For marketing purposes
Spain edition
Data as at end-October 2026, unless otherwise indicated

UBS MSCI ACWI SF UCITS ETF hJPY acc

Fund Fact Sheet

UBS Exchange Traded Funds > UBS ETFs plc

Fund description

- The investment objective of the fund is to deliver the net total return performance of the MSCI ACWI with Developed Markets 100% hedged to JPY Index less costs.
- The Fund replicates synthetically the index performance by investing in a swap.
- The swap counterparty transfers collateral to the ETF in the form of G10 government bonds, supranational bonds and cash.
- The fund is passively managed.

For further information, please see the Key Information Document (KID) available at: www.ubs.com/espanafondos.

Name of fund	**UBS MSCI ACWI SF UCITS ETF**
Share class	UBS MSCI ACWI SF UCITS ETF hJPY acc
ISIN	IE00BD495N16
UCITS V	yes
Launch date	01.11.2016
Currency of fund / share class	USD/JPY
TER (flat fee)	0.21%
Name of the Management Company	UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A., Luxembourg
Accounting year end	30 June
Distribution	Reinvestment
Replication methodology	Synthetic (Fully Funded + Total Return Swap)
Portfolio management representatives	UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd., London
Fund domicile	Ireland
SFDR Alignment	Art.6

Fund statistics

Net asset value (JPY, 30.10.2026)	2 762
Last 12 months (JPY) – high	2 875
– low	2 393
Total fund assets (JPY m)	1 911 897
Share class assets (JPY m)	37 475

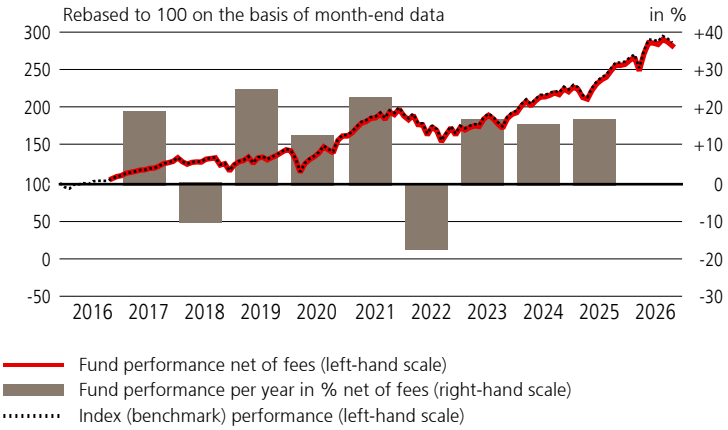
	2 years	3 years	5 years
Volatility[1]			
– Fund	11.63%	10.81%	13.44%
– Benchmark	11.63%	10.81%	13.44%
Tracking error (ex post)	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%

1 Annualised standard deviation



A category 1 rating should not be construed as indicating that the investment is free of any risk.

Performance (basis JPY, net of fees)[1]



Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. If the currency of a financial product, financial service or its costs is different from your reference currency, the return and/or costs can increase or decrease as a result of currency fluctuations.

Performance in % (net of fees)

in %	1 year	3 years	5 years	Ø p.a. 3 years	Ø p.a. 5 years
Fund (JPY)	10.05	63.31	45.18	17.76	7.74
Index[2]	10.21	63.81	45.95	17.88	7.85

The performance shown does not take account of any commissions, entry or exit charges.

1 These figures refer to the past. Source for all data and chart (if not indicated otherwise): UBS Asset Management.
2 Index (benchmark) in currency of share class (without costs)

Index description

The Reference Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that captures the large and mid cap representation of equities across developed and emerging markets countries, with a current aggregate of over 2,400 constituents. The Reference Index is based on the MSCI Global Investable Market Indexes (GIMI) Methodology, further information on which is set out on the Index Provider's website detailed below.

Index name	MSCI ACWI with Developed Markets 100% hedged to JPY Index
Index type	Total Return Net
Number of index constituents	2413
Bloomberg ticker	M7CXUBG
Reuters	.dMIWD00000ZJP
Dividend yield[1]	1.61%
PE ratio	20.82
Market Capitalization (in USD bn)	15 890 254

1 Yield is not guaranteed.

Before making any investment decisions, we recommend that you read the Key Information Document (KID) and Prospectus, which are available at: www.ubs.com/espanafondos.

UBS MSCI ACWI SF UCITS ETF hJPY acc

Market exposure (%)

	Index
United States	64.6
Japan	5.1
Taiwan	3.2
United Kingdom	3.1
Canada	3.1
China	2.2
Republic of Korea	2.2
Switzerland	2.1
France	2.0
Others	12.4

Sector exposure (%)

	Index
Information Technology	31.2
Financial Services	16.6
Industrials	10.2
Health Care	9.4
Consumer Discretionary	8.6
Communication Services	7.0
Consumer Staples	5.1
Energy	4.5
Materials	3.5
Utilities	2.4
Real estate	1.5

10 largest equity positions (%) [1]

	Index
APPLE	5.02
NVIDIA	4.66
MICROSOFT CORP	3.65
AMAZON.COM	2.31
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MFG	1.78
ALPHABET A	1.63
BROADCOM	1.46
META PLATFORMS A	1.34
ALPHABET C	1.29
TESLA	1.13

1 This is not a recommendation to buy or sell any security.

Benefits

Clients benefit from the flexibility of an exchange-traded investment.
Provides access to this segment of the market with a single transaction.
Optimised risk/return profile thanks to a broad diversification across a range of countries and sectors.
The fund offers a high degree of transparency and cost efficiency.
UCITS compliant fund.

Risks

The fund delivers the return of a broadly diversified equity index and may therefore be subject to high fluctuations in value. This Fund may not be appropriate for investors who plan to withdraw their money before the recommended holding period disclosed in the PRIIPs KID. The returns payable on the fund are dependant on payments received by the fund from the swap counterparty under the terms of the relevant swap and, therefore, are subject to the credit risk of the swap counterparty. In the event that the swap counterparty defaults under the terms of the relevant swap, the fund may suffer a loss. Every fund has specific risks, which can significantly increase under unusual market conditions. Sustainability risks are not considered as part of the Index selection process. Therefore, sustainability risks are not systematically integrated. The fund's assets are passively managed. As a result, the net asset value of the fund's assets is materially dependent on the performance of the underlying investments. Losses that could be avoided via active management will not be offset.

Listing and trading information

Exchange	Trading currency	Trading hours (local time)	Bloomberg Ticker	Reuters RIC	iNAV Bloomberg
SIX Swiss Exchange	JPY	09:00am - 05:30pm CET	ACWIJ SW	ACWIJ.S	UETFAUGA

UBS MSCI ACWI SF UCITS ETF hJPY acc

For more information
Phone: +34 917 457 039
Internet: www.ubs.com/etf

Registrations for public distribution
AU, CH, DK, ES, FI, IE, JP, LU, NL, NO, SE

Your capital is at risk. The value of an investment may fall as well as rise and you may not get back the original amount. Please note that additional fees (e.g. entry or exit fees) may be charged. Please refer to your financial adviser for more details. Investors should read the Key Information Document, Prospectus and any applicable local offering document prior to investing and to get complete information of the risks. Investors are acquiring units or shares in a fund, and not in a given underlying asset such as building or shares of a company. For a definition of financial terms refer to the glossary available at www.ubs.com/am-glossary.

For marketing and information purposes by UBS. UBS funds under Irish law. Arrangements for marketing fund units mentioned in this document may be terminated at the initiative of the management company of the fund(s). CNMV registration number: UBS (Irl) Fund Solutions plc 1624. Prospectuses, key information document (KID) where applicable, the articles of association or the management regulations as well as annual and semi-annual reports are available for the purpose of inspection and obtaining copies thereof in a language required by the local applicable law free of charge at UBS Europe SE, sucursal en España, MARÍA DE MOLINA Nº 4, E-28006 MADRID / AVENIDA DIAGONAL Nº 640, 2º A, E-08017 BARCELONA and online at www.fundinfo.com. The product described herein aligns to Article 6 Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector. The fund does not have sustainable investment as its objective and does not promote environmental and/or social characteristics. Information on sustainability-related aspects pursuant to that regulation can be found on www.ubs.com/funds. The benchmark is the intellectual property of the respective index provider. The fund or the share class is neither sponsored nor endorsed by the index provider. The fund prospectus or supplemental prospectus contains the full disclaimer. Before investing in a product please read the latest prospectus and key information document or similar legal documentation carefully and thoroughly. Any decision to invest should take into account all the characteristics or objectives of the product as described in its prospectus, or similar legal documentation. Investors are acquiring units or shares in a fund, and not in a given underlying asset such as building or shares of a company. The information and opinions contained in this document have been compiled or arrived at based upon information obtained from sources believed to be reliable and in good faith, but is not guaranteed as being accurate, nor is it a complete statement or summary of the securities, markets or developments referred to in the document. Any Index referenced in this document is not administered by UBS. Members of the UBS Group may have a position in and may make a purchase and / or sale of any of the securities or other financial instruments mentioned in this document. Units of UBS funds mentioned herein may not be eligible for sale in all jurisdictions or to certain categories of investors and may not be offered, sold or delivered in the United States. The information mentioned herein is not intended to be construed as a solicitation or an offer to buy or sell any securities or related financial instruments. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The calculated performance takes all costs on the product level into consideration (ongoing costs). The entry and exit costs, which would have a negative impact on the performance, are not taken into consideration. If whole or part of the total costs to be paid is different from your reference currency, the costs may increase or decrease as a result of currency and exchange rate fluctuations. Commissions and costs have a negative impact on the investment and on the expected returns. If the currency of a financial product or financial service is different from your reference currency, the return can increase or decrease as a result of currency and exchange rate fluctuations. This information pays no regard to the specific or future investment objectives, financial or tax situation or particular needs of any specific recipient. Future performance is subject to taxation which depends on the personal situation of each investor and which may change in the future. The details and opinions contained in this document are provided by UBS without any guarantee or warranty and are for the recipient's personal use and information purposes only. This document may not be reproduced, redistributed or republished for any purpose without the prior written permission of the relevant UBS management company or the relevant local UBS entity responsible for distribution, as applicable. Source for all data and charts (if not indicated otherwise): UBS Asset Management. A summary of investor rights in English can be found online at www.ubs.com/funds-regulatoryinformation. More explanations of financial terms can be found at www.ubs.com/am-glossary.
© UBS 2026. The key symbol and UBS are among the registered and unregistered trademarks of UBS. All rights reserved.

1000092831000007988

UBS MSCI ACWI SF UCITS ETF hJPY acc

UBS AM standard glossary. For additional investment terms, please refer to the online glossary here.

Accumulation: Reinvestment of income generated by the investment fund into the fund's assets.
Active management: Here the fund manager uses their expertise to pick investments to achieve the fund's objectives.
Alpha: A fund's alpha is its outperformance relative to a benchmark. If a fund has a consistently high alpha this can indicate skillful management. If the benchmark returns 12% and the portfolio returns 14%, the outperformance (alpha) is equal to 14% - 12% = 2%. Compare with beta.
Benchmark: Index against which an investment fund's performance is measured. Also called a reference index.
Beta: A measure of risk that indicates an investment's sensitivity to fluctuations in the market, as represented by the relevant benchmark. For example, a beta of 1.2 tells us that the value of an investment fund can be expected to change by 12% if the market is forecast to move by 10%.
Bonds: Debt instruments with a fixed or variable rate of interest and generally with a fixed maturity and redemption date. The most common issuers are major companies, government bodies such as the federal government and the cantons, public institutions, and international organizations such as the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund.
Commodities: A tradeable item that can be further processed and sold. Industrial (metals), agricultural (wool, wheat, sugar) and bulk commodities (coal, iron ore) are examples. It is possible to invest in physical commodities or in derivatives based on commodity prices.
Convertible bonds: Bonds that feature a conversion right entitling the holder to convert the bond into shares of the company in question at a certain point in time and at a pre-defined conversion ratio.
Corporate bonds: Strictly speaking, corporate bonds are those issued by companies. Generally, however, the term is used to cover all bonds other than those issued by governments in their own currencies. Therefore the "credit" sector, as it is often known, includes issues by companies, supranational organizations and government agencies. The key feature that distinguishes corporate bonds from government bonds is the risk of default – see credit risk.
Correlation: A measure of the degree to which the price trends of various investment categories or instruments move in the same direction.
Derivatives: Investments whose value is linked to another investment, to the performance of a stock exchange or to some other variable factor, such as interest rates.
Distribution: Payment by an investment fund to distribute the income generated to its unit holders.
Diversification: Holding a variety of investments that typically perform differently from one another.
Duration: The duration represents the length of time for which capital is "tied up" in a bond investment. The concept of duration takes account of the time structure of returning cash flows (such as coupon repayments). The average duration of the portfolio is derived from the weighted average duration of the individual securities. The "modified duration" is derived from the duration and provides a measure of the sensitivity of bonds or bond portfolios to interest rate changes.
Emerging economy or market: Emerging markets or developing markets – mainly in Asia, Eastern Europe, and Latin America – that are growing quickly, but whose economies and stock markets have not yet reached Western standards.
Equities: Securities that represent an equity interest in a company. As a joint owner, the shareholder has rights of participation (voting right, right to information) and rights to assets (right to a share of profits, subscription rights).
Exchange traded fund (ETF): An investment fund that is traded like stocks on an exchange. Most ETFs are index funds: they hold the same securities in the same proportions as a certain index.
Feeder fund: An investment fund that invests the majority of its assets into a master fund.
Flat fee: UBS applies a so-called flat fee to most securities and money market funds. This fee is charged to the fund's assets and covers all expenses incurred in the management, administration and safekeeping of the fund's assets as well as costs incurred in the distribution of the fund (printing prospectuses, annual and semi-annual reports, costs for auditing and publication of prices, fees charged by the supervisory authority etc.). The only costs not covered are transaction costs incurred in the administration of the fund's assets (brokerage fees in line with the market, fees, duties etc. as well as any applicable taxes). UBS's flat fee is comprehensive and very client-friendly. It cannot be compared with similarly named fees from other fund providers, because these often only cover part of the investor's effective costs. Also refer to "management fee". The flat fee is not charged to the investor, but directly to the fund's assets. For example, UBS Funds domiciled in Luxembourg, Switzerland or Germany with the exception of UBS Real Estate Funds, charge a "Flat fee".
Hedging: Protecting investments against losses. UBS asset allocation funds and hedged UBS ETFs specifically hedge against exchange rate risks.
High watermark: The high watermark is used in connection with the performance fee. The fund manager calculates his or her share of the profits on the basis of the value increment over and above the last peak in the NAV. As a result, the performance fee does not become payable until all losses incurred have been completely recovered.
High yield bonds: Bonds issued by borrowers with lower credit ratings. Such bonds offer higher rates of interest, but at the same time there is also a higher risk of default, i.e. that interest payments will not be paid or that the face value will not be repaid.
Illiquid: Illiquid assets are those assets that cannot be easily bought, sold, or converted into cash. It may often be impossible to convert the asset to cash until the end of the life of the asset.
Index: Indicator of performance on one or more markets. The oldest and best-known stock market index is the Dow Jones. Indexes make it possible to compare the performance of a fund invested in a specific market with the development of that market.
Index fund: An investment fund that replicates a chosen stock market index in its stock selection and weightings as exactly as possible.
Inflation-linked bonds: An inflation-linked bond provides investors with protection from inflation by linking its principal amount or interest payments to a specific inflation index.
Investment grade: Term used to denote securities with ratings of between BBB and AAA, indicating that their credit quality is satisfactory or good.
Leverage: With derivative instruments, greater returns can be earned with a comparatively lower capital investment than

with an investment in the actual underlying instrument. This effect is called leverage.
Management fee: The charge levied by the management company for the administration of an investment fund. The amount of the fee is expressed in percentage or tenth of a percentage of the fund assets or in basis points. Less comprehensive than UBS's all-in fee and covers only part of the costs due.
Management style: Manner in which investment decisions are made to achieve the investment objective (see also active management and passive management).
Master fund: Funds invested in respective feeder funds that are then invested into the master fund. The master fund holds the portfolio investments and conducts all trading activity.
Maturity: Period from the issue of a bond to its due date or to the premature repayment of the bond. Not to be confused with duration.
Net asset value (NAV): Used to describe the value of a company's assets less the value of their liabilities.
Ø – Average.
Over the counter (OTC): An over-the-counter financial contract is one that is not traded on an exchange but is "tailor-made" for a client by a financial institution.
Passive management: Passive management seeks to attain performance equal to market or index returns.
Performance fee: For non-classical investment funds such as hedge funds, the investor must often pay, in addition to the conventional management fee, a supplementary performance fee in the form of a percentage (e.g. 20%) of the fund's annual increase in value.
Physical replication: In physical replication, an ETF invests directly in securities held in the benchmark it is tracking. To do so, the ETF can buy some or all of the securities that make up the replicated index – this method is called full replication and is suitable for liquid indexes.
Rating: The measure of a borrower's creditworthiness by special rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's or Moody's. As a rule, UBS bond funds principally invest in bonds issued by prime borrowers.
Reinvestment: The possibility of reinvesting the distribution in the same fund. Certain funds offer investors a special reinvestment discount on the issuing price if the annual distribution is reinvested.
Risk-free rate: An investment with no chance of default and a known or certain rate of return.
Share class: An investment fund can issue several types of share certificates with different criteria. The share certificate classes may differ in the amount of fees, the appropriation of income or the currency of the share certificate class.
Sharpe ratio: A measure that expresses how much higher (or lower) a return an investor can expect compared to the risk-free rate of interest (e.g., interest rates on savings accounts) per unit of risk (volatility). The risk-free rate of interest varies from currency to currency.
Standard deviation: Statistical measure of the degree to which an individual value in a probability distribution tends to vary from the mean of the distribution. The greater the degree of dispersion the greater the risk.
Swing pricing: Method used to calculate the net asset values of investment funds. This method allows transaction costs arising from subscriptions made by incoming investors and redemptions made by outgoing investors to be borne by the incoming and outgoing investors, rather than existing investors.
Switching costs: The costs of buying and selling investments in order to implement a change in investment strategy.
Synthetic replication: In contrast to physical replication, synthetic replication means that an ETF does not invest directly in the securities held in the benchmark. Instead, it enters into a swap agreement with a counterparty that promises to pay the return on the replicated index to the ETF.
Total expense ratio (TER): The ratio of total expense to a fund's average size over an annualized accounting period. Expenses are considered to include all expenses shown in the income account, including management, administration, custody, audit, legal and professional fees. For ETFs, the term TER may be used interchangeably for the flat fee (current).
Tracking error: Measure of the deviation of a fund's return compared to the return of a benchmark over a fixed period, expressed as a percentage. The more passively the investment fund is managed, the smaller the tracking error.
UCITS: Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities. A UCITS fund is an authorized fund that may be sold across all EU countries.
Volatility: A measure of the size of short-term changes in the value of an investment.
Yield to maturity: Weighted average rate earned by an investor who buys the bond portfolio today at the market price and holds the bond portfolio until maturity, also assuming that all coupon and principal payments will be made on schedule.