UBS AG
Form 424B2
November 01, 2018

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2)
Registration Statement No. 333-225551
Dated November 1, 2018

(To Prospectus dated October 31, 2018

and Product Supplement dated October 31, 2018)
UBS AG Trigger Phoenix Autocallable Optimization Securities

Linked to the common stock or American depositary receipts of a specific company or the shares of a specific exchange traded fund

Investment Description
UBS AG Trigger Phoenix Autocallable Optimization Securities (the "Securities") are unsubordinated, unsecured debt obligations issued by UBS AG ("UBS" or the "issuer") linked to the common stock or American depositary receipts of a specific company or the shares of an exchange traded fund (the "underlying asset"). The applicable terms of an offering of the Securities will be specified in the relevant final terms supplement you will receive from your financial advisor. The general terms are as follows:

¨ Unless otherwise specified in the relevant final terms supplement, the principal amount of each Security will equal $10 and will be offered at a minimum investment of 100 Securities at $10 per Security (representing a $1,000 investment) and integral multiples of $10 in excess thereof.
¨ UBS will pay a periodic contingent coupon if the closing price of the underlying asset on the applicable observation date is equal to or greater than the coupon barrier. Otherwise, no coupon will be paid for the relevant period. The observation dates, contingent coupon rate, coupon barrier and the coupon payment dates will be specified in the relevant final terms supplement for your Securities.
¨ UBS will automatically call the Securities if the closing price of the underlying asset on any observation date is equal to or greater than the initial price. If the Securities are called, UBS will pay you the principal amount of your Securities plus the contingent coupon for the relevant period and no further amounts will be owed to you under the Securities.
¨ If the Securities are not called prior to maturity, UBS will either pay the principal amount of your Securities plus the contingent coupon for the final period or, if the closing price of the underlying asset on the final valuation date is less than the specified trigger price, you will be fully exposed to the negative underlying return and UBS will pay you significantly less than the principal amount , if anything, resulting in a loss on your initial investment that is proportionate to the decline of the underlying asset over the term of the Securities. The trigger price will be specified in the relevant final terms supplement for your Securities and, unless otherwise specified in the relevant final terms supplement, the trigger price will be set equal to the coupon barrier.

Investing in the Securities involves significant risks. You may lose a significant portion or all of your initial investment. The contingent repayment of principal only applies if you hold the Securities until maturity. Any payment on the Securities, including any repayment of principal, is subject to the creditworthiness of UBS. If UBS were to default on its payment obligations, you may not receive any amounts owed to you under the Securities and you could lose your entire initial investment.

Features

q **Contingent Coupon —** UBS will pay a periodic contingent coupon if the closing price of the underlying asset on the applicable observation date is equal to or greater than the coupon barrier. Otherwise, no coupon will be paid for the relevant period.

q **Automatically Callable —** UBS will automatically call the Securities and pay you the principal amount of your Securities plus the contingent coupon otherwise due for the relevant period if the closing price of the underlying asset on any observation date is equal to or greater than the initial price. If the Securities are not called, investors will have the potential for downside equity market risk at maturity.

q **Contingent Repayment of Principal Amount at Maturity —** If the Securities are not previously called and the closing price of the underlying asset is equal to or greater than the trigger price on the final valuation date, UBS will pay you the principal amount per Security at maturity. If the final price of the underlying asset is less than the trigger price on the final valuation date, UBS will repay significantly less than the principal amount, if anything, resulting in a loss on your initial investment that is proportionate to the decline in the price of the underlying asset from the trade date to the final valuation date. The contingent repayment of principal only applies if you hold the Securities through maturity. Any payment on the Securities, including any repayment of principal, is subject to the creditworthiness of UBS.

Notice to investors: the Securities are significantly riskier than conventional debt instruments. The issuer is not necessarily obligated to repay the principal amount of the Securities at maturity, and the Securities may have the same downside market risk as the underlying asset. This market risk is in addition to the credit risk inherent in purchasing a debt obligation of UBS. You should not purchase the Securities if you do not understand or are not comfortable with the significant risks involved in investing in the Securities.

You should carefully consider the risks described under "Key Risks" beginning on page 3 and under "Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-9 of the accompanying product supplement before purchasing any Securities. Events relating to any of those risks, or other risks and uncertainties, could adversely affect the market value of, and the return on, your Securities. You may lose a significant portion or all of your initial investment in the Securities. The Securities will not be listed or displayed on any securities exchange or any electronic communications network.

Security Offering

This prospectus supplement describes the general terms of Securities that we may offer. The applicable terms of any offering of Securities will be specified in the relevant final terms supplement you receive from your financial advisor.

The estimated initial value of the Securities as of the trade date will be specified in the relevant final terms supplement for each offering of the Securities. The estimated initial value of the Securities will be determined on the date of the relevant final terms supplement by reference to UBS' internal pricing models, inclusive of the internal funding rate. For more information about secondary market offers and the estimated initial value of the Securities, see "Key Risks — Fair value considerations" and "Key Risks — Limited or no secondary market and secondary market price considerations" on pages 4 and 5 of this prospectus supplement.

See "Additional Information about UBS and the Securities" on page ii. The Securities will have the terms set forth in the accompanying product supplement relating to the Securities, the accompanying prospectus, this prospectus supplement and the relevant final terms supplement for your Securities.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these Securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus supplement, the accompanying product supplement or the accompanying prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The Securities are not bank deposits and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency.

UBS Financial Services Inc.   UBS Investment Bank

Additional Information About UBS and the Securities
UBS has filed a registration statement (including a prospectus, as supplemented by a product supplement for the Securities) with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), for each offering of the Securities to which this prospectus supplement will relate. Before you invest, you should read these documents and any other documents relating to the Securities that UBS has filed with the SEC for more complete information about UBS and the potential offerings. You may obtain these documents for free by visiting EDGAR on the SEC website at www.sec.gov. Our Central Index Key, or CIK, on the SEC website is 0001114446.

You may access these documents on the SEC web site at www.sec.gov as follows:

¨ Market-Linked Securities product supplement dated October 31, 2018:

http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1114446/000091412118002085/ub47016353-424b2.htm

¨ Prospectus dated October 31, 2018:

http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1114446/000119312518314003/d612032d424b3.htm

This prospectus supplement describes the terms that will apply generally to the Securities. On the trade date, UBS AG will prepare a final terms supplement. The final terms supplement will specify the final economic terms for that issuance of the Securities, including the estimated initial value, and will indicate the identity of the underlying asset and any changes to the general terms specified herein. Attached as Annex A to this prospectus supplement is a form of the final terms supplement which you will receive after the trade is executed on the trade date. You will also receive a preliminary terms supplement in much the same form, except providing indicative ranges for the estimated initial value of the Securities, and for the trigger price, coupon barrier or contingent coupon rate depending on your selection of terms. Any final terms supplement should be read in connection with this prospectus supplement, the accompanying product supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

References to "UBS", "we", "our" and "us" refer only to UBS AG and not to its consolidated subsidiaries. In this document, "Trigger Phoenix Autocallable Optimization Securities" or the "Securities" refer to the Securities that will be offered hereby. Also, references to the "accompanying product supplement" mean the UBS product supplement, dated October 31, 2018, and references to "accompanying prospectus" mean the UBS prospectus, titled "Debt Securities and Warrants," dated October 31, 2018.

UBS reserves the right to change the terms of, or reject any offer to purchase, the Securities prior to their issuance. In the event of any changes to the terms of the Securities, UBS will notify you and you will be asked to accept such changes in connection with your purchase. You may also choose to reject such changes in which case UBS may reject your offer to purchase.

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Investor Suitability

The Securities may be suitable for you if:

- You fully understand the risks inherent in an investment in the Securities, including the risk of loss of all of your initial investment.
- You can tolerate a loss of all or a significant portion of your initial investment and are willing to make an investment that may have the same downside market risk as an investment in the underlying asset.
- You believe that the final price of the underlying asset is not likely to be less than the trigger price.
- You believe the that closing price of the underlying asset will be equal to or greater than the coupon barrier on the specified observation dates and that the final price will be equal to or greater than the trigger price.
- You understand and accept that you will not participate in any appreciation in the price of the underlying asset and that your potential return is limited to any contingent coupons.
- You can tolerate fluctuations in the price of the Securities prior to maturity that may be similar to or exceed the downside fluctuations in the price of the underlying asset.
- You do not seek guaranteed current income from your investment and are willing to forgo any dividends paid on the underlying asset.
- You would be willing to invest in the Securities based on the contingent coupon rate and the trigger price/coupon barrier that will be specified in the relevant preliminary terms supplement even if any such term with a range was set to the least favorable end of that range.
- You are willing to invest in securities that may be called early and are otherwise willing and able to hold such securities to maturity, and accept that there may be little or no secondary market for the Securities.
- You understand and accept the market risk associated with the Securities and will understand and be willing to accept the risks associated with the underlying asset that will be specified in the relevant preliminary terms supplement.

The Securities may not be suitable for you if:

- You do not fully understand the risks inherent in an investment in the Securities, including the risk of loss of all of your initial investment.
- You require an investment designed to provide a full return of principal at maturity.
- You cannot tolerate a loss of all or a significant portion of your initial investment, or you are not willing to make an investment that may have the same downside market risk as an investment in the underlying asset.
- You believe that the price of the underlying asset will decline during the term of the Securities and is likely to be less than the coupon barrier on the specified observation dates or less than the trigger price on the final valuation date.
- You seek an investment that participates in the full appreciation in the price of the underlying asset or that has unlimited return potential.
- You cannot tolerate fluctuations in the price of the Securities prior to maturity that may be similar to or exceed the downside fluctuations in the price of the underlying asset.
- You seek guaranteed current income from your investment or are unwilling to forgo any dividends paid on the underlying asset.
- You would be unwilling to invest in the Securities based on the contingent coupon rate or the trigger price/coupon barrier that will be specified in the relevant preliminary terms supplement or if any such term with a range was set to the least favorable end of that range.
- You are unable or unwilling to hold securities that may be called early or are otherwise unable or unwilling to hold such securities to maturity, or seek an investment for which there will be an active secondary market.

¨ You are willing to assume the credit risk of UBS for all payments under the Securities, and understand that if UBS defaults on its obligations you may not receive any amounts due to you including any repayment of principal.

¨ You understand that the estimated initial value of the Securities determined by our internal pricing models will be lower than the issue price and that should UBS Securities LLC or any affiliate make secondary markets for the Securities, the price (not including their customary bid-ask spreads) will temporarily exceed the internal pricing model price.

¨ You do not understand or do not accept the market risk associated with the Securities, or do not understand or would be unwilling to accept the risks associated with the underlying asset that will be specified in the relevant preliminary terms supplement.

¨ You are not willing to assume the credit risk of UBS for all payments under the Securities, including any repayment of principal.

The suitability considerations identified above are not exhaustive. Whether or not the Securities are a suitable investment for you will depend on your individual circumstances and you should reach an investment decision only after you and your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisors have carefully considered the suitability of an investment in the Securities in light of your particular circumstances. You should review "Information About the Underlying Asset" in the relevant preliminary terms supplement for more information on the underlying asset. You should also review carefully the "Key Risks" section of this prospectus supplement as well as the "Key Risks" section of the relevant final terms supplement for risks related to an investment in the Securities.

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Summary Terms for Each Offering of the Securities

Issuer	UBS AG
Booking branch	London Branch
Principal Amount	Unless otherwise specified in the relevant final terms supplement, $10 per Security, offered at a minimum investment of 100 Securities (representing a $1,000) investment and integral multiples of $10 in excess thereof.
Term	As specified in the relevant final terms supplement.
Underlying Asset	The common stock or American depositary receipts ("ADRs") of a specific company or the shares of a specific exchange traded fund ("ETF"), as specified in the relevant final terms supplement
Contingent Coupon	If the closing price of the underlying asset is equal to or greater than the coupon barrier on any observation date (including the final valuation date), UBS will pay you the contingent coupon applicable to such observation date on the relevant coupon payment date. If the closing price of the underlying asset is less than the coupon barrier on any observation date (including the final valuation date), the contingent coupon applicable to such observation date will not accrue or be payable and UBS will not make any payment to you on the relevant coupon payment date. The contingent coupon will be a fixed amount based upon equal periodic installments at the contingent coupon rate, which is a per annum rate. **Contingent coupons are not guaranteed and UBS will not pay you the contingent coupon for any observation date on which the closing price of the underlying asset is less than the coupon barrier.**
Contingent Coupon Rate	As specified in the relevant final terms supplement.
Automatic Call Feature	The Securities will be called automatically if the closing price of the underlying asset on any observation date is equal to or greater than the initial price. If the Securities are called on any observation date, UBS will pay you on the corresponding coupon payment date (which will be the "call settlement date") a cash payment per Security equal to your principal amount plus the contingent coupon otherwise due on such date pursuant to the contingent coupon feature. No further amounts will be owed to you under the Securities.
Observation Dates	As specified in the relevant final terms supplement. Any observation date may be subject to postponement in the event of a market disruption event, as described in the accompanying product supplement.
Payment at Maturity (per Security)	**If the Securities are not called and the final price is equal to or greater than the trigger price**, UBS will pay you a cash payment per Security on the maturity date equal to: Principal Amount of $10. **If the Securities are not called and the final price is less than the trigger price**, UBS will pay you a cash payment, if anything, that is less than the principal amount equal to: $10 + ($10 × Underlying Return). ***In this scenario, you will lose a percentage of your principal amount equal to the underlying return and, in extreme situations, you could lose all of your initial investment.***
Underlying Return	$\frac{\text{Final Price} - \text{Initial Price}}{\text{Initial Price}}$

Coupon Barrier[1]	A specified price of the underlying asset that is less than the initial price, equal to a percentage of the initial price, which will be specified in the relevant final terms supplement.
Initial Price[1]	The closing price of the underlying asset on the trade date.
Trigger Price[1]	A specified price of the underlying asset that is less than the initial price, equal to a percentage of the initial price, which will be specified in the relevant final terms supplement. Unless otherwise specified in the relevant final terms supplement, the trigger price will be set equal to the coupon barrier.
Final Price[1]	The closing price of the underlying asset on the final valuation date.
Trade Date	As specified in the relevant final terms supplement, or if that day is not a trading day, the next following trading day.
Settlement Date	Unless otherwise specified in the relevant final terms supplement, 2 business days following the trade date.
Final Valuation Date	As specified in the relevant final terms supplement, or if that day is not a trading day, the next following trading day, subject to postponement in the event of a market disruption event, as described in the accompanying product supplement.
Maturity Date	Unless otherwise specified in the relevant final terms supplement, 3 business days following the final valuation date. The maturity date may be subject to postponement in the event of a market disruption event, as described in the accompanying product supplement.
Coupon Payment Dates	As specified in the relevant final terms supplement, provided that if such day is not a business day, the relevant coupon payment date will be the first following business day unless that day falls in the next calendar month, in which case the relevant coupon payment date will be the first preceding business day.
CUSIP / ISIN / Valoren	Each as specified in the relevant final terms supplement.

[1] As determined by the Calculation Agent and as may be adjusted in the case of certain adjustment events as described under "General Terms of the Securities — Antidilution Adjustments for Securities Linked to an Underlying Equity or Equity Basket Asset" and "— Reorganization Events for Securities Linked to an Underlying Equity or Equity Basket Asset" in the accompanying product supplement.

Investment Timeline

Trade Date	The initial price of the underlying asset is observed and the final terms of the Securities are set.
Observation Dates	If the closing price of the underlying asset is equal to or greater than the coupon barrier on any observation date, UBS will pay you a contingent coupon on the applicable coupon payment date. The Securities will be called if the closing price of the underlying asset on any observation date is equal to or greater than the initial price. If the Securities are called UBS will pay you a cash payment per Security equal to your principal amount plus the contingent coupon otherwise due on such date. Following an automatic call, no further payments will be made on the Securities.
Maturity Date	The final price is observed on the final valuation date and the underlying return is calculated. **If the Securities have not been called and the final price is equal to or greater than the trigger price,** UBS will repay the principal amount per Security plus the contingent coupon otherwise due on the maturity date. **If the Securities have not been called and the final price is less than the trigger price,** UBS will repay significantly less than the principal amount, if anything, resulting in a loss on your initial investment proportionate to the decline of the underlying asset.

In this scenario, you will lose a percentage of your principal amount equal to the underlying return and, in extreme situations, you could lose all of your initial investment.

Investing in the Securities involves significant risks. You may lose a significant portion or all of your initial investment. Any payment on the Securities, including any repayment of principal, is subject to the creditworthiness of UBS. If UBS were to default on its payment obligations, you may not receive any amounts owed to you under the Securities and you could lose all of your initial investment.

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Key Risks

An investment in the Securities involves significant risks. Investing in the Securities is not equivalent to investing in the underlying asset. Some of the key risks that apply to the Securities are summarized here, but we urge you to read the “Key Risks” section in the applicable preliminary terms supplement and the more detailed explanation of risks relating to the Securities generally in the “Risk Factors” section of the accompanying product supplement. We also urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisors before you invest in the Securities.

- **Risk of loss at maturity —** The Securities differ from ordinary debt securities in that UBS will not necessarily repay the principal amount of the Securities at maturity. If the Securities are not called and the final price is less than the trigger price, you will lose a percentage of your principal amount equal to the underlying return and, in extreme situations, you could lose all of your initial investment.
- **The contingent repayment of principal applies only at maturity —** You should be willing to hold your Securities to maturity. If you are able to sell your Securities prior to maturity in the secondary market, you may have to sell them at a loss relative to your initial investment even if the then-current underlying asset price is above the trigger price. The contingent repayment of principal on the Securities applies only if you hold your Securities to maturity.
- **You may not receive any contingent coupons —** UBS will not necessarily pay periodic contingent coupons on the Securities. If the closing price of the underlying asset on an observation date is less than the coupon barrier, UBS will not pay you the contingent coupon applicable to such observation date. If the closing price of the underlying asset is less than the coupon barrier on each of the observation dates, UBS will not pay you any contingent coupons during the term of, and you will not receive a positive return on, your Securities. Generally, this non-payment of the contingent coupon coincides with a period of greater risk of principal loss on your Securities.
- **Your potential return on the Securities is limited and you will not participate in any appreciation of the underlying asset —** The return potential of the Securities is limited to the contingent coupon rate, regardless of the appreciation of the underlying asset. In addition, the total return on the Securities will vary based on the number of observation dates on which the requirements of the contingent coupon have been met prior to maturity or an automatic call. Further, if the Securities are called due to the automatic call feature, you will not receive any contingent coupons or any other payment in respect of any observation dates after the applicable call settlement date. Since the Securities could be called as early as the first observation date, the total return on the Securities could be minimal. If the Securities are not called, you will not participate in any appreciation in the price of the underlying asset even though you will be subject to the underlying asset's risk of decline. As a result, the return on an investment in the Securities could be less than the return on a direct investment in the underlying asset.
- **A higher contingent coupon rate or lower trigger price or coupon barrier may reflect greater expected volatility of the underlying asset, and greater expected volatility generally indicates an increased risk of loss at maturity** — The economic terms for the Securities, including the contingent coupon rate, coupon barrier and trigger price, are based, in part, on the expected volatility of the underlying asset at the time the terms of the Securities are set. "Volatility" refers to the frequency and magnitude of changes in the price of the underlying asset. Greater expected volatility with respect to the underlying asset reflects a higher expectation as of the trade date that the closing price of the underlying asset could be less than the coupon barrier on any observation date and less than the trigger price on the final valuation date and, as a consequence, indicates an increased risk of not receiving a contingent coupon and an increased risk of loss, respectively. All things being equal, this greater expected volatility will generally be reflected in a higher contingent coupon rate than the yield payable on our conventional debt securities with a similar maturity or on otherwise comparable securities, and/or a lower trigger price and/or coupon barrier than those terms on otherwise comparable securities. Therefore, a relatively higher contingent coupon rate may indicate an increased risk of loss. Further, a relatively lower trigger price and/or coupon barrier may not necessarily indicate that the Securities have a greater likelihood of a return of principal at maturity and/or paying contingent coupons. You should be willing to accept the downside market risk of the underlying asset and the potential to lose a significant portion or all of your initial investment.

¨ **Credit risk of UBS —** The Securities are unsubordinated, unsecured debt obligations of the issuer, UBS, and are not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of any third party. Any payment to be made on the Securities, including any repayment of principal, depends on the ability of UBS to satisfy its obligations as they come due. As a result, the actual and perceived creditworthiness of UBS may affect the market value of the Securities and, in the event UBS were to default on its obligations, you may not receive any amounts owed to you under the terms of the Securities and you could lose your entire initial investment.

¨ **Reinvestment risk —** The Securities will be called automatically if the closing price of the underlying asset is equal to or greater than the initial price on any observation date. Because the Securities could be called automatically, the term of your investment may be limited. In the event that the Securities are called prior to maturity, there is no guarantee that you will be able to reinvest the proceeds from an investment in the Securities at a comparable rate of return for a similar level of risk. To the extent you are able to reinvest such proceeds in an investment comparable to the Securities, you will incur transaction costs and the original issue price for such an investment is likely to include certain built-in costs such as dealer discounts and hedging costs. Generally, however, the longer the Securities remain outstanding, the less likely the Securities will be called due to the decline in the price of the underlying asset and the shorter time remaining for the price of the underlying asset to recover. Such periods generally coincide with a period of greater risk of principal loss on your Securities.

¨ **Market risk —** The price of the underlying asset can rise or fall sharply due to factors specific to that underlying asset and (i) in the case of common stock or ADRs, its issuer (the "underlying asset issuer") or (ii) in the case of an ETF, the securities, futures contracts or physical commodities constituting the assets of that underlying asset (the “underlying constituents”). These factors include price volatility, earnings, financial conditions, corporate, industry and regulatory developments, management changes and decisions and other events, as well as general market factors, such as general market volatility and levels, interest rates and economic and political conditions. You, as an investor in the Securities, should make your own investigation into the underlying asset issuer and the underlying asset for your Securities. For additional information regarding the underlying asset issuer, please see "Information about the Underlying Asset" in the relevant preliminary terms supplement and the underlying asset issuer's SEC filings referred to in that section. **We urge you to review financial and other information filed periodically by the underlying asset issuer with the SEC.**

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¨ **Fair value considerations**.

o **The issue price you pay for the Securities will exceed their estimated initial value** — The issue price you pay for the Securities will exceed their estimated initial value as of the trade date due to the inclusion in the issue price of the underwriting discount, hedging costs, issuance costs and projected profits. As of the close of the relevant markets on the trade date, we will determine the estimated initial value of the Securities by reference to our internal pricing models and it will be set forth in the relevant final terms supplement. The pricing models used to determine the estimated initial value of the Securities incorporate certain variables, including the price, volatility and any expected dividends on the underlying asset, prevailing interest rates, the term of the Securities and our internal funding rate. Our internal funding rate is typically lower than the rate we would pay to issue conventional fixed or floating rate debt securities of a similar term. The underwriting discount, hedging costs, issuance costs, projected profits and the difference in rates will reduce the economic value of the Securities to you. Due to these factors, the estimated initial value of the Securities as of the trade date will be less than the issue price you pay for the Securities.

o **The estimated initial value is a theoretical price; the actual price that you may be able to sell your Securities in any secondary market (if any) at any time after the trade date may differ from the estimated initial value** — The value of your Securities at any time will vary based on many factors, including the factors described above and in "—Market risk" above and is impossible to predict. Furthermore, the pricing models that we use are proprietary and rely in part on certain assumptions about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. As a result, after the trade date, if you attempt to sell the Securities in the secondary market, the actual value you would receive may differ, perhaps materially, from the estimated initial value of the Securities determined by reference to our internal pricing models. The estimated initial value of the Securities does not represent a minimum or maximum price at which we or any of our affiliates would be willing to purchase your Securities in any secondary market at any time.

o **Our actual profits may be greater or less than the differential between the estimated initial value and the issue price of the Securities as of the trade date** — We may determine the economic terms of the Securities, as well as hedge our obligations, at least in part, prior to pricing the Securities on the trade date. In addition, there may be ongoing costs to us to maintain and/or adjust any hedges and such hedges are often imperfect. Therefore, our actual profits (or potentially, losses) in issuing the Securities cannot be determined as of the trade date and any such differential between the estimated initial value and the issue price of the Securities as of the trade date does not reflect our actual profits. Ultimately, our actual profits will be known only at the maturity of the Securities.

¨ **Limited or no secondary market and secondary market price considerations.**

o **There may be little or no secondary market for the Securities** — The Securities will not be listed or displayed on any securities exchange or any electronic communications network. UBS Securities LLC and its affiliates intend, but are not required, to make a market for the Securities and may stop making a market at any time. If you are able to sell your Securities prior to maturity, you may have to sell them at a substantial loss. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that a secondary market for the Securities will develop. The estimated initial value of the Securities does not represent a minimum or maximum price at which we or any of our affiliates would be willing to purchase your Securities in any secondary market at any time.

o **The price at which UBS Securities LLC and its affiliates may offer to buy the Securities in the secondary market (if any) may be greater than UBS' valuation of the Securities at that time, greater than any other secondary market prices provided by unaffiliated dealers (if any) and, depending on your broker, greater than the valuation provided on your customer account statements** — For a limited period of time following the issuance of the Securities, UBS Securities LLC or its affiliates may offer to buy or sell such Securities at a price that exceeds (i) our valuation of the Securities at that time based on our internal pricing models, (ii) any secondary market prices provided by unaffiliated dealers (if any) and (iii) depending on your broker, the valuation provided on customer account statements. The price that UBS Securities LLC may initially offer to buy such Securities following issuance will exceed the valuations indicated by our internal pricing models due to the inclusion for a limited period of time of the aggregate value of the underwriting discount, hedging costs, issuance costs and theoretical projected trading profit. The portion of such amounts included in our price will decline to zero on a straight line basis over a period ending no later than the date specified in the "Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest); Secondary Markets (if any)" section of the relevant final terms supplement. Thereafter, if UBS Securities LLC or an affiliate makes secondary markets in the Securities, it will do so at prices that reflect our estimated value determined by reference to our internal pricing models at that time. The temporary positive differential relative to our internal pricing models arises from requests from and arrangements made by UBS Securities LLC with the selling agents of structured debt securities such as the Securities. As described above, UBS Securities LLC and its affiliates intend, but are not required, to make a market for the Securities and may stop making a market at any time. The price at which UBS Securities LLC or an affiliate may make secondary markets at any time (if at all) will also reflect its then current bid-ask spread for similar sized trades of structured debt securities. UBS Financial Services Inc. and UBS Securities LLC reflect this temporary positive differential on their customer statements. Investors should inquire as to the valuation provided on customer account statements provided by unaffiliated dealers.

o **Economic and market factors affecting the terms and market price of Securities prior to maturity** — Because structured Securities, including the Securities, can be thought of as having a debt component and a derivative component, factors that influence the values of debt instruments and options and other derivatives will also affect the terms and features of the Securities at issuance and the market price of the Securities prior to maturity. These factors include the level of the underlying asset; the volatility of the underlying asset; any dividends paid on the underlying asset, if applicable; the time remaining to the maturity of the Securities; interest rates in the markets; geopolitical conditions and economic, financial, political, force majeure and regulatory or judicial events; the creditworthiness of UBS; the then current bid-ask spread for the Securities and the factors discussed under "— Potential conflict of interest" below. These and other factors are unpredictable and interrelated and may offset or magnify each other.

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- o **Impact of fees and the use of internal funding rates rather than secondary market credit spreads on secondary market prices** — All other things being equal, the use of the internal funding rates described above under "— Fair value considerations" as well as the inclusion in the issue price of the underwriting discount, hedging costs, issuance costs and any projected profits are, subject to the temporary mitigating effect of UBS Securities LLC's and its affiliates' market making premium, expected to reduce the price at which you may be able to sell the Securities in any secondary market.

¨ **Owning the Securities is not the same as owning the underlying asset or underlying constituents, as applicable —** The return on your Securities may not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the underlying asset or underlying constituents comprising the underlying asset, as applicable. For instance, the underlying asset may appreciate substantially during the term of your Securities and you will not participate in such appreciation, if any. Furthermore, you will not receive or be entitled to receive any dividend payments or other distributions during the term of your Securities and any such dividends or distributions will not be factored into the calculation of the payment at maturity on your Securities. In addition, as an owner of the Securities, you will not have voting rights or any other rights that a holder of the underlying asset or the underlying constituents, as applicable, may have.

¨ **No assurance that the investment view implicit in the Securities will be successful** — It is impossible to predict whether and the extent to which the price of the underlying asset will rise or fall. The price of the underlying asset will be influenced by complex and interrelated political, economic, financial and other factors that affect the underlying asset. You should be willing to accept the risks of owning equities in general and the underlying asset in particular, and the risk of losing a significant portion or all of your initial investment.

¨ **The Securities may be subject to exchange rate risk —** The underlying asset of the Securities may be (1) the ADRs of a non-U.S. company, which are quoted and traded in U.S. dollars, but represent a non-U.S. stock that is quoted and traded in a non-U.S. currency and that may trade differently from the ADRs, (2) substituted or replaced by another underlying asset that is quoted and traded in a non-U.S. currency or (3) an ETF that invests in underlying constituents that are quoted and traded in a non-U.S. currency. Holders of these Securities will be exposed to currency exchange rate risks with respect to the currencies in which such assets trade. The value of the non-U.S. currency may be subject to a high degree of fluctuation due to changes in interest rates, the effects of monetary policies issued by the United States, non-U.S. governments, central banks or supranational entities, the imposition of currency controls or other national or global political or economic developments. Therefore, adverse changes in exchange rates may result in reduced returns for Securities linked to these assets.

¨ **The Securities may be subject to risks associated with non-U.S. securities markets** — The underlying asset of the Securities may be the (1) common stock of a non-U.S. company that is listed on a U.S. exchange, (2) the ADRs of a non-U.S. company or (3) an ETF that invests in non-U.S. securities. An investment in the Securities linked to the value of non-U.S. companies involves risks associated with the home country of such non-U.S. companies. For example, the non-U.S. securities markets may be more volatile than the U.S. securities markets, and market developments may affect these markets differently from the U.S. or other securities markets. Direct or indirect government intervention to stabilize the securities markets outside the U.S., as well as cross-shareholdings in certain companies, may affect trading prices and trading volumes in those markets. Also, the public availability of information concerning the non-U.S. issuers may vary depending on their home jurisdiction and the reporting requirements imposed by their respective regulators. In addition, the non-U.S. issuers may be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements that differ from those applicable to United States reporting companies. Securities prices generally are subject to political, economic, financial and social factors that apply to the markets in which they trade and, to a lesser extent, international markets. Securities prices outside the United States are subject to political, economic, financial and social factors that apply in non-U.S. countries. These factors, which could negatively affect non-U.S. securities markets, include the possibility of changes in a non-U.S. government's economic and fiscal policies, the possible imposition of, or changes in, currency exchange laws or other laws or restrictions applicable to non-U.S. companies or investments in non-U.S. equity securities and the possibility of fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies. Moreover, non-U.S. economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the United States economy in important respects such as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources and self-sufficiency.

¨ **The Securities may be subject to risks associated with emerging market companies** — The underlying asset of the Securities may be the (1) common stock of a company organized in an emerging market country that is listed on a U.S. exchange, (2) the ADRs of a company organized in an emerging market country or (3) an ETF that invests in securities of companies organized in an emerging market country. Securities of emerging market companies may be more volatile and may be affected by market developments differently than U.S. companies. Government interventions to stabilize securities markets and cross-shareholdings may affect prices and volume of trading of the securities of emerging market companies. Economic, social, political, financial and military factors could, in turn, negatively affect such companies' value. These factors could include changes in the emerging market government's economic and fiscal policies, possible imposition of, or changes in, currency exchange laws or other laws or restrictions applicable to the emerging market companies or investments in their securities, and the possibility of fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies. Moreover, emerging market economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in a variety of ways, including growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources and self-sufficiency. You should carefully consider the risks related to emerging markets, to which the Securities may be susceptible, before making a decision to invest in the Securities.

¨ **There are important differences between the ADRs and the ordinary shares of a non-U.S. company** — The underlying asset of the Securities may be the ADRs of a non-U.S. company. There are important differences between the rights of holders of ADRs and the rights of holders of the ordinary shares. The ADRs are issued pursuant to a deposit agreement, which sets forth the rights and responsibilities of the depositary, the non-U.S. company, and holders of the ADRs, which may be different from the rights of holders of the ordinary shares. For example, a company may make distributions in respect of ordinary shares that are not passed on to the holders of its ADRs. Any such differences between the rights of holders of the ADRs and the rights of holders of the ordinary shares of the non-U.S. company may be significant and may materially and adversely affect the value of the ADRs and, as a result, the value of, and any amounts payable on, your Securities.

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- **The value of an ETF underlying asset may not completely track the value of the target index** — The underlying asset may be an ETF. Such underlying asset may be designed and intended to track the level of a specific index (a "target index"), but various factors, including fees and other transaction costs, may prevent the underlying asset from correlating exactly with changes in the level of such target index. Accordingly, the performance of the underlying asset may not be equal to the performance of its target index during the term of the Securities.
- **The value of an ETF underlying asset may not completely track the value of its underlying constituents** — The underlying asset may be an ETF, and although the trading characteristics and valuations of such underlying asset will usually mirror the characteristics and valuations of its underlying constituents, its value may not completely track the value of such underlying constituents. The value of the underlying asset will reflect transaction costs and fees that the underlying constituents in which that ETF invests do not have. In addition, although the underlying asset may be currently listed for trading on an exchange, there is no assurance that an active trading market will continue for such underlying asset or that there will be liquidity in the trading market.
- **Fluctuation of the net asset value ("NAV") —** The underlying asset of the Securities may be an ETF. The NAV of an ETF may fluctuate with changes in the market value of such ETF's underlying constituents. The market prices of the underlying asset may fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV and supply and demand on the applicable stock exchanges. Furthermore, the underlying constituents may be unavailable in the secondary market during periods of market volatility, which make it difficult for market participants to accurately calculate the intraday NAV per share of the underlying asset and may adversely affect the liquidity and prices of the underlying asset, perhaps significantly. For any of these reasons, the market price of the underlying asset may differ from its NAV per share; the underlying asset may trade at, above or below its NAV per share.
- **An ETF underlying asset will likely utilize a passive indexing investment approach** — The underlying asset of the Securities may be an ETF. Generally, ETFs are not managed according to traditional methods of "active" investment management, which involve the buying and selling of securities based on economic, financial and market analysis and investment judgment. Instead, if an ETF utilizes a "passive" or indexing investment approach, it will attempt to approximate the investment performance of its target index by investing in a portfolio of stocks that generally replicate such index. Therefore, unless a specific stock is removed from such index, the ETF generally would not sell a stock because the stock's issuer was in financial trouble. In addition, ETFs are each subject to the risk that the investment strategy of their respective investment advisers may not produce the intended results.
- **There is no affiliation between the underlying asset issuer, or for Securities linked to ETFs, the issuers of the constituent stocks comprising the underlying asset (the "underlying asset constituent stock issuers"), and UBS, and UBS is not responsible for any disclosure by such issuer(s) —** We and our affiliates may currently, or from time to time in the future engage in business with the underlying asset issuer or, if applicable, any underlying asset constituent stock issuers. However, unless otherwise specified in the relevant final terms supplement, we are not affiliated with the underlying asset issuer or any underlying asset constituent stock issuers and are not responsible for such issuer's public disclosure of information, whether contained in SEC filings or otherwise. You, as an investor in the Securities, should make your own investigation into the underlying asset issuer or, if applicable, each underlying asset constituent stock issuer. Neither the underlying asset issuer nor any underlying asset constituent stock issuer is involved in the Securities offered hereby in any way and has no obligation of any sort with respect to your Securities. Such issuer(s) have no obligation to take your interests into consideration for any reason, including when taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of, and any amounts payable on, your Securities.
- **The calculation agent can make antidilution and reorganization adjustments that affect the payment to you at maturity —** For antidilution and reorganization events affecting the underlying asset, the calculation agent may make adjustments to the initial price, the coupon barrier, the trigger price and/or the final price of the underlying asset, as applicable, and any other term of the Securities. However, the calculation agent will not make an adjustment in response to all events that could affect the underlying asset. If an event occurs that does not require the calculation agent to make an adjustment, the value of the Securities and the payment at maturity may be materially and adversely affected. In addition, all determinations and calculations concerning any such adjustments will be made by the calculation agent. You should be aware that the calculation agent may make any such adjustment, determination or calculation in a manner that differs from that discussed in the accompanying product supplement as necessary to

achieve an equitable result. In the case of common stock or ADRs, following certain corporate events relating to the underlying asset issuer where the issuer is not the surviving entity, the amount of cash you receive at maturity may be based on the common stock or ADRs of a successor to the underlying asset issuer in combination with any cash or any other assets distributed to holders of the underlying asset in such corporate event. Additionally, if the underlying asset issuer becomes subject to (i) a reorganization event whereby the underlying asset is exchanged solely for cash, (ii) a merger or consolidation with UBS or any of its affiliates or (iii) an underlying asset is delisted or otherwise suspended from trading, the amount you receive at maturity may be based on the common stock issued by another company. In the case of an ETF, following a delisting, suspension from trading or if an ETF is discontinued, the amount you receive at maturity may be based on a share of another ETF. The occurrence of these antidilution and reorganization events and the consequent adjustments may materially and adversely affect the value of, and any amounts payable on, the Securities. For more information, see the sections "General Terms of the Securities — Antidilution Adjustments for Securities Linked to an Underlying Equity or Equity Basket Asset" and "— Reorganization Events for Securities Linked to an Underlying Equity or Equity Basket Asset" in the accompanying product supplement. Regardless of any of the events discussed above, any payment on the Securities is subject to the creditworthiness of UBS.

¨ **Potential UBS impact on the market price of the underlying asset or any underlying constituent, as applicable —** Trading or transactions by UBS or its affiliates in the underlying asset, listed and/or over-the-counter options, futures or other instruments with returns linked to the performance of the underlying asset may adversely affect the market price of the underlying asset on any observation date (including the final valuation date) and, therefore, the market value of your Securities and any payment of any contingent coupons or at maturity.

¨ **Potential conflict of interest —** UBS and its affiliates may engage in business with the underlying asset issuer, which may present a conflict between the obligations of UBS and you, as a holder of the Securities. There are also potential conflicts of interest between you and the calculation agent, which will be an affiliate of UBS. The calculation agent will determine whether the contingent coupon is payable to you on any coupon payment date or whether the Securities are subject to an automatic call, or the amount you receive at maturity of the Securities. The calculation agent may also postpone the determination of the closing price of the underlying asset if a market disruption event occurs and is continuing on any observation date (including the final valuation date) and may make adjustments to the initial price, trigger price, coupon barrier, final price and/or the underlying asset itself for certain corporate events affecting the underlying asset. For more information, see the sections "General Terms of the Securities —

Antidilution Adjustments for Securities Linked to an Underlying Equity or Equity Basket Asset" and "- Reorganization Events for Securities Linked to an Underlying Equity or Equity Basket Asset" in the accompanying product supplement. As UBS determines the economic terms of the Securities, including the contingent coupon rate, trigger price and coupon barrier, and such terms include the underwriting discount, hedging costs, issuance costs and projected profits, the Securities represent a package of economic terms. There are other potential conflicts of interest insofar as an investor could potentially get better economic terms if that investor entered into exchange-traded and/or OTC derivatives or other instruments with third parties, assuming that such instruments were available and the investor had the ability to assemble and enter into such instruments.

¨ **Potentially inconsistent research, opinions or recommendations by UBS —** UBS and its affiliates publish research from time to time on financial markets and other matters that may influence the value of the Securities, or express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding the Securities. Any research, opinions or recommendations expressed by UBS or its affiliates may not be consistent with each other and may be modified from time to time without notice. Investors should make their own independent investigation of the merits of investing in the Securities and the underlying asset to which the Securities are linked.

¨ **The Securities are not bank deposits** — An investment in the Securities carries risks which are very different from the risk profile of a bank deposit placed with UBS or its affiliates. The Securities have different yield and/or return, liquidity and risk profiles and would not benefit from any protection provided to deposits.

¨ **If UBS experiences financial difficulties, FINMA has the power to open restructuring or liquidation proceedings in respect of, and/or impose protective measures in relation to, UBS, which proceedings or measures may have a material adverse effect on the terms and market value of the Securities and/or the ability of UBS to make payments thereunder** — The Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority ("FINMA") has broad statutory powers to take measures and actions in relation to UBS if (i) it concludes that there is justified concern that UBS is over-indebted or has serious liquidity problems or (ii) UBS fails to fulfil the applicable capital adequacy requirements (whether on a standalone or consolidated basis) after expiry of a deadline set by FINMA. If one of these pre-requisites is met, FINMA is authorized to open restructuring proceedings or liquidation (bankruptcy) proceedings in respect of, and/or impose protective measures in relation to, UBS. The Swiss Banking Act grants significant discretion to FINMA in connection with the aforementioned proceedings and measures. In particular, a broad variety of protective measures may be imposed by FINMA, including a bank moratorium or a maturity postponement, which measures may be ordered by FINMA either on a stand-alone basis or in connection with restructuring or liquidation proceedings. The resolution regime of the Swiss Banking Act is further detailed in the FINMA Banking Insolvency Ordinance ("BIO-FINMA"). In a restructuring proceeding, FINMA, as resolution authority, is competent to approve the resolution plan. The resolution plan may, among other things, provide for (a) the transfer of all or a portion of UBS' assets, debts, other liabilities and contracts (which may or may not include the contractual relationship between UBS and the holders of Securities) to another entity, (b) a stay (for a maximum of two business days) on the termination of contracts to which UBS is a party, and/or the exercise of (w) rights to terminate, (x) netting rights, (y) rights to enforce or dispose of collateral or (z) rights to transfer claims, liabilities or collateral under contracts to which UBS is a party, (c) the conversion of UBS' debt and/or other obligations, including its obligations under the Securities, into equity (a "debt-to-equity" swap), and/or (d) the partial or full write-off of obligations owed by UBS (a "write-off"), including its obligations under the Securities. The BIO-FINMA provides that a debt-to-equity swap and/or a write-off of debt and other obligations (including the Securities) may only take place after (i)all debt instruments issued by UBS qualifying as additional tier 1 capital or tier 2 capital have been converted into equity or written-off, as applicable, and (ii)the existing equity of UBS has been fully cancelled. While the BIO-FINMA does not expressly address the order in which a write-off of debt instruments other than debt instruments qualifying as additional tier 1 capital or tier 2 capital should occur, it states that debt-to-equity swaps should occur in the following order: first, all subordinated claims not qualifying as regulatory capital; second, all other claims not excluded by law from a debt-to-equity swap (other than deposits); and third, deposits (in excess of the amount privileged by law). However, given the broad discretion granted to FINMA as the resolution authority, any restructuring plan in respect of UBS could provide that the claims under or in connection with the Securities will be partially or fully converted into equity or written-off, while preserving other obligations of UBS that rank *pari passu* with, or even junior to, UBS' obligations under the Securities. Consequently, holders of Securities may lose all of some of their investment in the Securities. In the case of restructuring proceedings with respect to a systemically important Swiss bank (such as UBS), the creditors whose claims are affected by the restructuring plan will not have a right to vote on, reject, or seek the suspension of the restructuring plan. In addition, if a restructuring plan has been approved by FINMA, the rights of a creditor to seek judicial review of the restructuring plan (e.g., on the grounds that the plan would unduly prejudice the rights of holders of Securities or otherwise be in violation of the Swiss Banking Act) are very limited. In particular, a court may not suspend the implementation of the restructuring plan. Furthermore, even if a creditor successfully challenges the restructuring plan, the court can only require the relevant creditor to be compensated *ex post* and there is currently no guidance as to on what basis such compensation would be calculated or how it would be funded.

¨ **Dealer incentives —** UBS and its affiliates act in various capacities with respect to the Securities. We and our affiliates may act as a principal, agent or dealer in connection with the sale of the Securities. Such affiliates, including the sales representatives, will derive compensation from the distribution of the Securities and such compensation may serve as an incentive to sell these Securities instead of other investments. We will pay a total underwriting compensation equal to a percentage of the issue price per Security (such percentage to be specified in the relevant final terms supplement, but will not exceed 2.00%) to any of our affiliates acting as agents or dealers in connection with the distribution of the Securities. Given that UBS Securities LLC and its affiliates temporarily maintain a market making premium, it may have the effect of discouraging UBS Securities LLC and its affiliates from recommending sale of your Securities in the secondary market.

¨ **Uncertain tax treatment —** Significant aspects of the tax treatment of the Securities are uncertain. You should read carefully the section below entitled "What Are the Tax Consequences of the Securities?" and the section “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences”, including the section “—Securities Treated as Prepaid Derivatives or Prepaid Forwards with Associated Contingent Coupons”, in the accompanying product supplement and consult your tax advisor about your tax situation.

7

Hypothetical Examples of How the Securities Might Perform

Assumptions

The below examples are based on hypothetical terms. The actual terms will be set on the trade date and will be indicated on the cover of the relevant final terms supplement.

The examples below illustrate the payment upon a call or at maturity for a $10.00 Security on a hypothetical offering of the Securities, with the following assumptions (the actual terms for each Security to be specified in the relevant final terms supplement; amounts may have been rounded for ease of reference):

Principal Amount:	$10.00
Term:	12 months
Initial Price:	$70.00
Contingent Coupon Rate:	16.00% per annum (or 4.00% per quarter)
Contingent Coupon:	$0.40 per quarter
Observation Dates:	Quarterly
Trigger Price:	$56.00 (which is 80% of the Initial Price)
Coupon Barrier:	$56.00 (which is 80% of the Initial Price)

Example 1 — Securities are Called on the First Observation Date.

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