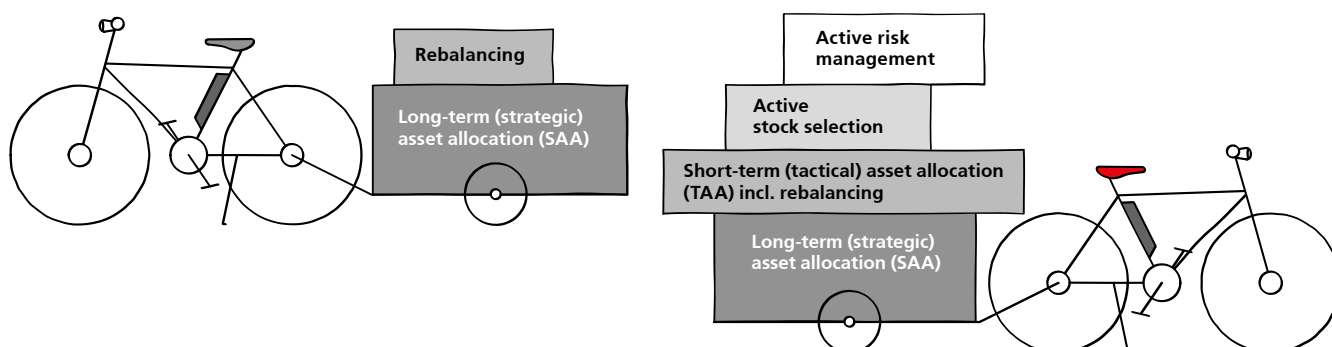
- Stringent sustainability criteria
- Investment solution for tied pension provision (pillar 2, pillar 3a) and unrestricted pension plans (pillar 3b)
- The investment policy is based on the Occupational Pension Plan Act (BVG)
- Funds can be used flexibly upon retirement
- Only with active management: Additional diversification through multi-manager principle

Take your **retirement planning**
into your own hands and
choose **your individual path**



With passively managed funds, the investor relies mainly on what has been achieved in the past. With these funds, index providers focus primarily on historical and for the most part publicly accessible data (incl. sustainability data) and therefore tend to be focused toward the past.

Actively managed funds mainly focus on their own forward-looking data and valuations. Fund managers also actively influence companies and work directly toward making improvements, including to the sustainability profile.

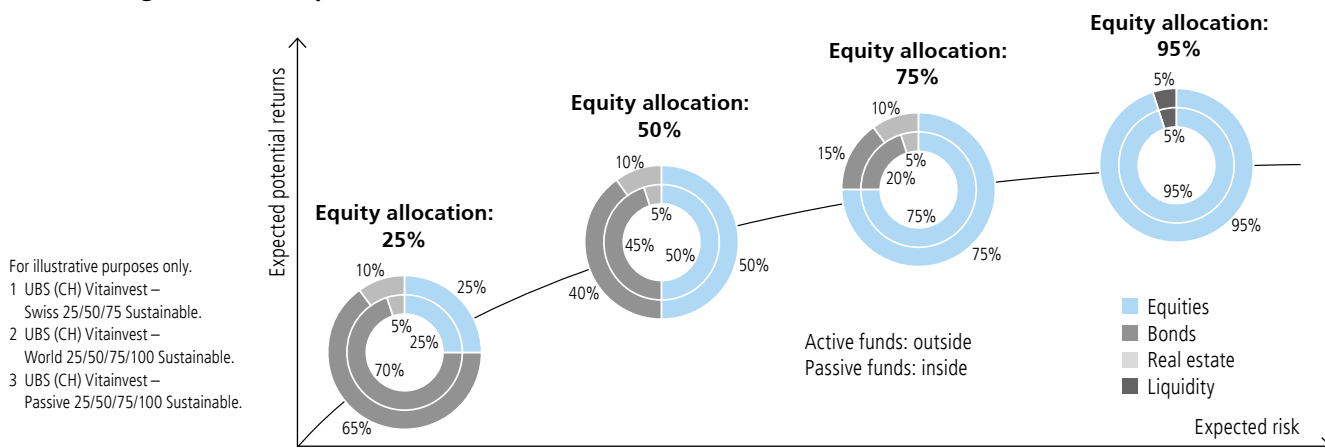


For illustrative purposes only.

¹ UBS (CH) Vitainvest – World 25/50/75/100 Sustainable; UBS (CH) Vitainvest – Swiss 25/50/75 Sustainable; UBS (CH) Vitainvest – Passive 25/50/75/100 Sustainable.

UBS Vitainvest Sustainable Funds at a glance

Four strategic risk-return profiles



Our solutions

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Swiss 25 Sustainable ¹ | Swiss 50 Sustainable ¹ | Swiss 75 Sustainable ¹ | |
| World 25 Sustainable ² | World 50 Sustainable ² | World 75 Sustainable ² | World 100 Sustainable ² |
| Passive 25 Sustainable ³ | Passive 50 Sustainable ³ | Passive 75 Sustainable ³ | Passive 100 Sustainable ³ |



Opportunities

- Attractive opportunities for returns thanks to broadly diversified investment instruments
- Choice between actively and passively managed funds
- Only for actively managed funds: choice between Switzerland or Global focus and additional diversification through multi-manager approach
- Professional asset management
- No minimum investment amount
- Returns in the context of pension provision are tax-free, up until pay-out
- Flexible use of the funds upon retirement
- Pursue pension savings goals while at the same time promoting sustainable investing through ESG criteria



Risks

- Fund invests in equities, bonds of differing credit quality, commercial paper, and real estate. It could therefore experience significant fluctuations in value
- Fund can use derivatives that could reduce the investment risk or come with additional risks (particularly counterparty risk)
- Fund can invest in assets of lower liquidity, which may prove hard to sell in a difficult market environment
- Value of a share can fall below the purchase price, which means an investor needs a high level of risk appetite and risk tolerance

Glossary

Counterparty risk: Loss that a bank would incur if a business partner were to become insolvent.

Derivatives: A derivative or derivative financial instrument is a generic term for synthetic financial products that are linked to one or more underlying instruments such as shares, bonds, indices, etc.

Diversification: A strategy of spreading an investment over different assets to reduce portfolio risk.

Drawdown: The peak-to-trough decline during a specific record period of an investment or fund. It is usually quoted as the percentage between the peak and the trough.

Engagement: Interactions between an investor and current or potential investees/issuers, in order to: improve practice on an ESG issue, change a sustainability outcome in the real world or improve public disclosure. Engagement can also be with non-issuers, such as policy makers or standard setters (Definition: PRI Principles of Responsible Investing, unpri.org).

Environmental, social, and governance (ESG): A set of criteria that helps determine the sustainability of an investment. "Environmental" covers criteria such as climate change, pollution and waste, and environ-

mental opportunities. "Social" covers criteria such as workplace safety, discrimination and diversity, supply chain, community controversies, and human rights. "Governance" covers areas such as corruption, tax gaps, anti competitive behavior, business ethics, and board structure.

Risk: Exposure to damage or financial loss, e.g. a fall in the price of a security, or insolvency on the part of a debtor. Financial market theory measures the risk of an investment or portfolio by the degree of expected return fluctuations.

Stewardship: The use of influence by institutional investors to maximise overall long-term value including the value of common economic, social and environmental assets, on which returns and clients' and beneficiaries' interests depend (Definition: PRI Principles of Responsible Investing, unpri.org).

Volatility: Measure of the fluctuations in the rate of return of a security within a specific period. Usually stated as an annualized standard deviation.

For any further explanations of financial terms please refer to ubs.com/am-glossary

Characteristics and fees

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Fund name | UBS (CH) Vitainvest – World 25/50/75/100 Sustainable¹ UBS (CH) Vitainvest – Swiss 25/50/75 Sustainable² UBS (CH) Vitainvest – Passive 25/50/75/100 Sustainable | | | | | | |
| Fund type | open | | | | | | |
| Fund domicile | Switzerland | | | | | | |
| Fund currency | CHF | | | | | | |
| Issue/redemption | daily | | | | | | |
| Distribution | yes | | | | | | |
| Financial year | 31 December | | | | | | |
| Reference index | The composition of the reference index varies according to the selected focus (Swiss/World) and the equity allocation chosen. Further information is available in the fact sheet. | | | | | | |
| Swing pricing | yes | | | | | | |
| Share class | World 25 SI U | World 50 SI U | World 75 SI U | World 100 SI U | Swiss 25 SI U | Swiss 50 SI U | Swiss 75 SI U |
| ISIN | CH0022476466 | CH0022476508 | CH0293174600 | CH0413292308 | CH0108526911 | CH0108526986 | CH0293175037 |
| Launch date | 20.01.2006 | 20.01.2006 | 05.11.2015 | 15.11.2018 | 25.05.2010 | 25.05.2010 | 05.11.2015 |
| Management fee p.a. | 1.04% | 1.20% | 1.28% | 1.28% | 1.00% | 1.12% | 1.20% |
| Ongoing charges | 1.41% | 1.61% | 1.71% | 1.62% | 1.34% | 1.49% | 1.59% |
| Share class | Passive 25 SI Q | Passive 50 SI Q | Passive 75 SI Q | Passive 100 SI Q | | | |
| ISIN | CH1110134124 | CH1110134132 | CH1110134140 | CH1110134157 | | | |
| Launch date | 06.07.2021 | 06.07.2021 | 06.07.2021 | 06.07.2021 | | | |
| Management fee p.a. | 0.15% | 0.15% | 0.15% | 0.18% | | | |
| Ongoing charges ³ | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | | | |

Information as of March 2022.

¹ Repositioning to fall in line with the current strategy as at 1 September 2020. Previous fund name: UBS (CH) Vitainvest – 25/50/75/100 World.

² Repositioning to fall in line with the current strategy as at 1 September 2020. Previous fund name: UBS (CH) Vitainvest – 25/50/75 Swiss.

³ Estimate.

For further information please contact your UBS client advisor. Investors may not base an investment decision on this marketing material only.

Further information can be found at ubs.com/vitainvest

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