

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name:

UBS (Lux) Bond SICAV – Global SDG Corporates Sustainable (USD)

Legal entity identifier:

391200DD2LAPGC17ZD37


**Sustainable investment** means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</div></div>
<div><div><input type="checkbox"/></div><div>It will make a minimum of <b>sustainable investments with an environmental objective:</b> ____ %</div></div> <div><div><input type="checkbox"/></div><div>in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div></div> <div><div><input type="checkbox"/></div><div>in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div></div> <div><div><input type="checkbox"/></div><div>It will make a minimum of <b>sustainable investments with a social objective:</b> ____ %</div></div>	<div><div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div><div>It <b>promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics</b> and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 50% of sustainable investments</div></div> <div><div><input type="checkbox"/></div><div>with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div></div> <div><div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div><div>with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div></div> <div><div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div><div>with a social objective</div></div> <div><div><input type="checkbox"/></div><div>It promotes E/S characteristics, but <b>will not make any sustainable investments</b></div></div>

**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

	<b>What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?</b>
	<p>The following characteristic is promoted by the financial product:</p> <p>Invest at least 80% of the assets worldwide in corporate bonds from developed market or emerging market issuers that promote one or more United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such as SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), as well as in “green”, “social”, “sustainable” bonds from companies (including supranational and agency bonds), the proceeds of which will be used for eligible environmental and social projects.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?</i></b></li> </ul>
	<p>The above characteristic is measured using the following indicators respectively:</p> <p>Companies have revenue exposure of at least 20% to one or more SDGs, such as SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation).</p> <p>The classification as green, social, sustainable is based on external providers and relates to:</p> <p>-Green bonds: Use of proceeds to finance projects that advance environmental objectives (e.g. renewable energy, clean transportation).</p> <p>-Social bonds: Use of proceeds for projects aiming to addressing / mitigating a specific social issue and/or seek to achieve positive social outcomes (e.g. affordable housing, food security).</p> <p>-Sustainable bonds: Use of proceeds that intentionally mix eligible Green and Social projects and adhere to specific guidelines.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?</i></b></li> </ul>
	<p>The objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make is to contribute to the environmental and/or social characteristic(s) promoted by the financial product.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?</i></b></li> </ul>
	<p>When assessing “do no significant harm” (DNSH), we consider selected principal adverse impact indicators based on availability and appropriateness. These indicators are combined into a signal based on individual thresholds defined per indicator. A fail on a single indicator leads to an investment failing the DNSH criteria.</p>
	<p><b><i>How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?</i></b></p>
	<p>Principal adverse impacts (the “PAI”) are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption, and anti-bribery matters. UBS integrates PAI indicators in its decision making process.</p> <p>At present, for green, social and sustainable bonds, which are checked against ICMA standards, the following PAI indicators are considered by means of exclusions from the investment universe:</p>


	<p>1.10 “Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Companies violating the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles which do not demonstrate credible corrective action as determined by UBS-AM’s Stewardship Committee are excluded.</li> </ul> <p>1.14 “Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UBS-AM does not invest in companies involved in: cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines or chemical and biological weapons, nor does it invest in companies in breach of the Treaty on the Non- Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. UBS-AM considers a company to be involved in controversial weapons if the company is involved in development, production, storage, maintenance or transport of controversial weapons, or is a majority shareholder (&gt;50% ownership stake) of such a company.</li> </ul> <p>At present, for bonds that do not fall under the definition of green, social and sustainable bonds, the following PAI indicators are considered by means of exclusions from the investment universe:</p> <p>1.4 “Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Companies that exceed a certain revenue threshold (as per the UBS AM Sustainability Exclusion Policy) from thermal coal mining and its sale to external parties or from oil sands extraction are excluded.</li> <li>- Companies that exceed a certain revenue threshold (as per the UBS AM Sustainability Exclusion Policy) from thermal coal-based power generation are excluded.</li> </ul> <p>1.10 “Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Companies violating the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles which do not demonstrate credible corrective action as determined by UBS-AM’s Stewardship Committee are excluded.</li> </ul> <p>1.14 “Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UBS-AM does not invest in companies involved in: cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines or chemical and biological weapons, nor does it invest in companies in breach of the Treaty on the Non- Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. UBS-AM considers a company to be involved in controversial weapons if the company is involved in development, production, storage, maintenance or transport of controversial weapons, or is a majority shareholder (&gt;50% ownership stake) of such a company</li> </ul> <p>The link to the Sustainability Exclusion Policy can be found in the section headed “Sustainability Exclusion Policy” in the main body of the Sales Prospectus.</p> <p>The following PAI indicators are additionally part of the DNSH signal for bonds that do not fall under the definition of green, social and sustainable bonds:</p> <p>1.3 “GHG intensity of investee companies”</p> <p>1.7 “Activities negatively affecting bio-diversity-sensitive areas”</p> <p>1.13 “Board gender diversity”</p> <p>1.15. “GHG Intensity”</p> <p>The following PAI indicator is additionally part of the DNSH signal for all bonds:1.16. “Investee countries subject to social violations”</p>
	<p><i>How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:</i></p>


	Companies violating the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles which do not demonstrate credible corrective action as determined by UBS-AM's Stewardship Committee are excluded.
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*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.*

*The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.*

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*

	<p><b>Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?</b></p>
	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>Principal adverse impacts (the “PAI”) are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption, and anti-bribery matters. UBS integrates PAI indicators in its decision making process.</p> <p>At present, for green, social and sustainable bonds, which are checked against ICMA standards, the following PAI indicators are considered by means of exclusions from the investment universe:</p> <p><u>1.10 “Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises”:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Companies violating the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles which do not demonstrate credible corrective action as determined by UBS-AM's Stewardship Committee are excluded</li> </ul> <p><u>1.14 “Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”:</u></p> <p>UBS-AM does not invest in companies involved in: cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines or chemical and biological weapons, nor does it invest in companies in breach of the Treaty on the Non- Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. UBS-AM considers a company to be involved in controversial weapons if the company is involved in development, production, storage, maintenance or transport of controversial weapons, or is a majority shareholder (&gt;50% ownership stake) of such a company.</p> <p>At present, for bonds that do not fall under the definition of green, social and sustainable bonds, the following PAI indicators are considered by means of exclusions from the investment universe:</p> <p><u>1.4 “Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector”:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Companies that exceed a certain revenue threshold (as per the UBS AM Sustainability Exclusion Policy) from thermal coal mining and its sale to external parties or from oil sands extraction are excluded</li> <li>- Companies that exceed a certain revenue threshold (as per the UBS AM Sustainability Exclusion Policy) from thermal coal-based power generation are excluded.</li> </ul> <p><u>1.10 “Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises”:</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Companies violating the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles which do not demonstrate credible corrective action as determined by UBS-AM's Stewardship Committee are excluded</li> </ul> <p><u>1.14 "Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)":</u>          UBS-AM does not invest in companies involved in: cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines or chemical and biological weapons, nor does it invest in companies in breach of the Treaty on the Non- Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. UBS-AM considers a company to be involved in controversial weapons if the company is involved in development, production, storage, maintenance or transport of controversial weapons, or is a majority shareholder (&gt;50% ownership stake) of such a company.</p> <p>The link to the Sustainability Exclusion Policy can be found in the section headed "Sustainability Exclusion Policy" in the main body of the Sales Prospectus.</p> <p>When assessing "do no significant harm" (DNSH), we consider selected principal adverse impact indicators based on availability and appropriateness. These indicators are combined into a signal based on individual thresholds defined per indicator. A fail on a single indicator leads to an investment failing the DNSH criteria. The following PAI indicators are additionally part of this signal for bonds that do not fall under the definition of green, social and sustainable bonds:</p> <p><u>1.3 "GHG intensity of investee companies"</u></p> <p><u>1.7 "Activities negatively affecting bio-diversity-sensitive areas"</u></p> <p><u>1.13 "Board gender diversity"</u></p> <p><u>1.15. "GHG Intensity"</u></p> <p>The following PAI indicator is additionally part of the DNSH signal for all bonds:</p> <p><u>1.16. "Investee countries subject to social violations"</u></p> <p>Information on consideration of PAIs on sustainability factors is also available in the sub-fund's annual report.</p>
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
 <p><b>The investment strategy</b> guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.</p>	<p><b>What investment strategy does this financial product follow?</b></p> <p><u>ESG Integration:</u></p> <p>ESG Integration is driven by taking into account material ESG risks as part of the research process. ESG integration enables the Portfolio Manager to identify financially relevant sustainability factors that impact investment decisions and to incorporate ESG considerations when implementing investment decisions, and allows ESG risks to be systematically monitored and compared to risk appetite and constraints. It also assists in portfolio construction through securities selection, investment conviction and portfolio weightings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For corporate issuers, this process utilizes an internal UBS ESG material issues framework which identifies the financially relevant factors per sector that can impact investment decisions. This orientation toward financial materiality ensures that analysts focus on sustainability factors that can impact the financial performance of the company and therefore investment returns. ESG integration can also identify opportunities for engagement to improve the company's ESG risk profile and thereby mitigate the potential negative impact of ESG issues on the company's financial performance. The Portfolio Manager employs an internal UBS ESG risk dashboard that combines multiple internal and external ESG data sources in order to identify companies with material ESG risks. An actionable risk signal highlights ESG risks to the Portfolio Manager for incorporation in their investment decision making process.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For non-corporate issuers, the Portfolio Manager applies a qualitative or quantitative ESG risk assessment that integrates data on material ESG factors.</li> </ul> <p>The analysis of material sustainability/ESG considerations can include many different aspects, such as the following among others: the carbon footprint, health and well-being, human rights, supply chain management, fair customer treatment and governance.</p> <p><b><u>Fund specific exclusions:</u></b></p> <p>The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in bonds from issuers that do not promote any SDGs.</p> <p>Corporate issuers: Generally corporate Issuers are assessed for ESG risks using a proprietary UBS ESG Risk Recommendation, which rates issuers using a five-point scale (1 – negligible, 2 – low, 3 – moderate, 4 – high and 5 – severe ESG risk). The sub-funds will generally exclude corporate issuers with risks identified in the ESG Risk Dashboard (described in the ESG Integration section) unless the overall UBS ESG risk recommendation is between 1 and 3.</p> <p>Non Corporate issuer: In the absence of a UBS ESG Risk Recommendation, the sub-funds will consider the risk signal from the proprietary ESG Risk Dashboard and exclude issuers with a positive risk signal from the proprietary ESG Risk Dashboard</p> <p>Securitized bonds are not part covered by the ESG integration process.</p> <p>The sub-fund excludes investments in companies subject to the EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks exclusion criteria (Article 12(1)(a) to (g) of CDR (EU) 2020/1818), except for European Green Bonds issues under the Green Bonds Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2023/2631) and other use of proceeds instruments (green bonds not issued under the European Green Bonds Regulation, social bonds and sustainability bonds). The look-through approach determines that the instrument invested in does not finance any activities referred to in Article 12(1)(a-b) and (d-g) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818. Instruments issued by companies excluded under Article 12(1)(c) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, i.e. violating the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles, which do not demonstrate credible corrective action as determined by UBS-AM's Stewardship Committee, are excluded.</p> <p>The EU Climate Transition Benchmarks exclusion criteria (Article 12(1)(a) to (c) of CDR (EU) 2020/1818) applies to all investments within the Subfund. Instruments issued by companies violating the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles which do not demonstrate credible corrective action as determined by UBS-AM's Stewardship Committee are excluded.</p> <p><b><u>Sustainability Exclusion Policy:</u></b></p> <p>The Sustainability Exclusion Policy of the Portfolio Manager outlines the exclusions applied to the investment universe of the financial product. The link to the Sustainability Exclusion Policy can be found in the section headed "Sustainability Exclusion Policy" in the main body of the Sales Prospectus.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?</i></b></li> </ul>
	<p>The following binding element(s) of the investment strategy are used to select the investments to attain the characteristic(s) promoted by this financial product:</p> <p>Invest at least 80% of the assets worldwide in corporate bonds from developed market or emerging market issuers that promote one or more United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such as SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), as well as in "green", "social", "sustainable" bonds from companies (including supranational and agency bonds), the proceeds of which will be used for eligible environmental and social projects.</p> <p>The calculations do not take account of cash, derivatives and unrated investment instruments.</p> <p>The characteristic(s), the minimum proportion of sustainable investments and the minimum proportion of investments used to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the</p>

	<p>financial product are calculated at quarter end using the average of all business days' values in the quarter.</p> <p><b><u>Fund specific exclusions:</u></b></p> <p>The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in bonds from issuers that do not promote any SDGs. Corporate issuers: Generally corporate Issuers are assessed for ESG risks using a proprietary UBS ESG Risk Recommendation, which rates issuers using a five-point scale (1 – negligible, 2 – low, 3 – moderate, 4 – high and 5 – severe ESG risk). The sub-funds will generally exclude corporate issuers with risks identified in the ESG Risk Dashboard (described in the ESG Integration section) unless the overall UBS ESG risk recommendation is between 1 and 3.</p> <p>Non Corporate issuer: In the absence of a UBS ESG Risk Recommendation, the sub-funds will consider the risk signal from the proprietary ESG Risk Dashboard and exclude issuers with a positive risk signal from the proprietary ESG Risk Dashboard</p> <p>Securitized bonds are not part covered by the ESG integration process.</p> <p>The sub-fund excludes investments in companies subject to the EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks exclusion criteria (Article 12(1)(a) to (g) of CDR (EU) 2020/1818), except for European Green Bonds issues under the Green Bonds Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2023/2631) and other use of proceeds instruments (green bonds not issued under the European Green Bonds Regulation, social bonds and sustainability bonds). The look-through approach determines that the instrument invested in does not finance any activities referred to in Article 12(1)(a-b) and (d-g) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818. Instruments issued by companies excluded under Article 12(1)(c) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, i.e. violating the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles, which do not demonstrate credible corrective action as determined by UBS-AM's Stewardship Committee, are excluded.</p> <p>The EU Climate Transition Benchmarks exclusion criteria (Article 12(1)(a) to (c) of CDR (EU) 2020/1818) applies to all investments within the Subfund. Instruments issued by companies violating the United Nations Global Compact UNGC) principles which do not demonstrate credible corrective action as determined by UBS-AM's Stewardship Committee are excluded.</p> <p><b><u>Sustainability Exclusion Policy:</u></b></p> <p>The Sustainability Exclusion Policy of the Portfolio Manager outlines the exclusions applied to the investment universe of the financial product. The link to the Sustainability Exclusion Policy can be found in the section headed "Sustainability Exclusion Policy" in the main body of the Sales Prospectus.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b><i>What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?</i></b></li> </ul>
	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<p><b>Good governance</b> practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b><i>What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?</i></b></li> </ul>
	<p>Good corporate governance is a key driver of sustainable performance and is therefore embedded in the Portfolio Manager's investment strategy. The Portfolio Manager employs a proprietary ESG Risk Dashboard that combines multiple ESG data sources from internal and recognized external providers in order to identify companies with material ESG risks. An actionable risk signal highlights ESG risks to the Portfolio Manager for incorporation in their investment decision making process. The assessment of good governance includes consideration of board structure and independence, remuneration alignment, transparency of ownership and control, and financial reporting.</p>

**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

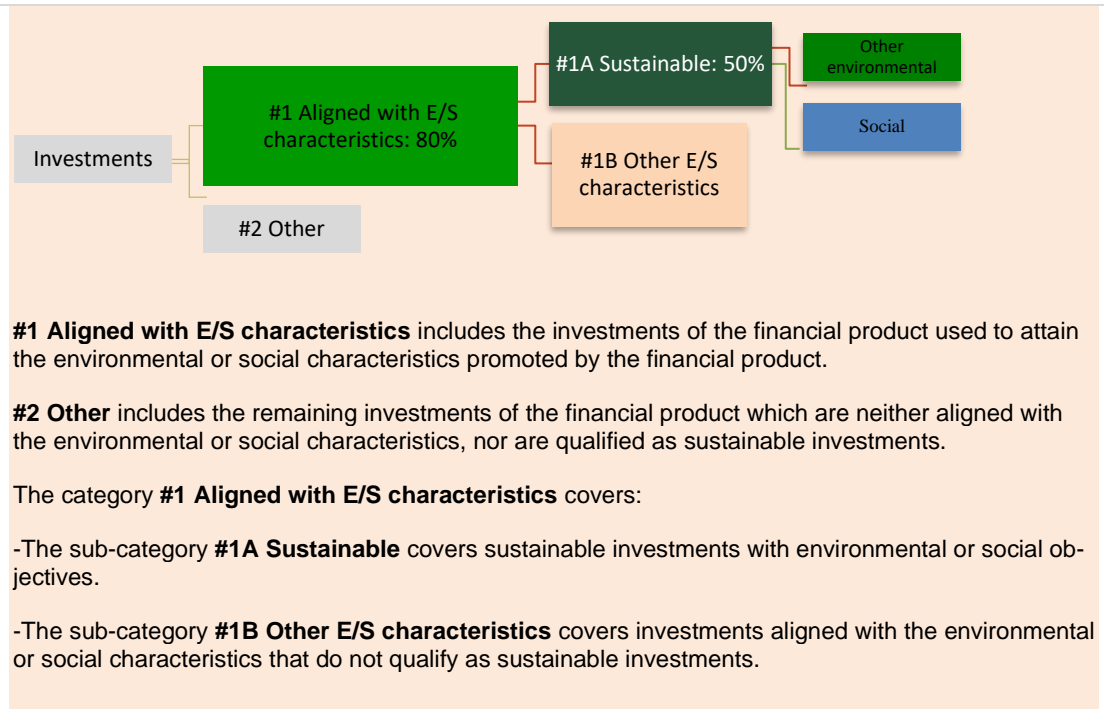
**Taxonomy-aligned** activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



## What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The minimum proportion of the investments used to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the financial product is 80%. The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 50%.



- **How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Derivatives are not used for the attainment of the characteristics promoted by this financial product. Derivatives are primarily used for hedging and liquidity management purposes.



## To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

It has not been possible to collect data on the environmental objective(s) set out in Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation and on how and to what extent the investments underlying the financial product are in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under Article 3 of the Taxonomy Regulation ("Taxonomy Aligned Investments"). On that basis, the financial product has 0% Taxonomy Aligned Investments.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?**

<sup>9</sup> Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



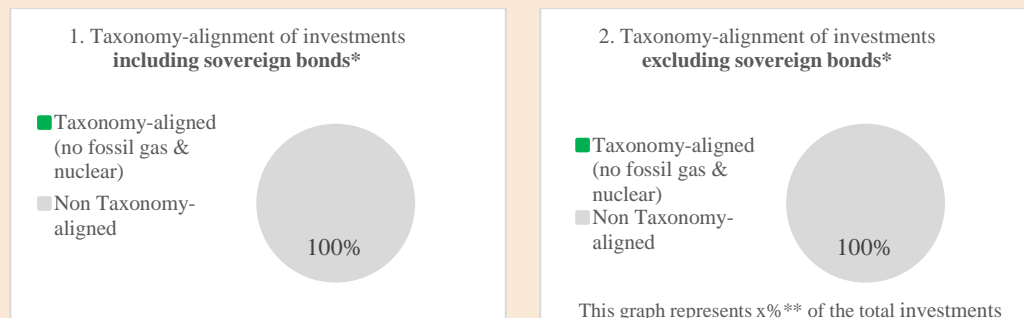
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> In fossil gas <input type="checkbox"/> In nuclear energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
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To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

**Enabling activities** directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

**Transitional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds\*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.**





\* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

\*\* No percentage has been inserted as it is not relevant (no Taxonomy-aligned investments)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?</b></li> </ul>
	There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.
	<b>What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?</b>
	The sustainable investments made by the financial product will contribute to either environmental or social objectives or both. The financial product does not commit to a predetermined combination of environmental or social objectives, and therefore there is no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Where the financial product does invest in environmentally sustainable investments that are not Taxonomy-aligned, this is due to the absence of necessary data to determine Taxonomy-alignment.
	<b>What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?</b>
	The sustainable investments made by the financial product will contribute to either environmental or social objectives or both. The financial product does not commit a predetermined combination of environmental or social objectives, and therefore there is no minimum share of socially sustainable investments.
	<b>What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?</b>
	Included in “#2 Other” are cash and unrated instruments for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. Unrated instruments may also include securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

are environmentally sustainable investments that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

**Reference benchmarks** are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

	<p><b>Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?</b></p> <p>No ESG reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of determining whether the financial product is aligned with the characteristics that it promotes.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b><i>How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?</i></b></li> </ul>
	Not applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b><i>How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?</i></b></li> </ul>
	Not applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b><i>How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?</i></b></li> </ul>
	Not applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b><i>Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?</i></b></li> </ul>
	Not applicable.
	<p><b>Where can I find more product specific information online?</b></p> <p>More product-specific information can be found on the website: <a href="http://www.ubs.com/funds">www.ubs.com/funds</a></p>