



UBS General Terms and Conditions for Foreign-exchange and Precious Metals-linked Structured Products

Date 5 October 2017
Version 2017-1

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I. Preliminary remarks

UBS AG (the "**Issuer**") may from time to time issue foreign-exchange and precious metals-linked structured products in securitized form (each a "**Product**" or a "**Security**", together the "**Products**" or the "**Securities**"). The Products will be issued based on (i) the information set out in these General Terms and Conditions for Foreign-exchange and Precious Metals-linked Structured Products, as amended from time to time (the "**General Terms and Conditions**") and (b) the relevant final terms of each Product which shall include the information required for a simplified prospectus pursuant to article 5 CISA (the "**Final Terms**"). The General Terms and Conditions and the relevant Final Terms shall form the entire documentation for each Product (the "**Product Documentation**") and should always be read in conjunction with each other. In the case of any inconsistency between the General Terms and Conditions and the Final Terms, the Final Terms shall prevail.

The Issuer accepts responsibility for all information contained in the Product Documentation and has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated therein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement therein.

The offering or sale of the Products in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons who obtain possession of the Product Documentation are required to inform themselves about and to adhere to any such restrictions which are set out in more detail in section IV. (*Selling restrictions*) and in the relevant Final Terms under the section headed '*Selling Restrictions*'. The Product Documentation does not constitute, and may not be used for the purposes of, an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. Any Products purchased by any person for resale may not be offered in any jurisdiction in circumstances which would result in the Issuer being obliged to register any further documentation or take any other actions relating to the Products in such jurisdiction. The selling restrictions listed in section IV. (*Selling restrictions*) and the relevant Final Terms must not be taken as definitive guidance as to whether the Products can be sold in a jurisdiction. Additional restrictions on offering, selling or holding of the Products may apply in other jurisdictions. Investors should seek specific advice before on-selling the Products.

These General Terms and Conditions and the Final Terms do not qualify as a prospectus published in accordance with the requirements of Directive 2003/71/EC, as amended, (the "EUPD") and are not filed with or notified to a financial supervisory authority of an EEA jurisdiction. Therefore, the Products under this Product Documentation may not be offered or sold in EEA jurisdictions other than (a) in minimum denominations of, or total consideration per investor of at least, EUR 100,000 (or equivalent in other currencies); or (b) only to Qualified Investors (as defined in the EUPD); or (c) (aggregated for all distributors) to less than 150 natural or legal persons that are not Qualified Investors (as defined in the EUPD) per EEA jurisdiction. Furthermore, the Securities under this Product Documentation have not been, and will not be, registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and are subject to U.S. tax law requirements. Trading in the Securities has not been approved by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, as amended or by the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission. The Securities may not be offered, sold or delivered, at any time, within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons. The Securities are also subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its possessions or to a U.S. person.

During the whole term of the Products, the Product Documentation can be ordered free of charge from the Issuer at P.O. Box, CH-8098 Zurich (Switzerland), via telephone (+41 (0)44 239 47 03), fax (+41 (0)44 239 69 14) or e-mail (keyinvest@ubs.com). In addition, for clients outside the United Kingdom, the Product Documentation is available on the internet at www.ubs.com/keyinvest or a successor address thereto.

II. Risk factors

An investment in the Products involves certain risks. Generally, an investment in structured products involves higher risks than an investment in similar products which do not provide for any structured features. If one or more of the risks described below occurs, Securityholders may incur a partial or even a total loss of their invested capital. Potential Securityholders should be familiar with instruments having the characteristics of the Products and foreign exchange as well as precious metals markets in general and should fully understand and carefully consider the risk factors below as well as the terms and conditions set out in the Product Documentation and the nature and extent of their exposure to risk of loss. In particular, each potential Securityholder should carefully evaluate the merits and risks of the investment in the Products in the context of its particular financial situation and the impact the Products will or may have on its overall investment portfolio.

This section of the General Terms and Conditions does not purport to be an exhaustive or comprehensive list of all possible risks associated with an investment in the Products. Therefore investment decisions should not be made solely on the basis of the risk warnings set out in this section and the relevant Final Terms. Instead, each prospective Securityholder should, prior to a purchase of the Products, consult with its own legal, regulatory, tax, financial and accounting advisors to the extent necessary in order to determine whether the purchase of the Products (a) is fully consistent with its financial needs, objectives and conditions, (b) is a fit, proper and suitable investment for it (including, without limitation, taking into account applicable selling restrictions), (c) has been duly approved in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations and procedures and (d) fully complies and is consistent with all constitutional documents, investment policies, internal guidelines and policies, authorisations and restrictions (including as to its capacity and authority) applicable to it. In addition, potential Securityholders should conduct such independent investigation and analysis regarding the Issuer and all other relevant persons or entities and such market and economic factors appropriate to evaluate the merits and risks of an investment in the Products.

A. Risk factors associated with certain features of the Securities

1. Risks associated with foreign exchange rates as underlying

1.1 General risks in connection with foreign exchange rates

Foreign exchange rates can be highly volatile and are determined by factors of supply and demand in the international currency markets. These factors on the other hand are influenced by macroeconomic factors such as, without limitation, inflation rates in the respective countries, interest rate differences between the countries concerned, currency convertibility, speculation, central bank and government intervention and policy and economic forecasts. Some or all of these factors may be unpredictable and prediction made may turn out to be wrong. No reliance should be given on such predictions, even if they are provided by the Issuer, the Calculation Agent or any other Agent or any of their respective Affiliates.

As there is no centralized market for interbank foreign exchange trading, the determination of the value of the spot rate will, if applicable, be made by reference to internal market data, Bloomberg, Reuters or other electronic data providers available at the relevant time or based on hedging transactions traded by the Issuer and/or its Affiliates in the interbank foreign exchange and/or precious metals market. Due to the potentially high volatility in foreign exchange rates, the spot rate may have been determined at a time at which it was disadvantageous to the interests of the Securityholders. Neither the Issuer nor the Calculation Agent or any other Agent or any of their respective Affiliates has any obligation or responsibility *vis-à-vis* the Securityholders in this respect and the Calculation Agent will not review any other source of information on transactions in the relevant spot exchange rates.

Exchange rate fluctuations between a Securityholder's home currency and the Settlement Currency or Settlement Currencies may adversely affect Securityholders who intend to convert gains (if any) or losses

from the sale of the Products into their home currency and may eventually cause a partial loss of the relevant Securityholder's initial investment.

1.2 Similar risks to a direct investment in the foreign exchange rates

Products with foreign exchange rates used as the underlying refer to a specific currency or specific currencies. Payments depend on the performance of the underlying currency(ies) and may be substantially less than the amount originally invested by the Securityholder. An investment in Products linked to foreign exchange rates as underlying may bear similar market risks to a direct investment in the relevant underlying currency(ies). Therefore, potential investors should be familiar with foreign exchange rates as an asset class. Furthermore, legal restrictions on the free exchangeability may adversely affect the value of the Products.

1.3 Risks related to the 24 hours a day trading of foreign exchange rates

In cases of foreign exchange rates used as underlying it should be noted that currencies are traded 24 hours a day through the time zones of Australia, Asia, Europe and America. Potential investors of the Products should, therefore, be aware that a relevant barrier, limit or, as the case may be, threshold, if applicable, described in the relevant Final Terms of the Products, may be reached, exceeded or fallen short of at any time and even outside of local or the business hours of the Issuer, the Calculation Agent or the Lead Manager.

1.4 Understanding foreign exchange rates

With respect to any underlying, the exchange rate may by industry practice be commonly expressed as the number of units of one particular currency to the other, and not the reverse, regardless of which of the two currencies is the principal currency or the alternative currency. It is therefore possible, depending on which of a currency forming the underlying is the principal currency, that a lower numerical exchange rate may indicate a more expensive principal currency. Moreover, the description of an exchange rate as, for example, the "USD/JPY" or "EUR/USD" does not necessarily imply that the rate is expressed in units of the first-named currency per unit of the second-named currency.

1.5 No systematic reporting of last-sale information for foreign currencies

There is no systematic reporting of last-sale information for foreign currencies. Reasonable current bid and offer information is available in certain brokers' offices, in bank foreign currency trading offices, and to others who wish to subscribe for this information, but this information will not necessarily reflect the exchange rate relevant for determining the value of the Products. The absence of last-sale information and the limited availability of quotations to individual investors make it difficult for many Securityholders to obtain timely, accurate data about the state of the underlying foreign exchange markets.

2. Risks associated with precious metals as underlying

2.1 Similar risks to a direct investment in the precious metals

An investment in Products using precious metals as underlying may bear similar risks to a direct investment in the relevant underlying precious metal(s). Precious metals (e.g. gold, silver) are traded mainly on specialised exchanges or directly among market participants (over the counter). An investment in precious metals may be associated with a greater risk than investments in e.g. bonds, currencies or stocks as prices in this asset category may be subject to greater fluctuations (volatility) as trading in precious metals may serve speculative reasons and may be less liquid than e.g. stock markets.

2.2 Dependence on the value of the precious metals

The following factors (which is a non-exhaustive list) may influence precious metal prices: supply and demand; disruptions in the supply chains from mining to storage to smelting or refining; opening and closing of mines and refineries; adjustments to inventory; variations in production costs or costs associated with regulatory compliance; speculations in the financial markets; production bottlenecks; delivery difficulties; few market participants; production in emerging markets (political disturbances, economic crises); political risks (war, terrorist actions); monetary and other governmental policies, actions and inactions; fiscal, monetary and exchange control programmes; technological developments; changes in interest rates; economic uncertainty with corresponding demand for means to conserve values. These

factors interrelate in complex ways and the effect of one factor may offset or magnify the effect of another factor.

In cases of precious metals used as underlying, it should be noted that precious metals are traded 24 hours a day through the time zones of Australia, Asia, Europe and America. This may lead to a different valuation of the relevant underlying in different places. Potential Securityholders should, therefore, be aware that a relevant limit, barrier or, as the case may be, threshold, if applicable, described in the relevant Final Terms of the Products, may be reached, exceeded or fallen short of at any time and even outside of local or the business hours of the Issuer, the Calculation Agent or the Lead Manager.

2.3 Cartels and regulatory changes

A number of companies or countries producing precious metals have formed organisations or cartels to control the offer and thus influence prices. On the other hand, the precious metals trade is subject to regulatory supervision or market rules the application of which may also have negative impacts on the pricing of the precious metals concerned.

2.4 Limited liquidity

Many precious metals markets are not particularly liquid and may therefore not be able to react swiftly and in a sufficient manner to changes to the offer or demand side. In case of a low liquidity, speculative investments of individual market participants may result in distorted prices.

2.5 Political risks

Precious metals are often extracted in emerging markets and acquired by industrialised nations. The political and economic situation of emerging markets, however, is less stable than in the industrialised nations. They are more likely to face risks of quick political change or cyclical downturns. Political crises may unsettle the confidence of Securityholders which, in turn, may affect the prices of the goods. Acts of war or conflicts may change the offer and demand sides of specific precious metals. It is also possible that industrialised nations lay an embargo on the import or export of precious metals and services which may directly or indirectly affect the price of a precious metal used as underlying of the Products.

3. Emerging market risks

Investments in emerging markets should only be effected by persons who have a sound knowledge of these markets, who are well aware of and are able to weigh the diverse risks (including, without limitation, political, social and economic risks, currency, liquidity and settlement risks, regulatory and legal risks) involved and who have sufficient financial resources to bear the substantial risks associated with such investments.

Countries that fall into this category are usually considered to be "emerging" because of their developments and reforms and their economy being in the process of changing from those of a moderately developed country to an industrial country. In emerging markets, expropriation, taxation equivalent to confiscation, political or social instability or diplomatic incidents may have a negative impact on an investment in the Products. The amount of publicly available information with respect to the Underlying or any components thereof may be less than that normally made available to Investors. Transparency requirements, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards as well as regulatory standards are in many ways less stringent than standards in industrial countries.

Although they generally record rising volumes, some emerging financial markets have much lower trading volumes than developed markets and the securities of many companies are less liquid and their prices are subject to stronger fluctuations than those of similar companies in developed markets.

4. Risks related to Securities with a fixed coupon

A holder of a Product with a fixed coupon is exposed to the risk that the price of such Product falls as a result of changes in the market interest rates. Whilst the nominal interest rate of a Product with a fixed coupon is fixed during the life of such Product, the market interest rates typically change on a daily basis. As the market interest rates change, the price of a Product with a fixed coupon also changes, but in the opposite direction. If the market interest rates increase, the price of a Product with a fixed coupon typically falls.

5. Risks related to Securities issued at a discount

Products issued at a discount from their denomination do not pay current interest. Instead of periodical interest payments, the difference between the Redemption Amount and the Issue Price constitutes interest income until maturity and reflects the market interest rate. A holder of a Product issued at a discount is exposed to the risk that the price of such Product falls as a result of changes in the market interest rate.

6. Risks related to Securities with a barrier feature

If the calculation of the coupon and/or any redemption amount to be paid under a Product depends on the level of the underlying of the Product reaching, falling below or exceeding a 'barrier', 'threshold' or 'level' during a specified period or specified dates during the lifetime of the Product, the relevant coupon and/or redemption amount(s) may alter significantly depending on whether the applicable barrier, threshold or level is reached, exceeded or fallen short of (as applicable). This means that a Securityholder may receive less or, as the case may be, more if the underlying reaches, falls below or exceeds (as applicable) the relevant barrier, threshold or level than if this was not the case.

7. Risks related to Securities providing for a reverse structure

Potential Securityholders should consider that Products which provide for a so-called reverse structure, as this is e.g. the case for reverse convertibles, irrespective of the other features attached to such Products or of any other factors which may be relevant for the value of the Products, depreciate in value if the price of the underlying increases. On the other hand, such Products increase in value if the price of the underlying decreases. The potential return under each Product providing for a reverse structure is, as a principal rule, limited since the negative performance of the underlying may not exceed 100 per cent.

8. Risks related to payments in precious metals or foreign currencies

In case the Products provide for a payment in precious metals or foreign currencies, Securityholders should be aware that such payments may have unfavourable tax or other financial consequences. Furthermore, it may be prohibited or restricted for certain Securityholders to directly hold and/or sell any of the precious metals or foreign currencies to be delivered or paid according to the terms of the Products. Neither the Issuer nor any other Agent assumes any responsibility to monitor, anticipate or control whether a specific Securityholder is entitled to hold and/or sell any of the precious metals or foreign currencies to be delivered or paid according to the terms of the Products and shall not be liable for any damages that may occur due to the holding or on-selling of any of such precious metals or foreign currencies.

Furthermore, any precious metals or foreign currencies to be paid or delivered to the Securityholders under the relevant Products will only be paid or delivered to Securityholders that maintain a precious metals account and/or a foreign currency account. Should the relevant Securityholder not maintain such account, neither the Issuer nor the Paying Agent will have any obligation to pay any cash amounts or deliver any substitute amount to such Securityholder in lieu of such precious metals or foreign currencies. As the physical delivery of the precious metals or foreign currencies will be effected by way of credit entry to the relevant precious metals account or foreign currency account, the respective Securityholder will be exposed to the credit and further risks relating to the relevant entity such account is held with.

9. Risks related to a determination of the redemption amount based on final underlying level only

In case of Products which provide for a determination of the redemption amount based on the level of the underlying exchange rate(s) on final valuation date or expiration date only, the relevant holders of such Products will not benefit from any movement in the level of the underlying exchange rate(s) during the term of the Products that is not reflected in the level on the final valuation date or expiration date.

B. Market Risk Factors

1. Volatility of the value of the Securities

The market value of, and return on, the Products will be affected by a number of factors, which may be unpredictable or beyond the Issuer's control, and which may offset or magnify each other. Such factors

may cause the value of the Products to fall significantly and/or cause substantial volatility in the value of the Products. These factors include, without limitation, the following:

- (a) **Credit spread and creditworthiness of the Issuer:** If the creditworthiness of the Issuer deteriorates, the credit spread of the Issuer generally increases, which will reduce the value of the Products. For instance, a deterioration in the credit rating of the Issuer will most likely result in an increase in the credit spreads of the Issuer and thus have a negative impact on the value of the Products. The credit spread of the Issuer may also increase for a variety of other reasons, including general developments in the credit markets or political developments in the region or country the Issuer is located or doing business, which may not be foreseeable on the Pricing Date or the Issue Date;
- (b) **Interest rates:** Changes in interest rates generally affect the market value of financial instruments such as the Products. For instance, if interest rates rise, the market value of securities with a fixed coupon will fall;
- (c) **Remaining time to maturity:** Generally, the longer the time-to-maturity of the Products, the greater the impact of changes in interest rates, credit spreads and other factors on the market value of the Products and thus the greater its volatility;
- (d) **Liquidity:** In situations where the liquidity of the financial markets in general or in respect of the Issuer decreases, the market value of the Products is expected to fall;
- (e) **Supply and demand:** Supply and demand for the Products and for obligations of or exposure to the Issuer (including inventory positions of any market maker) may impact the value of the Products. In particular, if the supply increases and/or the demand falls, the market value of the Products is expected to fall;
- (f) **Economic, financial, political or regulatory events or judicial decisions** that affect the Issuer or the financial markets generally.

As a general rule, the market value of structured products is more volatile than the market value of comparable investments that do not provide for any structured features.

In the ordinary course of their businesses, the Issuer and its Affiliates may from time to time express views on expected movements in the (foreign) exchange rate or rates serving as underlying of the Products or one or more of the above factors. These views are sometimes communicated to customers of the Issuer or its Affiliates. However, these views, depending upon world-wide economic, political and other developments, may vary over differing time-horizons and are subject to change. Moreover, other professionals in the market place may at any time have significantly different views from those of the Issuer and its Affiliates. Securityholders should derive information about the financial markets from multiple sources and should investigate the financial markets. Securityholders should not rely on any views expressed by the Issuer or its Affiliates in the ordinary course of the Issuer's or its Affiliates' businesses.

The Issuer, or one or more of its Affiliates may, at present or in the future, publish research reports with respect to movements in foreign exchange rates generally or in the relevant exchange rate specifically. Securityholders should note that research reports may be modified from time to time without notice and may express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding the Products. Any of these activities may affect the market value of the Products.

2. No secondary market and no or limited liquidity

Potential Securityholders should note that there is generally no secondary market for the Products and in case a secondary market develops there is no assurance that it will continue. The Issuer is under no obligation to provide a bid (or offer) price for securities issued by itself or an Affiliate. Therefore potential Securityholders should only make an investment therein if they can hold the Products until their Redemption Date and do not need to be able to sell them prior to their Redemption Date. Securityholders should also be aware of the circumstance that pricing information regarding the Products may be difficult to obtain due to the non-existence of a secondary market.

The Issuer or the Lead Manager, as applicable, might, subject to actual market conditions and the transaction size, provide bid prices for the Products upon request. The Issuer or the Lead Manager, as applicable, make no firm commitment to provide liquidity by means of bid prices for the Products, and assume no legal obligation to quote any such prices or with respect to the level or determination of such

prices. Potential Securityholders therefore should not rely on the ability to sell the Products at a specific time or at a specific price. Potential Securityholders should note that prices quoted typically deviate from the market value of the Products. Hence, the Securityholder might sell at a price considerably lower than the actual price of the Products at the time of its sale or the capital invested by the Securityholder. In case of a secondary market transaction, there is a possibility that costs, including taxes, related to or in connection with the Products may arise for the Securityholder that are not paid by the Issuer or imposed by the Issuer.

3. Effect of transaction costs and charges

When the Products are issued or sold, several types of incidental costs, fees, commissions and profits are included in the purchase price of the Products. Such costs and fees may include (a) distribution fees to intermediaries, brokers or other distributors and financial advisors; (b) commissions paid internally from one department to another department (e.g. sales department) of the Issuer; (c) hedging costs and brokerage fees incurred by the Issuer in connection with the issuance of the Products; (d) a profit priced into the Issue Price for the benefit of the Issuer; (e) other costs incurred by the Issuer in connection with the issuance of the Products (including, without limitation, costs for external legal and tax advice). Such costs reduce the value of the Products in the sense that a potential bid price will exclude such costs and therefore is likely to be lower than the Issue Price or offer price of the Products.

4. Secondary market prices differ from prices of pricing models and/or valuations

If a Securityholder receives a bid price for the Products, it may be significantly different from a theoretical price determined by pricing models used by the Issuer or any other market participant. Therefore, if the Issuer provides valuations to Securityholders (which may or may not be based on such models), Securityholders should not assume that they will be able to dispose the Products at prices equal or close to such valuation.

5. Disruption Events

The Products may be subject to Price Source Disruption Events, Settlement Disruption Events or FX Disruption Events, as set out in section III.B.8.1 (*Price Source Disruption Events*), section III.B.8.2 (*Settlement Disruption Events*) and section III.B.8.3 (*FX Disruption Events*) and/or the relevant Final Terms. The Calculation Agent or, as the case may be, the Issuer or the Paying Agent may determine in its sole and absolute discretion that a Price Source Disruption Event or a Settlement Disruption Event has occurred or exists at any time. Any such determination may lead to

- (a) a postponement or a suspension of payments under the Products; and/or
- (b) a determination of payments under the Products based on parameters or information not provided for in the Product Documentation which are applied by the Calculation Agent in its sole discretion; and/or
- (c) a redemption of the Products on a date occurring earlier or later than the envisaged Redemption Date; and/or
- (d) a redemption which is made in another way as envisaged,

and may in turn have an adverse effect on the value of the Products. Neither the Issuer nor the Calculation Agent has any liability vis-à-vis the Securityholders for any losses incurred by them as a consequence of the determination that a Price Source Disruption Event or a Settlement Disruption Event has occurred.

Further, the methodology, source, content, composition, constitution or administrator of a rate, quote, price or other information that is required to make a determination in respect of the Products may change. In such case, the Calculation Agent may reasonably determine a successor of or alternative for such rate, quote, price or other information which is commonly used by market participants as successor or alternative rate, quote, price or other information. Any such determination of a successor of or alternative for such rate, quote, price or other information may have an adverse effect on the value of the Products. Any such determination made by the Calculation Agent is binding and the Calculation Agent does not have any liability in respect thereof.

C. Risk factors relating to the Issuer

As a global financial services provider, the business activities, profitability and ultimately the creditworthiness of the Issuer are affected by the prevailing market situation. Different risk factors can impair the Issuer's ability to implement business strategies and may have a direct, negative impact on earnings. Accordingly, the Issuer's revenues and earnings and the financial standing of the Issuer are and have been subject to fluctuations. The revenues and earnings figures from a specific period are not evidence of sustainable results and should not be used for any projections of the Issuer's financial situation and perception in the market.

1. General insolvency risk

Each Securityholder bears the general risk that the financial situation of the Issuer could deteriorate. Unless otherwise stated in the relevant Final Terms, the Products constitute immediate, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer, which, in particular in the case of insolvency of the Issuer, rank *pari passu* with each other and all other current and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer, with the exception of those that have priority due to mandatory statutory provisions. The obligations of the Issuer created by the Products are not covered by a deposit guarantee or a compensation scheme. In case of an insolvency of the Issuer, Securityholders will suffer a substantial loss or even a total loss of their initial investment in the Products. Furthermore, the deterioration of the Issuer's financial situation may lead to the Issuer becoming subject to the exercise of bail-in powers by FINMA or any other competent regulator (see section II.2 (*Restructuring or insolvency proceedings opened by FINMA*) below).

2. Restructuring or insolvency proceedings opened by FINMA

Pursuant to article 25 *et seq.* of the Swiss Banking Act, FINMA is able to exercise broad statutory powers to take measures and actions in relation to the Issuer (a) if there is justified concern that it is over-indebted; (b) if it has serious liquidity problems; or (c) if it fails to fulfil the applicable adequacy provisions after expiry of a deadline set by FINMA. If one of these prerequisites is met, FINMA is authorized (i) to open restructuring proceedings (*Sanierungsverfahren*); or (ii) to open liquidation (bankruptcy) proceedings (*Bankenkongkurs*); and/or (iii) impose protective measures (*Schutzmassnahmen*) in relation to the Issuer. The Swiss Banking Act grants significant discretion to FINMA in connection with the aforementioned proceedings and measures. In particular, protective measures that may be imposed by FINMA include a broad variety of measures such as a bank moratorium (*Stundung*) or a maturity postponement (*Fälligkeitsaufschub*) and may be ordered by FINMA either on a stand-alone basis or in connection with restructuring or liquidation proceedings. In restructuring proceedings, the resolution plan may, among other things, provide for (a) the transfer of the Issuer's assets or parts thereof with assets and debt as well as contracts to another entity; (b) the conversion of the Issuer's debt or other obligations (including its obligations under the Products) into equity; and/or (c) potential haircuts on obligations of the Issuer (including its obligations under the Products).

3. Creditworthiness of the Issuer

The general perception of the Issuer's creditworthiness may adversely affect the value of the Products. This perception depends on a variety of factors, which may be unpredictable or beyond the Issuer's control, and which may offset or magnify each other. In general, these factors include, without limitation, the following:

- (a) **Credit ratings:** Rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's, Fitch and Moody's assign ratings to the Issuer and its Affiliates. Any downgrade of the Issuer's or any of its Affiliates' rating may negatively affect the perception of the Issuer's creditworthiness;
- (b) **Regulatory and legal changes:** The Issuer's creditworthiness may be negatively affected by regulatory and/or legal changes affecting financial institutions. These may include measures such as (but not limited to) requirements to adopt structural and other changes designed to reduce systemic risk and to make major financial institutions easier to manage, restructure, disassemble or liquidate;
- (c) **Reputation of the Issuer:** The Issuer's reputation is critical to the success of its strategic plans. The occurrence of an event or circumstance which leads to a reputational damage for the Issuer

will negatively affect the business and prospects of the Issuer and therefore may have an adverse effect on the Issuer's (current or future) creditworthiness;

- (d) **Capital strength of the Issuer:** The capital position of the Issuer is measured by the Issuer's risk-weighted capital and leverage ratios and determined by the Issuer's RWA, its leverage ratio denominator and its eligible capital. RWA, leverage ratio denominator and eligible capital may fluctuate based on a number of factors. For instance, substantial market volatility, a widening of credit spread, which is a major driver of the Issuer's value-at-risk, adverse currency movements, increased counterparty risk, deterioration in the economic environment, or increased operational risk could result in a rise in RWA. The eligible capital would e.g. be reduced if the Issuer experiences losses recognized within net profit or other comprehensive income or if reductions in the ratings of securitization exposures or adverse currency movements occur. Such a reduction could also lead to a more negative assessment of the Issuer's creditworthiness;
- (e) **Market conditions and macroeconomic climate:** The Issuer's business is materially affected by market and economic conditions. Adverse changes in interest rates, credit spreads, securities' prices, market volatility and liquidity, foreign exchange levels, commodity prices, and other market fluctuations, as well as changes in investor sentiment, can adversely affect the Issuer's earnings and ultimately its financial and capital positions. A market downturn and weak macroeconomic conditions can be precipitated by a number of factors, including geopolitical events, changes in monetary and fiscal policy, trade imbalances, natural disasters, pandemics, civil unrest, war or terrorism. Because financial markets are global and highly interconnected, even local and regional events can have widespread impact well beyond the countries in which they occur;
- (f) **Legacy and other risk positions:** The Issuer holds substantial legacy and other risk positions which may further fall in value or in respect of which expected cash flows do not materialize. This may have a negative effect on the Issuer's capital base and revenue situation;
- (g) **Currency fluctuations:** Due to the Issuer's global presence, changes in foreign exchange rates may have an adverse effect on the Issuer's reported income and expenses, and on other reported figures such as other comprehensive income, invested assets, balance sheet assets, RWA and common equity tier 1 capital;
- (h) **Risk management and control processes:** Controlled risk-taking is a major part of the business of a financial services firm such as the Issuer. Some losses from risk-taking activities are inevitable, but to be successful over time, the Issuer must balance the risks it takes against the returns it generates. Therefore, it must diligently identify, assess, manage and control its risks, not only in normal market conditions but also as they might develop under more extreme, stressed conditions, when concentrations of exposures can lead to severe losses. If the Issuer's risk management and control processes fail or prove ineffective in identifying, assessing, managing and controlling such risks, the Issuer could suffer material losses;
- (i) **Valuation techniques:** If available, the Issuer determines the fair value of a financial instrument or nonfinancial asset or liability using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Where the market is not active, fair value is established using a valuation technique, including pricing models. Where available, valuation techniques use market observable assumptions and inputs. If such information is not available, inputs may be derived by reference to similar instruments in active markets, from recent prices for comparable transactions or from other observable market data. If market observable data is not available, the Issuer selects non-market observable inputs to be used in its valuation techniques. Such valuation models have inherent limitations; different assumptions and inputs would generate different results, and these differences could have a significant impact on the Issuer's financial results;
- (j) **Client flows:** A net outflow of client assets in the Issuer's wealth management and asset management businesses could have a significant adverse effect on the Issuer's financial results. Such outflow could result from a number of different factors, including, but not limited to, losses of the Issuer, reputational damage, changes in applicable tax laws, the loss of client advisors, difficulty in recruiting qualified client advisors or developments concerning the Issuer's cross-border private banking business;
- (k) **Liquidity and funding management:** The viability of the Issuer's business depends on the availability of funding sources and the Issuer's success depends on its ability to obtain funding in

a way that enables the Issuer to efficiently support its asset base in all market conditions. If such funding sources become unavailable or too costly for the Issuer, this may have a direct impact on any bid price for the Products;

- (l) **Operational risks:** The Issuer's operational risk management and control systems and processes are designed to help ensure that the risks associated with the Issuer's activities, including those arising from process error, failed execution, misconduct, unauthorized trading, fraud, system failures, financial crime, cyber-attacks and failure of security and physical protection, are appropriately controlled. If the Issuer's internal controls fail or prove ineffective in identifying and remedying such risks, the Issuer could suffer operational failure that might result in material losses;
- (m) **Legal claims and regulatory risks and restrictions:** Due to the nature of the Issuer's business, the Issuer is subject to regulatory oversight and liability risk. The Issuer is involved (and may in the future be involved) in a variety of claims, disputes, legal proceedings and government investigations and inquiries. These proceedings expose or may expose the Issuer to substantial monetary damages and legal defense costs, injunctive relief and criminal and civil penalties, in addition to potential regulatory restrictions on the Issuer's businesses. The outcome of these matters as well as of any future matters of the same nature cannot be predicted and they could adversely affect the Issuer's future business and financial results. Furthermore, any such matters are generally public and may result in reputational damage which again may negatively impact the Issuer's business and ultimately the perception of its creditworthiness;
- (n) **Ability to identify or capture revenue or competitive opportunities, or retain and attract qualified employees:** The financial services industry is characterized by intense competition, continuous innovation, detailed (and sometimes fragmented) regulation and ongoing consolidation. The Issuer faces competition at the level of local markets and individual business lines, and from global financial institutions that are comparable to the Issuer in their size and breadth. The Issuer's competitive strength and market position could be eroded if the Issuer is unable to identify market trends and developments, does not respond to them by devising and implementing adequate business strategies, is restricted by regulatory constraints which may be more severe than regulatory constraints for financial institutions outside Switzerland or is unable to attract or retain the qualified employees needed to successfully carry on its business which in turn would negatively affect the Issuer's business performance;
- (o) **Changes in accounting standards:** Changes in the accounting standards applicable to the Issuer may mean that the Issuer's reported results and financial position differ in the future from those expected, or that the Issuer's historical results differ from those previously reported due to the adoption of accounting standards on a retrospective basis. Furthermore, such changes may affect the Issuer's regulatory capital and ratios as well as its reported results and financial position as a whole;
- (p) **Different regulatory, legal and tax regimes:** Due to the fact that the Issuer is subject to many different legal, tax and regulatory regimes, its ability to execute its global strategy depends on obtaining and maintaining local regulatory approvals. Furthermore, changes in local tax laws or regulations and their enforcement may affect the ability or the willingness of the Issuer's clients to do business with the Issuer or the viability of the Issuer's strategies and business models.

Any combination of such risk factors may have a magnified negative effect on the creditworthiness of the Issuer and therefore the value of the Products.

For a more detailed and comprehensive description of the above factors, Securityholders are referred to the Issuer's latest annual report accessible on the internet on website https://www.ubs.com/global/en/about_ubs/investor_relations/annualreporting (or any successor website thereto).

D. Risk Factors relating to potential conflicts of interest

1. Participation in transactions related to the Securities

In the ordinary course of its business, the Issuer and any of its Affiliates may participate in transactions including, without limitation, derivative transactions which may affect the Products in some way, for their own account or for account of a customer. Furthermore, the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates may enter

into transactions which hedge any exposure the Issuer may have stemming from the Products. Any such transaction may adversely affect the value, performance, liquidity, cash flows or any other aspect of the Products. As a result, conflicts of interest may arise between Affiliates of the Issuer, as well as between these Affiliates or the Issuer and the Securityholders. The Issuer or any of its Affiliates will not take into account the interests of the Securityholders and will act in such a way as if the Products were not existing.

Furthermore, the Issuer and its Affiliates may

- (a) issue, market or sell other financial instruments, the introduction of which may negatively affect the value, performance, liquidity, cash flows or any other aspect of the Products;
- (b) whether by virtue of the types of relationships described herein or otherwise, at any time, be in possession of information that is or may be material in the context of the Products and that may or may not be publicly available or known to the Securityholders, and the Products do not create any obligation on the part of the Issuer or its Affiliates to disclose to any Securityholder any such information (whether or not confidential);
- (c) publish research reports which may relate to any aspect or feature of the Products,

and with regard to any of these activities, the Issuer's or any of its Affiliate's interests may be adverse to those of the Securityholders and its or their actions might have an adverse effect on the position of any Securityholder. In any case, neither the Issuer nor any of its Affiliates is obliged to take into account the interests of the Securityholders and neither the Issuer nor any of its Affiliates are liable for any loss incurred by Securityholders.

2. Issuer acting as Calculation Agent under the Securities

The Issuer or one of its Affiliates will act as Calculation Agent under the Products. In performing its duties in its capacity as Calculation Agent, the Issuer (or such Affiliate) may have interests adverse to the interests of the Securityholders, and this may adversely affect the value, performance, liquidity, cash flows or any other aspect of the Products and ultimately the Securityholders' return on the Products (particularly where the Calculation Agent is entitled to exercise discretion). In addition, the Issuer and its Affiliates may act in other capacities with regard to the Products, such as Lead Manager and/or Paying Agent (as specified in the relevant Final Terms).

3. Distributors or other entities involved in the offering of the Securities

Potential conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the Products if a distributor placing the Products or other entity involved in the offering of the Products is acting pursuant to a mandate granted by the Issuer or any of its Affiliates or receives commissions and/or fees based on services performed in connection with, or related to the outcome of, the offering of the Products.

4. The Issuer as participant in dealer polls or other contributor to benchmark fixings

Potential Securityholders should note that the Issuer and certain of its Affiliates are regular participants in dealer polls and contributors to benchmark fixings. In providing such quotes or contributions, the Issuer will not take into account the existence of the Products or the interests of the Securityholders.

E. Risk Factors relating to the investment in the Securities in general

1. The Securities are not subject to a government guarantee or government compensation or insurance scheme

An investment in the Products will not be covered by any compensation or insurance scheme (such as a bank deposit protection scheme) of any government agency in Switzerland or any other jurisdiction and the Products do not have the benefit of any government guarantee. The Products are obligations of the Issuer only and Securityholders must look solely to the Issuer for the performance of the Issuer's obligations under the Products. In the event of the insolvency of the Issuer, a Securityholder may lose all or some of its investment therein (see section II.1 (*General insolvency risk*) above).

2. Clearing and transfer of the Securities is subject to limitations

In case the Products are to be issued in the form of uncertificated securities (*Wertrechte*), they exist as book entries with an UBS-internal Valor number. During their lifetime, such Products will be booked at UBS or UBS Switzerland AG only. This means that the relevant Products can only be transferred to a purchaser holding a securities account at UBS or UBS Switzerland AG and that no external clearing is possible.

3. Determinations by the Calculation Agent

The Calculation Agent has broad discretionary authority to make various determinations and adjustments under the Products, any of which may have an adverse effect on the market value thereof or amounts payable or other benefits to be received thereunder. Any such discretion exercised by, or any calculation made by, the Calculation Agent (in the absence of proven or manifest error) shall be final and binding on the Issuer and all Securityholders.

4. Amendments of Product Documentation without consent of the Securityholders

The Issuer is entitled to modify or amend the relevant Final Terms or these General Terms and Conditions from time to time without the consent of the Securityholders provided that the modifications or amendments fulfil certain requirements as set out in section III.B.18 (*Severability and amendments*).

5. Possible exposure to exchange rate risks

The Settlement Currency or Settlement Currencies of the Products may not be the currency of the home jurisdiction of an investor therein. In this case, the relevant investor is exposed to the risk that the exchange rate in respect of the Settlement Currency or Settlement Currencies deteriorates. Such deterioration, on the other hand, has an adverse effect on the return of the Products in the currency of the home jurisdiction of the investor.

Where the calculation of any amount payable under the Products involves a currency conversion, fluctuations in the relevant exchange rate will directly affect the market value and return of the Products and create a loss to the investor.

6. Inflation risk

Inflation risk is the risk of future money depreciation. The real yield on an investment is reduced by inflation. Consequently, the higher the rate of inflation, the lower the real yield on the Products will be. If the inflation rate is equal to or higher than the yield under the Products, the real yield on the Products will be zero or even negative. Further, the real economic value of the redemption amount will be influenced by the rate of inflation and the term of the Products. Consequently, the higher the rate of inflation and the longer the term of the Products, the lower the real economic value of the redemption amount will be.

7. Reinvestment risk

Potential Securityholders may be exposed to risks connected to the reinvestment of cash resources freed from the Products, in particular as the result of an extraordinary early termination of the Products. The return a Securityholder will receive depends not only on the market value of, and payments (or other benefits) to be received under, the Products, but also on whether or not such payments (or other benefits) can be reinvested on the same or similar terms as provided for in the terms of the Products.

8. Cashflow risk

In general, the Products provide a certain cash flow. These General Terms and Conditions and the relevant Final Terms set forth under which conditions, on which dates and in which amounts coupon and/or redemption amounts is/are paid. In the event that the agreed conditions do not occur, the actual cash flows may differ from those expected.

9. Settlement risk

In case of technical errors or due to other reasons, payments, deliveries or communications under the Products may be delayed or may not occur. The Issuer does not take any responsibility for any technical

errors, misconduct or failures due to any other reasons of a clearing system or any other third party and for any losses incurred by a Securityholder as a result of such failures (including, without limitation, failures to pay any amounts or deliver any asset(s) due under the Products or to deliver notices from the Issuer to the Securityholders).

10. No capital protection

The Products issued under these General Terms and Conditions are not capital protected, *i.e.* the Products may be redeemed at an amount less than their respective Denomination. Accordingly, when investing in the Products, the Securityholders may incur a total loss of their invested capital.

11. Historical performance should not be taken as indication for future performance

The historical performance of the foreign exchange rate or any other financial factor that influences the performance of the Products should not be taken as an indication of the future levels of such factor during the term of the Products. Changes in the level of such factors may affect the value of the Products, but it is impossible to predict whether the level of such factors will rise or fall.

12. Investing in the Securities is not the same as investing in the Underlying

Securityholders should be aware that an investment in the Products is not equivalent to investing directly in the exchange rate or rates serving as underlying of the Products. Changes in the level of the underlying exchange rate(s) may not necessarily lead to a comparable change in the market value of the Products. As a result, the performance of the Products may differ significantly from a direct investment in the underlying exchange rate(s).

13. Purchase of Securities on credit

Securityholders financing the purchase of the Products with loans should note that, should their expectations fail to materialise, they would not only have to bear the loss resulting from the investment in the Products, but also have to pay interest on the loan as well as repay the principal amount. It is therefore imperative that Securityholders verify their financial resources in advance, in order to determine whether they would be able to pay the interest and repay the loan at short notice should they incur losses instead of realising the anticipated profit.

14. Effect of hedging transactions by the Issuer on the Securities

The Issuer may use a portion of the total proceeds from the sale of the Products for transactions to hedge the risks of the Issuer relating to the Products. In such case, the Issuer or one of its Affiliates may (but is under no obligation to) conclude transactions that correspond to the obligations of the Issuer under the Products. Furthermore, on or before any date on which certain determinations pursuant to the terms and conditions applicable to the Products will be made, the Issuer or one of its Affiliates may close out any such hedging transactions or enter into further hedging transactions. It cannot be ruled out that (a) such determinations will be influenced by such hedging transactions or close-outs of such transactions and (b) entering into or closing out such hedging transactions may influence the value, performance, liquidity or cash flows of the Products. If an Early Termination Event occurs, the Issuer is expected to unwind such hedging transactions or enter into offsetting transactions. Any losses incurred by the Issuer as a result of such transactions will be charged to the redemption amount of the Products and thus be borne by the Securityholders.

15. Limited ability for Securityholders to hedge the risks of the Securities

The ability to eliminate or to restrict the initial risks of the Products arising from their purchase by concluding any hedging transactions during their lifetime depends mainly on the market conditions and the terms and conditions of the Products and potential Securityholders should not rely on the ability to conclude such hedging transactions during the term of the Products. In case a hedging transaction can be entered into, it is possible that such transaction can only be concluded at unfavourable market prices, resulting in a corresponding loss for the Securityholder. Furthermore, in such case, the Securityholder may not be able to enter into transactions which offset the risks on a 1:1 basis.

16. Change of law and legality of purchase

The Products will be governed by Swiss law in effect from time to time. No assurance can be given as to the impact of any possible judicial decision or change to Swiss law (or other law applicable in Switzerland) or administrative practice after the Issue Date of the Products. Furthermore, the Issuer has and assumes no responsibility for the lawfulness of the acquisition of the Products by Securityholders or prospective purchasers of the Products, whether under the laws of the jurisdiction of its incorporation or the jurisdiction in which it operates (if different), or for the compliance by Securityholders with any law, regulation or regulatory policy applicable to them.

17. Taxation

All payments in respect of the Products are subject to any applicable fiscal or other laws, regulations and directives. Potential Securityholders should be aware that they may be required to pay taxes or other documentary charges or duties in accordance with the laws and practices of the countries to and from which the Products are transferred, the country in which the Securityholder is resident or other applicable jurisdictions. In some jurisdictions, no official statements of the tax authorities or court decisions may be available for financial instruments such as the Products.

The tax considerations with respect to Switzerland set forth in the Product Documentation reflect the general view of the Issuer based on the legislation applicable at the date of issuance of the Product Documentation. It cannot, however, be ruled out that the tax treatment by the Swiss tax authorities and courts could be interpreted differently. Additionally, the tax considerations set forth in the Product Documentation may not be used as the sole basis for the decision to invest in the Products from a tax perspective, since the individual situation of each potential Securityholder must also be taken into account. Thus, the considerations regarding taxation contained in the Product Documentation do not constitute any sort of material information or tax advice nor are they in any way to be construed as a representation or warranty with respect to specific tax consequences and each Securityholder should consult its own personal tax advisors before making any decision to purchase the Products. The Issuer does not accept any liability for adverse tax consequences of an investment in the Products. There can be no assurance that, as a result of any change in any applicable law, rule or regulation or interpretation thereof, the payments under the Products might not in the future become subject to withholding tax or other tax charges, or if the Products are subject to withholding tax, the payments under the Products might not in the future become subject to withholding tax at an increased rate. If withholding tax or similar tax charges are imposed on any payments under the Products, neither the Issuer nor any Paying Agent or any other person will gross-up such payments but may deduct such tax charges from the payment amounts. Each Securityholder therefore bears the full tax risk on the Products.

In the event that the Issuer

- (a) on the occasion of a payment or delivery due under the Products, has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as a result of (i) any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of any jurisdiction in which the Issuer is or becomes subject to tax (or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax) or (ii) any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations, which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the Issue Date; and
- (b) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking reasonable measures (but not the substitution of the Issuer) available to it,

it may redeem the Products at the Early Redemption Amount at any time on notice to the Securityholder (see section III.B.2.2 (*Extraordinary Termination*) below).

18. Risks relating to U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Withholding

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("**FATCA**") generally imposes a 30% U.S. withholding tax on payments of certain U.S. source interest, dividends and certain other fixed or determinable annual or periodical income, on the gross proceeds from the sale, maturity, or other disposition of certain assets after 31 December 2018 and on certain "foreign passthru payments" made after 31 December 2018 (or, if later, the date that final regulations defining the term "foreign passthru payments" are published) made to certain foreign financial institutions (including most foreign hedge funds, private equity funds and other investment vehicles) unless the payee foreign financial institution agrees to disclose the identity of any U.S. individuals and certain U.S. entities that directly or indirectly maintain an account with, or hold

debt or equity interests in, such institution (or the relevant affiliate) and to annually report certain information about such account or interest directly, or indirectly, to the IRS (or to a non-U.S. governmental authority under a relevant Intergovernmental Agreement entered into between such non-U.S. governmental authority and the United States, which would then provide this information to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service ("IRS")). FATCA also requires withholding agents making certain payments to certain non-financial foreign entities that fail to disclose the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of any substantial direct or indirect U.S. owners of such entity to withhold a 30% tax on such payments.

Accordingly, the Issuer and other foreign financial institutions may be required under FATCA to report certain account information about holders of the Products directly to the IRS (or to a non-U.S. governmental authority as described above). Moreover, the Issuer may be required to withhold on a portion of payments made on the Products to (i) holders who do not provide any information requested to enable the Issuer to comply with FATCA, or (ii) foreign financial institutions who fail to comply with FATCA.

Securityholders holding their Products through a foreign financial institution or other foreign entity should be aware that any payments under the Products may be subject to 30% withholding tax under FATCA. If an amount in respect of such withholding tax under FATCA were to be deducted or withheld from payments on the Products, none of the Issuer, any Paying Agent or any other person would, pursuant to the conditions of the Products, be required to pay additional amounts as a result of the deduction or withholding of such tax. **Securityholders should, consequently, be aware that payments under the Products may under certain circumstances be subject to U.S. withholding under FATCA and should consult with their tax advisors regarding the application of withholding tax under FATCA in respect of their acquisition and ownership of the Products.**

19. Early Termination Events

Upon the occurrence of a Change in Law, Tax Event, Extraordinary Market Disruption, Illegality/Impracticability, Hedging Disruption or Increased Costs of Hedging (as specified in the relevant Final Terms and defined in section III.A. (*Definitions*)), the Issuer may have the right to redeem the Products in accordance with section III.B.2.2 (*Extraordinary Termination*) and the provisions set out in the relevant Final Terms. In the event an Early Termination Event occurs and the Issuer exercises such early redemption right, the Securityholders will thereafter no longer be able to realise any expectations for a gain in the value of the Products or a return from the Products. Securityholders should be aware that the Early Redemption Amount is dependent on then prevailing market conditions and may therefore be considerably less than the expected redemption amount if the Products had been outstanding until their scheduled maturity date and no payments that would otherwise have been due after the Early Termination Date will be made. In particular, the amount to be received by the Securityholders will be reduced by any costs and/or losses incurred by the Issuer and/or the Calculation Agent as a result of occurrence of the relevant Early Termination Event.

20. No reliance

The Issuer and all of its Affiliates disclaim any responsibility to advise Securityholders of the risks and investment considerations associated with the purchase of the Products as they may exist at the Pricing Date or Issue Date of the Products or from time to time thereafter.

Securityholders will at all times be solely responsible for making their own independent appraisal of, and investigation into, the business, financial condition, prospects, creditworthiness, status and affairs of the Issuer. None of the Issuer, the Calculation Agent, the Lead Manager or the Paying Agent or any other agent nor any Affiliate of any of them (or any person or entity on their behalf) will have any responsibility or duty to make any such investigations, to keep any such matters under review, to provide the Securityholders with any information in relation to such matters or to advise as to the accompanying risks.

21. Provision of information

The Issuer, the Calculation Agent or any of their respective Affiliates may have acquired, or may during the term of the Products acquire public or non-public information with respect to the exchange rate or rates serving as underlying of the Products that they may not disclose. Potential Securityholders must therefore make an investment decision based upon their own due diligence and purchase the Products with the knowledge that any public or non-public information that the Issuer, the Calculation Agent or

any of their respective Affiliates may have will not be disclosed to them. None of the Issuer, the Calculation Agent or any of their respective Affiliates is under any obligation to make available (a) any information relating to the Products other than as may be required by applicable rules and regulations relating to the Products; or (b) any public or non-public information they may possess with respect to the exchange rate(s) serving as underlying of the Products.

Any information with regard to the underlying exchange rate(s) contained in the Product Documentation consists of extracts from or summaries of information that is publicly available in respect of such exchange rate(s) and is not necessarily the latest information available. The Issuer accepts responsibility for accurately reproducing publicly available information with regard to the underlying exchange rate(s) in the Product Documentation. No further or other responsibility (express or implied) in respect of information relating to such exchange rate(s) is accepted by the Issuer. The Issuer makes no representation that the information with regard to the exchange rate(s) serving as underlying of the Products, any other publicly available information or any other publicly available documents regarding such exchange rate(s) are accurate, complete and up-to-date.

There can be no assurance that all events occurring prior to the Pricing Date or the Issue Date of the Products that could affect the trading price of the underlying exchange rate(s) to which the Products relate (and therefore the trading price and value of the Products) have been publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any such events or the disclosure or failure to disclose material future events concerning the exchange rate(s) serving as underlying of the Products could affect the trading price and value of the Products.

22. Rating of Securities

A rating of the Products, if any, may not adequately reflect all risks of the investment in the Products. Equally, ratings may be suspended, reduced or withdrawn. Such suspension, downgrading or withdrawal may have an adverse effect on the market value, liquidity and trading price of the Products. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn by the rating agency at any time.

III. Terms and conditions

A. Definitions

In these General Terms and Conditions:

"Affiliate" means, in relation to any person, any entity controlled, directly or indirectly, by the person, any entity that controls, directly or indirectly, the person or any entity directly or indirectly under common control with the person. For this purpose "control" of any entity or person means ownership of a majority of the voting power of the entity or person.

"Agent(s)" means the Calculation Agent, the Paying Agent or any other agent appointed by the Issuer as specified in the relevant Final Terms, or all of them together.

"Alternative Currency" means the alternative currency specified in the relevant Final Terms.

"Banking Act" means the Swiss Federal Law on Banks and Savings Banks, as amended from time to time.

"Bloomberg" means Bloomberg Limited Partnership (and any successor thereto).

"Breakage Costs" means the amount of losses or costs of the Issuer that are or would be incurred following the occurrence of an Early Termination Event in terminating any hedging arrangement or in replacing or providing the Issuer the economic equivalent of the material terms that the Issuer would have had under the Products but for the occurrence of the Early Termination Event.

"Business Day" means in connection with any payment procedure (a) a day on which foreign exchange markets settle payments in the Settlement Currency or Settlement Currencies; (b) if "TARGET2", "TARGET" or "Target Settlement Date" is specified in the relevant Final Terms, any day on which TARGET2 (the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfer System 2) is open; and (c) any other day (other than Saturday and Sunday) on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets are generally open to settle payments in the place or places as specified in the relevant Final Terms as a "Business Day".

"Business Day Convention" means the business day convention specified in the relevant Final Terms and described in section III.B.7 (*Adjustments in accordance with Business Day Convention*), provided that if the first and/or last day of a period in respect of which a Coupon Amount or Maximum Return Amount (as applicable) is to be calculated would fall on a day that is not a Business Day, then solely for purposes of calculating the applicable Day Count Fraction (and the Coupon Amount or Maximum Return Amount payable under the Products), such day shall

- (a) if "Unadjusted" is specified in the relevant Final Terms, not be adjusted in accordance with the applicable Business Day Convention; and
- (b) if "Adjusted" (or neither "Adjusted" nor "Unadjusted") is specified in the relevant Final Terms, be adjusted in accordance with the applicable Business Day Convention.

"Calculation Agent" means the entity specified as calculation agent in the relevant Final Terms.

"Change in Law" means that, on or after the Pricing Date (a) due to the adoption of or any change in any applicable law or regulation (including, without limitation, any tax law), or (b) due to the promulgation of or any change in the interpretation by any court, tribunal or regulatory authority with competent jurisdiction of any applicable law or regulation (including any action taken by a taxing authority), the Issuer determines in good faith that (i) it has become illegal to hold, acquire or dispose of the underlying relating to the Products and/or to enter into any hedging transactions that the Issuer would enter into in the normal course of business, or (ii) it will incur a materially increased cost in performing its obligations under the Products (including, without limitation, due to any increase in tax liability, decrease in tax benefit or other adverse effect on its tax position).

"Clearing System(s)" means the clearing system(s) specified in the relevant Final Terms (if any).

"CISA" means the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes, as amended from time to time.

"CO" means the Swiss Federal Code of Obligations, as amended from time to time.

"**Coupon Amount**" means the coupon amount specified in the relevant Final Terms (if applicable).

"**Coupon Rate**" means the coupon rate specified in the relevant Final Terms (if applicable).

"**Day Count Fraction**" means the day count fraction specified in the relevant Final Terms which shall be calculated by the Calculation Agent for a relevant period as follows:

- (a) if "Actual/365", "Act/365", "A/365", "Actual/Actual" or "Act/Act" is specified in the relevant Final Terms, the actual number of days in such period in respect of which payment is being made divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that period falls in a leap year, the sum of (i) the actual number of days in that portion of such period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (ii) the actual number of days in that portion of such period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);
- (b) if "Actual/365 (Fixed)", "Act/365 (Fixed)", "Act/365 Fixed" or "Act/365F" is specified in the relevant Final Terms, the actual number of days in such period in respect of which payment is being made divided by 365;
- (c) if "Actual/360", "Act/360" or "A/360" is specified in the relevant Final Terms, the actual number of days in such period in respect of which payment is being made divided by 360;
- (d) if "30/360", "360/360" or "Bond Basis" is specified in the relevant Final Terms, the number of days in such period in respect of which payment is being made divided by 360 (the number of days to be calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with 12 30-day months (unless (i) the last day of such period is the 31st day of a month but the first day of such period is a day other than the 30th or 31st day of a month, in which case the month that includes that last day shall not be considered to be shortened to a 30-day month or (ii) the last day of such period is the last day of the month of February, in which case the month of February shall not be considered to be lengthened to a 30-day month)); and
- (e) if "30E/360" or "Eurobond Basis" is specified in the relevant Final Terms, the number of days in such period in respect of which payment is being made divided by 360 (the number of days to be calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with 12 30-day months, without regard to the date of the first day or last day of such period unless, in the case such period ends on the Redemption Date and the Redemption Date is the last day of the month of February, the month of February shall not be considered to be lengthened to a 30-day month).

"**Denomination**" means the denomination specified in the relevant Final Terms.

"**Disruption Event**" means a Price Source Disruption Event, Settlement Disruption Event or FX Disruption Event.

"**Early Redemption Amount**" means, in respect of each Product, an amount in the Settlement Currency or Settlement Currencies to be determined by the Calculation Agent on the basis of the fair market value of the Products (including any accrued but unpaid interest) less any Breakage Costs, determined by the Calculation Agent eight (8) Business Days prior to the Early Termination Date.

"**Early Termination Date**" has the meaning ascribed to it in section III.B.2.2 (*Extraordinary Termination*).

"**Early Termination Event**" means any of the early termination events specified in the relevant Final Terms.

"**EEA**" means the European Economic Area.

"**EUPD**" has the meaning ascribed to it in section I. (*Preliminary remarks*).

"**EUR**" means euro, the single currency of the participating member states of the European Union.

"**Expiration Date (and Time)**" means the expiration date (and time) of the Products specified in the relevant Final Terms.

"**Extraordinary Market Disruption**" means the occurrence of an extraordinary event or circumstance on or after the Pricing Date, including without limitation, any legal enactment (domestic or foreign), the intervention of a public authority (domestic or foreign), a natural disaster, an act of war, strike, blockade, boycott or lockout or any other similar event or circumstance which the Issuer determines has prevented it from performing its obligations, in whole or in part, under the Products.

"**Final Terms**" has the meaning ascribed to it in section I. (*Preliminary remarks*).

"**FINMA**" means the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority.

"**FISA**" means the Swiss Federal Act on Intermediated Securities, as amended from time to time.

"**Fitch**" means Fitch Ratings Limited (and any successor thereto).

"**FTA**" means the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (*Eidgenössische Steuerverwaltung*).

"**FX Disruption Event**" means the occurrence (in the reasonable determination of the Calculation Agent) of any of the following events: (a) a relevant currency ceases to exist and is replaced by a new currency in a relevant jurisdiction; (b) a relevant FX Rate splits into dual or multiple currency exchange rates; (c) it is or becomes or is likely to become impossible or impracticable for the Issuer to obtain any currency or obtain or use a FX Rate in an appropriate amount; (d) any event that makes it or is likely to make it impossible and/or impracticable for the Issuer to convert one relevant currency into another through customary legal channels (including, without limitation, any event that has the direct or indirect effect of hindering, limiting or restricting convertibility by way of any delays, increased costs or discriminatory rates of exchange or any current or future restrictions on repatriation of one currency into another currency); and/or (e) any event in or affecting any relevant jurisdiction that makes it or is likely to make it impossible and/or impracticable for the Issuer to deliver any relevant currency into a relevant account.

"**FX Rate**" means each rate specified as underlying foreign exchange rate in the relevant Final Terms which, unless otherwise specified in such Final Terms, shall be the exchange rate of one currency for another currency expressed as a number of units of one currency per one unit of the other relevant currency.

"**General Terms and Conditions**" has the meaning ascribed to it in section I. (*Preliminary remarks*).

"**Governmental Authority**" means any de facto or de jure government (or any agency or instrumentality thereof), court, tribunal, administrative or other governmental authority or any other entity (private or public) charged with the regulation of the financial markets (including the central bank) of a relevant jurisdiction.

"**Hedging Disruption**" means that the Issuer is unable, after using commercially reasonable efforts, to (a) acquire, establish, re-establish, substitute, maintain, unwind or dispose of any transaction(s) or asset(s) it deems necessary to hedge price risks of issuing and performing its obligations with respect to the Products, or (b) realise, recover or remit the proceeds of any such transaction(s) or asset(s).

"**Illegality/Impracticability**" means that the performance of any of the Issuer's obligations under the Products has become, or there is a substantial likelihood that it will become, illegal or impracticable, in whole or in part, as a result of (a) any change in financial, political or economic conditions or foreign exchange rates, or (b) compliance by the Issuer or any of its Affiliates with any applicable present or future law, rule, regulation, judgment, order or directive of any governmental, administrative or judicial authority or power or in interpretation thereof.

"**Increased Cost of Hedging**" means that the Issuer would incur a materially increased (as compared with circumstances existing on the Pricing Date) amount of tax, duty, expense or fee (other than brokerage commissions) to (a) acquire, establish, re-establish, substitute, maintain, unwind or dispose of any transaction(s) or asset(s) it deems necessary to hedge the price risk of issuing and performing its obligations with respect to the Products, or (b) realise, recover or remit the proceeds of any such transaction(s) or asset(s), provided that any such materially increased amount that is incurred solely due to the deterioration of the creditworthiness of the Issuer shall not be regarded as an Increased Cost of Hedging.

"**IRS**" has the meaning ascribed to it in section II.18 (*Risks relating to U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Withholding*).

"**Investment Currency**" means the investment currency specified in the relevant Final Terms.

"**Issuer**" means UBS AG, acting through such branch or office as is specified in the relevant Final Terms.

"**Issue Date**" means the issue date of the Products specified in the relevant Final Terms.

"**Issue Price**" means the issue price of the Products specified in the relevant Final Terms.

"**JPY**" means Japanese yen.

"**Lead Manager**" means the lead manager specified in the relevant Final Terms.

"**Maximum Return Amount**" means the maximum return amount specified in the relevant Final Terms (if applicable).

"**Maximum Return Rate**" means the maximum return rate specified in the relevant Final Terms (if applicable).

"**Moody's**" means Moody's Investors Service Ltd. (and any successor thereto).

"**Paying Agent**" means the paying agent specified in the relevant Final Terms.

"**Price Source Disruption Event**" has the meaning ascribed to it in section III.B.8.1 (*Price Source Disruption Events*).

"**Pricing Date**" means the pricing date of the Products specified in the relevant Final Terms.

"**Product Documentation**" has the meaning ascribed to it in section I. (*Preliminary remarks*).

"**Products**" or "**Product**" has the meaning ascribed to it in section I. (*Preliminary remarks*).

"**Redemption Amount**" means the (final) redemption amount per Product payable to the Securityholders on the Redemption Date as specified in the relevant Final Terms.

"**Redemption Date**" means the redemption date of the Products specified in the relevant Final Terms.

"**Reuters**" means Reuters news agency, a division of Thomson Reuters Corporation (and any successor thereto).

"**RWA**" means risk-weighted assets.

"**Securities**" or "**Security**" has the meaning ascribed to it in section I. (*Preliminary remarks*).

"**Securityholder(s)**" or "**Investor(s)**" means an investor or the investors in the Products.

"**Settlement Currency/-ies**" means the currency or currencies used for the payment of the Issue Price, any Redemption Amount or any other amount as specified in the relevant Final Terms.

"**Settlement Disruption Event**" has the meaning ascribed to it in section III.B.8.2 (*Settlement Disruption Events*).

"**SIX SIS**" means SIX SIS AG, the Swiss Securities Service Corporation.

"**Tax Event**" means that the Issuer (a) on the occasion of a payment or delivery due under the Products, has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as a result of (i) any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of any jurisdiction in which the Issuer is or becomes subject to tax or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, or (ii) any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations, which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the Issue Date; and (b) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking reasonable measures (but not the substitution of the Issuer) available to it.

"**Underlying(s)**" means the underlying or underlyings referenced by the Products, as specified in the relevant Final Terms in section 'Underlying details'.

"**USD**" means the lawful currency of the United States of America.

B. Terms and conditions

1. Coupon Rate / Maximum Return Rate

Unless otherwise stated in the relevant Final Terms, each coupon bearing Product or Product providing for a Maximum Return Rate provides for a coupon or a maximum return, as applicable, at the applicable Coupon Rate or Maximum Return Rate on its Denomination (as specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms) from and including the Issue Date to but excluding the Redemption Date. Unless otherwise stated

in the relevant Final Terms, the payment of the Coupon Amount or the Maximum Return Amount, as the case may be, in respect of each Product will be made in arrears on the Redemption Date.

2. Redemption

2.1 Final redemption

Unless the Final Terms provide otherwise and unless the Products have been redeemed prior to the Redemption Date, each Product shall be redeemed by the Issuer on the Redemption Date by payment of a cash amount and/or, as the case may be, delivery of a number of underlyings equal to the Redemption Amount, in each case as specified in the relevant Final Terms.

2.2 Extraordinary Termination

If an Early Termination Event as specified in the Final Terms occurs (such as, without limitation, a Change in Law, Tax Event, Extraordinary Market Disruption, Illegality/Impracticability, Increased Costs of Hedging or Hedging Disruption), the Issuer may redeem each Product at any time prior to the Redemption Date at its Early Redemption Amount, by giving a notice to the Securityholders.

If the Issuer chooses to redeem the Products in accordance with this provision, the Issuer shall redeem all, but not part, of the Products then outstanding (i.e. the Products outstanding under the relevant tranche of Products) on the fifth Business Day after the notice of early redemption has been published (the "**Early Termination Date**") and shall pay or cause to be paid the Early Redemption Amount in respect of each Product to the Securityholders for value on such Early Termination Date, subject to any applicable fiscal or other laws or regulations. Payments of any applicable taxes and redemption expenses will be made by the relevant Securityholder and the Issuer shall not have any liability in respect thereof. Following the payment of the Early Redemption Amount, no further amounts will be due to the Securityholders.

3. Default interest

If the Issuer for any reason (other than due to the occurrence of a Price Source Disruption Event pursuant to section III.B.8.1 (*Price Source Disruption Events*), a Settlement Disruption Event pursuant to section III.B.8.2 (*Settlement Disruption Events*) or an FX Disruption Event pursuant to section III.B.8.3 (*FX Disruption Events*)) fails to render any payment in respect of the Products when due, interest shall accrue at a default rate of 2.00 per cent. per annum on the due amount from and including the due date to but excluding the day on which such payment is made by the Issuer in accordance with section III.B.6 (*Payments and deliveries*).

4. Form of Securities

The Products may be issued in the form of bearer notes represented by one or more global notes (*Globalurkunden*) pursuant to article 973b CO or in uncertificated form as uncertificated securities (*Wertrechte*) pursuant to article 973c CO, as specified in the relevant Final Terms. If the Products are to be issued in the form of uncertificated securities, the Issuer will keep a register of uncertificated securities (*Wertrechtbuch*) that specifies the number and denomination of the uncertificated securities as well as their first holders. The register of uncertificated securities is not available to the public and the relevant uncertificated securities may only be transferred by means of a written assignment.

In both cases, the Issuer reserves the rights to deposit the global notes with or enter the uncertificated securities into the main register (*Hauptregister*) of SIX SIS in accordance with the FISA. Once deposited or registered with SIX SIS and booked into the accounts of one or more participants of SIX SIS, the global notes or uncertificated securities will constitute intermediated securities (*Bucheffekten*) in accordance with the provisions of the FISA. The Issuer reserves the right to select any other clearing system or any other common depositary, including UBS AG and UBS Switzerland AG, eligible for the role of an intermediary pursuant to article 4 FISA, for the purpose of depositing global notes or registering uncertificated securities. As long as the Products are intermediated securities, they may only be transferred and otherwise disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the FISA (i.e. by entry of the Products to be transferred in a securities account of the transferee) and the holders of the Products will be the persons holding the Products in such securities account in their own name and for their own account.

If the Products are issued as uncertificated securities, the Securityholders shall at no time have the right to effect or demand the conversion of these uncertificated securities into, or the delivery of a global note or

definitive notes (*Wertpapiere*). The Issuer may convert global notes or definitive notes into uncertificated securities and *vice versa* at any time and without the consent of the holders of the respective Products.

No physical delivery of any Products shall be made unless and until such Products have been printed. In case of Products in the form of uncertificated securities registered with SIX SIS or any other clearing system, such Products may only be printed (in whole but not in part) if that clearing system goes out of business without a successor. In case of Products issued in the form of bearer notes, such Products may only be printed (in whole but not in part) if the Paying Agent determines that the printing of definitive notes is necessary or useful. Should the Paying Agent so determine, it shall provide for the printing of definitive notes without cost to the holders thereof.

5. Status of the Securities / Classification

Unless otherwise stated in the relevant Final Terms, the obligations under the Products constitute direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer ranking *pari passu* with all other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer without any preference among themselves and without any preference one above the other by reason of priority of date of issue, currency of payment or otherwise, except for obligations as may be preferred by mandatory provisions of law.

The Products do not represent a participation in any of the collective investment schemes pursuant to article 7 *et seq.* CISA and thus do not require an authorisation of the FINMA. Therefore, Securityholders are not eligible for the specific investor protection under the CISA. Furthermore, the Products do not benefit from any depositor protection under article 37b of the Banking Act or other forms of deposit insurance under any other laws as might be applicable to the Products.

6. Payments and deliveries

All payments in respect of the Products shall be made, subject to applicable fiscal and other laws and regulations, in the Investment Currency and/or the Alternative Currency, as set out in the relevant Final Terms, for credit to the account or accounts of the respective Securityholder. The delivery of any asset(s) in respect of the Products will be affected to the order of the relevant Securityholder and ultimately be credited to such Securityholder's securities account. All expenses, including but not limited to, any depository charges, levies, registration, transaction or exercise charges, stamp duties, stamp duty reserve taxes and/or other taxes or duties (together the "**Delivery Expenses**") arising from the delivery of such asset(s) shall be for the account of the relevant Securityholder and no delivery and/or transfer of the asset(s) in respect of a Product shall be made until all Delivery Expenses have been discharged to the satisfaction of the Issuer by the relevant Securityholder.

Any precious metals or foreign currencies to be paid or delivered to the Securityholders under the relevant Products will only be paid or delivered to Securityholders that maintain a precious metals and/or a foreign currency account. Should the relevant Securityholder not maintain such account, neither the Issuer nor the Paying Agent will have any obligation to pay any cash amounts or deliver any substitute amount to such Securityholder in lieu of such precious metals or foreign currencies.

7. Adjustments in accordance with Business Day Convention

If a date set out in the Final Terms (including, without limitation, the Expiration Date and the Redemption Date) falls on a day which is not a Business Day then (unless otherwise specified and subject to the definition of "Business Day Convention"):

- (a) if the Business Day Convention specified in the relevant Final Terms is "Following" or "Following Business Day Convention", such date will be the first following day that is a Business Day;
- (b) if the Business Day Convention specified in the relevant Final Terms is "Modified Following" or "Modified Following Business Day Convention", such date will be the first following day that is a Business Day unless that day falls in the next calendar month, in which case such date will be the first preceding day that is a Business Day; and
- (c) if the Business Day Convention specified in the relevant Final Terms is "Preceding" or "Preceding Business Day Convention", such date will be the first preceding day that is a Business Day.

8. Disruption Events

8.1 Price Source Disruption Events

In case the relevant FX Rate under the Products or any other price or information that is required to make a determination with respect of the Products is not observable from the relevant source or sources due to the fact that such source(s) is/are unavailable by reason of an unscheduled bank closure, IT system disruption or the occurrence of any other disruption event, as reasonably determined by the Calculation Agent (each such event, a "**Price Source Disruption Event**"), the Calculation Agent may (a) use such other source(s) that are under the then prevailing circumstances available and/or (b) postpone the determination in question until such time as the relevant information becomes available again (but not for more than 20 Business Days following the occurrence of such Price Source Disruption Event).

In case of a postponement of the relevant determination as described above, the Redemption Date (and the respective payments under the Products) may be postponed up to the date falling three (3) Business Days after the date on which the relevant information becomes available again. If on the twentieth Business Day following the occurrence of the Price Source Disruption Event the relevant information is not available (because neither the original nor an alternative source exists or is accessible), the Calculation Agent shall determine the relevant information in its reasonable discretion. If a Price Source Disruption Event leads to a postponement of the Redemption Date, no default interest or other additional payment shall become payable by the Issuer and such postponement shall not constitute an event of default in respect of the Issuer.

If the methodology, content, composition, constitution or administrator of a rate, quote, price or other information that is required to make a determination in respect of the Products changes, the Products shall be deemed to reference such rate, quote, price or other information as the Calculation Agent reasonably determines as successor of or alternative for such rate, quote, price or other information and which is commonly used by market participants as successor or alternative rate, quote, price or other information. Any actions according to section III.B.8.3 (*FX Disruption Events*) remain reserved.

8.2 Settlement Disruption Events

In case an event beyond the control of the Issuer and/or the Paying Agent occurs as a result of which the Issuer and/or the Paying Agent cannot or is not allowed to make (a) a payment and/or (b) delivery of one or more asset(s), in each case to the Securityholders, the relevant Clearing System or intermediary as and when such payment or delivery is due to be made (each such event, a "**Settlement Disruption Event**") and if such event is continuing on a date on which a payment or delivery is due to be made, such payment or delivery shall be postponed to the first Business Day following the day on which the Settlement Disruption Event ceases to continue. Any such postponement of payment or delivery due to a Settlement Disruption Event shall not constitute a default by the Issuer and the Securityholders shall not be entitled to any default interest or other additional payment due to such postponement of payment or delivery. Where a Settlement Disruption Event affects some but not all of the relevant assets that are due to be delivered or payments that are due to be made, the payments or delivery of the assets not affected by the Settlement Disruption Event will be unadjusted and the due date with respect to such assets or payments shall be the originally designated due date.

Notwithstanding the above, following the occurrence of a Settlement Disruption Event, the Issuer may elect in its sole and absolute discretion but in accordance with established market practice to satisfy and discharge its obligations in respect of the relevant Products in such way as it is reasonably practicable in lieu of a settlement as described above.

Upon the occurrence of a Settlement Disruption Event, the Issuer or the Paying Agent shall give a notice to the Securityholders stating that a Settlement Disruption Event has occurred and providing details thereof. Failure of the Issuer or the Paying Agent to provide the Securityholders with such notice shall not affect the validity of the actions described above.

All determinations made by the Issuer or the Paying Agent pursuant to this section shall be conclusive and binding on the Securityholders and the Issuer. The Securityholders will not be entitled to any compensation from the Issuer or the Paying Agent for any loss suffered as a result of the occurrence of a Settlement Disruption Event.

8.3 FX Disruption Events

In case one or more FX Disruption Events occur at any time and if such event or events is/are continuing on a date on which a valuation, payment or delivery is due to be made, the Issuer may, in its reasonable discretion, (a) deduct from the relevant payment or delivery to be made under the Products an amount calculated by the Calculation Agent as representing a cost, expense, charge and/or deduction arising in connection with such FX Disruption Event(s) or make any other adjustment with respect thereto; and/or (b) adjust any Expiration Date and Time, Redemption Date or Early Termination Date and/or any other date for payment of any amount or delivery of any asset under the Products or calculation thereof; and/or (c) specify and adopt (i) an appropriate alternate fall-back or alternative price or rate source or method of determination selected by the Calculation Agent (which may or may not be by reference to dealer poll or such other publication page or service as may replace the relevant page or service for the purpose of displaying a currency exchange rate comparable or equivalent to the relevant FX Rate) or (ii) a replacement of any one or more relevant currencies, as the case may be; and/or (d) treat the relevant FX Disruption Event(s) as if an Early Termination Event had occurred in respect of the Products for the purposes of exercising any applicable rights under the relevant Final Terms.

Upon the occurrence of an FX Disruption Event, the Issuer or the Paying Agent shall give a notice to the Securityholders stating that a FX Disruption Event has occurred and providing details thereof. Failure of the Issuer or the Paying Agent to provide the Securityholders with such notice shall not affect the validity of the actions described above.

8.4 Postponement of Redemption Date

In case the scheduled Expiration Date is postponed following the occurrence of a Disruption Event, the Redemption Date shall be postponed by five (5) Business Days or such other number of days as set out in the relevant Final Terms.

9. Corrections to foreign exchange rates

If (a) a FX Rate used by the Calculation Agent to determine (i) any amount payable under the Products or (ii) whether a limit, barrier or, as the case may be, threshold, as applicable, has been reached, exceeded or fallen short of is based on information published or announced by any financial information service provider and (b) such financial information service provider subsequently corrects such information within one hour of the original publication or announcement of such information, the Calculation Agent may recalculate such amount payable under the Products using such corrected information.

Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, if (a) a FX Rate used by the Calculation Agent to determine (i) any amount payable under the Products or (ii) whether a limit, barrier or, as the case may be, threshold, as applicable, has been reached, exceeded or fallen short of is based on information published or announced by any Governmental Authority and (b) such Governmental Authority subsequently corrects such information within five (5) calendar days of the original publication or announcement of such information but in any event two (2) Business Days prior to the date on which such amount is to be paid, the Calculation Agent may recalculate such amount payable under the Products using such corrected information.

10. Taxation

Each Securityholder shall assume and be responsible for any and all taxes, duties, fees and charges imposed on or levied against (or which could be imposed on or levied against) such Securityholder in any jurisdiction or by any Governmental Authority or regulatory authority. Neither the Issuer nor any other Agent is obliged to gross up any payments in respect of the Products and shall have the right, but not the obligation, to withhold or deduct from any amounts payable to the Securityholders such amount as is necessary for the payment of any such taxes, duties, fees and/or charges. In case any Governmental Authority or regulatory authority imposes on the Issuer the obligation to pay any such taxes, duties, fees and/or charges, the Securityholder shall promptly reimburse the Issuer.

Securityholders should inform themselves with regard to any tax consequences particular to their circumstances arising in any relevant jurisdiction (including any jurisdiction in which they are resident or domiciled for tax purposes in connection with the acquisition, ownership, redemption or disposal by them of any Products).

11. Events of Default

If any of the following events (each an "**Event of Default**") occurs, any Securityholder may by written notice to the Issuer declare the Products held by such Securityholder to be forthwith due and payable, whereupon the Early Redemption Amount of such Products shall become due and payable on the fifth Business Day after such notice, unless such Event of Default has been remedied prior to the receipt of such notice by the Issuer:

- (a) there is a default for more than 30 calendar days in the payment of any principal or interest due in respect of the Products; or
- (b) an order is made by any competent court or other competent authority in any jurisdiction or any resolution is passed by the Issuer for (i) the dissolution or winding-up of the Issuer, or (ii) for the appointment of a liquidator, receiver or administrator of the Issuer or of all or a substantial part of the assets of the Issuer, or (iii) with analogous effect for the Issuer, it being understood that anything in connection with a solvent reorganisation, reconstruction, amalgamation or merger shall not constitute an event of default; or
- (c) the Issuer admits in writing its general inability to pay its debts as they fall due or otherwise acknowledges its insolvency,

it being understood, however, that any postponement or other action taken pursuant to and in accordance with section III.B.8.1 (*Price Source Disruption Events*), section III.B.8.2 (*Settlement Disruption Events*) or section III.B.8.3 (*FX Disruption Events*) does not constitute an Event of Default pursuant to this section III.B.11.

12. Prescription

In accordance with Swiss law, claims for payments in connection with the Products will be prescribed and become void 10 years after the date on which the relevant payment first becomes due and payable, except for payments of interest which will be prescribed and become void 5 years after the relevant interest payment first becomes due and payable.

13. Agents

13.1 Appointment

The Paying Agent and the Calculation Agent and their offices (which can be substituted with other offices) are one of the following, as specified in the relevant Final Terms:

Paying Agent:

UBS AG
Bahnhofstrasse 45
CH-8001 Zurich/
Aeschenvorstadt 1
CH-4051 Basel

or

UBS Switzerland AG
Bahnhofstrasse 45
CH-8001 Zurich

or

UBS Limited
5 Broadgate
GB-London EC2M 2OS

Calculation Agent:

UBS AG
Bahnhofstrasse 45
CH-8001 Zurich/
Aeschenvorstadt 1
CH-4051 Basel

or

UBS AG, acting through its Jersey Branch
24 Union Street
St. Helier JE2 3RF

or

UBS AG, acting through its London Branch
5 Broadgate
GB-London EC2M 2OS

The Issuer reserves the right to appoint any further Agents (including, without limitation, any third party) as specified in the relevant Final Terms.

13.2 Variation or termination of appointment

The Issuer reserves the right at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of any Agent and to appoint additional and/or other Agents provided that the Issuer shall at all times maintain a Calculation Agent. Any variation, termination, appointment or change shall only take effect (other than in the case of insolvency, when it shall be of immediate effect) after not less than 15 nor more than 45 days' prior notice thereof has been given to the Securityholders.

13.3 Agent of the Issuer

Any Agent acts solely as the agent of the Issuer and does not assume any obligations towards or relationship of agency or trust for any Securityholder.

14. Substitution of the Issuer

The Issuer (reference to which shall always include any previous substitute debtor) may and the Securityholders hereby irrevocably agree in advance that the Issuer may without any further prior consent of any Securityholder at any time, substitute for itself as the principal debtor in respect of the Products (a) any company (incorporated in any country in the world) controlling, controlled by or under common control with, the Issuer; (b) any other company with which it consolidates, into which it merges or to which it sells, leases, transfers or conveys all or substantially all its property; and (c) any branch of such company referred to in (a) and (b) (any such company or branch, a "**Substitute Debtor**"), provided that

- (a) the Substitute Debtor shall assume all obligations that the Issuer owes to the Securityholders under or in relation to the Products and be bound by the relevant Final Terms and the General Terms and Conditions as fully as if the Substitute Debtor had been named in the Product Documentation as the principal debtor in respect of the Products in place of the Issuer; and
- (b) (i) such Substitute Debtor shall at all times after such substitution have a credit rating equivalent to or better than the Issuer or (ii) the Issuer irrevocably and unconditionally guarantees in favour of each Securityholder the payment of all sums payable by the Substitute Debtor as principal debtor.

As of the effective date of such substitution, the Substitute Debtor shall be deemed to be named in the Product Documentation as the principal debtor in place of the Issuer and the Product Documentation shall thereupon be deemed to be amended to give effect to the substitution.

Any substitution shall as soon as reasonably possible be notified to the Securityholders and to any other person or authority as required by applicable laws or regulations.

In connection with any exercise by the Issuer of the right of substitution, the Issuer shall not be responsible or liable for any consequences (including, but not limited to, any tax consequences) suffered by individual Securityholders as a result of the exercise of such right and, accordingly, no Securityholder shall be entitled to claim from the Issuer any indemnification or repayment with respect of any consequence whether direct or indirect.

For the purposes of this section III.B.14, the term '**control**' means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a company, whether by contract or through the ownership, directly or indirectly, of voting shares in such company which, in the aggregate, entitle the holder thereof to elect a majority of its directors, and includes any company in like relationship to such first-mentioned company, and for this purpose '**voting shares**' means shares in the capital of a company having under ordinary circumstances the right to elect the directors thereof, and '**controlling**', '**controlled**' and '**under common control**' shall be construed accordingly.

15. Determinations, calculations, rounding and time

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms or these General Terms and Conditions, any determination, calculation, quotation or decision made by the Calculation Agent shall be made in its sole discretion having regard to standard market practices, provided such determination, calculation, quotation or decision is made in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner. All certificates,

communications, opinions, determinations, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained by the Calculation Agent for the purposes of this General Terms and Conditions or the relevant Final Terms shall (in the absence of proven or manifest error) be final and binding on the Issuer, any Agent and the Securityholders.

None of the Calculation Agent, the Issuer or any other Agent shall have any responsibility in respect of any error or omission or subsequent correction made in the calculation or publication of any amount in relation to the Products, whether caused by negligence or otherwise (other than gross negligence or wilful misconduct). Further, the Securityholders shall not be entitled to make any claim against the Issuer, its Affiliates, the Lead Manager, or the Calculation Agent in the case where any third party has made any misstatement as to the underlying(s) of the Products.

For the purposes of any calculation required pursuant to the relevant Final Terms or these General Terms and Conditions, (unless otherwise specified), (a) all percentages resulting from such calculations shall be rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred thousandth of a percentage point (with 0.000005 of a percentage point being rounded up); (b) all figures shall be rounded to seven significant figures (provided that if the eighth significant figure is a 5 or greater, the seventh significant shall be rounded up); and (c) all currency amounts that fall due and payable shall be rounded to the nearest unit of such currency (with half a unit being rounded up), save in case of JPY, which shall be rounded down to the nearest JPY. For these purposes, "unit" means the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country/countries of such currency.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms or these General Terms and Conditions, references to the occurrence of an event, a date or a time shall be determined by reference to Greenwich Mean Time.

16. Further issuances and purchases of Securities by the Issuer

The Issuer reserves the right to issue at any time, without the consent of the Securityholders, further Products ranking *pari passu* with previously issued Products.

The Issuer and any of its subsidiaries or other Affiliates may at any time purchase Products at any price in the open market or otherwise. If purchases are made by tender, tenders must be available to all Securityholders alike. Any Products so purchased may be held, reissued, resold or cancelled, all at the option of the Issuer.

All Products redeemed in full shall be cancelled forthwith and may not be reissued or resold.

17. Notices

17.1 Notices to the Issuer

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms, notice may be given to the Issuer by delivering such notice in writing to UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, P.O. Box, CH-8098 Zurich or such other address as may be notified to the Securityholders in accordance with this section III.B.17.

17.2 Notices to the Securityholders

Unless otherwise stated in the relevant Final Terms, all notices in connection with the Products and any changes with regard to the terms of the Products shall be validly given by publication on the internet on website <http://www.ubs.com/quotes> and, for clients outside the United Kingdom, on website <http://www.ubs.com/keyinvest> (or any successor websites thereto). Any notice so given will be deemed to have been validly given on the date of such publication (or, if published more than once, on the date of the first such publication).

The Issuer may, in lieu of a publication pursuant to the paragraph above, deliver the relevant notices to the relevant Clearing System(s), for communication by the Clearing System(s) to the Securityholders. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given to the Securityholders on the day on which the said notice was given to the Clearing System(s).

18. Severability and amendments

In the event any term or condition within these General Terms and Conditions or the relevant Final Terms is or becomes illegal, invalid or unenforceable in any respect under any law and jurisdiction, neither the legality, validity or enforceability of the remaining terms and conditions nor the legality, validity or enforceability of such term or condition under the law of any other jurisdiction will in any way be affected or impaired.

The Issuer shall be entitled to modify or amend the relevant Final Terms or these General Terms and Conditions from time to time without the consent of the Securityholders in such manner as the Issuer deems necessary, provided that the modifications or amendments

- (a) are of a formal, minor or technical nature; or
- (b) are made to correct or supplement any defective provisions of the relevant Final Terms or these General Terms and Conditions; or
- (c) are made to cure any uncertainty or ambiguity; or
- (d) are made to cure a manifest or proven error; or
- (e) are made to correct an error or omission if, in the absence of such correction, the relevant Final Terms or these General Terms and Conditions would not represent the intended terms of the Products on which the Products were sold and have since traded; or
- (f) will not materially adversely affect the interests of the Securityholders.

Notwithstanding the above, the Issuer shall at all times be entitled to amend any terms or conditions where, and to the extent, the amendment is necessary as a consequence of legislation, decisions by courts of law, or decisions taken by Governmental Authorities (including, without limitation, any tax ruling of the FTA or the refusal of the FTA to issue a tax ruling in connection with the Securities) in Switzerland or any other jurisdiction.

Any modification or amendment of the relevant Final Terms or these General Terms and Conditions shall take effect in accordance with its terms and be binding on the Securityholders, and shall be notified to the Securityholders (provided that any failure to give such notice, or non-receipt thereof, shall not affect the validity of such modification or amendment).

19. Governing law and jurisdiction

The Products shall be subject to, governed by and construed in accordance with **Swiss law**.

The exclusive place of jurisdiction for any legal action or dispute relating to the Products and the rights and obligations attached thereto shall be **Zurich 1, Switzerland**. In addition, Zurich 1, Switzerland, shall be the exclusive place of jurisdiction for the declaration of the annulment of the Products, if printed, and their subsequent replacement.

IV. Selling restrictions

General

Unless otherwise provided in the relevant Final Terms, no action has been or will be taken that would permit a public offering of the Securities or possession or distribution of any offering material in relation to the Securities in any jurisdiction where action for such purpose is required. Neither the Issuer nor any Agent represents that the Securities may at any time lawfully be sold in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any jurisdiction, or pursuant to any exemption available thereunder, or has assumed any responsibility for facilitating such sale. No offer, sale or transfer of Securities, or distribution of any offering material relating to the Securities, may be made in or from any jurisdiction except in circumstances which will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations and will not impose any obligations on the Issuer or any Agent or the relevant dealer or dealers.

United States of America

The Securities have not been registered and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "**Securities Act**"), or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States and are being sold pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Trading in the Securities has not been approved by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission under the Commodity Exchange Act or by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities commission in the United States or any other U.S. regulatory authority, nor have any of the foregoing authorities passed upon or endorsed the merits of the offering of the Securities or the accuracy or adequacy of the Product Documentation. The Securities (or any rights thereunder) will be offered only outside of the United States and only to, or for the account or benefit of, persons that are not U.S. persons as defined in Regulation S of the Securities Act.

Securities in bearer form are subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its possessions or to United States persons, except in certain transactions permitted by U.S. tax regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the United States Internal Revenue Code and regulations thereunder.

Except as permitted, Securities of any series may not be offered, sold or delivered (a) as part of their distribution at any time or (b) otherwise until 40 days after the later of the date of issue of the relevant series of Securities and the completion of the distribution of such series as certified to the Principal Paying Agent or the Issuer by the relevant manager within the United States or to, or for the account or of benefit of, U.S. persons, and the Issuer will send to each manager to which it sells Securities of such series during the distribution compliance period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of such Securities within the United States or to, or for the account of benefit of, U.S. persons.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of the offering of any series of Securities an offer or sale of Securities of such series within the United States by a manager (whether or not participating in the offering of such Securities) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

Each issuance of Securities linked to currency exchange rates, commodities or precious metals as the Underlying shall be subject to such additional U. S. selling restrictions as the Issuer will agree as a term of the issuance and purchase or, as the case maybe, subscription of such Securities. Any manager will be required to agree that it will offer, sell and deliver such Securities only in compliance with such additional U. S. selling restrictions.

European Economic Area

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a "**Relevant Member State**"), with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the "**Relevant Implementation Date**") no offer of the Securities has been or will be made which is the subject of the offering contemplated by these General Terms and Conditions as completed by the applicable Final Terms in relation thereto to the public in that Relevant Member State except that, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, an offer of such Securities to the public may be made in that Relevant Member State:

- (a) *Approved prospectus*: if the Final Terms in relation to the Securities specify that an offer of those Securities may be made other than pursuant to Article 3 (2) of the Prospectus Directive in that Relevant Member State (a "**Non-exempt Offer**"), following the date of publication of a prospectus in relation to such Securities which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, provided that any such prospectus has subsequently been completed by the final terms contemplating such Non-exempt Offer, in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, in the period beginning and ending on the dates specified in such prospectus or final terms, as applicable, and the Issuer has consented in writing to its use for the purpose of that Non-exempt Offer;
- (b) *Qualified investors*: at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;
- (c) *Fewer than 150 offerees*: at any time to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive); or
- (d) *Other exempt offers*: at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 3 (2) of the Prospectus Directive,

provided that no such offer of Securities referred to in (b) to (d) above shall require the publication of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive, or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression "**offer of Securities to the public**" in relation to any Securities in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Securities to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Securities, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State, the expression "**Prospectus Directive**" means Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended, including by Directive 2010/73/EU), and includes any relevant implementing measure in the Relevant Member State.

United Kingdom

In relation to the Securities: (a) any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended (the "**FSMA**")) in connection with the issue or sale of the Securities may only be communicated or caused to be communicated in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not or, where applicable, would not if it was not an authorized person, apply to the Issuer, (b) applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done in relation to the Securities in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom, must be complied with; and (c) in the case of Securities that have a maturity of less than one year that are considered deposits under the FSMA, such Securities may only be issued to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses or who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses where the issue of such Securities would otherwise constitute a contravention of Section 19 of the FSMA by the Issuer.

France

The Securities may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, to the public in France and these General Terms and Conditions, the relevant Final Terms or any other offering material relating to the Securities may not be distributed or caused to be distributed to the public in France and such offers, sales and distributions may be made in France only to (a) persons providing investment services relating to portfolio management for the account of third parties (*personnes fournissant le service d'investissement de gestion de portefeuille pour compte de tiers*), and/or (b) qualified investors (*investisseurs qualifiés*) acting for their own account, and/or (c) a limited circle of investors (*cercle restreint*) acting for their own account, as defined in, and in accordance with, Articles L.411-2-II, D.321-1, D.411-1, D.411-4, D.744-1, D.754-1 and D.764-1 of the French Code monétaire et financier.

Hong Kong

The Securities (except for Securities that are a "structured product" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong) to be issued under the Product Documentation have not been offered or sold and will not be offered or sold in Hong Kong, by means of any document, other than

(i) to persons whose ordinary business is to buy or sell shares or debentures (whether as principal or agent); or (ii) to "professional investors" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance; or (iii) in other circumstances which do not result in the Product Documentation being a "prospectus" as defined in the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance.

No person has issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, and no person will issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Securities, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to Securities which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to "professional investors" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance.

Republic of Italy

The offering of the Securities has not been registered with the Commissione Nazionale per la Società e la Borsa ("**CONSOB**") pursuant to Italian securities legislation and, accordingly, no Securities may be offered, sold or delivered, nor may copies of these General Terms and Conditions, the relevant Final Terms or of any other document relating to the Securities be distributed in the Republic of Italy, except:

- (i) to qualified investors (*investitori qualificati*), as defined pursuant to Article 100 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, as amended (the "**Financial Services Act**") and Article 34-ter, paragraph 1, letter b) of CONSOB Regulation No. 11971 of 14 May 1999, as amended from time to time ("**Regulation No. 11971**"); or
- (ii) in other circumstances which are exempted from the rules on public offerings pursuant to Article 100 of the Financial Services Act and Article 34-ter of Regulation No. 11971.

Any offer, sale or delivery of the Securities or distribution of copies of these General Terms and Conditions, the relevant Final Terms or any other document relating to the Securities in the Republic of Italy under (i) or (ii) above must be:

- (a) made by an investment firm, bank or financial intermediary permitted to conduct such activities in the Republic of Italy in accordance with the Financial Services Act, CONSOB Regulation No. 16190 of 29 October 2007 (as amended from time to time) and Legislative Decree No. 385 of September 1, 1993, as amended (the "**Banking Act**");
- (b) in compliance with Article 129 of the Banking Act, as amended, and the implementing guidelines of the Bank of Italy, as amended from time to time, pursuant to which the Bank of Italy may request information on the issue or the offer of securities in the Republic of Italy; and
- (c) in compliance with any other applicable laws and regulations or requirement imposed by CONSOB, the Bank of Italy or any other Italian authority.

Investors should also note that, in any subsequent distribution of the Securities in the Republic of Italy (with a minimum denomination lower than EUR 100,000 or its equivalent in another currency), Article 100-bis of the Italian Securities Act may require compliance with the law relating to public offers of securities. Furthermore, where the Securities are placed solely with "qualified investors" and are then systematically resold on the secondary market at any time in the 12 months following such placing, purchasers of the Securities who are acting outside of the course of their business or profession may in certain circumstances be entitled to declare such purchase void and, in addition, to claim damages from any authorised person at whose premises the Securities were purchased, unless an exemption provided for under the Italian Securities Act applies.

Japan

The Securities have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan (Act No. 25 of 1948, as amended; the "FIEL"). Accordingly, the Securities may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan including any corporation or other entity organised under the laws of Japan), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, a resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the FIEL and all other applicable laws and regulations of Japan.

People's Republic of China

The Securities may not be offered or sold in the People's Republic of China (which, for such purposes, shall not include Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan) or to persons who are located in or are residents of the People's Republic of China unless such offer or sale is made in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China.

Singapore

The Product Documentation has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, the Product Documentation and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Securities may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the Securities be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) of Singapore (the "**SFA**"), (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 275(1), or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275, of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the Securities are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

- (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor,

securities (as defined in Section 239(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the securities pursuant of an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:

- (1) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276 (4)(i)(B) of the SFA;
- (2) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;
- (3) where the transfer is by operation of law;
- (4) as specified in Section 276 (7) of the SFA; or
- (5) as specified in Regulation 32 of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Shares and Debentures) Regulations 2005 of Singapore.

Taiwan

The Securities offered have not been and will not be registered with the Financial Supervisory Commission, and will not be offered, sold or delivered at any time, directly or indirectly, in the Republic of China or to, or for the account or benefit of, any resident of the Republic of China. No person or entity in the Republic of China has been authorized to offer, sell, give advice regarding or otherwise intermediate the offering and sale of the Securities.



Description of UBS AG

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1. Overview

UBS AG with its subsidiaries (together, "UBS AG (consolidated)", or "UBS AG Group"; together with UBS Group AG, which is the holding company of UBS AG, and its subsidiaries, "UBS Group", "Group", "UBS" or "UBS Group AG (consolidated)") provides financial advice and solutions to private, institutional and corporate clients worldwide, as well as private clients in Switzerland. The operational structure of the Group is comprised of the Corporate Center and five business divisions: Wealth Management, Wealth Management Americas, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management and the Investment Bank. UBS's strategy is centered on its leading wealth management businesses and its premier universal bank in Switzerland, which are enhanced by Asset Management and the Investment Bank. UBS focuses on businesses that, in its opinion, have a strong competitive position in their targeted markets, are capital efficient, and have an attractive long-term structural growth or profitability outlook.

On 30 June 2017, UBS Group's common equity tier 1 ("CET1") capital ratio was 13.5% on a fully applied basis and 14.8% on a phase-in basis and the CET1 leverage ratio was 3.7% on a fully applied basis and 4.1% on a phase-in basis, the gone concern loss-absorbing capacity ratio was 14.0% on a fully applied basis and 10.4% on a phase-in basis, and the gone concern leverage ratio was 3.9% on a fully applied basis and 2.9% on a phase-in basis.¹ On the same date, invested assets stood at CHF 2,922 billion, equity attributable to UBS Group AG shareholders was CHF 51,744 million and market capitalisation was CHF 62,553 million. On the same date, UBS employed 59,470 people².

On 30 June 2017, UBS AG (consolidated) CET1 capital ratio was 13.8% on a fully applied basis and 15.1% on a phase-in basis and the CET1 leverage ratio was 3.8% on a fully applied basis and 4.2% on a phase-in basis, the gone concern loss-absorbing capacity ratio was 14.4% on a fully applied basis and 10.9% on a phase-in basis, and the gone concern leverage ratio was 3.9% on a fully applied basis and 3.0% on a phase-in basis.¹ On the same date, invested assets stood at CHF 2,922 billion and equity attributable to UBS AG shareholders was CHF 51,735 million. On the same date, UBS AG Group employed 48,476 people².

The rating agencies Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited ("Standard & Poor's"), Moody's Investors Service Ltd. ("Moody's"), Fitch Ratings Limited ("Fitch Ratings"), and Scope Ratings AG ("Scope Ratings") have published solicited credit ratings reflecting their assessment of the creditworthiness of UBS AG, i.e. its ability to fulfil in a timely manner payment obligations, such as principal or interest payments on long-term loans, also known as debt servicing. The ratings from Fitch Ratings, Standard & Poor's and Scope Ratings 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 AG has a long-term counterparty credit rating of A+ (outlook: stable) from Standard & Poor's, long-term senior debt rating of A1 (outlook: stable) from Moody's, long-term issuer default rating of AA- (outlook: stable) from Fitch Ratings and issuer credit-strength rating of AA- (outlook: stable) from Scope Ratings.

An explanation of the significance of ratings may be obtained from the rating agencies. Generally,

¹ All figures based on the Basel III framework as applicable to Swiss systemically relevant banks. Refer to the "Capital management" section of the Annual Report 2016, the UBS Group Second Quarter 2017 Report and the UBS AG Second Quarter 2017 Report, as defined herein, for more information.

² Full-time equivalents.

rating agencies base their ratings on such material and information, and such of their own investigations, studies and assumptions, as they deem appropriate. The ratings of UBS AG should be evaluated independently from similar ratings of other entities, and from the rating, if any, of its securities. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities issued or guaranteed by the rated entity and may be subject to review, revision, suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. All the above-mentioned rating agencies are registered as credit rating agencies under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 as amended by Regulation (EU) No 513/2011.

No profit forecasts or estimates are included in this document.

No recent events particular to UBS AG have occurred, which are to a material extent relevant to the evaluation of UBS AG's solvency.

Any statements regarding the competitive position of UBS AG, UBS AG Group or the Group contained in this document are made on the basis of the opinion of UBS AG or the Group.

2. 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 CHE-101.329.561.

UBS AG is incorporated and domiciled in Switzerland and operates under the Swiss Code of Obligations as an *Aktiengesellschaft*, a corporation limited by shares.

According to article 2 of the articles of association of UBS AG dated 4 May 2016 ("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 may establish branches and representative offices as well as banks, finance companies and other enterprises of any kind in Switzerland and abroad, hold equity interests in these companies, and conduct their management. UBS AG is authorized to acquire, mortgage and sell real estate and building rights in Switzerland and abroad. UBS AG may borrow and invest money on the capital markets. UBS AG is part of the group of companies controlled by the group parent company UBS Group AG. It may promote the interests of the group parent company or other group companies. It may provide loans, guarantees and other kinds of financing and security for group companies.

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.

3. Business Overview

3.1 Organizational Structure of UBS AG

UBS AG is a Swiss bank and the parent company of the UBS AG Group. It is 100% owned by UBS Group AG, which is the holding company of the UBS Group. UBS operates as a group with five business divisions (Wealth Management, Wealth Management Americas, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management and the Investment Bank) and a Corporate Center.

Since 2014, UBS has undertaken a series of measures to improve the resolvability of the Group in response to too big to fail requirements in Switzerland and other countries in which the Group operates.

In December 2014, UBS Group AG completed an exchange offer for the shares of UBS AG and became the holding company of the UBS Group. During 2015, UBS Group AG completed a court procedure under the Swiss Stock Exchange and Securities Trading Act resulting in the cancellation of the shares of the remaining minority shareholders of UBS AG. As a result, UBS Group AG owns 100% of the outstanding shares of UBS AG.

In June 2015, UBS AG transferred its Personal & Corporate Banking and Wealth Management businesses booked in Switzerland to UBS Switzerland AG, a banking subsidiary of UBS AG in Switzerland. Also in 2015, UBS implemented a more self-sufficient business and operating model for UBS Limited, UBS's investment banking subsidiary in the UK, and established UBS Business Solutions AG as a direct subsidiary of UBS Group AG to act as the Group service company. The purpose of the service company structure is to improve the resolvability of the Group by enabling UBS to maintain operational continuity of critical services should a recovery or resolution event occur.

In the second half of 2015, UBS transferred the ownership of the majority of its existing service subsidiaries outside the US to UBS Business Solutions AG. As of 1 January 2017, UBS completed the transfer of the shared service employees in the US to the US service company, UBS Business Solutions US LLC, a subsidiary of UBS AG. In the second quarter of 2017, UBS transferred shared services functions in Switzerland from UBS AG to UBS Business Solutions AG, and expects to complete the transfer of shared services functions in the UK in the fourth quarter of 2017.

As of 1 July 2016, UBS Americas Holding LLC was designated as intermediate holding company for UBS's US subsidiaries as required under the enhanced prudential standards regulations pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act. UBS Americas Holding LLC holds all of UBS's US subsidiaries and is subject to US capital requirements, governance requirements and other prudential regulation.

In addition, UBS transferred the majority of the operating subsidiaries of Asset Management to UBS Asset Management AG during 2016. Furthermore, UBS merged its Wealth Management subsidiaries in Italy, Luxembourg (including its branches in Austria, Denmark and Sweden), the Netherlands and Spain into UBS Deutschland AG, which was renamed to UBS Europe SE, to establish UBS's new European legal entity which is headquartered in Frankfurt, Germany.

UBS continues to consider further changes to the Group's legal structure in response to regulatory requirements and other external developments, including the anticipated exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union. Such changes may include the transfer of operating subsidiaries of UBS AG to become direct subsidiaries of UBS Group AG, further consolidation of operating subsidiaries in the EU and adjustments to the booking entity or location of products and services. These structural changes are being discussed on an ongoing basis with the Swiss Financial Market

Supervisory Authority FINMA and other regulatory authorities and remain subject to a number of uncertainties that may affect their feasibility, scope or timing.

UBS Group AG's interests in subsidiaries and other entities as of 31 December 2016, including interests in significant subsidiaries, are discussed in "Note 28 Interests in subsidiaries and other entities" to the UBS Group AG's consolidated financial statements included in the UBS Group AG and UBS AG Annual Report 2016 published on 10 March 2017 ("Annual Report 2016").

UBS AG's interests in subsidiaries and other entities as of 31 December 2016, including interests in significant subsidiaries, are discussed in "*Note 28 Interests in subsidiaries and other entities*" to the UBS AG's consolidated financial statements included in the Annual Report 2016.

UBS AG is the parent company of, and conducts a significant portion of its operations through, subsidiaries. As such, to a certain extent, it is dependent on certain of its subsidiaries. In addition, UBS Business Solutions AG provides substantial services to group companies including UBS AG and its subsidiaries. To this extent, UBS AG is dependent on certain of the entities of the UBS AG Group and of the UBS Group.

3.2 Business Divisions and Corporate Center

UBS operates as a group with five business divisions (Wealth Management, Wealth Management Americas, Personal & Corporate Banking, Asset Management, and the Investment Bank) and a Corporate Center. Each of the business divisions and the Corporate Center are described below. A description of the Group's strategy can be found under "Our strategy" in the "Operating environment and strategy" section of the Annual Report 2016; a description of the businesses, strategies, clients, organisational structures, products and services of the business divisions and the Corporate Center can also be found in the "Operating environment and strategy" section of the Annual Report 2016.

3.2.1 Wealth Management

Wealth Management provides comprehensive advice and tailored financial services to wealthy private clients around the world, except those served by Wealth Management Americas. Its clients benefit from the full spectrum of resources that UBS as a global firm can offer, including banking and lending solutions, wealth planning, investment management solutions, and corporate finance advice. Wealth Management's guided architecture model gives clients access to a wide range of products from the world's leading third-party institutions that complement its own products.

3.2.2 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 their clients. Its business is primarily domestic US but includes Canada and international business booked in the US.

3.2.3 Personal & Corporate Banking

Personal & Corporate Banking provides comprehensive financial products and services to private, corporate and institutional clients in Switzerland and is among the leading players in the private and corporate loan market in Switzerland, with a well-collateralized and conservatively managed lending portfolio. Its business is a central element of UBS's universal bank delivery model in Switzerland. Personal & Corporate Banking works with the wealth management, investment bank and asset

management businesses to ensure that clients receive the best products and solutions for their specific financial needs. Personal & Corporate Banking is also an important source of growth for other business divisions in Switzerland through client referrals. In addition, Personal & Corporate Banking manages a substantial part of UBS's Swiss infrastructure and banking products platform, both of which are leveraged across the Group.

3.2.4 Asset Management

Asset Management provides investment management products and services, platform solutions and advisory support to institutions, wholesale intermediaries and wealth management clients around the world, with an onshore presence in 22 countries. Asset Management's global investment capabilities include all major traditional and alternative asset classes.

3.2.5 Investment Bank

The Investment Bank is present in over 35 countries, with principal offices in all major financial centres, providing investment advice, financial solutions and capital markets access. It serves corporate, institutional and wealth management clients across the globe and forms a synergetic partnership with UBS's wealth management, personal and corporate banking and asset management businesses. The business division is organized into Corporate Client Solutions and Investor Client Services, and also includes UBS Securities Research.

3.2.6 Corporate Center

Corporate Center is comprised of Services, Group Asset and Liability Management ("Group ALM") and Non-core and Legacy Portfolio. Services consists of the Group Chief Operating Officer area (Group Corporate Services, Group Operations, Group Sourcing, Group Technology), Group Finance, Group Legal, Group Human Resources, Group Risk Control, Group Communications and Branding, Group Regulatory and Governance, and UBS and Society. Group ALM manages the structural risks of UBS's balance sheet, including interest rate risk in the banking book, currency risk and collateral risk, as well as the risks associated with the Group's liquidity and funding portfolios. Group ALM also seeks to optimize the Group's financial performance by better matching assets and liabilities within the context of the Group's liquidity, funding and capital targets. Group ALM serves all business divisions and other Corporate Center units through three main risk management areas, and its risk management is fully integrated into the Group's risk governance framework. Non-core and Legacy Portfolio is comprised of the positions from businesses that were part of the Investment Bank prior to its restructuring and is overseen by a committee chaired by the Group Chief Risk Officer.

3.3 Competition

The financial services industry is characterised by intense competition, continuous innovation, restrictive, 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 and pricing levels are being eroded by new technology. UBS expects these trends to continue and competition to increase.

3.4 Recent Developments

3.4.1 UBS AG (consolidated) key figures

Selected consolidated financial information

UBS AG derived the selected consolidated financial information included in the table below for the years ended 31 December 2016, 2015 and 2014, except where indicated, from the Annual Report 2016, which contains the audited consolidated financial statements of UBS AG, as well as additional unaudited consolidated financial information, for the year ended 31 December 2016 and comparative figures for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014. The selected consolidated financial information included in the table below for the six months ended 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 was derived from the UBS AG Second Quarter 2017 Report, which contains UBS AG interim consolidated financial statements (unaudited), as well as additional unaudited consolidated financial information, for the six months ended 30 June 2017 and comparative figures for the six months ended 30 June 2016.

The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and are stated in Swiss francs ("CHF"). Information for the years ended 31 December 2016, 2015 and 2014 which is indicated as being unaudited in the table below was included in the Annual Report 2016, but has not been audited on the basis that the respective disclosures are not required under IFRS, and therefore are not part of the audited financial statements. The Annual Report 2016 and the UBS AG Second Quarter 2017 Report are incorporated by reference herein. The section "Measurement of performance" of the Annual Report 2016 contains an explanation of the use of the information contained under the heading "Key performance indicators" in the table below and the definitions of each of these key performance indicators. Prospective investors should read the whole of this Prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein and should not rely solely on the summarized information set out below:

CHF million, except where indicated	As of or for the six months ended		As of or for the year ended		
	30.6.17	30.6.16	31.12.16	31.12.15	31.12.14
	<i>unaudited</i>		<i>audited, except where indicated</i>		
Results					
Operating income	14,958	14,254	28,421	30,605	28,026
Operating expenses	11,876	11,818	24,352	25,198	25,557
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	3,082	2,436	4,069	5,407	2,469
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	2,354	1,723	3,207	6,235	3,502
Key performance indicators					
Profitability					
Return on tangible equity (%) ¹	10.4	7.3	6.9*	13.5*	8.2*
Cost / income ratio (%) ²	79.2	82.9	85.6*	82.0*	90.9*
Growth					
Net profit growth (%) ³	36.6	(46.2)	(48.6)*	78.0*	10.4*
Net new money growth for combined wealth management businesses (%) ⁴	2.7	3.8	2.1*	2.2*	2.5*
Resources					
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (fully applied, %) ^{5,6}	13.8	15.0	14.5*	15.4*	14.2*

Going concern leverage ratio (fully applied, %) ^{7, 8}	4.2	-	4.2*	-	-
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Additional information
Profitability

Return on equity (RoE) (%) ⁹	9.0	6.3	5.9*	11.7*	7.0*
Return on risk-weighted assets, gross (%) ¹⁰	13.3	13.4	13.2*	14.3*	12.6*
Return on leverage ratio denominator, gross (%) ¹¹	3.4	3.2	3.2*	-	-

Resources

Total assets	891,763	990,135	935,353	943,256	1,062,327
Equity attributable to shareholders	51,735	53,353	53,662	55,248	52,108
Common equity tier 1 capital (fully applied) ⁶	32,558	32,184	32,447	32,042	30,805
Common equity tier 1 capital (phase-in) ⁶	35,887	38,913	39,474	41,516	44,090
Risk-weighted assets (fully applied) ⁶	236,552	214,210	223,232*	208,186*	217,158*
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (phase-in, %) ^{5, 6}	15.1	17.9	17.5*	19.5*	19.9*
Going concern capital ratio (fully applied, %) ⁸	15.3	-	16.3*	-	-
Going concern capital ratio (phase-in, %) ⁸	19.5	-	22.6*	-	-
Going concern loss-absorbing capacity ratio (fully applied, %) ⁸	14.4	-	13.3*	-	-
Leverage ratio denominator (fully applied) ¹²	861,919	899,075	870,942*	898,251*	999,124*
Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio (fully applied, %) ¹²	3.8	3.6	3.7*	3.6*	3.1*
Going concern leverage ratio (phase-in, %) ^{7, 8}	5.4	-	5.8*	-	-
Going concern leverage ratio (fully applied, %) ⁸	3.9	-	3.4*	-	-

Other

Invested assets (CHF billion) ¹³	2,922	2,677	2,821	2,689	2,734
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	48,476	57,387	56,208*	58,131*	60,155*

* unaudited

¹ Net profit attributable to shareholders before amortization and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets (annualized as applicable) / average equity attributable to shareholders less average goodwill and intangible assets.

² Operating expenses / operating income before credit loss (expense) or recovery.

³ Change in net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations between current and comparison periods / net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations of comparison period. Not meaningful and not included if either the reporting period or the comparison period is a loss period.

⁴ Net new money growth for combined wealth management businesses is calculated as the aggregate of the net new money for the period (annualized as applicable) of the business divisions Wealth Management and Wealth Management Americas / aggregate invested assets at the beginning of the period of the business divisions Wealth Management and Wealth Management Americas. Net new money and invested assets are each derived from the "Wealth Management" and "Wealth Management Americas" sections of the management report contained in the UBS Group Second Quarter 2017 Report, under "UBS business divisions and Corporate Center", and in the Annual Report 2016, under "Financial and operating performance". Net new money growth for combined wealth management businesses is based on adjusted net new money, which excludes the negative effect on net new money in 2015 of CHF 9.9 billion in Wealth Management from UBS's balance sheet and capital optimization program.

⁵ Common equity tier 1 capital / risk-weighted assets.

⁶ Based on the Basel III framework as applicable for Swiss systemically relevant banks.

⁷ Total going concern capital / leverage ratio denominator.

⁸ Based on the revised Swiss SRB framework that became effective on 1 July 2016. Figures for prior periods are not available.

⁹ Net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized as applicable) / average equity attributable to shareholders.

¹⁰ Based on fully applied risk-weighted assets. Figures as of 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 were derived from the UBS Group 2016 Form 20-F and do not correspond to the figures contained in the UBS Group 2015 Form 20-F, which were calculated based on phase-in risk-weighted assets.

¹¹ Based on the fully applied leverage ratio denominator. From 31 December 2015 onward, the leverage ratio denominator calculation is aligned with the Basel III rules. For periods prior to 31 December 2015 the leverage ratio denominator is calculated in accordance with former Swiss SRB rules. Therefore the figures for the periods ended on 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 are not presented as they are not available on a fully comparable basis.

¹² Calculated in accordance with Swiss SRB rules. From 31 December 2015 onward, the leverage ratio denominator calculation is aligned with the Basel III rules. Figures for periods prior to 31 December 2015 are calculated in accordance with former Swiss SRB rules and are therefore not fully comparable.

¹³Includes invested assets for Personal & Corporate Banking.

3.4.2 *Regulatory and legal developments*

Transfer of shared services functions to UBS Business Solutions AG

In the second quarter of 2017, UBS transferred shared services functions in Switzerland from UBS AG to UBS Business Solutions AG, UBS's Group service company and a wholly owned subsidiary of UBS Group AG. The transfer was recorded retrospectively as of 1 April 2017 and resulted in the derecognition of CHF 706 million of assets and CHF 259 million of liabilities, the granting of a loan of CHF 140 million and a reduction in share premium within equity attributable to shareholders of CHF 307 million for UBS AG consolidated.

Following the transfer, UBS Business Solutions AG charges other legal entities within the Group for services provided, including a markup on costs incurred. For UBS AG, this resulted in a decrease in direct costs recognized as personnel and depreciation expenses, which was more than offset by an increase in general and administrative expenses related to the service charge from UBS Business Solutions AG. In addition, entities within the UBS AG consolidated scope now charge UBS Business Solutions AG for certain services provided to Swiss shared services functions, resulting in an increase in other income for UBS AG. Overall, the new shared services model involving UBS Business Solutions AG resulted in a decrease in UBS AG consolidated net profit of approximately CHF 50 million in the second quarter of 2017.

The effect of the transfer on the risk-weighted assets and leverage ratio denominator of UBS AG consolidated and UBS AG standalone was not material.

UBS expects to complete the transfer of shared services functions in the UK in the fourth quarter of 2017.

US Department of Labor fiduciary rule becomes effective

The US Department of Labor ("DOL") fiduciary rule became effective on 9 June 2017. The rule remains under review by the DOL, and the effective dates of some requirements and conditions to exemptions have been deferred to January 2018. The rule significantly expands the circumstances that cause a person to become a fiduciary subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 in relation to corporate and individual retirement plans. Wealth Management Americas has implemented changes to its compensation programs for financial advisors in relation to retirement plan accounts as well as to the product offerings for these plans. These changes are intended to comply with the rule while minimizing disruption to clients until all aspects of the rule become final. The effects of the DOL fiduciary rule on the financial performance of UBS's business remain uncertain.

Refer to "Regulatory and legal developments" in the UBS Group AG second quarter 2017 report, published on 28 July 2017, ("UBS Group Second Quarter 2017 Report") for information on further recent regulatory and legal developments.

3.5 Trend Information

As indicated in the UBS Group Second Quarter 2017 Report, improved investor sentiment and enhanced confidence have translated into improvements in wealth management client activity levels. However, the persistence of low volatility levels and seasonality factors may continue to affect overall client activity. In addition, while UBS expects the global economic recovery to strengthen, geopolitical tensions and macroeconomic uncertainty still pose risks to client sentiment. Low and negative interest rates, particularly in Switzerland and the eurozone, put pressure on net interest margins, which may be partially offset by the effect of a further normalization of US monetary policy. Implementing Switzerland's new bank capital standards and further changes to national and international regulatory frameworks for banks will result in increased capital requirements, interest and operating costs. UBS is well positioned to mitigate these challenges and benefit from further improvements in market conditions.

Refer to "Current market climate and industry trends" and "Risk factors " in the "Operating environment and strategy" section of the Annual Report 2016 for more information.

4. Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies of UBS AG

UBS AG complies with all relevant Swiss legal and regulatory corporate governance requirements, as well as with the NYSE standards as a foreign company with debt securities listed on the NYSE.

UBS AG operates under a strict dual board structure, as mandated by Swiss banking law. The Board of Directors ("BoD") exercises the ultimate supervision over management, whereas the Executive Board ("EB"), headed by the President of the Executive Board ("President of the EB"), has executive management responsibility. The functions of Chairman of the BoD and President of the EB are assigned to two different people, ensuring a separation of power. This structure establishes checks and balances and preserves the institutional independence of the BoD from the day-to-day management of UBS AG, for which responsibility is delegated to the EB under the leadership of the President of the EB. No member of one board may simultaneously be a member of the other.

The supervision and control of the EB remains with the BoD. The Articles of Association and the Organization Regulations of UBS AG with their annexes govern the authorities and responsibilities of the two bodies.

4.1 Board of Directors

The BoD is the most senior body of UBS AG. The BoD consists of at least five and a maximum of twelve members. All the members of the BoD are elected individually by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders ("AGM") for a term of office of one year, which expires after completion of the next AGM. Shareholders also elect the Chairman upon proposal of the BoD.

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

4.1.1 Members of the Board of Directors

Member and business address	Title	Term of office	Current principal positions outside UBS AG
Axel A. Weber UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Chairman	2018	Chairman of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; board member of the Swiss Bankers Association; member of the Board of Trustees of Avenir Suisse; Advisory Board member of the "Beirat Zukunft Finanzplatz"; board member of the Swiss Finance Council; Chairman of the board of the Institute of International Finance; President of the International Monetary Conference; member of the European Financial Services Round Table; member of the European Banking Group; member of the Monetary Economics and International Advisory Panel, Monetary Authority of Singapore; member of the Group of Thirty, Washington, D.C.; Chairman of the DIW Berlin Board of Trustees; Advisory Board member of the Department of Economics at the University of Zurich; member of the Trilateral Commission.
Michel Demaré Syngenta International AG, Schwarzwaldallee 215, CH-4058 Basel	Independent Vice Chairman	2018	Independent Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; Vice Chairman of the board of Syngenta; board member of Louis-Dreyfus Commodities Holdings BV; Vice Chairman of the Supervisory Board of IMD, Lausanne; Chairman of the Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture; Advisory Board member of the Department of Banking and Finance at the University of Zurich.
David Sidwell UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2018	Senior Independent Director of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; Senior Advisor at Oliver Wyman, New York; board member of Chubb Limited; board member of GAVI Alliance; Chairman of the Board of Village Care, New York; Director of the National Council on Aging, Washington D.C.

Reto Francioni UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2018	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; professor, University of Basel; board member of Coca-Cola HBC AG; Chairman of the board of Swiss International Air Lines AG; board member of Francioni AG; board member of MedTech Innovation Partners AG.
Ann F. Godbehere UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2018	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; board member of Rio Tinto plc (chairman of the audit committee); board member of Rio Tinto Limited (chairman of the audit committee); board member of British American Tobacco plc.
William G. Parrett UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2018	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; board member of the Eastman Kodak Company (chairman of the audit and finance committee); board member of the Blackstone Group LP (chairman of the audit committee and chairman of the conflicts committee); board member of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. (chairman of the audit committee); Chairman of the Board of Conduent Inc; member of the Committee on Capital Markets Regulation; member of the Carnegie Hall Board of Trustees; Past Chairman of the board of the United States Council for International Business; Past Chairman of United Way Worldwide.
Julie G. Richardson UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2018	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; board member of The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc. (chairman of the audit committee); Board member of Yext (chairman of the audit committee); board member of Arconic Inc.; board member of Vereit, Inc. (chairman of the compensation committee).
Isabelle Romy Froriep Legal AG, Bellerivestrasse 201, CH-8034 Zurich	Member	2018	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; partner and board member at Froriep Legal AG, Zurich; associate professor at the University of Fribourg and at the Federal Institute of Technology, Lausanne; vice chairman of the Sanction Commission of SIX Swiss Exchange; member of the Fundraising Committee of the Swiss National Committee for UNICEF; Supervisory Board member of the CAS program Financial Regulation of the University of Bern and University of Geneva.
Robert W. Scully UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2018	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; board member of Chubb Limited; board member of Zoetis Inc.; board member of KKR & Co LP; board member of the Dean's Advisors of Harvard Business School.
Beatrice Weder di Mauro Johannes Gutenberg- University Mainz, Jakob Welder-Weg 4, D-55099 Mainz	Member	2018	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; distinguished fellow at INSEAD in Singapore (on leave from the University of Mainz); Supervisory Board member of Robert Bosch GmbH; board member of Bombardier Inc.; member of the ETH Zurich Foundation Board of Trustees; Economic Advisory Board member of Fraport AG; Advisory Board member of Deloitte Germany; Deputy Chairman of the University Council of the University of Mainz.
Dieter Wemmer Allianz SE, Königinstr. 28, 80802 Munich, Germany	Member	2018	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; CFO at Allianz SE; Administrative Board member of Allianz Asset Management AG and Allianz Investment Management SE, both Allianz Group mandates; member of the CFO Forum; member of the Systemic Risk Working Group of the European Central Bank and the Bank for International Settlements; Chairman of the Economic & Finance Committee of Insurance Europe; member of the Berlin Center of Corporate Governance.

4.1.2 Organisational principles and structure

Following each AGM, the BoD meets to appoint one or more Vice Chairmen, BoD committee 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 and the Risk Committee. The BoD has also established a Special Committee, which is an ad-hoc committee, called and held on an ad-hoc basis, focused on internal and regulatory investigations.

4.1.3 Audit Committee

The Audit Committee ("AC") consists of five BoD members, all of whom were determined by the BoD to be fully independent. As a group, members of the Audit Committee must have the necessary qualifications and skills to perform all of their duties and together must possess financial literacy and experience in banking and risk management.

The AC itself does not perform audits but monitors the work of the external auditors who in turn are responsible for auditing UBS AG's consolidated and standalone annual financial statements and for reviewing the quarterly financial statements.

The function of the AC is to serve as an independent and objective body with oversight of: (i) UBS AG's accounting policies, financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, (ii) the quality, adequacy and scope of external audit, (iii) UBS AG's compliance with financial reporting requirements, (iv) senior 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 Internal Audit in conjunction with the Chairman of the BoD.

Together with the external auditors and Internal Audit, the AC in particular reviews the annual financial statements of UBS AG and, where applicable, the quarterly financial statements as well as the consolidated annual and quarterly financial statements and consolidated annual report of UBS AG, as proposed by management, in order to recommend their approval to the BoD or propose any adjustments the AC considers appropriate.

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 dismissal of the external auditors and to the rotation of the lead audit partner. The BoD then submits these proposals to the shareholders for approval at the AGM.

The members of the AC are William G. Parrett (Chairperson), Michel Demaré, Ann F. Godbehere, Isabelle Romy and Beatrice Weder di Mauro.

4.2 Executive Board

Under the leadership of the President of the EB, the EB has executive management responsibility for UBS AG and its business. All EB members (with the exception of the President of the EB) are proposed by the President of the EB. The appointments are made by the BoD.

4.2.1 Members of the Executive Board

Member and business address	Function	Current principal positions outside UBS AG
Sergio P. Ermotti UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	President of the Executive Board	Member of the Group Executive Board and Group Chief Executive Officer of UBS Group AG; Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Switzerland AG; Chairman of the Board of Directors of UBS Business Solutions AG; Chairman of the UBS Optimus Foundation board; Chairman of the Fondazione Ermotti, Lugano; Chairman and President of the board of the Swiss-American Chamber of Commerce; board member of the Fondazione Lugano per il Polo Culturale, Lugano; board member of the Global Apprenticeship Network; member of the Institut International D'Etudes Bancaires.

Christian Bluhm UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Chief Risk Officer	Member of the Group Executive Board and Group Chief Risk Officer of UBS Group AG; board member of UBS Business Solutions AG; board member of UBS Switzerland AG;
Markus U. Diethelm UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	General Counsel	Member of the Group Executive Board and Group General Counsel of UBS Group AG; board member of UBS Business Solutions AG; Chairman of the Swiss-American Chamber of Commerce's legal committee; Chairman of the Swiss Advisory Council of the American Swiss Foundation; member of the Foundation Council of the UBS International Center of Economics in Society; Foundation Board member of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum; member of the Professional Ethics Commission of the Association of Swiss Corporate Lawyers.
Kirt Gardner UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Chief Financial Officer	Member of the Group Executive Board and Group Chief Financial Officer of UBS Group AG; board member of UBS Business Solutions AG.
Sabine Keller-Busse UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Head Human Resources	Member of the Group Executive Board and Group Head Human Resources of UBS Group AG; board member of SIX Group (Chairman of the nomination & compensation committee); Foundation Board member of the UBS Pension Fund; Foundation Board member of the University Hospital Zurich.
Ulrich Körner UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	President Asset Management and President UBS Europe, Middle East and Africa	Member of the Group Executive Board, President Asset Management and President UBS Europe, Middle East and Africa of UBS Group AG; member of the Supervisory Board of UBS Europe SE; Chairman of the Foundation Board of the UBS Pension Fund; Chairman of the Widder Hotel, Zurich; member of the UBS Optimus Foundation Board; Vice President of the board of Lyceum Alpinum Zuoz; member of the Financial Service Chapter Board of the Swiss-American Chamber of Commerce; Advisory Board member of the Department of Banking and Finance at the University of Zurich; member of the business advisory council of the Laureus Foundation Switzerland.
Axel P. Lehmann UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Chief Operating Officer	Member of the Group Executive Board and Group Chief Operating Officer of UBS Group AG; board member of UBS Business Solutions AG; Co-Chair of the Global Future Council of the Future of Financial and Monetary Systems of the World Economic Forum; Chairman of the board of the Institute of Insurance Economics at the University of St. Gallen; member of the International and Alumni Advisory Board at the University of St. Gallen; member of the Swiss-American Chamber of Commerce Chapter Doing Business in USA.
Tom Naratil UBS AG, 1200 Harbor Boulevard, Weehawken, NJ 07086 USA	President Wealth Management Americas and President UBS Americas	Member of the Group Executive Board and President Wealth Management Americas and President UBS Americas of UBS Group AG; Chairman of UBS Americas Holding LLC; board member of the American Swiss Foundation; board member of the Clearing House Supervisory Board; member of the Board of Consultants for the College of Nursing at Villanova University.
Andrea Orcel UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	President Investment Bank	Member of the Group Executive Board and President Investment Bank of UBS Group AG; board member of UBS Limited; board member of UBS Americas Holding LLC.
Kathryn Shih UBS AG, 2 International Finance Centre, 8 Finance Street, Central, Hong Kong	President UBS Asia Pacific	Member of the Group Executive Board of UBS Group AG and President UBS Asia Pacific; board member of Kenford International Ltd.; board member of Shih Co Charitable Foundation Ltd.; board member of Zygate Group Ltd.; member of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (Financial Services Advisory Committee).
Jürg Zeltner UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	President Wealth Management	Member of the Group Executive Board and President Wealth Management of UBS Group AG; board member of the German-Swiss Chamber of Commerce; member of the IMD Foundation Board, Lausanne.

4.3 Potential Conflicts of Interest

Members of the BoD and the EB may act as directors or executive officers of other companies (for current principal positions outside UBS AG, if any, of BoD and EB members, please see sections 4.1.1 and 4.2.1 above, respectively) and may have economic or other private interests that differ from

those of UBS AG. Conflicts of interest may potentially arise from these positions or interests. For example, it cannot be excluded that a member of the BoD or EB has or will have a function within a company, the shares of which are or will be traded by UBS AG or which has or will have a business relationship with UBS AG. UBS AG 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.

5. Auditors

Based on article 31 of the Articles of Association, UBS AG shareholders elect the auditors for a term of office of one year. At the AGM of 7 May 2015, 4 May 2016 and 2 March 2017, Ernst & Young Ltd., Aeschengraben 9, CH-4002 Basel ("Ernst & Young") were elected as auditors for the consolidated and standalone financial statements of UBS AG for a one-year term.

Ernst & Young are a member of EXPERTsuisse, the Swiss Expert Association for Audit, Tax and Fiduciary.

6. Major Shareholders of UBS AG

UBS Group AG owns 100% of the outstanding shares of UBS AG.

7. Financial Information concerning UBS AG's Assets and Liabilities, Financial Position and Profits and Losses

7.1 Historical Annual Financial Information

Detailed information about UBS AG (consolidated) and UBS AG assets and liabilities, financial position and profits and losses for financial year 2016 is available in the section "*UBS AG consolidated financial statements*" of the Annual Report 2016 and in the UBS AG's standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 (the "Standalone Financial Statements"), respectively; and for financial year 2015 it is available in the "Consolidated financial statements" and "Legal entity financial and regulatory information" sections of the UBS Group AG and UBS AG annual report 2015, in English, published on 18 March 2016 ("Annual Report 2015"). The consolidated and standalone financial accounts are closed on 31 December of each year.

With respect to the financial year 2016, reference is made to:

- (i) the following parts of the Annual Report 2016: the UBS AG consolidated financial statements, in particular to the Income statement on page 478, the Balance sheet on page 481, the Statement of changes in equity on pages 482-485 (inclusive), the Statement of cash flows on pages 487-488 (inclusive) and the Notes to the consolidated financial statements on pages 489-634 (inclusive); and
- (ii) the following parts of the Standalone Financial Statements: the Income statement on page 1, the Balance sheet on pages 2-3 (inclusive), the Statement of appropriation of retained earnings and proposed dividend distribution out of capital contribution reserve on page 4, and the Notes to the UBS AG standalone financial statements on pages 5-21 (inclusive).

With respect to the financial year 2015, reference is made to the following parts of the Annual Report 2015:

- (i) the UBS AG consolidated financial statements, in particular to the Income statement on page 568, the Balance sheet on page 571, the Statement of changes in equity on pages 572-575 (inclusive), the Statement of cash flows on pages 577-578 (inclusive) and the Notes to the consolidated financial statements on pages 579-738 (inclusive); and
- (ii) the UBS AG standalone financial statements, in particular to the Income statement on page 772, the Balance sheet on page 773-774, the Statement of appropriation of retained earnings and proposed dividend distribution on page 775, and the Notes to the UBS AG standalone financial statements on pages 776-792 (inclusive).

The annual financial reports form an essential part of UBS AG's reporting. They include the audited consolidated financial statements of UBS AG, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The annual reports also include discussions and analysis of the consolidated financial and business results of UBS, its business divisions and the Corporate Center. In addition, UBS AG prepares and publishes standalone financial statements in accordance with Swiss GAAP, as well as certain additional disclosures required under US Securities and Exchange Commission regulations.

7.2 Auditing of Historical Annual Financial Information

The consolidated financial statements of UBS AG and the standalone financial statements of UBS AG for financial years 2016 and 2015 were audited by Ernst & Young. The reports of the auditors on the consolidated financial statements can be found on pages 471-477 (inclusive) of the Annual Report 2016 and on pages 566-567 (inclusive) of the Annual Report 2015. The reports of the auditors on the standalone financial statements of UBS AG can be found on pages 22-25 (inclusive) of the Standalone Financial Statements and on pages 793-794 (inclusive) of the Annual Report 2015.

There are no qualifications in the auditors' reports on the consolidated financial statements of UBS AG and the standalone financial statements of UBS AG for the years ended on 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015, which are incorporated by reference into this document.

7.3 Interim Financial Information

Reference is also made to (i) the UBS Group AG first quarter 2017 report published on 28 April 2017 ("UBS Group First Quarter 2017 Report") and the UBS AG first quarter 2017 report, published on 3 May 2017 ("UBS AG First Quarter 2017 Report"), which contain information on the financial condition and results of operations, including the interim consolidated financial statements, of UBS Group AG (consolidated) and UBS AG (consolidated), respectively, as of and for the period ended 31 March 2017; and to (ii) the UBS Group Second Quarter 2017 Report and the UBS AG second quarter 2017 report, published on 3 August 2017 ("UBS AG Second Quarter 2017 Report"), which contain information on the financial condition and results of operations, including the interim consolidated financial statements, of UBS Group AG (consolidated) and UBS AG (consolidated), respectively, as of and for the period ended 30 June 2017. The interim consolidated financial statements are not audited.

7.4 Incorporation by Reference

The Annual Report 2015, the Annual Report 2016, the Standalone Financial Statements, the UBS Group First Quarter 2017 Report, the UBS AG First Quarter 2017 Report, the UBS Group Second Quarter 2017 Report and the UBS AG Second Quarter 2017 Report are fully incorporated in, and form an integral part of, this document.

7.5 Litigation, Regulatory and Similar Matters

UBS operates in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes it to significant litigation and similar risks arising from disputes and regulatory proceedings. As a result, UBS (which for purposes of this section 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 matters are subject to many uncertainties and the outcome and the timing of resolution are often difficult to predict, particularly in the earlier stages of a case. There are also situations where UBS may enter into a settlement agreement. This may occur in order to avoid the expense, management distraction or reputational implications of continuing to contest liability, even for those matters for which UBS believes it should be exonerated. The uncertainties inherent in all such matters affect the amount and timing of any potential outflows for both matters with respect to which provisions have been established and other contingent liabilities. UBS makes provisions for such matters brought against it when, in the opinion of management after seeking legal advice, it is more

likely than not that UBS has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Where these factors are otherwise satisfied, a provision may be established for claims that have not yet been asserted against UBS, but are nevertheless expected to be, based on UBS's experience with similar asserted claims. If any of those conditions is not met, such matters result in contingent liabilities. If the amount of an obligation cannot be reliably estimated, a liability exists that is not recognized even if an outflow of resources is probable. Accordingly, no provision is established even if the potential outflow of resources with respect to select matters could be significant.

Specific litigation, regulatory and other matters are described below, including all such matters that management considers to be material and others that management believes to be of significance due to potential financial, reputational and other effects. The amount of damages claimed, the size of a transaction or other information is provided where available and appropriate in order to assist users in considering the magnitude of potential exposures.

In the case of certain matters below, UBS states that it has established a provision, and for the other matters, it makes no such statement. When UBS makes this statement and it expects disclosure of the amount of a provision to prejudice seriously its position with other parties in the matter because it would reveal what UBS believes to be the probable and reliably estimable outflow, UBS does not disclose that amount. In some cases UBS is subject to confidentiality obligations that preclude such disclosure. With respect to the matters for which UBS does not state whether it has established a provision, either (a) it has not established a provision, in which case the matter is treated as a contingent liability under the applicable accounting standard, or (b) it has established a provision but expects disclosure of that fact to prejudice seriously its position with other parties in the matter because it would reveal the fact that UBS believes an outflow of resources to be probable and reliably estimable.

With respect to certain litigation, regulatory and similar matters for which UBS has established provisions, UBS is able to estimate the expected timing of outflows. However, the aggregate amount of the expected outflows for those matters for which it is able to estimate expected timing is immaterial relative to its current and expected levels of liquidity over the relevant time periods.

The aggregate amount provisioned for litigation, regulatory and similar matters as a class is disclosed in "Note 13a Provisions" to the UBS AG's interim consolidated financial statements included in UBS AG Second Quarter 2017 Report. It is not practicable to provide an aggregate estimate of liability for UBS's litigation, regulatory and similar matters as a class of contingent liabilities. Doing so would require UBS to provide speculative legal assessments as to claims and proceedings that involve unique fact patterns or novel legal theories, that 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. Although it therefore cannot provide a numerical estimate of the future losses that could arise from litigation, regulatory and similar matters, UBS believes that the aggregate amount of possible future losses from this class that are more than remote substantially exceeds the level of current provisions. Litigation, regulatory and similar matters may also result in non-monetary penalties and consequences. For example, the Non-Prosecution Agreement ("NPA") described in item 5 of this section, which UBS entered into with the US Department of Justice ("DOJ"), Criminal Division, Fraud Section in connection with UBS's submissions of benchmark interest rates, including, among others, the British Bankers' Association London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), was terminated by the DOJ based on its determination that UBS had committed a US crime in relation to foreign exchange matters. As a consequence, UBS AG pleaded guilty to one count of wire fraud for conduct in the LIBOR matter, paid a USD 203 million fine and is subject to a three-year term of probation. A guilty plea to, or conviction of, a crime (including as a result of termination of the NPA) could have material consequences for UBS. Resolution of regulatory proceedings may require UBS to obtain waivers of regulatory disqualifications to maintain certain operations, may entitle regulatory authorities to limit, suspend or terminate licenses and regulatory authorizations and may permit financial market utilities

to limit, suspend or terminate UBS's participation in such utilities. Failure to obtain such waivers, or any limitation, suspension or termination of licenses, authorizations or participations, could have material consequences for UBS.

The risk of loss associated with litigation, regulatory and similar matters is a component of operational risk for purposes of determining UBS's capital requirements. Information concerning UBS's capital requirements and the calculation of operational risk for this purpose is included in the "Capital management" section of UBS Group Second Quarter 2017 Report.

Provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters by business division and Corporate Center unit¹

CHF million	Wealth				Investment Bank	CC – Non-core and Legacy			UBS
	Wealth Management	Management Americas	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management		CC – Group ALM	Group	Portfolio	
Balance as of 31 December 2016	292	425	78	5	616	259	0	1,585	3,261
Balance as of 31 March 2017	244	385	77	4	404	255	0	1,550	2,918
Increase in provisions recognized in the income statement	1	44	0	5	0	0	0	2	53
Release of provisions recognized in the income statement	0	(2)	0	(4)	0	0	0	(36)	(43)
Provisions used in conformity with designated purpose	(1)	(50)	0	0	0	(2)	0	(356)	(410)
Foreign currency translation / unwind of discount	6	(16)	0	0	(12)	0	0	(50)	(72)
Balance as of 30 June 2017	249	361	77	5	391	253	0	1,110	2,446

¹ Provisions, if any, for the matters described in this section are recorded in Wealth Management (item 3), Wealth Management Americas (item 4), the Investment Bank (item 8), Corporate Center – Services (item 7) and Corporate Center – Non-core and Legacy Portfolio (item 2). Provisions, if any, for the matters described in items 1 and 6 of this section are allocated between Wealth Management and Personal & Corporate Banking, and provisions, if any, for the matters described in this section in item 5 are allocated between the Investment Bank, Corporate Center – Services and Corporate Center – Non-core and Legacy Portfolio.

1. Inquiries regarding cross-border wealth management businesses

Tax and regulatory authorities in a number of countries have made inquiries, served requests for information or examined employees located in their respective jurisdictions relating to the cross-border wealth management services provided by UBS and other financial institutions. It is possible that implementation of automatic tax information exchange and other measures relating to cross-border provision of financial services could give rise to further inquiries in the future. UBS has received disclosure orders from the Swiss Federal Tax Administration ("FTA") to transfer information based on requests for international administrative assistance in tax matters. The requests concern a number of UBS account numbers pertaining to current and former clients and are based on data from 2006 and 2008. UBS has taken steps to inform affected clients about the administrative assistance proceedings and their procedural rights, including the right to appeal. The requests are based on data received from the German authorities, who seized certain data related to UBS clients booked in Switzerland during their investigations and have apparently shared this data with other European countries. UBS expects additional countries to file similar requests. In addition, the Swiss Federal Supreme Court ruled in 2016 that the double taxation agreement between the Netherlands and Switzerland provides a sufficient legal basis for an administrative assistance group request without specifying the names of the targeted taxpayers, which makes it more likely that similar requests for administrative assistance will be granted by the FTA.

The Swiss Federal Administrative Court ruled in 2016 that in the administrative assistance proceedings related to a French bulk request, UBS has the right to appeal all final FTA client data disclosure orders.

Since 2013, UBS (France) S.A. and UBS AG and certain former employees have been under investigation in France for alleged complicity in having illicitly solicited clients on French territory and regarding the laundering of proceeds of tax fraud and of banking and financial solicitation by unauthorized persons. In connection with this investigation, the investigating judges ordered UBS AG to provide bail ("caution") of EUR 1.1 billion and UBS (France) S.A. to post bail of EUR 40 million, which was reduced on appeal to EUR 10 million.

In February 2016, the investigating judges notified UBS AG and UBS (France) S.A. that they have closed their investigation. In July 2016, UBS AG and UBS (France) S.A. received the National Financial Prosecutor's recommendation ("réquisitoire"). In March 2017, the investigating judges issued the trial order ("ordonnance de renvoi") that charges UBS AG and UBS (France) S.A., as well as various former employees, with illicit solicitation of clients on French territory and with participation in the laundering of the proceeds of tax fraud, and which transfers the case to court. The trial schedule has not yet been announced.

In February 2016, UBS was notified by the Belgian investigating judge that it is under formal investigation ("inculpé") regarding the laundering of proceeds of tax fraud and of banking, financial solicitation by unauthorized persons and serious tax fraud.

In 2015, UBS received inquiries from the US Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of New York and from the US Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), which are investigating potential sales to US persons of bearer bonds and other unregistered securities in possible violation of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 ("TEFRA") and the registration requirements of the US securities laws. UBS is cooperating with the authorities in these investigations.

UBS has, and reportedly numerous other financial institutions have, received inquiries from authorities concerning accounts relating to the Fédération Internationale de Football Association ("FIFA") and other constituent soccer associations and related persons and entities. UBS is cooperating with authorities in these inquiries.

UBS's balance sheet at 30 June 2017 reflected provisions with respect to matters described in this item 1 in an amount that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. As in the case of other matters for which UBS has established provisions, the future outflow of resources in respect of such matters cannot be determined with certainty based on currently available information and accordingly may ultimately prove to be substantially greater (or may be less) than the provision that UBS has recognized.

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

From 2002 through 2007, prior to the crisis in the US residential loan market, UBS was a substantial issuer and underwriter 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.

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

UBS was not a significant originator of US residential loans. A branch 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.

RMBS-related lawsuits concerning disclosures: UBS has been named as a defendant in lawsuits relating to its role as underwriter and issuer of RMBS.

In April 2017, UBS reached a final settlement in a lawsuit brought in the US District Court for the District of Kansas by the National Credit Union Administration ("NCUA") as conservator for certain failed credit unions, asserting misstatements and omissions in the offering documents for USD 1.15 billion in original principal balance of RMBS purchased by the credit unions. UBS and the NCUA settled this matter for USD 445 million. A similar case brought by the NCUA in the US District Court for the Southern District of New York ("SDNY") was settled in 2016.

UBS has indemnification rights against surviving third-party issuers or originators for losses or liabilities incurred by UBS in connection with certain of these matters.

Lawsuits related to contractual representations and warranties concerning mortgages and RMBS: 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 the representations related or to indemnify certain parties against losses. UBS has 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 aggregating USD 4.1 billion in original principal balance. Of this amount, UBS considers claims relating to USD 2 billion in original principal balance to be resolved, including claims barred by the statute of limitations. Substantially all of the remaining claims are in litigation, including the matters described in the next paragraph. UBS believes that new demands to repurchase US residential mortgage loans are time-barred under a decision rendered by the New York Court of Appeals.

In 2012, certain RMBS trusts filed an action ("Trustee Suit") in the SDNY seeking to enforce UBS RESI's obligation to repurchase loans in the collateral pools for three RMBS securitizations with an original principal balance of approximately USD 2 billion, for which Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp., a financial guaranty insurance company, had previously demanded repurchase. Approximately 9,000 loans were at issue in a bench trial in the SDNY in 2016, following which the court issued an order ruling on numerous legal and factual issues and applying those rulings to 20 exemplar loans. The court further ordered that a lead master be appointed to apply the court's rulings to the loans that remain at issue following the trial. With respect to the loans subject to the Trustee Suit that were originated by institutions still in existence, UBS intends to enforce its indemnity rights against those institutions.

Mortgage-related regulatory matters: In 2014, UBS received a subpoena from the US Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of New York issued pursuant to the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 ("FIRREA"), which seeks documents and information related to UBS's RMBS business from 2005 through 2007. In 2015, the Eastern District of New York identified a number of transactions that are the focus of their inquiry, and has subsequently provided a revised list of transactions. UBS has provided and continues to provide information. UBS continues to respond to the FIRREA subpoena and to subpoenas from the New York State Attorney General and other state attorneys general relating to its RMBS business. In addition, UBS has also been responding to inquiries from both the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program ("SIGTARP") (who is working in conjunction with the US Attorney's Office for Connecticut and the DOJ) and the SEC relating to trading practices in connection with purchases and sales of mortgage-backed securities in the secondary market from 2009 through 2014. UBS is cooperating with the authorities in these matters.

UBS's balance sheet at 30 June 2017 reflected a provision with respect to matters described in this item 2 in an amount that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. As in the case of other matters for which UBS has established provisions, the future outflow of resources in respect of this matter cannot be determined with certainty based on currently available information and accordingly may ultimately prove to be substantially greater (or may be less) than the provision that UBS has recognized.

3. Madoff

In relation to the Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC ("BMIS") investment fraud, UBS AG, UBS (Luxembourg) S.A. (now UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg branch) and certain other UBS subsidiaries have been subject to inquiries by a number of regulators, including the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority ("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 in 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. UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg branch, and certain other UBS subsidiaries are responding to inquiries by Luxembourg investigating authorities, without, however, being named as parties in those investigations.

In 2009 and 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. The liquidators have filed supplementary claims for amounts that the funds may possibly be held liable to pay the trustee for the liquidation of BMIS ("BMIS Trustee"). These amounts claimed by the liquidator are approximately EUR 564 million and EUR 370 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 were filed by the claimants against the 2010 decisions of the court in which the claims in a number of test cases were held to be inadmissible. The Luxembourg Court of Appeal has found in favor of UBS and dismissed all of these test case appeals, confirming that the claims are inadmissible. The Luxembourg Supreme Court has also dismissed a further appeal brought by the claimant in one of the test cases.

In the US, the BMIS Trustee filed claims in 2010 against UBS entities, among others, in relation to the two Luxembourg funds and one of the offshore funds. The total amount claimed against all defendants in these actions was not less than USD 2 billion. Following a motion by UBS, in 2011, the SDNY dismissed all of the BMIS Trustee's claims other than claims for recovery of fraudulent conveyances and preference payments that were allegedly transferred to UBS on the ground that the BMIS Trustee lacks standing to bring such claims. In 2013, the Second Circuit affirmed the District Court's decision and, in 2014, the US Supreme Court denied the BMIS Trustee's petition seeking review of the Second Circuit ruling. In 2016, the bankruptcy court issued an opinion dismissing the remaining claims for recovery of subsequent transfers of fraudulent conveyances and preference payments on the ground that the US Bankruptcy Code does not apply to transfers that occurred outside the US, and judgment was entered in March 2017. The BMIS Trustee has appealed that ruling. In 2014, several claims, including a purported class action, were filed in the US by BMIS customers against UBS entities, asserting claims similar to the ones made by the BMIS Trustee, seeking unspecified damages. One claim was voluntarily withdrawn by the plaintiff. In 2015,

following a motion by UBS, the SDNY dismissed the two remaining claims on the basis that the New York courts did not have jurisdiction to hear the claims against the UBS entities. The plaintiff in one of those claims has appealed the dismissal.

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. In 2015, a court of appeal ordered UBS to pay EUR 49 million, plus interest of approximately EUR 15.3 million.

4. Puerto Rico

Declines since August 2013 in the market prices of Puerto Rico municipal bonds and of closed-end funds ("funds") that are sole-managed and co-managed by UBS Trust Company of Puerto Rico and distributed by UBS Financial Services Incorporated of Puerto Rico ("UBS PR") have led to multiple regulatory inquiries, as well as customer complaints and arbitrations with aggregate claimed damages of USD 2.1 billion, of which claims with aggregate claimed damages of USD 1.1 billion have been resolved through settlements, arbitration or withdrawal of the claim. The claims are filed by clients in Puerto Rico who own the funds or Puerto Rico municipal bonds and / or who used their UBS account assets as collateral for UBS non-purpose loans; customer complaint and arbitration allegations include fraud, misrepresentation and unsuitability of the funds and of the loans. A shareholder derivative action was filed in 2014 against various UBS entities and current and certain former directors of the funds, alleging hundreds of millions of US dollars in losses in the funds. In 2015, defendants' motion to dismiss was denied. Defendants' requests for permission to appeal that ruling were denied by the Puerto Rico Court of Appeals and the Puerto Rico Supreme Court. In 2014, a federal class action complaint also was filed against various UBS entities, certain members of UBS PR senior management and the co-manager of certain of the funds, seeking damages for investor losses in the funds during the period from May 2008 through May 2014. In 2016, defendants' motion to dismiss was granted in part and denied in part. In 2015, a class action was filed in Puerto Rico state court against UBS PR seeking equitable relief in the form of a stay of any effort by UBS PR to collect on non-purpose loans it acquired from UBS Bank USA in December 2013 based on plaintiffs' allegation that the loans are not valid. The trial court denied defendant's motion to dismiss the action based on a forum selection clause in the loan agreements. The Puerto Rico Supreme Court reversed that decision and remanded the case back to the trial court for reconsideration.

In 2014, UBS reached a settlement with the Office of the Commissioner of Financial Institutions for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico ("OCFI") in connection with OCFI's examination of UBS's operations from January 2006 through September 2013, pursuant to which UBS is paying up to an aggregate of USD 7.7 million in investor education contributions and restitution.

In 2015, the SEC and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") announced settlements with UBS PR of their separate investigations stemming from the 2013 market events. Without admitting or denying the findings in either matter, UBS PR agreed in the SEC settlement to pay USD 15 million and USD 18.5 million in the FINRA matter. UBS also understands that the DOJ is conducting a criminal inquiry into the impermissible reinvestment of non-purpose loan proceeds. UBS is cooperating with the authorities in this inquiry.

In 2011, a purported derivative action was filed on behalf of the Employee Retirement System of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico ("System") against over 40 defendants, including UBS PR, which was named in connection with its underwriting and consulting services. Plaintiffs alleged that defendants violated their purported fiduciary duties and contractual obligations in connection with the issuance and underwriting of USD 3 billion of bonds by the System in 2008 and sought damages of over USD 800 million. In December 2016, the court granted the System's request to join the action as a plaintiff, but ordered that plaintiffs must file an amended complaint. In March 2017, the court denied defendants' motion to dismiss the amended complaint.

Also, in 2013, an SEC Administrative Law Judge dismissed a case brought by the SEC against two UBS executives, finding no violations. The charges had stemmed from the SEC's investigation of UBS's sale of closed-end funds in 2008 and 2009, which UBS settled in 2012. Beginning in 2012, two federal class action complaints, which were subsequently consolidated, were filed against various UBS entities, certain of the funds and certain members of UBS PR senior management, seeking damages for investor losses in the funds during the period from January 2008 through May 2012 based on allegations similar to those in the SEC action. In 2016, the court denied plaintiffs' motion for class certification. In March 2017, the US Court of Appeals for the First Circuit denied plaintiffs' petition seeking permission to bring an interlocutory appeal challenging the denial of their motion for class certification.

In 2015, certain agencies and public corporations of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico ("Commonwealth") defaulted on certain interest payments, in 2016, the Commonwealth defaulted on payments on its general obligation debt ("GO Bonds"), and in 2017 the Commonwealth defaulted on payments on its debt backed by the Commonwealth's Sales and Use Tax ("COFINA Bonds") as well as on bonds issued by the Commonwealth's Employee Retirement System ("ERS Bonds"). The funds hold significant amounts of both COFINA and ERS Bonds and the defaults on interest payments are expected to adversely affect dividends from the funds. Executive orders of the Governor that have diverted funds to pay for essential services instead of debt payments and stayed any action to enforce creditors' rights on the Puerto Rico bonds continue to be in effect. In 2016, US federal legislation created an oversight board with power to oversee Puerto Rico's finances and to restructure its debt. The oversight board is authorized to impose, and has imposed, a stay on exercise of creditors' rights. In May and June 2017, the oversight board placed the GO, COFINA and ERS Bonds, among others, into a bankruptcy-like proceeding under the supervision of a Federal District Judge as authorized by the oversight board's enabling statute. These events, further defaults, any further legislative action to create a legal means of restructuring Commonwealth obligations or to impose additional oversight on the Commonwealth's finances, or any restructuring of the Commonwealth's obligations may increase the number of claims against UBS concerning Puerto Rico securities, as well as potential damages sought.

UBS's balance sheet at 30 June 2017 reflected provisions with respect to matters described in this item 4 in amounts that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. As in the case of other matters for which UBS has established provisions, the future outflow of resources in respect of such matters cannot be determined with certainty based on currently available information and accordingly may ultimately prove to be substantially greater (or may be less) than the provisions that UBS has recognized.

5. Foreign exchange, LIBOR, and benchmark rates, and other trading practices

Foreign exchange-related regulatory matters: Following an initial media report in 2013 of widespread irregularities in the foreign exchange markets, UBS immediately commenced an internal review of its foreign exchange business, which includes its precious metals and related structured products businesses. Since then, various authorities have commenced investigations concerning possible manipulation of foreign exchange markets, including FINMA, the Swiss Competition Commission ("WEKO"), the DOJ, the SEC, the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("Federal Reserve Board"), the California State Attorney General, the UK Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") (to which certain responsibilities of the UK Financial Services Authority ("FSA") have passed), the UK Serious Fraud Office ("SFO"), the Australian Securities and Investments Commission ("ASIC"), the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA"), the Korea Fair Trade Commission ("KFTC") and the Brazil Competition Authority ("CADE"). In addition, WEKO is, and a number of other authorities reportedly are, investigating potential manipulation of precious metals prices.

In 2014, UBS reached settlements with the FCA and the CFTC in connection with their foreign exchange investigations, and FINMA issued an order concluding its formal proceedings with respect to UBS relating to its foreign exchange and precious metals businesses. In 2015, the Federal Reserve Board and the Connecticut Department of Banking issued an Order to Cease and Desist and Order of Assessment of a Civil Monetary Penalty Issued upon Consent ("Federal Reserve Order") to UBS AG.

In 2015, the DOJ's Criminal Division ("Criminal Division") terminated the December 2012 Non-Prosecution Agreement ("NPA") with UBS AG related to UBS's submissions of benchmark interest rates. As a result, UBS AG entered into a plea agreement with the Criminal Division pursuant to which UBS AG pleaded guilty to a one-count criminal information filed in the US District Court for the District of Connecticut charging UBS AG with one count of wire fraud in violation of 18 USC Sections 1343 and 2. Sentencing occurred in January 2017. Under the plea agreement, UBS AG has paid a USD 203 million fine and is subject to a three-year term of probation starting on the sentencing date. The criminal information charges that, between approximately 2001 and 2010, UBS AG engaged in a scheme to defraud counterparties to interest rate derivatives transactions by manipulating benchmark interest rates, including Yen LIBOR. The Criminal Division terminated the NPA based on its determination, in its sole discretion, that certain UBS AG employees committed criminal conduct that violated the NPA in certain foreign exchange market transactions.

UBS has ongoing obligations to cooperate with these authorities and to undertake certain remediation, including actions to improve UBS's processes and controls.

UBS has been granted conditional leniency or conditional immunity by the Antitrust Division of the DOJ ("Antitrust Division") from prosecution for EUR / USD collusion and entered into a non-prosecution agreement covering other currency pairs. As a result, UBS AG will not be subject to prosecutions, fines or other sanctions for antitrust law violations by the Antitrust Division, subject to UBS AG's continuing cooperation. However, the conditional leniency and conditional immunity grant does not bar government agencies from asserting other claims and imposing sanctions against UBS AG. UBS has also been granted conditional immunity by authorities in certain jurisdictions, including WEKO, in connection with potential competition law violations relating to foreign exchange and precious metals businesses and, as a result, will not be subject to prosecutions, fines or other sanctions for antitrust or competition law violations in those jurisdictions, subject to UBS AG's continuing cooperation as the leniency applicant.

Investigations relating to foreign exchange and precious metals matters by numerous authorities, including the CFTC, remain ongoing notwithstanding these resolutions.

Foreign exchange-related civil litigation: Putative class actions have been filed since November 2013 in US federal courts and in other jurisdictions against UBS and other banks on behalf of putative classes of persons who engaged in foreign currency transactions with any of the defendant banks. They allege collusion by the defendants and assert claims under the antitrust laws and for unjust enrichment. In 2015, additional putative class actions were filed in federal court in New York against UBS and other banks on behalf of a putative class of persons who entered into or held any foreign exchange futures contracts and options on foreign exchange futures contracts since 1 January 2003. The complaints assert claims under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") and the US antitrust laws. In 2015, a consolidated complaint was filed on behalf of both putative classes of persons covered by the US federal court class actions described above. UBS has entered into a settlement agreement that would resolve all of these US federal court class actions. The agreement, which has been preliminarily approved by the court and is subject to final court approval, requires, among other things, that UBS pay an aggregate of USD 141 million and provide cooperation to the settlement classes.

A putative class action has been filed in federal court in New York against UBS and other banks on behalf of participants, beneficiaries, and named fiduciaries of plans qualified under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA") for whom a defendant bank provided foreign currency exchange transactional services, exercised discretionary authority or discretionary control

over management of such ERISA plan, or authorized or permitted the execution of any foreign currency exchange transactional services involving such plan's assets. The complaint asserts claims under ERISA. The parties filed a stipulation to dismiss the case with prejudice. The plaintiffs have appealed the dismissal. The appeals court heard oral argument in June 2017.

In 2015, a putative class action was filed in federal court against UBS and numerous other banks on behalf of a putative class of persons and businesses in the US who directly purchased foreign currency from the defendants and their co-conspirators for their own end use. That action has been transferred to federal court in New York. In March 2017, the court granted UBS's (and the other banks') motions to dismiss the complaint.

In 2016, a putative class action was filed in federal court in New York against UBS and numerous other banks on behalf of a putative class of persons and entities who had indirectly purchased FX instruments from a defendant or co-conspirator in the US. The complaint asserts claims under federal and state antitrust laws. In response to defendants' motion to dismiss, plaintiffs agreed to dismiss their complaint. In April and June 2017, two new putative class actions were filed in federal court in New York against UBS and numerous other banks on behalf of different proposed classes of indirect purchasers of currency, and a consolidated complaint was filed on 30 June 2017.

In 2015, UBS was added to putative class actions pending against other banks in federal court in New York and other jurisdictions on behalf of putative classes of persons who had bought or sold physical precious metals and various precious metal products and derivatives. The complaints in these lawsuits assert claims under the antitrust laws and the CEA, and other claims. In October 2016, the court in New York granted UBS's motions to dismiss the putative class actions relating to gold and silver. Plaintiffs in those cases sought to amend their complaints to add new allegations about UBS, which the court granted. In March 2017, the court in New York granted UBS's motion to dismiss the platinum and palladium action. In May 2017, plaintiffs filed an amended complaint that did not allege claims against UBS.

LIBOR and other benchmark-related regulatory matters: Numerous government agencies, including the SEC, the CFTC, the DOJ, the FCA, the SFO, the Monetary Authority of Singapore ("MAS"), the HKMA, FINMA, the various state attorneys general in the US and competition authorities in various jurisdictions have conducted or are continuing to conduct investigations regarding submissions with respect to LIBOR and other benchmark rates. These investigations focus on whether there were improper attempts by UBS, among others, either acting on its own or together with others, to manipulate LIBOR and other benchmark rates at certain times.

In 2012, UBS reached settlements with the FSA, the CFTC and the Criminal Division of the DOJ in connection with their investigations of benchmark interest rates. At the same time, FINMA issued an order concluding its formal proceedings with respect to UBS relating to benchmark interest rates. UBS has paid a total of CHF 1.4 billion in fines and disgorgement in connection with these resolutions. UBS Securities Japan Co. Ltd. ("UBSSJ") entered into a plea agreement with the DOJ under which it entered a plea to one count of wire fraud relating to the manipulation of certain benchmark interest rates, including Yen LIBOR. UBS entered into an NPA with the DOJ, which (along with the plea agreement) covered conduct beyond the scope of the conditional leniency / immunity grants described below. Under the NPA, UBS agreed, among other things, that for two years from 18 December 2012 it would not commit any US crime and would advise the DOJ of any potentially criminal conduct by UBS or any of its employees relating to violations of US laws concerning fraud or securities and commodities markets. The term of the NPA was extended by one year to 18 December 2015. In 2015, the Criminal Division terminated the NPA based on its determination, in its sole discretion, that certain UBS AG employees committed criminal conduct that violated the NPA.

In 2014, UBS reached a settlement with the European Commission ("EC") regarding its investigation of bid-ask spreads in connection with Swiss franc interest rate derivatives and paid a EUR 12.7 million fine, which was reduced to this level based in part on UBS's cooperation with the EC. In 2016, UBS

reached a settlement with WEKO regarding its investigation of bid-ask spreads in connection with Swiss franc interest rate derivatives and received full immunity from fines. The MAS, HKMA and the Japan Financial Services Agency have also resolved investigations of UBS (and in some cases, other banks). UBS has ongoing obligations to cooperate with the authorities with whom UBS has reached resolutions and to undertake certain remediation with respect to benchmark interest rate submissions.

Investigations by the CFTC, ASIC and other governmental authorities remain ongoing notwithstanding these resolutions.

UBS has been granted conditional leniency or conditional immunity from authorities in certain jurisdictions, including the Antitrust Division of the DOJ and WEKO, in connection with potential antitrust or competition law violations related to submissions for Yen LIBOR and Euroyen TIBOR. 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 the jurisdictions where UBS has conditional immunity in connection with the matters covered by the conditional grants, subject to UBS's continuing cooperation as leniency applicant. However, since the Secretariat of WEKO has asserted that UBS does not qualify for full immunity, UBS has been unable to reach a settlement with WEKO, and therefore the investigation will continue. Furthermore, the conditional leniency and conditional immunity grants UBS has received do not bar government agencies from asserting other claims and imposing sanctions 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 its cooperation. The conditional leniency and conditional immunity grants do not otherwise affect the ability of private parties to assert civil claims against UBS.

LIBOR and other benchmark-related civil litigation: A number of putative class actions and other actions are pending in the federal courts in New York against UBS and numerous other banks on behalf of parties who transacted in certain interest rate benchmark-based derivatives. Also pending in the US and in other jurisdictions are actions asserting losses related to various products whose interest rates were linked to LIBOR and other benchmarks, including adjustable rate mortgages, preferred and debt securities, bonds pledged as collateral, loans, depository accounts, investments and other interest-bearing instruments. All of the complaints allege manipulation, through various means, of various benchmark interest rates, including USD LIBOR, Euroyen TIBOR, Yen LIBOR, EURIBOR, CHF LIBOR, GBP LIBOR, USD and SGD SIBOR and SOR, Australian BBSW and USD ISDAFIX, and seek unspecified compensatory and other damages under varying legal theories.

In 2013, the US district court in the USD LIBOR action dismissed the federal antitrust and racketeering claims of certain USD LIBOR plaintiffs and a portion of their claims brought under the CEA and state common law. Certain plaintiffs appealed the decision to the Second Circuit, which, in 2016, vacated the district court's ruling finding no antitrust injury and remanded the case back to the district court for a further determination on whether plaintiffs have antitrust standing. In December 2016, the district court again dismissed plaintiffs' antitrust claims, this time for lack of personal jurisdiction over UBS and other foreign banks. In 2014, the court in one of the Euroyen TIBOR lawsuits dismissed certain of the plaintiff's claims, including federal antitrust claims. In 2015, the same court dismissed plaintiff's federal racketeering claims and affirmed its previous dismissal of plaintiff's antitrust claims. In 2017, the court also dismissed the other Yen LIBOR / Euroyen TIBOR action in its entirety on standing grounds. Also in 2017, the courts in the EURIBOR and the SIBOR and SOR lawsuits dismissed the cases as to UBS and certain other foreign defendants for lack of personal jurisdiction. UBS and other defendants in other lawsuits including those related to CHF LIBOR, GBP LIBOR and Australian BBSW have filed motions to dismiss. In 2016, UBS entered into an

agreement with representatives of a class of bondholders to settle their USD LIBOR class action. The agreement has received preliminary court approval and remains subject to final approval.

Since September 2014, putative class actions have been filed in federal court in New York and New Jersey against UBS and other financial institutions, among others, on behalf of parties who entered into interest rate derivative transactions linked to ISDAFIX. The complaints, which have since been consolidated into an amended complaint, allege that the defendants conspired to manipulate ISDAFIX rates from 1 January 2006 through June 2013, in violation of US antitrust laws and certain state laws, and seek unspecified compensatory damages, including treble damages. On 12 July 2017, the court overseeing the ISDAFIX class action preliminarily approved a settlement agreement between UBS AG and the plaintiffs, whereby UBS AG agreed to pay USD 14 million to settle the case in its entirety.

Government bonds: Putative class actions have been filed in US federal courts against UBS and other banks on behalf of persons who participated in markets for US Treasury securities since 2007. The complaints generally allege that the banks colluded with respect to, and manipulated prices of, US Treasury securities sold at auction. They assert claims under the antitrust laws and the CEA and for unjust enrichment. The cases have been consolidated in the SDNY. Following filing of these complaints, UBS and reportedly other banks are responding to investigations and requests for information from various authorities regarding US Treasury securities and other government bond trading practices. As a result of its review to date, UBS has taken appropriate action.

With respect to additional matters and jurisdictions not encompassed by the settlements and order referred to above, UBS's balance sheet at 30 June 2017 reflected a provision in an amount that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. As in the case of other matters for which UBS has established provisions, the future outflow of resources in respect of such matters cannot be determined with certainty based on currently available information and accordingly may ultimately prove to be substantially greater (or may be less) than the provision that UBS has recognized.

6. Swiss retrocessions

The Federal Supreme Court of Switzerland ruled in 2012, in a test case against UBS, that distribution fees paid to a firm for distributing third-party and intra-group investment funds and structured products must be disclosed and surrendered to clients who have entered into a discretionary mandate agreement with the firm, absent a valid waiver.

FINMA has issued a supervisory note to all Swiss banks in response to the Supreme Court decision. UBS has met the FINMA requirements and has notified all potentially affected clients.

The Supreme Court decision has resulted, and may continue to result, in a number of client requests for UBS to disclose and potentially surrender retrocessions. Client requests are assessed on a case-by-case basis. Considerations taken into account when assessing these cases include, among others, the existence of a discretionary mandate and whether or not the client documentation contained a valid waiver with respect to distribution fees.

UBS's balance sheet at 30 June 2017 reflected a provision with respect to matters described in this item 6 in an amount that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. The ultimate exposure will depend on client requests and the resolution thereof, factors that are difficult to predict and assess. Hence, as in the case of other matters for which UBS has established provisions, the future outflow of resources in respect of such matters cannot be determined with certainty based on currently available information and accordingly may ultimately prove to be substantially greater (or may be less) than the provision that UBS has recognized.

7. Banco UBS Pactual tax indemnity

Pursuant to the 2009 sale of Banco UBS Pactual S.A. ("Pactual") by UBS to BTG Investments, LP ("BTG"), BTG has submitted contractual indemnification claims that UBS estimates amount to BRL 2.7 billion, including interest and penalties, which is net of liabilities retained by BTG. The claims pertain principally to several tax assessments issued by the Brazilian tax authorities against Pactual relating to the period from December 2006 through March 2009, when UBS owned Pactual. These assessments are being challenged in administrative and judicial proceedings. The majority of these assessments relate to the deductibility of goodwill amortization in connection with UBS's 2006 acquisition of Pactual and payments made to Pactual employees through various profit-sharing plans. In 2015, an intermediate administrative court issued a decision that was largely in favour of the tax authority with respect to the goodwill amortization assessment. In 2016, the highest level of the administrative court agreed to review this decision on a number of the significant issues.

8. Investigation of UBS's role in initial public offerings in Hong Kong

The Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission ("SFC") has been conducting investigations into UBS's role as a sponsor of certain initial public offerings listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. In 2016, the SFC informed UBS that it intends to commence action against UBS and certain UBS employees with respect to sponsorship work in those offerings, which could result in financial ramifications for UBS, including fines and obligations to pay investor compensation, and suspension of UBS's ability to provide corporate finance advisory services in Hong Kong for a period of time. In January 2017, a writ was filed by the SFC with Hong Kong's High Court in which UBS is named as one of six defendants from whom the SFC is seeking compensation in an unspecified amount for losses incurred by certain shareholders of China Forestry Holdings Company Limited, for whom UBS acted as a sponsor in connection with their 2009 listing application.

Except as otherwise disclosed in this document (including in the documents incorporated by reference herein), there are no court, arbitral or administrative proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened, of which UBS AG is aware), which are of material importance to UBS AG's assets and liabilities or profits and losses.

7.6 Material Contracts

Except as otherwise disclosed in this document (including the documents incorporated herein by reference), no material contracts have been entered into outside of the ordinary course of UBS AG's or UBS AG Group's business, which could result in any member of the UBS AG Group being under an obligation or entitlement that is material to UBS AG's ability to meet its obligations to the investors in relation to the issued securities.

7.7 Significant Changes in the Financial or Trading Position; Material Adverse Change in Prospects

Except as otherwise indicated in this document (including the documents incorporated herein by reference), no material changes have occurred in UBS AG's assets and liabilities, financial position or profits and losses since 30 June 2017.

Except as otherwise disclosed in this document (including in the documents incorporated herein by reference), there has been no material adverse change in the prospects of UBS AG or UBS AG Group since 31 December 2016.

8. Share Capital

As reflected in its Articles of Association most recently registered with the Commercial Register of Zurich and the Commercial Register of Basel-City, UBS AG has (i) fully paid and issued share capital of CHF 385,840,846.60, divided into 3,858,408,466 registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each (article 4), (ii) no authorized capital and (iii) conditional capital in the amount of (a) CHF 13,620,031.20, comprising 136,200,312 registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each that can be issued upon exercise of employee options; and (b) CHF 38,000,000, comprising 380,000,000 registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each that can be issued upon the voluntary or mandatory exercise of conversion rights and/or warrants (article 4a).

9. Dividends

For the financial years ended on 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2013, UBS AG paid to its shareholders a cash dividend of CHF 0.15 and CHF 0.25 per share of CHF 0.10 par value, respectively. For the financial year ended on 31 December 2014, UBS AG paid to its shareholders a dividend of CHF 0.50 per share of CHF 0.10 par value in cash or, at the election of each shareholder, a number of new UBS AG shares as to be of substantially equivalent value to CHF 0.50. UBS AG also paid a supplementary cash dividend of CHF 0.25 per share of CHF 0.10 par value. For the financial year ended 31 December 2015, UBS AG paid a dividend of CHF 3,434 million to UBS Group AG. In addition, as part of the establishment of UBS Business Solutions AG, UBS AG paid a cash dividend of CHF 30 million and transferred its participation in the Poland Service Center as a dividend-in-kind at book value of CHF 5 million to UBS Group AG in 2015. For the financial year ended on 31 December 2016, UBS AG paid to UBS Group AG a dividend of CHF 2,250 million.

10. Documents on Display

- The annual report of UBS Group AG and UBS AG as of 31 December 2015, comprising the introductory section, as well as the sections (1) Operating environment and strategy, (2) Financial and operating performance, (3) Risk, treasury and capital management, (4) Corporate governance, responsibility and compensation, (5) Consolidated financial statements (including the "Report of the statutory auditor and the independent registered public accounting firm on the consolidated financial statements"), (6) Legal entity financial and regulatory information (including the "Report of the statutory auditor on the financial statements"), (7) Additional regulatory information, and the Appendix;
- The annual report of UBS Group AG and UBS AG as of 31 December 2016, comprising the introductory section, as well as the sections (1) Operating environment and strategy, (2) Financial and operating performance, (3) Risk, treasury and capital management, (4) Corporate governance, responsibility and compensation, (5) Financial statements (including the "Statutory auditor's report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements" and the "Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm"), (6) Additional regulatory information, and the Appendix;
- The UBS AG standalone financial statements and regulatory information for the year ended 31 December 2016 (including the "Report of the statutory auditor on the financial statements");
- The UBS Group First Quarter 2017 Report and the UBS AG First Quarter 2017 Report;
- The UBS Group Second Quarter 2017 Report and the UBS AG Second Quarter 2017 Report; and
- The Articles of Association of UBS AG,

shall be maintained in printed format, for free distribution, at the offices of UBS AG for a period of twelve months after the publication of this document. In addition, the annual and quarterly reports, as well as quarterly result materials of UBS Group AG and 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.