

Appendix 5 – Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/2088) (unaudited)

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: UBS (Lux) Equity SICAV - US Total Yield Sustainable (USD)

Legal entity identifier: 549300IB578XK4SQUH95

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

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

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ____%</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%</p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 61.58% of sustainable investments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with a social objective</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments</p>



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

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

The following characteristics are promoted by the financial product:

- 1) A sustainability profile that is higher than its benchmark's sustainability profile.
- 2) A lower Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) than the reference benchmark from 25 November 2022 onwards (i.e., date at which the characteristic became effective).

Appendix 5 – Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/2088) (unaudited)

The extent to which the environmental and/ or social characteristics promoted by this financial product were met is stated in the answer to the question "How did the sustainability indicators perform?" of this annex.

The 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. No ESG reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the characteristics promoted by the financial product.

The sustainability profile of the financial product is measured by its benchmark's profile and the corresponding results are calculated at least once a year from the respective monthly profiles.

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

Characteristic 1:

The ESG score of the financial product was higher than that of its benchmark.

- ESG score of the financial product: 7.25
- ESG score of the benchmark: 6.49

Characteristic 2:

From 25 November 2022, the Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) was lower than that of its benchmark.

- Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) of the financial product: 74.71 tonnes of CO₂ per million dollars revenues.
- Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) of the benchmark: 99.22 tonnes of CO₂ per million dollars revenues.

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

During the previous reference period 2022/23:

Characteristic 1:

The ESG score of the financial product was higher than that of its benchmark.

- ESG score of the financial product: 7.29
- ESG score of the benchmark: 6.55

Characteristic 2:

From 25 November 2022 onwards, the Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) was lower than that of its benchmark.

- Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) of the financial product: 78.22 tonnes of CO₂ per million dollars revenues.
- Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) of the benchmark: 145.45 tonnes of CO₂ per million dollars revenues.

Appendix 5 – Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/2088) (unaudited)

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.

● ***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 made was to contribute to the environmental and/or social characteristic(s) promoted by the financial product.

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

When assessing “do no significant harm” (DNSH), we consider selected principal adverse impact indicators based on availability and appropriateness. These indicators are combined into a signal based on individual thresholds defined per indicator. A fail on a single indicator leads to an investment failing the DNSH criteria.

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

Principal adverse impacts (the “PAI”) are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption, and anti-bribery matters. UBS integrates PAI indicators in its decision making process.

At present, the following PAI indicators are considered by means of exclusions from the investment universe:

1.4 “Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector”:

- Companies that exceed a certain revenue threshold (as per the UBS AM Sustainability Exclusion Policy) from thermal coal mining and its sale to external parties or from oil sands extraction are excluded.

- Companies that exceed a certain revenue threshold (as per the UBS AM Sustainability Exclusion Policy) from thermal coal-based power generation are excluded.

1.10 “Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises”:

- Companies violating the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles which do not demonstrate credible corrective action as determined by UBS-AM’s Stewardship Committee are excluded

1.14 “Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”:

- UBS-AM does not invest in companies involved in: cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines or chemical and biological weapons, nor does it invest in companies in breach of the Treaty on the Non- Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. UBS-AM considers a company to be involved in controversial weapons if the company is involved in development, production, storage, maintenance or transport of controversial weapons, or is a majority shareholder (>50% ownership stake) of such a company.

The link to the Sustainability Exclusion Policy can be found in the section headed “Sustainability Exclusion Policy” in the main body of the Sales Prospectus.

The following PAI indicator is considered by virtue of the promoted characteristics:

Appendix 5 – Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/2088) (unaudited)

1.3 “GHG intensity of investee companies”

- The Portfolio Manager selects investments based upon a low scope 1+2 carbon intensity, either absolute or relative to a benchmark

The following PAI indicators are additionally part of the DNSH signal:

1.7 “Activities negatively affecting bio-diversity-sensitive areas”

1.13 “Board gender diversity”

1.15. “GHG Intensity”

1.16. “Investee countries subject to social violations”

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

Companies violating the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles which do not demonstrate credible corrective action as determined by UBS-AM’s Stewardship Committee are excluded.



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

Principal adverse impacts (the “PAI”) are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption, and anti-bribery matters. UBS integrates PAI indicators in its decision making process.

At present, the following PAI indicators are considered by means of exclusions from the investment universe:

1.4 “Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector”:

- Companies that exceed a certain revenue threshold (as per the UBS AM Sustainability Exclusion Policy) from thermal coal mining and its sale to external parties or from oil sands extraction are excluded.

- Companies that exceed a certain revenue threshold (as per the UBS AM Sustainability Exclusion Policy) from thermal coal-based power generation are excluded.

1.10 “Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises”:

- Companies violating the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles which do not demonstrate credible corrective action as determined by UBS-AM’s Stewardship Committee are excluded

1.14 “Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”:

- UBS-AM does not invest in companies involved in: cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines or chemical and biological weapons, nor does it invest in companies in breach of the

Treaty on the Non- Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. UBS-AM considers a company to be involved in controversial weapons if the company is involved in development, production, storage, maintenance or transport of controversial weapons, or is a majority shareholder (>50% ownership stake) of such a company.

Appendix 5 – Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/2088) (unaudited)

The link to the Sustainability Exclusion Policy can be found in the section headed “Sustainability Exclusion Policy” in the main body of the Sales Prospectus.

The following PAI indicator is considered by virtue of the promoted characteristics: 103

1.3 “GHG intensity of investee companies”

- The Portfolio Manager selects investments based upon a low scope 1+2 carbon intensity, either absolute or relative to a benchmark

When assessing “do no significant harm” (DNSH), we consider selected principal adverse impact indicators based on availability and appropriateness. These indicators are combined into a signal based on individual thresholds defined per indicator. A fail on a single indicator leads to an investment failing the DNSH criteria. The following PAI indicators are additionally part of this signal:

1.7 “Activities negatively affecting bio-diversity-sensitive areas”

1.13 “Board gender diversity”

1.15. “GHG Intensity”

1.16. “Investee countries subject to social violations”

Information on consideration of PAIs on sustainability factors is also available in the sub-fund’s annual report.

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 EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

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



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: 31.05.2024

Largest Investments	Sector	% Net Assets*	Country
Apple Inc	Computer hardware & network equipment providers	8.34	United States
Broadcom Inc	Computer hardware & network equipment providers	3.19	United States
Applied Materials Inc	Electronics & semiconductors	2.80	United States
Visa Inc	Banks & credit institutions	2.77	United States
Chevron Corp	Petroleum	2.68	United States
Home Depot Inc/The	Retail trade, department Stores	2.57	United States
McKesson Corp	Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics & medical products	2.49	United States
Best Buy Co Inc	Retail trade, department stores	2.42	United States
Verizon Communications Inc	Telecommunications	2.35	United States

Appendix 5 – Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/2088) (unaudited)

Caterpillar Inc	Mechanical engineering & industrial equipment	2.35	United States
McDonald's Corp	Lodging, catering & leisure	2.33	United States
Booking Holdings Inc	Internet, software & IT services	2.30	United States
LPL Financial Holdings Inc	Finance & holding companies	2.23	United States
Steel Dynamics Inc	Mining, coal & steel	2.22	United States
ConocoPhillips	Petroleum	2.19	United States

*Minor differences with "Statement of Investments in Securities" might occur due to rounding in production system



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

As per the end of the reference period the proportion of sustainability-related investments of the financial product was 61.58%.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

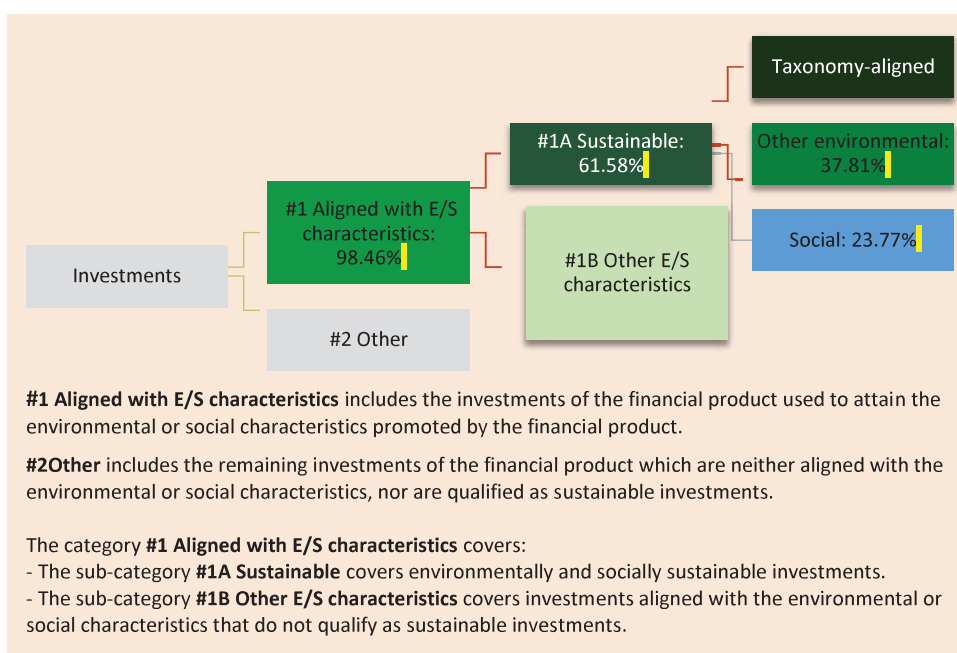
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

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: 31.05.2024.



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

Appendix 5 – Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/2088) (unaudited)

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

Please refer to the section “Structure of the Securities Portfolio” 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?

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

● **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

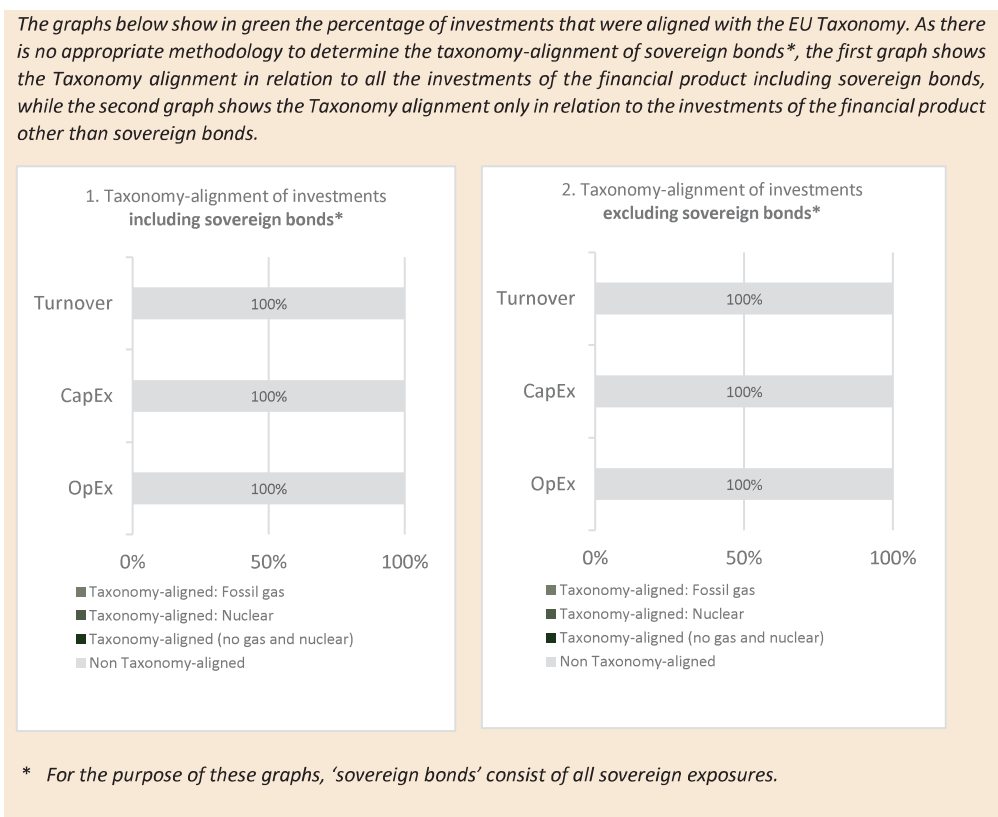
☒ No

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.

Appendix 5 – Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/2088) (unaudited)

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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



What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

Not applicable.

 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.