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Marketing material
For institutional clients
Global version

UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey 2019

25th Reserve Management Seminar

Dr. Massimiliano Castelli PhD, MSc
Head of Strategy and Advice, Global Sovereign Markets

Philipp Salman, lic. oec. HSG
Strategy & Advice, Global Sovereign Markets

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25th Annual Reserve Management Seminar Survey

With 25 years of comprehensive surveys, we believe the following data is among the most authoritative depictions of official reserve management activities available

- Central banks and sovereign wealth funds around the world have continued to adjust their reserve management practices to meet their goals while keeping a close eye on the risks and opportunities they see playing out on the global stage.

- That is one of the key takeaways from UBS Asset Management's 25th annual Reserve Management Seminar survey of global central banks. This year's survey was conducted during the first half of 2019 and collected responses from over 30 central banks and sovereign institutions from all regions globally. Questions covered a range of topics related to official reserve management investment views.

- Results were presented at the 25th UBS Reserve Management Seminar, held June 23-27 in Thun, Switzerland. In addition, an on-site survey of current economic and market views was conducted during the seminar, which was attended by close to 70 sovereign investors from leading institutions. On-site voting results are published in the appendix.

Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

25th Annual Reserve Management Seminar Survey

Highlights from our 2019 survey: 25 Years of FX Reserve Management

- For the 25th RMS anniversary, we asked participants to indicate what they thought were the most impactful developments in FX Reserve management over the past 25 years, and their expectations for the coming 25 years.

- Not surprisingly, the 2008-09 global financial crisis was the most impactful event over the last 25 years. The financial crisis triggered an unprecedented policy response from central banks in advanced economies. Trading desks at these institutions were heavily involved in the purchase of fixed income assets as several central expanded their balance sheets and adopted unorthodox monetary policy measures.

- The second most voted development was the diversification of reserves away from governments bonds. Today, central banks reserve portfolios are more similar to those of other institutional investors such as pension and insurance funds. Since equities first appeared in the RMS survey in 2003 , the number of respondents that indicated that equities are now an eligible asset class at their institution reached a record high of 39% this year.

- The introduction of the Euro was also mentioned among the top developments of the last 25 years.

- In terms of the next 25 years, the majority of survey participants thinks that the USD will remain the dominant reserve currency. According to a third of participants, the RMB is expected to become a leading reserve currency, at par with the USD and EUR today.

- Finally, about a third of respondents believe that the diversification of reserves will continue beyond listed equities and fixed income and will ultimately include certain alternative asset classes such as real estate and infrastructure.

Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

25th Annual Reserve Management Seminar Survey

Highlights from our 2019 survey: Macro and economic issues

- For the second year in a row, trade wars ranked as the top concern among survey participants.
- Even more surprising, the fear of a global economic slowdown with a return of deflationary trends ranked second. Not a single respondent cited these worries in the previous year.
- Fears of a hard landing in China have increased from the previous year and now take third place.
- When it comes to concerns that are specifically related to the investment of FX reserves, the top concern which 50% of respondents cited is lower and negative yields in the fixed income markets. This concern only ranked 4th in the previous year. Rising US interest rates are now only a concern for 9% of survey participants.
- Also notable is that elevated asset price valuation, the top concern last year, this year ranks fourth.
- Two-thirds of survey participants now expect the ECB to raise interest rates later than 2020. Last year, the vast majority (75%) expected the ECB to raise interest rates in 2019 whilst only a quarter expected this to happen later than 2019.
- More than 75% of respondents think that the next interest rate move by the US Federal Reserve will be down, independent of timing.

Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

25th Annual Reserve Management Seminar Survey

Highlights from our 2019 survey: Asset Allocation

- FX reserve diversification is continuing with the majority of central banks pursuing increased allocations to non-government-bond assets. In particular, the institutions continued to increase their holdings of EM local currency debt, corporate debt and mortgage- and asset-backed securities.

- Central banks further increased equity holdings. In terms of eligible asset classes, the number of respondents that indicated that equities are now an allowed asset class at their institution reached a record high of 39%, surpassing the previous high of 33% set in 2016.

- Overall, 45% of participants altered their Strategic Asset Allocation over the last 12 months and a further 45% indicated that they wish to implement further changes to their asset allocation in the next 12 months

- 24% indicated that they now consider investing in illiquid asset classes (for example infrastructure debt or real estate) to enhance returns, compared with 21% in the previous year

- 19% responded that they recently moved or considered moving passively-managed assets to active management strategies

Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

25th Annual Reserve Management Seminar Survey

Highlights from our 2019 survey: FX Reserves

- 84% of central banks consider their current level of reserves as adequate.
- Almost 90% of the respondents say that their level of reserves increased or remained stable over the last 12 months, signaling that the period of stabilization in global FX reserves that we observed last year continued.
- Central banks use several measures to determine the adequacy of their reserves, with the majority measuring against short-term external debt, months of imports as well as GDP and monetary aggregate.
- 63% of the respondents split their assets in different tranches to better tailor their asset allocation
- Three surveyed entities are planning to establish an SWF

Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

25th Annual Reserve Management Seminar Survey

Highlights from our 2019 survey: Currency management

- The average share of USD holdings among all the participants was about 67%, down from 71% in the previous year but still slightly higher than what IMF data on the currency composition of global reserves suggests.

- The biggest net gainers in currency allocation by central banks over the last year were the US dollar and the Renminbi. For the second year in a row, the Euro has seen a net uptick once again. The biggest net loser was the British Pound.

- Overall, 77% of survey respondents answered that they are invested, or consider investing, in the RMB.

- The average long-term target allocation to the RMB increased again, to 4.2% from 3.2% in the previous year, which implies more than a doubling from levels currently reported to the IMF. With global reserves allocated to RMB standing at USD 198bn in 4Q 2018 (IMF COFER), this would translate roughly into additional USD 250bn flowing into RMB-dominated assets.

Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

25th Annual Reserve Management Seminar Survey

Highlights from our 2019 survey: Climate Risk Special (I)

- In a special section of this year's Reserve Management Seminar Survey, we explored the key question how, and what, central banks can do to fight climate change when it comes to the management of their own assets. Are central banks ready to go beyond their established ESG processes and take additional steps which specifically address climate risk? What would motivate them and what prevents them currently from doing more?

- When asked for the key reason why central banks should specifically consider climate risk in their investment portfolio, 62% indicated a fiduciary duty towards the general public as key motivation. This orientation towards a higher, common good as a main driver to consider climate risk is an important differencing factor for central banks and sovereign institutions in general. It can however also mean that central banks could be exposed to additional pressure to consider climate risk in their investment portfolio.

- However, while a relatively large number of central banks (56%) answered that they recently noticed increased interest in the topic during discussions with peers and at conferences, only 6% of respondents indicated that they recently experienced increased scrutiny from politicians and supervisory bodies regarding the inclusion of climate risk criteria in their own investment processes.

- Overall, while central banks are conscious of their fiduciary duty and the need to lead by example, when it comes to the management of their own portfolios, only a small percentage of participants (9%) already takes specific measures related to climate risk that go beyond what is required by more broader ESG frameworks which most public institutions have established by now.

Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

25th Annual Reserve Management Seminar Survey

Highlights from our 2019 survey: Climate Risk Special (II)

- As key reasons for central banks to not yet consider climate risk specifically in their investment portfolio, more than half of participants indicated that technical difficulties persist, mainly due to a lack of available benchmarks for their universe (67%) as well as data availability issues and quality problems surrounding (corporate) disclosures (57%). In addition, the more general problem was raised that such actions would go beyond their mandate (60%).

- Regarding the question if central banks are were willing to tolerate a decrease in performance when it comes to considering climate risk in their investment portfolio, 53% of participants indicated that they would only tolerate lower returns if the respective benchmark is changed as well so that relative performance is not affected. Still, 28% of respondents are willing to take a performance hit even without benchmark changes.

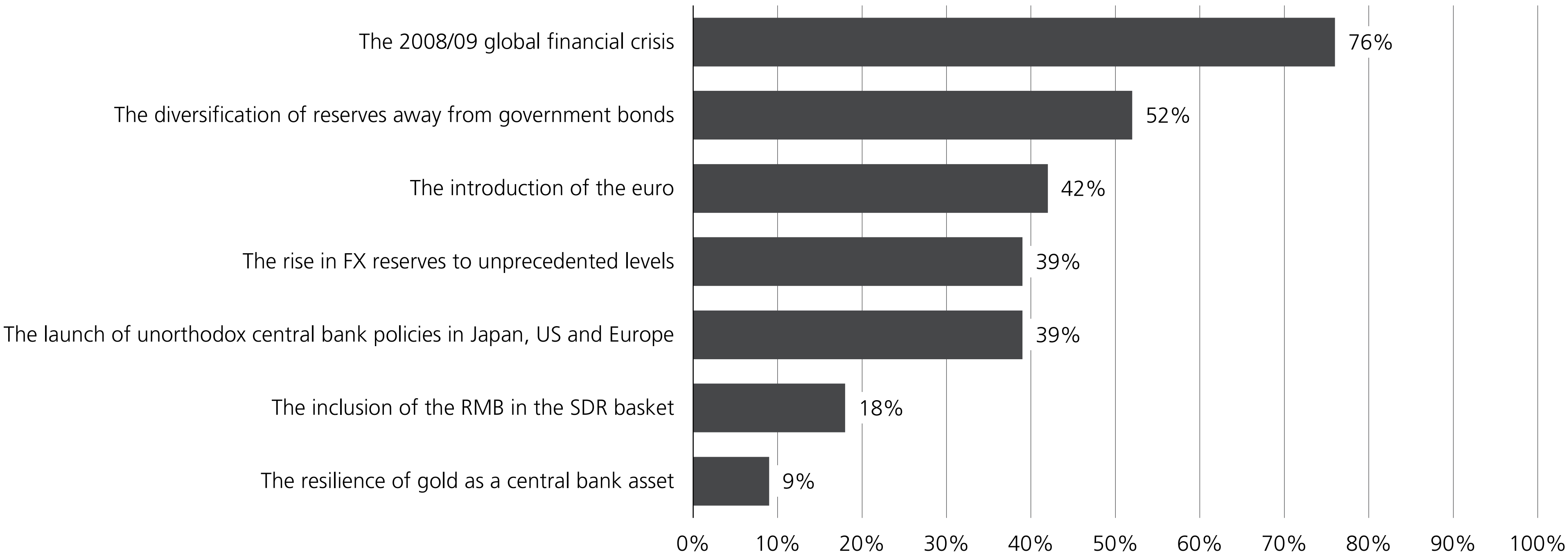
- A clear majority of 72% indicated that they would not be willing to change to a more active ownership approach when it comes to the engagement with companies. Examples of such approaches might include the drafting of engagement letters, personal meetings with management or filing of shareholder resolutions to promote the conviction of the central bank when it comes to climate risk.

Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

25 years of FX Reserve Management

What were the three most impactful developments regarding FX reserve management over the last 25 years?

% of respondents, multiple answers possible



Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

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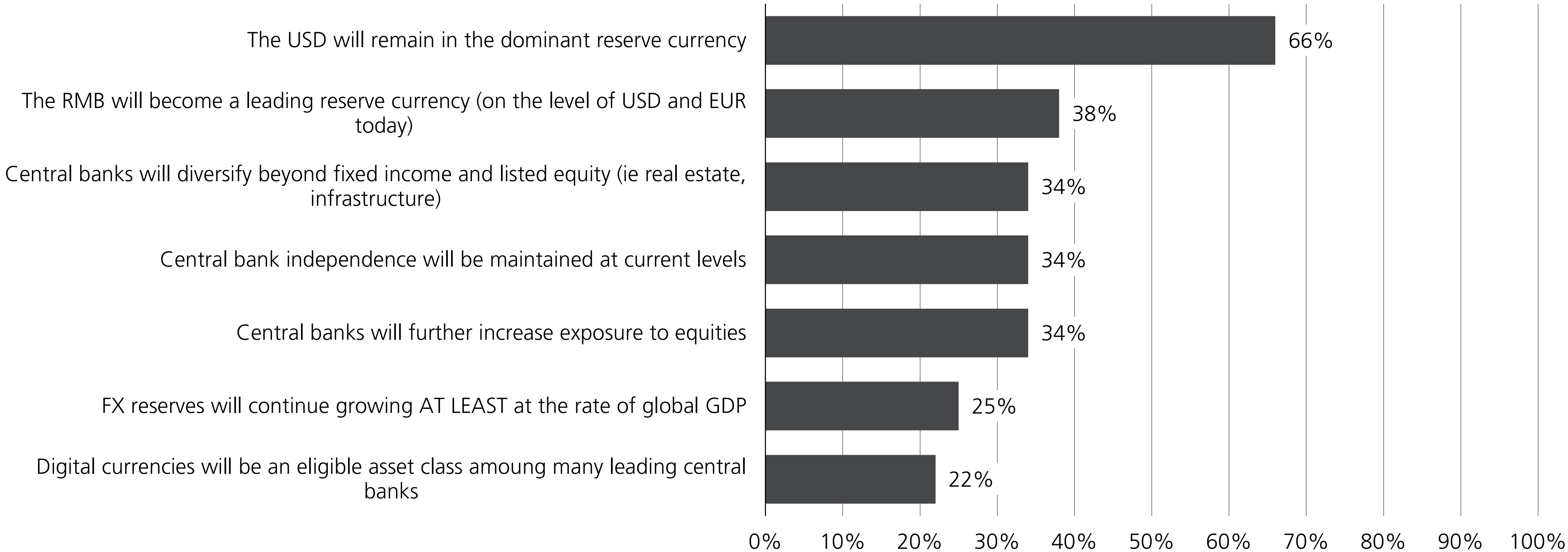
25 years of FX Reserve Management

Looking at the next 25 years, with which statements would you agree?

% of respondents, multiple answers possible

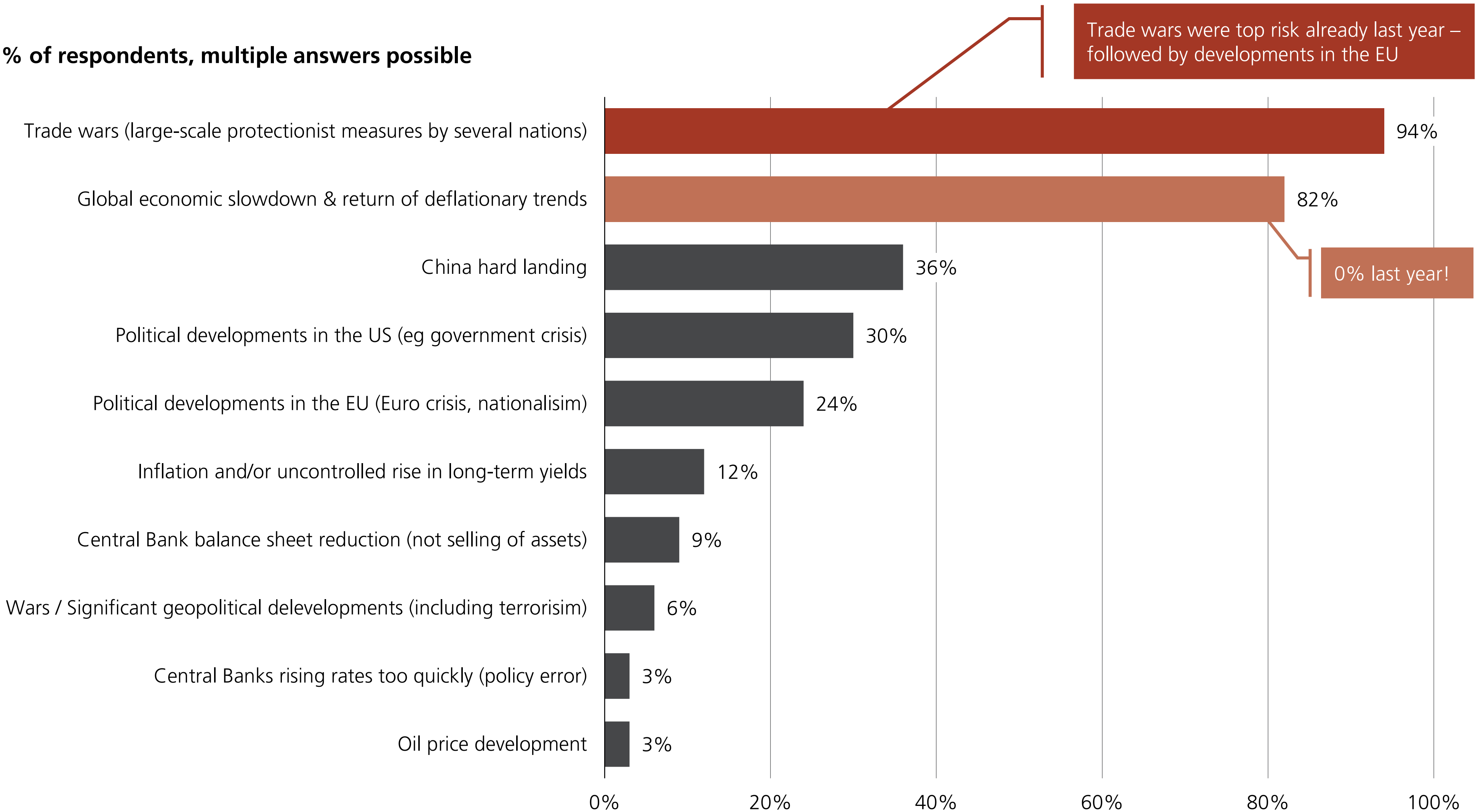


Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

Main concerns impacting the global economy

What are the main risks the global economy is currently facing?

% of respondents, multiple answers possible

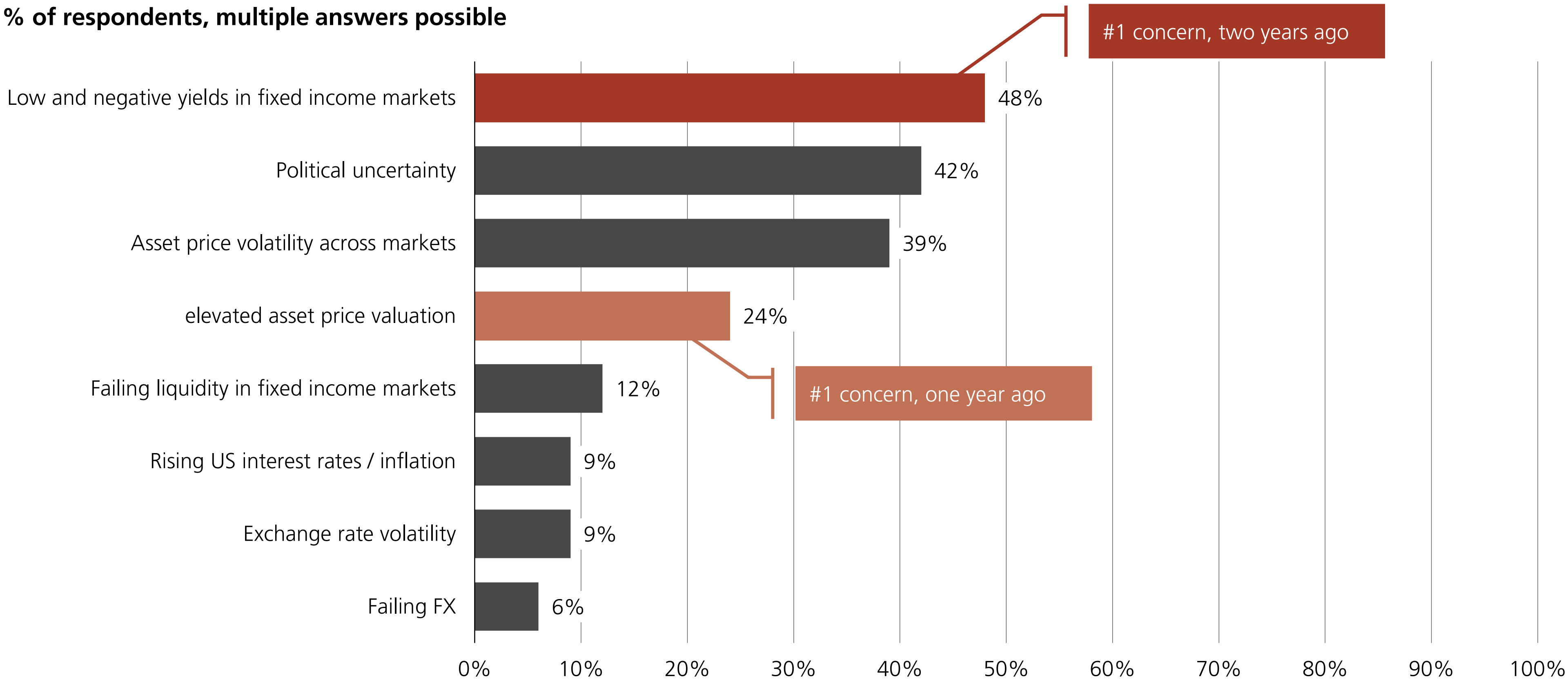


Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

Main concerns impacting the levels of FX reserves

What are currently your main concerns when it comes to the investment of FX reserves?

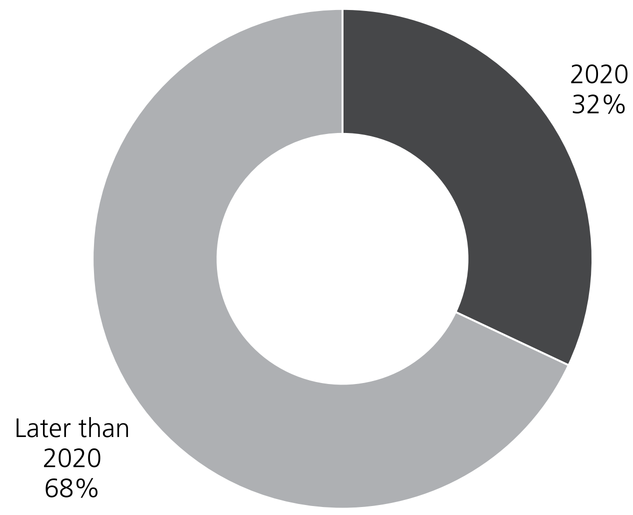
% of respondents, multiple answers possible



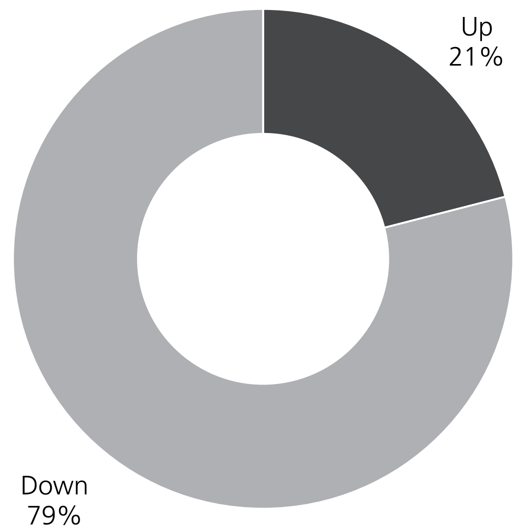
Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

A turning point in the interest rate cycle?

By when do you expect the ECB to raise interest rates?



In which direction will the Fed move policy rates next (no time horizon)?



Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

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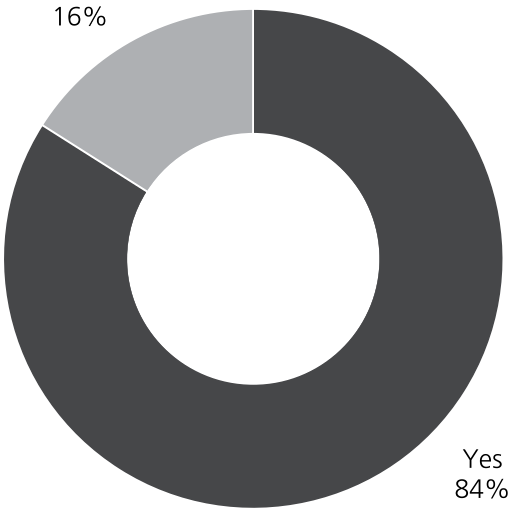
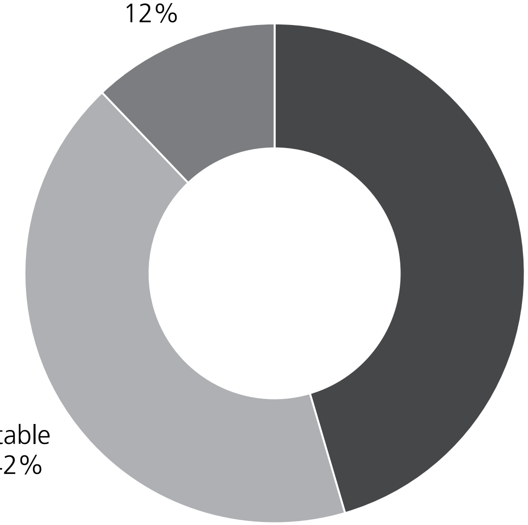
Level and adequacy of FX reserves

Do you see your current level of FX reserves as adequate?



How has the amount of your FX reserves changed over the last 12 months?



How do survey participants assess their FX reserves?

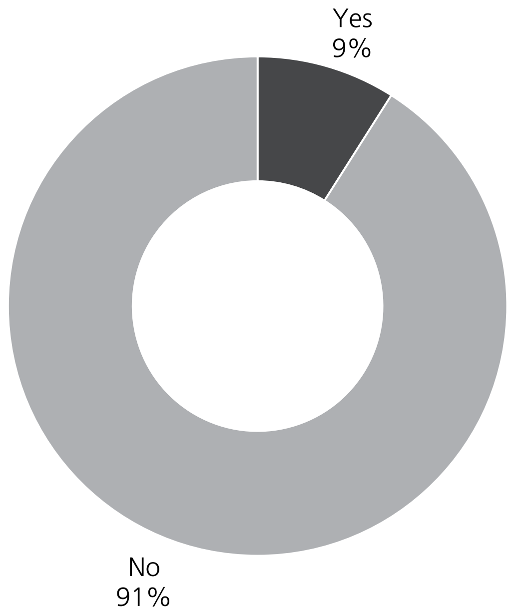
- Percentage of survey participants that see their level of FX reserves as not adequate has increased to 16% from 13% last year
- The number of participants who reported increased FX reserves is down to 45% from 52% last year
- Majority of participants uses several measures to determine the adequacy of their reserves, with the majority measuring against short-term external debt, months of imports as well as GDP and monetary aggregate.

Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

Tranching and institutional setup

Do you segment / tranche your reserves (e.g. in liquidity, liability and saving/total return/wealth portfolios)?

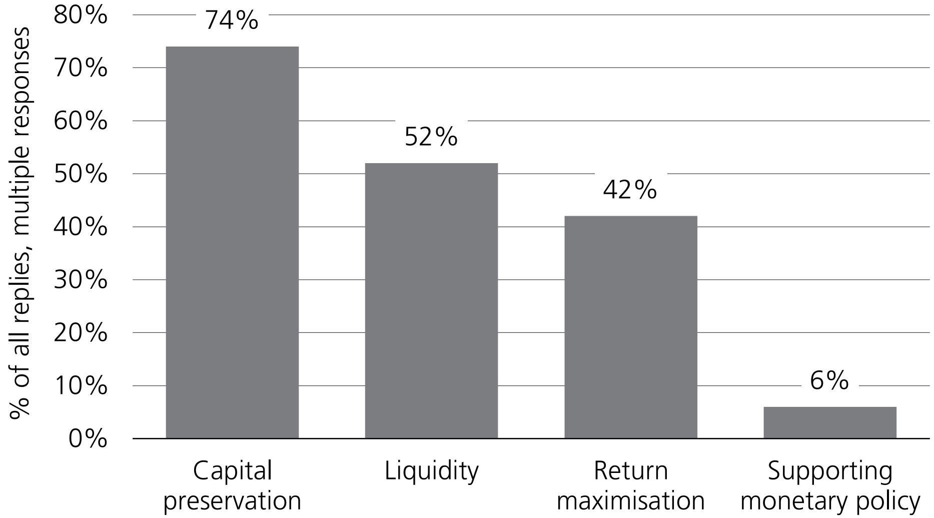
Has your institution recently considered setting up a separate entity (e.g. Sovereign Wealth Fund) to manage assets?



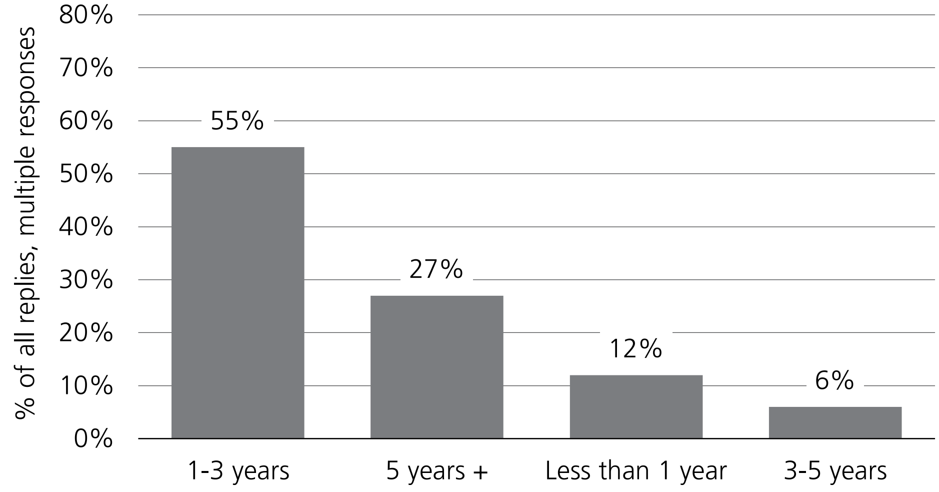
Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

Key asset allocation objectives

What are your primary investment objectives?



What is your investment horizon?



- Several participants stressed that they consider return objectives to be important, but only as long as liquidity and capital preservation targets are fulfilled
- Overall, 45% of participants altered their Strategic Asset Allocation over the last 12 months and a further 45% indicated that they wish to implement further changes to their asset allocation in the next 12 months
- 24% indicated that they now consider investing in illiquid asset classes (for example infrastructure debt or real estate) to enhance returns, compared with 21% in the previous year
- 19% responded that they recently moved or considered moving passively-managed assets to active management strategies

Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

Trends in approved asset classes

Which of the following instruments are approved at your institution?

In % of total respondents, multiple responses possible.

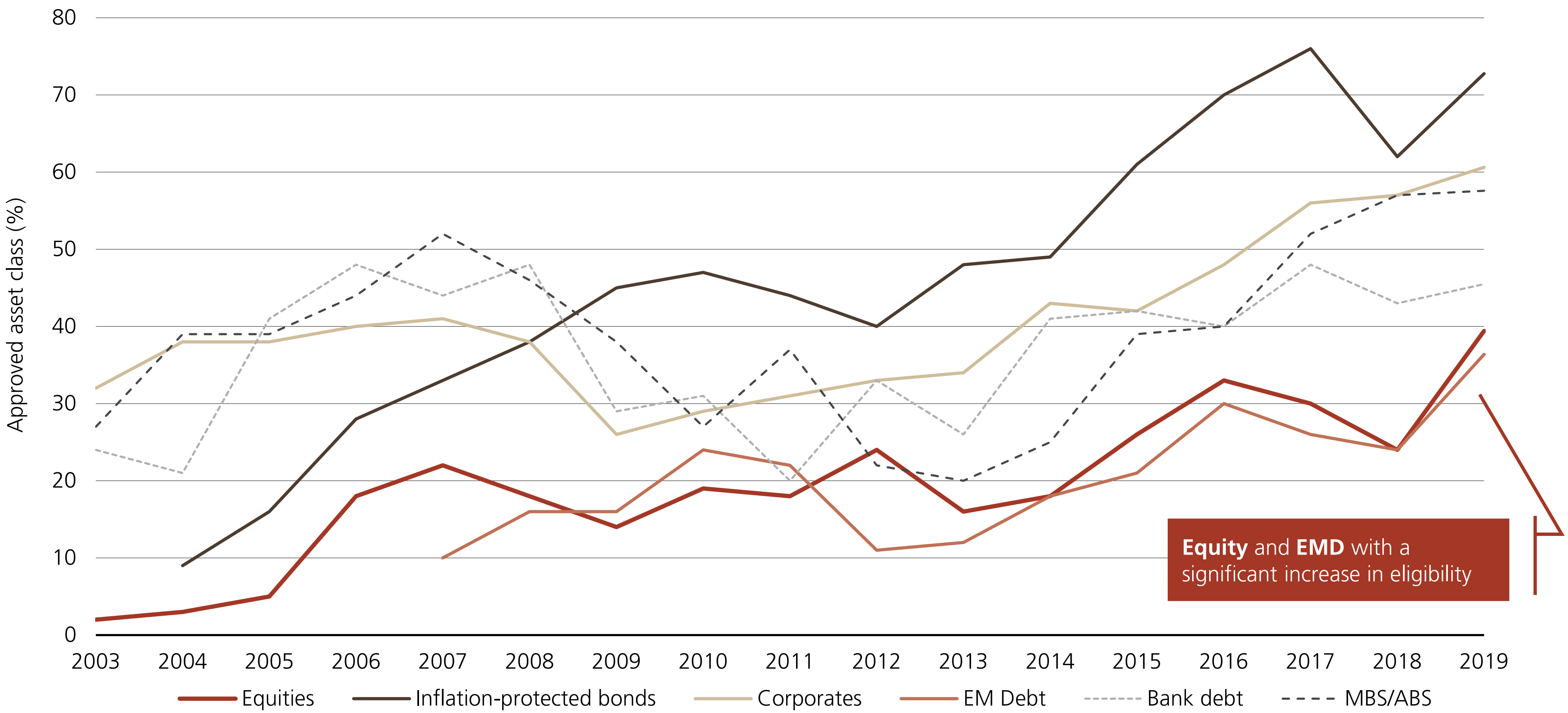
Asset Class	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
Supranationals	94	95	93	90	89	94	82	87	76	70	68	70	72	70	74	63	62	60	62	54	63	60
Sovereign eurobonds	85	86	89	93	92	90	78	73	64	68	65	66	66	64	60	60	58	58	61	60	66	66
US agencies	85	76	74	83	74	49	54	69	55	65	71	84	86	84	82	76	78	75	71	62	68	54
Inflation protected bonds	73	62	76	70	61	49	48	40	44	47	45	38	33	28	16	9	na	na	na	na	na	na
Covered bonds	45	43	48	53	34	43	40	45	30	38	40	53	58	50	48	44	38	35	37	34	28	12
Bank debt	45	43	48	40	42	41	26	33	20	31	29	48	44	48	41	21	24	21	26	20	16	4
Corporates	61	57	56	48	42	43	34	33	31	29	26	38	41	40	38	38	32	28	22	20	15	10
MBS / ABS	58	57	52	40	39	25	20	22	37	27	38	46	52	44	39	39	27	22	17	19	12	2
Emerging Market debt	36	24	26	30	21	18	12	11	22	24	16	16	10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Equities	39	24	30	33	26	18	16	24	18	19	14	18	22	18	5	3	2	na	na	na	na	na
Private Equity	18	5	19	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Hedge Funds	15	0	11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

Trends in approved asset classes

Which of the following instruments are approved at your institution?

In % of total respondents, multiple responses possible.



Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

Key changes in asset allocation

Which of the following instruments have you increased/decreased in your portfolio in the past year?
Which of the following instruments would you want to own more or less over the next year?

% of respondents that plan a decrease in the coming year	% of respondents that reported a decrease in the past year		% of respondents that reported an increase in the coming year	% of respondents that plan an increase in the coming year
-5%	-17%	**Supranationals**	30%	38%
-10%	-17%	**Sovereign eurobond**	30%	19%
0%	-13%	**US agencies**	35%	29%
0%	-4%	**Inflation-protected bonds**	13%	10%
0%	0%	**Covered bonds**	17%	10%
0%	-17%	**Green bonds**	9%	0%
0%	-17%	**Bank debt**	17%	29%
0%	-4%	**Corporates**	26%	29%
0%	0%	**MBS/ABS**	17%	14%
0%	-4%	**EM hard currency debt**	22%	10%
-10%	-9%	**EM local currency debt**	26%	24%
-5%	-4%	**Equities passive**	9%	5%
0%	0%	**Equities active**	4%	0%
0%	-4%	**Multi-asset products**	9%	0%
0%	-4%	**Gold**	0%	0%
0%	0%	**Commodities (excl. gold)**	0%	0%
0%	0%	**Hedge Funds**	0%	0%
0%	0%	**Private Equity**	9%	5%
0%	0%	**Infrastructure (equity & debt)**	0%	0%

Search-for-yiel
d continues

Venturing in
new areas

Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

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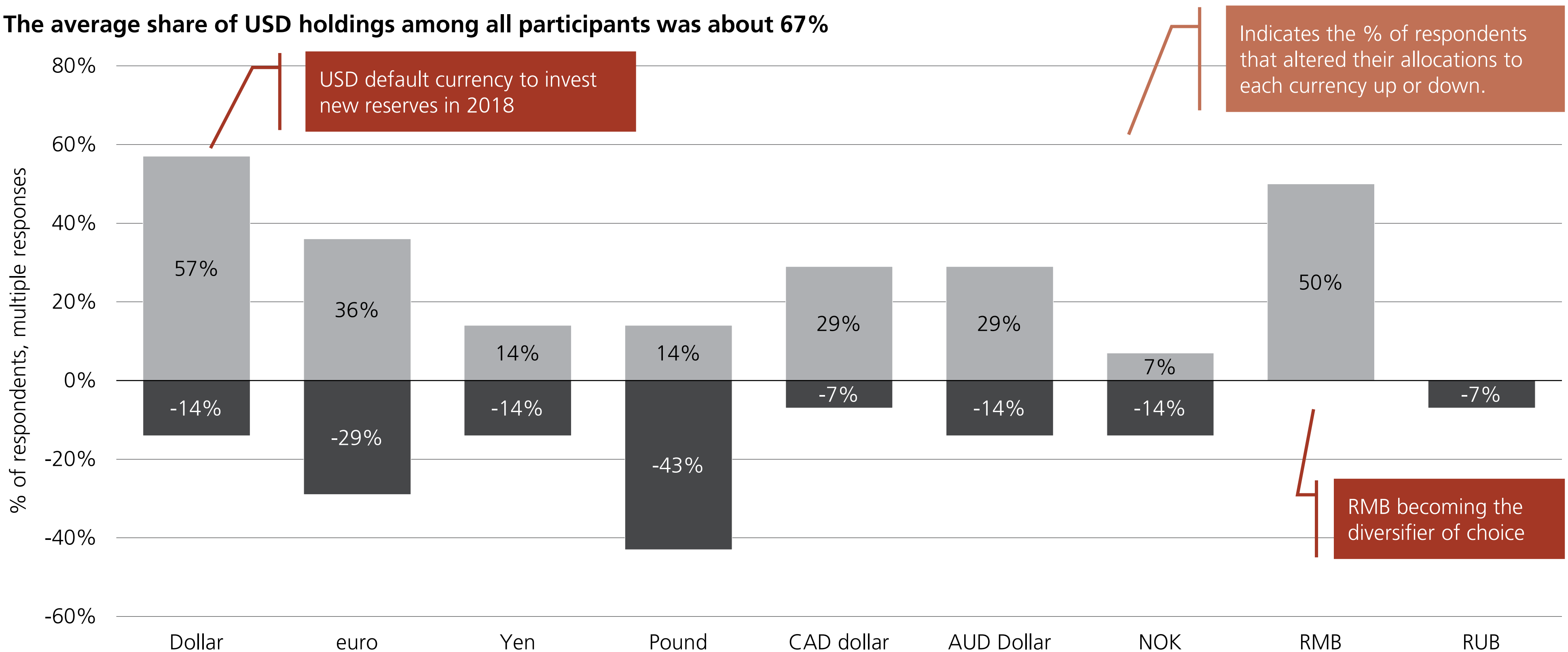
Currency focus: Changes in 2018/19

How have survey participants altered their currency allocation during the past year?

The average share of USD holdings among all participants was about 67%



Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

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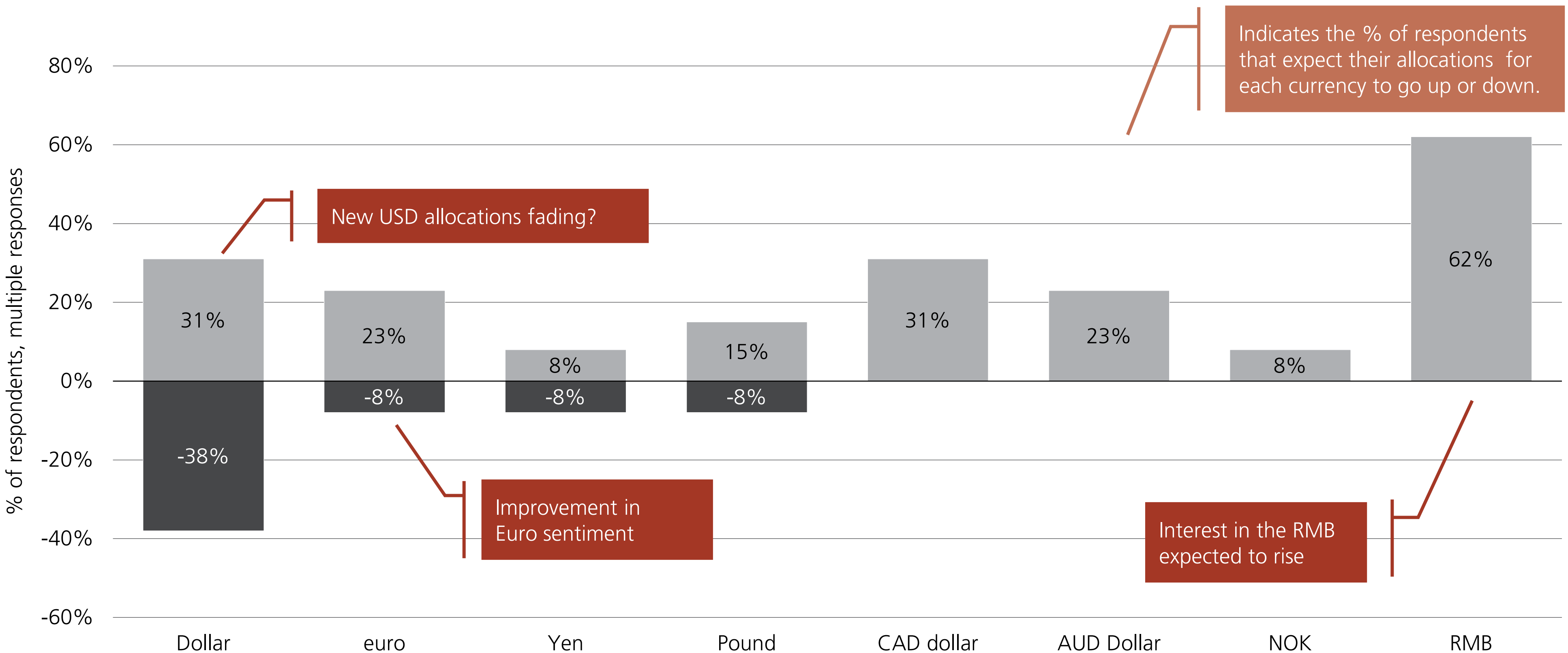
Currency focus: Outlook

How do survey participants expect their currency allocations to change going forward?

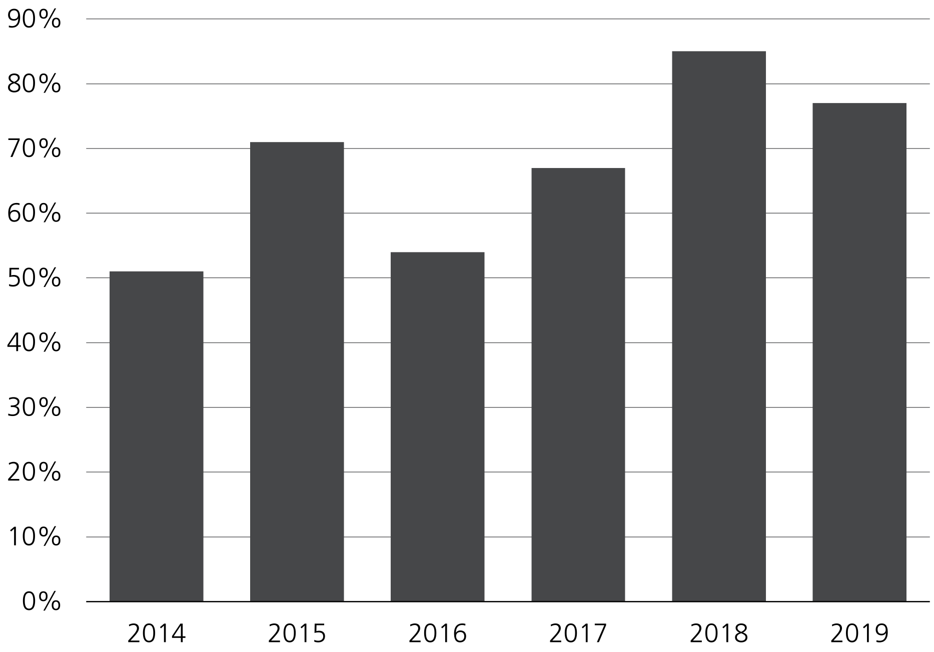


Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

Currency focus: RMB

Please describe your attitude towards the RMB!

% of survey respondents that are invested, or consider investing, in the RMB (last 6 surveys)



The average long-term target allocation (not the actual allocations) to the RMB is around 4.2% among survey participants, another significant increase from 3.2% in the previous year

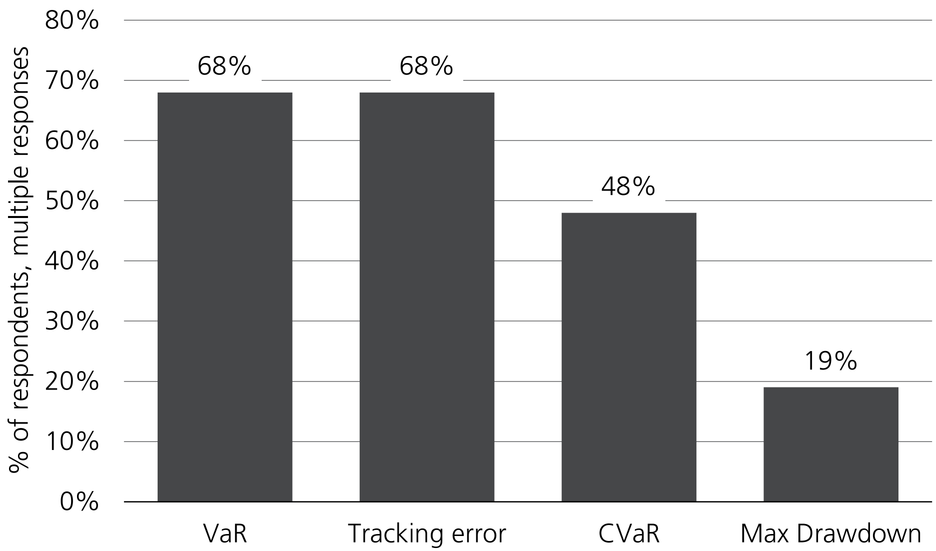
- 5 participants reported that they introduced the RMB this year in their reserve portfolio
- The number of participants that are invested, or consider investing, in the RMB decreased slightly from high levels last year

UBS has issued the White Paper
"**RMB's march to reserve currency status - A reality check**"
on the occasion of the Reserve Manager Seminar 2018.

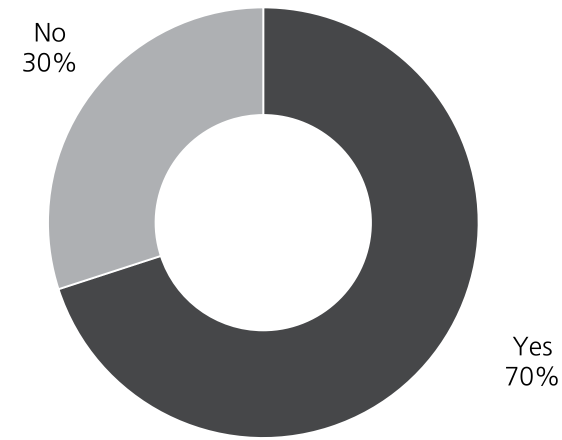
Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

Performance and Risk management

How do you measure risk in your portfolios?



Do you take any tactical positions compared to benchmark?



Risk and performance measurement

- Slightly more than half of the survey respondents review their investment policy at least a quarterly basis, with the other half using more frequent intervals or review on an ad-hoc basis.
- Almost all (expect one) survey participants did not increase maximum drawdown levels to enhance returns in the past year.
- Half of survey respondents indicated that no negative returns are tolerated in their investment policy. Only 20% indicated that they tolerate a maximum drawdown of 5% in their investment policy.

Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

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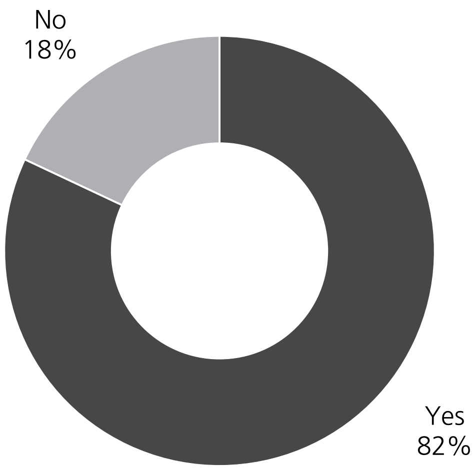
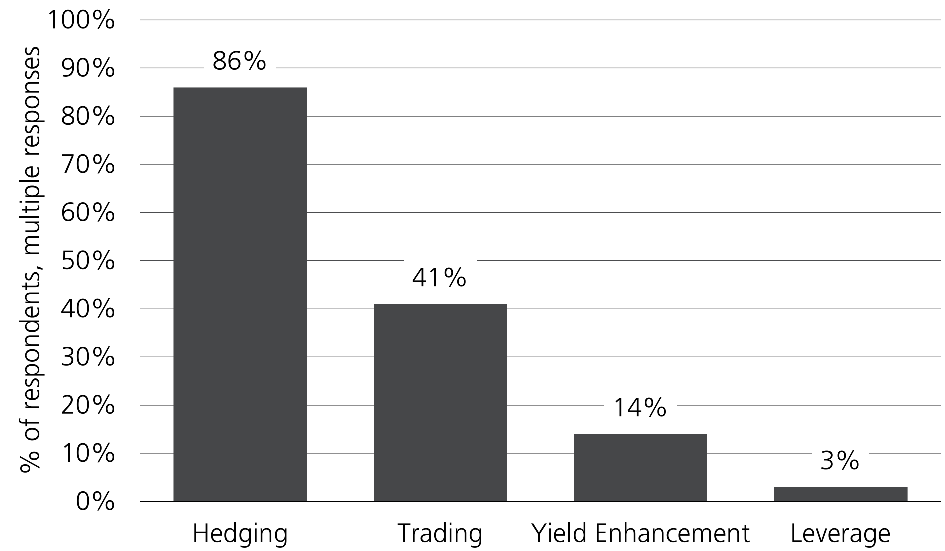
Derivatives

Do you use derivatives within your reserve portfolio?



If you use derivatives, what are the main objectives for using them?

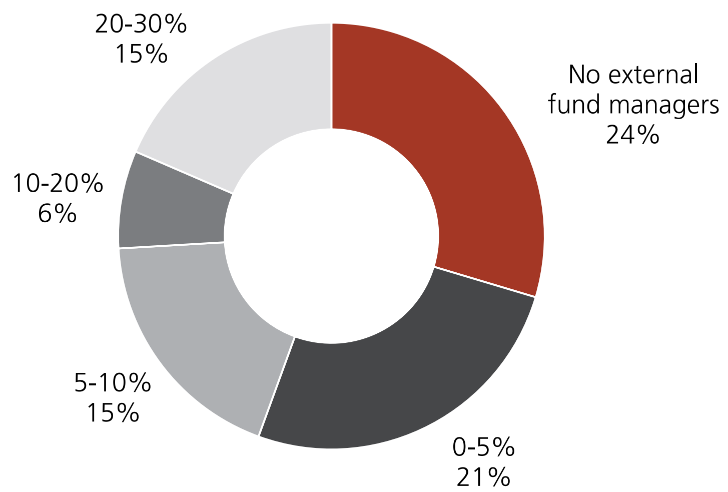


Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

Additional survey participants reported the use of derivatives to reduce FX risk, but not to manage reserve assets.

External asset management

What percentage of your reserves are currently externally managed?



What asset classes of external fund management interests you the most?

What assets are externally managed?

- External mandates currently exist mainly in the area of DM sovereign and corporate debt, as well as inflation-protected bonds, short-term liquidity products and ABS/MBS/CMBS.
- 34% of respondents indicated that they are currently looking into tail-risk hedging strategies

Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

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Climate Risk Special: Is CB interest rising?

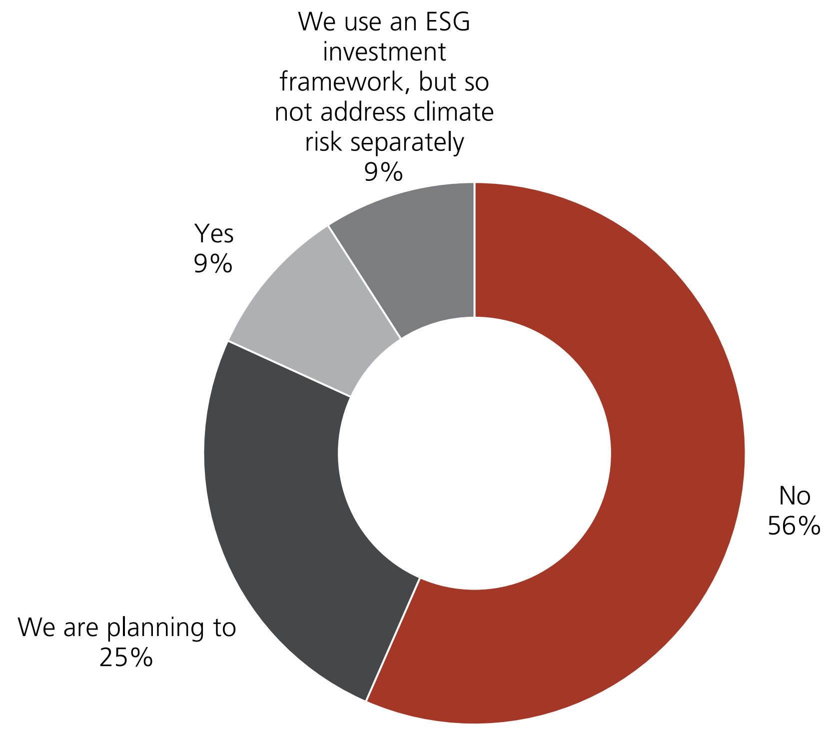
Climate risk-conscious investing at central banks

- In a special section of this year's Reserve Management Seminar Survey, we explored the key question how, and what, central banks can do to fight climate change when it comes to the management of their own assets.
- Are central banks ready to go beyond their established ESG processes and take additional steps which specifically address climate risk?
- What would motivate them and what prevents them currently from doing more?

Survey results

- While central banks are conscious of their fiduciary duty and the need to lead by example, as of now, only a small percentage of participants takes specific measures related to climate risk in the management of their own portfolios that go beyond what is required by more broader ESG frameworks which most public institutions have established by now
- Besides general concerns regarding scope of the mandate and independency, more technical factors like data quality and benchmarking issues were mentioned as concerns
- Central banks are not willing to take more 'activist' measures to promote their climate risk agenda with the companies they are invested in

Do you specifically consider the impact of climate change on your investment portfolio (beyond your ESG framework)?



Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

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Climate Risk Special: Key reasons for central banks

What are the key reasons for central banks to specifically consider climate risk in the investment portfolio?

% of respondents, multiple answers possible

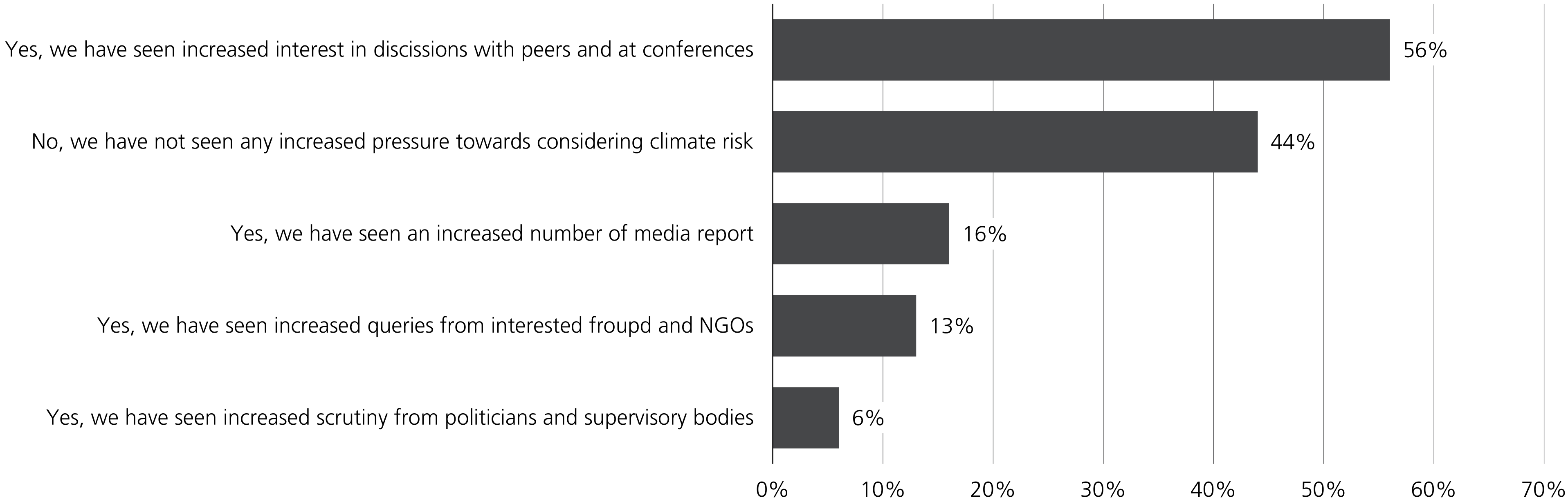
When asked for the key reason why central banks should specifically consider climate risk in their investment portfolio, 62% indicated a fiduciary duty towards the general public as key motivation. This orientation towards a higher, common good as a main driver to consider climate risk is an important differencing factor for central banks and sovereign institutions in general. It can however also mean that central banks could be exposed to additional pressure to consider climate risk in their investment portfolio.

Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

Climate Risk Special: Key reasons for central banks

Have you experienced increased pressure to consider climate risk in your portfolio over the past year?

% of respondents, multiple answers possible



While a relatively large number of central banks (56%) answered that they recently noticed increased interest in the topic during discussions with peers and at conferences, only 6% of respondents indicated that they recently experienced increased scrutiny from politicians and supervisory bodies regarding the inclusion of climate risk criteria in their own investment processes.

Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

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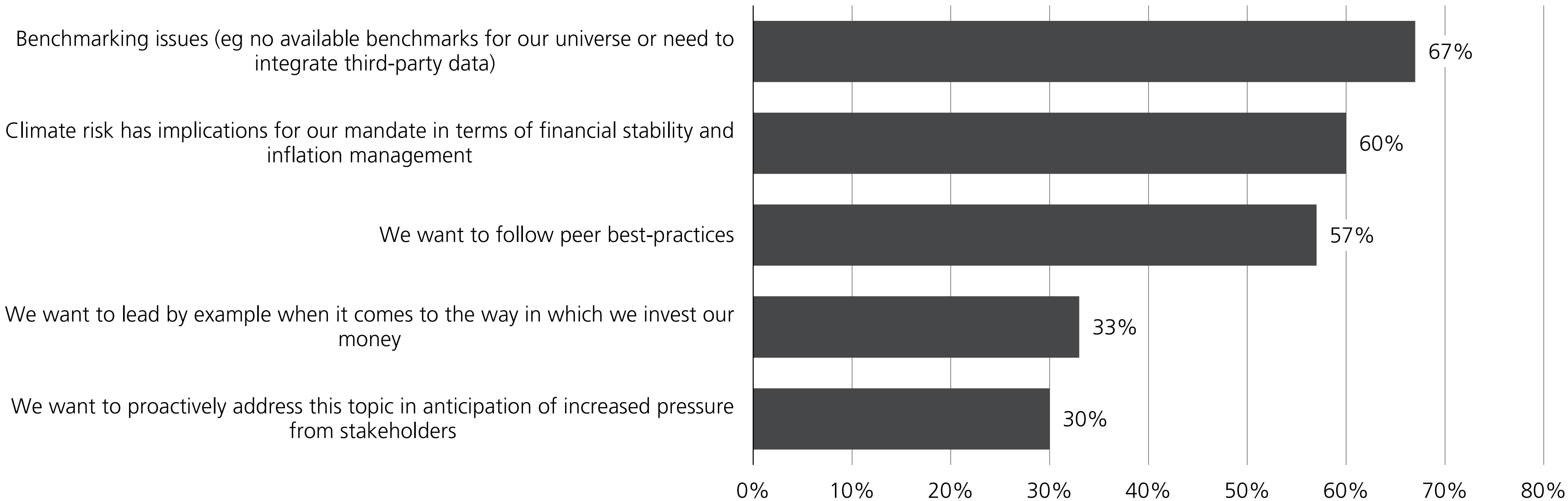
Climate Risk Special: Key obstacles for central banks

What are the key reasons for central banks to NOT specifically consider climate risk in the investment portfolio?

% of respondents, multiple answers possible



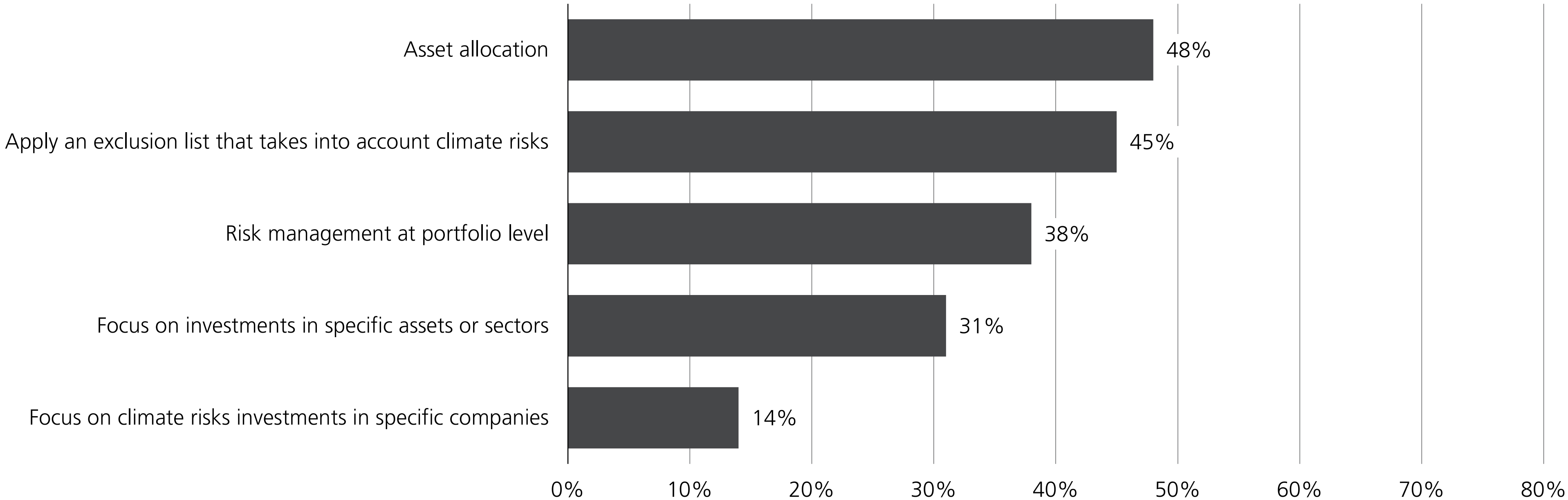
As key reasons for central banks to not yet consider climate risk specifically in their investment portfolio, more than half of participants indicated that technical difficulties persist, mainly due to a lack of available benchmarks for their universe (67%) as well as data availability issues and quality problems surrounding (corporate) disclosures (57%). In addition, the more general problem was raised that such actions would go beyond their mandate (60%).

Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

Climate Risk Special: Different approaches

What is (or would be) your approach to considering climate risk specifically?

% of respondents, multiple answers possible

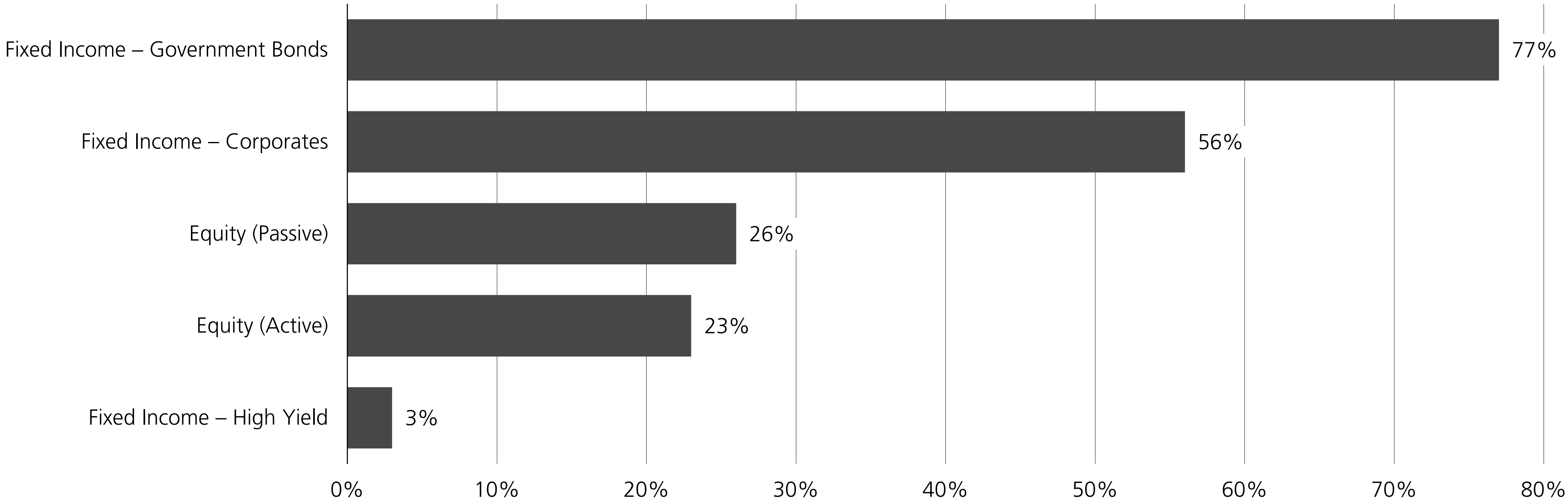


Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

Climate Risk Special: Asset classes in scope

What asset classes in your portfolio would you consider managing sustainably?

% of respondents, multiple answers possible

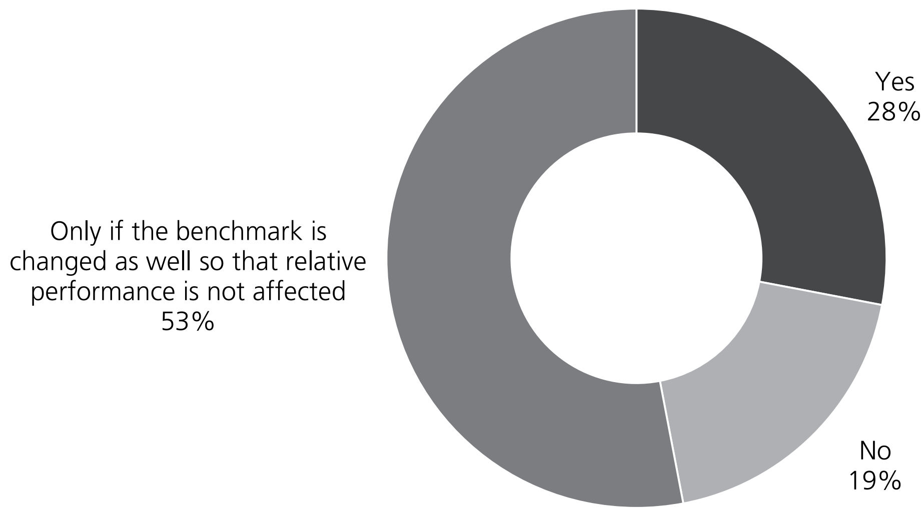


The question which asset classes can be considered for sustainable and climate-risk specific asset management strategies is strongly influenced by the average composition of central bank assets, which still show a strong overweight of government-issued fixed income instruments and much less exposure to instruments issued by the private sector.

Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

Climate Risk Special: Performance considerations

Would you be willing to tolerate a decrease in performance when considering climate risk in your portfolio?

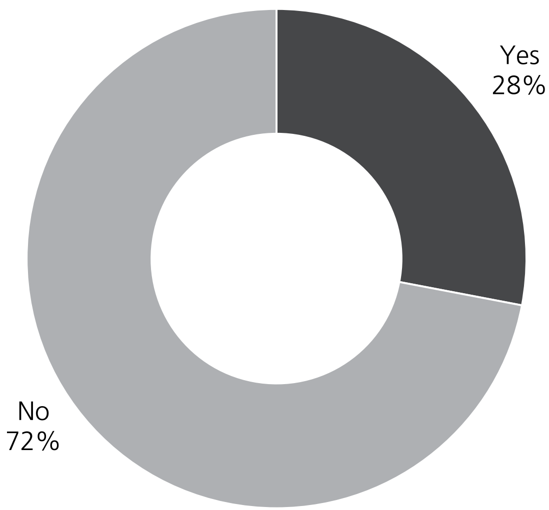


Regarding the question if central banks are were willing to tolerate a decrease in performance when it comes to considering climate risk in their investment portfolio, 53% of participants indicated that they would only tolerate lower returns if the respective benchmark is changed as well so that relative performance is not affected. Still, 28% of respondents are willing to take a performance hit even without benchmark changes. .

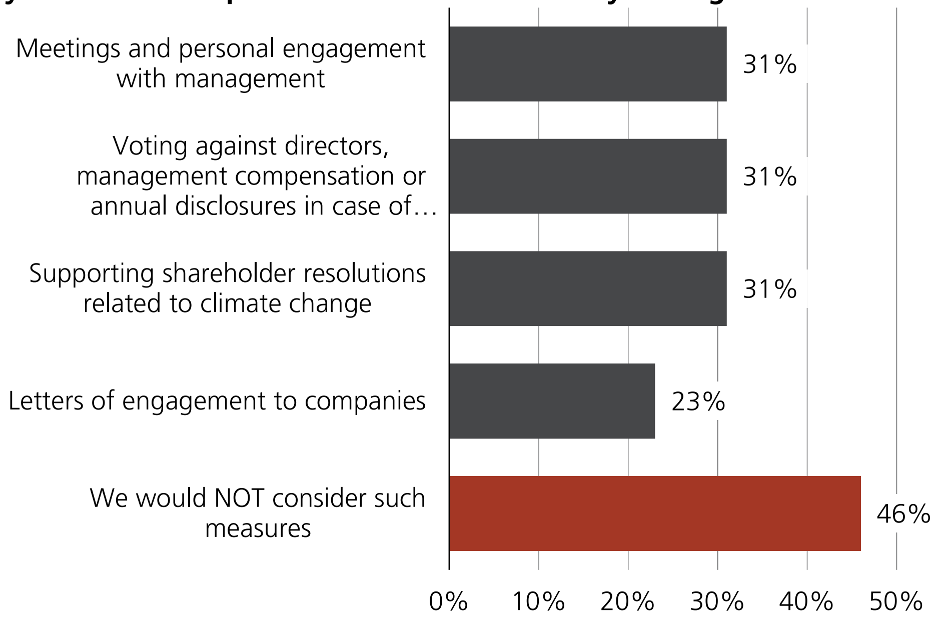
Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

Climate Risk Special: Activist approaches

Would your institution consider an 'active ownership' approach to promote the convictions of your organization?



If YES, which of the following 'active ownership' approaches would you consider to promote the convictions of your organization



A clear majority of 72% indicated that they would NOT be willing to change to a more active ownership approach when it comes to the engagement with companies. Examples of such approaches might include the drafting of engagement letters, personal meetings with management or filing of shareholder resolutions to promote the conviction of the central bank when it comes to climate risk.

Source: UBS Annual Reserve Manager Survey, results as of June 2019.

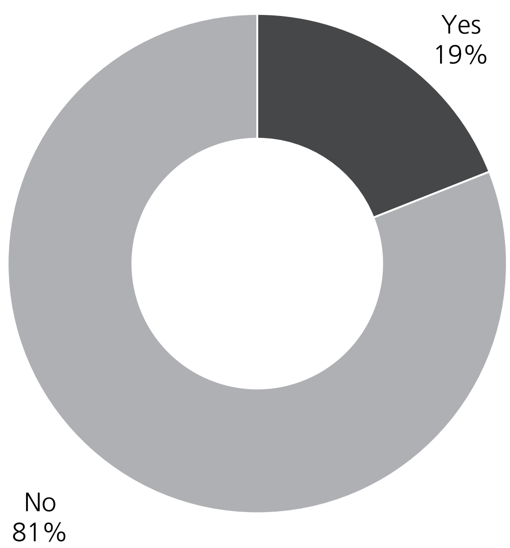
Appendix A

Polling results at the event

Polling results

Sunday, 23 June 2019

Will China and the US strike a deal at the upcoming G20 in Japan?

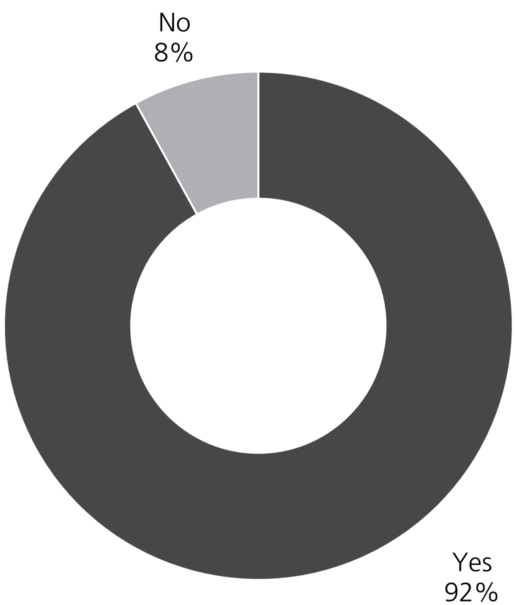


Source: UBS Annual Reserve Management Seminar: Live polling results as of June 2019.

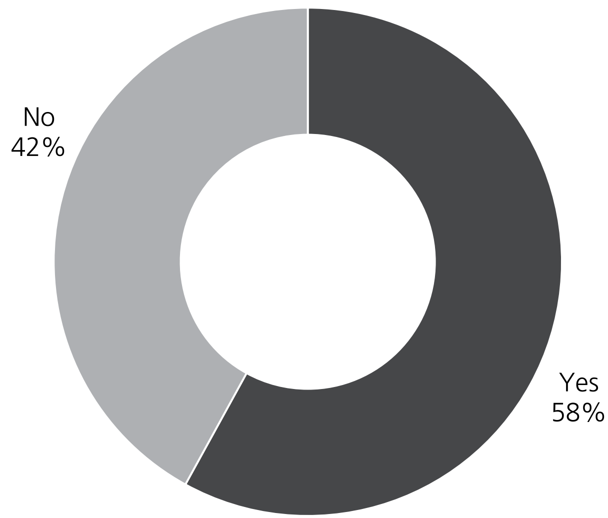
Plenary session: 25 Years of FX reserve Management

Monday, 24 June 2019

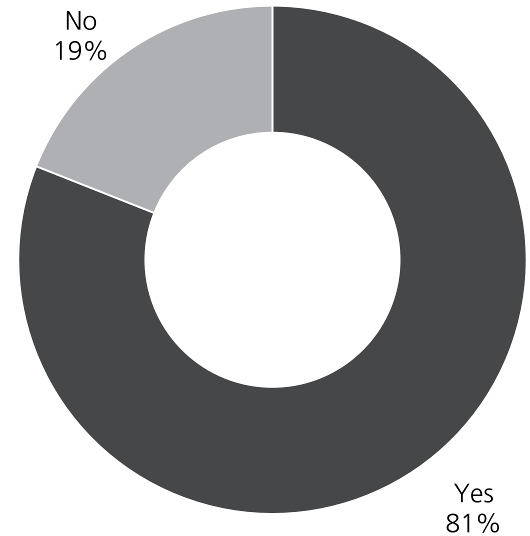
Q1: Will the diversification trend of FX reserve management continue?



Q2: Is the asset allocation of central banks too conservative?



Q3: Should the investment governance framework of central banks be upgraded to include a sustainability objective?

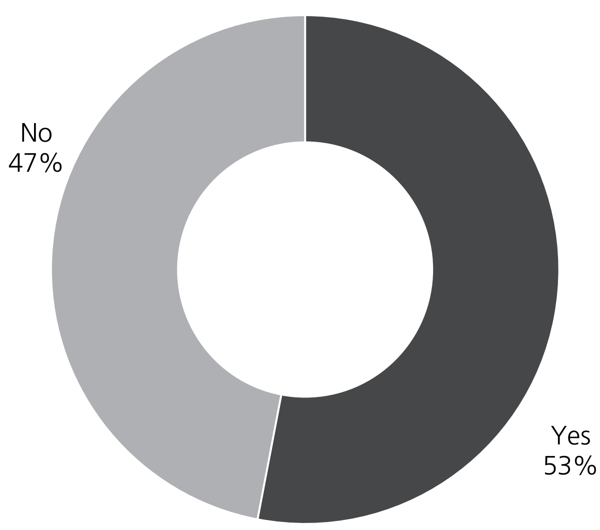


Source: UBS Annual Reserve Management Seminar: Live polling results as of June 2019.

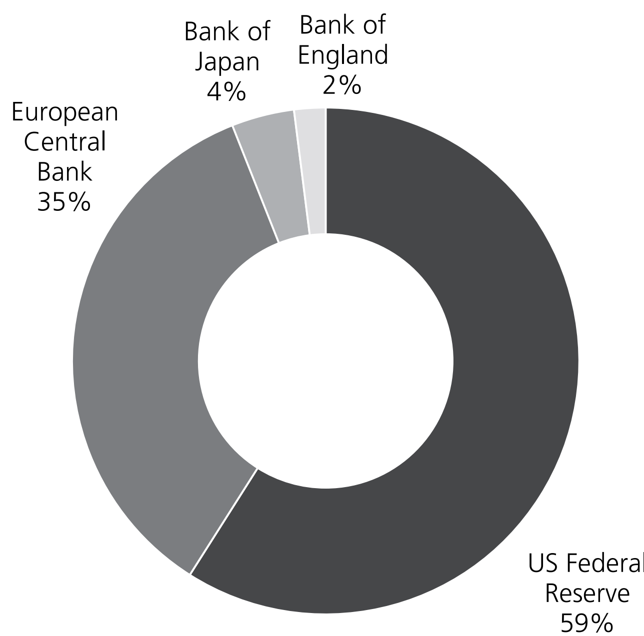
Global economic and financial outlook

Monday, 24 June 2019

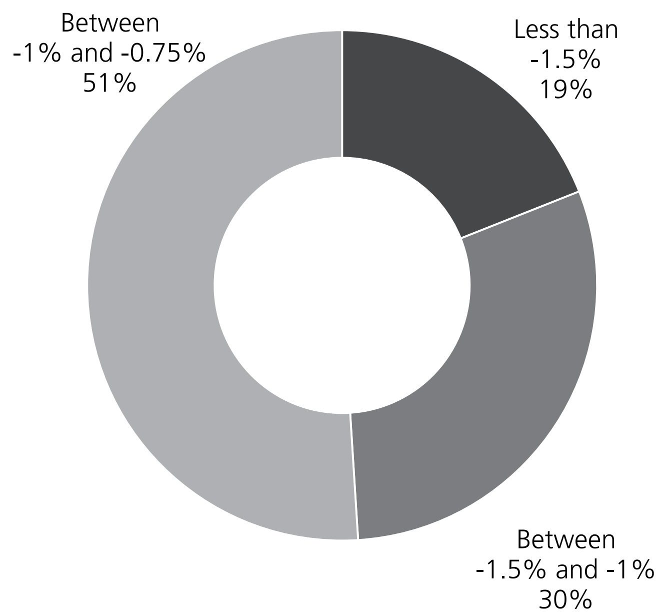
Q1: Will the US impose tariffs on all Chinese goods?



Q2: Which central bank is likely to add further monetary accommodation first?



Q3: What is the absolute floor for interest rates?

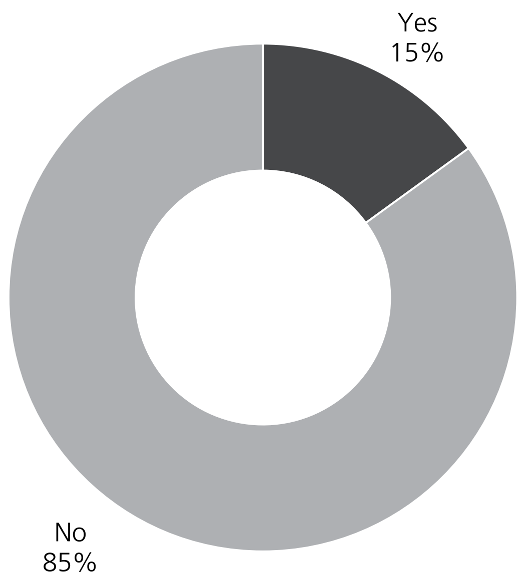


Source: UBS Annual Reserve Management Seminar: Live polling results as of June 2019.

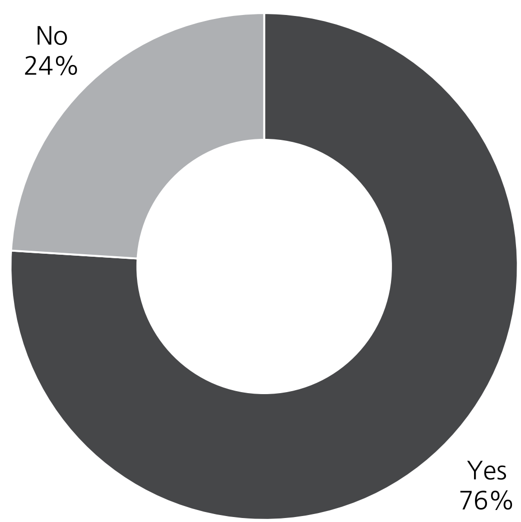
Global economic and financial outlook

Monday, 24 June 2019

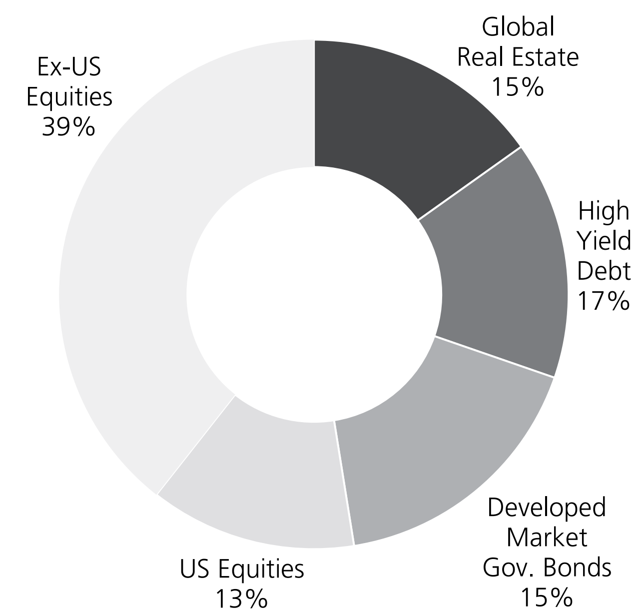
Q4: Will US interest rates go negative at some point over the next 5 years?



Q5: Are elevated asset prices an important constraint on interest rate normalization?



Q6: Which of the following will be the best/ worst performing asset classes over the next 5 years (in absolute terms)?

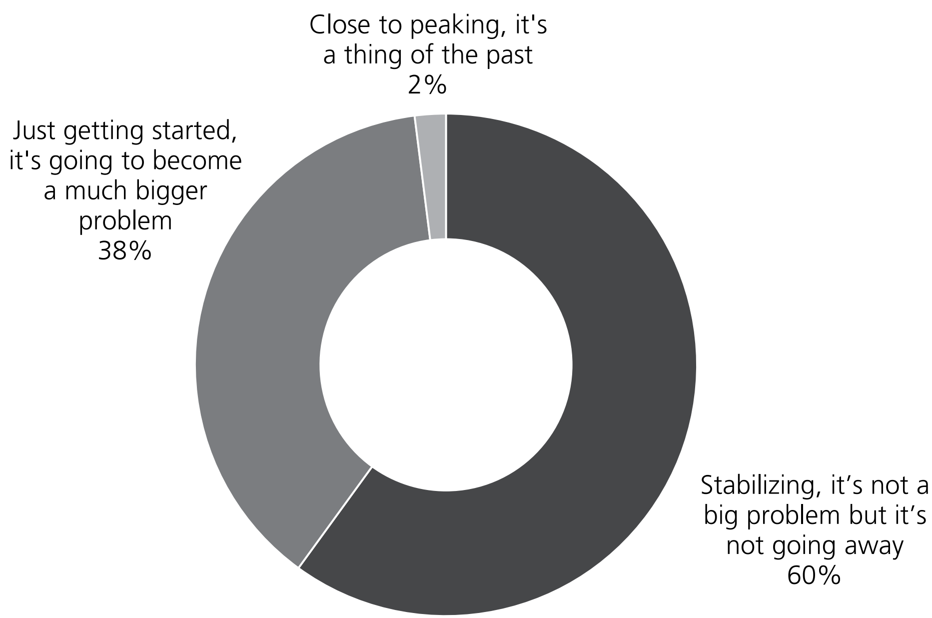


Source: UBS Annual Reserve Management Seminar: Live polling results as of June 2019.

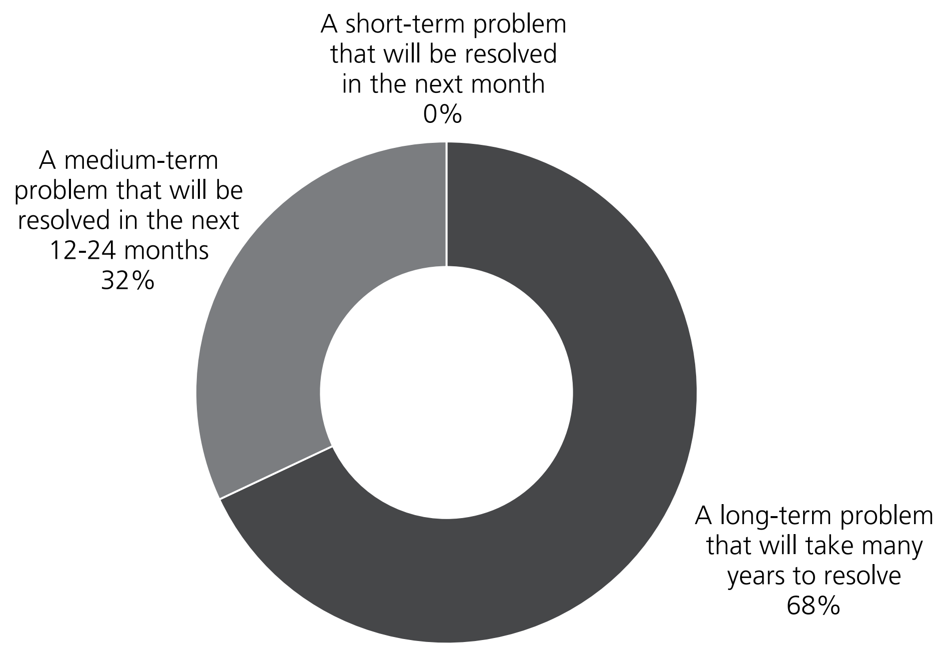
Political Session:
Current geopolitical landscape & pressure points

Monday, 24 June 2019

Q1: The wave of populism around the world is:



Q2: The dispute between the US and China is:

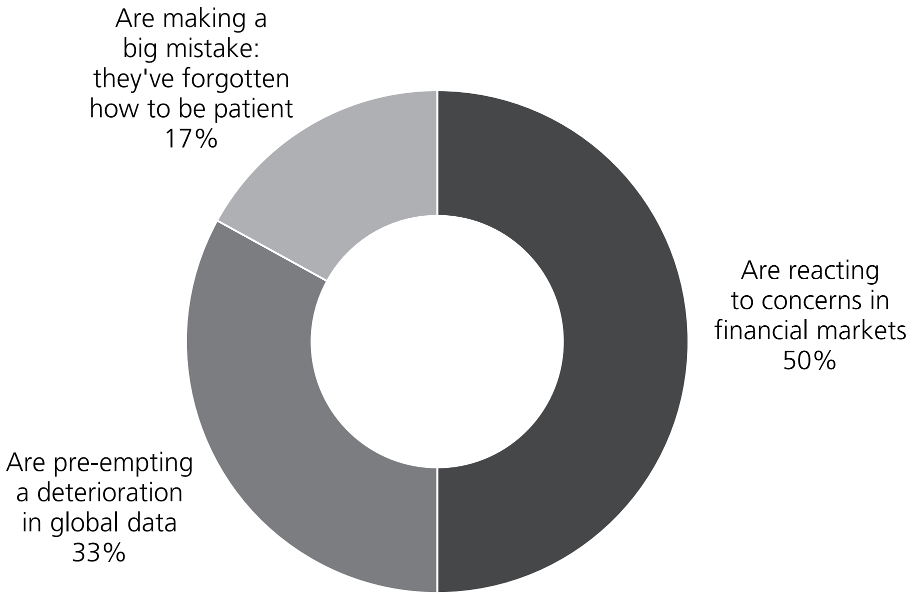


Source: UBS Annual Reserve Management Seminar: Live polling results as of June 2019.

Panel Discussion: US and Europe – Economic Outlook

Monday, 24 June 2019

Q1: What has changed? The Federal Reserve and the ECB:

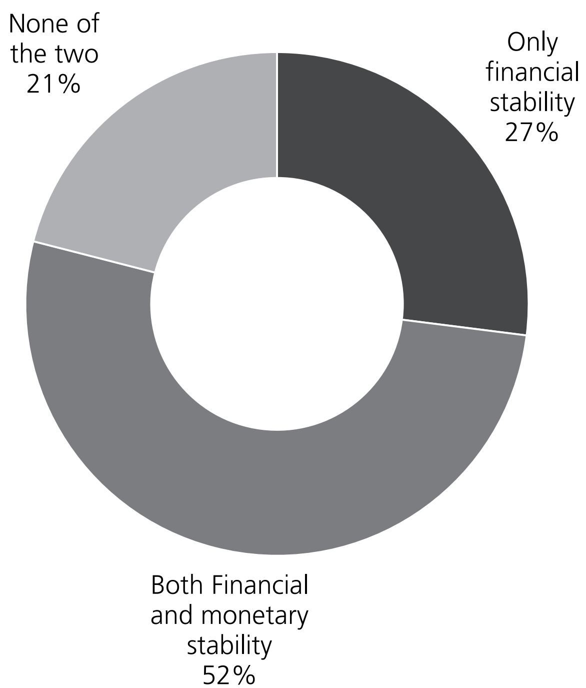


Source: UBS Annual Reserve Management Seminar: Live polling results as of June 2019.

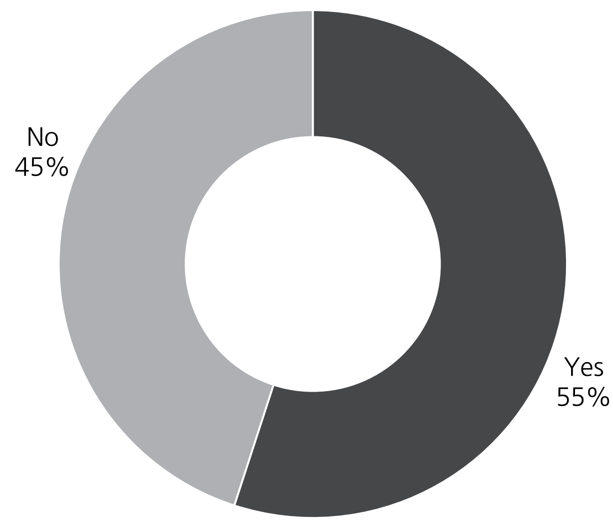
Why Sovereign Institutions are embracing sustainability

Monday, 24 June 2019

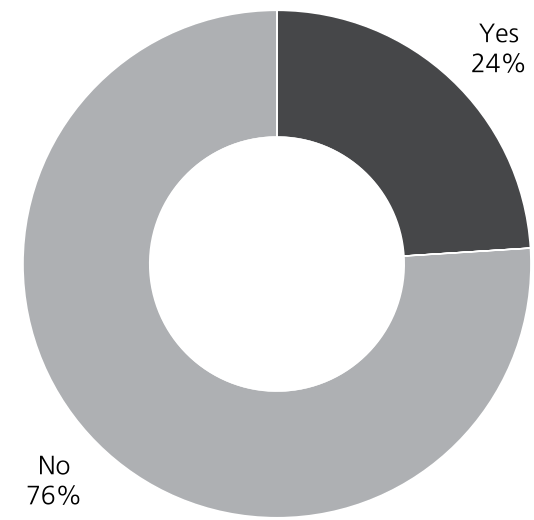
Q1: Does climate risk impact financial and monetary stability policies of central banks?



Q2: Should central banks revise their mandate to incorporate climate risk?



Q3: Do you invest in green bonds?



Source: UBS Annual Reserve Management Seminar: Live polling results as of June 2019.

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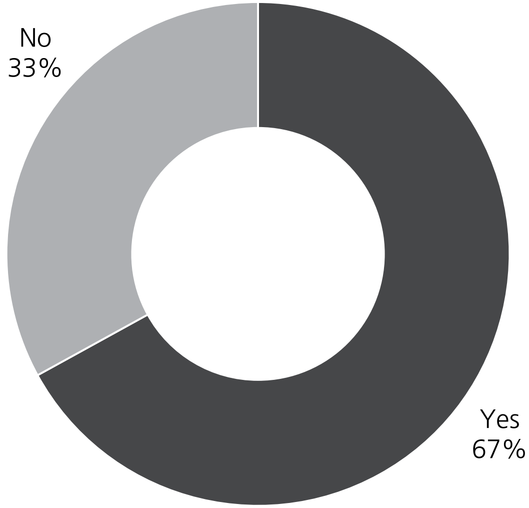
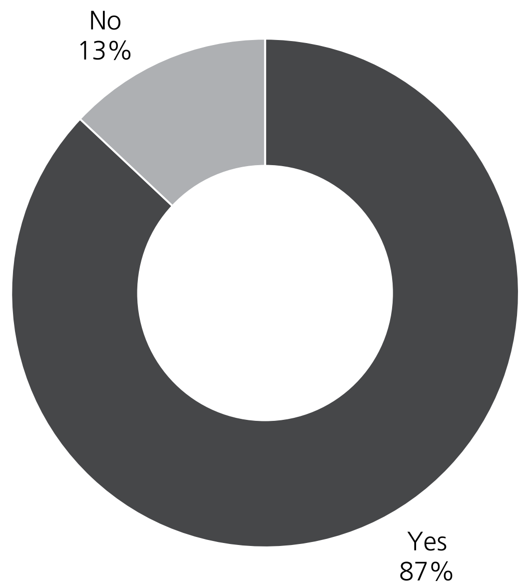
Brexit: Where next?

Tuesday, 25 June 2019

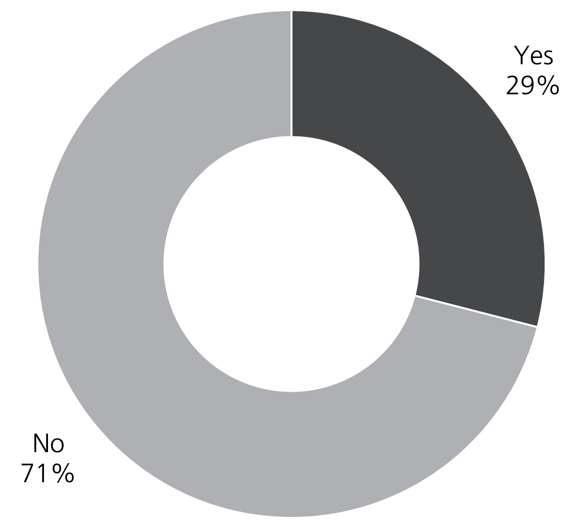
Q1: Do you think the UK will (ever) leave the EU?



Q2: Does heightened political volatility make the UK less investable?



Q3: Will the UK be the last country to leave the EU?

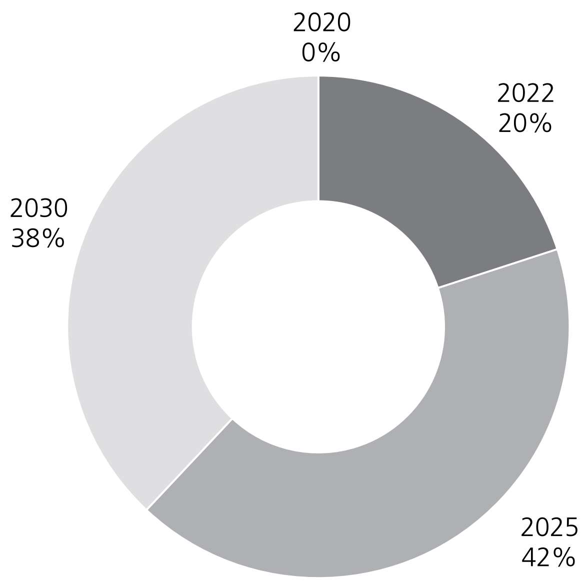


Source: UBS Annual Reserve Management Seminar: Live polling results as of June 2019.

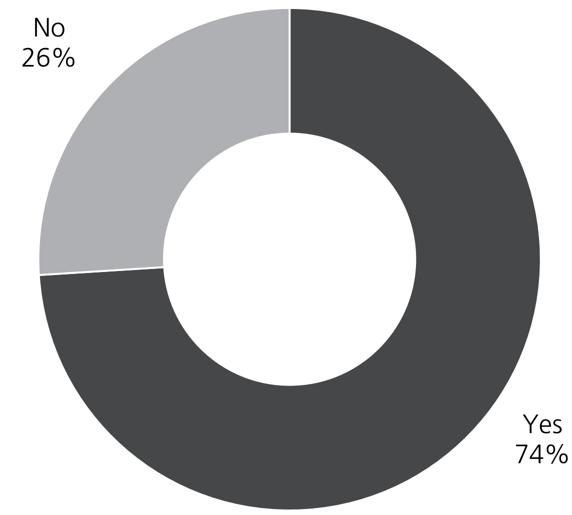
RMB and Chinese fixed income assets in central bank portfolios

Wednesday, 26 June 2019

Q1: By when do you think the RMB will reach a share of 10% in global FX reserves?



Q2: Should RMB fixed income be a separate allocation from EM Debt?

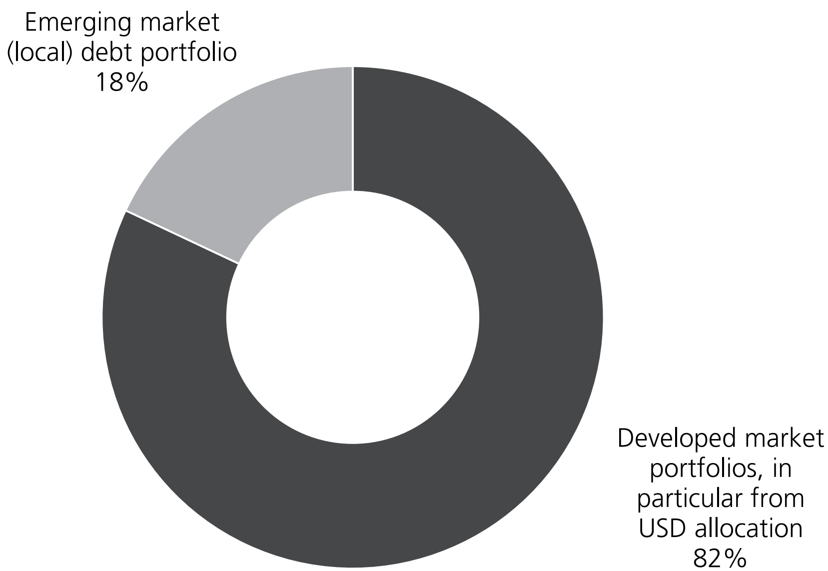


Source: UBS Annual Reserve Management Seminar: Live polling results as of June 2019.

RMB and Chinese fixed income assets in central bank portfolios

Wednesday, 26 June 2019

Q3: If you allocate into China bond markets, will the cash come from

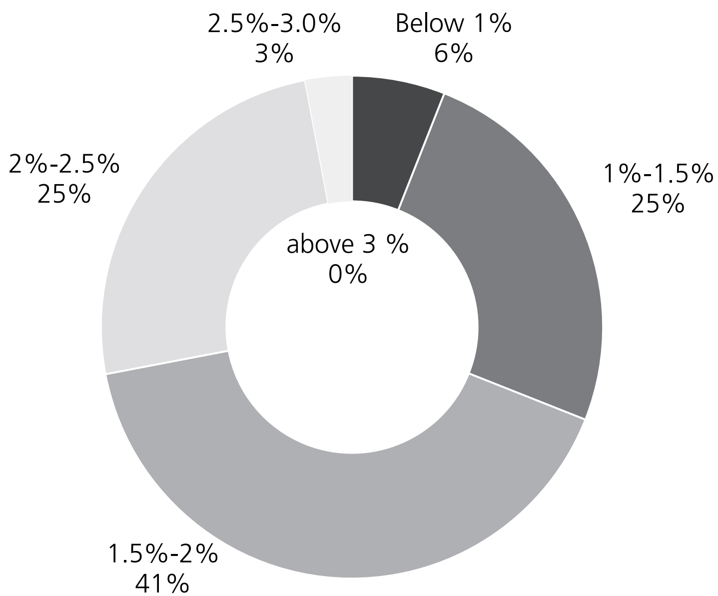


Source: UBS Annual Reserve Management Seminar: Live polling results as of June 2019.

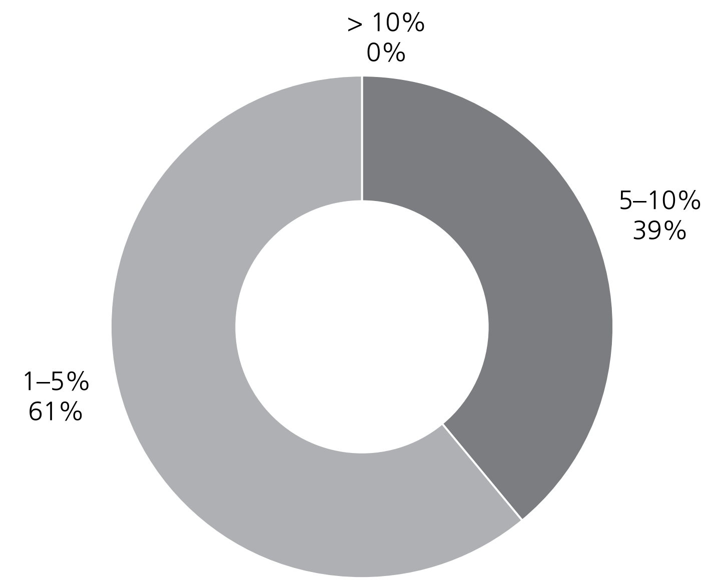
Market and Financial Outlook

Wednesday, 26 June 2019

Q1: What will be the yield on the US 10-year Treasury in one year time?



Q2: What will be the average annual return of US stocks over the next 5 years?



Source: UBS Annual Reserve Management Seminar: Live polling results as of June 2019.

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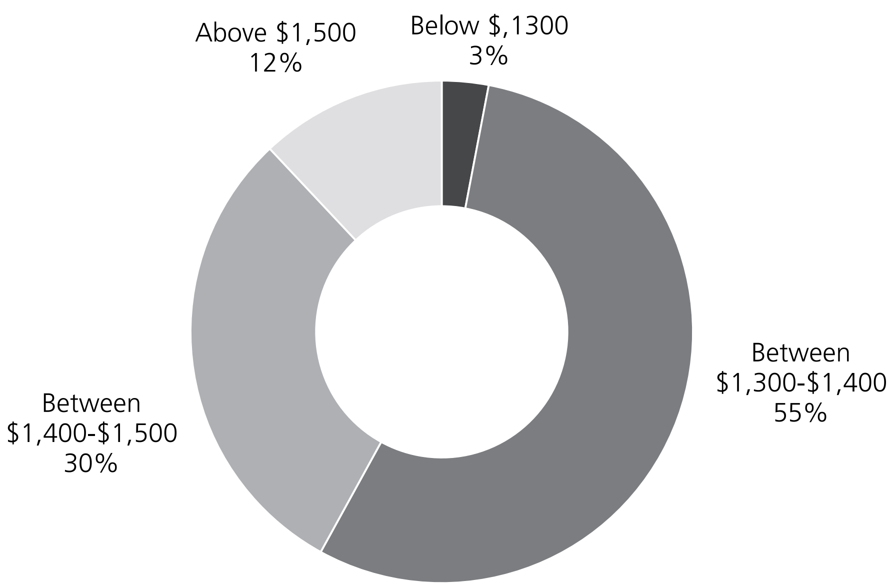
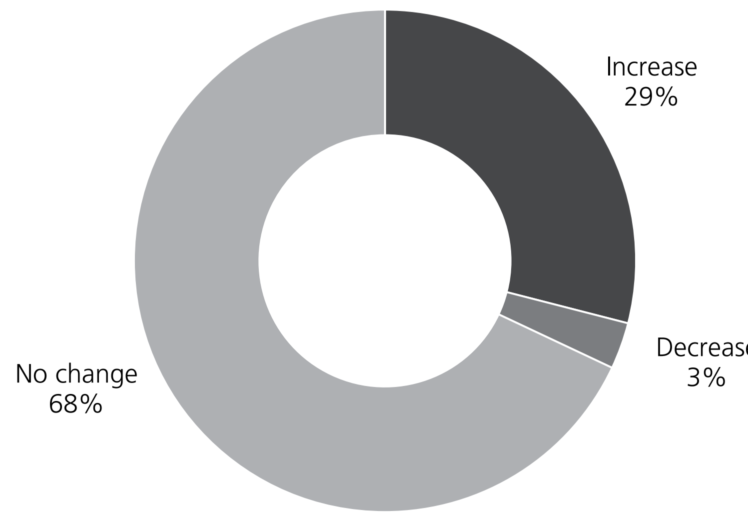
The future role of Gold for central Banks

Thursday, 27 June 2019

Q1: Where do you expect gold prices to trade next year?



Q2: What is your institution's plan for the investment of gold reserves in the next 12 months?



Source: UBS Annual Reserve Management Seminar: Live polling results as of June 2019.

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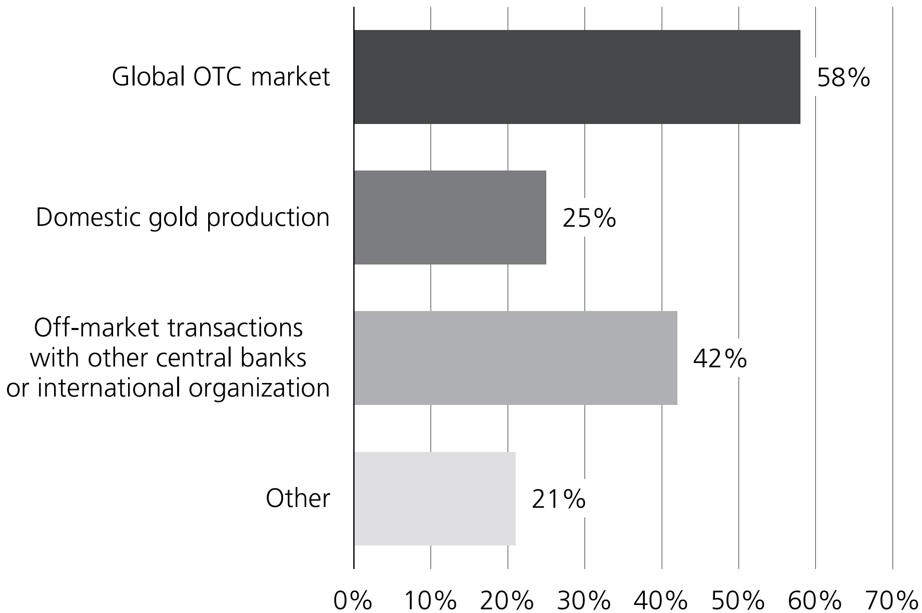
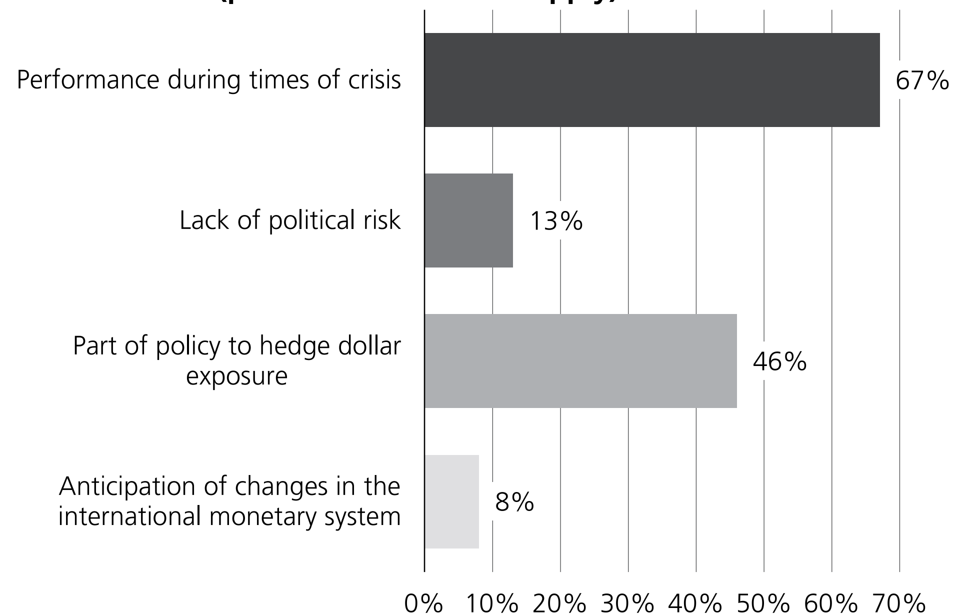
The future role of Gold for central Banks

Thursday, 27 June 2019

Q3: How do you purchase gold? (please choose all that apply)



Q4: In addition to capital preservation, liquidity, diversification and lack of default risk what factors are driving your institution's plan to increase gold reserves in the next 12 months? (please choose all that apply)

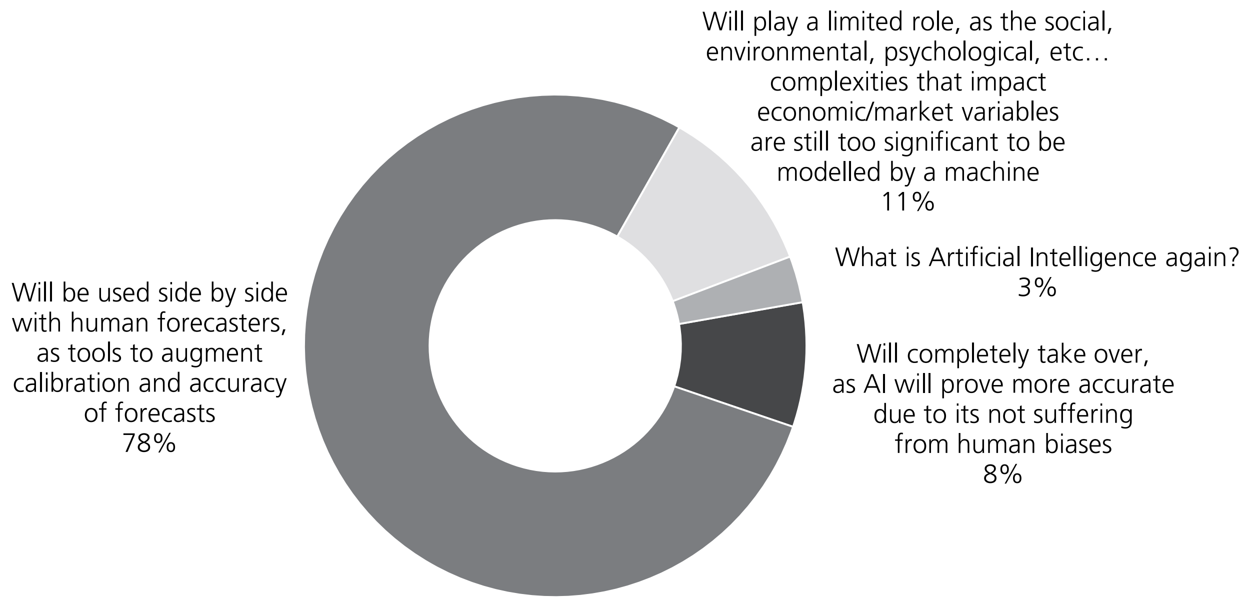


Source: UBS Annual Reserve Management Seminar: Live polling results as of June 2019.

Augmenting investment professionals through AI

Thursday, 27 June 2019

Q1: How strong will the role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) be in economic/market forecasting activities in 5-10 years?



Source: UBS Annual Reserve Management Seminar: Live polling results as of June 2019.

Contact information

Dr Massimiliano Castelli
Head of Strategy & Advice, Global Sovereign Markets
Tel: + 41 79 84 99 448
massimiliano.castelli@ubs.com

Philipp Salman
Strategy & Advice, Global Sovereign Markets
Tel: + 41 44 234 66 27
philipp.salman@ubs.com

ubs.com/am-gsm

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