

*Swiss Life Collective Foundation 2<sup>nd</sup> Pillar, Zurich*  
(the Foundation)

# Investment regulations

**Effective date: 1 April 2025**

# Contents

<b>Art. 1 General</b>	<b>3</b>
1 - Basis	
2 - Purpose	
<b>Art. 2 Investment principles</b>	<b>3</b>
1 - Investment objectives	
2 - Investment strategy	
3 - Investment guidelines	
<b>Art. 3 Investment organisation</b>	<b>3</b>
1 - Management organisation	
2 - Responsibilities and competencies of the Board of Trustees	
3 - Responsibilities and competencies of the Investment Committee	
4 - Responsibilities and competencies of management	
5 - Asset manager	
6 - Loyalty provisions	
7 - Exercise of shareholder rights	
8 - Controlling and reporting	
<b>Art. 4 Accounting principles</b>	<b>5</b>
1 - Valuation regulations	
2 - Accounting	
3 - Value fluctuation reserve	
<b>Art. 5 Investment of employer contribution reserves</b>	<b>5</b>
1 - Basic principle	
2 - Interest	
3 - Collective investments	
4 - Responsibilities and competencies in the event of investment	
<b>Art. 6 Final provisions</b>	<b>6</b>
1 - Effective date	
<b>Appendix</b>	<b>7</b>
I Investment strategy	
Targeted value fluctuation reserve	
II Persons entrusted with asset management	
III Collective investments available for the investment of employer contribution reserves (AGBR)	
IV Token gifts	

## Art. 1 General

### 1 - Basis

The Board of Trustees of Swiss Life Collective Foundation 2nd Pillar ("Foundation") issues the following investment regulations, based on Art. 3 of the foundation charter.

### 2 - Purpose

The investment regulations set out the investment principles, including the objectives, strategy and guidelines, within the framework of the provisions of the BVG and BVV 2. They govern investment organisation and contain information on the accounting principles.

## Art. 2 Investment principles

### 1 - Investment objectives

Investing the fund assets ensures that the total return together with the contributions are enough to guarantee the long-term provision of benefits by the foundation.

The investment policy objectives of "liquidity", "security" and "income" must be reconciled with the requirements of the actuarial situation. Due consideration is to be taken of the risk capacity of the overall portfolio.

The objective is to achieve a total return in line with the market, which enables the foundation to build up appropriate reserves and provisions in the medium term, while taking into account all sources of funding. Care must be taken to avoid disproportionate risks and to ensure optimum diversification of investments.

Ongoing liquidity planning ensures that the collective foundation always meets its payment obligations on time.

Assets are managed with fiduciary diligence and exclusively in the interests of the beneficiaries of the affiliated Vorsorgewerke (employee benefits units). The focus is on the long-term financial interests of the insured persons and ensuring that the affiliated Vorsorgewerke and the foundation are always able to meet their benefit obligations as specified in the regulations.

Sustainability considerations in general and climate change issues in particular are of central importance to the foundation. In addition to economic criteria, the persons entrusted by the foundation with asset management in accordance with Appendix II must systematically take into account objectively recognised environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) criteria in the investment process and for risk management, and report on this regularly to the Board of Trustees. Swiss laws and the international conventions ratified by Switzerland apply.

### 2 - Investment strategy

The Board of Trustees sets the investment strategy in order to achieve the investment policy objectives. It mainly concerns the strategic allocation of total assets to the individual investment categories. In addition, the Board of Trustees determines the tactical investment scope for related divergences in the form of bandwidths per investment category. The investment strategy is reviewed regularly.

The current investment strategy, including bandwidths, is shown in the appendix I.

### 3 - Investment guidelines

The following specifications are to be observed when selecting investments:

#### Liquid assets

Account balances can be held at top-class banks and Swiss Post. Liquid assets include time deposits, other bond money

market investments and bonds with a maximum remaining maturity of 12 months.

#### Debt securities

In addition to the above-mentioned liquid assets, the following debt instruments for fixed monetary amounts are permissible:

- Medium-term notes,
- Bonds, including those with conversion or option rights,
- Covered bonds,
- Swiss mortgage deeds,
- Promissory notes issued by Swiss public-sector entities,
- Surrender values under group insurance contracts,
- In the case of investments which are geared to a conventional, broad-based and widely accepted bond index: the debt instruments included in the index.

All other debt instruments constitute alternative investments, in particular:

- Debt instruments not for a fixed monetary amount or for which full or partial repayment is subject to conditions,
- Debt instruments such as asset-backed securities or other debt instruments created in the process of a risk transfer, such as debt instruments transferred to a special purpose vehicle or debt instruments based on credit derivatives,
- Senior Secured Loans.

Permissible debt securities have an average rating of at least "BBB+" according to Standard & Poor's or a similar agency. Unless otherwise stipulated in the investment strategy, only investment grade borrowers are considered.

Investments can be indexed, closely track the index or be active.

#### Equity securities

Investments can be indexed, closely track the index or be active.

#### Real estate

Only well diversified indirect real estate investments are permitted. Investments can be indexed, closely track the index or be active.

#### Infrastructure

Only well diversified indirect infrastructure investments are permitted.

#### Alternative investments

Only well diversified collective investments, which are either supervised by the OAK BV (investment foundations), FINMA (investments regulated by Collective Investments Act (KAG)) or a similar foreign authority, are permitted. In the case of investments, there is to be no additional payment obligation for the foundation.

#### Collective investments

Swiss and foreign collective investments, which comply with the above guidelines and are governed by the OAK BV, FINMA or a similar foreign supervisory authority, may be applied. The assets contained in such collective investments must be allocated to the various investment categories in order to comply with the limitations under BVV 2 and the internal bandwidths.

#### Derivative instruments

The use of derivative instruments is permitted. However, only derivatives with underlying instruments permitted as investments under the above guidelines may be used. To comply with the limitations under BVV 2 and the internal bandwidths, the so-called economic exposure is definitive. The obligations for employee benefits institutions arising from the FMIA must be complied with at all times. The

foundation is considered a "small financial counterparty" (FC-).

#### Expansion of investment opportunities

The Board of Trustees may expand investment opportunities in accordance with Art. 50 BVV 2, if the risk capacity so permits. Compliance with Art. 50 paragraphs 1-3 BVV 2 must be documented conclusively in the notes to the annual report.

#### Securities Lending

Securities can be lent for a fee (securities lending), provided the intermediary bank guarantees securities in line with the market. The relevant requirements of the Collective Investments Act (KAG) are to be complied with.

## **Art. 3 Investment organisation**

### **1 - Management organisation**

The Board of Trustees has issued organisational regulations governing the management of the foundation. As regards asset management, the management organisation comprises three levels:

- a) Board of Trustees
- b) Investment Committee
- c) Management

### **2 - Responsibilities and competencies of the Board of Trustees**

The Board of Trustees

- is responsible for the investment strategy and asset management in general; issues these investment regulations and monitors their compliance
- approves the investment strategy, including the tactical bandwidths, and checks them at regular intervals
- elects an Investment Committee and its chairman; determines the responsibilities and competencies of the Investment Committee and defines members' compensation.
- approves the contracts associated with asset management and, in particular, appoints an asset manager
- ensures that asset management is monitored appropriately and that the affiliated Vorsorgewerke (employee benefits units) are regularly informed of investments in compliance with the relevant legal framework.

### **3 - Responsibilities and competencies of the Investment Committee**

- The Investment Committee is elected by the Board of Trustees. It comprises at least three members and can also include internal or external specialists (with or without voting rights). The Investment Committee is the professional body responsible for the foundation's asset management. It prepares investment-related decisions on behalf of the Board of Trustees and is responsible for their execution.
- The Investment Committee advises the Board of Trustees on the formulation, implementation and monitoring of the investment strategy and the investment regulations and, in the case of selection of an asset manager, on his/her briefing and monitoring. It also issues the basis of decision-making if amendments are necessary or appropriate.
- The Investment Committee is the link between the asset manager and the Board of Trustees. It determines the duties and the management mandates for the asset manager and suggests an appropriate investment organisation. It submits a report on asset management activities to the Board of Trustees at least every quarter. The Board of Trustees can request reports at shorter intervals, if necessary.

### **4 - Responsibilities and competencies of management**

- The foundation's management is responsible for liquidity control, planning processes, accounting and payment

transactions. It provides the Board of Trustees and the Investment Committee with a regularly updated analysis of targeted returns depending on contributions and payments, and cash flow projections, as a basis of investment process decision-making.

- Management checks the monitoring of investments and supports the Investment Committee in its work. In particular, it monitors compliance with the investment regulations and the investment strategy as well as investment returns and the investment risk on behalf of the Board of Trustees.
- Management regularly informs the affiliated Vorsorgewerke of the performance of investments on behalf of the Board of Trustees.

### **5 - Asset manager**

Only an institution which is supervised by FINMA or an equivalent foreign supervisory authority may be appointed asset manager. The Board of Trustees concludes a written contract for a mandate with the asset manager.

The asset manager issues a report at regular intervals on investment activities and the investment results achieved.

### **6 - Loyalty provisions**

- Persons entrusted with asset management must have a good reputation and provide assurance of proper business conduct. They are subject to the fiduciary duty of care and must safeguard the interests of the foundation's insured persons when carrying out their work. The persons entrusted with asset management are listed in Appendix II.
- Persons and institutions entrusted with asset management must be authorised to do so and provide assurance that they comply with Art. 51b, cl. 1 BVG and Art. 48g to 48l BVV 2.
- Every personnel change in asset management as well as the completion of verification of the assurance of loyalty and integrity on the part of the new persons entrusted with asset management must be reported to the responsible supervisory authority without delay. In the case of external persons, only changes in contract partners (financial institutions) are to be reported; changes in natural persons (employees of financial institutions), on the other hand, do not need to be reported.
- External persons entrusted with asset management or financial beneficiaries of companies entrusted with such tasks may not be represented on the Board of Trustees.
- Asset management contracts must be able to be terminated at the latest five years after conclusion with no adverse effect on the foundation.
- In the case of major legal transactions (in particular conclusion of a global custody agreement; conclusion of contracts in asset and real estate management as well as investment management; purchase and sale of directly owned real estate) with related parties, offers from competitors must be obtained. The placing of contracts must be carried out with complete transparency.
- Own-account transactions: Persons and institutions entrusted with asset management must act in the interests of the foundation. In particular they may not:
  - exploit knowledge of the foundation's mandates in order to execute corresponding transactions for their own account in advance, in parallel or immediately afterwards ("front running", "parallel running", "after running");
  - deal in a security or investment if the foundation deals in the same security or investment and might be disadvantaged by this; participation in such business in another form has the same status as trading;
  - reallocate the foundation's custody accounts if it is not in the economic interest of the foundation.

- Surrender of financial gain: Persons and institutions entrusted with the foundation's asset management must clearly record the type and method of compensation and its amount in a written agreement. They are obliged to hand over to the foundation all financial gain which they additionally receive in connection with the exercise of their duties for the foundation.

The guidelines on token gifts are defined in Appendix IV.

- Disclosure
  - Persons and institutions entrusted with asset management must disclose their interests to the Board of Trustees on an annual basis. This also includes in particular beneficial ownership of companies which are in a business relationship with the foundation. The Board of Trustees discloses this information to the statutory auditors.
  - Persons and institutions entrusted with asset management for the foundation must supply a written declaration to the Board of Trustees every year that they have surrendered all financial gain in accordance with Art. 48k BVV 2.
- Only the following may be entrusted with the investment and management of the pension fund assets as external persons and institutions:
  - Banks pursuant to the Federal Law on Banks and Savings Banks
  - Securities dealers pursuant to the Federal Act on Stock Exchanges and Securities Trading
  - Fund management companies, asset managers of collective investments pursuant to the Federal Law on Collective Capital Investments
  - Insurance companies pursuant to the Federal Law on the Supervision of Insurance Companies
  - Financial intermediaries operating abroad, who are subject to equivalent supervision by a recognised foreign supervisory authority.

## 7 - Exercise of shareholder rights

The Board of Trustees is responsible for ensuring that voting rights are exercised in the interest of insured persons.

Voting rights for submitted proposals are to be exercised at least in relation to the following:

- Election of members of the Board of Directors
- Election of the Chairman of the Board of Directors
- Election of members of the Compensation Committee
- Election of the Independent Voting Representative
- Articles of Association provisions in accordance with Art. 12 of the Ordinance Against Excessive Compensation in Listed Stock Companies (OaEC)
- Voting on compensation for the Board of Directors, the Executive Board and the Board of Advisors (Art. 18 OaEC) and on inadmissible compensation within the Group (Art. 21, item 3 OaEC).

Voting rights are to be exercised in the interests of the insured persons within the foundation. The focus must be placed on the long-term prosperity of the foundation and its affiliated Vorsorgewerks. A share is deemed to serve the long-term prosperity of the foundation and its affiliated Vorsorgewerks if it performs above average on a long-term basis taking distributions into account. Voting behaviour must enable the company to sustainably guarantee above-average share performance.

The proposals of a company's Board of Directors to the General meeting of Shareholders are generally in its financial interests. The proposals of the Board of Directors are therefore to be followed when exercising voting rights except in the case of extraordinary events in the company, non-

typical proposals of the Board of Directors or proposals for excessive compensation. In these cases the Board of Trustees decides its vote prior to the General Meeting of Shareholders without seeing the proposals of the Board of Directors. It can also decide to abstain from voting on a particular item on the agenda.

- The Board of Trustees decides each vote by resolution.
- The Board of Trustees has the right to be represented by the independent voting representative to execute its obligation to vote.
- The Board of Trustees includes a summary report on its voting in its annual report each year. A detailed disclosure of its voting is provided where it did not follow the proposals of the Board of Directors or abstained from voting.

## 8 - Controlling and reporting

Compliance with the investment strategy and the bandwidths therein agreed is to be checked monthly. Violations of the bandwidths and permitted substantial deviations from strategic asset allocation are brought to the attention of the Board of Trustees.

A report is submitted monthly to the Investment Committee for the purposes of monitoring the asset manager. It contains the following: inflows and outflows of funds, composition of assets, returns and risk key figures of the overall portfolio and any sub-portfolio and any other quantitative and qualitative analyses for asset management.

## Art. 4 Accounting principles

### 1 - Valuation regulations

Investments are valued in accordance with the legal stipulations (Swiss GAAP FER 26) and commercial standards. Where no market values are available, industry-standard valuations are used.

### 2 - Accounting

Accounting and preparation of the financial statements are also carried out in accordance with the legal stipulations and commercial standards.

### 3 - Value fluctuation reserve

Investments are partly subject to considerable value fluctuation risks. To buffer expected fluctuations in value, a separate value fluctuation reserve is set up. The level of the value fluctuation reserve depends on the investment strategy and is indicated in the appendix I.

The level of the value fluctuation reserve is determined on the basis of financial and economic considerations and takes into account the principle of consistency.

## Art. 5 Investment of employer contribution reserves

### 1 - Basic principle

The employer may make voluntary contributions to the foundation to build up employer contribution reserves (AGBR). These payments are credited to a separate account at the Vorsorgewerk.

### 2 - Interest

For employer contribution reserves not invested in collective investments, interest is calculated on the level of the employer contribution reserves at the end of the previous year and credited to the employer contribution reserves at the end of each calendar year. Changes made during the year are taken into account on a pro rata basis. At the end of every year the Board of Trustees determines

- the definitive interest rate for the employer contribution reserves of the employers affiliated as of 31 December of the current year; and
- the provisional interest rate for the employer contribution reserves if any changes are made during the year (in particular termination of the contract of affiliation) in the following year.

The interest rates currently applicable are communicated in appropriate form.

### **3. Collective investments**

With the approval of the Administrative Board, the employer may decide that the Vorsorgewerk's employer contribution reserves may be invested in whole or in part in the available collective investment products and strategies stated in Appendix III.

The value of the units follows that of the collective investment. There is no nominal value or interest rate guarantee. The Vorsorgewerk/employer bears the full risk of price losses.

The foundation charges additional administrative fees of CHF 750 to cover the expenses associated with investing employer contribution reserves in collective investments. These are charged to the AGR account. Fees reducing the investment performance (total expense ratio (TER)) and any costs for issuing or redemption can be found in the relevant prospectuses for the available collective investments.

### **4 - Responsibilities and competencies in the event of investment**

It is up to the Board of Trustees to decide what collective investments or investment strategies will be available for the investment of the employer contribution reserves.

The employer and the Administrative Board are responsible for deciding how to invest the employer contribution reserves and whether to switch among the available collective investments pursuant to Appendix III.

At least once a year, the employer and the Administrative Board receive a report on the development of the investments and may also find out about the development of their

investments from the factsheets issued by the providers of the collective investments. Based on these reports, the employer and the Administrative Board periodically review their investment decision and take the corresponding steps.

The employer and the Administrative Board shall inform the foundation immediately of any operational developments and changes that may have an impact on the investment decision (restructuring, mergers etc.).

It is possible to switch the collective investment or investment strategy at any time. The selection of and any changes to investments are set out in a decision to be signed by the employer and the Administrative Board. Decisions to select or change investments must be communicated to Swiss Life at least 14 days prior to the requested execution date (the date of receipt applies). The foundation is authorised to refuse to execute the investment decision in justified cases.

The Board of Trustees is entitled to switch the collective investment providers at any time or to alter the selection of collective investments/investment strategies. In this case, it will inform the Vorsorgewerke and employers concerned. They are given a reasonable period of time in which to make a new investment decision. If, once the deadline has passed, neither the employer nor the Administrative Board has issued any instructions, the assets are liquidated and the proceeds of sale will be credited to the employer contribution reserve account of the Vorsorgewerk.

Upon termination of the contract of affiliation, the employer shall inform the foundation of the date on which the investments are to be liquidated. Any proceeds of sale are credited to the Vorsorgewerk's employer contribution reserve account.

## **Art. 6 Final provisions**

### **1 - Effective date**

These investment regulations shall come into effect on 1 June 2024 and replace the previous regulations. They can be modified by the Board of Trustees at any time in accordance with the legal provisions and the foundation charter.

# Appendix I

## Investment strategy

Investment category	Lower bandwidth	Strategic rate	Upper bandwidth	BVV 2 category limits
Liquidity and money market	0%	1%	10%	
Bonds CHF Domestic	0%	11%	21%	
Bonds Foreign Currency				
• Governments	0%	3%	13%	
• Corporates	0%	4%	19%	
• Corporates, Short Term		2%		
• Corporates Emerging Markets Investment Grade		3%		
• High Yield *)	0%	2%	6%	
Mortgages Switzerland	0%	3%	8%	
Equities				
• Switzerland	0%	7.5%	11.5%	
• Foreign (hedged in CHF)	0%	8%	12%	
• Foreign	0%	7%	11%	
• Foreign Protect	0%	5%	9%	
• Foreign Small Caps	0%	3%	7%	
• Emerging markets	0%	3%	7%	
Real Estate				
• Switzerland (NAV-based)	12%	8%	32%	30%
• Switzerland (listed on an exchange)		8%		
• Foreign		8%		
Infrastructure	4%	7%	10%	10%
Hedge Funds	2%	2.5%	11%	15%
Senior Secured Loans *)		4%		
Total		100%		
• of which shares	10%	33.5%	40.5%	50%
• of which foreign currency	0%		21%	30%
• of which real Estate	12%	24%	32%	30%
• of which infrastructure	4%	7%	10%	10%
• of which alternative investments	2%	6.5%	11%	15%

\*) These investment categories contain, directly or indirectly, securities mainly categorised as "Non-Investment Grade".

## Target value fluctuation reserve

Based on the above-mentioned investment strategy, the level of the required value fluctuation reserve has been calculated using the value-at-risk method and taking into account the following factors:

- level of targeted return
- historic volatilities (risk) and correlations between investment categories
- expected returns of investment categories
- shortfall probability of 1% over a one-year period <sup>1)</sup>

This gives a required target level for the value fluctuation reserve of 15%.

<sup>1)</sup> The calculated value fluctuation reserve is sufficient to cover one-year falls in the market, provided they do not fall below a certain level, which should only occur once in 100 years. This procedure gives 99% security (100% minus permitted shortfall probability of 1%).

# Appendix II

## **Persons entrusted with asset management**

The following are entrusted with the foundation's asset management:

Name	Address
External investment managers - Swiss Life Asset Management Ltd	- General-Guisan-Quai 40, 8022 Zurich



## Appendix III

### Collective investments available for the investment of employer contribution reserves (AGBR)

The Board of Trustees has decided, until further notice, to make the listed collective investments and investment strategies from the following collective investment provider available to the Vorsorgewerke and employers for the management of the employer contribution reserves:

Prestataire	Produit/stratégie	Swiss security number	Strategic equity component
Swiss Life Investment Foundation	Swiss Life BVG-Mix 15	1564965	15%
	Swiss Life BVG-Mix 25	1245601	25%
	Swiss Life BVG-Mix 35	1245606	35%
	Swiss Life BVG-Mix 45	1245607	45%
	Swiss Life BVG-Mix 75	43583002	75%
	Bonds CHF Domestic	1239071	0%
	Bonds Global Corporate Short Term (CHF hedged)	22073699	0%
	Equities Switzerland	1245481	100%

Detailed information on individual collective investments and investment strategies can be found on the website of the Swiss Life Investment Foundation. The information can be obtained primarily from the relevant factsheets. The provider is responsible for the accuracy and scope of the information provided.

# Appendix IV

## Token gifts

Token gifts and customary occasional gifts are not subject to a disclosure obligation, but the following arrangements apply:

- 1 - Token gifts and customary occasional gifts (including invitations) are deemed to comprise one-off gifts worth up to CHF 200 each and CHF 1 000 per year and business partner, up to a maximum, however, of CHF 2 500 per year. Token gifts and customary occasional gifts are permitted and do not have to be declared.
- 2 - Customary occasional gift status is also given to invitations to an event, in which the benefit to the foundation is paramount, such as expert seminars, provided they do not take place more than once a month. Admissible events are generally limited to one day, do not apply to an accompanying person and can be reached by car or public transport. The event may be followed by a social event at lunchtime or in the evening.
- 3 - Gifts and invitations which exceed the limits per case or per year under points 1 and 2 may be admissible if approved by the Board of Trustees. They must be declared.
- 4 - Financial gains in the form of cash benefits (vouchers, compensation) as well as kick-backs, retrocessions and similar payments which are not based on a written agreement with the Board of Directors, as well as private invitations with no apparent business purpose (e.g. to concerts, exhibitions, etc.) are to be handed over to the foundation.
- 5 - If financial gains are falsely retained, the foundation is obliged to reclaim these monetary assets immediately and is authorised to impose sanctions which in each individual case may go as far as termination of the employment relationship or cancellation of the mandate together with legal action for misappropriation of funds.

\* \* \*