Supplement No. 3

pursuant to § 16 (1) of the German Securities Prospectus Act

dated 9 November 2011

to the already published (single document) Base Prospectus of UBS AG,
[London] [Jersey] [Branch,]

dated 30 November 2010, as supplemented by a Supplement from time to time
(together, the "Base Prospectus")

in relation to the

UBS Structured Note Programme

at the same time

Supplement No. 5

pursuant to § 16 (1) of the German Securities Prospectus Act

dated 9 November 2011

to the already published (single document) Base Prospectus of UBS AG,
[London] [Jersey] [Branch,]

dated 30 November 2009, as supplemented by a Supplement from time to time
(together, the "Base Prospectus")

in relation to the

UBS Structured Note Programme

at the same time

Supplement No. 5

pursuant to § 16 (1) of the German Securities Prospectus Act

dated 9 November 2011

to the already published (single document) Base Prospectus of UBS AG,
[London] [Jersey] [Branch,]

dated 6 April 2009, as supplemented by a Supplement from time to time
(together, the "Base Prospectus")

in relation to the

UBS Structured Note Programme

at the same time

Supplement No. 5

pursuant to § 16 (1) of the German Securities Prospectus Act

dated 9 November 2011

to the already published (single document) Base Prospectus of UBS AG,
[London] [Jersey] [Branch,]

dated 10 April 2008, as supplemented by a Supplement from time to time
(together, the "Base Prospectus")

in relation to the

UBS Structured Note Programme

at the same time

Supplement No. 6

pursuant to § 16 (1) of the German Securities Prospectus Act

dated 9 November 2011

to the already published (single document) Base Prospectus of UBS AG,
[London] [Jersey] [Branch,]

dated 10 April 2007, as supplemented by a Supplement from time to time
(together, the "Base Prospectus")

in relation to the

UBS Structured Note Programme

The attention of the investors is in particular drawn to the following: Investors who have already agreed to purchase or subscribe for the [Notes][Certificates][Bonds][Securities] before this supplement is published have, pursuant to § 16 (3) of the German Securities Prospectus Act, the right, exercisable within a time limit of two working days after the publication of this supplement, to withdraw their acceptances, provided that the securities have not been settled yet. A withdrawal, if any, of an order must be communicated in writing to the Issuer at its registered office specified in the address list hereof.

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1) In the section entitled "Summary of the Base Prospectus of the Programme", the sub-section entitled "C. Summary of the Description of UBS AG" in relation to the relevant Base Prospecuts as supplemented from time to time shall be replaced in its entirety by the following wording:

Overview

UBS AG with its subsidiaries (UBS AG also "**Issuer**" or "**Company**"; together with its subsidiaries "**UBS Group**", "**Group**" or "**UBS**") draws on its 150-year heritage to serve private, institutional and corporate clients worldwide, as well as retail clients in Switzerland. UBS combines its wealth management, investment banking and asset management businesses with its Swiss operations to deliver superior financial solutions. Headquartered in Zurich and Basel, Switzerland, UBS has offices in more than 50 countries, including all major financial centers.

On 30 September 2011 UBS's BIS Tier1[1] ratio was 18.4%, invested assets stood at CHF 2,025 billion, equity attributable to UBS shareholders was CHF 51,817 million and market capitalization was CHF 40,390 million. On the same date, UBS employed 65,921 people.[2]

Selected Consolidated Financial Data

UBS derived the following selected consolidated financial data from (i) its annual report 2010 containing the audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2010 (including comparative figures as of 31 December 2009 and 2008) and (ii) its unaudited consolidated financial statements for the third quarter ended 30 September 2011 (including comparative figures as of 30 September 2010). UBS' consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and stated in Swiss francs (CHF).

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended		
CHF million, except where indicated	30.09.11	30.09.10	31.12.10	31.12.09	31.12.08
	unaudited		*audited, except where indicated*		
Group results					
Operating income	6,412	6,658	31,994	22,601	796
Operating expenses	5,432	5,840	24,539	25,162	28,555
Operating profit from continuing operations before tax	980	818	7,455	(2,561)	(27,758)
Net profit attributable to UBS shareholders	1,018	1,664	7,534	(2,736)	(21,292)
Diluted earnings per share (CHF)	0.27	0.43	1.96	(0.75)	(7.63)
Key performance indicators, balance sheet and capital management					
	For the period		For the year ended		
	01.01. – 30.09.11	01.01. – 30.09.10	31.12.10	31.12.09	31.12.08
Performance					
Return on equity (RoE) (%)[1]	10.7	17.6	16.7*	(7.8)*	(58.7)*
Return on risk-weighted assets, gross (%)[2]	14.4	15.9	15.5*	9.9*	1.2*
Return on assets, gross (%)[3]	2.3	2.3	2.3*	1.5*	0.2*

[1] BIS Tier 1 ratio is the ratio of eligible Tier 1 capital to BIS risk-weighted assets, calculated under Basel II standards. Eligible Tier 1 capital comprises paid-in share capital, share premium, retained earnings including current year profit, foreign currency translation, trust preferred securities (innovative and non-innovative capital instruments) and non-controlling interests, less deductions for treasury shares and own shares, goodwill and intangibles and other deduction items such as for certain securitization exposures. It excludes own credit effects on liabilities designated at fair value, which are reversed for capital purposes.

[2] Full-time equivalents.

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended		
	30.09.11	30.09.10	31.12.10	31.12.09	31.12.08
Growth					
Net profit growth (%)[4]	0.3	(17.0)	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Net new money (CHF billion)[5]	4.9	1.2	(14.3)	(147.3)	(226.0)
Efficiency					
Cost / income ratio (%)[6]	83.6	88.1	76.5*	103.0*	753*

			As of		
CHF million, except where indicated	30.09.11	30.06.11	31.12.10	31.12.09	31.12.08
Capital strength					
BIS tier 1 ratio (%)[7]	18.4	18.1	17.8*	15.4*	11.0*
FINMA leverage ratio (%)[8]	5.4	4.8	4.4*	3.9*	2.5*
Balance sheet and capital management					
Total assets	1,446,845	1,236,770	1,317,247	1,340,538	2,014,815
Equity attributable to UBS shareholders	51,817	47,263	46,820	41,013	32,531
BIS total ratio (%)	20.0	19.5	20.4*	19.8*	15.0*
BIS risk-weighted assets	207,257	206,224	198,875*	206,525*	302,273*
BIS tier 1 capital	38,121	37,387	35,323	31,798	33,154

			As of		
CHF million, except where indicated	30.09.11	30.06.11	31.12.10	31.12.09	31.12.08
Additional information					
Invested assets (CHF billion)	2,025	2,069	2,152	2,233	2,174
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	65,921	65,707	64,617*	65,233*	77,783*
Market capitalization	40,390	58,745	58,803*	57,108*	43,519*

*unaudited

[1] Net profit attributable to UBS shareholders on a year-to-date basis (annualized as applicable) / average equity attributable to UBS shareholders (year-to-date basis). [2] Operating income before credit loss (expense) or recovery on a year-to-date basis (annualized as applicable) / average risk-weighted assets (year-to-date basis). [3] Operating income before credit loss (expense) or recovery on a year-to-date basis (annualized as applicable) / average total assets (year-to-date basis). [4] Change in net profit attributable to UBS shareholders from continuing operations between current and comparison periods / net profit attributable to UBS shareholders from continuing operations of comparison period. Not meaningful if either the current period or the comparison period is a loss period. [5] Inflow of invested assets from new and existing clients less outflows from existing clients or due to client defection. Excludes interest and dividend income. [6] Operating expenses / operating income before credit loss (expense) or recovery. [7] BIS tier 1 capital / BIS risk-weighted assets. [8] FINMA tier 1 capital / average adjusted assets as per definition by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA).

Corporate Information

The legal and commercial name of the Company is UBS AG. The Company was incorporated under the name SBC AG on 28 February 1978 for an unlimited duration and entered in the Commercial Register of Canton Basel-City on that day. On 8 December 1997, the Company changed its name to UBS AG. The Company in its present form was created on 29 June 1998 by the merger of Union Bank of Switzerland (founded 1862) and Swiss Bank Corporation (founded 1872). UBS AG is entered in the Commercial Registers of Canton Zurich and Canton Basel-City. The registration number is CH-270.3.004.646-4.

UBS AG is incorporated and domiciled in Switzerland and operates under Swiss Code of Obligations and Swiss Federal Banking Law as an Aktiengesellschaft, a corporation that has issued shares of common stock to investors.

According to Article 2 of the Articles of Association of UBS AG ("**Articles of Association**") the purpose of UBS AG is the operation of a bank. Its scope of operations extends to all types of banking, financial, advisory, trading and service activities in Switzerland and abroad.

UBS AG shares are listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange.

The addresses and telephone numbers of UBS AG's two registered offices and principal places of business are: Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland, telephone +41 44 234 1111; and Aeschenvorstadt 1, CH-4051 Basel, Switzerland, telephone +41 61 288 5050.

Organizational Structure of the Issuer

UBS AG is the parent company of the UBS Group. The objective of UBS's group structure is to support the business activities of the Company within an efficient legal, tax, regulatory and funding framework. None of the individual business divisions of UBS or the Corporate Center are legally independent entities; instead, they primarily perform their activities through the domestic and foreign offices of the parent bank.

The parent bank structure allows UBS to fully exploit the advantages generated for all business divisions through the use of a single legal entity. In cases where it is impossible or inefficient to operate via the parent, due to local legal, tax or regulatory provisions, or where additional legal entities join the Group through acquisition, the business is operated on location by legally independent Group companies.

Trend Information

The following outlook statement was presented in UBS's third quarter 2011 report issued on 25 October 2011:

Prospects for global economic growth remain largely contingent on the satisfactory resolution of eurozone sovereign debt and banking industry concerns, as well as issues surrounding US economic growth, employment and the US Federal budget deficit. In the absence of such developments, current market conditions and trading activity are unlikely to improve materially, potentially creating headwinds for growth in revenues and net new money. Nevertheless, UBS will continue to leverage its unparalleled client franchise and competitive advantages in wealth management through closer alignment with a more focused Investment Bank. Implementation of the Investment Bank's client-centric strategy will make the business less complex and more capital efficient and ensure it provides more reliable returns to UBS' shareholders. UBS's financial, capital and funding positions remain solid and UBS believes the action it is taking now will strengthen the firm further, delivering improved value to its clients and shareholders. UBS has every reason to remain confident about its future.

Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies of the Issuer

UBS AG is subject to, and fully complies with, the applicable Swiss regulatory requirements regarding corporate governance. In addition, as a foreign company with shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), UBS AG complies with the NYSE corporate governance standards with regard to foreign listed companies.

UBS AG operates under a strict dual board structure, as mandated by Swiss banking law. This structure establishes checks and balances and preserves the institutional independence of the Board of Directors ("**BoD**") from the day-to-day management of the firm, for which responsibility is delegated to the Group Executive Board ("**GEB**"). The supervision and control of the executive management remains with the BoD. No member of one board may be a member of the other.

The Articles of Association and the Organization Regulations of UBS AG with their annexes govern to the authorities and responsibilities of the two bodies.

Auditors

On 28 April 2011, the Annual General Meeting of UBS AG re-elected Ernst & Young Ltd, Aeschengraben 9, 4002 Basel, Switzerland ("**Ernst & Young**") as auditors for the Financial Statements of UBS AG and the Consolidated Financial Statements of the UBS Group for a further one-year term. Ernst & Young Ltd., Basel, is a member of the Swiss Institute of Certified Accountants and Tax Consultants based in Zurich, Switzerland."

2) In the section entitled "Deutsche Fassung der Kurzbeschreibung des Basisprospekts des Programms" the sub-section entitled "C. Zusammenfassung der Beschreibung der UBS AG", in relation to the relevant Base Prospecuts as supplemented from time to time shall be replaced in its entirety by the following wording:

C. Zusammenfassung der "Beschreibung der UBS AG"

Überblick

Seit 150 Jahren betreut UBS AG mit ihren Tochtergesellschaften (UBS AG ebenso die "**Emittentin**" oder die "**Gesellschaft**" und zusammen mit ihren Tochtergesellschaften "**UBS Gruppe**", "**Gruppe**" oder "**UBS**") weltweit private Kunden, Institutionelle und Firmenkunden sowie Privatkunden in der Schweiz. Die Verbindung von Wealth Management, Investment Banking und Asset Management mit ihrem Schweizer Geschäft ermöglicht es UBS, hervorragende Finanzlösungen anzubieten. UBS verfügt über Hauptsitze in Zürich und Basel und ist in mehr als 50 Ländern, einschliesslich aller wichtigen Finanzplätze, vertreten.

Am 30. September 2011 belief sich die BIZ-Kernkapitalquote (Tier 1)[3] von UBS auf 18,4%, das verwaltete Vermögen belief sich auf CHF 2.025 Milliarden und das den UBS-Aktionären zurechenbare Eigenkapital betrug CHF 51.817 Millionen. Die Marktkapitalisierung betrug CHF 40.390 Millionen. Zum gleichen Datum beschäftigte UBS 65.921 Mitarbeiter.[4]

Ausgewählte konsolidierte Finanzdaten

UBS hat die nachstehenden ausgewählten konsolidierten Finanzdaten den folgenden Dokumenten entnommen: (i) dem Geschäftsbericht für das Geschäftsjahr 2010, der die geprüften konsolidierten Finanzangaben für das am 31. Dezember 2010 endende Geschäftsjahr enthält (einschließlich der Vergleichszahlen zum 31. Dezember 2009 und 2008) und (ii) den ungeprüften konsolidierten Finanzangaben für das dritte Quartal endend zum 30. September 2011 (einschließlich Vergleichszahlen zum 30. September 2010). Die konsolidierten Finanzangaben der UBS AG wurden nach den vom International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) herausgegebenen International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) erstellt und in Schweizer Franken (CHF) aufgestellt.

	Für das Quartal endend am		Für das Jahr endend am		
Mio. CHF (Ausnahmen sind angegeben)	30.09.11	30.09.10	31.12.10	31.12.09	31.12.08
	ungeprüft		*geprüft (Ausnahmen sind angegeben)*		
UBS-Konzern					
Geschäftsertrag	6.412	6.658	31.994	22.601	796
Geschäftsaufwand	5.432	5.840	24.539	25.162	28.555
Ergebnis aus fortzuführenden Geschäftsbereichen, vor Steuern	980	818	7.455	(2.561)	(27.758)
Den UBS-Aktionären zurechenbares Konzernergebnis	1.018	1.664	7.534	(2.736)	(21.292)
Verwässertes Ergebnis pro Aktie (CHF)	0,27	0,43	1,96	(0,75)	(7,63)

[3] Die BIZ-Kernkapitalquote (Tier 1) entspricht dem Verhältnis zwischen dem anrechenbaren Tier-1-Kapital und den risikogewichteten Aktiven (BIZ) gemäss den Basel-II-Standards. Das anrechenbare Tier-1-Kapital beinhaltet das einbezahlte Aktienkapital, die Kapitalreserven, die Gewinnreserven einschließlich des aktuellen Jahresgewinns, Währungsumrechnungen, Trust Preferred Securities (innovative und nicht innovative Kapitalinstrumente) sowie die nicht beherrschenden Anteile, unter Berücksichtigung von Abzügen für *Treasury Shares* und eigene Aktien, Goodwill und immaterieller Vermögenswerte sowie anderer Abzüge wie z.B. für bestimmte Risiken aus Verbriefungen. Ausgenommen sind Auswirkungen eigener Bonitätsveränderungen auf zum *fair value* angesetzte Verbindlichkeiten, die für die Zwecke der Kapitalermittlung unberücksichtigt bleiben.

[4] Mitarbeiter auf Vollzeitbasis.

Kennzahlen zur Leistungsmessung, Bilanz- und Kapitalbewirtschaftung					
	Für den Zeitraum		Für das Jahr endend am		
	01.01. – 30.09.11	01.01. – 30.09.10	31.12.10	31.12.09	31.12.08
Performance					
Eigenkapitalrendite (RoE) (%)[1]	10,7	17,6	16,7*	(7,8)*	(58,7)*
Risikogewichtete Gesamtkapitalrentabilität, brutto (%)[2]	14,4	15,9	15,5*	9,9*	1,2*
Gesamtkapitalrentabilität, brutto (%)[3]	2,3	2,3	2,3*	1,5*	0,2*
	Für das Quartal endend am		Für das Jahr endend am		
	30.09.11	30.09.10	31.12.10	31.12.09	31.12.08
Wachstum					
Wachstum des Ergebnisses (%)[4]	0,3	(17,0)	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Nettoneugelder (Mrd. CHF)[5]	4,9	1,2	(14,3)	(147,3)	(226,0)
Effizienz					
Verhältnis des Geschäftsaufwandes / Geschäftsertrages (%)[6]	83,6	88,1	76,5*	103,0*	753*

	Zum				
Mio. CHF (Ausnahmen sind angegeben)	30.09.11	30.06.11	31.12.10	31.12.09	31.12.08
Kapitalkraft					
BIZ-Kernkapitalquote (Tier 1 (%)[7]	18,4	18,1	17,8*	15,4*	11,0*
FINMA leverage ratio (%)[8]	5,4	4,8	4,4*	3,9*	2,5*
Bilanz- und Kapitalbewirtschaftung					
Total Aktiven	1.446.845	1.236.770	1.317.247	1.340.538	2.014.815
Den UBS-Aktionären zurechenbares Eigenkapital	51.817	47.263	46.820	41.013	32.531
BIZ-Gesamtkapitalquote (Tier 1 und 2) (%)	20,0	19,5	20,4*	19,8*	15,0*
BIZ-Risikogewichtete Aktiven	207.257	206.224	198.875*	206.525*	302.273*
BIZ-Kernkapital (Tier 1)	38.121	37.387	35.323	31.798	33.154

	Zum				
Mio. CHF (Ausnahmen sind angegeben)	30.09.11	30.06.11	31.12.10	31.12.09	31.12.08
Zusätzliche Informationen					
Verwaltete Vermögen (Mrd. CHF)	2.025	2.069	2.152	2.233	2.174
Personalbestand (auf Vollzeitbasis)	65.921	65.707	64.617*	65.233*	77.783*
Börsenkapitalisierung	40.390	58.745	58.803*	57.108*	43.519*

*ungeprüft
[1] Das den UBS-Aktionären zurechenbare Konzernergebnis seit Jahresbeginn (gegebenenfalls annualisiert) / Das den UBS-Aktionären zurechenbare durchschnittliche Eigenkapital (seit Jahresbeginn). [2] Geschäftsertrag vor Wertberichtigungen für Kreditrisiken seit Jahresbeginn (gegebenenfalls annualisiert) / Durchschnittliches risikogewichtetes Gesamtkapital (seit Jahresbeginn). [3] Geschäftsertrag vor Wertberichtigungen für Kreditrisiken seit Jahresbeginn (gegebenenfalls annualisiert) / Durchschnittliches Gesamtkapital (seit Jahresbeginn). [4] Veränderung des aktuellen den UBS-Aktionären zurechenbaren Konzernergebnisses aus fortzuführenden Geschäftsbereichen gegenüber einer Vergleichsperiode / Das den UBS-Aktionären zurechenbare Konzernergebnis aus fortzuführenden Geschäftsbereichen in einer Vergleichsperiode. Besitzt keine Aussagekraft, falls für die laufende Periode oder die Vergleichsperiode ein Verlust ausgewiesen wird. [5] Zufluss verwalteter Vermögen von neuen und bestehenden Kunden, abzüglich der verwalteten Vermögen, die bestehende Kunden und Kunden, welche die Beziehung zu UBS auflösen, abziehen. Ohne Zins- und Dividendenerträge. [6] Geschäftsaufwand / Geschäftsertrag vor Wertberichtigungen für Kreditrisiken. [7] BIZ-Kernkapitalquote / Risikogewichtete Aktiven gemäss BIZ. [8] FINMA-Kernkapitalquote / Durchschnitt der adjustierten Bilanzsumme gemäss der Eidgenössischen Finanzmarktaufsicht (FINMA).

Unternehmensinformationen

Der rechtliche und kommerzielle Name des Unternehmens lautet UBS AG. Die Bank wurde am 28. Februar 1978 unter dem Namen SBC AG für eine unbegrenzte Dauer gegründet und am gleichen Tag im Handelsregister des Kantons Basel-Stadt eingetragen. Am 8. Dezember 1997 änderte die Bank ihren Namen in UBS AG. In seiner heutigen Form entstand das Unternehmen am 29. Juni 1998 durch die Fusion der 1862 gegründeten Schweizerischen Bankgesellschaft und des 1872 gegründeten Schweizerischen Bankvereins. UBS AG ist in den Handelsregistern des Kantons Zürich und des Kantons Basel-Stadt eingetragen. Die Handelsregisternummer lautet CH-270.3.004.646-4.

UBS AG hat ihren Sitz in der Schweiz, wo sie als Aktiengesellschaft nach schweizerischem Aktienrecht und den schweizerischen bankengesetzlichen Bestimmungen eingetragen ist. Als AG hat UBS Namenaktien an Investoren ausgegeben.

Gemäß Artikel 2 der Statuten der UBS AG ("**Statuten**") ist der Zweck der UBS AG der Betrieb einer Bank. Ihr Geschäftskreis umfasst alle Arten von Bank-, Finanz-, Beratungs-, Dienstleistungs- und Handelsgeschäften im In- und Ausland.

Die Aktien der UBS AG sind an der SIX Swiss Exchange sowie an der Börse in New York kotiert.

Die Adressen und Telefonnummern der beiden Satzungs- und Verwaltungssitze der UBS AG lauten: Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zürich, Schweiz, Telefon +41 44 234 1111, und Aeschenvorstadt 1, CH-4051 Basel, Schweiz, Telefon +41 61 288 5050.

Organisationsstrukturen der Emittentin

Die UBS AG ist das Stammhaus des UBS-Konzerns. Die Konzernstruktur von UBS hat zum Ziel, die Geschäftstätigkeiten des Unternehmens innerhalb eines effizienten rechtlichen, steuerlichen, regulatorischen und finanziellen Rahmens zu unterstützen. Weder die einzelnen Unternehmensbereiche von UBS noch das Corporate Center sind rechtlich unabhängige Einheiten, stattdessen wickeln sie ihre Geschäfte primär über die in- und ausländischen Niederlassungen des Stammhauses ab.

Die Stammhaus-Struktur ermöglicht es UBS, die Vorteile, die sich aus der Bündelung aller Unternehmensbereiche unter einem Dach ergeben, voll auszuschöpfen. In Fällen, in denen das Agieren über das Stammhaus aufgrund lokaler Rechtsvorschriften, steuerrechtlicher oder regulatorischer Bestimmungen oder neu erworbener Gesellschaften unmöglich oder ineffizient ist, wird die Geschäftstätigkeit vor Ort von rechtlich eigenständigen Konzerngesellschaften übernommen.

Trendinformationen

Die folgenden Angaben zum Ausblick sind dem am 25. Oktober 2011 veröffentlichten UBS Quartalsbericht für das 3. Quartal 2011 entommen:

Die Entwicklung der Weltwirtschaft hängt nach wie vor stark davon ab, ob die Staatsschuldenkrise in der Eurozone und Bedenken hinsichtlich des Bankensektors zufriedenstellend gelöst werden können. In den USA drehen sich die Fragen um Wirtschaftswachstum, Beschäftigung und Bundeshaushaltsdefizit. Solange keine Entwicklung stattfindet, werden sich das aktuelle Marktumfeld und die Handelsaktivitäten wohl kaum massgeblich erholen, was potenzielle Hindernisse für Ertrags- und Neugeldwachstum schaffen wird. Dennoch wird UBS ihre einzigartige Kundenbasis und ihre Wettbewerbsvorteile im Wealth Management weiterhin nutzen, indem sie eine engere Abstimmung mit ihrer fokussierteren Investment Bank fördert. Die Umsetzung der kundenorientierten Strategie der Investment Bank wird die Komplexität des Geschäfts verringern, die Kapitaleffizienz verbessern und sicherstellen, dass UBS für ihre Aktionäre nachhaltigere Erträge erzielt. Die Kapital- und Finanzierungsbasis von UBS ist nach wie vor solide, und UBS ist überzeugt, dass die jetzt von ihr ergriffenen Massnahmen das Unternehmen weiter stärken werden, damit für die Kunden und Aktionäre der UBS Mehrwert entsteht. UBS hat allen Grund, für ihre Zukunft weiterhin zuversichtlich zu sein.

Verwaltungs-, Management-, und Aufsichtsorgane der Emittentin

UBS AG unterliegt den anwendbaren regulatorischen Corporate-Governance-Anforderungen in der Schweiz und kommt diesen vollumfänglich nach. Ausserdem hat UBS AG aufgrund ihrer Kotierung an der New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) als ausländisches Unternehmen die Corporate-Governance-Kotierungsstandards der NYSE einzuhalten, die für ausländische kotierte Unternehmen gelten.

UBS AG verfügt über zwei streng getrennte Führungsgremien, wie dies von der schweizerischen Bankengesetzgebung vorgeschrieben ist. Diese Struktur schafft gegenseitige Kontrolle («Checks and Balances») und macht den Verwaltungsrat unabhängig vom Tagesgeschäft des Unternehmens, für das die Konzernleitung die Verantwortung trägt.

Die Aufsicht und Kontrolle der operativen Unternehmensführung liegt beim Verwaltungsrat. Niemand kann Mitglied beider Gremien sein.

Sämtliche Verantwortlichkeiten und Befugnisse der beiden Gremien sind in den Statuten sowie im Organisationsreglement der UBS AG mit seinen Anhängen geregelt.

Abschlussprüfer

Am 28. April 2011 wurde die Ernst & Young AG, Aeschengraben 9, 4002 Basel, Schweiz, auf der Generalversammlung der UBS AG als Abschlussprüferin der Emittentin und der UBS Gruppe in Übereinstimmung mit den gesellschaftsrechtlichen und bankengesetzlichen Vorgaben für den Zeitraum eines weiteren Jahres wiedergewählt. Ernst & Young AG, Basel, ist Mitglied der Treuhand-Kammer der Schweiz mit Sitz in Zürich, Schweiz."

3) In the relevant Base Prospctus the section 'Description of UBS AG' is completely replaced as follows:

"Information about UBS AG

The following description contains general information on UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland, and Aeschenvorstadt 1, 4051 Basel, Switzerland.

OVERVIEW

UBS AG with its subsidiaries (UBS AG also "**Issuer**" or "**Company**"; together with its subsidiaries "**UBS Group**", "**Group**" or "**UBS**") draws on its 150-year heritage to serve private, institutional and corporate clients worldwide, as well as retail clients in Switzerland. UBS combines its wealth management, investment banking and asset management businesses with its Swiss operations to deliver superior financial solutions. Headquartered in Zurich and Basel, Switzerland, UBS has offices in more than 50 countries, including all major financial centers.

On 30 September 2011 UBS's BIS Tier1[5] ratio was 18.4%, invested assets stood at CHF 2,025 billion, equity attributable to UBS shareholders was CHF 51,817 million and market capitalization was CHF 40,390 million. On the same date, UBS employed 65,921 people[6].

The rating agencies Standard & Poor's ("**Standard & Poor's**"), Fitch Ratings ("**Fitch**") and Moody's ("**Moody's**") have assessed the creditworthiness of UBS, i.e. the ability of UBS to fulfill payment obligations, such as principal or interest payments on long-term loans, also known as debt servicing, in a timely manner. The ratings from Fitch and Standard & Poor's may be attributed a plus or minus sign, and those from Moody's a number. These supplementary attributes indicate the relative position within the respective rating class. UBS has long-term senior debt ratings of A+[7] (negative credit watch) from Standard & Poor's, Aa3[8] (under review for possible downgrade) from Moody's and A[9] (outlook stable) from Fitch.

The rating from Standard & Poor's has been issued by Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited, United Kingdom, registered as credit rating agency under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009.

The rating from Moody's has been issued by Moody's Investors Service Limited, United Kingdom, registered as credit rating agency under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009.

The rating from Fitch has been issued by Fitch Ratings Limited, United Kingdom, registered as credit rating agency under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009.

[5] BIS Tier 1 ratio is the ratio of eligible Tier 1 capital to BIS risk-weighted assets, calculated under Basel II standards. Eligible Tier 1 capital comprises paid-in share capital, share premium, retained earnings including current year profit, foreign currency translation, trust preferred securities (innovative and non-innovative capital instruments) and non-controlling interests, less deductions for treasury shares and own shares, goodwill and intangibles and other deduction items such as for certain securitization exposures. It excludes own credit effects on liabilities designated at fair value, which are reversed for capital purposes.

[6] Full-time equivalents.

[7] Upper medium grade

[8] High grade

[9] Upper medium grade

I. Corporate Information

The legal and commercial name of the Company is UBS AG. The Company was incorporated under the name SBC AG on 28 February 1978 for an unlimited duration and entered in the Commercial Register of Canton Basel-City on that day. On 8 December 1997, the Company changed its name to UBS AG. The Company in its present form was created on 29 June 1998 by the merger of Union Bank of Switzerland (founded 1862) and Swiss Bank Corporation (founded 1872). UBS AG is entered in the Commercial Registers of Canton Zurich and Canton Basel-City. The registration number is CH-270.3.004.646-4.

UBS AG is incorporated and domiciled in Switzerland and operates under Swiss Code of Obligations and Swiss Federal Banking Law as an Aktiengesellschaft, a corporation that has issued shares of common stock to investors.

According to Article 2 of the Articles of Association of UBS AG ("**Articles of Association**") the purpose of UBS AG is the operation of a bank. Its scope of operations extends to all types of banking, financial, advisory, trading and service activities in Switzerland and abroad.

UBS AG shares are listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange.

The addresses and telephone numbers of UBS AG's two registered offices and principal places of business are: Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland, telephone +41 44 234 1111; and Aeschenvorstadt 1, CH-4051 Basel, Switzerland, telephone +41 61 288 5050.

II. Business Overview

Business Divisions and Corporate Center

UBS operates as a group with four business divisions (Wealth Management & Swiss Bank, Wealth Management Americas, Global Asset Management and the Investment Bank) and a Corporate Center. Each of the business divisions and the Corporate Center are described below. A full description of their businesses, strategies and clients, organizational structures, products and services can be found in the Annual Report 2010 of UBS AG published on 15 March 2011 (the "**Annual Report 2010**"), on pages 71-111 (inclusive) of the English version.

Wealth Management & Swiss Bank

Wealth Management & Swiss Bank focuses on delivering comprehensive financial services to high net worth and ultra high net worth individuals around the world - except to those served by Wealth Management Americas - as well as private and corporate clients in Switzerland. The Wealth Management business unit provides clients in over 40 countries, including Switzerland, with financial advice, products and tools to fit their individual needs. The Retail & Corporate business unit provides individual and business clients with an array of banking services, such as deposits and lending, and maintains, in its own opinion, a leading position across its clients segments in Switzerland.

Wealth Management Americas

Wealth Management Americas provides advice-based solutions through financial advisors who deliver a fully integrated set of products and services specifically designed to address the needs of ultra high net worth, high net worth and core affluent individuals and families. It includes the domestic United States business, the domestic Canadian business and international business booked in the United States.

Global Asset Management

Global Asset Management is, in its own opinion, a large-scale asset manager with businesses diversified across regions, capabilities and distribution channels. It offers investment capabilities and styles across all major traditional and alternative asset classes including equities, fixed income, currency, hedge fund, real estate and infrastructure that can also be combined in multi-asset strategies. The fund services unit provides professional services, including legal fund set-up, accounting and reporting for traditional investment funds and alternative funds.

Investment Bank

The Investment Bank provides securities and other financial products and research in equities, fixed income, rates, foreign exchange and commodities. It also provides advisory services and access to the world’s capital markets for corporate and institutional clients, sovereign and governmental bodies, financial intermediaries, alternative asset managers and private investors.

Corporate Center
The Corporate Center provides treasury services, and manages support and control functions for the business divisions and the Group in such areas as risk control, finance, legal and compliance, funding, capital and balance sheet management, management of non-trading risk, communications and branding, human resources, information technology, real estate, procurement, corporate development and service centers. It allocates most of the treasury income, operating expenses and personnel associated with these activities to the businesses based on capital and service consumption levels.

Competition
The financial services industry is characterized by intense competition, continuous innovation, detailed (and sometimes fragmented) regulation and ongoing consolidation. UBS faces competition at the level of local markets and individual business lines, and from global financial institutions that are comparable to UBS in their size and breadth. Barriers to entry in individual markets are being eroded by new technology. UBS expects these trends to continue and competition to increase in the future.

Recent Developments:

1. Results for the Three Months Ended 30 September 2011

On 25 October 2011, UBS published its third quarter 2011 report and reported a net profit attributable to UBS shareholders for the third quarter of 2011 of CHF 1,018 million, compared with CHF 1,015 million in the second quarter of 2011. Lower client activity levels, as well as the CHF 1.8 billion trading income loss resulting from the unauthorized trading incident announced by UBS in September 2011 (and described in section 3.4.4 below), led to a decline in Group revenues to CHF 6.4 billion compared with CHF 7.2 billion in the second quarter. Despite this, UBS achieved a pre-tax profit of CHF 980 million. The result included an own credit gain of CHF 1.8 billion as UBS's credit spreads widened and a gain of CHF 722 million in UBS's Wealth Management and Retail & Corporate businesses from the sale of its strategic investment portfolio of long-term, fixed-rate US Treasury securities and UK Government bonds. Despite the booking of CHF 0.4 billion of restructuring charges in the quarter, UBS's overall expenses declined 2% to CHF 5.4 billion, primarily due to reduced personnel expenses.

Wealth Management delivered a profit of CHF 888 million in the quarter, an increase from the prior quarter driven by the gain on sale of the strategic investment portfolio. Retail & Corporate also recorded a considerable rise in profits, to CHF 683 million, also mainly attributable to the strategic investment portfolio sale, partly offset by a CHF 73 million credit loss provision predominantly related to the effect of the strong Swiss franc on Swiss corporate clients. Global Asset Management's profit declined to CHF 79 million as management fees fell on lower market valuations. Wealth Management Americas' profit was CHF 139 million, in line with the prior quarter. The Investment bank recorded a loss of CHF 650 million, including the impact of the unauthorized trading incident and own credit gains.

UBS's BIS Tier 1 capital increased by CHF 0.7 billion and UBS's risk-weighted assets remained approximately at the 30 June 2011 level, improving UBS's BIS Tier 1 ratio to 18.4% at 30 September 2011, up from 18.1% at the end of the previous quarter.

UBS's Wealth Management unit recorded CHF 3.8 billion on net new money inflows, compared with net inflows of CHF 5.5 billion in the second quarter. Wealth Management Americas reported net new money inflows of CHF 4.0 billion, an increase from CHF 2.6 billion in the prior quarter. Excluding money market flows, Global Asset Management had net new money inflows of CHF 1.5 billion from third parties in the quarter (down from CHF 5.7 billion) and net outflows from clients of UBS's wealth management businesses of CHF 2.8 billion (compared with net outflows of CHF 2.2 billion).

2. Change in Leadership

On 24 September 2011, the UBS Board of Directors appointed Sergio P. Ermotti as Group CEO on an interim basis following the resignation of Oswald J. Grübel. The Board of Directors will continue the ongoing internal and external evaluation process to appoint a permanent Group CEO.

On 1 July 2011, UBS announced that Axel Weber, former President of the German Bundesbank, will be nominated for election to the Board of Directors of UBS AG at the Annual General Meeting on 3 May 2012. Subject to his election, he will be appointed as non-independent Vice Chairman and is then expected to become Chairman of the Board in 2013.

3. Cost Reduction Program

In July 2011, UBS announced a cost reduction program intended to align its cost base with changes in the market environment. As part of this program, in August UBS announced that it would reduce its headcount by approximately 3,500 and rationalize its real estate requirements. As a result, UBS expect to recognize restructuring charges totaling approximately CHF 550 million, of which CHF 394 million was recognized in the third quarter of 2011.

4. Unauthorized Trading Incident

In the third quarter of 2011, the Investment Bank incurred a loss of CHF 1,951 million (USD 2,229 million) due to an unauthorized trading incident. Large stock index futures positions were offset in UBS's systems with fictitious, forward-settling exchange-traded funds (ETF) positions. These fictitious ETF positions masked the risk related to the futures positions, and ultimately the substantial losses incurred on them. UBS's risk and operational systems did detect unauthorized or unexplained activity, but this was not sufficiently investigated nor was appropriate action taken to ensure that existing controls were enforced. The resulting loss adversely impacted the Group's pre-tax profit for the quarter by CHF 1,849 million. The remainder of the loss, CHF 102 million, was a foreign currency translation loss recognized directly in equity (other comprehensive income) as a result of the fact that the activity took place in a foreign operation in a functional currency other than the Swiss franc. The unauthorized trading loss referred to above takes into account approximately CHF 25 million of gains arising in 2011 prior to the third quarter from the same unauthorized trading activity. No further financial adjustment is expected to be recognized as a result of this activity. A special committee of the Board of Directors has been established and is conducting an investigation of the unauthorized trading activity and its relation to the control environment. A second investigation is being carried out jointly by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority and the UK Financial Services Authority; they have retained KPMG for this purpose. UBS is cooperating fully with these investigations and is committed to addressing all findings to ensure that it has a risk management framework that better protects the firm and its shareholders.

5. Update on UBS's 2010 Financial Controls Assessment

On 25 October 2011, UBS announced that, following the discovery of the unauthorized trading incident, management has determined that certain internal controls were not effective on December 31, 2010, but at the same time has reconfirmed the reliability of the financial statements included in UBS's 2010 annual report. The financial effect of the unauthorized trading activity is fully reflected in UBS's third quarter 2011 financial results.

As a US-listed company, UBS is required under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act to evaluate the effectiveness of its "internal control over financial reporting" and "disclosure controls and procedures" on an annual basis. Following the discovery of the unauthorized trading activities, management has determined that these controls were not effective on December 31, 2010. In a document submitted to the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), UBS has identified two control deficiencies: (i) the control requiring bilateral confirmation with counterparties of trades within our Investment Bank's equities business with settlement dates of greater than 15 days after trade date was not operating, and, when such trades were cancelled, re-booked or amended, the related monitoring control to ensure the validity of these changes had ceased to operate effectively, and (ii) the controls in the inter-desk reconciliation process within the Investment Bank's equities and fixed income, currencies and commodities businesses to ensure that internal transactions are valid and accurately recorded in our books and records, including controls over cancelations and amendments of internal trades that require supervisor review, intervention and resolution, did not operate effectively. UBS has taken and is taking measures to address these control deficiencies.

Investigations are ongoing, and management may become aware of facts relating to the Investment Bank that cause it to broaden the scope of the findings described above and to take additional remedial measures.

III. Organisational Structure of the Issuer

UBS AG is the parent company of the UBS Group. The objective of UBS's group structure is to support the business activities of the Company within an efficient legal, tax, regulatory and funding framework. None of the individual business divisions of UBS or the Corporate Center are legally independent entities; instead, they primarily perform their activities through the domestic and foreign offices of the parent bank.

The parent bank structure allows UBS to fully exploit the advantages generated for all business divisions through the use of a single legal entity. In cases where it is impossible or inefficient to operate via the parent, due to local legal, tax or regulatory provisions, or where additional legal entities join the Group through acquisition, the business is operated on location by legally independent Group companies. UBS AG's significant subsidiaries are listed in the Annual Report 2010, on pages 362-365 (inclusive) of the English version.

IV. Trend Information

Unless disclosed in the section "Recent Developments" above, there has been no material adverse change in the prospects of the Issuer since the date of its last published audited financial statements (*i.e.* since 31 December 2010).

Prospects for global economic growth remain largely contingent on the satisfactory resolution of eurozone sovereign debt and banking industry concerns, as well as issues surrounding US economic growth, employment and the US Federal budget deficit. In the absence of such developments, current market conditions and trading activity are unlikely to improve materially, potentially creating headwinds for growth in revenues and net new money. Nevertheless, UBS will continue to leverage its unparalleled client franchise and competitive advantages in wealth management through closer alignment with a more focused Investment Bank. Implementation of the Investment Bank's client-centric strategy will make the business less complex and more capital efficient and ensure it provides more reliable returns to UBS' shareholders. UBS's financial, capital and funding positions remain solid and UBS believes the action it is taking now will strengthen the firm further, delivering improved value to its clients and shareholders. UBS has every reason to remain confident about its future.

For an update on the Trend Information, see the Recent Developments section.

V. Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies of the Issuer

UBS AG is subject to, and fully complies with, the applicable Swiss regulatory requirements regarding corporate governance. In addition, as a foreign company with shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), UBS AG complies with the NYSE corporate governance standards with regard to foreign listed companies.

UBS AG operates under a strict dual board structure, as mandated by Swiss banking law. This structure establishes checks and balances and preserves the institutional independence of the Board of Directors ("**BoD**") from the day-to-day management of the firm, for which responsibility is delegated to the Group Executive Board ("**GEB**"). The supervision and control of the executive management remains with the BoD. No member of one board may be a member of the other.

The Articles of Association and the Organization Regulations of UBS AG with their annexes govern the authorities and responsibilities of the two bodies.

Board of Directors

The BoD is the most senior body of UBS AG. The BoD consists of at least six and a maximum of twelve members. All the members of the BoD are elected individually by the Annual General Meeting ("**AGM**") for a term of office of one year. The BoD's proposal for election must be such that three quarters of the BoD members will be independent. Independence is determined in accordance with the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority ("**FINMA**") circular 08/24, the NYSE rules and the rules and regulations of other securities exchanges on which UBS shares are listed, if any. The Chairman is not required to be independent.

The BoD has ultimate responsibility for the success of the UBS Group and for delivering sustainable shareholder value within a framework of prudent and effective controls. It decides on UBS's strategic aims and the necessary financial and human resources upon recommendation of the Group Chief Executive Officer ("**Group CEO**") and sets the UBS Group's values and standards to ensure that its obligations to its shareholders and others are met.

The BoD meets as often as business requires, and at least six times a year.

Members of the Board of Directors

Member and business addresses	Title	Term of office	Current positions outside UBS AG
Kaspar Villiger UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, P.O. Box CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland	Chairman	2012	None
Michel Demaré ABB Ltd., Affolternstrasse 44, P.O. Box 5009, CH-8050 Zurich, Switzerland	Independent Vice Chairman	2012	CFO and member of the Group Executive Committee of ABB; President Global Markets at ABB; member of the IMD Foundation Board, Lausanne.
David Sidwell UBS AG Bahnhofstrasse 45, P.O. Box, CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland	Senior Independent Director	2012	Director and Chairperson of the Risk Policy and Capital Committee of Fannie Mae, Washington D.C.; Senior Advisor at Oliver Wyman, New York; trustee of the International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation, London; Chairman of the board of Village Care, New York; Director of the National Council on Aging, Washington D.C..
Rainer-Marc Frey Office of Rainer-Marc Frey, Seeweg 39, CH-8807 Freienbach, Switzerland	Member	2012	Founder and Chairman of Horizon21 and its related entities and subsidiaries; member of the board of DKSH Group, Zurich and of the Frey Charitable Foundation, Freienbach.
Bruno Gehrig Swiss International Air Lines AG, Obstgartenstrasse 25, CH-8302 Kloten, Switzerland	Member	2012	Chairman of the board of Swiss International Air Lines; Vice Chairman and Chairperson of the Remuneration Committee of Roche Holding Ltd., Basel.
Ann F. Godbehere UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, P.O. Box, CH-8001 Zurich Switzerland	Member	2012	Board member, and Chairperson of the Audit Committees, of Prudential plc, Rio Tinto plc and Rio Tinto Limited, London; board member of Atrium Underwriters Ltd., Atrium Underwriting Group Ltd., London; member of the board and Chairperson of the Audit Committee of Ariel Holdings Ltd., Bermuda.
Axel P. Lehmann Zurich Financial Services, Mythenquai 2, CH-8002 Zurich Switzerland	Member	2012	Group Chief Risk Officer and Regional Chairman Europe of Zurich Financial Services; Chairman of the board of Farmers Group, Inc. and of the Institute of Insurance Economics at the University of St. Gallen and Chairman of the Chief Risk Officer Forum.
Wolfgang Mayrhuber Deutsche Lufthansa AG, Flughafen Frankfurt am Main 302, D-60549 Frankfurt am Main, Germany	Member	2012	Chairman of the supervisory board and Chairperson of the Mediation, the Nomination and the Executive Committees of Infineon Technologies AG as well as member of the supervisory boards of Munich Re Group, BMW Group, Lufthansa Technik AG and Austrian Airlines AG; member of the board of SN Airholding SA/NV, Brussels and HEICO Corporation, Hollywood, FL.
Helmut Panke BMW AG, Petuelring 130, D-80788 Munich, Germany	Member	2012	Member of the board of Microsoft Corporation and Chairperson of the Antitrust Compliance Committee; member of the board of Singapore Airlines Ltd.; member of the supervisory board of Bayer AG.

William G. Parrett UBS AG Bahnhofstrasse 45, P.O. Box, CH-8001 Zurich Switzerland	Member	2012	Independent Director, and Chairperson of the Audit Committee, of the Eastman Kodak Company, the Blackstone Group LP and Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.; Immediate Past Chairman of the board of the United States Council for International Business and of United Way Worldwide; member of the Board of Trustees of Carnegie Hall.
Joseph Yam 18 B South Bay Towers 59 South Bay Rd. Hong Kong	Member	2012	Executive Vice President of the China Society for Finance and Banking; Chairman of the board of Macroprudential Consultancy Limited and member of the International Advisory Councils of a number of government and academic institutions. Board member and chairperson of the Risk Committee of China Construction Bank. Member of the board of Johnson Electric Holdings Limited.

On 1 July 2011, UBS announced that Axel Weber, former President of the German Bundesbank, will be nominated for election to the BoD of UBS AG at the Annual General Meeting on 3 May 2012. Subject to his election, he will be appointed as non-independent Vice Chairman and is then expected to become Chairman of the Board in 2013.

Organizational principles and structure

Following each AGM, the BoD meets to appoint its Chairman, Vice Chairman, Senior Independent Director, the BoD Committees members and their respective Chairpersons. At the same meeting, the BoD appoints a Company Secretary, who acts as secretary to the BoD and its Committees. The BoD committees comprise the Audit Committee, the Corporate Responsibility Committee, the Governance and Nominating Committee, the Human Resources and Compensation Committee and the Risk Committee. The BoD has also established a Special Committee in connection with the unauthorized trading incident as described in section 4 of Recent Developments.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee ("**AC**") comprises at least three independent BoD members, with all members having been determined by the BoD to be fully independent and financially literate.

The AC does not itself perform audits, but monitors the work of UBS auditors. Its function is to serve as an independent and objective body with oversight of: (i) the Group's accounting policies, financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, (ii) the quality, adequacy and scope of external audit, (iii) the Issuer's compliance with financial reporting requirements, (iv) management's approach to internal controls with respect to the production and integrity of the financial statements and disclosure of the financial performance, and (v) the performance of UBS's Group Internal Audit in conjunction with the Chairman of the BoD and the Risk Committee.

The AC, together with the external auditors and Group Internal Audit, reviews the annual and quarterly financial statements of UBS AG and the Group as proposed by management in order to recommend their approval, including any adjustments it considers appropriate, to the BoD. Moreover, periodically, and at least annually, the AC assesses the qualifications, expertise, effectiveness, independence and performance of the external auditors and their lead audit partner, in order to support the BoD in reaching a decision in relation to the appointment or removal of the external auditors and the rotation of the lead audit partner. The BoD then submits these proposals at the AGM.

The members of the AC are William G. Parrett (Chairperson), Ann F. Godbehere, Michel Demaré and Rainer-Marc Frey.

Group Executive Board
Under the leadership of the Group Chief Executive Officer ("**CEO**"), the GEB has executive management responsibility for the UBS Group and its business. It assumes overall responsibility for the development of the UBS Group and business division strategies and the implementation of approved strategies. All GEB members (with the exception of the Group CEO) are proposed by the Group CEO. The appointments are approved by the BoD.

The business address of the members of the GEB is UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland.

Members of the Group Executive Board

Sergio P. Ermotti	Group Chief Executive Officer ad interim, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer UBS Group EMEA
Tom Naratil	Group Chief Financial Officer
Markus U. Diethelm	Group General Counsel
John A. Fraser	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Global Asset Management
Lukas Gähwiler	Chief Executive Officer UBS Switzerland, co-CEO Wealth Management & Swiss Bank
Carsten Kengeter	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Investment Bank
Ulrich Körner	Group Chief Operating Officer and Chief Executive Officer Corporate Center
Philip J. Lofts	Chief Executive Officer UBS Group Americas
Robert J. McCann	Chief Executive Officer Wealth Management Americas
Maureen Miskovic	Group Chief Risk Officer
Alexander Wilmot-Sitwell	Co-Chairman and co-Chief Executive Officer UBS Group Asia Pacific
Chi-Won Yoon	Co-Chairman and Co-Chief Executive Officer UBS Group Asia Pacific
Jürg Zeltner	Chief Executive Officer UBS Wealth Management, co-CEO Wealth Management & Swiss Bank

No member of the GEB has any significant business interests outside of UBS.

Potential conflicts of interest
Members of the BoD and GEB may act as directors or executive officers of other companies (for current positions outside UBS (if any) of BoD members please see above under "Board of Directors of UBS AG") and may have economic or other private interests that differ from those of UBS. Potential conflicts of interest may arise from these positions or interests. UBS is confident that its internal corporate governance practices and its compliance with relevant legal and regulatory provisions reasonably ensure that any conflicts of interest of the type described above are appropriately managed, including through disclosure when appropriate.

VI. Auditors

On 28 April 2011, the AGM of UBS AG re-elected Ernst & Young Ltd, Aeschengraben 9, 4002 Basel, Switzerland ("**Ernst & Young**") as auditors for the Financial Statements of UBS AG and the Consolidated Financial Statements of the UBS Group for a further one-year term. Ernst & Young Ltd., Basel, is a member of the Swiss Institute of Certified Accountants and Tax Consultants based in Zurich, Switzerland.

VII. Major Shareholders of the Issuer

Under the Swiss Stock Exchange Act (the Federal Act on Stock Exchanges and Securities Trading of 24 March 1995, as amended), anyone holding shares in a company listed in Switzerland, or derivative rights related to shares of such a company, has to notify the company and the SIX Swiss Exchange if the holding attains, falls below or exceeds one of the following thresholds: 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 33 1/3, 50, or 66 2/3% of the voting rights, whether they are exercisable or not.

The following are the most recent notifications of holdings in UBS AG's share capital filed in accordance with the Swiss Stock Exchange Act, based on UBS AG's registered share capital at the time of the disclosure:

- 30 September 2011: Norges Bank (the Central Bank of Norway), 3.04%;
- 12 March 2010: Government of Singapore Investment Corp., 6.45%;
- 17 December 2009: BlackRock Inc., New York, USA, 3.45%.

Voting rights may be exercised without any restrictions by shareholders entered into UBS's share register, if they expressly render a declaration of beneficial ownership according to the provisions of the Articles of Association. Special provisions exist for the registration of fiduciaries and nominees. Fiduciaries and nominees are entered in the share register with voting rights up to a total of 5% of all shares issued if they agree to disclose upon UBS's request beneficial owners holding 0.3% or more of all UBS shares. An exception to the 5% voting limit rule exists for securities clearing organizations such as The Depository Trust Company in New York.

As of 30 September 2011, the following shareholders were registered in the share register with 3% or more of the total share capital of UBS AG: Chase Nominees Ltd., London (10.16%); the US securities clearing organization DTC (Cede & Co.) New York, "The Depository Trust Company" (7.35%); Government of Singapore Investment Corp., Singapore (6.41%) and Nortrust Nominees Ltd, London (4.07%).

UBS holds its own shares primarily to hedge employee share and option participation plans. A smaller number is held by the Investment Bank in its capacity as a market-maker in UBS shares and related derivatives. As of 30 September 2011, UBS held a stake of UBS AG's shares, which corresponded to less than 3.00% of its total share capital. As of 31 December 2010, UBS had disposal positions relating to 508,052,477 voting rights, corresponding to 13.26% of the total voting rights of UBS AG. They consisted mainly of 9.66% of voting rights on shares deliverable in respect of employee awards and included the number of shares that may be issued, upon certain conditions, out of conditional capital to the Swiss National Bank ("**SNB**") in connection with the transfer of certain illiquid and other positions to a fund owned and controlled by the SNB.

Further details on the distribution of UBS AG's shares, also by region and shareholders' type, and on the number of shares registered, non registered and carrying voting rights as of 31 December 2010 can be found in the Annual Report 2010, on pages 193-195 (inclusive) of the English version.

VIII. Financial Information concerning the Issuer’s Assets and Liabilities; Financial Position and Profits and Losses

A description of the Issuer’s assets and liabilities, financial position and profits and losses for financial year 2009 is available in the Annual Report 2009 of UBS AG (Financial Information section), and for financial year 2010 in the Annual Report 2010 (Financial Information section). The Issuer’s financial year is the calendar year.

With respect to the financial year 2009, reference is made to the following parts of the Annual Report 2009 (Financial Information section), in English:

(i) the Consolidated Financial Statements of UBS Group, in particular to the Income Statement on page 255, the Balance Sheet on page 257, the Statement of Cash Flows on pages 261-262 (inclusive) and the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements on pages 263-370 (inclusive), and

(ii) the Financial Statements of UBS AG (Parent Bank), in particular to the Income Statement on page 372, the Balance Sheet on page 373, the Statement of Appropriation of Retained Earnings on page 373, the Notes to the Parent Bank Financial Statements on pages 374–392 (inclusive) and the Parent Bank Review on page 371, and

(iii) the sections entitled "Introduction and accounting principles" on page 244 and "Critical accounting policies" on pages 245-248 (inclusive).

With respect to the financial year 2010, reference is made to the following parts of the Annual Report 2010 (Financial Information section), in English:

(i) the Consolidated Financial Statements of UBS Group, in particular to the Income Statement on page 265, the Balance Sheet on page 267, the Statement of Cash Flows on pages 271-272 (inclusive) and the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements on pages 273-378 (inclusive), and

(ii) the Financial Statements of UBS AG (Parent Bank), in particular to the Income Statement on page 380, the Balance Sheet on page 381, the Statement of Appropriation of Retained Earnings on page 382, the Notes to the Parent Bank Financial Statements on pages 383–399 (inclusive) and the Parent Bank Review on page 379, and

(iii) the sections entitled "Introduction and accounting principles" on page 254 and "Critical accounting policies" on pages 255-258 (inclusive).

The annual financial reports form an essential part of UBS's reporting. They include the audited Consolidated Financial Statements of UBS Group, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the audited Financial Statements of UBS AG (Parent Bank), prepared according to Swiss banking law provisions. The financial statements also include certain additional disclosures required under Swiss and US regulations. The annual reports also include discussions and analysis of the financial and business results of UBS, its business divisions and the Corporate Center.

The Consolidated Financial Statements of UBS Group and the Financial Statements of UBS AG (Parent Bank) for financial years 2009 and 2010 were audited by Ernst & Young. The reports of the auditors on the Consolidated Financial Statements can be found on pages 252-253 (inclusive) of the Annual Report 2009 in English (Financial Information section) and on pages 262-263 (inclusive) of the Annual Report 2010 in English (Financial Information section). The reports of the auditors on the Financial Statements of UBS AG (Parent Bank) can be found on pages 393-394 of the Annual Report 2009 in English (Financial Information section) and on pages 400-401 of the Annual Report 2010 in English (Financial Information section).

Reference is also made to UBS's first, second and third quarter 2011 report, which contain information on the financial condition and the results of operation of the UBS Group as of and for the three months ended on 31 March 2011 and for the three and six months ended 30 June 2011 and the three and nine months ended 30 September 2011, respectively. The interim financial statements are not audited.

Parts of the UBS's Annual Report 2009, the Annual Report 2010 and the first, second and third quarter 2011 reports form an integral part of this Base Prospectus, and are therefore incorporated in this Base Prospectus.

1. Litigation and regulatory matters

The UBS Group operates in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes it to significant litigation risks. As a result, UBS is involved in various disputes and legal proceedings, including litigation, arbitration, and regulatory and criminal investigations. Such cases are subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome is often difficult to predict, including the impact on operations or on the financial statements, particularly in the earlier stages of a case. In certain circumstances, to avoid the expense and distraction of legal proceedings, UBS may, based on a cost-benefit analysis, enter into a settlement even though denying any wrongdoing. UBS makes provisions for cases brought against it when, in the opinion of management after seeking legal advice, it is probable that a liability exists, and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Certain potentially significant legal proceedings or threatened proceedings within the last twelve months until as of 30 September 2011 are described below. In some cases UBS provides the amount of damages claimed, the size of a transaction or other information in order to assist investors in considering the magnitude of any potential exposure. UBS is unable to provide an estimate of the possible financial effect of particular claims or proceedings (where the possibility of an outflow is more than remote) beyond the level of current reserves established. Doing so would require UBS to provide speculative legal assessments as to claims and proceedings which involve unique fact patterns or novel legal theories, which have not yet been initiated or are at early stages of adjudication, or as to which alleged damages have not been quantified by the claimants. In many cases a combination of these factors impedes UBS's ability to estimate the financial effect of contingent liabilities. UBS also believes that such estimates could seriously prejudice its position in these matters.

1. Municipal bonds

On 4 May 2011, UBS announced a USD 140.3 million settlement with the US Securities and Exchange Commission ("**SEC**"), the Antitrust Division of the US Department of Justice ("**DOJ**"), the Internal Revenue Service ("**IRS**") and a group of state attorneys general relating to the investment of proceeds of municipal bond issuances and associated derivative transactions. The settlement resolves the investigations by those regulators which had commenced in November 2006. Several related putative class actions, which were filed in Federal District Courts against UBS and numerous other firms, remain pending. However, approximately USD 63 million of the regulatory settlement will be made available to potential claimants through a settlement fund, and payments made through the fund should reduce the total monetary amount at issue in the class actions for UBS. In December 2010, three former UBS employees were indicted in connection with the Federal criminal antitrust investigation; those individual matters also remain pending.

2. Auction rate securities

In late 2008, UBS entered into settlements with the SEC, the New York Attorney General ("**NYAG**") and the Massachusetts Securities Division whereby UBS agreed to offer to buy back Auction Rate Securities ("**ARS**") from eligible customers, and to pay penalties of USD 150 million (USD 75 million to the NYAG and USD 75 million to the other states). UBS has since settled with the majority of states and is finalizing settlements with the rest. The settlements resolved investigations following the industry-wide disruption in the markets for ARS and related auction failures beginning in mid-February 2008. The SEC continues to investigate individuals affiliated with UBS regarding the trading in ARS and disclosures. UBS was also named in several putative class actions and is the subject of other pending arbitration and litigation claims by investors and issuers relating to ARS, including a pending consequential damages claim by a former customer for damages of USD 76 million and a claim asserted by an issuer under state common law and a state racketeering statute seeking approximately USD 40 million in compensatory damages, plus exemplary and treble damages.

3. US cross-border

UBS has been the subject of a number of governmental inquiries and investigations relating to its cross-border private banking services to US private clients during the years 2000–2007. On 18 February 2009, UBS announced that it had entered into a Deferred Prosecution Agreement ("**DPA**") with the US Department of Justice Tax Division ("**DOJ**") and the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Florida, and a Consent Order with the SEC, relating to these investigations. Pursuant to the DPA, the DOJ agreed that any further prosecution of UBS would be deferred for a period of at least 18 months, subject to extension in certain circumstances. The DPA provided that, if UBS satisfied all of its obligations thereunder, the DOJ would refrain permanently from pursuing charges against UBS relating to the investigation of its US cross-border business. As part of the resolution of an SEC claim that UBS acted as an unregulated broker dealer and investment advisor in connection with its US cross-border business, UBS reached a consent agreement with the SEC on the same date. On 15 September 2010, the independent consultant appointed pursuant to the DPA and SEC Consent Order to review UBS's compliance with its exit-related obligations submitted its final report to both the DOJ and the SEC, finding that UBS had substantially complied in all material respects with these obligations under these settlements. Because UBS fully complied with its commitments under the DPA, the US DOJ moved to dismiss all of the previously filed charges that had been deferred under the DPA. On 25 October 2010, the Court dismissed all the charges, marking the closure of the DPA.

On 19 August 2009, UBS executed a settlement agreement with the US Internal Revenue Service ("**IRS**") and the DOJ, to resolve the previously reported enforcement action relating to the "John Doe" summons served on UBS in July 2008 ("**UBS-US Settlement Agreement**"). At the same time, the United States and Switzerland entered into a separate but related agreement ("**Swiss-US Government Agreement**"), providing that the Swiss Federal Tax Administration ("**SFTA**") process a request for administrative assistance under the Swiss-US Double Taxation Treaty related to an estimated number of approximately 4,450 accounts held by US taxpayers. Because UBS complied with all of its obligations set forth in the UBS-US Settlement Agreement required to be completed by the end of 2009, the IRS withdrew the "John Doe" summons with prejudice as to all accounts not covered by the treaty request. In March 2010, the

Swiss and US governments signed a protocol amending the Swiss-US Government Agreement, and the agreement, as amended by the protocol, was approved by the Swiss Parliament on 17 June 2010. In August 2010, the IRS withdrew with prejudice the Notice of Default it had served on UBS in May 2008 with respect to the Qualified Intermediary Agreement between UBS and the IRS. On 15 November 2010, the IRS withdrew the "John Doe" summons in its entirety and with prejudice. This represented the final formal step in the comprehensive resolution of the US cross-border matter.

4. Inquiries regarding Non US cross-border wealth management businesses

Following the disclosure and the settlement of the US cross-border matter, tax and regulatory authorities in a number of countries have made inquiries and served requests for information located in their respective jurisdictions relating to the cross-border wealth management services provided by UBS and other financial institutions. UBS is cooperating with these requests within the limits of financial privacy obligations under Swiss and other applicable laws.

5. Matters related to the credit crisis

UBS is responding to a number of governmental inquiries and investigations and is involved in a number of litigations, arbitrations and disputes related to the credit crisis and in particular mortgage-related securities and other structured transactions and derivatives. In particular, the SEC is investigating UBS's valuation of super senior tranches of collateralized debt obligations ("**CDO**") during the third quarter of 2007 and UBS's reclassification of financial assets pursuant to amendments to IAS 39 during the fourth quarter of 2008. UBS has provided documents and testimony to the SEC and is continuing to cooperate with the SEC in its investigation. UBS has also communicated with and has responded to other inquiries by various governmental and regulatory authorities, including the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority ("**FINMA**"), the UK Financial Services Authority ("**FSA**"), the SEC, the US Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("**FINRA**"), the Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission ("**FCIC**"), the New York Attorney General, and the US Department of Justice, concerning various matters related to the credit crisis. These matters concern, among other things, UBS's (i) disclosures and writedowns, (ii) interactions with rating agencies, (iii) risk control, valuation, structuring and marketing of mortgage related instruments, and (iv) role as underwriter in securities offerings for other issuers.

6. Lehman principal protection notes

From March 2007 through September 2008, UBS sold approximately USD 1 billion face amount of structured notes issued by Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. ("**Lehman**"), a majority of which were referred to as "principal protection notes," reflecting the fact that while the notes' return was in some manner linked to market indices or other measures, some or all of the investor's principal was an unconditional obligation of Lehman as issuer of the notes. UBS has been named along with other defendants in a putative class action alleging materially misleading statements and omissions in the prospectuses relating to these notes and asserting claims under US securities laws. UBS has also been named in numerous individual civil suits and customer arbitrations (some of which have resulted in settlements or adverse judgments), was named in a proceeding brought by the New Hampshire Bureau of Securities which was settled for USD 1 million, and is responding to investigations by other state regulators relating to the sale of these notes to UBS's customers. The customer litigations and regulatory investigations relate primarily to whether UBS adequately disclosed the risks of these notes to its customers. In April 2011, UBS entered into a settlement with FINRA related to the sale of these notes, pursuant to which UBS agreed to pay a USD 2.5 million fine and approximately USD 8.25 million in restitution and interest to a limited number of investors in the US.

7. Claims related to sales of residential mortgage-backed securities and mortgages

From 2002 through about 2007, UBS was a substantial underwriter and issuer of US residential mortgage-backed securities ("**RMBS**"). UBS has been named as a defendant relating to its role as underwriter and issuer of RMBS in a large number of lawsuits relating to approximately USD 45 billion in original face amount of RMBS underwritten or issued by UBS. Many of the lawsuits are in their early stages, and have not advanced beyond the motion to dismiss phase; others are in varying stages of discovery. Of the original face amount of RMBS at issue in these cases, approximately USD 9 billion was issued in offerings in which a UBS subsidiary transferred underlying loans (the majority of which were purchased from third-party originators) into a securitization trust and made representations and warranties about those loans ("**UBS-Sponsored RMBS**"). On 29 September 2011 a federal court in New Jersey dismissed on statute of limitations grounds a putative class action lawsuit that asserted violations of the federal securities laws against various UBS entities, among others, in connection with USD 2.6 billion in original face amount of UBS-Sponsored RMBS. The plaintiff has the right to file an amended complaint. The remaining USD 36 billion of RMBS to which these cases relate was issued by third parties in securitizations in which UBS acted as underwriter ("**Third-Party RMBS**"). In connection with certain of the Third-Party RMBS lawsuits, UBS has indemnification rights against solvent third-party issuers or originators for losses or liabilities incurred by UBS. These lawsuits include an action brought by the Federal Housing Finance Authority ("**FHFA**"), as conservator for the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (collectively, the "**GSEs**") in connection with the GSEs' investments in USD 4.5 billion in original face amount of UBS-Sponsored RMBS and USD 1.8 billion in original face amount of Third-Party RMBS. These suits, which were initially filed in July 2011 and then amended in August 2011, assert claims for damages and rescission under federal and state securities laws and state common law and allege losses of approximately USD 1.2 billion. The FHFA also filed suits in August 2011 against UBS and other financial institutions relating to their role as underwriter of Third-Party RMBS purchased by the GSEs asserting claims under various legal theories, including violations of the federal and state securities laws and state common law. Additionally, UBS is named as a defendant in three lawsuits brought by insurers of RMBS seeking recovery of insurance paid to RMBS investors. These insurers allege that UBS and other RMBS underwriters aided and abetted misrepresentations and fraud by RMBS issuers, and claim equitable and contractual subrogation rights. As described in the section "Other contingent liabilities - Demands related to sales of mortgages and RMBS" below, UBS has also received demands to repurchase US residential mortgage loans as to which UBS made certain representations at the time the loans were transferred to the securitization trust.

8. Claims related to UBS disclosure

A putative consolidated class action has been filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against UBS, a number of current and former directors and senior officers and certain banks that underwrote UBS's May 2008 Rights Offering (including UBS Securities LLC) alleging violation of the US securities laws in connection with UBS's disclosures relating to UBS's positions and losses in mortgage-related securities, UBS's positions and losses in auction rate securities, and UBS's US cross-border business. In September 2011, the court dismissed all claims based on purchases or sales of UBS ordinary shares made outside of the US. Defendants expect to move to dismiss the claims based on purchases or sales of UBS ordinary shares made in the US for failure to state a claim. UBS, a number of senior officers and employees and various UBS committees have also been sued in a putative consolidated class action for breach of fiduciary duties brought on behalf of current and former participants in two UBS Employee Retirement Income Security Act ("**ERISA**") retirement plans in which there were purchases of UBS stock. In March 2011, the court dismissed the ERISA complaint. The plaintiffs have sought leave to file an amended complaint.

9. Madoff

In relation to the Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC ("**BMIS**") investment fraud, UBS AG, UBS (Luxembourg) SA and certain other UBS subsidiaries have been subject to inquiries by a number of regulators, including FINMA and the Luxembourg Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier ("**CSSF**"). Those inquiries concerned two third-party funds established under Luxembourg law, substantially all assets of which were with BMIS, as well as certain funds established under offshore jurisdictions with either direct or indirect exposure to BMIS. These funds now face severe losses, and the Luxembourg funds are in liquidation. The last reported net asset value of the two Luxembourg funds before revelation of the Madoff scheme was approximately USD 1.7 billion in the aggregate, although that figure likely includes fictitious profit reported by BMIS. The documentation establishing both funds identifies UBS entities in various roles including custodian, administrator, manager, distributor and promoter, and indicates that UBS employees serve as board members. Between February and May 2009, UBS (Luxembourg) SA responded to criticisms made by the CSSF in relation to its responsibilities as custodian bank and demonstrated to the satisfaction of the CSSF that it has the infrastructure and internal organization in place in accordance with professional standards applicable to custodian banks in Luxembourg. UBS (Luxembourg) SA and certain other UBS subsidiaries are also responding to inquiries by Luxembourg investigating authorities, without however being named as parties in those investigations. In December 2009 and March 2010, the liquidators of the two Luxembourg funds filed claims on behalf of the funds against UBS entities, non-UBS entities and certain individuals including current and former UBS employees. The amounts claimed are approximately EUR 890 million and EUR 305 million respectively. In addition, a large number of alleged beneficiaries have filed claims against UBS entities (and non-UBS entities) for purported losses relating to the Madoff scheme. The majority of these cases are pending in Luxembourg, where appeals have been filed against the March 2010 decisions of the court in which the claims in a number of test cases were held to be inadmissible. In the US, the BMIS Trustee has filed claims against UBS entities, amongst others, in relation to the two Luxembourg funds and one of the offshore funds. A claim was filed in November 2010 against 23 defendants including UBS entities, the Luxembourg and offshore funds concerned and various individuals, including current and former UBS employees. The total amount claimed against all defendants is no less than USD 2 billion. A second claim was filed in December 2010 against 16 defendants including UBS entities and the Luxembourg fund concerned. The total amount claimed against all defendants is not less than USD 555 million. Following a motion by UBS, the claims against UBS have been moved from the Bankruptcy Court to the Federal District Court, and UBS has applied for dismissal of all of the Trustee's claims other than claims for recovery of fraudulent conveyances and preference payments that were allegedly transferred to UBS.

In Germany, certain clients of UBS are exposed to Madoff-managed positions through third-party funds and funds administered by UBS entities in Germany. A small number of claims have been filed with respect to such funds.

10. Transactions with City of Milan and other Italian public sector entities

In January 2009, the City of Milan filed civil proceedings against UBS Limited, UBS Italia SIM Spa and three other international banks in relation to a 2005 bond issue and associated derivatives transactions entered into with the City between 2005 and 2007. The claim is to recover alleged damages in an amount which will compensate for terms of the related derivatives which the City claims to be objectionable. In the alternative, the City seeks to recover alleged hidden profits asserted to have been made by the banks in an amount of approximately EUR 88 million (of which UBS Limited is alleged to have received approximately EUR 16 million) together with further damages of not less than EUR 150 million. The claims are made against all of the banks on a joint and several basis. The case is currently stayed following a petition filed by the four banks to the Italian Court of Cassation challenging the jurisdiction of the Italian courts. In addition, two current UBS employees and one former employee, together with employees from other banks, a former City officer and a former adviser to the City, are facing a criminal trial for alleged "aggravated fraud" in relation to the City's 2005 bond issue and the execution, and subsequent restructuring, of certain related derivative transactions. The primary allegation is that UBS Limited and the other international banks obtained hidden and / or illegal profits by entering into the derivative contracts with the City. The banks also face an administrative charge of failing to have in place a business organizational model to avoid the alleged misconduct by employees, the sanctions for which could include a limitation on activities in Italy. The City has separately asserted claims for damages against UBS Limited and UBS individuals in those proceedings. A number of transactions with other public entity counterparties in Italy have also been called into question or become the subject of legal proceedings and claims for damages and other awards. These include derivative transactions with the Regions of Calabria, Tuscany, Lombardy and Lazio and the City of Florence. UBS has itself issued proceedings before English courts in connection with a number of derivative transactions with Italian public entities, including some of those mentioned above, aimed at obtaining declaratory judgments as to the validity of UBS's contractual arrangements with its counterparties and, to the extent relevant, the legitimacy of UBS's conduct in respect of those counterparties.

11. HSH Nordbank AG ("**HSH**")

HSH has filed an action against UBS in New York State court relating to USD 500 million of notes acquired by HSH in a synthetic CDO transaction known as North Street Referenced Linked Notes, 2002-4 Limited ("**NS4**"). The notes were linked through a credit default swap between the NS4 issuer and UBS to a reference pool of corporate bonds and asset-backed securities. HSH alleges that UBS knowingly misrepresented the risk in the transaction, sold HSH notes with "embedded losses", and improperly profited at HSH's expense by misusing its right to substitute assets in the reference pool within specified parameters. HSH is seeking USD 500 million in compensatory damages plus pre-judgment interest. The case was initially filed in 2008. Following orders issued in 2008 and 2009, in which the court dismissed most of HSH's claims and its punitive damages demand and later partially denied a motion to dismiss certain repleaded claims, the claims remaining in the case are for fraud, breach of contract and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. Both sides have appealed the court's most recent partial dismissal order, and a decision on the appeal is pending.

12. Kommunale Wasserwerke Leipzig GmbH ("**KWL**")

In 2006 and 2007, KWL entered into a series of Credit Default Swap ("**CDS**") transactions with bank swap counterparties, including UBS. Under the CDS contracts between KWL and UBS, the last of which were terminated by UBS in October 2010, a net sum of approximately USD 138 million has fallen due from KWL but not been paid. In January 2010, UBS issued proceedings in the English High Court against KWL seeking various declarations from the English court, in order to establish that the swap transaction between KWL and UBS is valid, binding and enforceable as against KWL. In October 2010, the English court ruled that it has jurisdiction and will hear the proceedings, and UBS issued a further claim seeking declarations concerning the validity of its early termination of the remaining CDS transactions with KWL. KWL withdrew its appeal from that decision and the civil dispute is now proceeding before the English court. In March 2010, KWL issued proceedings in Leipzig, Germany, against UBS and other banks involved in these contracts, claiming that the swap transactions are void and not binding on the basis of KWL's allegation that KWL did not have the capacity or the necessary internal authorization to enter into the transactions and that the banks knew this. Upon and as a consequence of KWL withdrawing its appeal on jurisdiction in England, KWL has also withdrawn its civil claims against UBS and one of the other banks in the German courts and no civil claim will proceed against either of them in Germany. The proceedings brought by KWL against the third bank will now proceed before the German courts. The other two banks that entered into CDS transactions with KWL entered into back-to-back CDS transactions with UBS. In April 2010, UBS issued separate proceedings in the English High Court against those bank swap counterparties seeking declarations as to the parties' obligations under those transactions. The back-to-back CDS transactions were subsequently terminated in April and June 2010. The aggregate amount that UBS contends is outstanding under those transactions is approximately USD 189 million plus interest. The stay of the court proceedings against one of the bank swap counterparties has been terminated, and those proceedings will now progress. Court proceedings against the other swap counterparty remain stayed. In January 2011, the former managing director of KWL and two financial advisers were convicted on criminal charges related to certain KWL transactions, including swap transactions with UBS and other banks.

13. Puerto Rico

The SEC has been investigating UBS's secondary market trading and associated disclosures involving shares of closed-end funds managed by UBS Asset Managers of Puerto Rico, principally in 2008 and 2009. In November 2010, the SEC issued a "Wells notice" to two UBS subsidiaries, advising them that the SEC staff is considering whether to recommend that the SEC bring a civil action against them relating to these matters. UBS is engaged in settlement discussions with the SEC staff; however, there is no assurance that a settlement will be reached.

14. LIBOR

Several government agencies, including the SEC, the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the DOJ and the FSA, are conducting investigations regarding submissions with respect to British Bankers' Association LIBOR rates. UBS understands that the investigations focus on whether there were improper attempts by UBS (among others), either acting on its own or together with others, to manipulate LIBOR rates at certain times. In addition, UBS has received an order to provide information to the Japan Financial Services Agency concerning similar matters. UBS has been granted conditional leniency or conditional immunity from authorities in certain jurisdictions, including the Antitrust Division of the DOJ, in connection with potential antitrust or competition law violations related to submissions for Yen LIBOR and Euroyen TIBOR (Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate). As a result of these conditional grants, UBS will not be subject to prosecutions, fines or other sanctions for antitrust or competition law violations in connection with the matters it reported to those authorities, subject to UBS's continuing cooperation. However, the conditional leniency and conditional immunity grants UBS has received do not bar government agencies from asserting other claims against UBS. In addition, as a result of the conditional leniency agreement with the DOJ, UBS is eligible for a limit on liability to actual rather than treble damages were damages to be awarded in any civil antitrust action under US law based on conduct covered by the agreement and for relief from potential joint-and-several liability in connection with such civil antitrust action, subject to UBS satisfying the DOJ and the court presiding over the civil litigation of our cooperation. The conditional leniency and conditional immunity grants do not otherwise affect the ability of private parties to assert civil claims against UBS. A number of putative class actions and other actions have been filed in federal courts in the US against UBS and numerous other banks on behalf of certain parties who transacted in LIBOR based derivatives. The complaints allege manipulation, through various means, of the US dollar LIBOR rate and prices of US dollar LIBOR-based derivatives in various markets. Claims for damages are asserted under various legal theories, including violations of the US Commodity Exchange Act and antitrust laws.

15. SinoTech Energy Limited

Since August 2011, multiple putative class action complaints have been filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against SinoTech Energy Limited ("**SinoTech**"), its officers and directors, its auditor at the time of the offering, and its underwriters, including UBS, alleging, among other claims, that the registration statement and prospectus issued in connection with SinoTech's 3 November 2010 USD 168 million initial public offering of American Depositary Shares contained materially misleading statements and omissions, in violation of the US federal securities laws. UBS underwrote seventy percent of the offering. Plaintiffs seek unspecified compensatory damages, among other relief.

Besides the proceedings specified above under (1) through (15) no governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings, which may significantly affect UBS's financial position, are or have been pending during the last twelve months until the date of this document, nor is the Issuer aware that any such governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings are threatened.

2. Other contingent liabilities

Demands related to sales of mortgages and RMBS

For several years prior to the crisis in the US residential mortgage loan market, UBS sponsored securitizations of US residential mortgage-backed securities ("**RMBS**") and was a purchaser and seller of US residential mortgages. A subsidiary of UBS, UBS Real Estate Securities Inc. ("**UBS RESI**"), acquired pools of residential mortgage loans from originators and (through an affiliate) deposited them into securitization trusts. In this manner, from 2004 through 2007 UBS RESI sponsored approximately USD 80 billion in RMBS, based on the original principal balances of the securities issued. The overall market for privately issued US RMBS during this period was approximately USD 3.9 trillion. UBS RESI also sold pools of loans acquired from originators to third-party purchasers. These whole loan sales during the period 2004 through 2007 totaled approximately USD 19 billion in original principal balance. UBS was not a significant originator of US residential loans. A subsidiary of UBS originated approximately USD 1.5 billion in US residential mortgage loans during the period in which it was active from 2006 to 2008, and securitized less than half of these loans. When UBS acted as an RMBS sponsor or mortgage seller, it generally made certain representations relating to the characteristics of the underlying loans. In the event of a material breach of these representations, UBS was in certain circumstances contractually obligated to repurchase the loans to which they related or to indemnify certain parties against losses. UBS has been notified by certain institutional purchasers and insurers of mortgage loans and RMBS that possible breaches of representations may entitle the purchasers to require that UBS repurchase the loans or to other relief. The table below summarizes repurchase demands received by UBS and UBS's repurchase activity from 2006 through 30 September 2011.

Loan repurchase demands by year received – original principal balance of loans

USD million	2006–2008	2009	2010	2011 through 30 September	Total
Actual or agreed loan repurchases / make whole payments by UBS	11.7	1.4	47.7		60.8
Demands resolved or to be resolved directly by third-party originators		78.6	22.2	39.4	140.1

Demands resolved in litigation	0.6	20.7			21.3
Demands rebutted by UBS but not yet rescinded by counterparty[1]		31.8	255.7	1.3	288.7
Demands rescinded by counterparty	110.2	97.2	11.8	6.0	225.2
Demands in review by UBS[2]		3.1	35.2	553.0	591.3
Total	**122.5**	**232.8**	**372.5**	**599.7**	**1,327.5**

1 Includes demands that were not pursued by the counterparty following rebuttal by UBS. 2 Includes loans totaling USD 20.6 million in original principal balance for which a provision was made in 2010 and which remain in review.

As of the end of the third quarter of 2011, UBS's balance sheet reflects a provision of USD 93 million (USD 87.5 million at 30 June 2011) based on its best estimate of the loss arising from loan repurchase demands received from 2006 through 2011 to which UBS has agreed or which remain unresolved, and for certain anticipated loan repurchase demands of which UBS has been informed. A counterparty has advised UBS that it intends to make loan repurchase demands that are currently estimated to be at least USD 900 million in original principal balance, but it is not yet clear when or to what extent these demands will be made. UBS also cannot reliably estimate when or to what extent the provision will be utilized in connection with actual loan repurchases or payments for liquidated loans, because both the submission of loan repurchase demands and the timing of resolution of such demands are uncertain. Payments made by UBS to date to resolve repurchase demands have been for liquidated adjustable rate mortgages that provide the borrower with a choice of monthly payment options (“**Option ARM loans**”). These payments were equivalent to approximately 62% of the original principal balance of the Option ARM loans. The corresponding percentages for other loan types can be expected to vary. With respect to unliquidated Option ARM loans that UBS has agreed to repurchase, UBS expects severity rates will be similar to payments made for liquidated loans. Actual losses upon repurchase will reflect the estimated value of the loans in question at the time of repurchase as well as, in some cases, partial repayment by the borrowers or advances by servicers prior to repurchase. It is not possible to predict future indemnity rates or percentage losses upon repurchase for reasons including timing and market uncertainties as well as possible differences in the characteristics of loans that may be the subject of future demands compared with those that have been the subject of past demands. In most instances in which UBS would be required to repurchase loans or indemnify against losses due to misrepresentations, UBS would be able to assert demands against third-party loan originators who provided representations when selling the related loans to UBS. However, many of these third parties are insolvent or no longer exist. UBS estimates that, of the total original principal balance of loans sold or securitized by UBS from 2004 through 2007, less than 50% was purchased from third-party originators that remain solvent. UBS has asserted indemnity or repurchase demands against originators equivalent to approximately 60% of the original principal balance of the liquidated loans for which UBS has made payment in response to demands received in 2010 and 2011. Only a small number of UBS's demands have been resolved, and UBS has not recognized any asset in respect of the unresolved demands. UBS cannot reliably estimate the level of future repurchase demands, and does not know whether UBS's past success rate in rebutting such demands will be a good predictor of future success. UBS also cannot reliably estimate the timing of any such demands.

As described above under section "Litigation and regulatory matters", UBS is also subject to claims and threatened claims in connection with UBS's role as underwriter and issuer of RMBS.

3. Significant changes in the Financial Situation of the Issuer

There has been no material change in the financial position of UBS since 30 September 2011, being the date of the last financial period, for which a financial information has been published (i.e. UBS's third quarter 2011 report (including non-audited consolidated financial statements) for the period ending on 30 September 2011).

IX. Material Contracts

No material agreements have been concluded outside of the normal course of business which could lead to UBS being subjected to an obligation or obtaining a right, which would be of key significance to the Issuer’s ability to meet its obligations to the investors in relation to the issued securities.

X. Documents on Display

- The Annual Report of UBS AG as of 31 December 2009, comprising the sections (i) Strategy, performance and responsibility, (ii) UBS business divisions and Corporate Center (iii) Risk and treasury management, (iv) Corporate governance and compensation, (v) Financial information (including the "Report of the Statutory Auditor and the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on the Consolidated Financial Statements" and the "Report of the Statutory Auditor on the Financial Statements");

- The Annual Report of UBS AG as of 31 December 2010, comprising the sections (i) Strategy, performance and responsibility, (ii) UBS business divisions and Corporate Center (iii) Risk and treasury management, (iv) Corporate governance and compensation, (v) Financial information (including the "Report of the Statutory Auditor and the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on the Consolidated Financial Statements" and the "Report of the Statutory Auditor on the Financial Statements");

- The quarterly reports of UBS AG as at 31 March 2011, 30 June 2011 and 30 September 2011; and

- The Articles of Association of UBS AG, as the Issuer,

shall be maintained in printed format, for free distribution, at the offices of the Issuer for a period of twelve months after the publication of this document. In addition, the annual and quarterly reports of UBS AG are published on UBS's website, at www.ubs.com/investors or a successor address. The Articles of Association of UBS AG are also available on UBS's Corporate Governance website, at www.ubs.com/governance."

4) In the relevant Base Prospectus, in the section "GENERAL INFORMATION" the paragraph headed "Incorporation by Reference" is completely replaced as follows:

"**Incorporation by Reference**

The following documents shall be incorporated in, and form part of, this Base Prospectus and may be obtained free of charge at the registered offices of the Issuer [as well as UBS Deutschland AG, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 2 - 4, 60306 Frankfurt am Main, Federal Republic of Germany,] for a period of twelve months after the publication of this Base Prospectus:

Incorporated document	Referred to in	Information
- UBS Annual Report 2010, in English; pages 71 -111 (inclusive)	- Business Overview	- Description of the Issuer's business groups
- UBS Annual Report 2010, in English; pages 362 – 365 (inclusive)	- Organisational Structure of the Issuer	- Illustration of the key subsidiaries
- UBS Annual Report 2010, in English; pages 193 – 195 (inclusive)	- Major Shareholders of the Issuer	- Further details on UBS shares
- UBS Annual Report 2010 Financial Information, in English:	- Financial Information concerning the Issuer's Assets and Liabilities, Financial Position and Profits and Losses	- Financial Statements of UBS AG (Group) for the financial year 2010:
(i) page 265,		(i) Income Statement,
(ii) page 267,		(ii) Balance Sheet,
(iii) pages 271 - 272 (inclusive),		(iii) Statement of Cash Flows,
(iv) pages 273 - 378 (inclusive),		(iv) Notes to the Financial Statements,
(v) pages 254 - 258 (inclusive),		(v) Accounting Standards and Policies,
(vi) pages 260 - 263 (inclusive).		(vi) Report of the Group Auditors
		- Financial Statements of UBS AG (Parent Bank) for the financial year 2010:
(i) page 380,		(i) Income Statement,
(ii) page 381,		(ii) Balance Sheet,
(iii) page 382,		(iii) Statement of Appropriation of Retained Earnings,
(iv) pages 383 - 399 (inclusive),		(iv) Notes to the Financial Statements,
(v) page 379,		(v) Parent Bank Review,
(vi) pages 254 - 258 (inclusive),		(vi) Accounting Standards and Policies,
(vii) pages 400 - 401 (inclusive).		(vii) Report of the Statutory Auditors.
- UBS Annual Report 2009, in English:	- Financial Information concerning the Issuer's Assets and Liabilities, Financial Position and Profits and Losses	- Financial Statements of UBS AG (Group) for the financial year 2009:
(i) page 255,		(i) Income Statement,
(ii) page 257,		(ii) Balance Sheet,
(iii) pages 261 - 262 (inclusive),		(iii) Statement of Cash Flows,
(iv) pages 263 - 370 (inclusive),		(iv) Notes to the Financial Statements,
(v) pages 244 – 248 (inclusive),		(v) Accounting Standards and Policies,
(vi) pages 252 - 253 (inclusive).		(vi) Report of the Group Auditors.

		- Financial Statements of UBS AG (Parent Bank) for the financial year 2009:
(i) page 372,		(i) Income Statement,
(ii) page 373,		(ii) Balance Sheet,
(iii) page 373,		(iii) Statement of Appropriation of Retained Earnings,
(iv) pages 374 – 392 (inclusive),		(iv) Notes to the Financial Statements,
(v) page 371,		(v) Parent Bank Review,
(vi) pages 244 - 248 (inclusive),		(vi) Accounting Standards and Policies,
(vii) pages 393 – 394 (inclusive).		(vii) Report of the Statutory Auditors.
- UBS AG quarterly report as of 30 June 2011	- Financial Information concerning the Issuer's Assets and Liabilities, Financial Position and Profits and Losses	- UBS AG quarterly report as of 30 June 2011
- UBS AG quarterly report as of 31 March 2011	- Financial Information concerning the Issuer's Assets and Liabilities, Financial Position and Profits and Losses	- UBS AG quarterly report as of 31 March 2011

(a) the Quarterly Report of UBS AG as at 30 June 2011 has been filed with the BaFin as appendix to the Supplement dated 31 August 2011 in relation to various base prospectuses;

(b) the Quarterly Report of UBS AG as of 31 March 2011has been filed with the BaFin as appendix to the Supplement dated 14 July 2011 in relation to various base prospectuses;

(c) the Annual Report 2010 of UBS AG has been filed with the BaFin as appendix to the Supplement dated 20 April 2011 in relation to the Structured Note Programme;

(d) the Annual Report 2009 of UBS AG has been filed with the BaFin as appendix to Supplement No. 1 dated 7 April 2010 to the Structured Warrant Programme dated 21 October 2009.

Any information not listed above but contained in the documents incorporated by reference is either not relevant to investors or is covered elsewhere in the Base Prospectus.

ADDRESS LIST

ISSUER

REGISTERED HEAD OFFICE

UBS AG
Bahnhofstrasse 45
8001 Zurich
Switzerland

UBS AG
Aeschenvorstadt 1
4051 Basle
Switzerland

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF
UBS AG, JERSEY BRANCH

UBS AG, Jersey Branch
24 Union Street
St. Helier JE2 3RF
Jersey
Channel Islands

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF
UBS AG, LONDON BRANCH

UBS AG, London Branch
1 Finsbury Avenue
London EC2M 2PP
United Kingdom

Appendix

Quarterly Report of UBS AG as at 30 September 2011

UBS

Our financial results for the *third* quarter of 2011.

Dear shareholders,

For the third quarter of 2011, we delivered a net profit attributable to UBS shareholders of CHF 1,018 million with diluted earnings per share of CHF 0.27. This was achieved despite the impact of the unauthorized trading incident and was affected by significant volatility in global financial markets.

Towards the end of the quarter, the Board of Directors regretfully accepted the resignation of Oswald J. Grübel. He felt it was his duty to take full responsibility for the unauthorized trading incident and decided that it was in the best interests of the firm for him to stand down as Group Chief Executive Officer. On behalf of the Board, management and employees across the firm, we would like to express our gratitude to him for the outstanding contribution he has made to the firm. Following the resignation, the Board of Directors appointed Sergio P. Ermotti as Group Chief Executive Officer on an interim basis, but with the full powers and authority commensurate with the position of Group Chief Executive Officer. Since then, we have worked closely together to ensure a seamless leadership transition that has allowed the firm's day-to-day operations to continue as normal. Furthermore, we have moved swiftly and decisively to protect your interests and those of the firm in the wake of the unauthorized trading incident.

We remain well positioned to meet future challenges in a rapidly changing banking environment. Our financial, capital and funding positions are unquestionably sound, underpinning our future success. Today we are one of the best capitalized banks in the world. We have significantly improved the quality of our capital base over recent quarters and this quarter our shareholder's eq-

uity increased by CHF 4.6 billion. Our Basel II tier 1 ratio remains one of the highest in the industry, improving further to 18.4% at the end of the quarter. Our conservative funding position is stable and comes from diversified sources, including our solid deposit base. With a focus on the banking environment of the future, we have continued to reduce our risk concentrations and to make our balance sheet more liquid and manageable. Although confidence levels in the banking industry as a whole remain subject to heightened concerns reflecting the eurozone debt crisis, our exposure to the sovereign debt of European countries not rated AAA/Aaa by the major rating agencies is limited and not a serious cause for concern.

As we look to the future, our strategy centers on our leading global wealth management businesses in combination with a competitive and successful investment bank, the leading retail and corporate bank in Switzerland and a world-class asset management firm. We will continue to invest in growth areas, including the Asia-Pacific and Americas regions, the emerging markets and in our global wealth management franchise, and we will enhance further the alignment between our businesses. Our Investment Bank will continue acting as a valued partner to our institutional, corporate, sovereign and high and ultra high net worth clients. We are committed to the implementation of the Investment Bank's client-centric strategy, concentrating on advisory, capital markets and client flow and solutions businesses. This strategy is designed to reduce complexity in the Investment Bank and is consistent with the industry's changing capital requirements. It is also designed to ensure we deliver more reliable returns to our shareholders. We will provide more details on our strategy at our 2011 Investor Day.

During the third quarter we faced a distinct set of challenges. We, like many of you, were deeply disappointed by the unauthorized trading incident we discovered in September. We will both personally ensure that we address any institutional failings revealed by the ongoing independent investigations quickly and decisively. However, we will not let this incident define us, nor will we permit it to undermine the achievements we have made over recent years.

The quarter was characterized by a set of market conditions not seen since the height of the 2008 financial crisis. Sharp declines in all major equity indices, a widening of bank credit spreads and elevated levels of market volatility led to a spike in activity in late August, followed by a significant fall in activity as investors sought out safe haven investments and remained on the sidelines for the rest of the quarter. Consequently, client activity levels declined further from the already low levels seen in second quarter, leading to a reduction in overall revenues. These circumstances, as well as the CHF 1.8 billion trading income loss resulting from the unauthorized trading incident, led to a decline in Group revenues to CHF 6.4 billion compared with CHF 7.2 billion in the second quarter. Despite this, we achieved a Group pre-tax profit of CHF 980 million. The result also included an own credit gain of CHF 1.8 billion as our credit spreads widened and a gain of CHF 722 million in our Wealth Management and Retail & Corporate businesses following the sale of our strategic investment portfolio. On costs, we have taken a number of important steps in our previously announced CHF 2 billion cost reduction program, booking CHF 0.4 billion of restructuring charges in the quarter. Despite these charges, overall our expenses declined 2% to CHF 5.4 billion, primarily due to reduced personnel expenses.

Our employees continued to put our clients first and remained highly active during the quarter, enabling the majority of our businesses to deliver profit. Both wealth management businesses recorded net new money inflows, achieving a combined level broadly in line with the prior quarter. In our **Wealth Management** business, we achieved positive net new money, albeit at lower levels than in the second quarter. The deterioration in markets impacted the value of our invested assets, affecting earnings in our wealth management and other asset-gathering businesses. Wealth Management nevertheless delivered an increased profit of CHF 888 million, buoyed by gains from the abovementioned sale of the strategic investment portfolio which offset lower asset-based fees and lower transactional revenues. **Wealth Management Americas** continued to build on its performance track record in spite of the difficult environment, with net new money inflows increasing to CHF 4.0 billion from CHF 2.6 billion in the prior quarter. Our clients gave our financial advisors and our business a clear vote of confidence, as we recorded inflows from both new and existing financial advisors this quarter. The division delivered a profit of CHF 139 million, in line with the prior quarter. In US dollar terms, profits rose slightly compared with the second quarter. Our **Retail & Corporate** business also recorded a considerable rise in profits, to CHF 683 million, mainly due to gains on the abovementioned sale of the strategic investment portfolio. As a result of this, revenues increased significantly, but were partly offset by a CHF 73 million credit loss provision predominantly related to the effect of the strong Swiss franc on our Swiss corporate clients. **Global Asset Management's** profit decreased to CHF 79 million as currency effects and lower market valuations reduced fee income. Overall, we recorded moderate net new money outflows, but we continued to see inflows from third parties. Our **Investment Bank** recorded a loss of CHF 650 million. The result includes the impact of the abovementioned loss related to the unauthorized trading incident and own credit gains. Adverse market conditions, the strong Swiss franc and seasonal factors all contributed to a reduction in revenues across most of our businesses. However, these conditions presented opportunities for our foreign exchange business, where revenues improved significantly as our trading desks executed well for our clients and the investments made in our electronic trading platform continued to bear fruit. Our rates business also recorded improved revenues this quarter.

Outlook – Prospects for global economic growth remain largely contingent on the satisfactory resolution of eurozone sovereign debt and banking industry concerns, as well as issues surrounding US economic growth, employment and the US Federal budget deficit. In the absence of such developments, current market conditions and trading activity are unlikely to improve materially, potentially creating headwinds for growth in revenues and net new money. Nevertheless, we will continue to leverage our unparalleled client franchise and competitive advantages in wealth management through closer alignment with a more focused Investment Bank. Implementation of the Investment Bank's client-centric strategy will make the business less complex and more capital efficient and ensure it provides more reliable returns to our shareholders. Our financial, capital and funding positions remain solid and we believe the action we are taking now will strengthen the firm further, delivering improved value to our clients and shareholders. We have every reason to remain confident about our future.

25 October 2011

Yours sincerely,

Kaspar Villiger Chairman of the Board of Directors	Sergio P. Ermotti Group Chief Executive Officer

UBS key figures

	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
CHF million, except where indicated	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Group results					
Operating income	**6,412**	7,171	6,658	21,926	24,853
Operating expenses	**5,432**	5,516	5,840	17,058	18,611
Operating profit from continuing operations before tax	**980**	1,654	818	4,868	6,242
Net profit attributable to UBS shareholders	**1,018**	1,015	1,664	3,840	5,871
Diluted earnings per share (CHF)[1]	**0.27**	0.26	0.43	1.00	1.53
Key performance indicators, balance sheet and capital management[2]					
Performance					
Return on equity (RoE) (%)				10.7	17.6
Return on risk-weighted assets, gross (%)				14.4	15.9
Return on assets, gross (%)				2.3	2.3
Growth					
Net profit growth (%)[3]	**0.3**	(43.8)	(17.0)	(34.6)	N/A
Net new money (CHF billion)[4]	**4.9**	8.7	1.2	35.9	(21.4)
Efficiency					
Cost / income ratio (%)	**83.6**	77.1	88.1	77.5	75.2

	As of		
CHF million, except where indicated	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	31.12.10
Capital strength			
BIS tier 1 ratio (%)[5]	**18.4**	18.1	17.8
FINMA leverage ratio (%)[5]	**5.4**	4.8	4.4
Balance sheet and capital management			
Total assets	**1,446,845**	1,236,770	1,317,247
Equity attributable to UBS shareholders	**51,817**	47,263	46,820
Total book value per share (CHF)[5]	**13.85**	12.54	12.35
Tangible book value per share (CHF)[5]	**11.34**	10.19	9.76
BIS total ratio (%)[5]	**20.0**	19.5	20.4
BIS risk-weighted assets[5]	**207,257**	206,224	198,875
BIS tier 1 capital[5]	**38,121**	37,387	35,323
Additional information			
Invested assets (CHF billion)	**2,025**	2,069	2,152
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	**65,921**	65,707	64,617
Market capitalization[6]	**40,390**	58,745	58,803

1 Refer to "Note 8 Earnings per share (EPS) and shares outstanding" in the "Financial information" section of this report. 2 For the definitions of our key performance indicators, refer to the "Measurement and analysis of performance" section on page 33 of our Annual Report 2010. 3 Not meaningful if either the current period or the comparison period is a loss period. 4 Excludes interest and dividend income. 5 Refer to the "Capital management" section of this report. 6 Refer to the appendix "UBS registered shares" of this report.

Corporate calendar

Publication of the fourth quarter of 2011 results
Tuesday, 7 February 2012

Publication of the Annual Report 2011
Thursday, 15 March 2012

Publication of the first quarter of 2012 results
Monday, 30 April 2012

Annual General Meeting
Thursday, 3 May 2012

Contacts

Switchboards
Zurich +41-44-234 1111
London +44-20-7568 0000
New York +1-212-821 3000
Hong Kong +852-2971 8888

Investor Relations
Hotline Zurich +41-44-234 4100
Hotline New York +1-212-882 5734

Fax Zurich +41-44-234 3415

UBS AG, Investor Relations
P.O. Box, CH-8098 Zurich, Switzerland

sh-investorrelations@ubs.com
www.ubs.com/investors

Media Relations
Zurich +41-44-234 8500
mediarelations@ubs.com

London +44-20-7567 4714
ubs-media-relations@ubs.com

New York +1-212-882 5857
mediarelations-ny@ubs.com

Hong Kong +852-2971 8200
sh-mediarelations-ap@ubs.com

Shareholder Services
Hotline +41-44-235 6202
Fax (Zurich) +41-44-235 3154

UBS AG, Shareholder Services
P.O. Box, CH-8098 Zurich, Switzerland

sh-shareholder-services@ubs.com

US Transfer Agent
Calls from the US +866-541 9689
Calls outside the US +1-201-680 6578
Fax +1-201-680 4675

BNY Mellon Shareowner Services
480 Washington Boulevard
Jersey City, NJ 07310, USA

sh-relations@melloninvestor.com
www.melloninvestor.com

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UBS and its businesses

We draw on our 150-year heritage to serve private, institutional and corporate clients worldwide, as well as retail clients in Switzerland. We combine our wealth management, investment banking and asset management businesses with our Swiss operations to deliver superior financial solutions. Headquartered in Zurich and Basel, Switzerland, we have offices in more than 50 countries, including all major financial centers, and employ approximately 66,000 people. Under Swiss company law, we are organized as an Aktiengesellschaft (AG), a corporation that has issued shares of common stock to investors. UBS AG is the parent company of the UBS Group (Group). The operational structure of the Group comprises the Corporate Center and four business divisions: Wealth Management & Swiss Bank, Wealth Management Americas, Global Asset Management and the Investment Bank.

Wealth Management & Swiss Bank

Wealth Management & Swiss Bank focuses on delivering comprehensive financial services to high net worth and ultra high net worth individuals around the world – except to those served by Wealth Management Americas – as well as private and corporate clients in Switzerland. Our Wealth Management business unit provides clients in over 40 countries, including Switzerland, with financial advice, products and tools to fit their individual needs. Our Retail & Corporate business unit provides individual and business clients with an array of banking services, such as deposits and lending, and maintains a leading position across its client segments in Switzerland.

Wealth Management Americas

Wealth Management Americas provides advice-based solutions through financial advisors who deliver a fully integrated set of products and services specifically designed to address the needs of ultra high net worth, high net worth and core affluent individuals and families. It includes the domestic US and Canadian businesses as well as international business booked in the US.

Global Asset Management

Global Asset Management is a large-scale asset manager with businesses diversified across regions, capabilities and distribution channels. It offers investment capabilities and styles across all major traditional and alternative asset classes including equities, fixed income, currency, hedge fund, real estate and infrastructure that can also be combined into multi-asset strategies. The fund services unit provides professional services including legal fund set-up, accounting and reporting for traditional investment funds and alternative funds.

Investment Bank

The Investment Bank provides securities and other financial products and research in equities, fixed income, rates, foreign exchange and commodities. It also provides advisory services and access to the world's capital markets for corporate and institutional clients, sovereign and governmental bodies, financial intermediaries, alternative asset managers and private investors.

Corporate Center

The Corporate Center provides treasury services, and manages support and control functions for the business divisions and the Group in such areas as risk control, finance, legal and compliance, funding, capital and balance sheet management, management of non-trading risk, communications and branding, human resources, information technology, real estate, procurement, corporate development and service centers. It allocates most of the treasury income, operating expenses and personnel associated with these activities to the businesses based on capital and service consumption levels.

UBS Group

Management report

Recent developments

Change in leadership

On 24 September 2011, the UBS Board of Directors appointed Sergio P. Ermotti as Group CEO on an interim basis following the resignation of Oswald J. Grübel.

The Board of Directors will continue the ongoing internal and external evaluation process to appoint a permanent Group CEO.

Cost reduction program

In July 2011, we announced a cost reduction program intended to align our cost base with changes in the market environment. As part of this program, in August we announced that we would reduce our headcount by approximately 3,500 and rationalize our real estate requirements. As a result, we expect to recognize restructuring charges totaling approximately CHF 550 million, of which CHF 394 million was recognized in the third quarter of 2011. Refer to the "Restructuring charges associated with our cost reduction program" table below for more information.

The staff reductions announced in August included redundancies as well as natural attrition. The majority of affected employees were notified during the third quarter of 2011. Of the expected 3,500 staff reductions, approximately 45% will come from the Investment Bank, 35% from Wealth Management & Swiss Bank, 10% from Global Asset Management, and 10% from Wealth Management Americas. Few of the staff reductions occurred in the third quarter, so their impact on headcount figures and expenses will mainly affect future quarters.

UBS will continue to be vigilant in managing its cost base while remaining committed to investing in growth areas.

Unauthorized trading incident

In the third quarter of 2011, the Investment Bank incurred a loss of CHF 1,951 million (USD 2,229 million) due to an unauthorized trading incident. Large stock index futures positions were offset in our systems with fictitious, forward-settling exchange-traded funds (ETF) positions. These fictitious ETF positions masked the risk related to the futures positions, and ultimately the substantial losses incurred on them. Our risk and operational systems did detect unauthorized or unexplained activity, but this was not sufficiently investigated nor was appropriate action taken to ensure that existing controls were enforced.

The resulting loss adversely impacted the Group's pre-tax profit for the quarter by CHF 1,849 million. The remainder of the loss, CHF 102 million, was a foreign currency translation loss recognized directly in equity (other comprehensive income) as a result of the fact that the activity took place in a foreign operation in a functional currency other than the Swiss franc.

The unauthorized trading loss referred to above takes into account approximately CHF 25 million of gains arising in 2011 prior to the third quarter from the same unauthorized trading activity. No further financial adjustment is expected to be recognized as a result of this activity.

A special committee of the Board of Directors has been established and is conducting an investigation of the unauthorized trading activity and its relation to the control environment. A second investigation is being carried out jointly by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority and the UK Financial Services Authority; they have retained KPMG for this purpose. We are cooperating fully with these investigations and are committed to addressing all findings to ensure that we have a risk management framework that better protects the firm and its shareholders.

Sale of our strategic investment portfolio

In the third quarter of 2011, we sold our strategic investment portfolio comprised of long-term fixed-interest-rate US Treasury securities with a face value of USD 9.4 billion and UK Government bonds with a face value of GBP 2.9 billion. The gain on sale

Restructuring charges associated with our cost reduction program

	Wealth Management & Swiss Bank		Wealth Management Americas	Global Asset Management	Investment Bank	Corporate Center	UBS
CHF million	Wealth Management	Retail & Corporate					
For the quarter ended 30 September 2011							
Personnel expenses	65	20	7	6	154	2	**253**
General and administrative expenses[1]	18	3	8	5	63	15	**111**
Depreciation of property and equipment[2]	2	1	5	1	22	0	**31**
Total[3]	**85**	**24**	**19**	**12**	**238**	**16**	**394**

1 Reflecting onerous lease provisions. 2 Reflecting the impairment of real estate assets. 3 In addition to the restructuring charges associated with the cost reduction program, the third quarter of 2011 also included the reversal of prior restructuring related provisions of CHF 6 million in Wealth Management Americas. Including this, the third quarter of 2011 restructuring charges were CHF 387 million for UBS Group.

of CHF 722 million was recognized as other income. Of this gain, CHF 433 million was allocated to Wealth Management and CHF 289 million to Retail & Corporate.

This portfolio was established in the fourth quarter of 2010 to hedge negative effects on the bank's net interest income stemming from the prolonged period of very low interest rate yields. As the market yields of the positions were declining below targeted levels, we decided to close out these positions to realize gains. On an average basis per quarter in 2011, this portfolio accounted for around CHF 35 million of Wealth Management's and CHF 23 million of Retail & Corporate's net interest income.

➔ **Refer to the "Interest rate and currency management" section of the Annual Report 2010 for more information on our management of non-trading interest rate risk**

Regulatory developments

Swiss parliament approves "Too-big-to-fail" law

In its 2011 autumn session, the Swiss parliament approved the legislation to address the too-big-to-fail (TBTF) issue in Switzerland, a revision of the Swiss banking law (Bankengesetz). Overall, the law is similar to the TBTF proposals from the Swiss Expert Commission, which were published in October 2010. Banks are required to produce an emergency plan which demonstrates how the systemically important functions for the Swiss economy can be maintained in case of impending insolvency. Compared with the Federal Council's initial legislative proposal, submitted to the parliament in April 2011, a few changes were made to the law. In particular, a review clause was added to take international developments into account, and a clarification was made that a capital rebate must be granted to the banks if they improve their resolvability beyond the emergency plan.

The ordinances of the Federal Council implementing the TBTF law will be available for consultation in the fourth quarter of 2011. Subject to determination by the Federal Council, the law is expected to become effective in the first quarter of 2012.

Developments in the international regulatory framework for large banks

In July 2011, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) issued a consultative document setting out a methodology to identify global systemically important banks as well as a proposal for additional loss absorbency requirements for these institutions. These requirements are to be met with common equity tier 1 capital and range from 1% to 2.5% of RWA, depending on their systemic importance.

Subsequently, the BCBS confirmed the proposed calibration of the surcharge.

Together with the BCBS, the Financial Stability Board proposed measures to deal with the effective resolution of systemically important financial institutions (SIFI). These proposals comprise four components: i) strengthened national resolution regimes that give authorities a range of powers and tools, including statutory bail-in, to resolve SIFI in an orderly manner; ii) cross-border cooperation agreements that provide a basis for authorities to act collectively to resolve cross-border firms; iii) improved resolution planning by firms and authorities based on ex-ante resolvability assessments as well as on recovery and resolution plans; and iv) measures to remove obstacles to resolution arising from complex firm structures and business practices.

Swiss tax agreements with Germany and the United Kingdom

In August 2011, Switzerland initialed separate tax agreements with Germany and the UK. Under the agreements, persons resident in Germany and in the UK can retrospectively settle their taxes on existing banking relationships in Switzerland either by making a one-off tax payment or by disclosing their accounts. Future investment income and capital gains of persons resident in Germany and UK who bank in Switzerland, will be subject to a final withholding tax. The proceeds will be transferred by the Swiss authorities to the German and British authorities, respectively. The tax agreements were signed in September and October 2011, pending the approval of the respective parliaments, and if approved should come into force at the beginning of 2013.

Group results

Net profit attributable to UBS shareholders was CHF 1,018 million, compared with CHF 1,015 million in the second quarter of 2011. Pre-tax profit declined by CHF 674 million to CHF 980 million. This was mainly due to the loss of CHF 1,849 million related to the unauthorized trading incident, lower revenues in the Investment Bank, and restructuring charges of CHF 394 million. This was partly offset by an own credit gain of CHF 1,765 million and a gain of CHF 722 million on the sale of our strategic investment portfolio. We recorded a net income tax benefit of CHF 40 million, compared with a net income tax expense of CHF 377 million in the prior quarter. Net profit attributable to non-controlling interests declined to CHF 2 million from CHF 263 million.

Income statement

	For the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Continuing operations							
Interest income	**4,372**	4,880	4,620	(10)	(5)	13,830	14,281
Interest expense	**(2,512)**	(3,440)	(3,019)	(27)	(17)	(8,748)	(9,769)
Net interest income	**1,861**	1,440	1,601	29	16	5,082	4,512
Credit loss (expense) / recovery	**(89)**	16	30			(70)	98
Net interest income after credit loss expense	**1,771**	1,456	1,631	22	9	5,012	4,610
Net fee and commission income	**3,557**	3,879	3,978	(8)	(11)	11,676	12,716
Net trading income	**(28)**	1,724	868			3,900	6,687
Other income	**1,111**	112	180	892	517	1,339	840
Total operating income	**6,412**	7,171	6,658	(11)	(4)	21,926	24,853
Personnel expenses	**3,758**	3,925	3,977	(4)	(6)	12,090	13,143
General and administrative expenses	**1,411**	1,408	1,634	0	(14)	4,307	4,691
Depreciation of property and equipment	**212**	161	196	32	8	564	687
Amortization of intangible assets	**51**	22	33	132	55	97	91
Total operating expenses	**5,432**	5,516	5,840	(2)	(7)	17,058	18,611
Operating profit from continuing operations before tax	**980**	1,654	818	(41)	20	4,868	6,242
Tax expense / (benefit)	**(40)**	377	(825)		(95)	763	89
Net profit from continuing operations	**1,019**	1,277	1,643	(20)	(38)	4,105	6,153
Discontinued operations							
Profit from discontinued operations before tax	**0**	0	0			0	2
Tax expense	**0**	0	0			0	0
Net profit from discontinued operations	**0**	0	0			0	2
Net profit	**1,019**	1,278	1,643	(20)	(38)	4,106	6,155
Net profit attributable to non-controlling interests	**2**	263	(21)	(99)		266	283
from continuing operations	**2**	262	(21)	(99)		266	282
from discontinued operations	**0**	0	0			0	1
Net profit attributable to UBS shareholders	**1,018**	1,015	1,664	0	(39)	3,840	5,871
from continuing operations	**1,018**	1,015	1,664	0	(39)	3,839	5,871
from discontinued operations	**0**	0	0			0	1
Comprehensive income							
Total comprehensive income	**4,181**	1,065	1,791	293	133	6,217	7,162
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	**89**	380	839	(77)	(89)	575	860
Total comprehensive income attributable to UBS shareholders	**4,092**	685	952	497	330	5,642	6,302

Development of the Swiss franc during the third quarter of 2011

In the first half of the third quarter, the Swiss franc continued to strengthen against the US dollar, British pound and euro. However, during the second half of the quarter, the Swiss franc depreciated against these major currencies, supported by the intervention of the Swiss National Bank in early September, when it announced that it would no longer tolerate a euro exchange rate of less than CHF 1.20. By the end of the third quarter, the Swiss franc was trading against the euro in line with the end of the prior quarter, but had depreciated 8% against the US dollar and 5% against the British pound. Consequently, these currency movements had an increasing effect on quarter-end figures such as invested assets, balance sheet assets, risk-weighted assets and tier 1 capital. However, the Swiss franc was on average stronger during the third quarter than at the beginning and end of the quarter. This impacted average invested asset levels, reducing fee income and other revenue streams in foreign currencies in all business divisions. Our costs outside Switzerland were likewise on average reduced by the Swiss franc being stronger for most of the quarter.

➔ Refer to "Note 18 Currency translation rates" in the "Financial information" section of this report for more information on foreign exchange rate developments

Performance: 3Q11 vs 2Q11

Profit from continuing operations before tax was CHF 980 million in the third quarter of 2011, down by CHF 674 million from CHF 1,654 million in the second quarter. This decline was mainly due to the loss of CHF 1,849 million related to the unauthorized trading incident in the Investment Bank, lower revenues in the Investment Bank reflecting a difficult economic environment, and restructuring charges of CHF 394 million associated with our cost reduction program. These decreases were partly offset by an own credit gain on financial liabilities designated at fair value of CHF 1,765 million and a gain on sale of CHF 722 million of our strategic investment portfolio.

Operating income: 3Q11 vs 2Q11

Total operating income was CHF 6,412 million, compared with CHF 7,171 million in the prior quarter. Operating income was mainly impacted by the loss of CHF 1,849 million from the unauthorized trading incident and a CHF 1,118 million reduction in Investment Bank revenues excluding the unauthorized trading incident. These decreases were partly offset by an own credit gain on financial liabilities designated at fair value of CHF 1,765 million and a gain on sale of CHF 722 million of our strategic investment portfolio.

Net interest and trading income

Net interest and trading income declined by CHF 1,331 million, mainly reflecting the loss from the unauthorized trading incident and revenue declines in our equities and fixed income, currencies and commodities businesses (FICC) within the Investment Bank.

This was partly offset by an own credit gain on financial liabilities designated at fair value of CHF 1,765 million, primarily due to the widening of our credit spreads over the quarter. Credit spreads widened in the quarter for UBS, as for other major banks, reflecting market perception of increased credit risk. If spreads narrow again in a future period, we generally would report a loss on own credit for that period.

➔ Refer to "Note 11b Fair value of financial instruments" in the "Financial information" section of this report for more information on own credit

Equities interest and trading revenues were lower across most businesses, most notably in the derivatives and equity-linked business, reflecting difficult trading conditions. FICC interest and trading revenues decreased in credit, primarily reflecting challenging trading conditions, resulting in mark-to-market losses on trading positions, and were also down in emerging markets.

FICC trading revenues were also impacted by counterparty exposure management losses including increases in credit valuation adjustments, net of related hedges, on monoline credit exposures primarily relating to our residual risk positions, as well as hedge termination losses. Additionally during the quarter, we implemented a refinement to the valuation approach for a substantial portion of our collateralized derivatives in FICC, which resulted in a pre-tax loss of CHF 94 million. These decreases were partly offset by higher foreign exchange trading revenues and an increased debit valuation adjustment gain on our derivatives portfolio of CHF 393 million compared with CHF 78 million in the prior quarter, resulting from the widening of our credit default swap spreads.

➔ Refer to "Note 11b Fair value of financial instruments" in the "Financial information" section for more information on valuation curve changes

Net interest and trading income

	For the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Net interest and trading income							
Net interest income	**1,861**	1,440	1,601	29	16	5,082	4,512
Net trading income	**(28)**	1,724	868			3,900	6,687
Total net interest and trading income	**1,833**	3,164	2,469	(42)	(26)	8,982	11,198

Credit loss (expense) / recovery

	For the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Wealth Management	**0**	2	3	(100)	(100)	10	3
Retail & Corporate	**(81)**	0	(7)			(88)	(12)
Wealth Management & Swiss Bank	**(82)**	2	(4)			(78)	(9)
Wealth Management Americas	**(1)**	(1)	0	0		(1)	0
Investment Bank	**(6)**	15	35			9	107
of which: related to reclassified securities[1]	***9***	*17*	*15*	*(47)*	*(40)*	*35*	*(74)*
of which: related to acquired securities	***(19)***	*(4)*	*(2)*	*375*	*850*	*(29)*	*(14)*
Corporate Center	**0**	0	0			(1)	0
Total	**(89)**	16	30			(70)	98

1 Refer to "Note 12 Reclassification of financial assets" in the "Financial information" section of this report.

Net interest income in Wealth Management, Retail & Corporate and Wealth Management Americas rose modestly, to CHF 503 million, CHF 595 million and CHF 199 million, respectively. Net trading income in the Corporate Center declined, mainly as the third quarter included a loss of CHF 209 million on the valuation of our option to acquire the SNB StabFund's equity compared with a valuation gain of CHF 13 million in the previous quarter.

➔ Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information on the valuation of our option to acquire the SNB StabFund's equity

Credit loss expense / recovery

We recorded a net credit loss expense of CHF 89 million in the third quarter of 2011, compared with a net credit loss recovery of CHF 16 million in the second quarter. In the third quarter, collective loan loss provisions were increased by CHF 73 million to CHF 128 million, mainly due to the increased credit risks arising predominantly from Swiss corporate clients that have become exposed to significant foreign currency related risk as a result of the impact of the strengthening Swiss franc on their financial position.

➔ Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information on credit risk

➔ Refer to the discussion of "11) Allowance and provision for credit losses" in "Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies" in our Annual Report 2010 for more information on collective loan loss provisions

Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income was CHF 3,557 million, down CHF 322 million, or 8% from CHF 3,879 million in the previous quarter.

Underwriting fees were down CHF 132 million, or 37%, reflecting a market slowdown. Investment fund fees were down CHF 113 million, or 12%, impacted by lower levels of average invested assets as well as by reduced sales-based income. Portfolio management and advisory fees decreased by CHF 64 million, or 5%, due to lower levels of average invested assets. These declines were partly offset by an increase in net brokerage fees, which increased CHF 46 million, or 6%.

➔ Refer to "Note 4 Net fee and commission income" in the "Financial information" section of this report for more information

Other income

Other income was CHF 1,111 million in the third quarter, compared with CHF 112 million in the second quarter.

In the third quarter, we sold our strategic investment portfolio comprised of long-term fixed-interest-rate US Treasury securities with a face value of USD 9.4 billion and UK Government bonds with a face value of GBP 2.9 billion. The gain on this sale was CHF 722 million, of which CHF 433 million was allocated to Wealth Management and CHF 289 million to Retail & Corporate.

➔ Refer to the "Recent developments" section for more information on the sale of our strategic investment portfolio

In the third quarter, we recorded gains of CHF 245 million from disposals of loans and receivables, compared with CHF 38 million in the second quarter. The third quarter gains were mainly due to the sale of collateralized loan obligations, which were reclassified from *Trading portfolio assets* to *Loans and receivables* in 2008. The gain in the third quarter recognized in other income in FICC was largely offset by the previously mentioned hedge termination losses related to monoline credit protection, which were recorded in net trading income, also in FICC.

Third quarter other income also included a gain on the sale of a property in Switzerland of CHF 78 million, which was recorded in the Corporate Center.

➔ Refer to "Note 5 Other income" in the "Financial information" section of this report for more information

Operating expenses: 3Q11 vs 2Q11

Operating expenses were down CHF 84 million, or 2%, to CHF 5,432 million from CHF 5,516 million in the second quarter and included CHF 394 million in restructuring charges related to our cost reduction program, which was more than offset by reduced expenses for variable compensation, lower salary costs and lower non-personnel expenses (excluding restructuring charges), supported by favorable currency translation effects.

➔ **Refer to the "Recent developments" section of this report for details on our cost reduction program.**

Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses were reduced by CHF 167 million, or 4%, to CHF 3,758 million, partly related to favorable currency translation effects. Third quarter expenses included CHF 253 million in personnel-related restructuring charges.

Salaries and variable compensation decreased by CHF 153 million, or 6%, reflecting favorable currency translation effects, lower salary costs and reduced expenses for variable compensation. Expenses for variable compensation were CHF 775 million in the third quarter compared with CHF 867 million in the second quarter, and included a charge for amortization of prior years' deferred compensation awards of CHF 467 million. Additionally, the third quarter included higher forfeiture credits related to share-based compensation. These declines were partly offset by restructuring charges.

Social security expenses decreased CHF 34 million, or 18%, in line with the decline of salaries and variable compensation, partly offset by social security-related restructuring charges. Expenses for pension and other post-employment benefit plans increased CHF 22 million or 12%, mainly reflecting pension-related restructuring charges.

➔ **Refer to "Note 6 Personnel expenses" in the "Financial information" section of this report for more information**

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses were CHF 1,411 million in the third quarter, virtually unchanged from the second quarter. Third quarter expenses included real estate-related restructuring charges of CHF 111 million. This was largely offset by a decrease in expenses for litigation and regulatory matters of CHF 39 million, a reduction of CHF 20 million in charges for outsourcing of IT and other services, mostly related to the capitalization of computer software development costs, as well as decreased expenses for travel and entertainment. The levy imposed by the UK on bank liabilities, formally introduced in the third quarter of 2011, is expected to increase general and administrative expenses in the Investment Bank by approximately CHF 100 million in the fourth quarter of 2011. Third quarter results were not impacted by this levy.

➔ **Refer to "Note 7 General and administrative expenses" in the "Financial information" section of this report for more information**

Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation of property and equipment was CHF 212 million, an increase of CHF 51 million from the prior quarter, mainly due to restructuring charges of CHF 31 million for the impairment of real estate assets. Second quarter expenses were favorably impacted by a partial reversal of an impairment loss recognized initially in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Amortization of intangible assets was CHF 51 million compared with CHF 22 million in the previous quarter, mainly due to the impairment of intangible assets related to a past acquisition in the UK.

Tax: 3Q11 vs 2Q11

UBS recognized a net income tax benefit in its income statement of CHF 40 million in the third quarter. This reflects Swiss deferred tax expenses of CHF 309 million with respect to the amortization of deferred tax assets previously recognized in relation to Swiss tax losses carried forward to offset taxable profits for the quarter. Additionally, the Group recognized a tax benefit of CHF 131 million relating to the unauthorized trading incident and incurred a tax charge of CHF 184 million relating to remeasurement of the value of our Swiss deferred tax assets (reflecting updated profit forecast assumptions including the expected geographical mix). The net income tax benefit for the quarter also includes tax benefits of CHF 413 million arising from the write-up of deferred tax assets for US tax losses incurred in previous years, predominantly in the parent bank, UBS AG. We also incurred other current net tax expenses of CHF 11 million in respect of the taxable profits of Group entities.

For the second quarter of 2011, we recognized a net income tax expense of CHF 377 million, mainly relating to the amortization of Swiss deferred tax assets.

In the fourth quarter 2011, we expect the tax rate will be below 20%, reflecting an additional benefit representing the remaining quarter of the 2011 deferred tax assets re-measurement effects.

Net profit attributable to non-controlling interests: 3Q11 vs 2Q11

Net profit attributable to non-controlling interests was CHF 2 million in the third quarter compared with CHF 263 million in the prior quarter. In the second quarter, dividends of CHF 186 million were paid for preferred securities, for which no accrual was required to be established earlier, and an additional accrual of CHF 77 million was made for future dividend payments for preferred securities, triggered by the call of a hybrid tier 1 instrument. In the third quarter of 2011, no event triggering dividend obligations for preferred securities occurred and no dividends not previously accrued were paid on preferred securities.

Comprehensive income attributable to UBS shareholders: 3Q11 vs 2Q11

Comprehensive income attributable to UBS shareholders was CHF 4,092 million, including net profit attributable to UBS shareholders of CHF 1,018 million and other comprehensive income (OCI) attributable to UBS shareholders of CHF 3,074 million (net of tax).

The third quarter OCI attributable to UBS shareholders included foreign currency translation gains of CHF 1,410 million, fair value gains on financial investments available-for-sale of CHF 178 million, and fair value gains on interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges of CHF 1,486 million.

Foreign currency translation gains were almost entirely related to the strengthening of the US dollar against the Swiss franc. This was partly offset by a foreign currency translation loss of CHF 102 million in connection with the unauthorized trading incident as the losses occurred in a UK-based business, which is considered part of an independent British pound operation for currency translation purposes. Fair value gains of net-fixed receiver interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges resulted mainly from declining long-term US dollar, British pound and euro interest rates.

In the third quarter of 2011, we sold our strategic investment portfolio comprised of long-term fixed-interest-rate US Treasury securities with a face value of USD 9.4 billion and UK Government bonds with a face value of GBP 2.9 billion. These securities were recognized on our balance sheet as a financial investment available-for-sale. Declining market interest rates in the quarter resulted in an increase in fair values of CHF 937 million and other comprehensive income gains prior to disposal, offsetting unrealized losses of CHF 215 million recognized in OCI in prior periods. Upon sale, a realized gain of CHF 722 million was recognized in the income statement within other income, which reduced other comprehensive income accordingly.

In the second quarter of 2011, comprehensive income attributable to UBS shareholders was a profit of CHF 685 million, including net profit attributable to UBS shareholders of CHF 1,015 million partially offset by negative OCI attributable to UBS shareholders of CHF 330 million (net of tax). OCI losses attributable to UBS shareholders were mainly due to foreign currency translation losses related to the strengthening of the Swiss franc against the US dollar, British pound and euro. This was partially offset by fair value gains on financial investments available-for-sale, and fair value gains on interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges.

➔ **Refer to the "Statement of comprehensive income" in the "Financial information" section of this report for more information**

➔ **Refer to the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information on the sale of our strategic investment portfolio**

Performance by reporting segment: 3Q11 vs 2Q11

The management discussion and analysis by division is provided in the "UBS business divisions and Corporate Center" section of this report.

Results: 9M11 vs 9M10

Net profit attributable to UBS shareholders was CHF 3,840 million, compared with CHF 5,871 million.

Operating income decreased by CHF 2,927 million, mainly due to the loss from the unauthorized trading incident and lower trading revenues in our equities and FICC businesses. In addition, net fee and commission income declined as a result of lower average invested assets and reduced net brokerage and underwriting fees. Furthermore, we incurred a CHF 4 million valuation loss on our option to acquire the SNB StabFund's equity in the first nine months of 2011, compared with a valuation gain of CHF 592 million in the first nine months of 2010. These decreases were partly offset by an own credit gain on financial liabilities designated at fair value in the first nine months of 2011, compared with a small loss for the comparable period in 2010, as well as the gain on the abovementioned sale of our strategic investment portfolio in 2011.

Operating expenses decreased by CHF 1,553 million, mainly due to reduced expenses for variable compensation, lower salary costs and reduced other personnel expenses. Furthermore, costs decreased for occupancy and litigation and regulatory matters as well as across several other general and administrative categories. These decreases were partly offset by the restructuring charges related to our cost reduction program in 2011.

Invested assets development: 3Q11 vs 2Q11

Net new money

In Wealth Management, net new money inflows were CHF 3.8 billion compared with CHF 5.6 billion in the previous quarter, with continued net inflows in the Asia Pacific region and emerging mar-

Performance by reporting segment

	For the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Wealth Management	**888**	672	492	32	80	2,205	1,846
Retail & Corporate	**683**	421	446	62	53	1,508	1,385
Wealth Management & Swiss Bank	**1,571**	1,094	938	44	67	3,713	3,231
Wealth Management Americas	**139**	140	(47)	(1)		391	(99)
Global Asset Management	**79**	108	114	(27)	(31)	310	368
Investment Bank	**(650)**	376	(406)		(60)	561	2,097
Corporate Center	**(160)**	(63)	219	(154)		(107)	644
Operating profit from continuing operations before tax	**980**	1,654	818	(41)	20	4,868	6,242

kets, as well as globally from ultra high net worth clients. Our European onshore business reported net outflows, reflecting outflows of approximately CHF 1.5 billion related to the departure of client advisors who had joined our firm as part of a past acquisition in Germany. Excluding this, our European onshore business reported net inflows. Our European cross-border business recorded net outflows mainly from the cross-border business related to neighboring countries of Switzerland.

Wealth Management Americas recorded net new money inflows of CHF 4.0 billion compared with CHF 2.6 billion in the second quarter, which was negatively affected by annual client income tax payments. Financial advisors employed with UBS for more than one year and net recruiting of financial advisors contributed to the improvement in net new money.

Global Asset Management recorded net new money outflows of CHF 2.6 billion compared with net inflows of CHF 1.1 billion in the second quarter. Excluding money market flows, net new money outflows were CHF 1.2 billion compared with net inflows of CHF 3.5 billion in the second quarter, mainly reflecting decreased net inflows from third parties. Money market net outflows were CHF 1.3 billion compared with CHF 2.4 billion in the prior quarter.

➔ **Refer to the various discussions of net new money flows in the "UBS business divisions and Corporate Center" section of this report for more information**

Invested assets

Invested assets were CHF 2,025 billion as of 30 September 2011 compared with CHF 2,069 billion as of 30 June 2011. This decline was primarily attributable to negative market performance, partially offset by the depreciation of the Swiss franc.

➔ **Refer to the various discussions of invested assets in the "UBS business divisions and Corporate Center" section of this report for more information**

Personnel: 3Q11 vs 2Q11

We employed 65,921 personnel as of 30 September 2011 compared with 65,707 personnel as of 30 June 2011.

➔ **Refer to the various discussions of personnel in the "UBS business divisions and Corporate Center" section of this report for more information**

➔ **Refer to the "Accounting and reporting structure changes" section of our first quarter 2011 financial report for more information on how the process of allocating Corporate Center personnel to the business divisions has been refined**

Net new money[1]

	For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
CHF billion	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Wealth Management	**3.8**	5.6	1.0	20.5	(12.1)
Wealth Management Americas	**4.0**	2.6	0.3	10.2	(9.5)
Global Asset Management	**(2.6)**	1.1	0.0	4.1	0.9
of which: money market flows	***(1.3)***	*(2.4)*	*(3.8)*	*(5.3)*	*(7.6)*

1 Excludes interest and dividend income.

Invested assets

	As of			% change from	
CHF billion	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	30.6.11	30.9.10
Wealth Management	**720**	748	787	(4)	(9)
Retail & Corporate	**130**	134	133	(3)	(2)
Wealth Management & Swiss Bank	**850**	882	920	(4)	(8)
Wealth Management Americas	**651**	650	693	0	(6)
Traditional investments	**450**	466	492	(3)	(9)
of which: money market funds	***87***	*84*	*99*	*4*	*(12)*
Alternative and quantitative investments	**31**	33	36	(6)	(14)
Global real estate	**38**	36	37	6	3
Infrastructure and private equity[1]	**5**	1	1	400	400
Global Asset Management	**524**	536	567	(2)	(8)
Total	**2,025**	2,069	2,180	(2)	(7)

1 With effect from the third quarter of 2011, the infrastructure and private equity fund of funds businesses were transferred from alternative and quantitative investments to infrastructure. Following the transfer it was renamed infrastructure and private equity. As the amounts were not material, prior periods were not restated.

Personnel by reporting segment

	As of			% change from	
Full-time equivalents	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	30.6.11	30.9.10
Wealth Management	**16,244**	16,110	15,534	1	5
Retail & Corporate	**11,493**	11,586	12,079	(1)	(5)
Wealth Management & Swiss Bank	**27,736**	27,696	27,613	0	0
Wealth Management Americas	**16,246**	16,240	16,308	0	0
Global Asset Management	**3,785**	3,789	3,461	0	9
Investment Bank	**17,878**	17,776	17,006	1	5
Corporate Center	**276**	206	194	34	42
Total	**65,921**	65,707	64,583	0	2
of which: Corporate Center personnel (before allocations)[1]	***19,734***	*19,735*	*19,647*	*0*	*0*

1 Please note that some of the figures in this table may differ from those originally published in quarterly and annual reports (for example adjustments following organizational changes).

Personnel by region

	As of			% change from	
Full-time equivalents	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	30.6.11	30.9.10
Switzerland	**23,590**	23,551	23,357	0	1
UK	**6,934**	6,819	6,556	2	6
Rest of Europe	**4,252**	4,228	4,121	1	3
Middle East and Africa	**157**	154	139	2	13
USA	**21,999**	22,078	22,097	0	0
Rest of the Americas	**1,189**	1,192	1,141	0	4
Asia Pacific	**7,801**	7,684	7,172	2	9
Total	**65,921**	65,707	64,583	0	2

UBS business divisions and Corporate Center

Management report

Wealth Management & Swiss Bank

Business division reporting

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million, except where indicated	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Net interest income	**1,099**	1,059	1,039	4	6	3,241	3,093
Net fee and commission income	**1,279**	1,476	1,453	(13)	(12)	4,293	4,665
Net trading income	**378**	287	202	32	87	925	670
Other income	**722**	16	36			747	72
Income	**3,478**	2,838	2,729	23	27	9,207	8,501
Credit loss (expense) / recovery	**(82)**	2	(4)			(78)	(9)
Total operating income[1]	**3,396**	2,840	2,725	20	25	9,129	8,492
Personnel expenses	**1,259**	1,217	1,194	3	5	3,761	3,586
General and administrative expenses	**491**	492	528	0	(7)	1,500	1,482
Services (to) / from other business divisions	**(34)**	(33)	(12)	(3)	(183)	(101)	(48)
Depreciation of property and equipment	**78**	69	67	13	16	222	226
Amortization of intangible assets	**31**	2	9		244	35	16
Total operating expenses[2]	**1,825**	1,747	1,787	4	2	5,416	5,262
Business division performance before tax	**1,571**	1,094	938	44	67	3,713	3,231
Key performance indicators[3]							
Pre-tax profit growth (%)	**43.6**	4.3	(17.1)			14.9	15.4
Cost / income ratio (%)	**52.5**	61.6	65.5			58.8	61.9
Additional information							
Average attributed equity (CHF billion)[4]	**10.0**	10.0	9.0	0	11		
Return on attributed equity (RoaE) (%)						49.5	47.9
BIS risk-weighted assets (CHF billion)	**41.5**	40.6	45.1	2	(8)		
Return on risk-weighted assets, gross (%)						29.1	24.0
Goodwill and intangible assets (CHF billion)	**1.4**	1.3	1.5	8	(7)		
Invested assets (CHF billion)	**850**	882	920	(4)	(8)		
Client assets (CHF billion)	**1,681**	1,774	1,798	(5)	(7)		
Loans, gross (CHF billion)	**210.8**	207.3	201.9	2	4		
Due to customers (CHF billion)	**280.9**	271.8	274.5	3	2		
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	**27,736**	27,696	27,613	0	0		

1 Includes revenues from the sale of our strategic investment portfolio in the third quarter of CHF 722 million. 2 Operating expenses in the third quarter included restructuring charges of CHF 109 million. Refer to the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information. 3 For the definitions of our key performance indicators, refer to the "Measurement and analysis of performance" section on page 33 of our Annual Report 2010. 4 Refer to the "Capital management" section of this report for more information about the equity attribution framework.

Wealth Management

Pre-tax profit was CHF 888 million in the third quarter of 2011, compared with CHF 672 million in the previous quarter. The quarter included CHF 433 million of realized gains on the sale of our strategic investment portfolio as well as CHF 85 million in restructuring charges associated with our cost reduction program. In addition, income was affected by seasonally lower client activity and adverse market conditions. The gross margin on invested assets excluding the effect of the sale of our strategic investment portfolio remained resilient at 97 basis points, and net new money inflows of CHF 3.8 billion were recorded in the quarter.

Business unit reporting

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million, except where indicated	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Net interest income	**503**	485	447	4	13	1,481	1,288
Net fee and commission income	**988**	1,175	1,164	(16)	(15)	3,407	3,771
Net trading income	**272**	209	145	30	88	662	493
Other income[1]	**415**	(4)	1			412	(2)
Income[1]	**2,178**	1,865	1,756	17	24	5,962	5,550
Credit loss (expense)/recovery	**0**	2	3	(100)	(100)	10	3
Total operating income[1]	**2,178**	1,867	1,759	17	24	5,972	5,554
Personnel expenses	**846**	800	793	6	7	2,509	2,371
General and administrative expenses	**296**	281	311	5	(5)	876	862
Services (to)/from other business divisions	**72**	75	119	(4)	(39)	225	338
Depreciation of property and equipment	**44**	37	36	19	22	122	120
Amortization of intangible assets	**31**	2	9		244	35	16
Total operating expenses[2]	**1,290**	1,194	1,267	8	2	3,767	3,708
Business unit performance before tax[1]	**888**	672	492	32	80	2,205	1,846
Key performance indicators[3]							
Pre-tax profit growth (%)	**32.1**	4.2	(25.2)			19.4	14.9
Cost/income ratio (%)	**59.2**	64.0	72.2			63.2	66.8
Net new money (CHF billion)[4]	**3.8**	5.6	1.0			20.5	(12.1)
Gross margin on invested assets (bps)[5]	**120**	97	89	24	35	105	93
Swiss wealth management							
Income[1]	**450**	384	374	17	20	1,235	1,158
Net new money (CHF billion)[4]	**(0.1)**	0.1	2.1			2.3	(0.3)
Invested assets (CHF billion)	**124**	132	137	(6)	(9)		
Gross margin on invested assets (bps)	**141**	115	110	23	28	124	112
International wealth management							
Income[1]	**1,727**	1,481	1,382	17	25	4,726	4,392
Net new money (CHF billion)[4]	**3.9**	5.5	(1.1)			18.2	(11.8)
Invested assets (CHF billion)	**595**	616	650	(3)	(8)		
Gross margin on invested assets (bps)[5]	**116**	93	85	25	36	101	89

1 Includes revenues from the sale of our strategic investment portfolio in the third quarter: Wealth Management CHF 433 million, of which Swiss wealth management CHF 79 million, and International wealth management CHF 354 million. 2 Operating expenses in the third quarter included restructuring charges of CHF 85 million. Refer to the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information. 3 For the definitions of our key performance indicators, refer to the "Measurement and analysis of performance" section on page 33 of our Annual Report 2010. 4 Excludes interest and dividend income. 5 Excludes negative valuation adjustments on a property fund of CHF 27 million in the third quarter.

Business unit reporting (continued)

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million, except where indicated	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Additional information							
Average attributed equity (CHF billion)[1]	**5.0**	5.0	4.4	0	14		
Return on attributed equity (RoaE) (%)						58.8	55.9
BIS risk-weighted assets (CHF billion)	**16.7**	16.4	17.4	2	(4)		
Return on risk-weighted assets, gross (%)						47.6	41.3
Goodwill and intangible assets (CHF billion)	**1.4**	1.3	1.5	8	(7)		
Invested assets (CHF billion)	**720**	748	787	(4)	(9)		
Client assets (CHF billion)	**847**	891	945	(5)	(10)		
Loans, gross (CHF billion)	**74.2**	71.2	66.8	4	11		
Due to customers (CHF billion)	**163.8**	155.6	165.1	5	(1)		
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	**16,244**	16,110	15,534	1	5		
Client advisors (full-time equivalents)	**4,252**	4,203	4,148	1	3		

1 Refer to the "Capital management" section of this report for more information about the equity attribution framework.

Results: 3Q11 vs 2Q11

Operating income

Total operating income was CHF 2,178 million compared with CHF 1,867 million. When adjusted for the sale of our strategic investment portfolio of long-term fixed-interest rate US Treasury securities and UK Government bonds, operating income decreased 7%, reflecting lower income resulting from seasonally lower client activity and unfavorable market conditions.

➔ **Refer to the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information on the sale of our strategic investment portfolio**

Net interest income increased 4% to CHF 503 million, primarily reflecting higher treasury-related income, which compensated for ongoing low market interest rates leading to a decline in the yield of our replication portfolio.

➔ **Refer to the "Interest rate and currency management" section of our Annual Report 2010 for more information on our replication portfolios**

Net fee and commission income decreased 16% to CHF 988 million, and was impacted by a decline in invested assets due to the strengthening of the Swiss franc in the first half of the quarter, as well as substantially weaker global equity markets and seasonally lower client activity. In addition, net fee and commission income was reduced by an adjustment of CHF 51 million from revenues related to our Investment Products & Services unit to net trading income. This includes a reclassification from previous quarters of CHF 40 million in order to better align the accounting treatment under the respective revenue-sharing agreements between the business divisions. Net trading income increased 30% to CHF 272 million, mainly reflecting the abovementioned revenue adjustment.

Other income was CHF 415 million due to the abovementioned CHF 433 million gain on the sale of our strategic investment portfolio, partially offset by a revaluation adjustment of CHF 27 million on a property fund.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses increased to CHF 1,290 million from CHF 1,194 million, mainly due to restructuring charges of CHF 85 million in association with our cost reduction program. When adjusted for restructuring expenses, operating expenses were broadly unchanged from the previous quarter.

Personnel expenses increased 6% to CHF 846 million and included CHF 65 million in restructuring charges. On an adjusted basis, personnel costs were down 2% compared with the previous quarter, impacted by the partial release of an accrual booked for untaken annual leave. General and administrative expenses increased to CHF 296 million from CHF 281 million, due to CHF 18 million of restructuring costs mainly related to real estate rationalization. When adjusted for restructuring expenses, general and administrative costs remained virtually unchanged from the second quarter. Charges for services from other business divisions were CHF 72 million, in line with the previous quarter.

Amortization of intangible assets increased to CHF 31 million from CHF 2 million in the prior quarter, mainly due to the impairment of intangible assets related to a past acquisition in the UK.

➔ **Refer to the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information on restructuring charges associated with our cost reduction program**

Invested assets development: 3Q11 vs 2Q11

Net new money

Net new money inflows were CHF 3.8 billion compared with CHF 5.6 billion in the previous quarter.

International wealth management reported net inflows of CHF 3.9 billion compared with CHF 5.5 billion in the prior quarter, with continued net inflows in the Asia-Pacific region and emerging markets, as well as globally from ultra high net worth clients. Our European onshore business reported net outflows, reflecting outflows of approximately CHF 1.5 billion related to the departure of client advisors who had joined our firm as part of a past acquisition in Germany. Excluding this, our European onshore business reported net inflows. Our European cross-border business recorded net outflows mainly from the cross-border business related to neighboring countries of Switzerland.

Swiss wealth management reported net new money outflows of CHF 0.1 billion in the third quarter.

Invested assets

Invested assets were CHF 720 billion on 30 September 2011, a decrease of CHF 28 billion from 30 June 2011. This decline was mainly due to a significant decrease in global equity markets during the quarter, partly offset by an ultimately positive net currency effect toward the end of the quarter and net new money inflows.

➔ Refer to the discussion of "Development of the Swiss franc during the third quarter of 2011" in the "Group results" section of this report for more information

Gross margin on invested assets

The gross margin for the quarter was 120 basis points. When adjusted for the abovementioned sale of our strategic investment portfolio, it remained resilient at 97 basis points, reflecting 6% lower income compared with a 5% decline in average invested assets. Income was mainly affected by the adverse market environment and seasonally weaker client activity. This was partially compensated by an increase in interest income, which contributed 2 basis points to the gross margin. The gross margin computation excludes valuation adjustments on a property fund of CHF 27 million.

➔ Refer to the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information on the sale of our strategic investment portfolio

Personnel: 3Q11 vs 2Q11

Wealth Management employed 16,244 personnel on 30 September 2011, compared with 16,110 on 30 June 2011.

Wealth Management continued to selectively hire client advisors, primarily in the Asia-Pacific region and the emerging markets. At the end of the third quarter, the number of client advisors was 4,252, up by 49 from the previous quarter.

Results: 9M11 vs 9M10

In the first nine months of 2011, the pre-tax profit was CHF 2,205 million. Adjusted for the abovementioned sale of our strategic investment portfolio in the third quarter of 2011, the pre-tax profit was CHF 1,772 million, down 4% from the first nine months of 2010, impacted by restructuring expenses associated with our cost reduction program.

Adjusted for the sale of our strategic investment portfolio, total operating income was almost unchanged at CHF 5,539 million. Net interest income increased 15%, mainly reflecting higher treasury-related income and higher lending volumes. This was partially offset by the strengthening of the Swiss franc, as well as lower margins resulting from low market interest rates.

Net fee and commission income declined 10% from the prior year. This was mainly the result of an approximate CHF 50 billion lower average invested asset base, primarily reflecting the strengthening of the Swiss franc. Trading income increased 34%, partially due to additional revenues from treasury-related activities and additional revenues based on a new revenue-sharing agreement related to our Investment Products & Services unit. Other income was CHF 412 million in the first nine months of 2011, due to the abovementioned sale of our strategic investment portfolio.

Operating expenses were up 2% compared with the prior year, due to the abovementioned restructuring expenses associated with our cost reduction program. When adjusted, operating expenses were down 1%. Personnel expenses increased 6% to CHF 2,509 million, reflecting an overall personnel increase of 5% as well as restructuring expenses. Non-personnel expenses were down 6% compared with the first nine months of 2010, primarily resulting from higher charges to other businesses related to services provided by the Investment Products & Services unit.

Retail & Corporate

Pre-tax profit was CHF 683 million in the third quarter of 2011, compared with CHF 421 million in the previous quarter. The quarter included a CHF 289 million gain on the sale of our strategic investment portfolio, and CHF 24 million in restructuring charges associated with our cost reduction program. In addition, collective loan loss provisions increased by CHF 73 million, mainly due to the increased credit risks arising predominantly from Swiss corporate clients impacted by the strengthening Swiss franc. Excluding the sale of our strategic investment portfolio, the collective loan loss provision more than offset higher income and lower operating expenses.

Business unit reporting

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million, except where indicated	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Net interest income	**595**	575	592	3	1	1,760	1,805
Net fee and commission income	**291**	301	289	(3)	1	886	894
Net trading income	**106**	78	57	36	86	263	178
Other income	**307**	20	35		777	335	74
Income	**1,300**	973	973	34	34	3,245	2,951
Credit loss (expense) / recovery	**(81)**	0	(7)			(88)	(12)
Total operating income[1]	**1,218**	974	966	25	26	3,157	2,939
Personnel expenses	**413**	417	402	(1)	3	1,252	1,215
General and administrative expenses	**194**	211	217	(8)	(11)	624	619
Services (to) / from other business divisions	**(106)**	(107)	(130)	1	18	(327)	(385)
Depreciation of property and equipment	**34**	32	32	6	6	100	105
Amortization of intangible assets	**0**	0	0			0	0
Total operating expenses[2]	**535**	552	520	(3)	3	1,649	1,554
Business unit performance before tax[1]	**683**	421	446	62	53	1,508	1,385
Key performance indicators[3]							
Pre-tax profit growth (%)	**62.2**	4.5	(5.7)			8.9	16.0
Cost / income ratio (%)	**41.2**	56.7	53.4			50.8	52.7
Impaired loans portfolio as a % of total loans portfolio, gross (%)[4]	**0.7**	0.8	0.9				
Additional information							
Average attributed equity (CHF billion)[5]	**5.0**	5.0	4.6	0	9		
Return on attributed equity (RoaE) (%)						40.2	40.1
BIS risk-weighted assets (CHF billion)	**24.8**	24.2	27.7	2	(10)		
Return on risk-weighted assets, gross (%)						17.0	13.4
Goodwill and intangible assets (CHF billion)	**0.0**	0.0	0.0				
Invested assets (CHF billion)	**130**	134	133	(3)	(2)		
Client assets (CHF billion)	**834**	883	853	(6)	(2)		
Loans, gross (CHF billion)	**136.6**	136.1	135.1	0	1		
Due to customers (CHF billion)	**117.0**	116.2	109.4	1	7		
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	**11,493**	11,586	12,079	(1)	(5)		

1 Includes revenues from sale of our strategic investment portfolio in the third quarter of CHF 289 million 2 Operating expenses in the third quarter included restructuring charges of CHF 24 million. Refer to the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information. 3 For the definitions of our key performance indicators, refer to the "Measurement and analysis of performance" section on page 33 of our Annual Report 2010. 4 Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information on impairment ratios. 5 Refer to the "Capital management" section of this report for more information about the equity attribution framework.

Results: 3Q11 vs 2Q11

Operating income

Total operating income was CHF 1,218 million, up 25% from the prior quarter. Adjusted for the sale of our strategic investment portfolio of long-term fixed-interest rate US Treasury securities and UK Government bonds, operating income was down 5%, as a 4% growth in income was offset by significantly higher credit loss expenses.

➔ **Refer to the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information on the sale of our strategic investment portfolio**

In the third quarter, credit loss expenses were CHF 81 million compared with a credit loss of zero in the second quarter of 2011. Collective loan loss provisions were increased by CHF 73 million to CHF 126 million, mainly due to the increased credit risks arising predominantly from Swiss corporate clients that have become exposed to significant foreign currency related risk as a result of the impact of the strengthening Swiss franc on their financial position.

➔ **Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information on the collective loan loss provision booked in the third quarter**

➔ **Refer to the discussion of "11) Allowance and provision for credit losses" in "Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies" in our Annual Report 2010 for more information on collective loan loss provisions**

Net interest income was CHF 595 million, up 3% from the prior quarter due to an increase in treasury-related income. In addition, the growth in average loan and deposit volumes compensated for ongoing margin pressure resulting from low market interest rates.

Net fee and commission income of CHF 291 million was 3% lower than the second quarter, mainly due to a significant decrease in the asset base at the beginning of the quarter as a result of weaker equity markets. Net trading income increased by CHF 28 million, or 36%, mainly as a result of a gain related to credit default swaps on certain loans as well as higher foreign exchange income linked to client trading activities. Other income was CHF 307 million due to the abovementioned sale of our strategic investment portfolio. Excluding this sale, other income was virtually unchanged from the previous quarter.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses decreased to CHF 535 million from CHF 552 million and included CHF 24 million of restructuring expenses associated with our cost reduction program. When adjusted for restructuring expenses, operating expenses were down 7% from the previous quarter.

Personnel expenses were CHF 413 million compared with CHF 417 million in the prior quarter and included CHF 20 million of restructuring expenses. This decrease was mainly due to the partial release of an accrual booked for untaken annual leave and lower costs in the middle and back office functions. General and administrative expenses were CHF 194 million compared with CHF 211 million. This decline was impacted by lower provisions compared with the previous quarter. Charges for services to other business divisions were CHF 106 million and depreciation was CHF 34 million, both remained virtually unchanged from the prior quarter.

➔ **Refer to the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information on restructuring charges associated with our cost reduction program**

Personnel: 3Q11 vs 2Q11

Retail & Corporate employed 11,493 personnel on 30 September 2011, compared with 11,586 on 30 June 2011, mainly reflecting staff reductions due to efficiency initiatives in non-client facing areas, partially offset by the intake of more than 100 apprentices.

Results: 9M11 vs 9M10

In the first nine months of 2011, the pre-tax profit was CHF 1,508 million. Adjusted for the abovementioned sale of our strategic investment portfolio, the pre-tax profit in the first nine months of 2011 was CHF 1,219 million, down from CHF 1,385 million in the first nine months of 2010. This decline was mainly due to the collective loan loss provision and restructuring expenses booked in the first nine months of 2011.

Total operating income increased to CHF 3,157 million from CHF 2,939 million. Adjusted for the abovementioned sale of our strategic investment portfolio, operating income in the first nine months of 2011 was CHF 2,868 million, down 2% from the first nine months of 2010. Net interest income decreased 2% from the prior period due to a strong decline of the deposit margin as a result of the adverse interest rate environment and ongoing competitive pressure, which more than offset volume growth. Net fee and commission income was CHF 886 million, slightly down from CHF 894 million in the first nine months of 2010. Net trading income increased to CHF 263 million from CHF 178 million, mainly reflecting higher treasury-related income and higher client activity. Other income was CHF 335 million compared with CHF 74 million in the first nine months of 2010, due to the abovementioned sale of our strategic investment portfolio.

Credit loss expenses were CHF 88 million in the first nine months of 2011 compared with CHF 12 million in the same period of 2010, due to the abovementioned CHF 73 million collective loan loss provision.

Operating expenses in the first nine months of 2011 were CHF 1,649 million compared with CHF 1,554 million in the prior period. Personnel expenses increased to CHF 1,252 million from CHF 1,215 million, primarily due to the restructuring expenses associated with our cost reduction program. Non-personnel expenses increased to CHF 397 million from CHF 339 million. This increase was mainly due to a refinement of internal cost allocations reflecting a review of service level agreements and allocations between Retail & Corporate, Wealth Management and other parts of the organization in the first half of 2011.

Wealth Management Americas

Pre-tax profit decreased 1% to CHF 139 million from CHF 140 million in the second quarter of 2011. In US dollar terms, the pre-tax profit rose slightly as higher operating income was almost entirely offset by higher operating expenses. The quarter was affected by equity market depreciation, lower client transaction activity, and the inclusion of restructuring charges of CHF 19 million associated with our cost reduction program. The quarter included gains of CHF 31 million on sales of financial investments held as available-for-sale, and a reclassification from other comprehensive income to interest income of CHF 20 million related to our available-for-sale portfolio. We reported net new money of CHF 4.0 billion compared with CHF 2.6 billion in the previous quarter.

Business division reporting

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million, except where indicated	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Net interest income	**199**	168	171	18	16	531	517
Net fee and commission income	**951**	988	1,001	(4)	(5)	2,988	3,178
Net trading income	**108**	101	146	7	(26)	327	444
Other income	**37**	28	20	32	85	80	46
Income	**1,295**	1,285	1,338	1	(3)	3,926	4,185
Credit loss (expense) / recovery	**(1)**	(1)	0	0		(1)	0
Total operating income	**1,294**	1,284	1,338	1	(3)	3,925	4,185
Personnel expenses	**917**	928	1,031	(1)	(11)	2,851	3,223
Financial advisor compensation[1]	**478**	473	498	1	(4)	1,457	1,552
Compensation commitments and advances related to recruited FAs[2]	**129**	131	148	(2)	(13)	394	458
Salaries and other personnel costs	**311**	324	385	(4)	(19)	1,000	1,213
General and administrative expenses	**201**	188	303	7	(34)	583	863
Services (to) / from other business divisions	**(3)**	(4)	3	25		(7)	(4)
Depreciation of property and equipment	**27**	20	33	35	(18)	73	159
Amortization of intangible assets	**11**	12	13	(8)	(15)	35	42
Total operating expenses[3]	**1,154**	1,144	1,384	1	(17)	3,534	4,283
Business division performance before tax	**139**	140	(47)	(1)		391	(99)
Key performance indicators[4]							
Pre-tax profit growth (%)[5]	**(0.7)**	26.1	N/A			494.9	N/A
Cost / income ratio (%)	**89.1**	89.0	103.4			90.0	102.3
Net new money (CHF billion)[6]	**4.0**	2.6	0.3			10.2	(9.5)
Net new money including interest and dividend income (CHF billion)[7]	**8.0**	6.7	4.7			22.5	4.1
Gross margin on invested assets (bps)	**80**	76	77	5	4	78	80

1 Financial advisor compensation consists of grid-based compensation based directly on compensable revenues generated by financial advisors (FA) and supplemental compensation calculated based on financial advisor productivity, firm tenure, assets and other variables. 2 Compensation commitments and advances related to recruited FA represents costs related to compensation commitments and advances granted to FA at the time of recruitment, which are subject to vesting requirements. 3 Operating expenses in the third quarter included restructuring charges of CHF 19 million associated with our cost reduction program. Refer to the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information. 4 For the definitions of our key performance indicators, refer to the "Measurement and analysis of performance" section on page 33 of our Annual Report 2010. 5 Not meaningful if either the current period or the comparison period is a loss period. 6 Excludes interest and dividend income. 7 For purposes of comparison with US peers.

Business division reporting (continued)

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million, except where indicated	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Additional information							
Average attributed equity (CHF billion)[1]	**8.0**	8.0	8.0	0	0		
Return on attributed equity (RoaE) (%)						6.5	(1.7)
BIS risk-weighted assets (CHF billion)	**24.1**	23.2	23.8	4	1		
Return on risk-weighted assets, gross (%)						22.2	24.0
Goodwill and intangible assets (CHF billion)	**3.6**	3.3	3.9	9	(8)		
Invested assets (CHF billion)	**651**	650	693	0	(6)		
Client assets (CHF billion)	**686**	694	743	(1)	(8)		
Loans, gross (CHF billion)	**26.2**	23.2	22.5	13	16		
Due to customers (CHF billion)	**35.5**	32.0	36.7	11	(3)		
of which: deposit accounts (CHF billion)	***25.8***	*23.2*	*26.1*	*11*	*(1)*		
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	**16,246**	16,240	16,308	0	0		
Financial advisors (full-time equivalents)	**6,913**	6,862	6,783	1	2		
Business division reporting excluding PaineWebber acquisition costs[2]							
Business division performance before tax	**161**	161	(20)	0		455	(14)
Cost / income ratio (%)	**87.6**	87.5	101.4			88.5	100.3
Average attributed equity (CHF billion)[1]	**5.2**	5.1	4.6	2	13		

1 Refer to the "Capital management" section of this report for more information about the equity attribution framework. 2 Acquisition costs represent goodwill and intangible assets funding costs and intangible asset amortization costs related to UBS's 2000 acquisition of the PaineWebber retail brokerage business.

Results: 3Q11 vs 2Q11

Operating income

Operating income increased 1% to CHF 1,294 million from CHF 1,284 million as a result of higher net interest and trading income as well as an increase in realized gains on the sale of securities held as available-for-sale. These effects were partly offset by lower transaction-based revenue resulting from lower client activity.

Net fee and commission income decreased 4%, primarily due to a 9% decline in transaction-based revenue, reflecting lower client activity in equities products. Recurring fees decreased 1%, but increased slightly in US dollar terms due to higher managed account and mutual fund fees, partly offset by lower fees from money market products. Net trading income increased 7%. Net interest income increased 18%, mainly due to an adjustment reclassifying CHF 20 million from other comprehensive income relating to mortgage-backed securities in our available-for-sale portfolio. The adjustment resulted from properly reflecting estimated future cash flows under the effective interest method, which gave rise to an increase in interest income and a decrease in unrealized gains in other comprehensive income. As the impact of the adjustment was not material, prior periods were not restated. This increase was also attributable to higher client balances in securities-based lending and mortgages, as well as higher yields on lending products. Other income increased by CHF 9 million, reflecting realized gains of CHF 31 million on sales of financial investments held in our available-for-sale portfolio compared with CHF 25 million in the prior quarter. These gains resulted from rebalancing the investment portfolio for risk adjustment purposes within the parameters of our investment policy. We will continue to manage the portfolio accordingly, which may result in realized gains or losses in the future.

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses increased 1% to CHF 1,154 million from CHF 1,144 million. The third quarter included restructuring charges of CHF 19 million associated with our cost reduction program, partly offset by a CHF 6 million reversal of prior restructuring-related provisions for branch offices. In addition, expenses increased due to higher financial advisor compensation and litigation provision charges.

➔ **Refer to the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information on restructuring charges associated with our cost reduction program**

Personnel expenses decreased 1% to CHF 917 million from CHF 928 million. In US dollar terms, personnel expenses were flat compared with the prior quarter. Financial advisor compensation increased 1%, reflecting adjustments for deferred compensation plans and a reclassification of a portion of variable compensation to financial advisor compensation during the quarter. Expenses for compensation commitments and advances related to recruited financial advisors declined 2%, but were flat in US dollar terms. Compensation advance balances related to the recruitment of financial advisors increased 10% to CHF 3,457 million at the end of the quarter, and were up 2% in US dollar terms. Salaries and other personnel costs decreased 4% reflecting lower salaries and benefits costs, as well as lower severance charges of CHF 7 million compared with CHF 11 million in the previous quarter, partly offset by higher variable compensation. Non-personnel expenses increased 10% to CHF 237 million from CHF 216 million. General and administrative costs increased 7% due to the inclusion of restructuring charges of CHF 8 million related to real estate associated with our cost reduction program as well as from an increase in litigation provision charges to CHF 25 million from CHF 21 million in the prior quarter. Depreciation expenses increased CHF 7 million due to the inclusion of restructuring charges of CHF 5 million associated with our cost reduction program, while the prior quarter included a partial reversal of an impairment loss recorded in prior years on shared services property.

Invested assets development: 3Q11 vs 2Q11

Net new money

Third quarter net new money was CHF 4.0 billion compared with CHF 2.6 billion in the second quarter, which was negatively affected by annual client income tax payments. Financial advisors employed with UBS for more than one year and net recruiting of financial advisors contributed to the improvement in net new money. Including interest and dividend income, net new money inflows were CHF 8.0 billion compared with inflows of CHF 6.7 billion in the prior quarter.

Invested assets

Invested assets increased by CHF 1 billion to CHF 651 billion on 30 September 2011, reflecting the effect of the US dollar strengthening against the Swiss franc and positive net new money, partly offset by negative market performance. In US dollar terms, invested assets decreased 8% from 30 June 2011. Managed account assets declined by CHF 2 billion to CHF 174 billion at the end of the third quarter, and decreased 9% in US dollar terms due to market depreciation. Managed account assets comprised 27% of total invested assets on 30 September 2011, unchanged from 30 June 2011.

➔ Refer to the discussion of "Development of the Swiss franc during the third quarter of 2011" in the "Group results" section of this report for more information

Gross margin on invested assets

The gross margin on invested assets in Swiss franc terms increased by 4 basis points to 80 basis points, as income increased 1% compared with a 4% decline in average invested assets.

Personnel: 3Q11 vs 2Q11

Wealth Management Americas employed 16,246 personnel as of 30 September 2011, up by 6 from 30 June 2011. At the end of the third quarter, Wealth Management Americas employed 6,913 financial advisors, up by 51 from the previous quarter, reflecting the hiring of new and experienced financial advisors. The number of non-financial-advisor employees decreased by 45 to 9,333, mainly due to a reduction in the number of technology shared services personnel, partly offset by annual hiring of graduate trainees.

Results: 9M11 vs 9M10

Pre-tax performance improved significantly to a profit of CHF 391 million in the first nine months of 2011, from a pre-tax loss of CHF 99 million in the first nine months of 2010. The 2011 period included restructuring charges of CHF 19 million associated with our cost reduction program, partly offset by reversals of CHF 9 million in charges from prior periods, while the first nine months of 2010 included restructuring charges of CHF 167 million.

Operating income decreased 6% to CHF 3,925 million. In US dollar terms, operating income rose 13% due to higher asset-based fees, stronger transactional revenue and higher interest income resulting from increased securities-based lending volumes and mortgage balances. In addition, the first nine months of 2011 included realized gains of CHF 63 million on sales of financial investments held in our available-for-sale portfolio.

Operating expenses decreased 17% to CHF 3,534 million from CHF 4,283 million. The first nine months of 2011 included restructuring charges of CHF 7 million related to personnel reductions and CHF 12 million in real estate writedowns. This was partly offset by releases of prior charges of CHF 9 million. The first nine months of 2010 included restructuring charges of CHF 40 million related to personnel reductions and CHF 127 million in real estate writedowns. Operating expenses in US dollar terms decreased 1% due to lower litigation provision charges, restructuring charges, and depreciation expenses. These decreases were partially offset by higher financial advisor compensation resulting from revenue growth, as well as higher expenses for compensation commitments and advances related to the recruitment of financial advisors.

Global Asset Management

Global Asset Management's pre-tax profit in the third quarter of 2011 was CHF 79 million compared with CHF 108 million in the prior quarter, and included restructuring charges of CHF 12 million associated with our cost reduction program. Lower net management fees and performance fees were partly offset by lower expenses. Similar to the second quarter, the strong Swiss franc had a significant impact on profit.

Business division reporting

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million, except where indicated	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Net management fees[1]	**392**	428	462	(8)	(15)	1,264	1,448
Performance fees	**7**	16	12	(56)	(42)	76	69
Total operating income	**399**	444	473	(10)	(16)	1,340	1,517
Personnel expenses	**218**	236	248	(8)	(12)	713	824
General and administrative expenses	**91**	92	99	(1)	(8)	285	291
Services (to)/from other business divisions	**0**	(1)	1	100	(100)	(1)	(5)
Depreciation of property and equipment	**9**	8	10	13	(10)	28	32
Amortization of intangible assets	**1**	2	2	(50)	(50)	5	6
Total operating expenses[2]	**321**	337	359	(5)	(11)	1,030	1,149
Business division performance before tax	**79**	108	114	(27)	(31)	310	368
Key performance indicators[3]							
Pre-tax profit growth (%)	**(26.9)**	(12.9)	(2.6)			(15.8)	139.0
Cost/income ratio (%)	**80.5**	75.9	75.9			76.9	75.7
Information by business line							
Income							
Traditional investments	**242**	284	300	(15)	(19)	827	956
Alternative and quantitative investments	**47**	50	58	(6)	(19)	185	214
Global real estate	**61**	65	65	(6)	(6)	187	183
Infrastructure and private equity[4]	**11**	4	3	175	267	18	10
Fund services	**39**	41	46	(5)	(15)	123	153
Total operating income	**399**	444	473	(10)	(16)	1,340	1,517
Gross margin on invested assets (bps)							
Traditional investments	**21**	24	24	(13)	(13)	23	25
Alternative and quantitative investments	**59**	57	64	4	(8)	72	76
Global real estate	**66**	72	69	(8)	(4)	69	64
Infrastructure and private equity[4]	**147**	160	112	(8)	31	144	122
Total gross margin	**30**	32	33	(6)	(9)	33	35

1 Net management fees include transaction fees, fund administration revenues (including interest and trading income from lending business and foreign exchange hedging as part of the fund services offering), gains or losses from seed money and co-investments, funding costs and other items that are not performance fees. 2 Operating expenses in the third quarter included restructuring charges of CHF 12 million. Refer to the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information. 3 For the definitions of our key performance indicators, refer to the "Measurement and analysis of performance" section on page 33 of our Annual Report 2010. 4 With effect from the third quarter of 2011, the infrastructure and private equity fund of funds businesses were transferred from alternative and quantitative investments to infrastructure. Following the transfer it was renamed infrastructure and private equity. As the amounts were not material, prior periods were not restated.

Business division reporting (continued)

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million, except where indicated	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Net new money (CHF billion)[1]							
Traditional investments	**(2.3)**	0.8	(1.5)			2.2	2.0
Alternative and quantitative investments	**(0.7)**	(0.9)	1.9			0.2	(1.7)
Global real estate	**0.4**	0.6	(0.3)			1.2	0.4
Infrastructure and private equity[2]	**0.1**	0.5	0.0			0.6	0.1
Total net new money	**(2.6)**	1.1	0.0			4.1	0.9
Net new money excluding money market flows	**(1.2)**	3.5	3.9			9.5	8.4
of which: from third parties	***1.5***	*5.7*	*3.0*			*11.7*	*13.5*
of which: from UBS's wealth management businesses	***(2.8)***	*(2.2)*	*0.8*			*(2.2)*	*(5.0)*
Money market flows	**(1.3)**	(2.4)	(3.8)			(5.3)	(7.6)
of which: from third parties	***(0.8)***	*(0.9)*	*(1.6)*			*(0.9)*	*1.0*
of which: from UBS's wealth management businesses	***(0.5)***	*(1.5)*	*(2.3)*			*(4.5)*	*(8.5)*
Invested assets (CHF billion)							
Traditional investments	**450**	466	492	(3)	(9)		
of which: money market funds	***87***	*84*	*99*	*4*	*(12)*		
Alternative and quantitative investments	**31**	33	36	(6)	(14)		
Global real estate	**38**	36	37	6	3		
Infrastructure and private equity[2]	**5**	1	1	400	400		
Total invested assets	**524**	536	567	(2)	(8)		
Assets under administration by fund services							
Assets under administration (CHF billion)[3]	**369**	383	380	(4)	(3)		
Net new assets under administration (CHF billion)[4]	**(9.6)**	(0.1)	(12.7)			(1.3)	(17.2)
Gross margin on assets under administration (bps)	**4**	4	5	0	(20)	4	5
Additional information							
Average attributed equity (CHF billion)[5]	**2.5**	2.5	2.5	0	0		
Return on attributed equity (RoaE) (%)						16.5	19.6
BIS risk-weighted assets (CHF billion)	**3.7**	3.5	3.7	6	0		
Return on risk-weighted assets, gross (%)						50.6	55.7
Goodwill and intangible assets (CHF billion)	**1.4**	1.4	1.6	0	(13)		
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	**3,785**	3,789	3,461	0	9		

1 Excludes interest and dividend income. 2 With effect from the third quarter of 2011, the infrastructure and private equity fund of funds businesses were transferred from alternative and quantitative investments to infrastructure. Following the transfer it was renamed infrastructure and private equity. As the amounts were not material, prior periods were not restated. 3 This includes UBS and third-party fund assets, for which the fund services unit provides legal fund set-up and registration services, valuation, accounting and reporting and shareholder services. 4 Inflows of assets under administration from new and existing funds less outflows from existing funds or fund exits. 5 Refer to the "Capital management" section of this report for more information about the equity attribution framework.

Results: 3Q11 vs 2Q11

Operating income

Total operating income was CHF 399 million compared with CHF 444 million. Net management fees were lower due to both lower average market valuations and the Swiss franc being stronger for the majority of the quarter, as well as lower transaction fees in global real estate. Performance fees were down in alternative and quantitative investments due to challenging trading conditions during the quarter. Traditional investments also reported a decrease in performance fees.

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses, including CHF 12 million in restructuring charges associated with our cost reduction program, were CHF 321 million compared with CHF 337 million. Both the stronger Swiss franc for the majority of the quarter and the effects of ongoing cost reduction initiatives contributed to the decrease across most expense lines.

Personnel expenses, including CHF 6 million in restructuring charges, were lower at CHF 218 million compared with CHF 236 million, reflecting lower accruals for variable compensation. General and administrative expenses, including CHF 5 million in restructuring charges, were CHF 91 million compared with CHF 92 million, due to a combination of cost-saving measures, notably in advertising and travel expenses, and the stronger Swiss franc for the majority of the quarter.

→ **Refer to the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information on restructuring charges associated with our cost reduction program**

→ **Refer to the discussion of "Development of the Swiss franc during the third quarter of 2011" in the "Group results" section of this report for more information**

Invested assets development: 3Q11 vs 2Q11

Net new money

Excluding money market flows, net new money inflows from third parties were CHF 1.5 billion compared with inflows of CHF 5.7 billion in the second quarter. Net inflows were recorded in Asia Pacific, Switzerland and Europe, Middle East and Africa and net outflows in the Americas. Net outflows, excluding money market flows, from clients of UBS's wealth management businesses were CHF 2.8 billion compared with net outflows of CHF 2.2 billion. The majority of these net outflows were recorded in booking center Switzerland as investors remained cautious in the volatile market environment and tended to move into cash and equivalents.

Money market net outflows from third parties decreased to CHF 0.8 billion from outflows of CHF 0.9 billion, and money market net outflows from clients of UBS's wealth management businesses decreased to CHF 0.5 billion from CHF 1.5 billion.

Invested assets

Invested assets were CHF 524 billion on 30 September 2011 compared with CHF 536 billion on 30 June 2011. Negative market movements and net new money outflows were partly offset by positive net currency effects towards the end of the quarter.

On 30 September 2011, CHF 87 billion, or 17%, of the invested assets were money market assets. On a regional basis, 35% of invested assets related to clients serviced in Switzerland; 30% in the Americas; 19% in Europe, Middle East and Africa; and 16% in Asia Pacific.

Gross margin on invested assets

Total gross margin was 30 basis points compared with 32 basis points in the prior quarter, mainly as a result of lower performance and transaction fees.

Results by business line: 3Q11 vs 2Q11

Traditional investments

Revenues were CHF 242 million compared with CHF 284 million, primarily due to lower net management fees associated with both lower market valuations and the Swiss franc being stronger for the majority of the quarter. The *gross margin* declined to 21 basis points from 24 basis points.

Excluding money market flows, *net new money* outflows were CHF 1.0 billion compared with net inflows of CHF 3.2 billion. Equities, which recorded net inflows in global and European equity indexed and net outflows mainly from US equities, recorded overall net outflows of CHF 0.4 billion compared with net inflows of CHF 0.7 billion in the prior quarter. Fixed income net inflows, excluding money market flows, were CHF 1.0 billion, mainly into global fixed income, compared with net inflows of CHF 2.5 billion. Multi-asset net outflows were CHF 1.6 billion, mainly from convertibles and global allocation mandates, compared with zero in the previous quarter.

Invested assets were CHF 450 billion on 30 September 2011 compared with CHF 466 billion on 30 June 2011. By mandate type, CHF 131 billion of invested assets related to equities, CHF 132 billion to fixed income, CHF 87 billion to money markets and CHF 100 billion to multi-asset mandates (including CHF 7 billion of alternative investments not managed by the alternative and quantitative investments, global real estate or infrastructure and private equity investment areas).

Alternative and quantitative investments

Revenues were CHF 47 million compared with CHF 50 million, mainly due to lower performance fees and the transfer of infrastructure and private equity fund of funds businesses to the infrastructure and private equity investment area with effect from 1 July 2011. The *gross margin* increased to 59 basis points from 57 basis points mainly due to a lower average asset base.

Net new money outflows were CHF 0.7 billion, mainly in multi-manager funds, compared with net outflows of CHF 0.9 billion.

Invested assets were CHF 31 billion on 30 September 2011 compared with CHF 33 billion on 30 June 2011, the decrease was mainly due to the abovementioned business transfer.

Global real estate

Revenues were CHF 61 million compared with CHF 65 million, mainly due to lower transaction fees. The *gross margin* was 66 basis points compared with 72 basis points.

Net new money inflows were CHF 0.4 billion, mostly into the main US strategies, compared with CHF 0.6 billion.

Invested assets were CHF 38 billion on 30 September 2011 compared with CHF 36 billion on 30 June 2011.

Infrastructure and private equity

Revenues were CHF 11 million, compared with CHF 4 million in the second quarter. A one-time distribution fee from a co-investment in the UBS International Infrastructure Fund contributed to the increase in revenue, as did the transfer of infrastructure and private equity fund of funds businesses from alternative and quantitative investments with effect from 1 July 2011. As a result of this transfer, the name of this business line changed to infrastructure and private equity.

Net new money inflows were CHF 0.1 billion compared with CHF 0.5 billion.

Invested assets were CHF 5 billion on 30 September 2011 compared with CHF 1 billion on 30 June 2011, the increase was mainly due to the abovementioned business transfer.

Fund services

Revenues were CHF 39 million compared with CHF 41 million, mainly due to lower administrative fees associated with lower average assets under administration. The *gross margin* on assets under administration was 4 basis points, unchanged from the prior quarter.

Net new assets under administration outflows were CHF 9.6 billion compared with outflows of CHF 0.1 billion. The flows consisted of CHF 5.2 billion net outflows from third party funds (compared with net inflows CHF 3.4 billion) and CHF 4.4 billion net outflows from UBS funds (compared with net outflows of CHF 3.5 billion).

Total assets under administration were CHF 369 billion on 30 September 2011 compared with CHF 383 billion on 30 June 2011, resulting from lower market valuations and the net new assets under administration outflows.

Personnel: 3Q11 vs 2Q11

The number of personnel on 30 September 2011 was 3,785 compared with 3,789 on 30 June 2011.

Results: 9M11 vs 9M10

Pre-tax profit was CHF 310 million compared with CHF 368 million. Total operating income decreased to CHF 1,340 million from CHF 1,517 million, mainly due to the stronger Swiss franc and lower average market valuations. Traditional investments revenues were CHF 827 million compared with CHF 956 million, as management fees were impacted by the stronger Swiss franc and lower market valuations. Alternative and quantitative investments revenues were CHF 185 million compared with CHF 214 million, primarily due to lower performance fees and lower net management fees as a result of the stronger Swiss franc and also due to the transfer of infrastructure and private equity fund of funds businesses to the infrastructure and private equity investment area. Global real estate revenues were CHF 187 million, compared with CHF 183 million, mainly due to higher performance fees partially offset by lower net management fees. Infrastructure and private equity revenues were CHF 18 million compared with CHF 10 million due to the business transfer from alternative and quantitative investments and a one-time distribution fee from a co-investment in the UBS International Infrastructure Fund. Fund services revenues decreased to CHF 123 million from CHF 153 million, mainly due to the stronger Swiss franc.

Total operating expenses were lower at CHF 1,030 million compared with CHF 1,149 million, reflecting continued cost saving measures and the stronger Swiss franc.

Investment performance

In a market driven more by macro concerns than by bottom-up investment fundamentals, the majority of our key equities strategies performed below their benchmarks in the third quarter. Peer group averages indicate it was a generally difficult environment for active managers. Our long-term equities performance records remained strong and, over three and five years, a clear majority of equities strategies have outperformed their benchmarks.

Fixed income also faced a challenging quarter as markets reacted particularly sharply to the macro developments in the eurozone and the US, creating a difficult environment for active managers. Following targeted portfolio repositioning, some strategies improved towards the end of the quarter but, overall, the key strategies ended the quarter below benchmark. Longer-term performance remained stronger.

For global investment solutions' multi-asset strategies, market allocation ranged from flat to positive and currency strategy contributed positively. The performance of underlying equity and fixed income strategies detracted such that multi-asset strategies finished the quarter below benchmark.

Among alternative strategies (not shown in the key composites versus benchmark table), real estate strategies generally continued to perform well and direct infrastructure returns were in line with target levels. Infrastructure and private equity fund of funds performed well in the third quarter. Investment performance in alternative and quantitative investments was mixed and not sufficiently strong to generate significant performance fees.

Investment performance versus peers, as represented by our broad range of UBS Swiss and Luxembourg-domiciled wholesale funds, is shown in the second table. Across all asset classes and on an asset-weighted basis, 48% of funds rank in the top two quartiles over one year and a robust 63% over both three and five years.

Key composites versus benchmarks

The table shows investment performance versus benchmarks of key composites covering approximately 40% of Global Asset Management's CHF 273 billion actively-managed invested assets in traditional investments on 30 September 2011. This figure excludes CHF 87 billion in actively-managed money market funds, CHF 82 billion in passively-managed investments and CHF 81 billion in alternatives (including alternative and quantitative investments, global real estate and infrastructure and private equity).

			Annualized	
	3 months	1 year	3 years	5 years
Equities				
Global Equity Composite vs. MSCI World Equity (Free) Index	–	–	+	+
US Large Cap Equity Composite vs. Russell 1000 Index	–	–	–	–
Pan European Equity Composite vs. MSCI Europe Free Index	–	–	+	+
Swiss Equity Composite vs. SPI (Total Return) Index	–	–	+	+
Asian Equity Composite vs. MSCI All Country Asia ex Japan Index	+	+	+	+
Emerging Equity Composite vs. Emerging Markets Equity Index	–	–	+	+
Global Ex-US Growth Equity Composite vs. MSCI EAFE (Free) Index	–	–	–	–
US Large Cap Select Growth Equity Composite vs. Russell 1000 Growth Index	–	+	+	+
Fixed income				
Global Bond Composite vs. Citigroup World Government Bond Index	–	–	–	–
US Bond Composite vs. Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index	–	+	–	–
EUR Aggregate Bonds Composite vs. Barclays Capital Euro Aggregate 500mio+ Index	–	–	+	+
CHF Bonds Ausland Composite vs. Swiss Bond Foreign AAA-BBB (Total Return) Index	–	–	+	+
Australian Bond Composite vs. UBS Australian Composite Bond Index (0+ Yrs)	–	–	+	+
Emerging Bond Composite vs. Emerging Markets Debt Index[1]	–	–	–	–
Global investment solutions				
Global Securities Composite vs. Global Securities Markets Index[1]	–	–	–	–

1 Customized benchmark.

(+) above benchmark; (–) under benchmark; (=) equal to benchmark. All are before the deduction of investment management fees. Global composites are stated in USD terms; all others are in appropriate local currencies. A composite is an aggregation of one or more portfolios in a single group that is representative of a particular strategy, style, or objective. The composite is the asset-weighted average of the performance results of all the portfolios it holds.

Collective funds compared with peers

The table shows investment performance versus peers of UBS Swiss and Luxembourg-domiciled wholesale funds available to clients of UBS's wealth management businesses and also distributed through other wholesale intermediaries. The universe includes all actively-managed funds totaling CHF 81 billion on 30 September 2011. Money market funds and passively-managed funds are excluded.

		Annualized	
Percentage of fund assets ranking in first or second quartile	1 year	3 years	5 years
Equities	52	54	60
Fixed income	41	67	86
Multi-asset	43	62	58
Real estate	80	80	19
Alternative	43	48	48
Total	**48**	**63**	**63**

Source: ThomsonReuters LIM (Lipper Investment Management) data analyzed by UBS Global Asset Management. Data shown is the asset-weighted percentage of funds achieving first or second quartile (i.e. above median) ranking in their peer group on a net of fees basis over each time period. Funds are included in the analysis for every time period for which they have a performance record.

Investment Bank

A pre-tax loss of CHF 650 million was recorded in the third quarter of 2011, compared with a pre-tax loss of CHF 406 million in the third quarter of 2010. The pre-tax loss, excluding an own credit gain of CHF 1,765 million and a loss relating to the unauthorized trading incident of CHF 1,849 million, was CHF 566 million compared with a loss, excluding the own credit gain, of CHF 19 million in the third quarter of 2010. This was due to lower revenues across all business areas in difficult market conditions and the strengthening of the Swiss franc. The third quarter included a restructuring charge of CHF 238 million associated with our cost reduction program.

Business division reporting

	As of or for the quarter ended				% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million, except where indicated	**30.9.11**[1]	**Excluding unauthorized trading incident 30.9.11**[2]	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Investment banking	**215**		410	422	(48)	(49)	1,092	1,504
Advisory revenues	**201**		236	221	(15)	(9)	710	581
Capital market revenues	**302**		371	362	(19)	(17)	1,061	1,237
Equities	**120**		159	90	(25)	33	455	559
Fixed income, currencies and commodities	**182**		212	272	(14)	(33)	605	678
Other fee income and risk management	**(288)**		(197)	(161)	(46)	(79)	(679)	(314)
Securities	**1,303**		2,204	1,773	(41)	(27)	6,618	8,260
Equities (excluding the unauthorized trading incident)	**630**		1,054	904	(40)	(30)	2,994	3,524
Fixed income, currencies and commodities	**673**		1,150	869	(41)	(23)	3,624	4,736
Total income	**1,518**		2,615	2,194	(42)	(31)	7,710	9,764
Credit loss (expense) / recovery[3]	**(6)**		15	35			9	107
Total operating income excluding own credit and unauthorized trading incident	**1,512**		2,630	2,229	(43)	(32)	7,719	9,872
Own credit[4]	**1,765**		(25)	(387)			1,608	(39)
Total operating income excluding unauthorized trading incident	**3,277**	**3,277**					9,326	
Unauthorized trading incident	**(1,849)**						(1,849)	
Total operating income as reported	**1,428**		2,604	1,842	(45)	(22)	7,478	9,832
Personnel expenses	**1,347**		1,517	1,494	(11)	(10)	4,734	5,486
General and administrative expenses	**610**		620	676	(2)	(10)	1,864	1,967
Services (to) / from other business divisions	**36**		37	12	(3)	200	107	52
Depreciation of property and equipment	**78**		48	58	63	34	189	203
Amortization of intangible assets	**7**		7	8	0	(13)	22	26
Total operating expenses[5]	**2,078**	**2,078**	2,229	2,248	(7)	(8)	6,917	7,735
Business division performance before tax	**(650)**	**1,199**	376	(406)		(60)	561	2,097
Business division performance before tax excluding own credit	***(2,415)***	***(566)***	*401*	*(19)*			*(1,047)*	*2,137*
Key performance indicators[6]								
Pre-tax profit growth (%)[7]	**N/A**	**N/A**	(55.0)	N/A			(73.2)	N/A
Cost / income ratio (%)	**144.9**	**63.3**	86.1	124.4			92.6	79.5
Return on attributed equity (RoaE) (%)							4.4[8] / 10.4[2]	11.3
Return on assets, gross (%)							1.1[8] / 1.3[2]	1.2
Average VaR (1-day, 95% confidence, 5 years of historical data)	**113**	**51**	75	58	51	95		

1 Income and expenses related to the SNB StabFund investment management team, who are employed by UBS, have been transferred from the Investment Bank to the Corporate Center in the third quarter. The impact on performance from continuing operations profit before tax is not material in the current or any prior period. Comparative prior periods have not been adjusted. 2 Excludes the impact from the unauthorized trading incident of CHF 1,849 million in the income statement, and its risk-weighted assets impact of CHF 11.4 billion. 3 Includes credit loss (expense) / recovery on reclassified and acquired securities (3Q11: expense of CHF 10 million; 2Q11: recovery of CHF 13 million; and 3Q10: recovery of CHF 13 million). 4 Represents own credit changes on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. The cumulative own credit gain for such debt held on 30 September 2011 amounts to CHF 2.0 billion. This gain has reduced the fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss recognized on our balance sheet. Refer to "Note 11b Fair value of financial instruments" in the "Financial information" section of this report for more information. 5 Operating expenses in the third quarter included restructuring charges of CHF 238 million. Refer to the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information. 6 For the definitions of our key performance indicators, refer to the "Measurement and analysis of performance" section on page 33 of our Annual Report 2010. 7 Not meaningful if either the current period or the comparison period is a loss period. 8 Includes the impact from the unauthorized trading incident of CHF 1,849 million on an absolute basis.

Business division reporting (continued)

	As of or for the quarter ended				% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million, except where indicated	**30.9.11** [1]	**Excluding unauthorized trading incident 30.9.11** [2]	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Additional information								
Total assets (CHF billion) [3]	**1,100.9**		902.4	1,119.3	22	(2)		
Average attributed equity (CHF billion) [4]	**32.0**		32.0	26.0	0	23		
BIS risk-weighted assets (CHF billion)	**127.4**	**116.0**	129.7	126.2	(2)	1		
Return on risk-weighted assets, gross (%)							8.4 [5] / 10.1 [2]	10.5
Goodwill and intangible assets (CHF billion)	**3.1**		2.8	3.3	11	(6)		
Compensation ratio (%)	**93.9**		58.6	82.7			63.4	56.4
Impaired loans portfolio as a % of total loans portfolio, gross (%) [6]	**5.8**		6.3	5.0				
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	**17,878**		17,776	17,006	1	5		

1 Income and expenses related to the SNB StabFund investment management team, who are employed by UBS, have been transferred from the Investment Bank to the Corporate Center in the third quarter. The impact on performance from continuing operations profit before tax is not material in the current or any prior period. Comparative prior periods have not been adjusted. 2 Excludes the impact from the unauthorized trading incident of CHF 1,849 million and its risk-weighted assets impact of CHF 11.4 billion. 3 Based on third-party view, i.e. without intercompany balances. 4 Refer to the "Capital management" section of this report for more information about the equity attribution framework. 5 Includes the impact from the unauthorized trading incident of CHF 1,849 million on an absolute basis. 6 Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information on impairment ratios.

Results: 3Q11 vs 3Q10

Total operating income as reported

We reported a total operating income of CHF 1,428 million in the third quarter of 2011 compared with CHF 1,842 million in the third quarter of 2010. During the quarter, we incurred a loss from the unauthorized trading incident of CHF 1,849 million in the equities business area. Excluding this loss and an own credit gain of CHF 1,765 million in the third quarter of 2011, as well as an own credit loss of CHF 387 million in the third quarter of 2010, total operating income decreased 32% to CHF 1,512 million from CHF 2,229 million. In US dollar terms, after these exclusions, total operating income decreased 18%.

Due to the nature of the loss from the unauthorized trading incident, we have excluded it from our operating income analysis by business area.

➔ Refer to the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information about the unauthorized trading incident

Credit loss expense/recovery

Net credit loss expenses were CHF 6 million compared with a net credit loss recovery of CHF 35 million in the third quarter of 2010. As part of the Investment Bank's ongoing risk reduction efforts, positions in student loan auction rate securities continued to be reduced. During the quarter some of these securities which were held as *Loans and receivables,* were sold at prices marginally below carrying values, resulting in small credit losses.

➔ Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information on credit risk

Own credit

An own credit gain on financial liabilities designated at fair value of CHF 1,765 million was recorded in the third quarter of 2011, primarily due to a widening of our credit spreads over the quarter. An own credit loss of CHF 387 million was recorded in the third quarter of 2010, primarily due to a tightening of our credit spreads.

➔ Refer to "Note 11b Fair value of financial instruments" in the "Financial information" section of this report for more information on own credit

Operating income by business area

In the first quarter of 2011, we implemented two structural changes in our business division related to commodities and risk management premiums. The changes were not material and therefore did not necessitate restatement at a divisional level. However, where relevant, we have made reference to them to aid explanation of the business area results.

➔ Refer to the "Accounting and reporting structure changes" section of our first quarter of 2011 report for more information

All three business areas were significantly impacted by the strengthening of the Swiss franc, as outlined in the comments below. Most of our revenues are generated in foreign currencies in major financial centers outside of Switzerland, such as New York and London.

➔ Refer to "Note 18 Currency translation rates" in the "Financial information" section of this report for more information on foreign exchange rate developments

Investment banking

In the third quarter of 2011, total revenues were CHF 215 million compared with CHF 422 million. In US dollar terms, revenues decreased by 39%. This was primarily due to the abovementioned revised allocation of the risk management premiums. Combined advisory and capital markets revenues decreased 14% to CHF 503 million from CHF 583 million. In US dollar terms, combined revenues increased 4%.

Advisory revenues decreased 9% to CHF 201 million from CHF 221 million, however increased 9% in US dollar terms. Our market share increased slightly compared with the third quarter of 2010.

Capital market revenues were CHF 302 million compared with CHF 362 million. Equities capital market revenues increased to CHF 120 million from CHF 90 million. Our market share improved in an overall weaker market. Fixed income capital market revenues decreased 33% to CHF 182 million from CHF 272 million, due to reduced debt capital market activity with our market share in line with the third quarter of 2010.

Other fee income and risk management revenues were negative CHF 288 million compared with negative CHF 161 million. This was almost entirely due to the revised allocation of risk management premiums.

Securities

Securities revenues decreased 27% to CHF 1,303 million from CHF 1,773 million. In US dollar terms, revenues decreased 12%.

Equities

Equities revenues decreased 30% to CHF 630 million from CHF 904 million. In US dollar terms, revenues decreased 16%.

Cash revenues were CHF 291 million, down from CHF 369 million. While commission revenues and market share were broadly in line with the third quarter of 2010, trading revenues were impacted by volatile market conditions during the quarter.

Derivatives and equity-linked revenues were lower at CHF 99 million compared with CHF 268 million. While underlying client revenues were at similar levels to the third quarter of 2010, trading losses in difficult market conditions in Asia Pacific and Europe, the Middle East and Africa impacted revenues. This was partly offset by a stronger performance in the Americas. The equity-linked business was significantly affected by reduced valuations and volumes in both the primary and secondary markets.

In the prime services business, revenues decreased 7% to CHF 251 million from CHF 270 million. In US dollar terms, revenues increased 12%, with commission increases in the clearing business and improved securities lending revenues.

Other equities revenues, which included positive revenues from proprietary trading, were negative CHF 11 million compared with negative CHF 3 million.

Fixed income, currencies and commodities (FICC)

FICC revenues decreased 23% to CHF 673 million from CHF 869 million. In US dollar terms, revenues decreased 7%. A strong performance in the macro business, due to high market volatility and good client flows in foreign exchange, was more than offset by the impact of illiquid credit markets.

Credit revenues were negative CHF 156 million compared with positive CHF 587 million, as we actively reduced risk across all regions. Continued uncertainty surrounding the eurozone and the global economic outlook created very challenging trading conditions. This resulted in mark-to-market losses on trading positions. Reduced client activity impacted all credit businesses, particularly flow trading, in all regions. This more than offset positive contributions from corporate lending and structured credit.

In macro, revenues increased to CHF 668 million from CHF 291 million, with the foreign exchange business revenues more than doubling with increased volatility driving client activity and increased volume due to the enhancement of our electronic trading platform. The rates business also improved, with positive results in both derivatives and short-term interest rates. Additionally during the quarter, we automated the use of multiple overnight indexed swap curves in the underlying risk management systems that value a substantial portion of our collateralized derivatives. The valuation approach, which is also linked to the terms of the underlying collateral agreement (CSA) for the majority of our standard CSA exposure, represents an improvement in our estimate of fair value over the portfolio valuation adjustment approach previously employed. This change resulted in a pre-tax loss of CHF 96 million (total FICC CHF 94 million).

Emerging markets revenues were negative CHF 45 million compared with positive CHF 117 million. The downgrade of US government debt and the eurozone crisis triggered a decline in emerging market currencies versus the US dollar, increasing volatility and local market rate moves. This resulted in trading losses and reduced client activity, primarily in credit.

Other FICC revenues were positive CHF 206 million compared with negative CHF 127 million. The third quarter of 2011 included a debit valuation adjustments gain of CHF 393 million on our derivatives portfolio and a positive contribution from our commodities business. This was partly offset by counterparty exposure management losses, including increases in credit valuation adjustments, net of related hedges, on monoline credit exposures primarily relating to our residual risk positions. The third quarter of 2010 included CHF 0.2 billion of negative debit valuation adjustments and positive revenues from residual risk positions, partially offset by losses on hedge exposures.

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses decreased 8% to CHF 2,078 million from CHF 2,248 million. Operating expenses for the quarter included a total of CHF 238 million in restructuring charges associated with our cost reduction program. Excluding these charges, the total operating expenses decreased by 18% compared with the third quarter of 2010. In US dollar terms, excluding these restructuring charges, there was no significant change year on year. Personnel expenses were CHF 1,347 million compared with CHF 1,494 million, as lower variable compensation accruals were partly offset by restructuring charges of CHF 153 million. General and administrative expenses decreased to CHF 610 million from CHF 676 million, mainly due to lower provisions and IT charges, partly offset by restructuring charges of CHF 63 million.

➔ **Refer to the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information on restructuring charges associated with our cost reduction program**

Personnel: 3Q11 vs 3Q10

The Investment Bank employed 17,878 personnel on 30 September 2011, an increase of 872 from 17,006 on 30 September 2010. As of the first quarter of 2011, a revised allocation methodology for Corporate Center personnel was implemented, resulting in 613 more personnel being allocated to the Investment Bank. Furthermore, the personnel increase includes new hires, partly offset by attrition and the transfer of approximately 280 personnel to Wealth Management & Swiss Bank, as part of forming the Investment Products & Services unit.

Results: 9M11 vs 9M10

In the first nine months of 2011, we recorded a pre-tax profit of CHF 561 million compared with CHF 2,097 million. Excluding the loss resulting from the unauthorized trading incident of CHF 1,849 million and an own credit gain of CHF 1,608 million in the first nine months of 2011 as well as an own credit loss of CHF 39 million in the first nine months of 2010, total operating income declined 22% to CHF 7,719 million from CHF 9,872 million. In US dollar terms, after these exclusions, total operating income decreased 6%.

➔ **Refer to "Note 18 Currency translation rates" in the "Financial information" section of this report for more information on foreign exchange rate developments**

Net credit loss recovery was CHF 9 million compared with a recovery of CHF 107 million.

Revenues in investment banking declined to CHF 1,092 million from CHF 1,504 million. Combined advisory and capital markets revenues decreased 3% to CHF 1,771 million from CHF 1,818 million. In US dollar terms, combined revenues increased 17%. Advisory revenues increased as a result of several large transactions closing in the first half of 2011. This was more than offset by a decrease in capital market revenues and other fee income as well as by the change in allocation of and increase in risk management premiums.

Within securities, equities revenues decreased 15% to CHF 2,994 million from CHF 3,524 million, but increased 2% in US dollar terms. FICC business revenues decreased 23% to CHF 3,624 million from CHF 4,736 million, a decline of 8% in US dollar terms, mainly due to lower absolute earnings from credit flow trading business and residual risk positions.

Operating expenses decreased 11% to CHF 6,917 million from CHF 7,735 million. Excluding the restructuring costs of CHF 238 million associated with our cost reduction program, operating expenses decreased 14% compared with the first nine months of 2010, though this represented a 4% increase in US dollar terms. The decrease was mainly due to the strengthening of the Swiss franc and lower variable compensation accruals. Furthermore, the first nine months of 2010 included a one-time UK bank payroll tax charge of CHF 228 million.

Corporate Center

The pre-tax result in the third quarter of 2011 was a pre-tax loss of CHF 160 million, compared with a loss of CHF 63 million in the previous quarter. This result was mainly due to a valuation loss of CHF 209 million on our option to acquire the SNB StabFund's equity, which was partially offset by a gain on the sale of a property in Switzerland of CHF 78 million. The quarter included restructuring charges of CHF 16 million associated with our cost reduction program.

Corporate Center reporting

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million, except where indicated	**30.9.11**[1]	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Income	**(105)**	(2)	280			56	827
Credit loss (expense) / recovery	**0**	0	0			(1)	0
Total operating income	**(105)**	(2)	280			55	827
Personnel expenses	**16**	28	10	(43)	60	31	24
General and administrative expenses	**19**	16	28	19	(32)	76	87
Services (to) / from other business divisions	**1**	0	(4)			2	4
Depreciation of property and equipment	**19**	15	27	27	(30)	52	67
Amortization of intangible assets	**0**	0	0			0	0
Total operating expenses[2]	**55**	61	61	(10)	(10)	162	183
Performance from continuing operations before tax	**(160)**	(63)	219	(154)		(107)	644
Performance from discontinued operations before tax	**0**	0	0			0	2
Performance before tax	**(160)**	(63)	219	(154)		(106)	646
Additional information[3]							
BIS risk-weighted assets (CHF billion)	**10.5**	9.3	9.5	13	11		
Personnel before allocations (full-time equivalents)	**19,734**	19,735	19,647	0	0		
Allocations to business divisions (full-time equivalents)	**(19,458)**	(19,529)	(19,453)	0	0		
Personnel after allocations (full-time equivalents)	**276**	206	194	34	42		
Corporate Center expenses before service allocation to business divisions[3]							
Personnel expenses	**881**	955	964	(8)	(9)	2,809	2,960
General and administrative expenses	**858**	795	858	8	0	2,499	2,569
Depreciation of property and equipment	**204**	154	175	32	17	541	602
Total operating expenses before service allocation to business divisions	**1,943**	1,904	1,997	2	(3)	5,849	6,131
Net allocations to business divisions	**(1,889)**	(1,844)	(1,936)	(2)	2	(5,688)	(5,948)
Total operating expenses	**55**	61	61	(10)	(10)	162	183

1 Income and expenses related to the SNB StabFund investment management team, who are employed by UBS, have been transferred from the Investment Bank to the Corporate Center in the third quarter. The impact on performance from continuing operations profit before tax is not material in the current or any prior period. Comparative prior periods have not been adjusted. 2 Operating expenses in the third quarter included restructuring charges of CHF 16 million. Refer to the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information. 3 Please note that some of the figures in this table may differ from those originally published in quarterly and annual reports (for example adjustments following organizational changes).

Results: 3Q11 vs. 2Q11

Operating income

The Corporate Center's operating income was negative CHF 105 million in the third quarter of 2011, compared with negative CHF 2 million in the prior quarter. The valuation of our option to acquire the SNB StabFund's equity resulted in a loss of CHF 209 million in the current quarter, reflecting the decrease of mark-to-market values of the assets in the fund, compared with a gain of CHF 13 million in the second quarter of 2011.

➔ Refer to the "Non-trading portfolios – valuation and sensitivity information by instrument category" section in the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information on changes in the value of our option to acquire the SNB StabFund's equity

This loss was partially offset by a gain on the sale of a property in Switzerland of CHF 78 million. Further, treasury income remaining in the Corporate Center after allocations to the business divisions amounted to a gain of CHF 35 million in the third quarter of 2011, compared with a gain of CHF 12 million in the prior quarter.

Operating expenses

On a gross basis before service allocations to the business divisions, the Corporate Center reported operating expenses of CHF 1,943 million, up from CHF 1,904 million in the prior quarter. The increase resulted from the restructuring charges detailed below.

Personnel expenses decreased 8% to CHF 881 million, mainly reflecting lower accruals for variable compensation. In addition, the third quarter was affected by personnel-related restructuring expenses of CHF 45 million associated with our cost reduction program, while the second quarter included a slightly lower amount of severance costs from personnel reductions in Group Technology.

General and administrative expenses increased 8%, or CHF 63 million to CHF 858 million. The consolidation of our real estate portfolio as part of our cost reduction program resulted in restructuring provisions of CHF 111 million, partially offset by a value added tax provision release of CHF 31 million.

Depreciation expenses increased by CHF 50 million, as the third quarter included charges related to our cost reduction program of CHF 31 million, and the previous quarter included the reversal of an impairment loss.

➔ Refer to the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information on restructuring charges associated with our cost reduction program

The business divisions were charged net CHF 1,889 million for shared services, an increase of CHF 45 million from the prior quarter. This increase reflected the abovementioned restructuring charges in general and administrative expenses as well as in depreciation expenses, partially offset by reduced personnel expenses. Total operating expenses remaining after allocations to the business divisions were CHF 55 million, compared with CHF 61 million in the prior quarter. These expenses were mainly related to operating expenses for Group governance functions and other corporate items.

Personnel

At the end of the third quarter, the Corporate Center employed 19,734 personnel, of which 19,458 were allocated to the business divisions based on the services used. The remaining 276 personnel related to Group governance functions and other corporate items. This quarter included the transfer of 55 personnel of the management team of the SNB StabFund from the Investment Bank to the Corporate Center.

Results: 9M11 vs. 9M10

The pre-tax result from continuing operations was a loss of CHF 107 million in the first nine months of 2011, compared with a gain of CHF 644 million in the first nine months of 2010, due to lower operating income.

Operating income decreased by CHF 772 million. We incurred a CHF 4 million valuation loss on our option to acquire the SNB StabFund's equity in the first nine months of 2011, compared with a valuation gain of CHF 592 million in the first nine months of 2010. Group Treasury income remaining in the Corporate Center after allocations to the business divisions in the first nine months of 2011 was CHF 33 million, down by CHF 107 million from the same period last year. Furthermore, the first nine months of 2011 included a gain of CHF 78 million from the sale of a property in Switzerland, while the same period one year earlier included a CHF 180 million gain from the sale of investments in associates owning office space in New York.

Costs before allocations to the business divisions were reduced 5% to CHF 5,849 million in the first nine months of 2011 from CHF 6,131 million in the first nine months of 2010.

Risk and treasury management

Management report

Risk management and control

Our core risk profile remained largely unchanged during the quarter. In light of volatile markets, we adopted a more cautious approach to risk-taking, particularly within the Investment Bank. This is reflected by the decrease in value-at-risk to CHF 41 million from CHF 64 million in the prior quarter. Residual risk exposures in the Investment Bank were further reduced following the commutation of monoline insurance, the sales of the underlying assets and reductions in our student loan auction rate securities portfolio. Our exposure to European countries not rated AAA / Aaa by the major rating agencies remains limited in proportion to the depth and liquidity of those markets.

Our risk management and control framework is described in the "Risk and treasury management" section of our Annual Report 2010, including details on how we define, measure and manage credit, market and operational risks as well as risk concentrations.

Credit risk

The tables in this section provide an update on our credit risk exposures on 30 September 2011, including details of our allowances and provisions for credit losses and the composition and credit quality of our key banking products portfolios in Wealth Management & Swiss Bank, and of counterparty exposures booked within the Investment Bank from banking products and over-the-counter (OTC) derivative contracts.

➔ **Refer to the "Group results" section of this report for more information on credit loss expense / recovery in the third quarter**

Gross banking products and impairments

The credit risk exposures reported in the table "Allowances and provisions for credit losses" represent the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) balance sheet view of our gross banking products portfolio. This comprises the balance sheet line items *Balances with central banks*, *Due from banks* and *Loans* as well as the off-balance sheet items *Guarantees* and *Loan commitments*. The table also shows the IFRS reported allowances and provisions for credit losses and impaired exposure.

Our gross loan exposure was largely unchanged during the quarter and was CHF 267 billion on 30 September 2011 compared with CHF 266 billion on 30 June 2011. Our gross impaired loan portfolio, including reclassified and acquired securities, was CHF 2.8 billion at the end of the third quarter, compared with CHF 3.5 billion at the end of the prior quarter. The ratio of the impaired loan portfolio to total gross loan portfolio improved to 1.1% on 30 September 2011 from 1.3% on 30 June 2011, mainly due to sales of impaired student loan auction rate securities. Excluding securities, the ratio decreased to 0.7% in the third quarter of 2011.

The total gross loan portfolio in the Investment Bank was CHF 30 billion on 30 September 2011, down from CHF 35 billion on 30 June 2011. Included within this amount is CHF 1.2 billion of assets held at amortized costs on which protection was purchased from monoline insurers. The decrease of CHF 3.8 billion relative to 30 June 2011 was due to commutations of the protection and sales of the underlying assets.

The Investment Bank's gross impaired loan portfolio excluding securities decreased to CHF 669 million on 30 September 2011, from CHF 697 million on 30 June 2011.

In Wealth Management & Swiss Bank, the gross loan portfolio increased by CHF 3 billion to CHF 211 billion on 30 September 2011. The corresponding gross impaired loan exposure decreased to CHF 1.1 billion on 30 September 2011.

Allowances and provisions for credit losses

CHF million, except where indicated	IFRS exposure, gross		Impaired exposure[1]		Allowances and provisions for credit losses[2]		Estimated liquidation proceeds of collateral		Impairment ratio (%)	
As of	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	**30.9.11**	30.6.11
Group										
Balances with central banks	**77,804**	11,674							**0.0**	0.0
Due from banks	**25,466**	21,432	**9**	17	**12**	20			**0.0**	0.1
Loans	**267,035**	265,521	**2,843**	3,451	**886**	945	**1,336**	1,810	**1.1**	1.3
of which: related to reclassified securities[3]	***5,919***	*10,198*	***829***	*1,120*	***152***	*169*	***697***	*971*	***14.0***	*11.0*
of which: related to acquired securities	***6,961***	*8,164*	***249***	*387*	***55***	*56*	***212***	*349*	***3.6***	*4.7*
of which: related to other loans	***254,155***	*247,159*	***1,765***	*1,944*	***679***	*720*	***427***	*490*	***0.7***	*0.8*
Guarantees	**17,216**	15,586	**84**	92	**85**	87	**1**	5	**0.5**	0.6
Loan commitments	**62,323**	57,892	**101**	124	**10**	10	**1**	7	**0.2**	0.2
Banking products	**449,845**	372,103	**3,037**	3,685	**993**	1,062	**1,338**	1,822	**0.7**	1.0
Investment Bank										
Balances with central banks	**56,964**	9,849							**0.0**	0.0
Due from banks	**20,080**	15,468							**0.0**	0.0
Loans	**29,944**	34,926	**1,747**	2,204	**274**	288	**1,082**	1,491	**5.8**	6.3
of which: related to reclassified securities[3]	***5,919***	*10,198*	***829***	*1,120*	***152***	*169*	***697***	*971*	***14.0***	*11.0*
of which: related to acquired securities	***6,961***	*8,164*	***249***	*387*	***55***	*56*	***212***	*349*	***3.6***	*4.7*
of which: related to other loans	***17,064***	*16,564*	***669***	*697*	***67***	*63*	***173***	*171*	***3.9***	*4.2*
Guarantees	**5,330**	4,667	**55**	54	**58**	58			**1.0**	1.2
Loan commitments	**54,418**	49,913	**98**	94	**2**	2			**0.2**	0.2
Banking products	**166,735**	114,823	**1,900**	2,353	**335**	348	**1,082**	1,491	**1.1**	2.0
Wealth Management & Swiss Bank										
Balances with central banks	**2,229**	542							**0.0**	0.0
Due from banks	**3,214**	3,716	**9**	17	**12**	20			**0.3**	0.5
Loans	**210,762**	207,292	**1,095**	1,246	**611**	657	**254**	319	**0.5**	0.6
Guarantees	**11,370**	10,435	**29**	38	**26**	25	**1**	5	**0.3**	0.4
Loan commitments	**6,869**	6,720	**3**	30	**8**	8	**1**	7	**0.0**	0.4
Banking products	**234,444**	228,706	**1,136**	1,331	**657**	710	**256**	330	**0.5**	0.6
Wealth Management										
Balances with central banks	**1,596**	397							**0.0**	0.0
Due from banks	**535**	465							**0.0**	0.0
Loans	**74,154**	71,156	**103**	116	**101**	105	**7**	15	**0.1**	0.2
Guarantees	**2,611**	2,215							**0.0**	0.0
Loan commitments	**1,018**	953							**0.0**	0.0
Banking products	**79,913**	75,186	**103**	116	**101**	105	**7**	15	**0.1**	0.2
Retail & Corporate										
Balances with central banks	**634**	145							**0.0**	0.0
Due from banks	**2,679**	3,251	**9**	17	**12**	20			**0.3**	0.5
Loans	**136,608**	136,136	**992**	1,130	**510**	551	**247**	304	**0.7**	0.8
Guarantees	**8,759**	8,220	**29**	38	**26**	25	**1**	5	**0.3**	0.5
Loan commitments	**5,851**	5,767	**3**	30	**8**	8	**1**	7	**0.0**	0.5
Banking products	**154,530**	153,520	**1,033**	1,215	**556**	604	**249**	316	**0.7**	0.8

1 Excludes reclassified securities with adverse cash flow estimate revisions cumulatively below 5% of the carrying value at reclassification date, adjusted for redemptions. 2 Excludes CHF 128 million in collective loan loss provision (30.6.11: CHF 54 million). 3 Refer to "Note 12 Reclassification of financial assets" in the "Financial information" section of this report.

Risk and treasury management

Wealth Management & Swiss Bank – loan portfolio

The table "Wealth Management & Swiss Bank: composition of loan portfolio, gross" outlines the composition of the loan portfolio for Wealth Management & Swiss Bank shown in the "Allowances and provisions for credit losses" table.

The composition of Wealth Management & Swiss Bank's loan portfolio was materially unchanged over the quarter. On 30 September 2011, 93% of the portfolio was secured by collateral. Approximately 51% of the unsecured loan portfolio was rated investment grade based on our internal ratings, and 58% of the unsecured portfolio was related to cash flow-based lending to corporate counterparties. In addition, 28% of our unsecured loans related to lending to public authorities, mainly in Switzerland.

In the third quarter, collective loan loss provisions were increased by CHF 73 million to CHF 126 million, mainly due to the increased credit risks arising predominantly from Swiss corporate clients that have become exposed to significant foreign currency related risk as a result of the impact of the strengthening Swiss franc on their financial position.

Investment Bank – banking products and OTC derivatives exposure

The table "Investment Bank: banking products and OTC derivatives exposure" shows the Investment Bank's banking products (loans, guarantees and loan commitments) and OTC derivatives portfolios, gross and net of allowances, provisions, credit valuation adjustments (CVA) and credit hedges. Further breakdowns are provided within the table "Investment Bank: distribution of net banking products exposures across UBS-Internal ratings and loss given default (LGD) buckets".

The net banking products exposure after credit hedges increased to CHF 54 billion on 30 September 2011 from CHF 46 billion on 30 June 2011. This increase was largely due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Approximately 63% of our net banking products exposures after the application of credit hedges are classified as investment grade based on our internal ratings. The vast majority of the sub-investment grade exposures have an estimated loss given default of 0–50% taking into account both the characteristics of the counterparty and any credit mitigation such as collateral held.

Included in the Investment Bank's total net banking products exposure is our loan to the RMBS Opportunities Master Fund, LP, a special purpose entity managed by BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. The outstanding balance of the loan, taking into account the amounts held in escrow, was USD 4.9 billion on 30 September 2011, compared with USD 5.1 billion on 30 June 2011. Developments during the third quarter have not altered our conclusion that the loan is not impaired.

➔ Refer to the "Risk and treasury management" section of our Annual Report 2010 for more information on our loan to the RMBS Opportunities Master Fund, LP

Exposure to student loan auction rate securities

We continue to regard our inventory of student loan ARS as a "risk concentration". The overall exposure decreased to USD 7.1 billion on 30 September 2011 from USD 9.5 billion on 30 June 2011 following sales during the quarter. Overall, we reported net credit loss expenses of USD 22 million (CHF 21 million) in the third quarter due to writedowns from sales.

Approximately 72% of the collateral underlying the remaining student loan ARS inventory is currently backed by Federal Family Education Loan Program guaranteed collateral, which is reinsured by the US Department of Education for no less than 97% of principal and interest. All of our student loan ARS positions are held as *Loans and receivables* and are subject to a quarterly impairment test that includes a review of performance reports for each issuing trust.

➔ Refer to the "Group results" section of this report for more information on credit loss expense / recovery in the third quarter

➔ Refer to the "Risk and treasury management" section of our Annual Report 2010 for more information on risk concentrations

Exposure to monoline insurers

We continue to regard our exposure to monoline insurers as a "risk concentration". The vast majority of this exposure arises from OTC derivative contracts, mainly credit default swap (CDS) protection purchased to hedge specific positions. The table "Exposure to monoline insurers, by rating" shows the CDS protection purchased from monoline insurers to hedge specific positions. Exposure to monoline insurers is calculated as the sum of the fair values of individual CDS after CVA.

We commuted the majority of the monoline wrapped collateralized loan obligations (CLO) negative basis trades, reducing CLO exposure insured by monolines by approximately USD 6.4 billion in notional terms and disposed of the underlying assets. This significant reduction in the exposure to monoline insurers in the quarter was offset by the continued deterioration in market sentiment, which led to an increase in the fair value of the remaining CDS as well as the overall CVA as credit spreads widened.

Wealth Management & Swiss Bank: composition of loan portfolio, gross

CHF million, except where indicated	30.9.11		30.6.11	
Secured by residential property	**124,587**	**59.1%**	123,706	59.7%
Secured by commercial / industrial property	**21,620**	**10.3%**	21,400	10.3%
Secured by securities	**48,707**	**23.1%**	46,584	22.5%
Unsecured loans	**15,848**	**7.5%**	15,601	7.5%
Total loans, gross	**210,762**	**100.0%**	207,292	100.0%
Total loans, net of allowances and credit hedges	**209,878**		206,524	

Investment Bank: banking products and OTC derivatives exposure[1]

CHF million	Banking products		OTC derivatives	
	30.9.11	30.6.11	**30.9.11**	30.6.11
Total exposure, before deduction of allowances and provisions, CVA and hedges	**77,791**	71,049	**51,550**	35,176
Less: allowances, provisions and CVA	**(89)**	(89)	**(3,012)**	(1,728)
Less: credit protection bought (credit default swaps, notional)	**(23,606)**	(24,887)	**(5,578)**	(3,828)
Net exposure after allowances and provisions, CVA and hedges	**54,096**	46,073	**42,960**	29,620

1 Banking products: risk view, excludes balances with central banks, due from banks, reclassified and acquired securities and internal risk adjustments; OTC derivatives: net replacement value includes the impact of netting agreements (including cash collateral) in accordance with Swiss Federal Banking Law.

Investment Bank: distribution of net banking products exposure, across UBS-internal rating and loss given default (LGD) buckets

CHF million, except where indicated			**30.9.11**						30.6.11	
				LGD buckets						
UBS-internal rating	Moody's Investor Services equivalent	Standard & Poor's equivalent	**Exposure**	**0–25%**	**26–50%**	**51–75%**	**76–100%**	**Weighted average LGD (%)**	Exposure	Weighted average LGD (%)
Investment grade	Aaa to Baa3	AAA to BBB–	**33,938**	**9,799**	**16,988**	**3,383**	**3,769**	**41**	24,549	41
Sub-investment grade			**20,158**	**7,819**	**9,079**	**1,945**	**1,315**	**35**	21,524	36
of which: 6–9	*Ba1 to Ba3*	*BB+ to BB–*	***9,790***	***3,309***	***4,316***	***1,385***	***780***	***39***	*11,722*	*39*
of which: 10–12	*B1 to B3*	*B+ to B–*	***9,680***	***3,962***	***4,677***	***506***	***535***	***32***	*9,018*	*32*
of which: 13 & defaulted	*Caa & lower*	*CCC & lower*	***688***	***548***	***85***	***54***	***0***	***22***	*784*	*31*
Net banking products exposure, after application of credit hedges[1]			**54,096**	**17,617**	**26,067**	**5,328**	**5,084**	**39**	46,073	39

1 Banking products: risk view, excludes balances with central banks, due from banks, reclassified and acquired securities and internal risk adjustments; OTC derivatives: net replacement value includes the impact of netting agreements (including cash collateral) in accordance with Swiss Federal Banking Law.

Student loan ARS inventory

	Carrying value	
USD million	**30.9.11**	30.6.11
US student loan ARS[1]	**7,141**	9,512
of which rated BB– and above	**5,680**	7,988
of which rated below BB–	**1,461**	1,523

1 Includes USD 3.9 billion (CHF 3.5 billion) at carrying value of student loan ARS that were reclassified to Loans and receivables from Held for trading in the fourth quarter of 2008. Refer to "Note 12 Reclassification of financial assets" in the "Financial information" section of this report for more information.

Exposure to monoline insurers, by rating[1]

	30.9.11				
	Notional amount[3]	**Fair value of underlying assets**	**Fair value of CDS prior to credit valuation adjustment**	**Credit valuation adjustment**	**Fair value of CDS after credit valuation adjustment**
USD million	**Column 1**	**Column 2**	**Column 3 (=1–2)**	**Column 4**	**Column 5 (=3–4)**
Credit protection on US sub-prime residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) CDO high grade, from monolines rated sub-investment grade (BB and below)[2]	**731**	**189**	**542**	**396**	**146**
Credit protection on other assets[2]	**4,443**	**2,672[4]**	**1,771**	**905**	**866**
of which: from monolines rated investment grade (BBB and above)	*660*	*488*	*172*	*52*	*120*
of which: from monolines rated sub-investment grade (BB and below)	*3,783*	*2,185*	*1,598*	*852*	*746*
Total 30.9.11	**5,174**	**2,861**	**2,313**	**1,301**	**1,012**
Total 30.6.11	12,047	9,827	2,219	870	1,349

1 Excludes the benefit of credit protection purchased from unrelated third parties. 2 Categorization based on the lowest insurance financial strength rating assigned by external rating agencies. 3 Represents gross notional amount of credit default swaps (CDS) purchased as credit protection. 4 Includes USD 1.2 billion (CHF 1.1 billion) at fair value / USD 1.3 billion (CHF 1.2 billion) at carrying value of assets that were reclassified to Loans and receivables from Held for trading in the fourth quarter of 2008. Refer to "Note 12 Reclassification of financial assets" in the "Financial information" section of this report for more information.

On 30 September 2011, based on fair values, 41% of the assets were collateralized commercial mortgage-backed securities, 31% were CLO, 21% were other asset-backed securities (ABS) collateralized debt obligations, and 7% were US residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS).

The total fair value of CDS protection purchased from monoline insurers was USD 1.0 billion after cumulative CVA of USD 1.3 billion. The changes reported in the table "Exposure to monoline insurers, by rating" do not equal the profit or loss associated with this portfolio in the third quarter as a significant portion of the underlying assets are classified as *Loans and receivables* for accounting purposes.

In addition to credit protection purchased on the positions detailed in the table, UBS held direct derivative exposure to monoline insurers of USD 280 million after CVA of USD 230 million on 30 September 2011.

➔ Refer to "Non-trading portfolios – valuation and sensitivity information by instrument category" for more information

➔ Refer to the "Risk and treasury management" section of our Annual Report 2010 for more information on risk concentrations

Exposures to selected European countries not rated AAA / Aaa by the major rating agencies

CHF million	Total		Banking products[1]		Traded products[2]		Tradable assets[3]
	Gross	Net[4]	Gross	Net[4]	Gross	Net[4]	Net
30.9.11							
Italy	**6,531**	**2,802**	**1,121**	**693**	**4,575**	**1,274**	**835**
Sovereign, agencies and central bank	*4,087*	*826*	*4*	*4*	*4,004*	*742*	*80*
Banks	*687*	*678*	*389*	*389*	*150*	*140*	*149*
Other	*1,756*	*1,299*	*729*	*301*	*422*	*393*	*606*
Belgium	**1,132**	**1,099**	**410**	**410**	**433**	**400**	**289**
Sovereign, agencies and central bank	*404*	*371*	*1*	*1*	*361*	*328*	*42*
Banks	*412*	*412*	*353*	*353*	*59*	*59*	*0*
Other	*316*	*316*	*57*	*57*	*13*	*13*	*246*
Greece	**168**	**130**	**61**	**23**	**10**	**10**	**97**
Sovereign, agencies and central bank	*64*	*64*	*0*	*0*	*5*	*5*	*59*
Banks	*25*	*25*	*23*	*23*	*2*	*2*	*0*
Other	*79*	*42*	*38*	*0*	*4*	*4*	*38*
Iceland	**75**	**75**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**11**	**64**
Sovereign, agencies and central bank	*64*	*64*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*64*
Banks	*8*	*8*	*0*	*0*	*7*	*7*	*0*
Other	*3*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*3*	*0*
Spain	**3,700**	**2,757**	**2,657**	**1,974**	**326**	**65**	**718**
Sovereign, agencies and central bank	*8*	*8*	*6*	*6*	*0*	*0*	*2*
Banks	*1,978*	*1,978*	*1,785*	*1,785*	*49*	*49*	*144*
Other	*1,715*	*771*	*865*	*183*	*277*	*16*	*572*
Portugal	**360**	**263**	**111**	**14**	**10**	**10**	**239**
Sovereign, agencies and central bank	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Banks	*29*	*29*	*11*	*11*	*3*	*3*	*15*
Other	*332*	*234*	*101*	*3*	*7*	*7*	*224*
Ireland[5]	**2,005**	**1,913**	**748**	**656**	**476**	**476**	**781**
Sovereign, agencies and central bank	*2*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*2*	*0*
Banks	*744*	*744*	*454*	*454*	*50*	*50*	*239*
Other	*1,260*	*1,168*	*294*	*202*	*424*	*424*	*542*

1 Banking products exposures represent loans, unutilized commitments and guarantees measured on a notional basis and include financial investments on a fair value basis. The risk-reducing effect of security and collateral for loans secured on a portfolio of diversified marketable securities, where we have the sole discretion in an event of default on a margin call to liquidate that collateral, is reflected in the "Net" exposure shown. 2 Traded products exposures represent derivatives and securities finance transactions, measured on a net positive replacement value (RV) basis. 3 Tradable assets exposures represent issuer risk positions including securities (e.g. bond, equity, etc.) and positions linked to credit protection bought or sold; they are measured on a fair value basis and are reported net of trading liabilities with the same underlying issuer of debt or equity. Tradable assets are managed on a net basis and we do not differentiate between a "Gross" and "Net" exposure view in our disclosure. 4 The risk-reducing effect of credit protection bought is not reflected in the "Gross" exposure view on a country, but is taken into account for the notional value of the CDS in the "Net" exposure shown. 5 The majority of the Ireland exposure shown relates to funds and foreign bank subsidiaries.

Exposures to selected European countries not rated AAA / Aaa by the major rating agencies

The table "Exposures to selected European countries not rated AAA/Aaa by the major rating agencies" provides an overview of gross and net exposures split into sovereign, bank, and other counterparties. The exposures show our internal risk view.

In general, the country of domicile of the counterparty or issuer will determine the country allocation shown. Where the economic substance of a counterparty or issuer (in terms of assets or source of revenues/profits) is located in a different country, the allocation transfers to the risk domicile. The same principle applies where we rely on the provision of third-party guarantees or collateral, where either the guarantor, or the location of the asset pledged to UBS, or the underlying issuer is domiciled in a third country.

Our net exposures to the sovereigns in the countries shown have been further reduced during the third quarter 2011 and remain limited, or in the case of Italy, still commensurate with the size of its economy and depth of its markets. The increase in the gross exposure to the Italian sovereign was mainly due to market moves.

➔ **Refer to the "Risk and treasury management" section of our Annual Report 2010 for more information on country risk**

Exposures to selected European countries not rated AAA / Aaa by the major rating agencies (continued)

CHF million	Total		Banking products[1]		Traded products[2]		Tradable assets[3]
	Gross	Net[4]	Gross	Net[4]	Gross	Net[4]	Net
30.6.11							
Italy	**6,336**	**3,850**	**1,660**	**1,190**	**3,205**	**1,189**	**1,471**
Sovereign, agencies and central bank	*3,192*	*1,312*	*8*	*8*	*2,583*	*703*	*601*
Banks	*1,382*	*1,327*	*952*	*933*	*250*	*214*	*180*
Other	*1,762*	*1,212*	*700*	*249*	*372*	*273*	*690*
Belgium	**1,431**	**1,376**	**384**	**384**	**517**	**462**	**531**
Sovereign, agencies and central bank	*684*	*645*	*0*	*0*	*408*	*369*	*276*
Banks	*385*	*370*	*303*	*303*	*65*	*50*	*17*
Other	*361*	*361*	*80*	*80*	*44*	*43*	*237*
Greece	**356**	**317**	**45**	**7**	**21**	**20**	**290**
Sovereign, agencies and central bank	*116*	*116*	*0*	*0*	*8*	*8*	*108*
Banks	*46*	*45*	*7*	*7*	*8*	*7*	*31*
Other	*194*	*156*	*38*	*0*	*4*	*5*	*152*
Iceland	**96**	**96**	**26**	**26**	**7**	**7**	**63**
Sovereign, agencies and central bank	*43*	*43*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*43*
Banks	*53*	*53*	*25*	*25*	*7*	*7*	*21*
Other	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Spain	**4,318**	**3,417**	**2,644**	**1,882**	**309**	**169**	**1,366**
Sovereign, agencies and central bank	*205*	*205*	*6*	*6*	*0*	*0*	*199*
Banks	*2,146*	*2,126*	*1,792*	*1,792*	*140*	*120*	*214*
Other	*1,967*	*1,086*	*846*	*84*	*169*	*50*	*953*
Portugal	**611**	**510**	**104**	**7**	**39**	**36**	**468**
Sovereign, agencies and central bank	*53*	*53*	*0*	*0*	*32*	*32*	*21*
Banks	*81*	*78*	*4*	*4*	*6*	*3*	*71*
Other	*477*	*379*	*101*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*376*
Ireland[5]	**1,686**	**1,600**	**653**	**568**	**363**	**363**	**670**
Sovereign, agencies and central bank	*4*	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*4*	*0*
Banks	*641*	*641*	*433*	*433*	*26*	*26*	*182*
Other	*1,041*	*955*	*220*	*135*	*333*	*333*	*487*

1 Banking products exposures represent loans, unutilized commitments and guarantees measured on a notional basis and include financial investments on a fair value basis. The risk-reducing effect of security and collateral for loans secured on a portfolio of diversified marketable securities, where we have the sole discretion in an event of default on a margin call to liquidate that collateral, is reflected in the "Net" exposure shown. 2 Traded products exposures represent derivatives and securities finance transactions, measured on a net positive replacement value (RV) basis. 3 Tradable assets exposures represent issuer risk positions including securities (e.g. bond, equity, etc.) and positions linked to credit protection bought or sold; they are measured on a fair value basis and are reported net of trading liabilities with the same underlying issuer of debt or equity. Tradable assets are managed on a net basis and we do not differentiate between a "Gross" and "Net" exposure view in our disclosure. 4 The risk-reducing effect of credit protection bought is not reflected in the "Gross" exposure view on a country, but is taken into account for the notional value of the CDS in the "Net" exposure shown. 5 The majority of the Ireland exposure shown relates to funds and foreign bank subsidiaries.

Market risk

Most of our market risk comes from the Investment Bank's trading activities. Group Treasury assumes foreign exchange and interest rate risk in connection with its balance sheet, profit and loss and capital management responsibilities. Our wealth and asset management operations also take limited market risk in support of client business.

Trading portfolios

For the purposes of our disclosure, the one-day, 95% confidence interval risk management value-at-risk (VaR) is used to quantify market risk exposures in our trading portfolios.

Value-at-risk

VaR is a statistical measure of market risk, representing the market risk losses that could potentially be realized over a set time horizon at an established level of confidence. This assumes no change in the firm's trading positions over the relevant time period.

Actual realized market risk losses may differ from those implied by our VaR for a variety of reasons. For example, the five years historical period used in creating our VaR measure may include fluctuations in market rates and prices that differ from those in the future; our VaR measure is calibrated to a 95% level of confidence and may not indicate potential losses beyond this level and the impact on revenue of a market move may differ from that assumed by our VaR model. All VaR measures are subject to limitations and must be interpreted accordingly and used in conjunction with other risk measures.

As a complement to VaR, we run macro stress scenarios bringing together various combinations of macro-economic and market moves to reflect the most common types of potential stress events, and more targeted stress tests for concentrated exposures and vulnerable portfolios.

The tables show our risk management VaR for the Group and the Investment Bank. Positional risks relating to the unauthorized trading incident have been included within the VaR figures shown, and account for the increase in average VaR in the third quarter relative to the second quarter of 2011. Excluding these risks, average and maximum Group VaR in the third quarter were CHF 53 million and CHF 87 million, respectively, lower than the corresponding second quarter figures of CHF 76 million and CHF 97 million. This reduction reflects reduced credit spread risk within the Investment Bank trading portfolio which, however, continued to be the dominant component of our VaR.

Backtesting

Backtesting compares 1-day 99% confidence interval regulatory VaR calculated on positions at the close of each business day with the revenues generated by those positions on the following business day. Backtesting revenues exclude non-trading revenues, such as fees and commissions, and estimated revenues from intraday trading. A backtesting exception occurs when backtesting revenues are negative and the absolute value of those revenues is greater than the previous day's VaR. We observed three backtesting exceptions on a Group level in the third quarter, including the effects of the unauthorized trading incident. We did not have any Group backtesting exceptions in the first two quarters of 2011.

Group: value-at-risk (1-day, 95% confidence, 5 years of historical data)

	For the quarter ended 30.9.11				For the quarter ended 30.6.11			
CHF million	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Average**	**30.9.11**	Min.	Max.	Average	30.6.11
Business divisions and corporate center								
Investment Bank	**40**	**219**	**113**	**41**	58	98	75	61
Wealth Management & Swiss Bank	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	0
Wealth Management Americas	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	1	2	1	2
Global Asset Management	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	0
Corporate Center	**4**	**14**	**7**	**4**	4	11	7	6
Diversification effect	[1]	[1]	**(7)**	**(4)**	[1]	[1]	(8)	(5)
Total management VaR, Group[2]	**41**	**222**	**115**	**41**	59	97	76	64
Diversification effect (%)			**(6)**	**(10)**			(9)	(8)
Total management VaR, Group, excluding the effect of unauthorized trading incident	**38**	**87**	**53**	**41**				

1 As the minimum and maximum occur on different days for different business divisions, it is not meaningful to calculate a portfolio diversification effect. 2 Includes all positions subject to internal management VaR limits.

Investment Bank: value-at-risk (1-day, 95% confidence, 5 years of historical data)

	For the quarter ended 30.9.11				For the quarter ended 30.6.11			
CHF million	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Average**	**30.9.11**	Min.	Max.	Average	30.6.11
Risk type								
Equities	**14**	**205**	**92**	**14**	12	17	15	15
Interest rates	**13**	**28**	**20**	**20**	17	31	24	21
Credit spreads	**37**	**57**	**47**	**37**	53	83	70	53
Foreign exchange	**4**	**14**	**9**	**6**	5	15	9	7
Energy, metals and commodities	**2**	**10**	**4**	**6**	2	7	3	4
Diversification effect	[1]	[1]	**(58)**	**(42)**	[1]	[1]	(46)	(39)
Total management VaR, Investment Bank[2]	**40**	**219**	**113**	**41**	58	98	75	61
Diversification effect (%)			**(34)**	**(51)**			(38)	(39)

1 As the minimum and maximum occur on different days for different risk types, it is not meaningful to calculate a portfolio diversification effect. 2 Includes all positions subject to internal management VaR limits.

Non-trading portfolios

For the purpose of our disclosure, the market risks associated with our non-trading portfolios are quantified using sensitivity analysis. This includes an aggregate measure of our exposures to interest rate risk in the banking book as disclosed in our Annual Report 2010, and specific sensitivity information disclosed below for certain significant instrument categories that are not included in our management VaR.

Non-trading portfolios – valuation and sensitivity information by instrument category

Credit valuation adjustments on monoline credit protection

We previously entered into negative basis trades with monolines, whereby they provided credit default swap protection against UBS-held underlyings, including RMBS CDO and commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) CDO, transactions with CLO, and ABS CDO. Since the start of the financial crisis, the CVA relating to these monoline exposures have been a source of valuation uncertainty, given market illiquidity and the contractual terms of these exposures relative to other monoline-related instruments.

CVA amounts related to monoline credit protection are based on a methodology that uses CDS spreads on the monolines as a key input in determining an implied level of expected loss. Where a monoline has no observable CDS spread, a judgment is made on the most comparable monoline or combination of monolines and the corresponding spreads are used instead. For RMBS CDO, CMBS CDO and CLO asset categories, cash flow projections are used in conjunction with current fair values of the underlying assets to provide estimates of expected future exposure levels. For other asset categories, future exposure is derived from current exposure levels.

To assess the sensitivity of the monoline CVA calculation to alternative assumptions, the impact of a 10% increase in monoline credit default swap spreads (e.g. from 1,000 basis points to 1,100 basis points for a specific monoline) was considered. On 30 September 2011, such an increase would have resulted in an increase in the monoline CVA of USD 35 million (CHF 32 million; 30 June 2011: USD 41 million or CHF 34 million).

The sensitivity of the monoline CVA to a decrease of 1 percentage point in the monoline recovery rate assumptions (e.g. from 35% to 34% for a specific monoline, conditional on default occurring) is estimated to result in an increase of approximately USD 14 million (CHF 13 million; 30 June 2011: USD 11 million or CHF 9 million) in the CVA. The sensitivity to credit spreads and recovery rates is substantially linear.

US reference-linked notes

The US reference-linked notes (RLN) consist of a series of transactions whereby we purchased credit protection, predominantly in note form, on a notional portfolio of fixed income assets. The referenced assets are comprised of USD ABS. These are primarily CMBS and subprime RMBS and/or corporate bonds and loans across all rating categories. While the assets in the portfolio are marked-to-market, the credit protection embodied in the RLN is fair valued using a market standard approach to the valuation of portfolio credit protection (Gaussian copula). This approach is intended to effectively simulate correlated defaults within the portfolio, where the expected losses and defaults of the individual assets are closely linked to the observed market prices (spread levels) of those assets. Key assumptions of the model include correlations and recovery rates. We apply fair value adjustments related to potential uncertainty in each of these parameters, which are only partly observable. In addition, we apply fair value adjustments for uncertainties associated with the use of observed spread levels as the primary inputs. These fair value adjustments are calculated by applying shocks to the relevant parameters and revaluing the credit protection. These shocks for correlation, recovery and spreads are set to various levels depending on the asset type and/or region and may vary over time depending on the best judgment of the relevant trading and control personnel. Correlation and recovery shocks are generally in the reasonably possible range of 5 to 15 percentage points. Spread shocks vary more widely and depend on whether the underlying protection is funded or unfunded to reflect cash or synthetic basis effects.

On 30 September 2011, the fair value of the US RLN credit protection was approximately USD 396 million (CHF 359 million; 30 June 2011: USD 477 million or CHF 401 million). This fair value includes fair value adjustments calculated by applying the shocks described above of approximately USD 25 million (CHF 23 million; 30 June 2011: USD 26 million or CHF 22 million). The fair value adjustments may also be considered a measurement of sensitivity.

Non-US reference-linked notes

The same valuation model and the same approach to calculation of fair value adjustments are applied to the non-US RLN credit protection and the US RLN credit protection as described above, except that the spread is shocked by 10% for European corporate names.

On 30 September 2011, the fair value of the non-US RLN credit protection was approximately USD 540 million (CHF 489 million; 30 June 2011: USD 556 million or CHF 467 million). This fair value includes fair value adjustments calculated by applying the shocks described above of approximately USD 52 million (CHF 48 million; 30 June 2011: USD 57 million or CHF 48 million). This adjustment may also be considered a measurement of sensitivity.

Option to acquire equity of the SNB StabFund

Our option to purchase the SNB StabFund's equity is recognized on the balance sheet as a derivative at fair value (positive replacement values) with changes to fair value recognized in profit or loss. On 30 September 2011, the fair value (after adjustments) of the call option held by UBS was approximately USD 1,875 million (CHF 1,699 million; 30 June 2011: USD 2,125 million or CHF 1,786 million). The decrease was due to lower market valuation of the fund's assets, which are inputs to the model used to project cash flow under various scenarios.

The model incorporates cash flow projections for all assets within the fund across various scenarios. It is calibrated to market levels by setting the spread above one-month LIBOR rates used to discount future cash flows, such that the model-generated price of the underlying asset pool equals our assessed fair value of the asset pool. The model incorporates a model reserve (fair value adjustment) to address potential uncertainty in this calibration. On 30 September 2011, this adjustment was USD 144 million or CHF 131 million. This compares with USD 184 million or CHF 155 million on 30 June 2011, where the decline in the reserve amount reflects greater convergence of valuations across the scenarios, consistent with lesser dependence of the valuation on projections of future cash flows.

On 30 September 2011, a 100-basis-point increase in the discount rate would have decreased the option value by approximately USD 147 million (CHF 133 million; 30 June 2011: USD 172 million or CHF 145 million), and a 100-basis-point decrease would have increased the option value by approximately USD 162 million (CHF 147 million; 30 June 2011: USD 191 million or CHF 161 million).

Balance sheet

On 30 September 2011, our balance sheet assets stood at CHF 1,447 billion, CHF 210 billion higher than on 30 June 2011, mainly due to market and currency driven increases in positive replacement values. Our funded assets, which exclude positive replacement values, increased by CHF 8 billion to CHF 910 billion, mainly due to higher balances at central banks, partially offset by lower trading activities. Currency movements in the third quarter increased our funded assets by CHF 34 billion.

Balance sheet positions disclosed in this section represent quarter-end positions. Intra-quarter balance sheet positions may be different.

➔ **Refer to the table "FINMA leverage ratio" in the "Capital management" section of this report for our average month-end balance sheet size for the quarter**

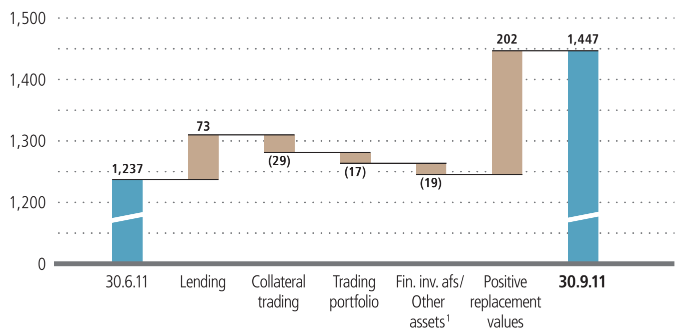
Assets

Product category view

Replacement values (RV) increased by similar amounts on both sides of the balance sheet, as market and currency movements increased positive replacement values by 60%, or CHF 202 billion. Lending assets rose by CHF 73 billion, which resulted mainly from a CHF 66 billion increase in liquid assets held as *Cash and balances with central banks*. This increase was largely related to four main factors: i) cash inflows from Wealth Management & Swiss Bank customers, many of whom we believe were seeking safety in the Swiss franc; ii) composition shift of our high-quality, multi-currency portfolio of unencumbered assets (from financial investments available-for-sale); iii) the sale proceeds of our strategic investment portfolio; and iv) the continued sale of our Investment Bank's residual risk positions. Our collateral trading portfolio dropped by CHF 29 billion to CHF 188 billion due to lower business activities in the Investment Bank. Other assets declined by CHF 19 billion, primarily due to the composition shift of our high-quality asset portfolio and the sale of our strategic investment portfolio (both financial investments available-for-sale) as well as lower prime brokerage balances, partially offset by higher current accounts arising from cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments. Trading portfolio assets decreased by CHF 17 billion to CHF 206 billion, primarily in equity instruments, resulting from a decline in the stock markets leading to lower market valuations of equity instruments held for equity-linked notes issued and debt instruments.

Third quarter of 2011 asset development

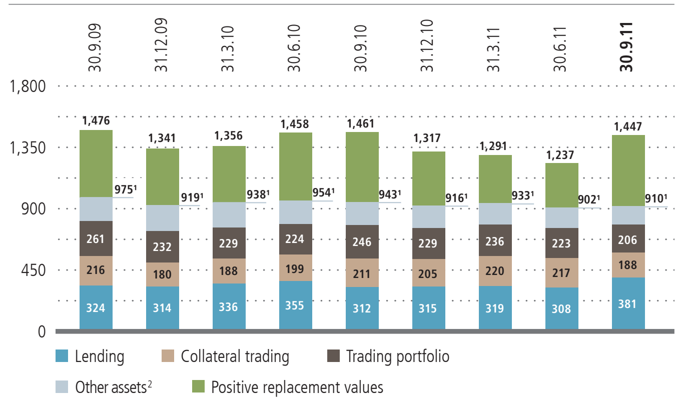
CHF billion



1 Including cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments.

Balance sheet development – assets

CHF billion



1 Total balance sheet excluding positive replacement values.
2 Including cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments.

Divisional view

Most of our total asset increase originated in the Investment Bank, as the abovementioned change in positive replacement values contributed significantly to its balance sheet increase of CHF 198 billion to CHF 1,101 billion. The balance sheet sizes of Wealth Management (CHF 99 billion), Wealth Management Americas (CHF 49 billion), Retail & Corporate (CHF 147 billion) and Corporate Center (CHF 37 billion) rose slightly on currency movements, while Global Asset Management (CHF 14 billion) remained relatively stable.

Liabilities

Unsecured funding rose by CHF 18 billion to CHF 589 billion in the third quarter, but remained stable on a currency adjusted basis. The balance of debt issued increased by CHF 11 billion to CHF 134 billion, mainly due to higher demand from Wealth Management & Swiss Bank and Investment Bank clients for our money market papers issued. In addition, we issued a EUR 1.0 billion covered bond on 1 September 2011. Our customer (including bank) deposits grew by CHF 15 billion to CHF 370 billion, or by CHF 5 billion on a currency-adjusted basis. Our Wealth Management & Swiss Bank and Wealth Management Americas business divisions increased their deposits by CHF 13 billion (currency adjusted by CHF 8 billion) and CHF 3 billion (currency adjusted by CHF 1 billion), respectively, while short-term deposits from Investment Bank clients declined by CHF 4 billion. Financial liabilities designated at fair value fell by CHF 8 billion to CHF 84 billion, mainly on lower market valuations of equity-linked notes. In addition, other liabilities rose by CHF 13 billion related to higher cash collateral payables for derivative instruments. These increases were partially offset by lower secured funding, which declined by CHF 23 billion to CHF 89 billion due to lower business activities in the Investment Bank.

➔ **Refer to the "Liquidity and funding" section of this report for more information**

Equity

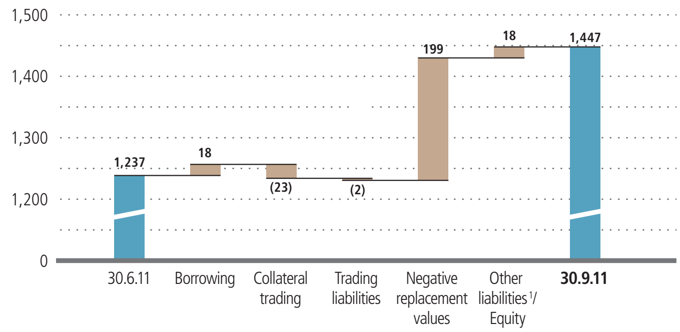
Equity attributable to UBS shareholders rose by CHF 4.6 billion to CHF 51.8 billion, due to i) positive net effects of CHF 3.1 billion recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI); ii) the quarterly net profit of CHF 1.0 billion; and iii) a net increase in the share premium and the treasury share account of CHF 0.5 billion, partly due to equity compensation plans and related treasury share transactions, net of tax.

OCI, net of tax, includes fair value gains of CHF 1.5 billion on interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges, positive currency translation effects of CHF 1.4 billion and fair value gains of CHF 0.2 billion on financial investments available-for-sale. Equity attributable to non-controlling interests increased by CHF 0.1 billion due to foreign currency translations on preferred securities.

➔ **Refer to the "Statement of changes in equity" in the "Financial information" section, and to "Comprehensive income attributable to UBS shareholders: 3Q11 vs 2Q11" in the "Group results" section of this report for more information**

Third quarter of 2011 liabilities and equity development

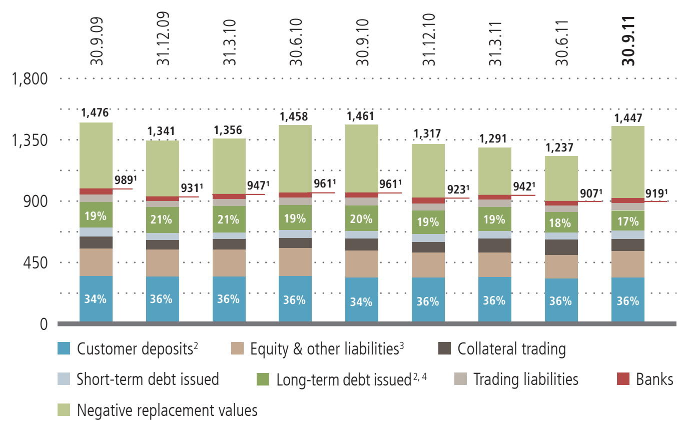
CHF billion



1 Including cash collateral payables on derivative instruments.

Balance sheet development – liabilities and equity

CHF billion



1 Total balance sheet excluding negative replacement values. 2 Percentages based on total balance sheet size excluding negative replacement values. 3 Including cash collateral payables on derivative instruments. 4 Including financial liabilities designated at fair value.

Liquidity and funding

We continued to maintain a sound liquidity position and a diversified portfolio of funding sources. During the third quarter we experienced an increase in cash inflows from Wealth Management & Swiss Bank customers seeking safety in the Swiss franc. Our wealth management businesses contributed 95% of total customer deposits. Throughout the quarter, the market witnessed a general widening of bond spreads and since beginning of August, long-term debt issuances by major financial institutions were mainly limited to covered bond transactions.

Market liquidity overview: the third quarter of 2011

Credit markets remained volatile throughout July, and conditions deteriorated in early August due to concerns about the debt ceiling impasse in the US, the stability of the eurozone, as well as slowing growth in major economies. Credit markets remained unstable throughout August and September on account of continuing concerns surrounding the eurozone's worsening debt crisis, which led to the downgrade of certain financial institutions and sovereign credits. There was a lack of new public senior unsecured bonds issued by financial institutions in most of the third quarter, though credit markets saw a slight pick up in covered bond issuances in August. In July, our credit default swap (CDS) spreads were flat, even though CDS levels for financials rose generally. In August and September, however, CDS levels significantly increased for UBS as well as other financial institutions. Our secondary market bond spreads widened across the curve during the third quarter, in line with a general widening of spreads for peers.

Following the announcement of the unauthorized trading incident on 15 September 2011, major rating agencies placed our ratings on review for possible downgrade. On 13 October 2011, Fitch Ratings downgraded our long-term issuer default rating from "A+" to "A" based upon its assessment of diminishing government support with a stable outlook. This decision is based on changes in assumptions that are part of Fitch's rating methodology for banks, and is part of its broader review of changing sovereign support in developed countries. We saw minimal impact of these events on our overall liquidity and funding position.

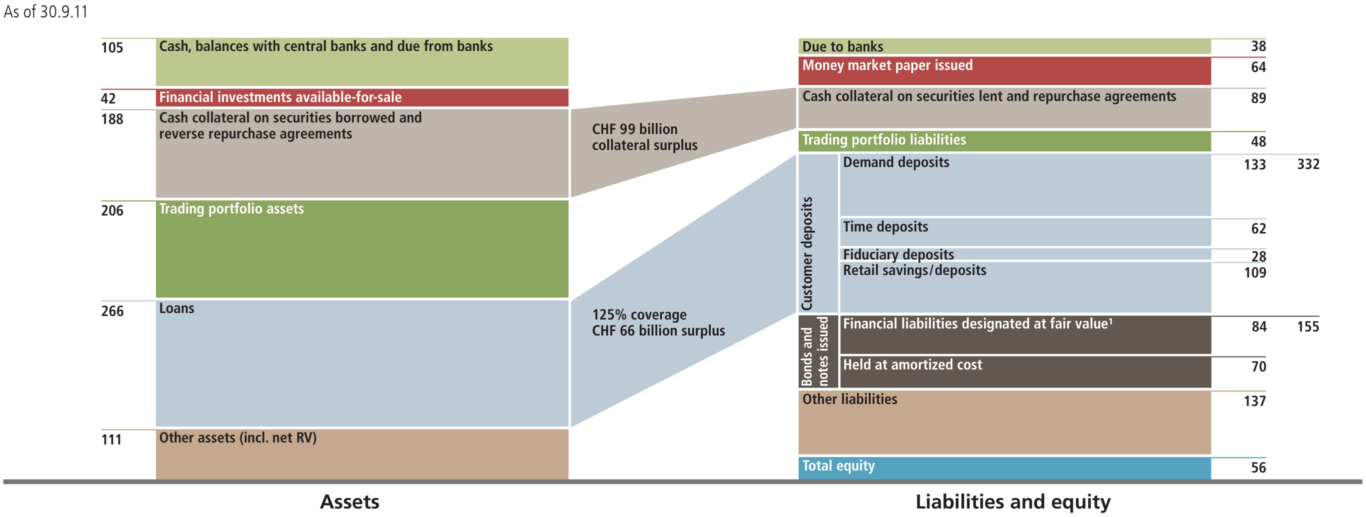
Liquidity

We continuously monitor our liquidity position and asset/liability profile. This involves modeling cash flow maturity profiles under both contractual and behavioral expectations and projecting our liquidity exposures under various stress scenarios. The results are

UBS asset funding

CHF billion, except where indicated

As of 30.9.11



1 Including compound debt instruments – OTC.

then factored into our overall contingency plans. The underlying assumptions used for our analysis include strong investor risk aversion, dislocation of the money markets and a substantial reduction of market liquidity for all but a few select asset classes. The severity of the assumptions underlying our current stress scenario analysis generally reflects – and in some cases exceeds – our experience during the 2007–2009 financial crisis.

We seek to preserve a prudent liquidity and funding profile, a balanced asset/liability profile and robust contingency planning processes at all times. We continue to maintain a substantial multi-currency portfolio of unencumbered, high-quality, short-term assets.

Funding

Our portfolio of secured and unsecured liabilities is broadly diversified by market, product and currency. We raise funds by issuing senior unsecured and structured notes via numerous short-, medium- and long-term funding programs. These programs allow institutional and private investors in Europe, the US and Asia Pacific to customize their investments in UBS. Our wealth management businesses represent a significant, cost-efficient and reliable source of funding. Along with a large deposit base, we also generate funding by pledging a portion of our portfolio of Swiss residential mortgages as collateral for the Swiss Pfandbriefe and our own covered bond program. Collectively, these broad product offerings, and the global scope of our business activities, underpin our funding stability.

The diversification of funding sources shifted slightly from secured funding to unsecured funding during the quarter as the percentage funding contribution of repurchase agreements and securities lending declined from 14.4% to 11.3% (as shown in the "UBS: funding by product and currency" table). Our overall customer deposits increased by CHF 9 billion, mainly due to foreign exchange currency movements, to CHF 332 billion, while remaining stable at 42% of our total funding sources during the third quarter. On a currency adjusted basis, our overall customer deposits remained fairly stable and our wealth management client deposits increased by CHF 5 billion. Deposits from our Wealth Management & Swiss Bank business contributed CHF 281 billion of the CHF 332 billion total customer deposits (shown in the "UBS asset funding" graph). Compared with the prior quarter-end, wealth management client deposits continued to represent approximately 95% of our total customer deposits. Our interbank deposits increased by CHF 6 billion (CHF 5 billion on currency adjusted basis) with the majority of those deposits stemming from Wealth Management & Swiss Bank. Our outstanding money market paper issuances increased by CHF 9 billion, mainly due to higher demand from Wealth Management & Swiss Bank clients.

Our outstanding long-term debt, including financial liabilities at fair value, decreased by CHF 5 billion during the quarter to CHF 155 billion, mainly due to lower market valuations of equity-linked notes (long-term debt represents 17% of our balance sheet liabilities and total equity, excluding negative replacement values, or 20% of our funding sources as shown in the "UBS: funding by product and currency" table). In the third quarter, we issued EUR 1.0 billion of public benchmark bonds, all of which were covered bonds. We also raised funds through medium-term note issuances and private placements. While no unsecured public bonds matured in the third quarter, we redeemed CHF 0.4 billion of Swiss Pfandbriefe.

As of 30 September 2011, our coverage ratio of customer deposits to our outstanding loan balance was 125%, compared with 122% as of 30 June 2011.

In terms of secured financing (i.e. repurchase agreements and securities lent against cash collateral received) at the close of the third quarter, we borrowed CHF 99 billion less cash on a collateralized basis than we lent, a decline of CHF 7 billion when compared with the second quarter end balance of CHF 106 billion, due to lower business activities in the Investment Bank and currency related movements.

UBS: funding by product and currency

	All currencies		CHF		EUR		USD		Others	
In % [1]	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	**30.9.11**	30.6.11
Securities lending	**0.9**	0.8	**0.0**	0.0	**0.2**	0.2	**0.5**	0.5	**0.2**	0.1
Repurchase agreements	**10.4**	13.6	**0.0**	1.0	**3.0**	1.9	**6.4**	9.5	**1.0**	1.2
Interbank	**4.9**	4.2	**1.3**	0.8	**0.6**	0.5	**1.1**	0.7	**1.9**	2.1
Money market paper	**8.1**	7.1	**0.3**	0.2	**1.3**	0.5	**5.8**	5.9	**0.7**	0.5
Retail savings/deposits	**14.0**	13.6	**9.9**	9.8	**0.8**	0.8	**3.3**	3.0	**0.0**	0.0
Demand deposits	**17.0**	16.5	**6.6**	6.3	**3.1**	3.0	**4.8**	4.9	**2.6**	2.4
Fiduciary	**3.6**	3.6	**0.1**	0.2	**1.1**	1.1	**1.9**	1.8	**0.5**	0.5
Time deposits	**7.9**	8.2	**0.3**	0.5	**1.3**	1.3	**3.6**	3.7	**2.7**	2.7
Long-term debt	**19.8**	20.8	**2.7**	2.9	**7.5**	7.6	**7.1**	7.5	**2.6**	2.8
Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	**8.5**	7.0	**0.3**	0.3	**3.4**	3.2	**3.9**	2.7	**0.9**	0.8
Prime brokerage payables	**4.8**	4.8	**0.1**	0.1	**0.6**	0.6	**3.3**	3.4	**0.8**	0.8
Total	**100.0**	100.0	**21.5**	22.0	**22.8**	20.6	**41.7**	43.5	**13.9**	13.8

1 As a percent of total funding sources defined as the CHF 781 billion and the CHF 772 billion, respectively, on the balance sheet as of 30 September and 30 June 2011, comprising repurchase agreements, securities lending against cash collateral received, due to banks, money market paper issued, due to customers, long-term debt (including financial liabilities at fair value) and cash collateral on derivative transactions and prime brokerage payables.

Capital management

Our BIS tier 1 capital has increased by CHF 0.7 billion and our risk-weighted assets remained approximately at the 30 June 2011 level, improving our BIS tier 1 capital ratio to 18.4% on 30 September 2011 from 18.1% at the end of the previous quarter. The unauthorized trading incident increased market risk risk-weighted assets by CHF 11.4 billion and impacted our capital by CHF 1.8 billion, net of tax.

Capital ratios

On 30 September 2011, our BIS tier 1 capital ratio stood at 18.4% (compared with 18.1% on 30 June 2011), and our BIS core tier 1 capital ratio stood at 16.3% (up from 16.1% on 30 June 2011). Our BIS tier 1 capital rose by CHF 0.7 billion to CHF 38.1 billion, while RWA increased by CHF 1.0 billion to CHF 207.3 billion. Our BIS total capital ratio was 20.0% on 30 September 2011, up from 19.5% on 30 June 2011.

Risk-weighted assets

To facilitate comparability, we publish RWA according to the Basel II Capital Framework (BIS guidelines). However, our RWA for supervisory purposes are based on Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) regulations, and are higher than under the BIS guidelines. The main difference relates to the FINMA implementation of the enhanced Basel II market risk framework as of 1 January 2011.

The BIS RWA net increase of CHF 1.0 billion to CHF 207.3 billion in the third quarter, results from a combination of a rise in credit risk RWA of CHF 7.6 billion, an increase in market risk RWA of CHF 11.4 billion related to the unauthorized trading incident and a reduction in other market risk RWA of CHF 17.8 billion. Other market risk RWA decline mainly resulted from a notable reduction in exposure to credit spread risks, partially offset by currency movements.

Operational risk RWA slightly decreased by CHF 0.2 billion and non-counterparty related risk RWA remained flat.

The increase in market risk RWA of CHF 11.4 billion due to the unauthorized trading incident will reverse during the fourth quarter, and the incident will then be reflected as an increase of approximately similar magnitude in operational risk RWA.

Eligible capital

BIS tier 1 capital

The CHF 0.7 billion increase in BIS tier 1 capital reflects the CHF 1.0 billion third quarter net profit recognized under IFRS (including the loss from the unauthorized trading incident), offset by a reversal of own credit related gains of CHF 1.8 billion. Additionally, a net increase in tier 1 capital of CHF 1.5 billion is mainly attributable to foreign currency fluctuations and an increase in deferred tax assets booked through equity.

BIS tier 2 capital

Our BIS tier 2 capital increased by a net CHF 0.5 billion to CHF 3.3 billion. This increase is mainly due to currency movements, reductions in deduction items and an excess of general provisions over expected losses.

Enhanced Basel II market risk framework

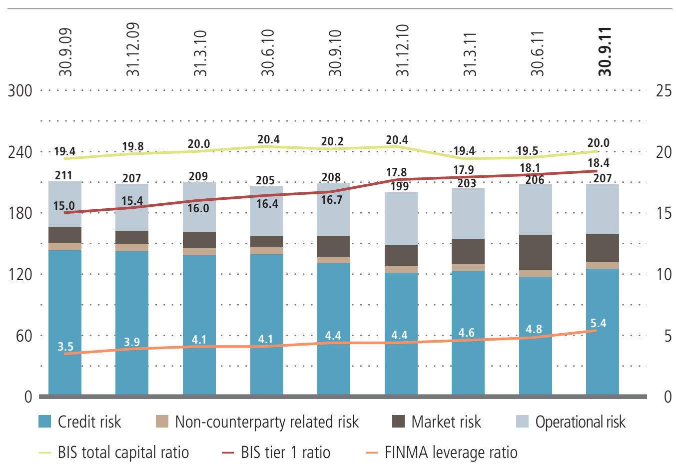
The revisions to the Basel II market risk framework (commonly referred to as Basel 2.5) primarily introduce new capital requirements to incorporate effects of "stressed markets". These requirements lower our BIS tier 1 and total capital and lead to higher BIS risk-weighted assets (RWA). In line with the BIS transition requirement, the Basel 2.5 framework will be disclosed fully as of 31 December 2011.

Based on 30 September 2011 exposures, our RWA calculated under Basel 2.5 were CHF 283.8 billion. The higher RWA of CHF 76.6 billion compared with the Basel II framework are composed of:

i. a new incremental risk charge (IRC), which accounts for default and rating migration risk of trading book positions (CHF 26.3 billion of RWA);
ii. an additional stressed VaR requirement taking into account a one year observation period relating to significant losses (CHF 37.1 billion of RWA, of which CHF 17.1 billion are attributable to the unauthorized trading incident);

Capital ratios and RWA

CHF billion *Ratio in %*



Capital adequacy

CHF million, except where indicated	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	31.12.10
BIS core tier 1 capital	**33,794**	33,135	30,420
BIS tier 1 capital	**38,121**	37,387	35,323
BIS total capital	**41,426**	40,163	40,542
BIS core tier 1 capital ratio (%)	**16.3**	16.1	15.3
BIS tier 1 capital ratio (%)	**18.4**	18.1	17.8
BIS total capital ratio (%)	**20.0**	19.5	20.4
BIS risk-weighted assets	**207,257**	206,224	198,875
of which: credit risk[1]	***123,543***	*115,986*	*119,919*
of which: non-counterparty related risk	***5,924***	*5,862*	*6,195*
of which: market risk	***28,462***	*34,832*	*20,813*
of which: operational risk	***49,328***	*49,544*	*51,948*

1 Includes securitization exposures and equity exposures not part of the trading book and capital requirements for settlement risk (failed trades).

Reconciliation IFRS equity to BIS capital

CHF million	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	31.12.10
IFRS equity attributable to UBS shareholders	**51,817**	47,263	46,820
Treasury shares at cost / Equity classified as obligation to purchase own shares	**1,290**	1,075	708
Own credit, net of tax[1]	**(1,883)**	(31)	(205)
Unrealized gains from Financial investments available-for-sale[1]	**(242)**	(193)	(181)
Unrealized (gains) / losses from Cash flow hedges[1]	**(2,315)**	(828)	(1,063)
Other[2]	**(162)**	53	286
BIS core tier 1 capital prior to deductions	**48,505**	47,338	46,365
of which: paid-in share capital	***383***	*383*	*383*
of which: share premium, retained earnings, currency translation differences and other elements	***48,122***	*46,955*	*45,982*
Less: treasury shares / deduction for own shares[3]	**(2,145)**	(1,916)	(2,993)
Less: goodwill & intangible assets	**(9,393)**	(8,857)	(9,822)
Less: securitization exposures[4]	**(2,502)**	(2,737)	(2,385)
Less: other deduction items[5]	**(671)**	(693)	(744)
BIS core tier 1 capital	**33,794**	33,135	30,420
Hybrid tier 1 capital	**4,327**	4,252	4,903
of which: non-innovative capital instruments	***1,481***	*1,466*	*1,523*
of which: innovative capital instruments	***2,845***	*2,786*	*3,380*
of which: reserve for hybrid tier 1 instruments	***0***	*0*	*0*
BIS tier 1 capital	**38,121**	37,387	35,323
Upper tier 2 capital	**406**	110	110
Lower tier 2 capital	**6,072**	6,097	8,239
Less: securitization exposures[4]	**(2,502)**	(2,737)	(2,385)
Less: other deduction items[5]	**(671)**	(693)	(744)
BIS total capital	**41,426**	40,163	40,542

1 IFRS equity components which are not recognized for capital purpose. 2 Consists of: i) qualifying non-controlling interests; ii) the netted impact of the change in scope of consolidation; iii) other adjustments due to reclassifications and revaluations of participations and prudential valuation. 3 Consists of: i) net long position in own shares held for trading purposes; ii) own shares bought for unvested or upcoming share awards; and iii) accruals built for upcoming share awards. 4 Includes a 50% deduction of the fair value of our option to acquire the SNB StabFund's equity (CHF 1,699 million on 30.9.11 and CHF 1,786 million on 30.6.11). 5 Positions to be deducted as 50% from tier 1 and 50% from total capital mainly consist of: i) net long position of non-consolidated participations in the finance sector; ii) expected loss on advanced internal ratings-based portfolio less general provisions (if difference is positive); and iii) expected loss for equities (simple risk weight method).

iii. a comprehensive risk measure requirement (CHF 14.1 billion of RWA); and
iv. a revised requirement for securitization positions held for trading that will attract banking book capital charges as well as higher risk weights for re-securitization exposures (CHF 2.9 billion of RWA), to better reflect the inherent risk in these products. These increases were partially offset by a RWA relief in VaR of CHF 3.8 billion.

Furthermore, our BIS tier 1 capital calculated under the Basel 2.5 framework was CHF 0.6 billion lower than under the standard Basel II framework and our BIS total capital was lower by CHF 1.2 billion. As a result, our pro forma BIS tier 1 capital ratio including the effects of the Basel 2.5 framework was 13.2%, our BIS core tier 1 capital ratio was 11.7% and our BIS total capital ratio stood at 14.2%.

FINMA leverage ratio

FINMA requires a minimum leverage ratio of 3% at the Group level, with the expectation that the ratio will exceed this level during normal times. These targets are to be achieved by 1 January 2013 at the latest. The improvement in the third quarter ratio to 5.4% results from an increase in FINMA tier 1 capital and a decrease in total adjusted assets.

Equity attribution

Our equity attribution framework aims to guide each business towards activities that appropriately balance profit potential, risk and capital usage. The design of the framework, which includes some forward-looking elements, enables us to calculate and assess return on attributed equity (RoaE) in each of our business divisions, and integrates Group-wide capital management activities with those at business division level.

➔ **Refer to the "Capital management" section of our Annual Report 2010 for further information**

The amount of equity attributed to each of our business divisions and the Corporate Center was unchanged from second quarter levels. The "Average attributed equity" table indicates that the average equity attributed to our business divisions and the Corporate Center totaled CHF 56.5 billion in the third quarter. Equity attributable to UBS shareholders averaged CHF 49.5 billion during the quarter, which resulted in a deficit of CHF 7.0 billion.

UBS shares

We hold our own shares primarily to hedge employee share and option participation plans. A smaller number are held by the Investment Bank in its capacity as a market-maker in UBS shares and related derivatives.

Total UBS shares issued increased by 77,551 shares in the third quarter due to the exercise of employee options. Treasury shares held by the bank increased by 27,112,894 shares in the third quarter, mainly due to market purchases by Group Treasury, in line with our targeted hedge ratio related to compensation plan share deliveries. Shares held by the Investment Bank slightly decreased, partially due to hedge expirations.

FINMA leverage ratio

CHF billion, except where indicated	Average 3Q11	Average 2Q11	Average 4Q10
Total balance sheet assets (IFRS)[1]	**1,337.3**	1,288.2	1,398.5
Less: netting of replacement values[2]	**(404.9)**	(333.0)	(410.1)
Less: loans to Swiss clients (excluding banks)[3]	**(163.9)**	(163.4)	(161.6)
Less: cash and balances with central banks	**(57.9)**	(13.9)	(20.1)
Less: other[4]	**(12.4)**	(13.3)	(12.4)
Total adjusted assets	**698.2**	764.6	794.2
FINMA tier 1 capital (at quarter end)[5]	**37.5**	36.7	35.3
FINMA leverage ratio (%)	**5.4**	4.8	4.4

1 Total assets are calculated as the average of the month-end values for the three months in the calculation period. 2 Includes the impact of netting agreements (including cash collateral) in accordance with Swiss Federal Banking Law, based on the IFRS scope of consolidation. 3 Includes mortgage loans to international clients for properties located in Switzerland. 4 Refer to the "Reconciliation IFRS equity to BIS capital" table for more information on deductions of assets from BIS tier 1 capital. 5 As of 30 September 2011, FINMA tier 1 capital was CHF 0.6 billion lower than BIS tier 1 capital due to the early adoption by FINMA as of 1 January 2011 of the enhanced Basel II market risk framework.

Average attributed equity

CHF billion	3Q11	2Q11	4Q10
Wealth Management	**5.0**	5.0	4.4
Retail & Corporate	**5.0**	5.0	4.6
Wealth Management & Swiss Bank	**10.0**	10.0	9.0
Wealth Management Americas	**8.0**	8.0	8.0
Global Asset Management	**2.5**	2.5	2.5
Investment Bank	**32.0**	32.0	27.0
Corporate Center	**4.0**	4.0	3.0
Average equity attributed to the business divisions	**56.5**	56.5	49.5
Surplus / (deficit)	**(7.0)**	(9.5)	(2.2)
Average equity attributable to UBS shareholders	**49.5**	47.0	47.3

UBS shares

	30.9.11	30.6.11	Change from 30.6.11
Shares outstanding			
Ordinary shares issued	**3,832,081,010**	3,832,003,459	77,551
Employee share and share option plans			*77,551*
Treasury shares	**91,265,502**	64,152,608	27,112,894
Shares outstanding	**3,740,815,508**	3,767,850,851	(27,035,343)
Shareholders equity (CHF million)			
Equity attributable to UBS shareholders	**51,817**	47,263	4,554
less: Goodwill and intangible assets	**9,393**	8,857	536
Tangible shareholders equity	**42,424**	38,406	4,018
Book value per share (CHF)			
Total book value per share	**13.85**	12.54	1.31
Tangible book value per share	**11.34**	10.19	1.15

Financial information

Unaudited

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Financial statements (unaudited)

Income statement

		For the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million, except per share data	Note	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Continuing operations								
Interest income	3	**4,372**	4,880	4,620	(10)	(5)	13,830	14,281
Interest expense	3	**(2,512)**	(3,440)	(3,019)	(27)	(17)	(8,748)	(9,769)
Net interest income	3	**1,861**	1,440	1,601	29	16	5,082	4,512
Credit loss (expense) / recovery		**(89)**	16	30			(70)	98
Net interest income after credit loss expense		**1,771**	1,456	1,631	22	9	5,012	4,610
Net fee and commission income	4	**3,557**	3,879	3,978	(8)	(11)	11,676	12,716
Net trading income	3	**(28)**	1,724	868			3,900	6,687
Other income	5	**1,111**	112	180	892	517	1,339	840
Total operating income		**6,412**	7,171	6,658	(11)	(4)	21,926	24,853
Personnel expenses	6	**3,758**	3,925	3,977	(4)	(6)	12,090	13,143
General and administrative expenses	7	**1,411**	1,408	1,634	0	(14)	4,307	4,691
Depreciation of property and equipment		**212**	161	196	32	8	564	687
Amortization of intangible assets		**51**	22	33	132	55	97	91
Total operating expenses		**5,432**	5,516	5,840	(2)	(7)	17,058	18,611
Operating profit from continuing operations before tax		**980**	1,654	818	(41)	20	4,868	6,242
Tax expense / (benefit)	9	**(40)**	377	(825)		(95)	763	89
Net profit from continuing operations		**1,019**	1,277	1,643	(20)	(38)	4,105	6,153
Discontinued operations								
Profit from discontinued operations before tax		**0**	0	0			0	2
Tax expense		**0**	0	0			0	0
Net profit from discontinued operations		**0**	0	0			0	2
Net profit		**1,019**	1,278	1,643	(20)	(38)	4,106	6,155
Net profit attributable to non-controlling interests		**2**	263	(21)	(99)		266	283
from continuing operations		**2**	262	(21)	(99)		266	282
from discontinued operations		**0**	0	0			0	1
Net profit attributable to UBS shareholders		**1,018**	1,015	1,664	0	(39)	3,840	5,871
from continuing operations		**1,018**	1,015	1,664	0	(39)	3,839	5,871
from discontinued operations		**0**	0	0			0	1
Earnings per share (CHF)								
Basic earnings per share	8	**0.27**	0.27	0.44	0	(39)	1.02	1.55
from continuing operations		**0.27**	0.27	0.44	0	(39)	1.01	1.55
from discontinued operations		**0.00**	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Diluted earnings per share	8	**0.27**	0.26	0.43	4	(37)	1.00	1.53
from continuing operations		**0.27**	0.26	0.43	4	(37)	1.00	1.53
from discontinued operations		**0.00**	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00

Statement of comprehensive income

	For the quarter ended					Year-to-date	
CHF million	30.9.11			30.6.11	30.9.10	30.9.11	30.9.10
	Total	UBS shareholders	Non-controlling interests	Total	Total	Total	Total
Net profit	**1,019**	**1,018**	**2**	1,278	1,643	4,106	6,155
Other comprehensive income							
Foreign currency translation							
Foreign currency translation movements, before tax	**1,415**	**1,327**	**88**	(1,127)	(27)[2]	211	(19)[2]
Foreign exchange amounts reclassified to the income statement from equity	**0**	**0**	**0**	13	(8)	11	12
Income tax relating to foreign currency translation movements	**83**	**83**	**0**	15	3	99	(5)
Subtotal foreign currency translation movements, net of tax[1]	**1,498**	**1,410**	**88**	(1,099)	(32)[2]	322	(12)[2]
Financial investments available-for-sale							
Net unrealized gains / (losses) on financial investments available-for-sale, before tax	**1,011**	**1,011**		548	33	1,441	94
Impairment charges reclassified to the income statement from equity	**32**	**32**		1	15	37	64
Realized gains reclassified to the income statement from equity	**(788)**	**(788)**		(56)	(112)	(888)	(274)
Realized losses reclassified to the income statement from equity	**2**	**2**		2	50	22	126
Income tax relating to net unrealized gains / (losses) on financial investments available-for-sale	**(80)**	**(80)**		(13)	(2)	(73)	(23)
Subtotal net unrealized gains / (losses) on financial investments available-for-sale, net of tax[1]	**178**	**178**	**0**	482	(16)	538	(13)
Cash flow hedges							
Effective portion of changes in fair value of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, before tax	**1,899**	**1,899**		1,035	441	2,424	2,148
Net realized (gains) / losses reclassified to the income statement from equity	**(17)**	**(17)**		(519)	(192)	(833)	(849)
Income tax effects relating to cash flow hedges	**(396)**	**(396)**		(112)	(53)	(339)	(267)
Subtotal changes in fair value of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges[1]	**1,486**	**1,486**	**0**	404	196	1,252	1,032
Total other comprehensive income	**3,162**	**3,074**	**88**	(213)	148[2]	2,112	1,007[2]
Total comprehensive income	**4,181**	**4,092**	**89**	1,065	1,791[2]	6,217	7,162[2]
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	**89**			380	839[2]	575	860[2]
Total comprehensive income attributable to UBS shareholders	**4,092**			685	952	5,642	6,302

1 Other comprehensive income attributable to UBS shareholders related to foreign currency translations was negative CHF 1,216 million in the second quarter of 2011 and negative CHF 892 million in the third quarter of 2010. Other comprehensive income attributable to UBS shareholders related to financial investments available-for-sale was positive CHF 482 million in the second quarter of 2011 and negative CHF 17 million in the third quarter of 2010. For cash flow hedges, total other comprehensive income was in all periods identical with other comprehensive income attributable to UBS shareholders. 2 Presentational changes have been made to comparatives; refer to "Note 1 Basis of accounting" for more information.

Balance sheet

CHF million	Note	30.9.11	30.6.11	31.12.10	% change from 30.6.11	% change from 31.12.10
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks		79,752	13,574	26,939	488	196
Due from banks		25,454	21,412	17,133	19	49
Cash collateral on securities borrowed		53,630	60,661	62,454	(12)	(14)
Reverse repurchase agreements		134,171	156,321	142,790	(14)	(6)
Trading portfolio assets	10	144,416	159,926	167,463	(10)	(14)
Trading portfolio assets pledged as collateral	10	61,414	62,652	61,352	(2)	0
Positive replacement values	13	537,318	335,169	401,146	60	34
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments		46,972	34,520	38,071	36	23
Financial assets designated at fair value		9,487	8,119	8,504	17	12
Loans		266,021	264,522	262,877	1	1
Financial investments available-for-sale		42,421	71,604	74,768	(41)	(43)
Accrued income and prepaid expenses		6,401	5,851	5,466	9	17
Investments in associates		761	732	790	4	(4)
Property and equipment		5,462	5,322	5,467	3	0
Goodwill and intangible assets		9,393	8,857	9,822	6	(4)
Deferred tax assets		8,672	8,341	9,522	4	(9)
Other assets	14	15,100	19,186	22,681	(21)	(33)
Total assets		**1,446,845**	**1,236,770**	**1,317,247**	**17**	**10**
Liabilities						
Due to banks		38,265	32,361	41,490	18	(8)
Cash collateral on securities lent		7,005	5,873	6,651	19	5
Repurchase agreements		81,495	105,214	74,796	(23)	9
Trading portfolio liabilities	10	48,313	50,761	54,975	(5)	(12)
Negative replacement values	13	528,223	329,431	393,762	60	34
Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments		66,296	53,710	58,924	23	13
Financial liabilities designated at fair value		84,453	92,251	100,756	(8)	(16)
Due to customers		331,956	323,034	332,301	3	0
Accrued expenses and deferred income		7,046	6,626	7,738	6	(9)
Debt issued		134,051	122,765	130,271	9	3
Other liabilities	14, 15	63,466	63,105	63,719	1	0
Total liabilities		**1,390,570**	**1,185,130**	**1,265,384**	**17**	**10**
Equity						
Share capital		383	383	383	0	0
Share premium		34,330	33,652	34,393	2	0
Cumulative net income recognized directly in equity, net of tax		(4,731)	(7,805)	(6,534)	39	28
Retained earnings		23,125	22,107	19,285	5	20
Equity classified as obligation to purchase own shares		(50)	(53)	(54)	6	7
Treasury shares		(1,239)	(1,022)	(654)	(21)	(89)
Equity attributable to UBS shareholders		**51,817**	**47,263**	**46,820**	**10**	**11**
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests		4,458	4,377	5,043	2	(12)
Total equity		**56,275**	**51,640**	**51,863**	**9**	**9**
Total liabilities and equity		**1,446,845**	**1,236,770**	**1,317,247**	**17**	**10**

Statement of changes in equity

CHF million	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Equity classified as obligation to purchase own shares
Balance at 31 December 2009	**356**	**34,824**	**(1,040)**	**(2)**
Issuance of share capital	27			
Acquisition of treasury shares			(1,418)	
Disposition of treasury shares			1,859	
Treasury share gains / (losses) and net premium / (discount) on own equity derivative activity, net of tax		319		
Premium on shares issued and warrants exercised		(27)		
Employee share and share option plans		(197)		
Tax benefits / (expenses) from deferred compensation awards		(7)		
Transaction costs related to share issuances, net of tax		(113)		
Dividends[1]				
Equity classified as obligation to purchase own shares – movements				(46)
Preferred securities				
New consolidations and other increases				
Deconsolidations and other decreases				
Total comprehensive income for the period recognized in equity				
Balance at 30 September 2010	**383**	**34,799**	**(599)**	**(48)**
Balance at 31 December 2010	**383**	**34,393**	**(654)**	**(54)**
Issuance of share capital				
Acquisition of treasury shares			**(2,427)**	
Disposition of treasury shares			**1,842**	
Treasury share gains / (losses) and net premium / (discount) on own equity derivative activity, net of tax		**267**		
Premium on shares issued and warrants exercised		**10**		
Employee share and share option plans		**(343)**		
Tax benefits / (expenses) from deferred compensation awards		**7**		
Transaction costs related to share issuances, net of tax				
Dividends[1]				
Equity classified as obligation to purchase own shares – movements				**3**
Preferred securities				
New consolidations and other increases		**(4)**		
Deconsolidations and other decreases				
Total comprehensive income for the period recognized in equity				
Balance at 30 September 2011	**383**	**34,330**	**(1,239)**	**(50)**

1 Includes dividend payment obligations for preferred securities. 2 Presentational changes have been made to comparatives; refer to "Note 1 Basis of accounting" for more information.

Preferred securities[1]

	For the nine-month period ended	
CHF million	**30.9.11**	30.9.10
Balance at the beginning of the period	**4,907**	7,254
Redemptions	**(882)**	(2,622)[3]
Foreign currency translation[2]	**295**	597[3]
Balance at the end of the period	**4,320**	5,229

1 Represents equity attributable to non-controlling interests. Increases and offsetting decreases of equity attributable to non-controlling interests due to dividends are excluded from this table. 2 In the first nine months of 2011, foreign currency translation losses of CHF 160 million were offset by the positive impact from the derecognition of foreign currency translation losses of CHF 455 million related to redemption of trust preferred securities. 3 Presentational changes have been made to comparatives; refer to "Note 1 Basis of accounting" for more information.

Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation	Financial investments available-for-sale	Cash flow hedges	Total equity attributable to UBS shareholders	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
11,751	**(6,445)**	**364**	**1,206**	**41,013**	**7,620**	**48,633**
				27		27
				(1,418)		(1,418)
				1,859		1,859
				319		319
				(27)		(27)
				(197)		(197)
				(7)		(7)
				(113)		(113)
				0	(281)	(281)
				(46)		(46)
				0	(2,622)[2]	(2,622)
				0	6	6
				0	(5)	(5)
5,871	(598)	(4)	1,032	6,302	860[2]	7,162
17,623	**(7,043)**	**360**	**2,238**	**47,713**	**5,578**	**53,291**
19,285	**(7,354)**	**(243)**	**1,063**	**46,820**	**5,043**	**51,863**
				0		**0**
				(2,427)		**(2,427)**
				1,842		**1,842**
				267		**267**
				10		**10**
				(343)		**(343)**
				7		**7**
				0		**0**
				0	**(269)**	**(269)**
				3		**3**
				0	**(882)**	**(882)**
				(4)	**1**	**(3)**
				0	**(10)**	**(10)**
3,840	**13**	**538**	**1,252**	**5,642**	**575**	**6,217**
23,125	**(7,341)**	**295**	**2,315**	**51,817**	**4,458**	**56,275**

Statement of cash flows

	For the nine-month period ended	
CHF million	**30.9.11**	30.9.10
Cash flow from / (used in) operating activities		
Net profit	**4,106**	6,155
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to cash flow from / (used in) operating activities		
Non-cash items included in net profit and other adjustments:		
Depreciation of property and equipment	**564**	687
Impairment of goodwill / amortization of intangible assets	**97**	91
Credit loss expense / (recovery)	**70**	(98)
Share of net profits of associates	**(30)**	(69)
Deferred tax expense / (benefit)	**712**	126
Net loss / (gain) from investing activities	**(924)**	(237)
Net loss / (gain) from financing activities	**(7,549)**	(1,300)
Net (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Net due from / to banks	**(6,086)**	6,873
Reverse repurchase agreements and cash collateral on securities borrowed	**17,443**	(31,234)
Trading portfolio, net replacement values and financial assets designated at fair value	**10,829**	4,992
Loans / due to customers	**(3,559)**	(8,356)
Accrued income, prepaid expenses and other assets	**7,553**	2,019
Net increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Repurchase agreements, cash collateral on securities lent	**7,053**	16,917
Net cash collateral on derivative instruments	**4,977**	10,165
Accrued expenses, deferred income and other liabilities	**(1,525)**	(6,116)
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	**(223)**	(432)
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities	**33,508**	182
Cash flow from / (used in) investing activities		
Purchase of subsidiaries and associates	**(41)**	(8)
Disposal of subsidiaries and associates	**44**	222
Purchase of property and equipment	**(752)**	(351)
Disposal of property and equipment	**219**	50
Net (investment in) / divestment of financial investments available-for-sale	**15,538**	(8,680)
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities	**15,007**	(8,766)
Cash flow from / (used in) financing activities		
Net money market papers issued / (repaid)	**7,525**	2,802
Net movements in treasury shares and own equity derivative activity	**(1,013)**	(756)
Capital issuance	**0**	(113)
Issuance of long-term debt, including financial liabilities designated at fair value	**43,586**	64,730
Repayment of long-term debt, including financial liabilities designated at fair value	**(52,409)**	(57,604)
Increase in non-controlling interests	**1**	6
Dividends paid to / decrease in non-controlling interests	**(702)**	(403)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities	**(3,011)**	8,664
Effects of exchange rate differences	**(3,391)**	(6,646)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**42,113**	(6,567)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**140,822**	164,973
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**182,935**	158,406
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash and balances with central banks	**79,752**	20,288
Money market papers [1]	**55,332**	98,388
Due from banks with original maturity of less than three months [2]	**47,851**	39,730
Total	**182,935**	158,406

1 Money market papers are included in the balance sheet under Trading portfolio assets, Trading portfolio assets pledged as collateral and Financial investments available-for-sale. Cash in- and outflows of money market papers represent a component of cash and cash equivalents and, as such, are not presented as operating, investing and financing activities. 2 Includes positions recognized in the balance sheet under Due from banks and Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments.

During the first nine months of 2011 and 2010, cash paid as interest was CHF 7,521 million and CHF 9,892 million, respectively.

Notes to the financial statements

Note 1 Basis of accounting

Our consolidated financial statements (financial statements) are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and stated in Swiss francs (CHF). These financial statements are presented in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting.

In preparing the interim financial statements, the same accounting principles and methods of computation have been applied as in the financial statements on 31 December 2010 and for the year then ended, except for the changes noted in "Note 1 Basis of accounting" in the "Financial information" section of our first quarter 2011 report. For fair value measurements and changes in valuation techniques, we provide complementary information in "Note 11 Fair value of financial instruments" in the "Financial information" section of our quarterly reports.

The interim financial statements are unaudited. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods have been made. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements included in our Annual Report 2010.

Capitalization of internally generated software

Following the approval of a new long-term IT investment plan, in the third quarter we reviewed our capitalization practice for internally generated computer software. As a result of this review, we implemented a process whereby we improved our ability to assess how software programs generate future economic benefits for UBS, determine the period over which these economic benefits will accrue to UBS, and better track the capitalizable costs associated with the various programs to determine a reliable measurement of an amortizable asset. The change has been applied prospectively and led to capitalizing additional computer software development costs of CHF 46 million in the third quarter.

Presentation of redemptions of preferred securities

In the third quarter of 2010, we redeemed trust preferred securities of USD 1.5 billion which had accumulated foreign currency translation (FCT) losses of CHF 1,093 million, recognized as a component of non-controlling interests through the Statement of comprehensive income. At the time of the redemption, the reversal of these accumulated FCT losses within non-controlling interests would have been better presented through the Statement of comprehensive income. Instead, the presentation of the redemption within non-controlling interests included the FCT amount in the preferred securities line on the Statement of changes in equity, rather than in total comprehensive income. This also impacted the corresponding Preferred securities table. As this was only a presentational matter within non-controlling interests, Comprehensive income attributable to UBS shareholders was not affected and balance sheet and income statement lines were also not affected. In our third quarter 2011 financial statements, comparative amounts for the third quarter of 2010 have been amended to reflect the improved presentation, as follows:

– In the Statement of comprehensive income, *Foreign currency translation movements during the year, before tax* was changed by CHF 1,093 million to negative CHF 27 million for the quarter ended 30 September 2010 and to negative CHF 19 million for the nine months to 30 September 2010. *Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests* was changed by CHF 1,093 million to positive CHF 839 million for the quarter ended 30 September 2010 and to positive CHF 860 million for the nine months to 30 September 2010.
– In the non-controlling interests component of the Statement of changes in equity for the nine months to 30 September 2010, *Preferred securities* were reduced by 1,093 million and *Total comprehensive income for the year recognized in equity* was increased by CHF 1,093 million.
– In the table on preferred securities for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2010, *Redemptions* were changed by CHF 1,093 million to negative CHF 2,622 million and *Foreign currency translation* was changed by CHF 1,093 million to positive CHF 597 million.

Note 2 Segment reporting

Transactions between the reportable segments are carried out at internally agreed rates or at arm's length and are reflected in the performance of each segment. Revenue-sharing agreements are used to allocate external client revenues to a segment. Cost-allocation agreements are used to allocate shared costs between the segments.

	Wealth Management & Swiss Bank		Wealth Management Americas	Global Asset Management	Investment Bank	Corporate Center[1]	UBS
CHF million	Wealth Management	Retail & Corporate					
For the nine months ended 30 September 2011							
Net interest income	1,481	1,760	531	(11)	1,398	(78)	5,082
Non-interest income	4,481	1,485	3,395	1,351	6,071	133	16,915
Income[2]	5,962	3,245	3,926	1,340	7,469	56	21,997
Credit loss (expense) / recovery	10	(88)	(1)	0	9	(1)	(70)
Total operating income	5,972	3,157	3,925	1,340	7,478	55	21,926
Personnel expenses	2,509	1,252	2,851	713	4,734	31	12,090
General and administrative expenses	876	624	583	285	1,864	76	4,307
Services (to) / from other business divisions	225	(327)	(7)	(1)	107	2	0
Depreciation of property and equipment	122	100	73	28	189	52	564
Amortization of intangible assets	35	0	35	5	22	0	97
Total operating expenses	3,767	1,649	3,534	1,030	6,917	162	17,058
Performance from continuing operations before tax	**2,205**	**1,508**	**391**	**310**	**561**	**(107)**	**4,868**
Performance from discontinued operations before tax						**0**	**0**
Performance before tax	**2,205**	**1,508**	**391**	**310**	**561**	**(106)**	**4,869**
Tax expense / (benefit) on continuing operations							763
Tax expense / (benefit) on discontinued operations							0
Net profit							**4,106**
As of 30 September 2011							
Total assets[3]	**98,513**	**147,292**	**49,209**	**14,402**	**1,100,881**	**36,548**	**1,446,845**

1 Certain cost allocations to the business divisions are based on periodically agreed flat fees charged to the business divisions on a monthly basis. This could lead to a difference between actually incurred Corporate Center costs and charges to the business divisions. 2 The total inter-segment revenues for the Group are immaterial as the majority of the revenues are allocated across the business divisions by means of revenue-sharing agreements. 3 The segment assets are based on a third-party view and this basis is in line with the internal reporting to the management, i.e. the amounts do not include inter-company balances.

Note 2 Segment reporting (continued)

CHF million	Wealth Management & Swiss Bank: Wealth Management	Wealth Management & Swiss Bank: Retail & Corporate	Wealth Management Americas	Global Asset Management	Investment Bank	Corporate Center[1]	UBS
For the nine months ended 30 September 2010							
Net interest income	1,288	1,805	517	(10)	1,659	(747)	4,512
Non-interest income	4,262	1,146	3,668	1,527	8,066	1,574	20,243
Income[2]	5,550	2,951	4,185	1,517	9,725	827	24,754
Credit loss (expense) / recovery	3	(12)	0	0	107	0	98
Total operating income	5,554	2,939	4,185	1,517	9,832	827	24,853
Personnel expenses	2,371	1,215	3,223	824	5,486	24	13,143
General and administrative expenses	862	619	863	291	1,967	87	4,691
Services (to) / from other business units	338	(385)	(4)	(5)	52	4	0
Depreciation of property and equipment	120	105	159	32	203	67	687
Amortization of intangible assets	16	0	42	6	26	0	91
Total operating expenses	3,708	1,554	4,283	1,149	7,735	183	18,611
Performance from continuing operations before tax	**1,846**	**1,385**	**(99)**	**368**	**2,097**	**644**	**6,242**
Performance from discontinued operations before tax						**2**	**2**
Performance before tax	**1,846**	**1,385**	**(99)**	**368**	**2,097**	**646**	**6,243**
Tax expense / (benefit) on continuing operations							89
Tax expense / (benefit) on discontinued operations							0
Net profit							**6,155**
As of 31 December 2010							
Total assets[3]	**94,056**	**153,101**	**50,071**	**15,894**	**966,945**	**37,180**	**1,317,247**

1 Certain cost allocations to the business divisions are based on periodically agreed flat fees charged to the business divisions on a monthly basis. This could lead to a difference between actually incurred Corporate Center costs and charges to the business divisions. 2 The total inter-segment revenues for the Group are immaterial as the majority of the revenues are allocated across the business divisions by means of revenue-sharing agreements. 3 The segment assets are based on a third-party view and this basis is in line with the internal reporting to the management, i.e. the amounts do not include inter-company balances.

Note 3 Net interest and trading income

The "Breakdown by businesses" table below analyzes net interest and trading income according to the businesses that drive it: Net income from trading businesses includes both interest and trading income generated by the Investment Bank, including its lending activities, and trading income generated by the other business divisions. Net income from interest margin businesses comprises interest income from the loan portfolios of Wealth Management & Swiss Bank and Wealth Management Americas. Net income from treasury activities and other reflects all income from the Group's centralized treasury function.

	For the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Net interest and trading income							
Net interest income	**1,861**	1,440	1,601	29	16	5,082	4,512
Net trading income	**(28)**	1,724	868			3,900	6,687
Total net interest and trading income	**1,833**	3,164	2,469	(42)	(26)	8,982	11,198
Breakdown by businesses							
Net income from trading businesses[1]	**633**	1,835	813	(66)	(22)	4,946	6,521
Net income from interest margin businesses	**1,257**	1,191	1,150	6	9	3,657	3,435
Net income from treasury activities and other	**(57)**	138	506			379	1,242
Total net interest and trading income	**1,833**	3,164	2,469	(42)	(26)	8,982	11,198
Net interest income							
Interest income							
Interest earned on loans and advances[2]	**2,409**	2,426	2,657	(1)	(9)	7,376	8,111
Interest earned on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements	**445**	468	373	(5)	19	1,300	1,043
Interest and dividend income from trading portfolio	**1,275**	1,751	1,410	(27)	(10)	4,476	4,563
Interest income on financial assets designated at fair value	**50**	51	60	(2)	(17)	157	190
Interest and dividend income from financial investments available-for-sale	**193**	184	120	5	61	522	375
Total	**4,372**	4,880	4,620	(10)	(5)	13,830	14,281
Interest expense							
Interest on amounts due to banks and customers[3]	**510**	527	504	(3)	1	1,507	1,515
Interest on securities lent and repurchase agreements	**327**	424	297	(23)	10	1,035	959
Interest and dividend expense from trading portfolio	**561**	1,300	786	(57)	(29)	2,560	3,096
Interest on financial liabilities designated at fair value	**423**	497	630	(15)	(33)	1,491	1,798
Interest on debt issued	**691**	691	802	0	(14)	2,155	2,401
Total	**2,512**	3,440	3,019	(27)	(17)	8,748	9,769
Net interest income	**1,861**	1,440	1,601	29	16	5,082	4,512

1 Includes lending activities of the Investment Bank. 2 Includes interest income on Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments. 3 Includes interest expense on Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments.

Interest includes forward points on foreign exchange swaps used to manage short-term interest rate risk on foreign currency loans and deposits.

Note 3 Net interest and trading income (continued)

	For the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million	30.9.11	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Net trading income[1]							
Investment Bank equities	(1,274)	925	186			262	2,021
Investment Bank fixed income, currencies and commodities	925	408	(206)	127		2,359	2,143
Other business divisions	321	392	889	(18)	(64)	1,280	2,522
Net trading income	(28)	1,724	868			3,900	6,687
of which: net gains / (losses) from financial liabilities designated at fair value[2]	*8,252*	*957*[3]	*(4,665)*	*762*		*8,635*	*669*

1 Refer to the table "Net interest and trading income" on the previous page for the Net income from trading businesses (for an explanation, refer to the corresponding introductory comment). 2 Financial liabilities designated at fair value are to a large extent economically hedged with derivatives and other instruments whose change in fair value is also reported in Net trading income. For more information on own credit refer to "Note 11b Fair value of financial instruments". 3 In the third quarter of 2011, we corrected the previously disclosed amount of CHF 1,087 million by CHF 130 million to CHF 957 million.

Net trading income in the third quarter included a loss of CHF 1,849 million due to the unauthorized trading incident reflected in Investment Bank equities.

➔ **Refer to the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information**

Net trading income in the third quarter of 2011 included a loss of CHF 397 million from credit valuation adjustments for monoline credit protection reflected in the Investment Bank's fixed income, currencies and commodities business, compared with a CHF 66 million gain in the second quarter of 2011 and a CHF 220 million gain in the third quarter of 2010.

➔ **Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information on exposure to monolines**

Net trading income in the third quarter of 2011 included a loss of CHF 209 million from the valuation of our option to acquire the SNB StabFund's equity reflected in Other business divisions, compared with a CHF 13 million gain in the second quarter of 2011 and a CHF 293 million gain in the third quarter 2010.

➔ **Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information on the valuation of our option to acquire the SNB StabFund's equity**

Note 4 Net fee and commission income

	For the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Equity underwriting fees	**110**	197	171	(44)	(36)	497	680
Debt underwriting fees	**113**	157	227	(28)	(50)	436	591
Total underwriting fees	**223**	355	398	(37)	(44)	933	1,271
M&A and corporate finance fees	**214**	240	226	(11)	(5)	730	592
Brokerage fees	**1,058**	1,004	1,078	5	(2)	3,332	3,742
Investment fund fees	**814**	927	917	(12)	(11)	2,707	2,941
Portfolio management and advisory fees	**1,330**	1,394	1,416	(5)	(6)	4,178	4,473
Insurance-related and other fees	**86**	94	89	(9)	(3)	283	273
Total securities trading and investment activity fees	**3,725**	4,014	4,124	(7)	(10)	12,164	13,292
Credit-related fees and commissions	**94**	108	107	(13)	(12)	321	333
Commission income from other services	**198**	212	209	(7)	(5)	608	637
Total fee and commission income	**4,018**	4,334	4,440	(7)	(10)	13,093	14,263
Brokerage fees paid	**239**	232	245	3	(2)	731	826
Other	**222**	223	217	0	2	686	721
Total fee and commission expense	**461**	455	462	1	0	1,417	1,547
Net fee and commission income	**3,557**	3,879	3,978	(8)	(11)	11,676	12,716
of which: net brokerage fees	***818***	*772*	*833*	*6*	*(2)*	*2,601*	*2,916*

Note 5 Other income

	For the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Associates and subsidiaries							
Net gains / (losses) from disposals of consolidated subsidiaries[1]	**0**	(23)	14	(100)	(100)	(21)	(4)
Net gains / (losses) from disposals of investments in associates	**0**	8	0	(100)		13	179
Share of net profits of associates	**8**	12	19	(33)	(58)	30	69
Total	**8**	(3)	33		(76)	21	244
Financial investments available-for-sale							
Net gains / (losses) from disposals	**786**	54	62			866	148
Impairment charges	**(32)**	(1)	(15)		113	(37)	(64)
Total	**754**	53	47			829	84
Net income from properties[2]	**8**	11	13	(27)	(38)	29	41
Net gains / (losses) from investment properties[3]	**1**	1	9	0	(89)	6	5
Other[4]	**340**	49	79	594	330	453	467
Total other income	**1,111**	112	180	892	517	1,339	840

1 Includes foreign exchange gains / losses reclassified from equity upon disposal or deconsolidation of subsidiaries. 2 Includes net rent received from third parties and net operating expenses. 3 Includes unrealized and realized gains / losses from investment properties at fair value and foreclosed assets. 4 Includes net gains / losses from disposals of loans and receivables and own-used property.

Net gains from disposals of Financial investments available-for-sale in the third quarter of 2011 included a gain of CHF 722 million from the sale of our strategic investment portfolio comprised of long-term fixed-interest-rate US Treasury securities with a face value of USD 9.4 billion and UK Government bonds with a face value of GBP 2.9 billion.

➔ **Refer to the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information**

The line Other in the third quarter of 2011 included gains of CHF 245 million from disposals of loans and receivables, including sales of student loan auction rate securities, compared with CHF 38 million in the second quarter. The third quarter gains were mainly due to the sale of collateralized loan obligations, which were reclassified from Trading portfolio assets to Loans and receivables in 2008, and were largely offset by related hedge termination losses recorded in net trading income.

Note 6 Personnel expenses

	For the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Salaries and variable compensation	**2,572**	2,725	2,700	(6)	(5)	8,360	8,922
Contractors	**55**	57	59	(4)	(7)	170	164
Social security	**154**	188	185	(18)	(17)	580	621
Pension and other post-employment benefit plans	**210**	188	175	12	20	579	542
Wealth Management Americas: Financial advisor compensation[1]	**607**	604	646	0	(6)	1,851	2,009
Other personnel expenses	**159**	163	211	(2)	(25)	550	884
Total personnel expenses	**3,758**[2]	3,925	3,977	(4)	(6)	12,090	13,143

1 Financial advisor compensation consists of grid-based compensation based directly on compensable revenues generated by financial advisors and supplemental compensation calculated based on financial advisor productivity, firm tenure and other variables. It also includes costs related to compensation commitments and advances granted to financial advisors at the time of recruitment, which are subject to vesting requirements.
2 Includes restructuring charges of CHF 253 million. Refer to "Note 17 Changes in organization" for more information on our cost reduction program.

Note 7 General and administrative expenses

	For the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Occupancy	**251**	258	306	(3)	(18)	792	962
Rent and maintenance of IT and other equipment	**98**	106	142	(8)	(31)	318	408
Telecommunications and postage	**140**	154	161	(9)	(13)	455	510
Administration	**117**	94	157	24	(25)	377	469
Marketing and public relations	**104**	94	91	11	14	269	217
Travel and entertainment	**107**	123	113	(13)	(5)	343	332
Professional fees	**193**	190	186	2	4	558	522
Outsourcing of IT and other services	**270**	290	268	(7)	1	853	744
Litigation and regulatory matters[1]	**46**	85	182	(46)	(75)	238	361
Other	**84**[2]	12	28	600	200	104	165
Total general and administrative expenses	**1,411**	1,408	1,634	0	(14)	4,307	4,691

1 Reflects the net increase/release of provisions for Litigation and regulatory matters recognized in the income statement and recoveries from third parties. 2 Includes real estate related restructuring charges of CHF 111 million. Refer to "Note 17 Changes in organization" for more information on our cost reduction program.

Note 8 Earnings per share (EPS) and shares outstanding

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
	30.9.11	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Basic earnings (CHF million)							
Net profit attributable to UBS shareholders	1,018	1,015	1,664	0	(39)	3,840	5,871
from continuing operations	1,018	1,015	1,664	0	(39)	3,839	5,871
from discontinued operations	0	0	0			0	1
Diluted earnings (CHF million)							
Net profit attributable to UBS shareholders	1,018	1,015	1,664	0	(39)	3,840	5,871
Less: (profit)/loss on equity derivative contracts	(5)	(3)	0	67		(8)	(1)
Net profit attributable to UBS shareholders for diluted EPS	1,013	1,012	1,664	0	(39)	3,832	5,870
from continuing operations	1,013	1,012	1,664	0	(39)	3,831	5,870
from discontinued operations	0	0	0			0	1
Weighted average shares outstanding							
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic EPS	3,759,881,515	3,797,742,649	3,794,209,156	(1)	(1)	3,783,195,755	3,788,019,682
Potentially dilutive ordinary shares resulting from unvested exchangeable shares, in-the-money options and warrants outstanding[1]	55,522,658	71,667,289	52,610,040	(23)	6	62,489,915	45,079,119
Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted EPS	3,815,404,173	3,869,409,938	3,846,819,196	(1)	(1)	3,845,685,670	3,833,098,801
Earnings per share (CHF)							
Basic	0.27	0.27	0.44	0	(39)	1.02	1.55
from continuing operations	0.27	0.27	0.44	0	(39)	1.01	1.55
from discontinued operations	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Diluted	0.27	0.26	0.43	4	(37)	1.00	1.53
from continuing operations	0.27	0.26	0.43	4	(37)	1.00	1.53
from discontinued operations	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Shares outstanding							
Ordinary shares issued	3,832,081,010	3,832,003,459	3,830,809,437	0	0		
Treasury shares	91,265,502	64,152,608	34,659,968	42	163		
Shares outstanding	3,740,815,508	3,767,850,851	3,796,149,469	(1)	(1)		
Exchangeable shares	516,527	567,965	580,261	(9)	(11)		
Shares outstanding for EPS	3,741,332,035	3,768,418,816	3,796,729,730	(1)	(1)		

1 Total equivalent shares outstanding on out-of-the-money options that were not dilutive for the respective periods but could potentially dilute earnings per share in the future were 285,849,194; 260,158,423 and 263,713,645 for the quarters ended 30 September 2011, 30 June 2011 and 30 September 2010, respectively, and 276,156,791 and 262,381,139 for year-to-date 30 September 2011 and 30 September 2010, respectively. An additional 100 million ordinary shares ("contingent share issue") related to the SNB transaction were not dilutive for any periods presented, but could potentially dilute earnings per share in the future.

Note 9 Income taxes

UBS recognized a net income tax benefit in its income statement of CHF 40 million in the third quarter. This reflects Swiss deferred tax expenses of CHF 309 million with respect to the amortization of deferred tax assets previously recognized in relation to Swiss tax losses carried forward to offset taxable profits for the quarter. Additionally, the Group recognized a tax benefit of CHF 131 million relating to the unauthorized trading incident and incurred a tax charge of CHF 184 million relating to remeasurement of the value of our Swiss deferred tax assets (reflecting updated profit forecast assumptions including the expected geographical mix). The net income tax benefit for the quarter also includes tax benefits of CHF 413 million arising from the write-up of deferred tax assets for US tax losses incurred in previous years, predominantly in the parent bank, UBS AG. We also incurred other current net tax expenses of CHF 11 million in respect of the taxable profits of Group entities.

Note 10 Trading portfolio

CHF million	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	31.12.10
Trading portfolio assets			
Debt instruments			
Government and government agencies	**84,866**	80,468	83,952
Banks	**12,502**	14,613	14,711
Corporates and other	**30,452**	36,837	35,647
Total debt instruments	**127,820**	131,918	134,310
Equity instruments	**44,934**	57,831	57,506
Financial assets for unit-linked investment contracts	**16,076**	17,220	18,056
Financial assets held for trading	**188,830**	206,968	209,873
Precious metals and other commodities	**17,001**	15,609	18,942
Total trading portfolio assets	**205,830**	222,578	228,815
Trading portfolio liabilities			
Debt instruments			
Government and government agencies	**25,330**	26,977	29,628
Banks	**2,468**	2,550	3,107
Corporates and other	**4,418**	5,044	4,640
Total debt instruments	**32,215**	34,571	37,376
Equity instruments	**16,097**	16,190	17,599
Total trading portfolio liabilities	**48,313**	50,761	54,975

Note 11 Fair value of financial instruments

a) Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments at fair value are categorized into one of three fair value hierarchy levels at quarter end, based upon the lowest level input that is significant to the product's fair value measurement in its entirety:

– Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
– Level 2 – valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are market observable, either directly or indirectly; and
– Level 3 – valuation techniques which include significant inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Determination of fair values from quoted market prices or valuation techniques[1]

	30.9.11				30.6.11			
CHF billion	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets held for trading[2]	65.2	54.1	8.2	127.4	71.5	64.7	8.2	144.3
Financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral	49.7	11.3	0.3	61.4	45.9	16.5	0.2	62.7
Positive replacement values	4.4	519.6	13.4	537.3	3.0	321.5	10.7	335.2
Financial assets designated at fair value	0.7	7.0	1.8	9.5	0.7	6.5	0.9	8.1
Financial investments available-for-sale	26.2	15.5	0.8	42.4	49.7	21.1	0.8	71.6
Total assets	**146.1**	**607.4**	**24.5**	**778.1**	170.8	430.3	20.8	621.9
Trading portfolio liabilities	36.5	11.6	0.3	48.3	37.0	13.4	0.3	50.8
Negative replacement values	4.3	513.2	10.7	528.2	2.7	318.3	8.4	329.4
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	0.0	74.7	9.7	84.5	0.0	80.7	11.5	92.3
Other liabilities – amounts due under unit-linked investment contracts		16.1		16.1		17.2		17.2
Total liabilities	**40.8**	**615.6**	**20.8**	**677.1**	39.8	429.7	20.1	489.7

1 Bifurcated embedded derivatives, which are presented on the same balance sheet lines as their host contracts, are excluded from this table. As of 30 September 2011, the total amount of bifurcated embedded derivatives reduced the Balance sheet Debt issued position by CHF 0.5 billion (30 June 2011: reduction of CHF 0.6 billion). This reduction is a result of instruments classified as level 3, which were negative CHF 0.9 billion as of 30 September 2011 (30 June 2011: negative CHF 0.9 billion), and of instruments classified as level 2, which were positive CHF 0.4 billion as of 30 September 2011 (30 June 2011: positive CHF 0.4 billion). 2 Financial assets held for trading do not include precious metals and commodities.

Note 11 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Movements of level 3 instruments

CHF billion	Financial assets held for trading (including those pledged as collateral)	Derivative instruments: Positive replacement values	Derivative instruments: Negative replacement values	Financial liabilities designated at fair value
Balance at 31 March 2011	**10.8**	**11.3**	**9.1**	**12.9**
Total gains / losses included in the income statement	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements	**(0.8)**	**(0.5)**	**(0.6)**	**(0.5)**
Purchases	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sales	(2.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Issuances	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.7
Settlements	0.0	(0.9)	(1.0)	(2.2)
Transfers into or out of level 3	**(1.0)**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**(0.4)**
Transfers into level 3	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8
Transfers out of level 3	(1.9)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(1.2)
Foreign currency translation	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.6)
Balance at 30 June 2011	**8.4**	**10.7**	**8.4**	**11.5**
Total gains / losses included in the income statement	(0.7)	2.0	1.9	(0.5)
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements	**(0.4)**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**(0.7)**
Purchases	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sales	(1.4)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Issuances	0.0	1.9	0.9	1.2
Settlements	0.0	(1.9)	(0.6)	(1.9)
Transfers into or out of level 3	**0.7**	**0.2**	**(0.3)**	**(0.7)**
Transfers into level 3	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.8
Transfers out of level 3	(1.0)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(1.5)
Foreign currency translation	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2
Balance at 30 September 2011	**8.5**	**13.4**	**10.7**	**9.7**

Material changes in level 3 instruments

As of 30 September 2011, financial instruments measured with valuation techniques using significant non-market observable inputs (level 3) included the following:

- structured rates and credit trades, including bespoke collateralized debt obligations (CDO) and collateralized loan obligations (CLO);
- reference-linked notes;
- financial instruments linked to the US and European residential and US commercial real estate markets;
- corporate bonds and corporate credit default swaps (CDS); and
- lending related products.

Financial assets held for trading

Financial assets held for trading transferred into and out of level 3 amounted to CHF 1.7 billion and CHF 1.0 billion, respectively. Transfers into level 3 were comprised primarily of CHF 0.9 billion of lending related products, CHF 0.2 billion of corporate bonds, CHF 0.2 billion of US reference-linked notes and CHF 0.1 billion of financial instruments linked to the European real estate market, as no independent price sources could be found to verify fair values. Transfers out of level 3 were comprised primarily of CHF 0.2 billion of corporate bonds; CHF 0.2 billion of financial instruments linked to the US commercial real estate market; CHF 0.2 billion of financial instruments linked to the European and Asian real estate markets; CHF 0.1 billion of lending related

Note 11 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

products; and CHF 0.1 billion of financial instruments linked to the US residential real estate market, as independent price sources became available to verify fair values.

Level 3 financial assets held for trading purchased during the third quarter amounted to CHF 1.0 billion. Purchases included CHF 0.7 billion of lending related products and CHF 0.1 billion of asset-backed securities.

Sales of level 3 trading assets during the third quarter amounted to CHF 1.4 billion, which included CHF 0.6 billion of financial instruments linked to the US commercial real estate market, CHF 0.3 billion of lending related products, and CHF 0.2 billion of financial instruments linked to the European and Asian real estate markets.

Derivative instruments

Derivative instruments transferred into level 3 included positive replacement values of CHF 0.7 billion and negative replacement values of CHF 0.5 billion. Transfers out of level 3 included positive replacement values of CHF 0.5 billion and negative replacement values of CHF 0.7 billion.

Transfers into level 3 positive replacement values were comprised primarily of CHF 0.4 billion of structured credit bespoke CDO positions due to a reduction in the correlation between the portfolio held and the representative market portfolio used to independently verify market data; CHF 0.1 billion of corporate CDS positions where the credit curve and recovery rates could not be verified; and CHF 0.1 billion of CDS positions related to asset-backed securities as the reliability of independent underlying market data decreased. Transfers into level 3 negative replacement values were comprised primarily of CHF 0.3 billion of structured credit bespoke CDO positions due to a reduction in the correlation between the portfolio held and the representative market portfolio used to independently verify market data and CHF 0.2 billion of corporate CDS positions where the credit curve and recovery rates could not be verified.

Transfers out of level 3 positive replacement values were comprised of CHF 0.2 billion of equity options where volatility can be independently verified, CHF 0.1 billion of structured credit bespoke CDO positions due to improved correlation between the portfolio held and the representative market portfolio used to independently verify market data and CHF 0.1 billion of Corporate CDS positions where the credit curve and recovery rates could be independently verified. Transfers out of level 3 negative replacement values were comprised primarily of CHF 0.2 billion structured credit bespoke CDO positions due to improved correlation between the portfolio held and the representative market portfolio used to independently verify market data; CHF 0.1 billion of equity options where volatility could be independently verified; CHF 0.1 billion of corporate CDS positions where the credit curve and recovery rates could be independently verified; CHF 0.1 billion of structured rates positions where volatility could be independently verified; and CHF 0.1 billion of US residential CDS positions as the reliability of independent underlying market data increased.

Issuances of level 3 positive replacement values were CHF 1.9 billion, which included CHF 1.1 billion of structured credit bespoke CDO positions and CHF 0.7 billion of structured rates positions. Issuances of level 3 negative replacement values were CHF 0.9 billion, which included CHF 0.7 billion of structured credit bespoke CDO positions and CHF 0.1 billion of equity options.

Settlements of level 3 positive replacement values were CHF 1.9 billion, which consisted primarily of CHF 0.5 billion of corporate CDS positions; CHF 0.4 billion of structured credit bespoke CDO positions; CHF 0.2 billion of sovereign CDS positions; CHF 0.2 billion of CLO CDS positions; CHF 0.2 billion of commercial mortgage-backed security CDS positions; and CHF 0.2 billion of structured rates positions. Settlements of level 3 negative replacement values were CHF 0.6 billion, and consisted primarily of CHF 0.2 billion of corporate CDS positions, CHF 0.2 billion of structured credit bespoke CDO positions and CHF 0.1 billion of lending related positions.

Total gains included in the income statement related to level 3 positive replacement values were CHF 2.0 billion, of which CHF 1.7 billion related to structured credit positions. Total losses included in the income statement related to negative replacement values were CHF 1.9 billion, of which CHF 1.6 billion related to structured credit positions. These gains / losses occurred as credit spreads widened.

Financial assets designated at fair value

Issuances of structured financing Level 3 financial assets designated at fair value were CHF 0.9 billion.

Financial liabilities designated at fair value

Transfers of financial liabilities designated at fair value into level 3 of CHF 0.8 billion consisted primarily of CHF 0.4 billion of equity-linked notes where the volatility of the embedded option could not be independently verified and CHF 0.3 billion of credit-linked notes where the embedded CDS credit curve and recovery rates could not be independently verified.

Transfers of financial liabilities designated at fair value out of level 3 were CHF 1.5 billion, and consisted primarily of CHF 0.6 billion of interest rate-linked notes where the volatility of the embedded options could be independently verified, CHF 0.5 billion of credit-linked notes where the embedded CDS credit curve and recovery rates could be independently verified and CHF 0.3 billion of equity-linked notes.

Issuances of level 3 financial liabilities designated at fair value of CHF 1.2 billion were comprised primarily of CHF 0.5 billion of credit-linked notes, CHF 0.4 billion of equity-linked notes and CHF 0.2 billion of interest rate-linked notes. Settlements of level 3 financial liabilities designated at fair value were CHF 1.9 billion, which consisted primarily of CHF 0.7 billion of equity-linked notes, CHF 0.7 billion of interest rate-linked notes and CHF 0.4 billion of credit-linked notes.

Note 11 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

b) Valuation information

Own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value

Own credit changes are calculated based on a funds transfer price (FTP) curve, which provides a single level of discounting for uncollateralized funded instruments within UBS. The FTP curve is used to value uncollateralized and partially uncollateralized funding transactions designated at fair value, and for relevant tenors is set by reference to the level at which UBS medium term notes (MTN) are priced. The FTP curve spread is considered to be representative of the credit risk which reflects the premium that market participants require to acquire UBS MTN.

Amounts for the quarter represent the change during the quarter, and life-to-date amounts reflect the cumulative change since initial recognition. The change in own credit for the period can be analyzed in two components: (i) changes in fair value that are attributable to the change in our credit spreads during the period, and (ii) the effect of "volume changes", which is the change in fair values attributable to factors other than credit spreads, such as redemptions, effects from time decay, changes in the interest rates and changes in the value of reference instruments issued by third parties. The disclosed own credit amounts are also impacted by foreign currency movements.

Own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		Year-to-date	
CHF million	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	2Q11	3Q10	30.9.11	30.9.10
Total gain / (loss) for the period ended	**1,765**	(25)	(387)			1,608	(39)
of which: credit spread related only	***1,591***	*90*	*(649)*			*1,502*	*(84)*
Life-to-date gain	**1,985**	95	753		164		

Valuation curve changes

During the third quarter, we automated the use of multiple valuation curves in the underlying risk management systems which value a substantial portion of our collateralized derivatives. The valuation approach, which is also linked to the terms of the underlying collateral agreement (CSA) for the majority of our standard CSA exposure, represents an improvement in our estimate of fair value over the portfolio valuation adjustment approach previously employed. This change in estimate resulted in a pre-tax loss of CHF 94 million recorded in Net trading income.

➔ **Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for information on certain financial instruments with significant valuation uncertainty**

c) Deferred day 1 profit or loss

The table reflects financial instruments for which fair value is determined using valuation models where not all significant inputs are market observable. Such financial instruments are initially recognized at their transaction price, although the values obtained from the relevant valuation model on day 1 may differ. Day 1 reserves are released and profit is recorded in trading profit or loss as either the underlying parameters become observable, the transaction is closed out or by an appropriate amortization methodology. The table shows the aggregate difference yet to be recognized in profit or loss at the beginning and end of the period and a reconciliation of changes in the balance (movement of deferred day 1 profit or loss).

	For the quarter ended		
CHF million	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10
Balance at the beginning of the period	**505**	493	578
Deferred profit / (loss) on new transactions	**43**	113	82
Recognized (profit) / loss in the income statement	**(111)**	(65)	(71)
Foreign currency translation	**27**	(36)	(46)
Balance at the end of the period	**464**	505	543

Note 12 Reclassification of financial assets

In 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, financial assets with fair values on their reclassification dates of CHF 26 billion and CHF 0.6 billion, respectively, were reclassified from "Trading portfolio assets" to "Loans". The table below shows the carrying values and fair values of these financial assets.

Trading portfolio assets reclassified to loans

CHF billion	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	31.12.10
Carrying value	**6.1**	10.4	11.9
Fair value	**5.9**	10.6	12.1
Pro-forma fair value gain / (loss)	**(0.2)**	0.2	0.2

In the third quarter of 2011, carrying values and pro-forma fair values decreased by CHF 4.3 billion and CHF 4.7 billion respectively, mainly due to sales.

The table below provides notional values, fair values, and carrying values by product category, as well as the ratio of carrying value to notional value.

Reclassified assets

	30.9.11			
CHF billion	Notional value	Fair value	Carrying value	Ratio of carrying to notional value
US student loan and municipal auction rate securities	4.3	3.6	3.8	89%
Monoline-protected assets	1.4	1.1	1.2	84%
Leveraged finance	0.5	0.4	0.4	77%
US reference-linked notes	0.3	0.2	0.2	69%
Other assets	0.6	0.5	0.5	82%
Total (excluding CMBS interest-only strips)	**6.9**	**5.7**	**6.0**	**86%**
CMBS interest-only strips		0.2	0.2	
Total reclassified assets	**6.9**	**5.9**	**6.1**	

Reclassified financial assets impacted our income statement as presented in the table below.

Contribution of the reclassified assets to the income statement

	For the quarter ended		Year-to-date
CHF million	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.11
Net interest income	**67**	110	324
Credit loss (expense) / recovery	**9**	18	35
Other income[1]	**241**	23	291
Impact on operating profit before tax	**318**	150	649

1 Includes net gains on the disposal of reclassified assets. The third quarter 2011 Other income mainly related to net gains on sale of collateralized loan obligations, which were reclassified from Trading portfolio assets to Loans and receivables in 2008.

Note 13 Derivative instruments

CHF billion	30.9.11 Positive replacement values	Notional values related to positive replacement values[1]	Negative replacement values	Notional values related to negative replacement values[1]	Other notional values[1, 2]
Derivative instruments					
Interest rate contracts	280	10,415	262	10,520	16,624
Credit derivative contracts	77	1,422	73	1,349	0
Foreign exchange contracts	146	3,453	158	3,290	6
Equity / index contracts	26	264	27	277	27
Commodity contracts, including precious metals contracts	8	70	8	56	73
Unsettled purchases of financial assets[3]	0	43	1	42	0
Unsettled sales of financial assets[3]	1	41	0	28	0
Total derivative instruments, based on IFRS netting[4, 5]	**537**	**15,709**	**528**	**15,562**	**16,730**
Replacement value netting, based on capital adequacy rules	(421)		(421)		
Cash collateral netting	(40)		(32)		
Total derivative instruments, based on capital adequacy netting[6]	**76**		**75**		

	30.6.11 Positive replacement values	Notional values related to positive replacement values[1]	Negative replacement values	Notional values related to negative replacement values[1]	Other notional values[1, 2]
Derivative instruments					
Interest rate contracts	175	10,248	163	10,323	14,890
Credit derivative contracts	47	1,250	44	1,182	0
Foreign exchange contracts	90	3,140	97	2,945	10
Equity / index contracts	17	227	19	258	30
Commodity contracts, including precious metals contracts	5	46	5	41	77
Unsettled purchases of financial assets[3]	1	52	0	40	0
Unsettled sales of financial assets[3]	0	45	1	27	0
Total derivative instruments, based on IFRS netting[4, 5]	335	15,009	329	14,817	15,007
Replacement value netting, based on capital adequacy rules	(253)		(253)		
Cash collateral netting	(31)		(23)		
Total derivative instruments, based on capital adequacy netting[6]	51		53		

1 In case of netting of replacement values on the balance sheet, the sum of the notional values of netted derivatives is presented in accordance with the related net positive replacement value or net negative replacement value of the netted derivatives. 2 Receivables resulting from these derivatives are recognized on our balance sheet under Due from banks, Loans and Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments: CHF 1.7 billion (30 June 2011: CHF 1.0 billion, 31 December 2010: CHF 0.7 billion). Payables resulting from these derivatives are recognized on our balance sheet under Due to banks, Due to customers and Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments: CHF 3.0 billion (30 June 2011: CHF 2.1 billion, 31 December 2010: CHF 2.7 billion). 3 Changes in the fair value of purchased and sold financial assets between trade date and settlement date are recognized as replacement values. 4 Replacement values based on International Financial Reporting Standards netting. Refer to "Note 23 Derivative instruments and hedge accounting" in the "Financial information" section of our Annual Report 2010. 5 Includes agency transactions with a positive replacement value of CHF 7.6 billion (30 June 2011: CHF 5.1 billion, 31 December 2010: CHF 9.3 billion) and a negative replacement value of CHF 8.1 billion (30 June 2011: CHF 5.4 billion, 31 December 2010: CHF 9.5 billion) for which notional values were not included into the table above due to significantly different risk profile. 6 Includes the impact of netting agreements (including cash collateral) in accordance with Swiss Federal Banking Law.

Note 13 Derivative instruments (continued)

	31.12.10				
	Positive replacement values	Notional values related to positive replacement values[1]	Negative replacement values	Notional values related to negative replacement values[1]	Other notional values[1, 2]
Derivative instruments					
Interest rate contracts	204	9,695	189	9,550	13,861
Credit derivative contracts	56	1,208	51	1,105	0
Foreign exchange contracts	113	3,326	123	3,228	9
Equity / index contracts	22	206	24	239	29
Commodity contracts, including precious metals contracts	6	39	6	33	41
Unsettled purchases of financial assets[3]	0	36	0	19	0
Unsettled sales of financial assets[3]	0	35	0	13	0
Total derivative instruments, based on IFRS netting[4, 5]	401	14,545	394	14,186	13,940
Replacement value netting, based on capital adequacy rules	(302)		(302)		
Cash collateral netting	(37)		(24)		
Total derivative instruments, based on capital adequacy netting[6]	63		68		

1 In case of netting of replacement values on the balance sheet, the sum of the notional values of netted derivatives is presented in accordance with the related net positive replacement value or net negative replacement value of the netted derivatives. 2 Receivables resulting from these derivatives are recognized on our balance sheet under Due from banks, Loans and Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments: CHF 1.7 billion (30 June 2011: CHF 1.0 billion, 31 December 2010: CHF 0.7 billion). Payables resulting from these derivatives are recognized on our balance sheet under Due to banks, Due to customers and Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments: CHF 3.0 billion (30 June 2011: CHF 2.1 billion, 31 December 2010: CHF 2.7 billion). 3 Changes in the fair value of purchased and sold financial assets between trade date and settlement date are recognized as replacement values. 4 Replacement values based on International Financial Reporting Standards netting. Refer to "Note 23 Derivative instruments and hedge accounting" in the "Financial information" section of our Annual Report 2010. 5 Includes agency transactions with a positive replacement value of CHF 7.6 billion (30 June 2011: CHF 5.1 billion, 31 December 2010: CHF 9.3 billion) and a negative replacement value of CHF 8.1 billion (30 June 2011: CHF 5.4 billion, 31 December 2010: CHF 9.5 billion) for which notional values were not included into the table above due to significantly different risk profile. 6 Includes the impact of netting agreements (including cash collateral) in accordance with Swiss Federal Banking Law.

Note 14 Other assets and liabilities

CHF million	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	31.12.10
Other assets			
Prime brokerage receivables	**8,561**	12,997	16,395
Deferred pension expenses	**3,279**	3,206	3,174
Other	**3,259**	2,983	3,112
Total other assets	**15,100**	19,186	22,681
Other liabilities			
Prime brokerage payables	**37,769**	37,289	36,383
Amounts due under unit-linked investment contracts	**16,216**	17,319	18,125
Current and deferred tax liabilities	**630**	550	847
Provisions	**1,766**	1,483	1,704
Other	**7,086**	6,464	6,661
Total other liabilities	**63,466**	63,105	63,719

Note 15 Provisions and contingent liabilities

a) Provisions

CHF million	Operational risks[1]	Litigation and regulatory matters[2]	Restructuring	Contingent claims	Other[3]	Total provisions
Balance at 31 March 2011	56	666	250	110	603	**1,685**
Increase in provisions recognized in the income statement	19	111	0	4	44	**178**
Release of provisions recognized in the income statement	(5)	(19)	(14)	0	(11)	**(49)**
Provisions used in conformity with designated purpose	(7)	(172)	(20)	(7)	(16)	**(222)**
Capitalized reinstatement costs	0	0	0	0	(2)	**(2)**
Reclassifications	0	0	(1)	(2)	1	**(2)**
Foreign currency translation / Unwind of discount	(3)	(56)	(18)	(8)	(19)	**(105)**
Balance at 30 June 2011	59	530	197	97	600	**1,483**
Increase in provisions recognized in the income statement	13	74	369[4]	0	7	**464**
Release of provisions recognized in the income statement	(2)	(24)	(2)	(3)	(68)	**(99)**
Provisions used in conformity with designated purpose	(12)	(115)	(16)	(5)	(18)	**(167)**
Foreign currency translation / Unwind of discount	2	50	14	4	13	**84**
Balance at 30 September 2011	60	515	562	94	534	**1,766**

1 Includes provisions for litigation resulting from security risks and transaction processing risks. 2 Includes litigation resulting from legal, liability and compliance risks. Additionally, includes a provision established in connection with demands for repurchase of US mortgage loans sold or securitized by UBS as described in section c) of this note. 3 Includes reinstatement costs for leasehold improvements, provisions for onerous lease contracts, provisions for employee benefits (service anniversaries and sabbatical leave) and other items. 4 Does not include impairment charges related to real estate restructuring. Refer to "Note 17 Changes in organization" for more information on our cost reduction program.

b) Litigation and regulatory matters

The Group operates in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes it to significant litigation risks. As a result, UBS (which for purposes of this note may refer to UBS AG and/or one or more of its subsidiaries, as applicable) is involved in various disputes and legal proceedings, including litigation, arbitration, and regulatory and criminal investigations. Such cases are subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome is often difficult to predict, including the impact on operations or on the financial statements, particularly in the earlier stages of a case. In certain circumstances, to avoid the expense and distraction of legal proceedings, UBS may, based on a cost-benefit analysis, enter into a settlement even though denying any wrongdoing. The Group makes provisions for cases brought against it when, in the opinion of management after seeking legal advice, it is probable that a liability exists, and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Certain potentially significant legal proceedings or threatened proceedings as of 30 September 2011 are described below. In some cases we provide the amount of damages claimed, the size of a transaction or other information in order to assist investors in considering the magnitude of any potential exposure. We are unable to provide an estimate of the possible financial effect of particular claims or proceedings (where the possibility of an outflow is more than remote) beyond the level of current reserves established. Doing so would require us to provide speculative legal assessments as to claims and proceedings which involve unique fact patterns or novel legal theories, which have not yet been initiated or are at early stages of adjudication, or as to which alleged damages have not been quantified by the claimants. In many cases a combination of these factors impedes our ability to estimate the financial effect of contingent liabilities. We also believe that such estimates could seriously prejudice our position in these matters.

1. Municipal bonds

On 4 May 2011, UBS announced a USD 140.3 million settlement with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Antitrust Division of the US Department of Justice (DOJ), the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and a group of state attorneys general relating to the investment of proceeds of municipal bond issuances and associated derivative transactions. The settlement resolves the investigations by those regulators which had commenced in November 2006. Several related putative class actions, which were filed in Federal District Courts against UBS and numerous other firms, remain pending. However, approximately USD 63 million of the regulatory settlement will be made available to potential claimants through a settlement fund, and payments made through the fund should reduce the total monetary amount at issue in the class actions for UBS. In December 2010, three former UBS employees were indicted in connection with the Federal criminal antitrust investigation; those individual matters also remain pending.

Note 15 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

2. Auction rate securities

In late 2008, UBS entered into settlements with the SEC, the New York Attorney General (NYAG) and the Massachusetts Securities Division whereby UBS agreed to offer to buy back Auction Rate Securities (ARS) from eligible customers, and to pay penalties of USD 150 million (USD 75 million to the NYAG and USD 75 million to the other states). UBS has since settled with the majority of states and is finalizing settlements with the rest. The settlements resolved investigations following the industry-wide disruption in the markets for ARS and related auction failures beginning in mid-February 2008. The SEC continues to investigate individuals affiliated with UBS regarding the trading in ARS and disclosures. UBS was also named in several putative class actions and is the subject of other pending arbitration and litigation claims by investors and issuers relating to ARS, including a pending consequential damages claim by a former customer for damages of USD 76 million and a claim asserted by an issuer under state common law and a state racketeering statute seeking approximately USD 40 million in compensatory damages, plus exemplary and treble damages.

3. Inquiries regarding cross-border wealth management businesses

Following the disclosure and the settlement of the US cross-border matter, tax and regulatory authorities in a number of countries have made inquiries and served requests for information located in their respective jurisdictions relating to the cross-border wealth management services provided by UBS and other financial institutions. UBS is cooperating with these requests within the limits of financial privacy obligations under Swiss and other applicable laws.

4. Matters related to the credit crisis

UBS is responding to a number of governmental inquiries and investigations and is involved in a number of litigations, arbitrations and disputes related to the credit crisis and in particular mortgage-related securities and other structured transactions and derivatives. In particular, the SEC is investigating UBS's valuation of super senior tranches of collateralized debt obligations (CDO) during the third quarter of 2007 and UBS's reclassification of financial assets pursuant to amendments to IAS 39 during the fourth quarter of 2008. UBS has provided documents and testimony to the SEC and is continuing to cooperate with the SEC in its investigation. UBS has also communicated with and has responded to other inquiries by various governmental and regulatory authorities, including the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA), the UK Financial Services Authority (FSA), the SEC, the US Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA), the Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission (FCIC), the New York Attorney General, and the US Department of Justice, concerning various matters related to the credit crisis. These matters concern, among other things, UBS's (i) disclosures and writedowns, (ii) interactions with rating agencies, (iii) risk control, valuation, structuring and marketing of mortgage-related instruments, and (iv) role as underwriter in securities offerings for other issuers.

5. Lehman principal protection notes

From March 2007 through September 2008, UBS sold approximately USD 1 billion face amount of structured notes issued by Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. (Lehman), a majority of which were referred to as "principal protection notes," reflecting the fact that while the notes' return was in some manner linked to market indices or other measures, some or all of the investor's principal was an unconditional obligation of Lehman as issuer of the notes. UBS has been named along with other defendants in a putative class action alleging materially misleading statements and omissions in the prospectuses relating to these notes and asserting claims under US securities laws. UBS has also been named in numerous individual civil suits and customer arbitrations (some of which have resulted in settlements or adverse judgments), was named in a proceeding brought by the New Hampshire Bureau of Securities which was settled for USD 1 million, and is responding to investigations by other state regulators relating to the sale of these notes to UBS's customers. The customer litigations and regulatory investigations relate primarily to whether UBS adequately disclosed the risks of these notes to its customers. In April 2011, UBS entered into a settlement with FINRA related to the sale of these notes, pursuant to which UBS agreed to pay a USD 2.5 million fine and approximately USD 8.25 million in restitution and interest to a limited number of investors in the US.

6. Claims related to sales of residential mortgage-backed securities and mortgages

From 2002 through about 2007, UBS was a substantial underwriter and issuer of US residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS). UBS has been named as a defendant relating to its role as underwriter and issuer of RMBS in a large number of lawsuits relating to approximately USD 45 billion in original face amount of RMBS underwritten or issued by UBS. Many of the lawsuits are in their early stages, and have not advanced beyond the motion to dismiss phase; others are in varying stages of discovery. Of the original face amount of RMBS at issue in these cases, approximately USD 9 billion was issued in offerings in which a UBS subsidiary transferred underlying loans (the majority of which were purchased from third-party originators) into a securitization trust and made representations and warranties about those loans (UBS-Sponsored RMBS). On 29 September 2011 a federal court in New Jersey dismissed on statute of limitations grounds a putative class action lawsuit that asserted violations of the federal securities laws against various UBS entities, among others, in connection with USD 2.6 billion in original face amount of UBS-Sponsored RMBS. The plaintiff has the right to file an amended complaint. The remaining USD 36 billion of RMBS to which these cases relate was issued by third parties in securitizations in which UBS acted as underwriter (Third-Party RMBS). In connection with certain of the Third-Party RMBS lawsuits, UBS has indemnification rights against solvent third-party issuers or originators for losses or liabilities incurred by UBS.

These lawsuits include an action brought by the Federal Housing Finance Authority (FHFA), as conservator for the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (collectively, the GSEs) in connection with the GSEs' investments in USD 4.5 billion in original face amount of UBS-Sponsored RMBS and USD 1.8 billion in original face amount of Third-Party RMBS. These suits, which were initially filed in July 2011 and then amended in August 2011, assert claims for damages and rescission under federal and state securities laws and state common law and allege losses of approximately USD 1.2 billion. The FHFA also filed suits in August 2011 against UBS and other financial institutions relating to their role as underwriter of Third-Party RMBS purchased by the GSEs asserting claims under various legal theories, including violations of the federal and state securities laws and state common law. Additionally, UBS is named as a defendant in three lawsuits brought by insurers of RMBS seeking recovery of insurance paid to RMBS investors. These insurers allege that UBS and other RMBS underwriters aided and abetted misrepresentations and fraud by RMBS issuers, and claim equitable and contractual subrogation rights.

As described below under "c) Other contingent liabilities", UBS has also received demands to repurchase US residential mortgage loans as to which UBS made certain representations at the time the loans were transferred to the securitization trust.

7. Claims related to UBS disclosure

A putative consolidated class action has been filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against UBS, a number of current and former directors and senior officers and certain banks that underwrote UBS's May 2008 Rights Offering (including UBS Securities LLC) alleging violation of the US securities laws in connection with UBS's disclosures relating to UBS's positions and losses in mortgage-related securities, UBS's positions and losses in auction rate securities, and UBS's US cross-border business. In September 2011, the court dismissed all claims based on purchases or sales of UBS ordinary shares made outside of the US. Defendants expect to move to dismiss the claims based on purchases or sales of UBS ordinary shares made in the US for failure to state a claim. UBS, a number of senior officers and employees and various UBS committees have also been sued in a putative consolidated class action for breach of fiduciary duties brought on behalf of current and former participants in two UBS Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) retirement plans in which there were purchases of UBS stock. In March 2011, the court dismissed the ERISA complaint. The plaintiffs have sought leave to file an amended complaint.

8. Madoff

In relation to the Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (BMIS) investment fraud, UBS AG, UBS (Luxembourg) SA and certain other UBS subsidiaries have been subject to inquiries by a number of regulators, including FINMA and the Luxembourg Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF). Those inquiries concerned two third-party funds established under Luxembourg law, substantially all assets of which were with BMIS, as well as certain funds established under offshore jurisdictions with either direct or indirect exposure to BMIS. These funds now face severe losses, and the Luxembourg funds are in liquidation. The last reported net asset value of the two Luxembourg funds before revelation of the Madoff scheme was approximately USD 1.7 billion in the aggregate, although that figure likely includes fictitious profit reported by BMIS. The documentation establishing both funds identifies UBS entities in various roles including custodian, administrator, manager, distributor and promoter, and indicates that UBS employees serve as board members. Between February and May 2009, UBS (Luxembourg) SA responded to criticisms made by the CSSF in relation to its responsibilities as custodian bank and demonstrated to the satisfaction of the CSSF that it has the infrastructure and internal organization in place in accordance with professional standards applicable to custodian banks in Luxembourg. UBS (Luxembourg) SA and certain other UBS subsidiaries are also responding to inquiries by Luxembourg investigating authorities, without however being named as parties in those investigations. In December 2009 and March 2010, the liquidators of the two Luxembourg funds filed claims on behalf of the funds against UBS entities, non-UBS entities and certain individuals including current and former UBS employees. The amounts claimed are approximately EUR 890 million and EUR 305 million respectively. In addition, a large number of alleged beneficiaries have filed claims against UBS entities (and non-UBS entities) for purported losses relating to the Madoff scheme. The majority of these cases are pending in Luxembourg, where appeals have been filed against the March 2010 decisions of the court in which the claims in a number of test cases were held to be inadmissible. In the US, the BMIS Trustee has filed claims against UBS entities, amongst others, in relation to the two Luxembourg funds and one of the offshore funds. A claim was filed in November 2010 against 23 defendants including UBS entities, the Luxembourg and offshore funds concerned and various individuals, including current and former UBS employees. The total amount claimed against all defendants is no less than USD 2 billion. A second claim was filed in December 2010 against 16 defendants including UBS entities and the Luxembourg fund concerned. The total amount claimed against all defendants is not less than USD 555 million. Following a motion by UBS, the claims against UBS have been moved from the Bankruptcy Court to the Federal District Court, and UBS has applied for dismissal of all of the Trustee's claims other than claims for recovery of fraudulent conveyances and preference payments that were allegedly transferred to UBS.

Note 15 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

In Germany, certain clients of UBS are exposed to Madoff-managed positions through third-party funds and funds administered by UBS entities in Germany. A small number of claims have been filed with respect to such funds.

9. Transactions with City of Milan and other Italian public sector entities

In January 2009, the City of Milan filed civil proceedings against UBS Limited, UBS Italia SIM Spa and three other international banks in relation to a 2005 bond issue and associated derivatives transactions entered into with the City between 2005 and 2007. The claim is to recover alleged damages in an amount which will compensate for terms of the related derivatives which the City claims to be objectionable. In the alternative, the City seeks to recover alleged hidden profits asserted to have been made by the banks in an amount of approximately EUR 88 million (of which UBS Limited is alleged to have received approximately EUR 16 million) together with further damages of not less than EUR 150 million. The claims are made against all of the banks on a joint and several basis. The case is currently stayed following a petition filed by the four banks to the Italian Court of Cassation challenging the jurisdiction of the Italian courts. In addition, two current UBS employees and one former employee, together with employees from other banks, a former City officer and a former adviser to the City, are facing a criminal trial for alleged "aggravated fraud" in relation to the City's 2005 bond issue and the execution, and subsequent restructuring, of certain related derivative transactions. The primary allegation is that UBS Limited and the other international banks obtained hidden and/or illegal profits by entering into the derivative contracts with the City. The banks also face an administrative charge of failing to have in place a business organizational model to avoid the alleged misconduct by employees, the sanctions for which could include a limitation on activities in Italy. The City has separately asserted claims for damages against UBS Limited and UBS individuals in those proceedings. A number of transactions with other public entity counterparties in Italy have also been called into question or become the subject of legal proceedings and claims for damages and other awards. These include derivative transactions with the Regions of Calabria, Tuscany, Lombardy and Lazio and the City of Florence.

UBS has itself issued proceedings before English courts in connection with a number of derivative transactions with Italian public entities, including some of those mentioned above, aimed at obtaining declaratory judgments as to the validity of UBS's contractual arrangements with its counterparties and, to the extent relevant, the legitimacy of UBS's conduct in respect of those counterparties.

10. HSH Nordbank AG (HSH)

HSH has filed an action against UBS in New York State court relating to USD 500 million of notes acquired by HSH in a synthetic CDO transaction known as North Street Referenced Linked Notes, 2002-4 Limited (NS4). The notes were linked through a credit default swap between the NS4 issuer and UBS to a reference pool of corporate bonds and asset-backed securities. HSH alleges that UBS knowingly misrepresented the risk in the transaction, sold HSH notes with "embedded losses", and improperly profited at HSH's expense by misusing its right to substitute assets in the reference pool within specified parameters. HSH is seeking USD 500 million in compensatory damages plus pre-judgment interest. The case was initially filed in 2008. Following orders issued in 2008 and 2009, in which the court dismissed most of HSH's claims and its punitive damages demand and later partially denied a motion to dismiss certain repleaded claims, the claims remaining in the case are for fraud, breach of contract and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. Both sides have appealed the court's most recent partial dismissal order, and a decision on the appeal is pending.

11. Kommunale Wasserwerke Leipzig GmbH (KWL)

In 2006 and 2007, KWL entered into a series of Credit Default Swap (CDS) transactions with bank swap counterparties, including UBS. Under the CDS contracts between KWL and UBS, the last of which were terminated by UBS in October 2010, a net sum of approximately USD 138 million has fallen due from KWL but not been paid. In January 2010, UBS issued proceedings in the English High Court against KWL seeking various declarations from the English court, in order to establish that the swap transaction between KWL and UBS is valid, binding and enforceable as against KWL. In October 2010, the English court ruled that it has jurisdiction and will hear the proceedings, and UBS issued a further claim seeking declarations concerning the validity of its early termination of the remaining CDS transactions with KWL. KWL withdrew its appeal from that decision and the civil dispute is now proceeding before the English court.

In March 2010, KWL issued proceedings in Leipzig, Germany, against UBS and other banks involved in these contracts, claiming that the swap transactions are void and not binding on the basis of KWL's allegation that KWL did not have the capacity or the necessary internal authorization to enter into the transactions and that the banks knew this. Upon and as a consequence of KWL withdrawing its appeal on jurisdiction in England, KWL has also withdrawn its civil claims against UBS and one of the other banks in the German courts and no civil claim will proceed against either of them in Germany. The proceedings brought by KWL against the third bank will now proceed before the German courts.

The other two banks that entered into CDS transactions with KWL entered into back-to-back CDS transactions with UBS. In April 2010, UBS issued separate proceedings in the English High Court against those bank swap counterparties seeking declarations as to the parties' obligations under those transactions. The back-to-back CDS transactions were subsequently terminated in April and June 2010. The aggregate amount that UBS contends is outstanding under those transactions is approximately USD 189 million plus interest. The stay of the court proceedings against one of the bank swap counterparties has been terminated, and those proceedings will now progress. Court proceedings against the other swap counterparty remain stayed.

In January 2011, the former managing director of KWL and two financial advisers were convicted on criminal charges related to certain KWL transactions, including swap transactions with UBS and other banks.

12. Puerto Rico

The SEC has been investigating UBS's secondary market trading and associated disclosures involving shares of closed-end funds managed by UBS Asset Managers of Puerto Rico, principally in 2008 and 2009. In November 2010, the SEC issued a "Wells notice" to two UBS subsidiaries, advising them that the SEC staff is considering whether to recommend that the SEC bring a civil action against them relating to these matters. UBS is engaged in settlement discussions with the SEC staff; however, there is no assurance that a settlement will be reached.

13. LIBOR

Several government agencies, including the SEC, the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the DOJ and the FSA, are conducting investigations regarding submissions with respect to British Bankers' Association LIBOR rates. We understand that the investigations focus on whether there were improper attempts by UBS (among others), either acting on our own or together with others, to manipulate LIBOR rates at certain times. In addition, we have received an order to provide information to the Japan Financial Services Agency concerning similar matters.

UBS has been granted conditional leniency or conditional immunity from authorities in certain jurisdictions, including the Antitrust Division of the DOJ, in connection with potential antitrust or competition law violations related to submissions for Yen LIBOR and Euroyen TIBOR (Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate). As a result of these conditional grants, we will not be subject to prosecutions, fines or other sanctions for antitrust or competition law violations in connection with the matters we reported to those authorities, subject to our continuing cooperation. However, the conditional leniency and conditional immunity grants we have received do not bar government agencies from asserting other claims against us. In addition, as a result of the conditional leniency agreement with the DOJ, we are eligible for a limit on liability to actual rather than treble damages were damages to be awarded in any civil antitrust action under US law based on conduct covered by the agreement and for relief from potential joint-and-several liability in connection with such civil antitrust action, subject to our satisfying the DOJ and the court presiding over the civil litigation of our cooperation. The conditional leniency and conditional immunity grants do not otherwise affect the ability of private parties to assert civil claims against us.

A number of putative class actions and other actions have been filed in federal courts in the US against UBS and numerous other banks on behalf of certain parties who transacted in LIBOR-based derivatives. The complaints allege manipulation, through various means, of the US dollar LIBOR rate and prices of US dollar LIBOR-based derivatives in various markets. Claims for damages are asserted under various legal theories, including violations of the US Commodity Exchange Act and antitrust laws.

14. SinoTech Energy Limited

Since August 2011, multiple putative class action complaints have been filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against SinoTech Energy Limited ("SinoTech"), its officers and directors, its auditor at the time of the offering, and its underwriters, including UBS, alleging, among other claims, that the registration statement and prospectus issued in connection with SinoTech's 3 November 2010 USD 168 million initial public offering of American Depositary Shares contained materially misleading statements and omissions, in violation of the US federal securities laws. UBS underwrote seventy percent of the offering. Plaintiffs seek unspecified compensatory damages, among other relief.

c) Other contingent liabilities

Demands related to sales of mortgages and RMBS

For several years prior to the crisis in the US residential mortgage loan market, we sponsored securitizations of US residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) and were a purchaser and seller of US residential mortgages. A subsidiary of UBS, UBS Real Estate Securities Inc. (UBS RESI), acquired pools of residential mortgage loans from originators and (through an affiliate) deposited them into securitization trusts. In this manner, from 2004 through 2007 UBS RESI sponsored approximately USD 80 billion in RMBS, based on the original principal balances of the securities issued. The overall market for privately issued US RMBS during this period was approximately USD 3.9 trillion.

UBS RESI also sold pools of loans acquired from originators to third-party purchasers. These whole loan sales during the period 2004 through 2007 totaled approximately USD 19 billion in original principal balance.

We were not a significant originator of US residential loans. A subsidiary of UBS originated approximately USD 1.5 billion in US

Note 15 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

residential mortgage loans during the period in which it was active from 2006 to 2008, and securitized less than half of these loans.

When we acted as an RMBS sponsor or mortgage seller, we generally made certain representations relating to the characteristics of the underlying loans. In the event of a material breach of these representations, we were in certain circumstances contractually obligated to repurchase the loans to which they related or to indemnify certain parties against losses. We have been notified by certain institutional purchasers and insurers of mortgage loans and RMBS that possible breaches of representations may entitle the purchasers to require that UBS repurchase the loans or to other relief. The table below summarizes repurchase demands received by UBS and UBS's repurchase activity from 2006 through 30 September 2011.

Loan repurchase demands by year received – original principal balance of loans

USD million	2006–2008	2009	2010	2011 through 30 September	**Total**
Actual or agreed loan repurchases / make whole payments by UBS	11.7	1.4	47.7		**60.8**
Demands resolved or to be resolved directly by third-party originators		78.6	22.2	39.4	**140.1**
Demands resolved in litigation	0.6	20.7			**21.3**
Demands rebutted by UBS but not yet rescinded by counterparty[1]		31.8	255.7	1.3	**288.7**
Demands rescinded by counterparty	110.2	97.2	11.8	6.0	**225.2**
Demands in review by UBS[2]		3.1	35.2	553.0	**591.3**
Total	**122.5**	**232.8**	**372.5**	**599.7**	**1,327.5**

1 Includes demands that were not pursued by the counterparty following rebuttal by UBS. 2 Includes loans totaling USD 20.6 million in original principal balance for which a provision was made in 2010 and which remain in review.

As of the end of the third quarter of 2011, our balance sheet reflects a provision of USD 93 million (USD 87.5 million at 30 June 2011) based on our best estimate of the loss arising from loan repurchase demands received from 2006 through 2011 to which we have agreed or which remain unresolved, and for certain anticipated loan repurchase demands of which we have been informed. A counterparty has advised UBS that it intends to make loan repurchase demands that are currently estimated to be at least USD 900 million in original principal balance, but it is not yet clear when or to what extent these demands will be made. UBS also cannot reliably estimate when or to what extent the provision will be utilized in connection with actual loan repurchases or payments for liquidated loans, because both the submission of loan repurchase demands and the timing of resolution of such demands are uncertain.

Payments made by UBS to date to resolve repurchase demands have been for liquidated adjustable rate mortgages that provide the borrower with a choice of monthly payment options (Option ARM loans). These payments were equivalent to approximately 62% of the original principal balance of the Option ARM loans. The corresponding percentages for other loan types can be expected to vary. With respect to unliquidated Option ARM loans that UBS has agreed to repurchase, UBS expects severity rates will be similar to payments made for liquidated loans. Actual losses upon repurchase will reflect the estimated value of the loans in question at the time of repurchase as well as, in some cases, partial repayment by the borrowers or advances by servicers prior to repurchase. It is not possible to predict future indemnity rates or percentage losses upon repurchase for reasons including timing and market uncertainties as well as possible differences in the characteristics of loans that may be the subject of future demands compared with those that have been the subject of past demands.

In most instances in which we would be required to repurchase loans or indemnify against losses due to misrepresentations, we would be able to assert demands against third-party loan originators who provided representations when selling the related loans to UBS. However, many of these third parties are insolvent or no longer exist. We estimate that, of the total original principal balance of loans sold or securitized by UBS from 2004 through 2007, less than 50% was purchased from third-party originators that remain solvent. UBS has asserted indemnity or repurchase demands against originators equivalent to approximately 60% of the original principal balance of the liquidated loans for which UBS has made payment in response to demands received in 2010 and 2011. Only a small number of our demands have been resolved, and we have not recognized any asset in respect of the unresolved demands.

We cannot reliably estimate the level of future repurchase demands, and do not know whether our past success rate in rebutting such demands will be a good predictor of future success. We also cannot reliably estimate the timing of any such demands.

As described above under "b) Litigation and regulatory matters", we are also subject to claims and threatened claims in connection with our role as underwriter and issuer of RMBS.

Note 16 Financial instruments not recognized on the balance sheet

The table below shows the maximum irrevocable amount of guarantees, commitments and forward starting transactions:

	30.9.11			30.6.11			31.12.10		
CHF million	**Gross**	**Subparticipations**	**Net**	Gross	Subparticipations	Net	Gross	Subparticipations	Net
Guarantees									
Credit guarantees and similar instruments	**8,425**	**(297)**	**8,127**	7,683	(321)	7,361	8,612	(401)	8,212
Performance guarantees and similar instruments	**3,364**	**(492)**	**2,873**	3,222	(484)	2,738	3,362	(506)	2,856
Documentary credits	**5,427**	**(449)**	**4,978**	4,681	(334)	4,347	4,561	(255)	4,306
Total guarantees	**17,216**	**(1,238)**	**15,978**	15,586	(1,139)	14,447	16,535	(1,162)	15,374
Commitments									
Loan commitments	**62,323**	**(1,163)**	**61,160**	57,892	(1,077)	56,814	56,851	(1,475)	55,376
Underwriting commitments	**381**	**(184)**	**197**	513	(277)	236	404	(196)	208
Total commitments	**62,704**	**(1,347)**	**61,357**	58,405	(1,354)	57,050	57,255	(1,671)	55,584
Forward starting transactions[1]									
Reverse repurchase agreements	**38,309**			55,902			39,036		
Securities borrowing agreements	**355**			456			454		
Repurchase agreements	**36,917**			38,181			22,468		

1 Cash to be paid in the future by either UBS or the counterparty.

Note 17 Changes in organization

Restructuring charges associated with our cost reduction program

In the third quarter of 2011, we recognized restructuring charges of CHF 394 million associated with our cost reduction program. These charges reflect amounts related to both personnel and real estate. The table below shows the detailed breakdown of restructuring charges associated with our cost reduction program booked in the third quarter of 2011.

	Wealth Management & Swiss Bank		Wealth Management Americas	Global Asset Management	Investment Bank	Corporate Center	UBS
CHF million	Wealth Management	Retail & Corporate					
For the quarter ended 30 September 2011							
Personnel expenses	65	20	7	6	154	2	**253**
General and administrative expenses[1]	18	3	8	5	63	15	**111**
Depreciation of property and equipment[2]	2	1	5	1	22	0	**31**
Total[3]	**85**	**24**	**19**	**12**	**238**	**16**	**394**

1 Reflecting onerous lease provisions. 2 Reflecting the impairment of real estate assets. 3 In addition to the restructuring charges associated with the cost reduction program, the third quarter of 2011 also included the reversal of prior restructuring related provisions of CHF 6 million in Wealth Management Americas. Including this, the third quarter of 2011 restructuring charges were CHF 387 million for UBS Group.

Note 18 Currency translation rates

The following table shows the rates of the main currencies used to translate the financial information of our foreign operations into Swiss francs:

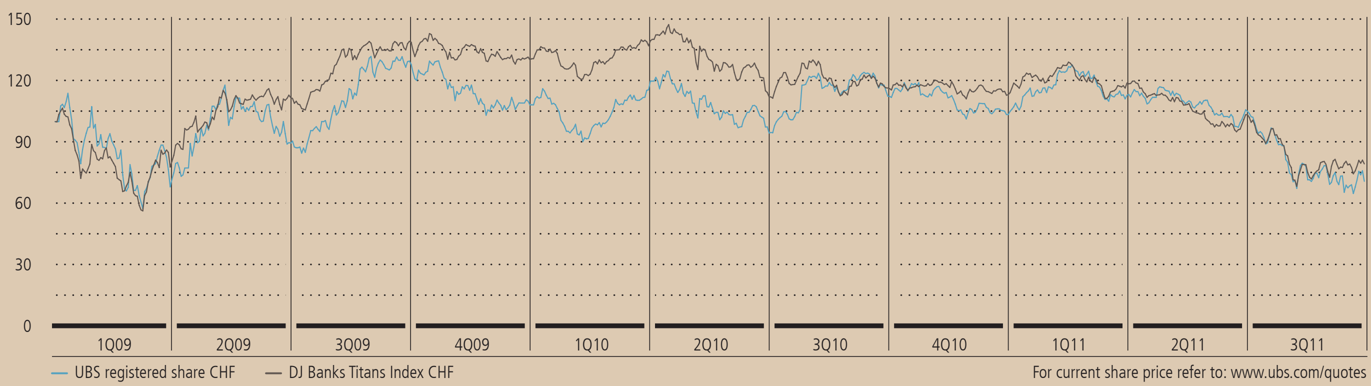
	Spot rate			Average rate[1]				
	As of			For the quarter ended			Year-to-date	
	30.9.11	30.6.11	31.12.10	**30.9.11**	30.6.11	30.9.10	**30.9.11**	30.9.10
1 USD	**0.91**	0.84	0.93	**0.84**	0.85	1.01	**0.88**	1.06
1 EUR	**1.22**	1.22	1.25	**1.18**	1.24	1.33	**1.23**	1.40
1 GBP	**1.42**	1.35	1.46	**1.24**	1.39	1.61	**1.45**	1.63
100 JPY	**1.18**	1.04	1.15	**1.09**	1.05	1.19	**1.09**	1.18

1 Monthly income statement items of foreign operations with functional currency other than Swiss franc are translated with month-end rates into Swiss franc. Disclosed average rates for a quarter represent an average of three month-end rates, weighted according to the income and expense volumes of all foreign operations with the same functional currency for each month.

UBS registered shares

UBS share price chart vs DJ Banks Titans Index

in % *1 January 2009 – 30 September 2011*



For current share price refer to: www.ubs.com/quotes

UBS shares and market capitalization

	As of			% change from	
	30.9.11	30.6.11	30.9.10	30.6.11	30.9.10
Share price (CHF)	10.54	15.33	16.68	(31)	(37)
Market capitalization (CHF million)[1]	40,390	58,745	63,898	(31)	(37)

1 Market capitalization is calculated based on the total UBS ordinary shares issued multiplied by the UBS share price at period end. Refer to "Note 8 Earnings per share (EPS) and shares outstanding" in the "Financial information" section of this report for more information.

UBS ordinary shares are registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 per share. They are issued in the form of Global Registered Shares (GRS). A Global Registered Share is a security that provides direct and equal ownership for all shareholders. It can be traded and transferred across applicable borders without the need for conversion, with identical shares traded on different stock exchanges in different currencies. The shares are currently listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange.

Ticker symbols

Trading exchange	Bloomberg	Reuters
SIX Swiss Exchange	UBSN VX	UBSN.VX
New York Stock Exchange	UBS UN	UBS.N

Security identification codes

ISIN	**CH0024899483**
Valoren	**2 489 948**
Cusip	**CINS H89231 33 8**

Information sources

Reporting publications

Annual publications: Annual report (SAP no. 80531): Published in both English and German, this single volume report provides a description of: our UBS Group strategy, performance and responsibility; the strategy and performance of the business divisions and the Corporate Center; risk and treasury management; corporate governance and senior management and Board of Directors compensation; and financial information, including the financial statements. Review (SAP no. 80530): The booklet contains key information on our strategy and financials. It is published in English, German, French and Italian. Compensation Report (SAP no. 82307): The report discusses compensation for senior management and the Board of Directors (executive and non-executive members). It is published in English and German.

Quarterly publications: Letter to shareholders: The letter provides a quarterly update from executive management on our strategy and performance. The letter is published in English, German, French and Italian. Financial report (SAP no. 80834): The quarterly financial report provides an update on our strategy and performance for the respective quarter. It is published in English.

How to order reports: The annual and quarterly publications are available in PDF format on the internet at www.ubs.com/investors/topics in the "Financial information" section. Printed copies can be ordered from the same website by accessing the order/subscribe panel on the left-hand side of the screen. Alternatively, they can be ordered by quoting the SAP number and the language preference where applicable, from UBS AG, F2AL-AUL, P.O. Box, CH-8098 Zurich, Switzerland.

Other information

Website: The "Analysts & Investors" section at www.ubs.com/investors provides the following information on UBS: financial information (including SEC results-related filings); corporate information, including UBS share price charts and data and dividend information; the UBS event calendar; and presentations by management for investors and financial analysts. Information on the internet is available in English and German, with some sections in French and Italian.

Result presentations: Our quarterly results presentations are webcast live. A playback of most presentations is downloadable at www.ubs.com/presentations.

Messaging service/UBS news alert: On the www.ubs.com/newsalerts website, it is possible to subscribe to receive news alerts about UBS via SMS or e-mail. Messages are sent in English, German, French or Italian and it is possible to state theme preferences for the alerts received.

Form 20-F and other submissions to the US Securities and Exchange Commission: We file periodic reports and submit other information about UBS to the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Principal among these filings is the annual report on Form 20-F, filed pursuant to the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The filing of Form 20-F is structured as a "wrap-around" document. Most sections of the filing can be satisfied by referring to parts of the annual report. However, there is a small amount of additional information in Form 20-F which is not presented elsewhere, and is particularly targeted at readers in the US. Readers are encouraged to refer to this additional disclosure. Any document that we file with the SEC is available to read and copy on the SEC's website, www.sec.gov, or at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, DC, 20549. Please call the SEC by dialing +1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of its public reference room. Much of this additional information may also be found on the UBS website at www.ubs.com/investors, and copies of results-related filings with the SEC may be obtained from our Investor Relations team at www.ubs.com/investors.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements | This report contains statements that constitute "forward-looking statements", including but not limited to management's outlook for UBS's financial performance and statements relating to the anticipated effect of transactions and strategic initiatives on UBS's business and future development. While these forward-looking statements represent UBS's judgments and expectations concerning the matters described, a number of risks, uncertainties and other important factors could cause actual developments and results to differ materially from UBS's expectations. These factors include, but are not limited to: (1) developments in the markets in which UBS operates or to which it is exposed, including movements in securities prices or liquidity, credit spreads, currency exchange rates and interest rates and the effect of economic conditions and market developments on the financial position or creditworthiness of UBS's clients and counterparties; (2) changes in the availability of capital and funding, including any changes in UBS's credit spreads and ratings; (3) the ability of UBS to retain earnings and manage its risk-weighted assets in order to comply with Swiss capital requirements without adversely affecting its business; (4) changes in financial regulation in Switzerland, the US, the UK and other major financial centers which may impose constraints on or necessitate changes in the scope and location of UBS's business activities and in its legal and booking structures, including the imposition of more stringent capital and liquidity requirements, incremental tax requirements and constraints on remuneration, some of which may affect UBS in a different manner or degree than they affect competing institutions; (5) possible constraints that regulatory authorities might impose directly or indirectly on UBS's business activities, whether as a consequence of the recently announced unauthorized trading or for other reasons; (6) changes in UBS's competitive position, including whether differences in regulatory requirements among the major financial centers will adversely affect UBS's ability to compete in certain lines of business, (7) the liability to which UBS may be exposed due to litigation, contractual claims and regulatory investigations, some of which stem from the market events and losses incurred by clients and counterparties during the financial crisis; (8) the effects on UBS's cross-border banking business of tax treaties recently concluded by Switzerland and future tax or regulatory developments; (9) the degree to which UBS is successful in effecting organizational changes and implementing strategic plans, and whether those changes and plans will have the effects intended; (10) UBS's ability to retain and attract the employees necessary to generate revenues and to manage, support and control its businesses; (11) changes in accounting standards or policies, and accounting determinations affecting the recognition of gain or loss, the valuation of goodwill and other matters; (12) limitations on the effectiveness of UBS's internal processes for risk management, risk control, measurement and modeling, and of financial models generally; (13) whether UBS will be successful in keeping pace with competitors in updating its technology, particularly in trading businesses; and (14) the occurrence of operational failures, such as fraud, unauthorized trading and systems failures, either within UBS or within a counterparty. Our business and financial performance could be affected by other factors identified in our past and future filings and reports, including those filed with the SEC. More detailed information about those factors is set forth in documents furnished by UBS and filings made by UBS with the SEC, including UBS's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2010. UBS is not under any obligation to (and expressly disclaims any obligation to) update or alter its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

Rounding | Numbers presented throughout this report may not add up precisely to the totals provided in the tables and text. Percentages and percent changes are calculated based on rounded figures displayed in the tables and text and may not precisely reflect the percentages and percent changes that would be derived based on figures that are not rounded.

UBS AG
P.O. Box, CH-8098 Zurich
P.O. Box, CH-4002 Basel

www.ubs.com

UBS

The Base Prospectus and all supplements thereto, shall be maintained in printed format, for free distribution, at the offices of the Issuer for a period of twelve months after the publication of this document and are published on the website www.ubs.com/keyinvest, or a successor website.

In addition, the annual and quarterly reports of UBS AG are published on UBS' website, at www.ubs.com/investors or a successor address.

Zurich, 9 November 2011

UBS AG

signed by René Scheidegger signed by Stefanie Ganz