

Information brochure on the Financial Services Act (FinSA)

Information brochure for Swiss Life Wealth Management Ltd

Version 3.0

This brochure serves to fulfil our disclosure obligations under the Financial Services Act (FinSA) and to provide you with an overview of our business activities.

The latest version of this brochure and further information can be found on our website at www.swisslife-wealth.ch.

For information about the risks generally associated with financial instruments, please refer to the brochure “Risks Involved in Trading Financial Instruments” issued by the Swiss Bankers Association (SBA). The SBA brochure is available online at www.swissbanking.ch.

Should you require any further information, please contact your client advisor.

Zurich, 19 January 2026

Swiss Life Wealth Management Ltd

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1. General information about the financial institution

1.1. Contact details

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E-mail: contact@swisslife-wealth.ch

Website: www.swisslife-wealth.ch

Commercial register no.: CHE-258.210.314

BIC/SWIFT: POFICHBEXXX

LEI: 506700BN7V6005C65993

1.2. Field of activity

Swiss Life Wealth Management Ltd (SLWM) is an asset manager and provides services in the field of individual asset management and investment advice. As an asset manager, SLWM is subject to the Financial Services Act (FinSA) and the provisions of other laws including the Financial Institutions Act (FinIA) and the Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA).

For further information about our services, please contact your client advisor or contact us (contact details above).

1.3. Supervisory status

SLWM is licensed by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA as an asset manager, and its activities are subject to ongoing supervision by AOOS – Schweizerische Aktiengesellschaft für Aufsicht.

AOOS – Schweizerische Aktiengesellschaft für Aufsicht

Clausiusstrasse 50

8006 Zurich

Tel: +41 44 215 98 98

E-mail: info@aos.ch

Website: www.aos.ch

2. Client segmentation

As a financial services provider, SLWM is obliged under FinSA to segment its clients. Investor protection varies depending on the segment, for example with regard to disclosure obligations, requirements for suitability and appropriateness tests, and documentation and accountability obligations. The FinSA envisages the following client segments:

2.1. Institutional clients

Institutional clients include, for example, banks, fund management companies, authorised asset managers, supervised insurance institutions, central banks as well as national and supranational public entities with professional treasury operations¹. Clients assigned to this segment have the least

¹A professional treasury operation exists when a professionally qualified person experienced in finance is charged on a permanent basis with managing the finances within or outside the company or private investment structure.

far-reaching client protection provisions, as they require a lower level of protection due to their structure, experience and financial resources.

2.2. Professional clients

Professional clients are public entities, institutions and foundations with professional treasury operations, occupational pension schemes and other occupational institutions providing professional treasury operations, companies with professional treasury operations, large companies (which exceed two of the following thresholds: a balance sheet of CHF 20 million, turnover of CHF 40 million or equity of CHF 2 million) and private investment structures with professional treasury operations established for high net worth individuals. With regard to professional clients, less far-reaching client protection provisions apply than those applicable to private clients, but more far-reaching ones than those applicable to institutional clients.

2.3. Private clients

As a rule, private clients are all clients who are not professional or institutional clients. Private clients receive the highest level of investor protection. They need to be fully informed about product risks before services can be provided or transactions executed. The selection of available financial instruments is limited.

2.4. Change of client segment

Clients may voluntarily declare assignment to another client segment as long as this is legally possible and they meet the legal requirements. By switching to another client segment, the client gains a higher level of protection (opting in) or less far-reaching protection (opting out).

Institutional clients may declare that they wish to be treated as professional clients (opting in). Professional clients who are not institutional clients may declare that they wish to be treated as private clients (opting in).

Occupational pension schemes and institutions with professional treasury operations set up for the purpose of occupational pension provision, companies with professional treasury operations and Swiss and foreign collective investment schemes and their management companies that do not already count as institutional clients may declare that they wish to be treated as institutional clients (opting out). High net worth individuals and private investment structures established for them may declare that they wish to be treated as professional clients (opting out).

2.5. Client segmentation by SLWM

SLWM currently segments and treats all clients as private clients with the most far-reaching client protection provisions. A different segmentation or an opting-out is not possible.

2.6. Qualification of clients under the Federal Act on Collective Capital Investments

Institutional clients, professional clients and private clients for whom one of the following persons provides asset management or investment advice as part of a long-term asset management or investment advisory relationship within the meaning of Article 3c, cl. 3 and 4 FinSA are considered to be qualified investors:

- a financial intermediary pursuant to Article 4, para. 3a FinSA;
- a foreign financial intermediary subject to prudential supervision such as the aforementioned financial intermediary; or
- an insurance company within the meaning of the Insurance Supervision Act.

This does not apply if the clients have declared in writing or in another form verifiable by text that they do not wish to be considered as qualified investors. Such a declaration is currently excluded at SLWM.

All other private clients are considered non-qualified investors under the CISA.

Qualified investors may invest in Swiss collective investment schemes, which are subject to a simplified authorisation and approval procedure or no authorisation and approval procedure and that are exempt from certain client protection requirements, and/or in foreign collective investment schemes that are not authorised to offer to non-qualified investors in Switzerland and are therefore not subject to supervision by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA. Such foreign collective investment schemes may, for example, be subject to requirements in terms of organisation and/or legal structure, investor rights or investment policy/restrictions that are not equivalent to those of the CISA.

3. Information about the financial services offered by SLWM

SLWM provides its clients with financial services for asset management, investment advice and the acquisition and disposal of financial instruments in accordance with Art. 3c, cl. 1, 3 and 4 FinSA.

3.1. Asset management

3.1.1. Nature, characteristics and functioning of the financial service

In asset management, the asset manager manages the client's assets in the name, for the account and at the risk of the client. The asset manager executes transactions at its own discretion and without consulting the client within the framework of the agreed investment strategy and any investment restrictions.

3.1.2. Rights and obligations

In asset management, the asset manager is obliged to manage the client's assets in the client's portfolio. The asset manager exercises due diligence in selecting the investments to be included in the portfolio within the scope of the market offering. The asset manager ensures appropriate risk diversification within the framework of the investment strategy. They monitor the assets under management on a regular basis and ensure that the investments correspond with the investment strategy agreed in the asset management mandate and that they are suitable for the client.

The asset manager informs the client regularly about the agreed and provided asset management.

3.1.3. Risks

Generally speaking, the following risks arise in the course of asset management, which lie in the client's risk sphere and are therefore borne by the client:

- **Risk of selected investment strategy:** Various risks may arise from the investment strategy selected by the client and agreed with the asset manager (see below). These risks are borne in full by the client. The risks and corresponding risk disclosure are presented before the investment strategy is agreed.
- **Risk of loss in value** i.e. the risk of the financial instruments in the portfolio declining in value: this risk, which may vary depending on the financial instrument, is borne entirely by the client. Please refer to the brochure "Risks Involved in Trading Financial Instruments" issued by the Swiss Bankers Association for information on the risks inherent in individual financial instruments.
- **Risk as a qualified investor in collective investment schemes:** Clients who make use of asset management within the framework of long-term asset management contracts are considered qualified investors within the meaning of the Federal Act on Collective Capital Investment Schemes. They have access to collective investment schemes which are exclusively available to qualified investors. This status allows a wider range of financial instruments to be included in the portfolio. Collective investment schemes for qualified investors may be exempt from regulatory requirements. Such financial instruments are thus not or only partially subject to Swiss regulations. This

can give rise to risks particularly in terms of liquidity, the investment strategy or transparency. Detailed information about the risk profile of a specific collective investment scheme can be found in the constitutive documents of the financial instrument and, where applicable, the key information document and prospectus.

- **Asset manager's information risk** or risk that the asset manager may not have enough information to make an informed investment decision: when managing the assets and depending on the client segment, the asset manager considers the client's financial situation and investment objectives (suitability test). Should the client provide the asset manager with insufficient or incorrect information regarding his/her financial situation and/or investment objectives, there is a risk that the asset manager will not be able to make investment decisions suitable for the client.

Furthermore, asset management entails risks that lie in the asset manager's risk sphere and for which the asset manager is liable to the client. The asset manager has taken suitable measures to counter these risks, in particular by observing the principle of good faith and the principle of equal treatment when processing client mandates. Furthermore, the asset manager guarantees the best possible execution of client mandates.

3.1.4. Market offering taken into account

The market offering taken into account in the selection of financial instruments includes financial instruments of the Swiss Life Group (Swiss Life Holding Ltd and all companies in which Swiss Life Holding Ltd has a direct or indirect stake) and third-party financial instruments. The following financial instruments may be used in the context of asset management:

- units in collective investment schemes of the Swiss Life Group and third-party providers.

3.2. Portfolio-related investment advice

3.2.1. Nature, characteristics and functioning of the financial service

Investment advice is considered to be the provision of personal recommendations on transactions with financial instruments. Within the scope of portfolio-related investment advice, the investment advisor advises the client on transactions with financial instruments, taking into account the client's portfolio. Depending on the client segment, this takes place in accordance with the results of the suitability and appropriateness test. Clients then decide for themselves whether they wish to follow the recommendation of the investment advisor.

3.2.2. Rights and obligations

Portfolio-related investment advice can be provided either on an ad-hoc or ongoing basis both the client's and the investment advisor's initiative, depending on the agreement with the client. The investment advisor undertakes to advise the client to the best of its knowledge and belief and with the same diligence that it would exercise in its own affairs.

Depending on the agreement with the client, the investment advisor regularly reviews whether the portfolio structure corresponds to the agreed investment strategy. Should a deviation from the agreed investment strategy be observed, the investment advisor recommends corrective measures to the client.

The investment advisor furthermore informs the client regularly about the agreed and provided investment advice.

3.2.3. Risks

Generally speaking, portfolio-related investment advice involves the following risks which lie in the client's risk sphere and are therefore borne by the client:

- **Risk of selected investment strategy:** various risks may arise from the investment strategy selected by the client and agreed with the investment advisor (see below). These risks are borne in full by the client. The risks and corresponding risk disclosure are presented before the investment strategy is agreed.
- **Risk of loss in value** i.e. the risk of the financial instruments in the portfolio declining in value: this risk, which may vary depending on the financial instrument, is borne entirely by the client. Please refer to the brochure "Risks Involved in Trading Financial Instruments" issued by the Swiss Bankers Association for information on the risks inherent in individual financial instruments.
- **Client's information risk** or the risk that the client may not have enough information to make an informed investment decision: although the investment advisor takes account of the portfolio when providing portfolio-related investment advice, the client makes the investment decisions themselves. The client accordingly needs specialist knowledge in order to understand the financial instruments. Should the client provide insufficient or inaccurate information about his/her financial knowledge, there is a risk that he/she will fail to follow the investment recommendations suitable for him/her due to his/her lack of or inadequate financial knowledge.
- **Risk in terms of timing** when placing an order or the risk that the client will issue a buy or sell order too late after being advised, which may lead to price losses: the recommendations given by the investment advisor are based on the market data available at the time of advice and, due to market dependency, are only valid for a short period of time.
- **Investment advisor's information risk** or the risk that the investment advisor may not have sufficient information to make a suitable recommendation: when providing portfolio-related investment advice and depending on the client segment, the investment advisor considers the client's financial situation, investment objectives (suitability test) and needs. Should the client provide the investment advisor with insufficient or incorrect information regarding their financial situation, investment objectives or needs, there is a risk that the investment advisor may not be able to provide the client with appropriate advice.
- **Risk of lack of monitoring** or the risk of the client not monitoring their portfolio or not monitoring it sufficiently: before making an investment recommendation, the investment advisor reviews the composition of the portfolio. Outside of the consulting activity, the investment advisor is in principle not obliged to monitor the structure of the portfolio. Insufficient monitoring by the client can entail various risks, such as concentration risks.
- **Risk as a qualified investor in collective investment schemes:** Clients who make use of portfolio-related investment advice within the framework of long-term investment advisory mandates are considered qualified investors within the meaning of the Federal Act on Collective Capital Investment Schemes. Qualified investors have access to forms of collective investment schemes which are exclusively available to qualified investors. This status allows a wider range of financial instruments to be included in the portfolio. Collective investment schemes for qualified investors may be exempt from regulatory requirements. Such financial instruments are thus not or only partially subject to Swiss regulations. This can give rise to risks particularly in terms of liquidity, the investment strategy or transparency. Detailed information about the risk profile of a specific collective investment scheme can be found in the constitutive documents of the financial instrument and, where applicable, the key information document and prospectus.

Furthermore, portfolio-related investment advice entails risks that lie in the investment advisor's risk sphere and for which the investment advisor is liable to the client. The investment advisor has taken suitable measures to counter these risks, in particular by observing the principle of good faith and

the principle of equal treatment when processing client mandates. Furthermore, the investment advisor guarantees the best possible execution of client mandates.

3.2.4. Market offering taken into account

The market offering taken into account in the selection of financial instruments includes financial instruments of the Swiss Life Group (Swiss Life Holding Ltd and all companies in which Swiss Life Holding Ltd has a direct or indirect stake) and third-party financial instruments. The following financial instruments are available to the client within the framework of portfolio-related investment advice:

- units in collective investment schemes of the Swiss Life Group and of third-party providers.

3.3. Transaction-related investment advice

3.3.1. Nature, characteristics and functioning of the financial service

Investment advice is considered to be the provision of personal recommendations on transactions with financial instruments. Within the scope of transaction-related investment advice, the investment advisor advises the client on individual transactions in financial instruments without taking into account the client's portfolio. Depending on the client segment, the investment advisor considers the client's knowledge, experience (appropriateness) and needs when providing advice and on this basis provides the client with personal recommendations for buying, selling or holding financial instruments. Clients then decide for themselves whether they wish to follow the recommendation of the investment advisor. They are responsible for structuring their portfolios themselves. The investment advisor does not check the composition of the portfolio and the suitability of a financial instrument for the client, i.e. whether a financial instrument corresponds to the client's investment objectives and financial circumstances.

3.3.2. Rights and obligations

In the case of transaction-related investment advice, the investment advisor provides personal investment recommendations. Transaction-related investment advice can be provided either on an ad-hoc or ongoing basis at both the client's and the investment advisor's initiative, depending on the agreement with the client. The investment advisor undertakes to advise the client to the best of its knowledge and belief and with the same diligence that it would exercise in its own affairs.

The investment advisor furthermore informs the client regularly about the agreed and provided investment advice.

3.3.3. Risks

Generally speaking, transaction-related investment advice involves the following risks which lie in the client's risk sphere and are therefore borne by the client:

- **Risk of loss in value** i.e. the risk of the financial instruments in the portfolio declining in value: this risk, which may vary depending on the financial instrument, is borne entirely by the client. Please refer to the brochure "Risks Involved in Trading Financial Instruments" issued by the Swiss Bankers Association for information on the risks inherent in individual financial instruments.
- **Investment advisor's information risk** or the risk that the investment advisor may not have sufficient information to make an appropriate recommendation: when providing transaction-related investment advice and depending on the client segment, the investment advisor considers the client's knowledge, experience and needs. Should the client provide the investment advisor with insufficient or incorrect information regarding their knowledge, experience and/or needs, there is a risk that the investment advisor may not be able to provide the client with appropriate advice.

- **Client's information risk** or the risk that the client may not have enough information to make an informed investment decision: the investment advisor does not take into account the composition of the portfolio when providing transaction-related investment advice and does not conduct any suitability check with regard to the client's investment objectives and financial circumstances. The client accordingly needs specialist knowledge in order to understand the financial instruments. Should the client provide insufficient or inaccurate information about their financial knowledge, there is a risk for the client that they will make investment decisions due to a lack of or inadequate financial knowledge that do not correspond with his or her financial circumstances and/or investment objectives and are therefore unsuitable for them.
- **Risk in terms of timing** when placing an order or the risk that the client will issue a buy or sell order too late after being advised, which may lead to price losses: the recommendations given by the investment advisor are based on the market data available at the time of advice and, due to market dependency, are only valid for a short period of time.
- **Risk of lack of monitoring** or the risk of the client not monitoring their portfolio or not monitoring it sufficiently: the investment advisor has no obligation at any time to monitor, advise, warn or inform with regard to the structure of the portfolio or, in principle, with regard to the quality of the individual positions. Insufficient monitoring by the client can entail various risks, such as concentration risks.
- **Risk as a qualified investor in collective investment schemes:** clients who make use of transaction-related investment advice within the framework of long-term investment advisory mandates are considered qualified investors within the meaning of the Federal Act on Collective Capital Investment Schemes. Qualified investors have access to forms of collective investment schemes which are exclusively available to qualified investors. This status allows a wider range of financial instruments to be included in the portfolio. Collective investment schemes for qualified investors may be exempt from regulatory requirements. Such financial instruments are thus not or only partially subject to Swiss regulations. This can give rise to risks particularly in terms of liquidity, the investment strategy or transparency. Detailed information about the risk profile of a specific collective investment scheme can be found in the constitutive documents of the financial instrument and, where applicable, the key information document and prospectus.

Furthermore, transaction-related investment advice entails risks that lie in the investment advisor's risk sphere and for which the investment advisor is liable to the client. The investment advisor has taken suitable measures to counter these risks, in particular by observing the principle of good faith and the principle of equal treatment when processing client mandates. Furthermore, the investment advisor guarantees the best possible execution of client mandates.

3.3.4. Market offering taken into account

The market offering taken into account in the selection of financial instruments generally includes only financial instruments of the Swiss Life Group (Swiss Life Holding Ltd and all companies in which Swiss Life Holding Ltd has a direct or indirect stake) and collective investments of third-party investors. The following financial instruments are available to the client within the framework of transaction-related investment advice:

- units in collective investment schemes of the Swiss Life Group and of third-party providers.

3.4. Acquisition and disposal of financial instruments

SLWM offers its clients fund products. The risks associated with the collective investment schemes offered and other important information forming the basis of an investment can be found in the relevant documents (such as the prospectus, fund contract, key information document, annual and semi-annual reports). The latest version of the relevant documents can be obtained from SLWM.

3.5. Economic ties

SLWM is a wholly owned subsidiary of Swiss Life Schweiz Holding AG, Zurich.

SLWM informs its clients in an appropriate manner if economic ties in connection with the provision of a financial service could potentially lead to a conflict of interest. SLWM has taken appropriate organisational measures to avoid conflicts of interest. Further details can be found in section 6 of this brochure.

4. Risks involved in trading financial instruments

Investing in financial instruments entails both opportunities and risks. Information about the risks generally associated with financial instruments can be found in the brochure “Risks Involved in Trading Financial Instruments” issued by the Swiss Bankers Association. The brochure is available on the following website: www.swissbanking.ch

Please read this information carefully. If you have any questions, please contact your client advisor. You can also obtain a copy of the brochure free of charge from your client advisor on request.

5. Costs

SLWM informs its clients transparently about the costs of the financial service it offers, some of which are costs incurred by banks and other service providers.

- **One-off costs** include, for example, one-off custody fees, termination fees or conversion costs at the beginning or end of a financial service, product costs arising from the acquisition of a financial instrument and the associated transaction costs (e.g. brokerage commissions, brokerage fees, commissions, duties, stamp duty);
- **Ongoing costs** include, for example, management fees, consulting fees and recurring custody fees.

Cost information is provided either upon conclusion of the contract to establish the client relationship or prior to the initial provision of the financial service.

If costs can only be estimated in advance, the actual amount is disclosed retrospectively within the framework of periodic accountability obligations.

Concerning the costs of collective investment schemes, please refer to the key information document (or equivalent), the prospectus, the fund contract and the annual and semi-annual report. These are available on request from SLWM.

6. Handling conflicts of interest

Conflicts of interest can lead to action being taken that is not in the best possible interests of the client, resulting in a financial disadvantage for the client.

SLWM takes appropriate organisational precautions to avoid conflicts of interest that may arise during the provision of financial services or to prevent clients from being disadvantaged due to conflicts of interest.

6.1. Potential conflicts of interest

The following is a non-exhaustive list of situations in which conflicts of interest may occur:

- Employees accepting gifts and/or invitations to events from clients;
- Acquisition of information which is not publicly known (insider information);
- Own-account transactions of employees;
- Performance-related employee remuneration;

- Activities of SLWM employees outside the organisation;
- Procurement of products and services (relationships with suppliers in procurement);
- Relationships with issuers of financial instruments offered to clients, in particular the use of collective investment schemes of the Swiss Life Group;
- Acceptance of retrocessions (see section 6.5);
- Relationships with companies and foundations of the Swiss Life Group.

6.2. Principles governing conflicts of interest

SLWM takes appropriate precautions in connection with conflicts of interest. The following principles are applied:

- Conflicts of interest must be identified at an early stage and, whenever possible, avoided through appropriate measures;
- In the event of unavoidable conflicts of interest, appropriate measures and procedures must be established to manage such conflicts;
- In the event of unavoidable conflicts of interest or those for which it is not possible to guarantee that they will not be detrimental to clients, clients are informed of the conflict of interest (disclosure).

6.3. Measures to avoid conflicts of interest

SLWM has issued internal directives to avoid conflicts of interest and taken organisational measures to identify and manage actual or potential conflicts of interest, as the following non-exhaustive overview illustrates:

- **Gifts and invitations:** rules for the acceptance, focus and disclosure of gifts and invitations;
- **Restricted list / watch list:** maintenance of an insider or watch list in order to ensure the monitoring of confidential information flows and prevent the misuse of insider information;
- **Own-account transactions:** monitoring of employees' own-account transactions;
- **Remuneration:** a sustainable remuneration policy that does not create any incentive for improper behaviour;
- **Activities of SLWM employees outside the organisation:** approval and review process for external mandates and secondary occupations of employees;
- **Governance:** organisational independence of departments between which conflicts of interest may arise (separation of monitoring and operational units);
- **Authorisations:** restriction of the internal information flow according to the need-to-know principle, among other things by restricting system access rights;
- **Procurement:** rules and procedures to ensure that any conflicts of interest in procurement are identified and avoided;
- **Specialist skills:** continuous staff training and safeguarding of the requisite expertise;
- **Relationships with issuers of financial instruments,** in particular the use of collective investment schemes of the Swiss Life Group: in this regard, please refer to section 6.4 "Selection of financial instruments";
- **Acceptance of retrocessions:** in this regard, please refer to section 6.5 "Retrocessions, commissions and similar payments".

6.4. Selection of financial instruments

In its asset management and investment advisory mandates, SLWM uses both collective investment schemes of the Swiss Life Group as well as collective investment schemes offered by third-party providers. Due to SLWM's economic ties to the Swiss Life Group, this may lead to a conflict of interest in the selection of collective investment schemes. This is due to the fact that companies in the Swiss Life Group perform certain activities relating to collective investment schemes of the Swiss Life Group (e.g. as the fund management company) and are compensated for this. As a result, from a Group perspective, the Swiss Life Group may also generate revenues from the collective investment schemes of the Swiss Life Group in addition to the revenues from the financial services offered by SLWM. This may create an incentive for SLWM to make preferential use of collective investment schemes of the Swiss Life Group.

SLWM has taken measures to avoid any adverse effects that this conflict of interest may have on clients. SLWM alone decides which collective investment schemes to use in its asset management and investment advisory mandates based on objective criteria customary in the sector (e.g. performance expectation, conformity with the client's investment strategy / risk profile, diversification, costs). The risk is further mitigated by the fact that SLWM performs no activities in relation to the collective investment schemes used. In particular, SLWM itself does not act as a fund management company or as a portfolio manager for collective investment schemes of the Swiss Life Group or of third-party providers. Furthermore, the remuneration of SLWM employees is not dependent on the use of collective investment schemes of the Swiss Life Group. Nevertheless, a conflict of interest in the selection of collective investment schemes cannot be ruled out and is therefore disclosed here. Please refer to section 6.5 for details of retrocessions.

6.5. Retrocessions, commissions and similar payments

Any payments made to SLWM by third parties in close connection with the financial service provided or in connection with the performance of the mandate (e.g. finder's fees and retrocessions on commissions or custody fees) are credited in full and promptly to the client, unless the client waives their right to this. However, certain services cannot be passed on to the client due to their specific nature. This includes, for example, market and financial analyses, other information material, access to third-party platforms or training. The client is aware that these third-party services may lead to potential conflicts of interest at SLWM.

7. Possibility of initiating mediation proceedings with the Ombudsman

To ensure client satisfaction, we address any concerns as quickly as possible. Wherever possible, a mutually satisfactory solution will be sought. If, despite these efforts, it is not possible to avert disputes or if an asserted legal claim is rejected, it is possible to initiate mediation proceedings through the competent Ombudsman:

Verein Ombudsstelle Finanzdienstleister (OFD)
Bleicherweg 10,
8002 Zurich
Tel. +41 44 562 05 25
ombudsmann@ofdl.ch
www.ofdl.ch

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This brochure has been produced with the greatest possible care and to the best of our knowledge and belief. However, it provides no guarantee with regard to its content, appropriateness, completeness or accuracy and SLWM accepts no liability for any losses which may arise from making use of this information, in particular because certain details may change after publication.

This brochure may be updated unilaterally by SLWM without notifying clients. The latest version of this brochure can be obtained from your customer advisor or downloaded from our website www.swisslife-wealth.ch.

This brochure does not constitute an offer, investment advice or a recommendation to acquire or sell financial instruments or to conclude any other legal transactions.