

MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS OF UBS (LUX) MONEY MARKET FUND

The Management Company UBS Fund Management (Luxembourg) S.A. (hereinafter referred to as the “**Management Company**”) is an *Aktiengesellschaft* (public limited company) with its registered office in Luxembourg that manages the UBS (Lux) Money Market Fund (hereinafter referred to as the “**Fund**”) and issues registered units (hereinafter referred to as the “**units**”) in accordance with these Management Regulations.

The Management Company has been approved by the Luxembourg supervisory authority in accordance with Chapter 15 of the Law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment (hereinafter referred to as the “**Law of 2010**”) and is on the official list of Luxembourg management companies.

The Fund assets are held in Luxembourg by UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch (hereinafter referred to as the “**Depositary**”), a Luxembourg branch office of UBS Europe SE, which is a European company (*societas Europaea*; SE) with its registered office in Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

The rights and obligations of the owners of the units (hereinafter referred to as “**unitholders**”), the Management Company and the Depositary are governed by these Management Regulations.

Ownership of a unit entails acceptance of the Management Regulations and of any amendments duly made thereto.

Article 1 – The Fund and the sub-funds

The Fund is a money market fund as defined by Regulation (EU) 2017/1131 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on money market funds (hereinafter referred to as the “**Money Market Funds (MMFs) Regulation**”). The Fund is an open-ended investment fund under Luxembourg law without legally independent status and constitutes a collective of unitholders in terms of the ownership of all of the Fund’s instruments and other assets. The Fund is also subject to the Law of 2010. The assets of the Fund, the amount of which is not subject to any limit, are maintained separately from those of the Management Company. The Fund forms an indivisible legal unit. Nonetheless, each sub-fund is regarded as being separate and the assets of a sub-fund are only liable for liabilities incurred by that sub-fund.

Investors can choose from one or more sub-funds grouped into a single fund, investing in authorised assets in accordance with their own individual investment policies. The sub-funds are standard money market funds with a variable net asset value, also known as VNAV money market funds.

At any time, the Management Company may launch new sub-funds, liquidate existing sub-funds and establish various unit classes with specific characteristics within a sub-fund.

The investment policy of each sub-fund shall be established by the Board of Directors of the Management Company (hereinafter referred to as “**Board of Directors**”) within the framework of the investment objectives.

The net assets of each sub-fund/unit class and the net asset value of the units of each sub-fund/unit class are expressed in the currency determined by the Management Company.

Article 2 – Investment policy

The Fund is set up as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (hereinafter referred to as a “**UCITS**”).

- The sole object of this UCITS is the collective investment of capital raised from the public. This capital is invested in instruments authorised under the MMFs Regulation, pursuant to the principle of risk diversification.
- The units of the UCITS are redeemed or paid out, on request by the unitholders, either directly or indirectly to or from the UCITS’ assets.

The assets of the sub-funds are invested following the principle of risk diversification. The sub-funds invest their net assets in accordance with the investment policy described in the current version of the Sales Prospectus.

The following conditions also apply to the investments made by each sub-fund:

1. Permitted investments of the Fund

- 1.1. In conformity with Article 9 of the MMF Regulation, the sub-funds' investments must consist exclusively of:
- a) High-quality, short-term debt instruments and money market instruments that are listed or traded on a **regulated market**, as defined in Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments;
 - b) High-quality, short-term debt instruments and money market instruments that are traded in a Member State on another market which is recognised, regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public. The term "**Member State**" designates a member country of the European Union; countries that are parties to the agreement on the European Economic Area but are not Member States of the European Union are considered equivalent to Member States of the European Union, within the limits of said agreement and its related agreements;
 - c) High-quality, short-term debt instruments and money market instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a non-Member State or traded on another market of a European, American, Asian, African or Australasian country (hereinafter "**approved state**") which is recognised, regulated, open to the public and operates regularly;
 - d) Sight deposits or deposits at notice at credit institutions with a term of up to 12 months, provided the credit institution has its registered office in an EU Member State, or, if the registered office is located in a non-Member State, the credit institution is subject to supervisory regulations deemed equivalent to those under European Union law according to the procedure set out in Article 107(4) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012;
 - e) Units in other, targeted money market funds providing the following requirements are met:
 - No more than 10% of the assets of the targeted money market fund are permitted to be invested in aggregate in units of other money market funds in conformity with Article 16(1)(a) of the MMFs Regulation and the rules in the Sales Prospectus;
 - the targeted money market fund does not hold units in the acquiring sub-fund and shall not invest in the acquiring sub-fund during the period in which the acquiring sub-fund holds its units;
 - the sub-fund does not invest more than 5% of its assets in units of a single money market fund;
 - the sub-fund does not invest more than 17.5% of its assets in aggregate in units of other money market funds;
 - the targeted money market fund is authorised under the MMFs Regulation;

where the targeted money market fund is managed directly or indirectly by the same manager as that of the acquiring sub-fund or by any other company to which the manager of the acquiring sub-fund is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, the manager of the targeted money market fund, or that other company, is prohibited from charging subscription or redemption fees on account of the investment by the acquiring sub-fund in the units or shares of the targeted money market fund;

- f) derivative financial instruments ("**derivatives**"), including equivalent cash-settled instruments, which are traded on one of the regulated markets listed in (a) to (c) above, or derivatives that are not traded on a stock exchange ("**OTC derivatives**"), provided that:
 - the use of derivatives is in accordance with the investment policy of the respective sub-fund and is suited to achieving its goals;
 - the derivative instrument serves only the purpose of hedging the interest rate or exchange rate risks inherent in other investments of the sub-fund;
 - the underlying of the derivative instrument consists of interest rates, foreign exchange rates, currencies or indices representing one of those categories;
 - the sub-funds ensure, through adequate diversification of the underlying assets, that the diversification requirements applicable to them and listed in Article 2(2) "Risk diversification" are adhered to;
 - the counterparties in transactions involving OTC derivatives are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to the categories authorised by the Luxembourg supervisory authority, the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (hereinafter referred to as the "**CSSF**"), and expressly approved by the Board of Directors. The approval process by the Board of Directors is based on the principles drawn up by UBS AM Credit Risk and concerning, inter alia, the creditworthiness, reputation and experience of the relevant counterparty in settling transactions of this type, as well as their willingness to provide capital. The Board of Directors maintains a list of counterparties it has approved;
 - the OTC derivatives are valued daily in a reliable and verifiable manner and may be sold, liquidated or settled by means of a back-to-back transaction at any time, upon the Fund's initiative and at the appropriate fair value; and
 - the counterparty is not granted discretion regarding the composition of the portfolio managed by the relevant sub-fund (e.g. in the case of a total return swap or a derivative financial instrument with similar characteristics), or regarding the underlying of the relevant OTC derivative.

- g) Money market instruments within the meaning of Article 1 of the Law of 2010 that are not traded on a regulated market, provided that the issuance or issuer of these instruments is subject to regulations protecting investors and investments, and provided that these instruments are:
- issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local entity or the central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the European Union or European Investment Bank, a non-Member State, or, in the case of a federal state, a Member State of the federation, or by a public international institution of which at least one Member State is a member;
 - issued by an undertaking whose securities are traded on the regulated markets listed under Point 1.1(a), (b) and (c);
 - issued or guaranteed by an institution subject to prudential supervision in accordance with the criteria laid down in Community law, or by an institution subject to supervision that, in the opinion of the CSSF, is at least as stringent as that provided for in Community law, and that complies with Community law; or
 - issued by other issuers belonging to a category approved by the CSSF, provided that regulations protecting investors that are equivalent to those in the first, second or third points above apply to investments in these instruments, and provided that the issuers constitute either a company with equity capital amounting to at least 10 million euro (EUR 10,000,000) that prepares and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with the Fourth Council Directive 78/660/EEC, or an entity within a group encompassing one or more listed companies and responsible for its financing, or an entity which is to fund the securitisation of liabilities by means of a credit line provided by a bank.
- 1.2. The Management Company ensures that the overall risk associated with derivatives does not exceed the overall net value of the Fund portfolio. As part of its investment strategy, each sub-fund may invest in derivatives within the limits set out in Points 2.2 and 2.3, provided the overall risk of the underlying instruments does not exceed the investment limits stipulated in Point 2.
- 1.3. Each sub-fund may hold liquid assets on an ancillary basis.

2. Risk diversification

- 2.1 In accordance with the principle of risk diversification, the Management Company is not permitted to invest more than 5% of the net assets of a sub-fund in high-quality, short-term debt instruments and money market instruments, securitisations and ABCPs of a single issuer. In derogation of the above, a sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in money market instruments, securitisations and ABCPs, provided that the total value of these instruments held by the sub-fund in each single issuer in which it invests more than 5% of its assets does not exceed 40% of the value of its assets. The Management Company may not deposit more than 10% of the net assets of a sub-fund with a single institution, unless the banking sector in Luxembourg, the country in which the Fund is domiciled, is structured in such a way that there are insufficient viable credit institutions to fulfil this diversification requirement, and it is not economically feasible for the Fund to make deposits in another Member State, in which case up to 15% of its assets may be deposited with a single credit institution. In transactions by a sub-fund in OTC derivatives, counterparty risk must not exceed 5% of the assets of that sub-fund.
- 2.2 Regardless of the maximum limits set out in 2.1, each sub-fund may invest no more than 15% of its net assets in a single institution, in a combination of:
- money market instruments, securitisations and ABCPs issued by this institution,
 - Deposits with that institution and/or
 - OTC derivatives traded with this institution.

Additionally, until the date of implementation of the delegated act referred to in Article 11(4) of the MMFs Regulation, the sub-funds shall not invest more than 15% of the relevant sub-fund assets in securitisations and ABCPs. From the date of implementation of the above delegated act, the sub-funds shall not invest more than 20% of the relevant sub-fund assets in securitisations and ABCPs, whereby up to 15% of the sub-fund assets may be invested in securitisations and ABCPs that do not comply with the criteria for the identification of simple, transparent and standardised (STS) securitisations and STS-ABCPs.

In derogation of the diversification requirements included in Point 2.1 to reflect Article 17(1) of the MMF Regulation, if the financial market in Luxembourg, the Member State in which the Fund is domiciled, is structured in such a way that there are insufficient viable credit institutions to fulfil this diversification requirement, and it is not economically feasible for the sub-fund to use financial institutions in other Member States, the sub-fund may combine the types of investment stated above, whereby a maximum of 20% of its assets may be invested with a single institution.

- 2.3 In derogation of the above, the following applies:
- a) The maximum limit of 5% mentioned in Point 2.1 is raised to 10% for certain high-quality, short-term debt instruments issued by a single credit institution domiciled in an EU Member State and subject, in that particular country, to special prudential supervision by public authorities designed to protect the holders of these instruments. In particular, funds originating from the issue of such high-quality, short-term debt instruments

must, in accordance with the law, be invested in assets that provide sufficient cover for the obligations arising from them during the entire term of the high-quality, short-term debt instruments and that provide a preferential right to payment of the capital and interest in the event of insolvency of the issuer. If a sub-fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in high-quality, short-term debt instruments of a single issuer, then the total value of these investments may not exceed 40% of the value of the net assets of the sub-fund.

- b) Companies belonging to the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts, as defined by Directive 2013/34/EU or recognised international accounting rules, must be treated as a single issuer for the calculation of the investment limits set out in this section.

Notwithstanding the previously stated individual upper limits and as outlined in the Sales Prospectus, a sub-fund may invest a maximum of 20% of its assets in high-quality, short-term debt instruments issued by a single credit institution, provided the requirements pursuant to Article 10(1)(f) or Article 11(1)(c) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 of 10 October 2014 to supplement Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 are fulfilled, including any investments in assets within the meaning of 2.1 and 2.2 above. If a sub-fund invests more than 5% of its assets in high-quality, short-term debt instruments as defined in the previous sentence issued by a single institution, the total value of those investments may not exceed 60% of the value of the assets of the sub-fund, including any investments in assets within the meaning of 2.1 and 2.2 above, respecting the limits set out therein.

- c) **In the interests of risk diversification, with the approval of the competent supervisory authority, the Management Company is authorised to invest up to 100% of the sub-fund's net assets in various money market instruments issued or guaranteed separately or jointly by the EU; the national, regional and local administrations of the Member States of the EU or their central governments; the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank; the European Investment Fund; the European Stability Mechanism; the European Financial Stability Facility; a central authority or central bank of a third country; the International Monetary Fund; the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the Council of Europe Development Bank; the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the Bank for International Settlements or any other relevant international financial institution or organisation to which one or more Member States belong.**

The above exception applies only if the following requirements are met: (i) the sub-fund holds money market instruments in at least six different issues of the issuer, and (ii) the sub-fund restricts its investment in money market instruments from a single issue to a maximum of 30% of its assets.

- d) The cash received by the sub-fund as part of repurchase agreements shall not exceed 10% of its assets. The assets received as part of reverse repurchase agreements from a single issuer shall not represent more than 15% of the net asset value of the sub-fund.
- e) A sub-fund may not hold more than 10% of the money market instruments, securitisations and ABCPs of a single issuer. The aforementioned restrictions do not apply to money market instruments issued or guaranteed by the EU; the national, regional and local administrations of the Member States of the EU or their central banks; the European Central Bank; the European Investment Bank; the European Investment Fund; the European Stability Mechanism; the European Financial Stability Facility; a central authority or central bank of a third country; the International Monetary Fund; the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the Council of Europe Development Bank; the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the Bank for International Settlements or any other relevant international financial institution or organisation to which one or more Member States belong.

For six months after they are officially approved, or from the effective date of the merger, newly launched sub-funds and absorbing UCITS may deviate from the particular restrictions indicated pertaining to risk diversification, provided that they continue to adhere to the principle of risk diversification.

3. Investment restrictions

The Fund is prohibited from:

- 3.1 making investments other than those cited under 1 above;
- 3.2 short-selling money market instruments, securitisations, ABCPs and other money market funds;
- 3.3 taking direct or indirect exposure to equities or commodities, including via derivatives, certificates representing them, indices based on them, or any other means or instrument that would give an exposure to them;
- 3.4 entering into securities lending agreements or securities borrowing agreements, or any other agreements that would encumber the assets of the sub-fund;
- 3.5 taking or granting loans.

The Management Company is authorised to introduce additional investment restrictions at any time in the interests of the unitholders, provided these are necessary to ensure compliance with the laws and regulations of those countries in which Fund units are offered and sold.

4. Derivatives and hedging techniques

Subject to the conditions and restrictions set out in the Sales Prospectus, the Management Company may

- (i) use techniques and instruments that have high-quality, short-term debt instruments and money market instruments as their underlying assets, provided these techniques and instruments are used in the interest of the efficient portfolio management of the affected sub-funds; and
- (ii) use techniques and instruments for hedging currency risks as part of the proper management of the relevant sub-fund assets.

The Management Company is authorised to introduce additional investment restrictions at any time in the interests of the unitholders, provided these are necessary to ensure compliance with the laws and regulations of those countries in which Fund units are offered and sold.

5. Internal credit quality assessment

In conformity with the MMFs Regulation and the Delegated Regulation, the Management Company has established an internal credit quality assessment procedure for determining the credit quality of money market instruments, securitisations and ABCPs, taking into account the issuer of the instrument and the characteristics of the instrument.

The Management Company has transferred internal credit quality assessment activities to the Global Credit Research Team ("GCRT") of UBS Asset Management in order to utilise this specialised team's credit risk expertise and access to data. The outsourcing of internal credit quality assessment activities from the Management Company to the GCRT does not relieve the Management Company of its responsibilities as the manager of money market funds. While the GCRT focuses on business activities, the Management Company is responsible for ongoing risk management and retains its verification, monitoring, assessment and documentation duties.

The credit quality assessment is based on prudent, systematic, continuous and detailed analysis of the available and pertinent information taking into account all relevant factors influencing the creditworthiness of the issuer and the credit quality of the instrument. The methods and criteria used for the credit quality assessment and the related default risk of the issuer and the instrument take account of the quantitative and qualitative indicators listed in Article 20 of the MMFs Regulation and in Articles 4 to 6 of the Delegated Regulation. This has the following specific consequences:

issuers with a positive credit quality assessment that are eligible for investment by each sub-fund are included in a list that serves as a database for credit research. Analysts establish eligible issuers using the criteria for credit risk testing of certain programmes as well as top-down and bottom-up factors influencing fundamental credit data. These methods may be supplemented by internal ratings that are comparable with the ratings of external credit rating agencies. The result of the analysts' assessment is reflected in individual maturities, setting authorised maturity limits for money market instruments. The GCRT is made up of a number of credit research analysts from the various regional companies of UBS Asset Management, in order to achieve the necessary expertise across different geographical areas and sectors. The credit research analysts make their assessments independently of any investment decisions, and their function and reporting lines are independent of portfolio management. The team is represented by the heads of the regional research departments, who check the credit assessments and recommendations. In connection with the internal credit quality assessment procedure, the GCRT is responsible and accountable for the following:

- Carrying out credit analyses based on internal and external data to arrive at an assessment of the credit quality of the issuer;
- Issuing internal ratings and recommendations on the basis of their initial credit assessment;
- Performing peer reviews and submitting confirmations;
- Updating the credit research database containing the data sources and the reviews issued by analysts;
- Producing reports on the information required by the Management Company to fulfil its oversight role, weekly data submission via the money market monitoring report; ad hoc submission of reports from the relevant committees.

The information used in the internal credit quality assessment is high quality and derived from reliable sources, including publicly available financial reports, the management teams of the relevant companies, sector contacts and other sources. The credit quality assessment procedure and the criteria used in this process are reviewed at least annually. The credit analysts' recommendations define the investment universe within which the portfolio managers can then operate to manage the portfolio in accordance with the investment guidelines.

i. Short-term nature of money market instruments

The short-term nature of money market instruments is tested using the investment criteria for money market instruments. The analyst assesses eligibility by checking the base prospectus of the issuer of the security or security type being considered. The analyst identifies the borrower and/or guarantor, the programme volume and the distributor agreement.

ii. Asset class of the instrument

As above, the asset class and characteristics of the instrument are fundamental to the eligibility test for the money market investment.

iii. Type of issuer

The eligibility test for the investment differentiates between the following types of issuers; it distinguishes between national, regional or local administrations, and financial and non-financial corporations.

iv. Operational and counterparty risk inherent within structured financial transactions

This forms an integral part of the fundamental analysis of the financial situation of the issuer or guarantor, which includes a review of the most recent financial statements, trends in cash flow, income, expenditure and profitability, the short-term and total debt coverage ratio, and leverage (including financial leverage and operating leverage).

v. Liquidity profile of the instrument

The rolling daily maturity of highly liquid securities in the permitted investment universe, such as commercial papers, certificates of deposit, floating rate notes or treasury bills, is characteristic of the nature of money market instruments. The specific liquidity of the instrument is one of the numerous characteristics assessed by portfolio managers and credit analysts in close cooperation on an ongoing basis.

Consideration is also given to all daily market events and the liquidity of the issuer or guarantor, including the availability of credit lines and alternative sources of liquidity.

Once the fundamental research is complete for an issuer or guarantor, the analyst assigns an internal long-term rating to the company. The internal rating scale corresponds to those used by Standard & Poor's and Fitch for their long-term ratings. However, the internal rating is based solely on analysts' tests and is independent of the assessment made by external rating agencies.

Establishing eligible issuers includes credit risk testing of certain programmes as well as top-down and bottom-up factors influencing fundamental credit data. Establishing eligible issuers is based on four criteria:

- (i) Eligibility
- (ii) Fundamental credit research
- (iii) Allocation of an internal rating, assessment of rating agencies and the development of fundamentals
- (iv) Allocation of a maturity restriction

Analysts determine the eligibility of issuers, carry out fundamental research, manage the credit research database, contact the managements of issuers to review operating and financial strategies as appropriate, and create a credit file for each issuer, either in the credit research database or as a physical file. They create credit reviews, which are checked by the credit committee, forwarded to the portfolio managers and published in the credit research database for use by portfolio managers and others. A credit review must be performed at least once a year.

Favourable credit quality assessments are formally documented. The reviews are checked in regular credit committee meetings. Analysts keep a written record of any ad hoc authorisations granted as a result of short-term requests from portfolio managers.

Analysts must work to limit, temporarily suspend or overturn a favourable credit quality assessment recommendation in the event of a decline in the financial strength or any other occurrence affecting an eligible issuer, security or security category.

If methods, models or key assumptions are changed, a new internal credit quality assessment will be carried out as quickly as possible. The Management Company continuously monitors the internal credit quality assessment to ensure that it is consistently applied and there is an independent risk management procedure. Additionally, the Management Company of the Company checks the internal credit quality assessment procedure annually and makes the results of this check available to the competent national authorities.

Article 3 – The Management Company

The Management Company manages the Fund for the account of and in the sole interests of the unitholders, in accordance with the principle of risk diversification and pursuant to the provisions of these Management Regulations.

The Management Company determines the individual sub-funds/unit classes that make up the Fund, their launches, their individual investment policies and investment limits (if necessary) and, where it is deemed to be in the unitholders' interests, their terminations or mergers.

The Management Company is equipped with the broadest possible authority to execute all administrative and management tasks in its own name, for the account of the unitholders. In particular, it is authorised to buy, sell, subscribe for, swap and receive delivery of authorised instruments, and to exercise all rights directly or indirectly affecting the assets of the Fund.

The Board of Directors may appoint directors, agents or a committee, whose remuneration will be charged solely to the Management Company, for the ongoing implementation of the investment policy.

Article 4 – The Depositary

The Depositary is appointed by the Management Company.

UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch has been appointed Depositary.

The Depositary or the Management Company may terminate this contract at any time by informing the other party in writing with at least three months' notice.

However, the Management Company may only dismiss the Depositary if a new depositary assumes the roles and responsibilities of Depositary as defined in these Management Regulations. Furthermore, following dismissal, the Depositary must continue to serve in its role for as long as it takes to transfer all Fund assets to the new Depositary.

If the Depositary terminates its contract, the Management Company must nominate a new depositary to assume the roles and responsibilities of Depositary in accordance with the Management Regulations. In this case, the Depositary will also continue to serve in its role until the fund assets have been transferred to the new depositary.

The Depositary holds the Fund assets for the account of the Fund. With the agreement of the Management Company, it may entrust part or all of the assets for safekeeping to other banks, financial institutions or recognised clearing houses that meet the statutory requirements.

The Depositary meets the customary banking obligations relating to accounts and instruments, and completes all day-to-day administrative tasks relating to the Fund assets.

In addition, the Depositary must:

- a) ensure compliance with legislation and the Management Regulations in the sale, redemption, conversion and cancellation of units executed for the account of the Fund or by the Management Company;
- b) ensure that the value of the units is calculated in accordance with the law and the Management Regulations;
- c) execute all instructions from the Management Company unless these are in breach of the law or the Management Regulations;
- d) ensure that transactions involving the Fund's assets are settled on time;
- e) ensure that the Fund income/receipts is/are used in accordance with the Management Regulations.

The Depositary also performs other duties provided for in the Law of 2010.

Article 5 – Net asset value

In principle, the net asset value per unit is calculated by the Management Company for each sub-fund on each business day as defined in the current Sales Prospectus.

“Non-statutory days of rest” are days on which banks and financial institutions are closed.

The net asset value per unit of a sub-fund is expressed in the sub-fund currency and is calculated by dividing the sub-fund's total net assets by the number of outstanding units of the sub-fund. The net assets of each sub-fund correspond to the difference between the sub-fund's total credit balance and the total liabilities of that sub-fund.

For sub-funds with multiple unit classes, the net asset value of a unit must be calculated separately for each unit class. To this end, the net assets of the sub-fund attributable to that unit class are divided by the total number of issued and separately managed units of that unit class.

According to their specific characteristics, the unit classes in a sub-fund may have different net asset values.

If the total subscriptions or redemptions of all of the unit classes of a sub-fund on a single business day come to a net capital inflow or outflow, that sub-fund's net asset value may be increased or reduced accordingly. Detailed information on the maximum adjustment amount can be found in the most recent Sales Prospectus. Estimated transaction costs and tax charges that may be incurred by the sub-fund, as well as the estimated bid-ask spreads of the assets in which the sub-fund invests, may be taken into account. Such an adjustment will lead to an increase in net asset value if the net movements result in an increase in the number of units in the relevant sub-fund. It will lead to a decrease in net asset value if the net movements result in a decrease in the number of units. The Board of Directors can set a threshold value for each sub-fund. This may be calculated from the ratio of net movement on a given business day to the net fund assets, or from a single amount in the currency of the relevant sub-fund. In such a case, the net asset value would only be adjusted if this threshold were to be exceeded on a given business day.

The value of the assets of each sub-fund is calculated in compliance with the rules in the Sales Prospectus on each business day in accordance with the provisions of these Management Regulations and the requirements set out in Article 29 of the MMF Regulation by using mark-to-market, or if this is not possible, using mark-to-model, as follows:

- a) Liquid assets (whether in the form of cash and bank deposits, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, expense advances, cash dividends and declared or accrued interest still receivable) are valued at face value, unless this value is unlikely to be fully paid or received, in which case their value is determined by deducting an amount deemed appropriate to arrive at their real value.
- b) High-quality, short-term debt instruments and derivatives and other permissible assets under the MMF Regulation which are listed on a stock exchange are valued at the most recent market prices available. If these derivatives or other assets are listed on several stock exchanges, the most recently available price on the stock exchange that represents the major market for this asset shall apply.

In the case of high-quality, short-term debt instruments and derivatives and other assets permissible under the MMF Regulation which are not commonly traded on a stock exchange and for which a secondary market among securities traders exists with pricing in line with the market, the Management Company may value these high-quality, short-term debt instruments and derivatives and other assets permissible under the MMF Regulation based on these prices. High-quality, short-term debt instruments and derivatives and other assets permissible under the

- MMF Regulation which are not listed on a stock exchange, but are traded on another regulated market that operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public, are valued at the most recently available price on this market.
- c) Assets not listed on a stock exchange or traded on another regulated market, and for which no appropriate price can be obtained, are valued by the Management Company according to other principles chosen by it in good faith on the basis of probable market prices.
 - d) Derivatives not listed on a stock exchange (OTC derivatives) are valued on the basis of independent pricing sources. If only one independent pricing source is available for a derivative, the plausibility of the valuation obtained will be verified using calculation models that are recognised by the Management Company of the Fund based on the market value of that derivative's underlying.
 - e) Money market instruments not traded on a stock exchange or on another regulated market open to the public will be valued on the basis of the relevant curves. Curve-based valuations are calculated from interest rates and credit spreads. The following principles are applied in this process: The interest rate nearest the residual maturity is interpolated for each money market instrument. Thus calculated, the interest rate is converted into a market price by adding a credit spread that reflects the creditworthiness of the underlying borrower. This credit spread is adjusted if there is a significant change in the borrower's credit rating.
Interest income earned by a sub-fund between a given order date and the corresponding settlement date is accounted for when that sub-fund's assets are valued. The asset value per unit on a given valuation date therefore includes projected interest income.
 - f) High-quality, short-term debt instruments and derivatives, money market instruments and other assets permissible under the MMF Regulation which are denominated in a currency other than the relevant sub-fund's currency of account, and are not hedged by foreign exchange transactions, are valued using the average exchange rate (between the bid and ask prices) known in Luxembourg or, if none is available, using the rate on the most representative market for that currency.
 - g) Term and fiduciary deposits are valued at their nominal value plus accumulated interest.
 - h) The value of swaps is calculated by an external service provider and a second independent valuation is provided by another external service provider. Such calculations are based on the net present value of all cash flows (both inflows and outflows). In some specific cases, internal calculations (based on models and market data made available by Bloomberg), and/or broker statement valuations may be used. The valuation method depends on the instrument in question and is chosen pursuant to the applicable UBS valuation policy.
 - i) Units or shares in other money market funds are valued based on the most recent net asset value. Certain units or shares of other money market funds may be valued based on estimates of their value from reliable service providers that are independent from the target fund portfolio manager or investment adviser (value estimation).

The Management Company is authorised to apply other generally recognised and verifiable valuation criteria in good faith to arrive at an appropriate valuation of the net assets if, due to extraordinary circumstances, a valuation in accordance with the foregoing provisions proves unfeasible or inaccurate.

Asset pooling

The Board of Directors may permit internal merging of assets from particular sub-funds in the interest of efficiency. In such cases, assets from different sub-funds are managed collectively. The merged assets are referred to as a "pool"; pooling is used exclusively for internal management purposes. Pools are not official entities and cannot be accessed directly by unitholders.

Pools

The Management Company may invest and manage all or part of the portfolio assets of two or more sub-funds (referred to as "**participating sub-funds**" in this context) in the form of a pool. Such an asset pool is created by transferring cash and other assets (provided these assets suit the relevant pool's investment policy) from each participating sub-fund to the asset pool. From then on, the Management Company can make transfers to that asset pool. Assets can also be returned to a participating sub-fund, up to the full amount equivalent to its participation.

A participating sub-fund's share in a particular asset pool is calculated in terms of notional units of equal value. When an asset pool is created, the Board of Directors must specify a starting value for the notional units (in a currency that the Board of Directors deems appropriate) and allot to each participating sub-fund notional units equivalent to the cash (or other assets) it has contributed. The value of a notional unit is then calculated by dividing the net assets of the asset pool by the number of existing notional units.

If additional cash or assets are contributed to or withdrawn from an asset pool, the notional units assigned to the relevant participating sub-fund are increased or reduced by a figure that is arrived at by dividing the cash or assets contributed or withdrawn by the participating sub-fund by the current value of that participating sub-fund's share in the pool. If cash is contributed to the asset pool, it is reduced for the purposes of calculation by an amount that the Board of Directors deems appropriate to cover any tax expenses, as well as for the closing charges and acquisition costs for the cash investment. If cash is withdrawn, a corresponding deduction may be made to account for any costs incurred in the disposal of assets of the asset pool.

Dividends, interest and other income-like distributions obtained from the assets of an asset pool are allocated to that asset pool, and thus increase its net assets. If the Fund is liquidated, the assets of an asset pool are allocated to the participating sub-funds in proportion to their respective shares in the asset pool.

Article 6 – Suspension of net asset value calculation

The Management Company may temporarily suspend calculation of the net asset value as well as the issue, redemption and conversion of the units of one or more (or all) sub-funds/unit classes in the following events:

- the closure, other than for customary holidays, of one or more stock exchanges used to value a substantial portion of the net assets, or of foreign exchange markets in whose currency the net asset value, or a substantial portion of the Fund's assets, is denominated, or if trade on these stock exchanges or markets is suspended, or if these stock exchanges or markets become subject to restrictions or experience major short-term price fluctuations;
- events beyond the control, liability or influence of the Management Company that prevent access to the Fund's assets under normal conditions without causing severe detriment to unitholder interests;
- disruptions in the communications network or any other event that prevents the value of a substantial portion of the net assets from being calculated;
- where it is impossible for the Management Company to repatriate funds to pay redemption orders in the sub-fund in question, or, in its esteem, to transfer funds from the sale or for the acquisition of investments, or for payments following unit redemptions, at normal exchange rates;
- political, economic, military or other circumstances beyond the Management Company's control that prevent the disposal of the Fund's assets under normal conditions without seriously harming the interests of the unitholders;
- for any other reason the value of assets held by a sub-fund cannot be promptly or accurately determined;
- the publication of the Management Company's decision to liquidate the Fund;
- the publication of the Management Company's decision to merge one or more sub-funds, justifying such a suspension for the protection of the unitholders; and
- the Fund can no longer settle its transactions due to restrictions on foreign exchange and capital movements or other transfers of assets.

Notice of any suspension of net asset value calculation, or of the issue, redemption and conversion of units, must be published in accordance with Article 8 below.

Article 7 – Issue, redemption and conversion of units

Issue of units

Units for each sub-fund are issued based on the net assets of that sub-fund.

The Management Company shall transfer the requisite number of units to investors as soon as the appropriate purchase price has been paid.

Units are made out to the unitholder and credited to the custody account they specify. Units are issued as registered units only. This means that the unitholder status of an investor in the Fund with all associated rights and obligations will be based on that investor's entry in the Fund register. A conversion of registered units into bearer units may not be requested. Furthermore, fractions of units can be issued for all sub-funds/unit classes. Fractions of units are expressed up to three decimal places. If the relevant sub-fund or unit class is liquidated, fractional units entitle the holder to a distribution or proportionate share of the liquidation proceeds.

The issue price is based on the net asset value of each sub-fund or unit class calculated in accordance with Article 5. In addition, an entry charge of no more than 6% of the net asset value may be charged in favour of the distributors. The maximum applicable entry charge is contained in the current Sales Prospectus.

The issue price must be paid within three days of the order date (by the "**settlement date**"). If, on the settlement date or any day between the order date and the settlement date, banks in the country of the currency of the relevant unit class are not open for business or the relevant currency is not traded in an interbank settlement system, settlement shall take place on the next day on which these banks are open or these settlement systems are available for transactions in the relevant currency.

This three-day period may, however, be changed by resolution of the Board of Directors.

Unitholders are reminded that units may also be cleared through recognised external clearing houses like Clearstream.

The issue price may be increased to account for taxes, fees and other charges applicable in the countries in which the units are offered for subscription.

At the unitholders' request, the Management Company may accept full or partial subscriptions for contributions in kind, at its own discretion. In such cases, the contribution in kind must suit the investment policy and restrictions of the relevant sub-fund. Such payments in kind will also be appraised by the auditor selected by the Management Company, and must have no negative impact on the remaining unitholders of the Fund. The costs incurred will be charged to the relevant investor.

The Management Company may split or merge units within each sub-fund.

The Management Company may, at its discretion, temporarily suspend, restrict or fully halt the issue of the units of one or more sub-funds or unit classes to certain natural or legal persons from particular countries or regions.

In addition, the Management Company is authorised to:

- refuse a request to buy units, at its own discretion,
- redeem, at any time, units purchased in defiance of an exclusion clause.

The Management Company may restrict or prevent the ownership of Fund units by any natural or legal person if the Management Company deems that such ownership could be harmful to the Fund, or if it could constitute a violation of Luxembourg or foreign laws or regulations, or if it would subject the Fund to foreign tax laws. For this purpose, the Management Company may:

- refuse to issue units, or to enter transfers of units into the unit register, if it has reason to believe that such entry or transfer would or could give legal or beneficial ownership of these units to persons who are excluded from owning units, or who hold units in excess of a percentage of the assets of the Fund or a sub-fund determined by the Management Company at an appropriate time ("**unauthorised persons**");
- require, at any time, a person whose name is in the unit register, or who requests to enter a transfer of units into the register, to provide the Company, in an affidavit, with any information it deems necessary to determine whether beneficial ownership of the relevant units rests with an unauthorised person, or whether such registration would give beneficial ownership of the units to an unauthorised person.
- Finally, if the Management Company has reason to believe the beneficial owner of units is an unauthorised person, alone or in addition to others, it may force the relevant unitholder to redeem all units held, or only those units thought to be held on behalf of an unauthorised person, or if an unauthorised person is indeed the beneficial owner of units, it may force the relevant unitholder to redeem all units held. This shall be done in the following manner:
 - The Management Company issues the unitholder entered as the holder in the unit register with a notice (hereinafter referred to as the "**notice of purchase**") listing the units to be bought, the method of calculating the purchase price and the name of the buyer.
The notice of purchase is sent by registered post with confirmation of receipt to the last known address of the unitholder or to the address listed in the Management Company's records.
The unitholder's ownership of the units listed in the notice of purchase ends immediately upon close of business on the date indicated in the notice of purchase. The name is deleted from the unit register.
 - The price to be paid for the units (hereinafter referred to as the "**purchase price**") is their net asset value on the last valuation day determined by the Management Company for the redemption of units in the relevant sub-fund prior to the date on which the notice of purchase takes effect. This value will be determined in accordance with Article 5 of these Management Regulations, and less the charges provided for therein.
 - The purchase price is normally paid to the former unitholder in the currency selected by the Management Company for payment of the redemption price of the relevant units. Once determined, the purchase price is deposited by the Management Company with the Luxembourg or foreign bank indicated in the notice of purchase for payment to this unitholder.
Once the notice of purchase has been issued as described above, the former unitholder no longer has any claim to the units, or any claim on the Fund or its assets by virtue of the units, except for the right to be paid the purchase price (without interest) from the bank indicated. Amounts to which the unitholder is entitled in accordance with the provisions of this section that are not claimed within five years of the date indicated in the notice of purchase can then no longer be claimed and revert to the relevant sub-fund. The Management Company is authorised to take all necessary steps to return such amounts to the sub-fund.
 - Under no circumstances may the Management Company's choice to exercise the powers afforded it in this Article be called into question or declared invalid by claiming that there was insufficient proof of a person's ownership of units, or that the conditions of such ownership were different than had been assessed by the Management Company as of the notice of purchase date. This, however, is subject to the Management Company's having exercised its powers in good faith.

Market timing and late trading

The Management Company prohibits all transactions that it deems potentially detrimental to unitholder interests, including market timing and late trading. It is entitled to refuse any application for subscription or conversion that it considers to be allied to such practices. The Management Company is also entitled to take any action it deems necessary to protect unitholders from such practices.

Redemption of units

Unitholders may request to redeem their units at any time. The redemption price is based on the net asset value calculated pursuant to Article 5. The redemption price is reduced by any taxes, fees or other deductions that may apply in the relevant country of distribution. No additional redemption fee may be charged in favour of the distributors. Under normal circumstances, payment is made immediately, and is made within three days of the order date (by the "**settlement date**") at the latest.

If, on the settlement date or any day between the order date and the settlement date, banks in the country of the currency of the relevant unit class are not open for business or the relevant currency is not traded in an interbank settlement system, settlement shall take place on the next day on which these banks are open or these settlement systems are available for transactions in the relevant currency.

This three-day period may, however, be changed by resolution of the Board of Directors.

The Management Company must maintain enough liquid assets for each sub-fund that units can be redeemed within the timeframe described in this Article.

The Main Administrative Office and the Depositary are only required to redeem units and make the corresponding payments if the law (especially regarding foreign currency or events beyond their control) does not prevent them from transferring or paying out the requisite amount in the country of the redemption request.

The Management Company reserves the right not to execute redemption and conversion orders in full (redemption gate) on any order date on which this would lead to outflows of more than 10% of the total net asset value of a sub-fund on that date. In this case, the Management Company may decide to only partially execute redemption and conversion orders, and to postpone the redemption and conversion orders for the order date that have not been executed for a period defined in the current Sales Prospectus, giving them priority status.

In the event of a large volume of redemption orders, the Depositary and the Management Company may decide to postpone the execution of any redemption order until equivalent Fund assets have been sold (without undue delay). Should such a measure be necessary, all redemption orders received on the same day will be processed at the same price.

At the unitholders' request, the Management Company may offer full or partial redemptions in kind, at its own discretion. In this case, the capital redeemed in kind must suit the relevant sub-fund's investment policy and restrictions. Such payments in kind will also be appraised by the auditor selected by the Management Company, and must have no negative impact on the remaining unitholders of the Fund. The costs incurred will be charged to the relevant investor.

Net asset value performance shall determine whether the redemption price is higher or lower than the issue price paid by the investor.

Conversion of units

Unitholders of a sub-fund may convert some or all of their units into units of another sub-fund valued up to the equivalent of the value of the units submitted for conversion. The conversion is made based on the relevant sub-funds' net asset values per unit (plus or minus any taxes, fees or other charges), and may also incur a conversion charge in favour of the distributors equalling no more than the maximum entry charge for the new sub-fund/unit class. No redemption fee is applied in such cases, in accordance with the information in the foregoing section on redeeming units.

Within a single sub-fund, units of one unit class may be converted into units of another unit class unless the Management Company sets restrictions on conversion between the unit classes. Such conversions are carried out on based on the relevant unit classes' net asset values. Conversion orders are subject to the same procedures as the issue and redemption of units.

Conversion procedures are established by the Management Company and described in the Sales Prospectus.

Article 8 – Publications

The net asset value and the issue and redemption prices of the units of each sub-fund and/or unit class are published every business day at the registered offices of the Management Company and the Depositary.

The annual report, which is audited by an external auditor, and the semi-annual reports, which do not have to be audited, can be obtained by unitholders free of charge from the registered offices of the Management Company and the Depositary. Any amendments to the Management Regulations shall be notified by way of a notice of deposit in the *Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations* ("**RESA**") of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Notices to unitholders, including those concerning amendments to the Management Regulations, will be published on a UBS website and can be sent by email to those unitholders who have provided an email address for this purpose. Paper copies of such notices will be mailed to those unitholders who have not provided an email address at the postal address recorded in the unitholder registry. Paper copies will also be mailed to unitholders where required by Luxembourg law or supervisory authorities, or legally required in the relevant countries of distribution, and/or published in another form permitted by Luxembourg law. Detailed information on the UBS website can be found in the most recent Sales Prospectus.

Article 9 – Financial year, auditing

The financial year of the Fund ends on 31 October each year.

The annual accounts of the Management Company are audited by one or more external auditors. The annual accounts of the Fund are audited by an authorised external auditor appointed by the Management Company. The consolidated breakdown of assets for the Fund as a whole is given in USD.

Article 10 – Distributions

Any distributions that the Management Company may decide to pay per sub-fund and per unit class are drawn from the income (e.g. dividend income and interest income) or the capital (this may include, inter alia, realised and unrealised net gains in net asset value) after all expenses and fees have been deducted. The payment of distributions must not result in the net assets of the Fund falling below the minimum capital required by law. To this purpose, net income may include both accrued income and net income from the Fund's investments.

Subject to the same conditions, the Management Company may authorise the issue of bonus units.

The Management Company is entitled to decide whether interim dividends will be paid and whether distribution payments will be suspended.

Any right to distributions and allocations not claimed for five years after they are due shall expire, and the corresponding funds shall revert back to the relevant sub-fund/unit class. If the sub-fund or unit class in question has already been liquidated at this time, the distributions and allocations shall revert to the other sub-funds of the Fund in proportion to their respective net asset values.

Article 11 – Amendments to the Management Regulations

Subject to compliance with the provisions of the law, the Management Company may amend the Management Regulations.

Notice of each amendment must be published as stipulated in Article 8. Such amendments shall enter into legal force on the date of signature by the Management Company and the Depositary.

Article 12 – Liquidation and merger of the Fund and its sub-funds

12.1 Liquidation of the Fund and its sub-funds or unit classes

Unitholders, their heirs and other beneficiaries may not demand the division or liquidation of the Fund, a sub-fund or a unit class. The Management Company, however, is authorised to liquidate the Fund, sub-funds and unit classes provided that, taking into account the unitholders' interests, such liquidation is deemed appropriate or necessary to protect the Management Company or the Fund, or due to the investment policy.

If the total net asset value of a sub-fund, or unit class within a sub-fund, has fallen below or failed to reach a value required for that sub-fund or unit class to be managed with economic efficiency; or in the event of a substantial change in the political, economic or monetary environment; or as part of a rationalisation; the Management Company may decide to redeem and cancel all units of the corresponding unit class(es) at the net asset value (taking into account the actual investment realisation rates and expenses) as at the valuation date or time at which this decision takes effect.

Any resolution to liquidate a sub-fund or unit class will be published as described in Article 8. As of the date of the resolution to liquidate the sub-fund, no more units will be issued, converted or redeemed. The redemption and conversion of units of the sub-fund in question shall remain possible after this resolution has passed, provided the equal treatment of unitholders is ensured. In the event of liquidation, the Management Company will realise the Fund's assets in the best interests of the unitholders and instruct the Depositary to distribute the net proceeds from the liquidation of the sub-fund to the unitholders of that sub-fund in proportion to their respective holdings. Any liquidation proceeds that cannot be distributed to the unitholders at the end of the liquidation process (which can take up to nine months) will be deposited immediately at the Caisse de Consignation in Luxembourg.

Liquidation of the Fund is mandatory in the cases prescribed by law and in the event of the liquidation of the Management Company. Notice of such liquidation will be published in at least two daily newspapers (one of which is a Luxembourg daily newspaper) as well as in the RESA.

12.2 Merger of the Fund or of a sub-fund with another undertaking for collective investment (UCITS) or with a sub-fund thereof; merger of one or more sub-funds of the Fund

At any time and subject to authorisation by the corresponding supervisory authority, the Management Company may decide to merge the Fund or one or more sub-funds with a domestic or foreign UCITS or sub-funds thereof, or to merge a sub-fund with another sub-fund.

"Mergers" are transactions in which

- a) one or more UCITS or sub-funds of such UCITS (the **"absorbed UCITS"**), upon being wound up without liquidation, transfer all assets and liabilities to another existing UCITS or a sub-fund of that UCITS (the **"absorbing UCITS"**), and in return, the unitholders of the absorbed UCITS receive units in the absorbing UCITS and (if applicable) a cash payment not exceeding 10% of the net asset value of those units;
- b) two or more UCITS or sub-funds of such UCITS (the **"absorbed UCITS"**), upon being wound up without liquidation, transfer all their assets and liabilities to another UCITS formed by them or by a sub-fund of that UCITS (the **"absorbing UCITS"**), and the unitholders of the absorbed UCITS receive in return units in the absorbing UCITS and, if applicable, a cash payment not exceeding 10% of the net asset value of such units;
- c) one or more UCITS or sub-funds of such UCITS (the **"absorbed UCITS"**) that continue to exist until liabilities have been paid off transfer all net assets to another sub-fund of the same UCITS, to another UCITS formed by them or to another existing UCITS or a sub-fund of that UCITS (the **"absorbing UCITS"**).

Such mergers may be carried out in the forms provided for in the Law of 2010, taking into account the modalities and reporting obligations provided for in that Law; the legal effects of a merger are regulated by the Law of 2010.

The unitholders of both the absorbed and the absorbing UCITS have the right, at no cost other than that charged by the UCITS to cover liquidation costs, to resell or to redeem their units. They may also, to the extent possible, convert them into units of another UCITS with a similar investment policy managed by the same Management Company or another company

with which the Management Company has a collective management agreement, or with which it is connected through substantial direct or indirect holdings. This right becomes effective from the date on which the unitholders of the absorbed UCITS and the unitholders of the absorbing UCITS are informed of the planned merger, and expires five business days before the date of calculation of the conversion ratio.

In addition, the Management Company may temporarily suspend the subscription, redemption or pay-out of units in the sub-funds concerned if such suspension is justified in order to protect the unitholders.

The merger's entry into force will be officially published on all appropriate channels as provided for in the legal provisions of the absorbing UCITS' Member State of origin, and notified to the competent authorities of the Member States of origin of the absorbing and the absorbed UCITS. A merger that becomes effective pursuant to the provisions of the Law of 2010 may no longer be declared invalid.

Under the conditions described in the section "Liquidation of the Fund and its sub-funds or unit classes", the Management Company may decide to allocate the assets of a sub-fund or unit class to another existing sub-fund or unit class of the Fund, or to another UCI pursuant to Part 1 of the Law of 2010. The Management Company may also decide to redesignate the units of the sub-fund or unit class in question as units of another sub-fund or unit class (as a result of the consolidation, if necessary, and through payment of an amount that corresponds to the pro rata entitlement of the unitholders).

Unitholders will be informed of the Management Company's decision in the manner described in Article 8.

Should the Management Company make such a decision, the merger shall be binding for all unitholders of the relevant sub-fund after a period of 30 days commencing on the date on which the decision is published. During this period, unitholders may submit their units for redemption without having to pay any redemption fee or administrative costs. Units not presented for redemption will be exchanged on the basis of the net asset value of the relevant sub-fund, calculated for the day on which the merger takes effect.

Article 13 – Fund costs

For each sub-fund, the Fund pays a maximum flat fee each month, calculated based on the average net asset value of the respective sub-fund.

This shall be used as follows:

1. In accordance with the following provisions, a maximum flat fee based on the net asset value of the Fund is paid from the Fund's assets for the management, administration, portfolio management and distribution of the Fund (if applicable), as well as for all Depositary tasks, such as the safekeeping and supervision of the Fund's assets, the processing of payment transactions and all other tasks listed in the "Depositary and Main Paying Agent" section of the Sales Prospectus. This fee is charged to the Fund's assets pro rata temporis upon every calculation of the net asset value, and is paid on a monthly basis (maximum flat fee). The relevant maximum flat fee will not be charged until the corresponding unit classes have been launched. An overview of the maximum flat fees can be found in the Sales Prospectus under "Investment objective and investment policy of the sub-funds".
The maximum flat fee effectively applied can be found in the annual and semi-annual reports.
2. The maximum flat fee does not include the following fees and additional expenses, which are also taken from the Fund assets:
 - a) All other Fund asset management expenses for the sale and purchase of assets (bid-ask spread, market-based brokerage fees, commissions, fees, etc.); As a rule, these expenses are calculated upon the purchase or sale of the respective assets. In derogation thereof, these additional expenses arising from the sale and purchase of assets during unit issue and redemption are covered due to the use of single swing pricing pursuant to the "Net asset value, issue, redemption and conversion price" section of the Sales Prospectus;
 - b) Fees of the supervisory authority for the establishment, modification, liquidation and merger of the Fund, as well as all charges payable to the supervisory authorities and any stock exchanges on which the sub-funds are listed;
 - c) Auditor's fees for the annual audit and for authorisations in connection with creations, alterations, liquidations and mergers within the Fund, as well as any other fees paid to the audit firm for services provided in relation to the administration of the Fund and as permitted by law;
 - d) Fees for legal consultants, tax consultants and notaries in connection with the creation, registration in distribution countries, alteration, liquidation and merger of the Fund, as well as for the general safeguarding of the interests of the Fund and its investors, insofar as this is not expressly prohibited by law;
 - e) Costs for publishing the Fund's net asset value and all costs for notices to investors, including translation costs;
 - f) Costs for the Fund's legal documents (prospectuses, KIIDs, annual and semi-annual reports, and other documents legally required in the countries of domiciliation and distribution);
 - g) Costs for the Fund's registration with any foreign supervisory authorities (if applicable), including fees payable to the foreign supervisory authorities, as well as translation costs and fees for the foreign representative or paying agent;
 - h) Expenses incurred through use of voting or creditors' rights by the Fund, including fees for external advisers;
 - i) Costs and fees related to any intellectual property registered in the Fund's name, or to the Fund's rights of usufruct;
 - j) All expenses arising in connection with any extraordinary measures taken by the Management Company, Portfolio Manager or Depositary to protect the interests of the investors;
 - k) If the Management Company participates in class-action suits in the interests of investors, it may charge expenses arising in connection with third parties (e.g. legal and depositary costs) to the Fund's assets. Furthermore, the Management Company may bill for all administrative costs, provided these are verifiable, and disclosed and accounted for in the Fund's published total expense ratio (TER);

3. The Management Company may pay trailer fees for the distribution of the Fund.

All taxes on the Fund's income and assets, particularly the *taxe d'abonnement*, shall also be borne by the Fund.

Fees allocated to specific unit classes are listed in the current version of the relevant Sales Prospectus.

All costs that can be allocated to specific sub-funds will be charged to those sub-funds. Costs that can be allocated to unit classes will be charged to those unit classes. Costs pertaining to some or all sub-funds/unit classes will be charged to those sub-funds/unit classes in proportion to their respective net asset values. Fund sub-funds that can invest in existing money market funds may be charged fees pertaining to those money market funds in addition to their own sub-fund fees.

The current Sales Prospectus lists the total flat fees chargeable at sub-fund level, and at unit class and Management Company level.

Article 14 – Statute of limitations

Any claims of unitholders against the Management Company or the Depositary shall expire five years after the date of the event used to justify those claims.

Article 15 – Applicable law, place of performance and legally binding document language

The Luxembourg District Court shall have jurisdiction to hear all legal disputes between the unitholders, the Management Company and the Depositary. Luxembourg law shall apply. However, in matters concerning the claims of investors from these countries, the Management Company and/or the Depositary may elect to make themselves and the Fund subject to the jurisdiction of the countries in which the Fund units were bought and sold.

The English-language version of these Management Regulations is legally binding. However, the Management Company and the Depositary may recognise translations (they themselves have approved) into the languages of the countries in which Fund units are bought or sold to investors as binding upon themselves and the Fund in matters concerning those units.

These Management Regulations shall enter into force on 10 June 2022.



Luxembourg, 23.05.2022

UBS Fund Management (Luxembourg) S.A.


Valérie Bernard
Conducting Officer


Geoffrey Lahaye
Conducting Officer

UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch

 
Lahr David Mary-Lise Di Giovanni
Executive director Director