

ANNEX IV

Template periodic 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:

Legal entity identifier

UBS (Lux) Fund Solutions – J.P. Morgan
Global Government ESG Liquid Bond
UCITS ETF

549300GCASB3XOL5BY76

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

| <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and <p>while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 88.58% of sustainable investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective |
| <input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with a social objective: ___% | <input type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments |

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.



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

The ESG promotion characteristics are measured using the following indicators respectively:

The ESG Score was 1.69% higher than that of the parent benchmark (J.P. Morgan GBI Aggregate Index) (6.01 vs 5.91).

Indicator definitions can be found in the first page of the SFDR level 2 disclosures.

The parent benchmark is a broad market index which does not assess or include constituents according to environmental and/or social characteristics and therefore is not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the financial product.

Please note that while the parent benchmark is provided by JPMorgan Chase & Co., the Portfolio Manager has also relied on data provided by MSCI to calculate the ESG Score, the benchmark and the parent benchmark. As a result, there might be a discrepancy between the figures disclosed by the Portfolio Manager and the Index / parent Index provider.

● ***...and compared to previous periods?***

The ESG Score (MSCI ESG Score) was 0.95% percent higher as per 31 December 2023 vs 31 December 2022. (6.01 vs. 5.98)

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, is to contribute to environmental characteristics the financial product promotes. The financial product intends to make sustainable investment by investing at least 90% of its total net assets in securities that are constituents of the Index.

The objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, is to contribute to environmental and/or social objectives.

The financial product intends to make sustainable investment by investing at least 90% of its total net assets in securities that are constituents of the Index. The index applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt toward issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria and green bond issues, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower.

J.P. Morgan ESG Ratings are designed to help investors identify the environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks and opportunities of their investments and to integrate these factors into their portfolio construction.

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

The J.P. Morgan Global Government ESG Liquid Bond Index applies J.P. Morgan ESG (JESG) issuer scores to adjust the market value of index constituents from the respective baseline indices. JESG issuer scores are a 0-100 %ile rank calculated based on normalized raw ESG scores from third-party research providers Sustainalytics and RepRisk. An issuer's finalized JESG score incorporates a 3-month rolling average. The JESG scores are divided into ten bands that are used to scale each issue's baseline index market value, with the band rebalance occurring with a one-month lag.

Issuers in Bands 6-10 will be excluded from the index, as well as issuers identified as violating Freedom House principles. If an instrument is categorized as a "green bond" by the Climate Bonds Initiative, the security will receive a upgrade.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The financial product is passively managed and tracks an Index, indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors are taken into account by the Index provider as appropriate to the Index family.

Further details can be found in the prospectus annex for each fund.

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?

Indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors are taken into account by the Index provider as appropriate to the Index family.

The The Index applies J.P. Morgan ESG (JESG) issuer scores to adjust the market value of index constituents from the respective baseline indices. JESG issuer scores are a 0-100 percentile rank calculated based on normalized raw ESG scores from third-party research providers Sustainalytics and RepRisk. An issuer's finalized JESG score incorporates a 3-month rolling average. The JESG scores are divided into ten bands that are used to scale each issue's baseline index market value, with the band rebalance occurring with a one-month lag. Issuers in Band 6-10 will be excluded from the index, as well as sovereign issuers identified as violating Freedom House principles. If an instrument is categorized as a "green bond" by the Climate Bonds Initiative, the security will receive a upgrade.

Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

Assessment of good governance practices of the investee companies are performed by the index provider.

Issuers identified as violating Freedom House principles will be removed from the index.

Principal adverse impacts 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.

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 Union criteria.

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

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



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

This financial product is passively managed and tracks an Index, indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors are taken into account by the Index provider as appropriate to the Index family.

Further details can be found in the prospectus annex.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 2023

| Largest investments | Sector | % Assets* | Country |
|---|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| <i>United States Treasury</i> | <i>Government</i> | <i>27.77</i> | <i>USA</i> |
| <i>United Kingdom Gilt</i> | <i>Government</i> | <i>8.92</i> | <i>United Kingdom</i> |
| <i>United States Treasury Note/Bond</i> | <i>Government</i> | <i>7.10</i> | <i>USA</i> |
| <i>French Republic Government Bond OAT</i> | <i>Government</i> | <i>6.89</i> | <i>France</i> |
| <i>Italy Buoni Poliennali Del TesoroMutuel</i> | <i>Government</i> | <i>6.34</i> | <i>Italy</i> |
| <i>Bundesrepublik Deutschland Bundesanleihe</i> | <i>Government</i> | <i>5.44</i> | <i>Germany</i> |
| <i>Spain Government Bond</i> | <i>Government</i> | <i>4.07</i> | <i>Spain</i> |
| <i>Japan Government Twenty Year Bond</i> | <i>Government</i> | <i>3.99</i> | <i>Japan</i> |
| <i>Japan Government Ten Year Bond</i> | <i>Government</i> | <i>3.23</i> | <i>Japan</i> |
| <i>Korea Treasury Bond</i> | <i>Government</i> | <i>2.52</i> | <i>Korea</i> |
| <i>Canadian Government Bond</i> | <i>Government</i> | <i>2.24</i> | <i>Canada</i> |
| <i>Japan Government Thirty Year Bond</i> | <i>Government</i> | <i>2.22</i> | <i>Japan</i> |
| <i>Australia Government Bond</i> | <i>Government</i> | <i>1.76</i> | <i>Australia</i> |
| <i>Netherlands Government Bond</i> | <i>Government</i> | <i>1.61</i> | <i>Netherlands</i> |
| <i>Kingdom of Belgium Government Bond</i> | <i>Government</i> | <i>1.56</i> | <i>Belgium</i> |

**Minor differences with "Schedule of Investments" might occur due to rounding and valuation differences in production systems.*



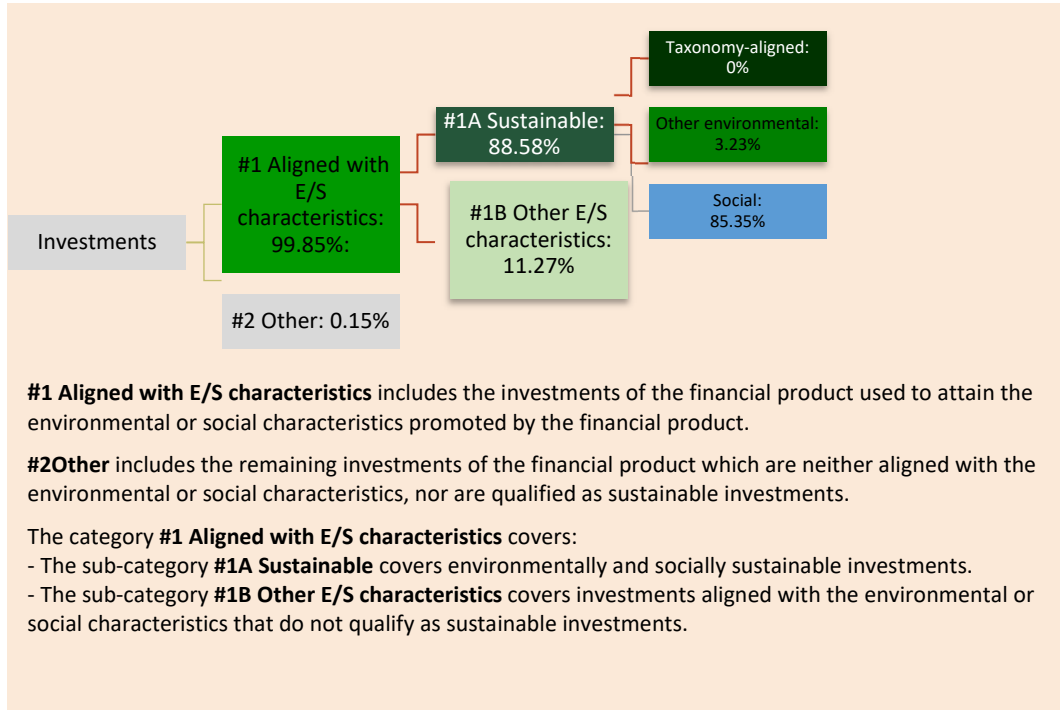
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

As per the end of the reference period the minimum proportion of the investments used to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the financial product was 99.85%. The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product was 88.58%.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

● **What was the asset allocation?**

The proportions of investments of the financial product were calculated as per the end of the reference period, which is: 31 December 2023



To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully 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.

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made?**



Please refer to the section "Schedule of Investments" of the relevant sub-fund of this Annual report to review the breakdown of the economic sectors where the investments were made.

To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The financial product had 0% Taxonomy Aligned Investments.

● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?**

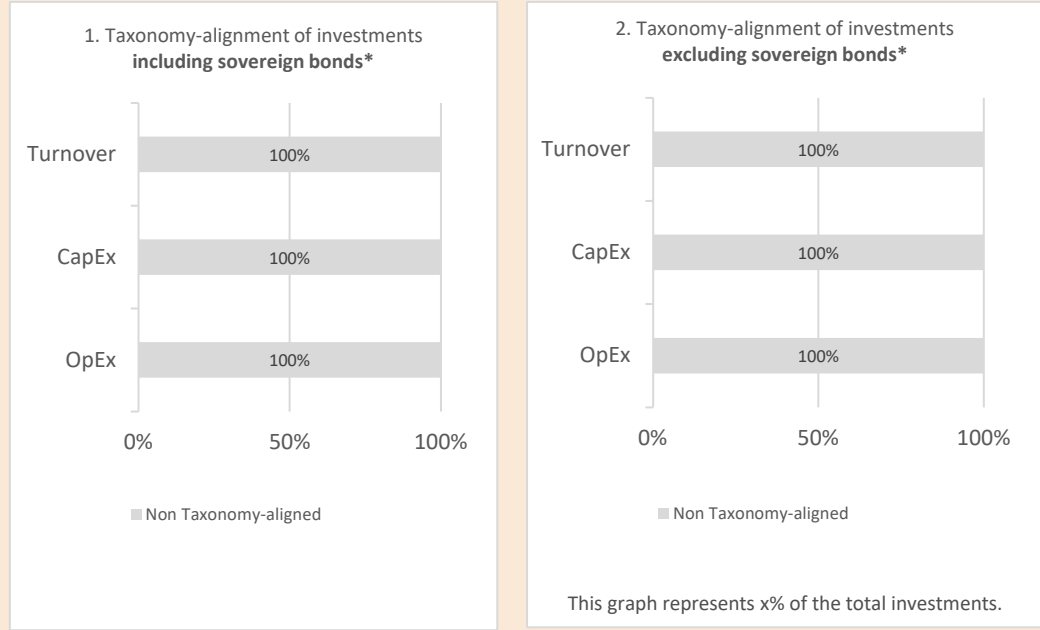
- Yes:
 - In fossil gas
 - In nuclear energy
- No

¹ 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.

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

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**
There were no investments in transitional and enabling activities.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**
No change. 0% Taxonomy Aligned Investments..

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The financial product had a proportion of sustainable investment with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy as stated in the asset allocation section of this annex.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The financial product had a proportion of socially sustainable investment as stated in the asset allocation section of this annex of 85.35%



What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

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.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index is ensured on a continuous basis as the index provider rebalances the index on a regular basis and the Portfolio Manager tracks the Index in line with the limits set out in the investment policy of Fund.

The financial product has initially selected the reference benchmark for its relevance to its investment strategy and the attainment of the characteristics it seeks to promote.

The investment strategy of the fund is to track the benchmark’s return and its characteristics, including ESG characteristics, as closely as reasonably possible. The investment strategy is to replicate the index by applying stratified sampling managing the tracking error.

The Portfolio Manager reviews the index methodology when the product is set up and the Index provider may be contacted if the Index methodology is no longer in line with the investment strategy of the financial product.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

● How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?

The J.P. Morgan Global Government ESG Liquid Bond Index (Total Return) is designed to track the performance of liquid global government bonds. The index is based on a market capitalization weighting. The index further applies an environmental, social and governance (ESG) screening and scoring of issuer countries. Countries are categorized into 10 bands based on their ESG score (1 = best, 10 = worst) and the countries in the lowest 5 ESG bands will be removed from the index.

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

The ESG methodology is described in the methodology of the index provider.

More information can be found in the annex of the prospectus.

● ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

The ESG Score was equal to the score of the reference benchmark (J.P. Morgan Global Government ESG Liquid Bond Index) (6.01 vs. 6.01).

Please note that while the reference benchmark is provided by JPMorgan Chase & Co., the Portfolio Manager has also relied on data provided by MSCI to calculate the ESG Score, the benchmark and the parent benchmark. As a result, there might be a discrepancy between the figures disclosed by the Portfolio Manager and the Index / parent Index provider.

● ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?***

The ESG Score was equal to the score of the reference benchmark (J.P. Morgan Global Government ESG Liquid Bond Index) (6.01 vs. 6.01).

Please note that while the reference benchmark is provided by JPMorgan Chase & Co., the Portfolio Manager has also relied on data provided by MSCI to calculate the ESG Score, the benchmark and the parent benchmark. As a result, there might be a discrepancy between the figures disclosed by the Portfolio Manager and the Index / parent Index provider.

● ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?***

The ESG Score was 1.69% higher than that of the parent benchmark (J.P. Morgan GBI Aggregate Index) (6.01 vs 5.91).