



General Terms and Conditions for Structured Currencies and Precious Metals

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1. Preliminary Remarks

UBS AG (the "Issuer" or "UBS AG" or "UBS") may from time to time issue structured products in securitized form (the "Products"). The Products will be issued based (i) on the information set out in these "General Terms and Conditions for Structured Currencies and Commodities", as amended from time to time (the "General Terms and Conditions") and (ii) on the relevant final terms of each Product (the "Final Terms"). The General Terms and Conditions and the Final Terms shall form the entire documentation for each Product (the "Product Documentation") and should always be read in conjunction with each other. In case of inconsistency between the General Terms and Conditions and the Final Terms, the Final Terms shall prevail.

In the event that the Product is listed (see item 'Listing' under 'General Information' in the relevant Final Terms), the Product Documentation will be amended in accordance with the listing requirements of the relevant Exchange.

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

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 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.

During the whole term of the Product, the Product Documentation can be ordered free of charge from the Lead Manager at P.O. Box, CH-8098 Zurich (Switzerland) via telephone (+41 (0)44 239 47 03), fax (+41 (0)44 239 69 14) or via e-mail (swiss-prospectus@ubs.com). In addition, the Product Documentation is available on the internet at www.ubs.com/keyinvest.

2. Risk Factors

An investment in the Products involves certain risks. If one or more of the risks described below occur, potential investors in the Products (the "Potential Investors") may incur a partial loss or even a total loss of their invested capital. Potential Investors should carefully consider the following factors prior to investing in the Products. This section of the General Terms and Conditions does not purport to be an extensive and comprehensive list of all possible risks associated with an investment in the Products.

*Investment decisions should **not** be made solely on the basis of the risk warnings set out in the Product Documentation, since such information cannot serve as a substitute for individual advice and information which is tailored to the requirements, objectives, experience, knowledge and circumstances of each Potential Investor individually.*

2.1 General Risk Factors

2.1.1 Advice from your Principal Bank

This information is not intended to replace the advice Potential Investors should always obtain from their respective principal bank before making a decision to invest in the Products. Only Potential Investors who are fully aware of the risks associated with the investment in the Products and who are financially able to bear any losses that may arise, should consider engaging in transactions of this type.

2.1.2 Buying Products on Credit

Potential Investors financing the purchase of 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 Potential Investors 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.

2.1.3 Independent Review and Advice

Prior to entering into a transaction Potential Investors should consult their own legal, regulatory, tax, financial and accounting advisors to the extent they consider necessary, and make their own investment, hedging and trading decisions (including decisions regarding the suitability of an investment in the Products) based upon their own independent review and judgment and advice from those advisers they consider necessary.

Furthermore, Potential Investors should conduct such independent investigation and analysis regarding the Issuer and all other relevant persons or entities and such market and economic factors as they deem appropriate to evaluate the merits and risks of an investment in the Products. However, as part of such independent investigation and analysis, Potential Investors should consider carefully all the information set forth in the Product Documentation.

Investment in the Products may involve a loss of principal by virtue of the terms of the Products even where there is no default by the Issuer. Potential Investors 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 in respect of the charged assets. None of the Issuer, the Lead Manager, the Paying Agent, the Calculation 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 Potential Investors with any information in relation to such matters or to advise as to the accompanying risks.

2.1.4 Investor Suitability

The purchase of the Products involves substantial risks. Potential Investors should be familiar with instruments having the characteristics of the Products and should fully understand the terms and conditions set out in the Product Documentation and the nature and extent of their exposure to risk of loss.

In addition, Potential Investors must determine, based on their own independent review and such legal, business, tax and other advice as they deem appropriate under the circumstances, that the acquisition of the Products (i) is fully consistent with their financial needs, objectives and conditions, (ii) complies and is fully consistent with all constituent documents, investment policies, guidelines, authorisations and restrictions (including as to their capacity) applicable to them, (iii) has been duly approved in accordance with all applicable laws and procedures and (iv) is a fit, proper and suitable investment for them.

2.1.5 Changes in Tax Law and Tax Call

The tax considerations set forth in the Product Documentation reflect the 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 tax authorities and courts could be interpreted differently. Additionally, the tax considerations set forth herein 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 Investor 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.

In accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the General Terms and Conditions, the Issuer may redeem all outstanding Products early for tax reasons. Accordingly, Potential Investors should consult their personal tax advisors before making any decision to purchase the Products and must be aware of and be prepared to bear the risk of a potential early redemption due to tax reasons. The Issuer and the Lead Manager do not accept any liability for adverse tax consequences of an investment in the Products.

2.1.6 Effect of Ancillary Costs

Commissions and other transaction costs incurred in connection with the purchase or sale of Products may result in charges, particularly in combination with a low order value, which can substantially reduce any Redemption Amount. Before acquiring Products, Potential Investors should therefore inform themselves of all costs incurred with the purchase or sale of the Product, including any costs charged by their custodian banks upon purchase and redemption of the Products.

2.1.7 No Reliance

The Issuer and all of its affiliates respectively disclaim any responsibility to advise Potential Investors of the risks and investment considerations associated with the purchase of the Products as they may exist at the date hereof or from time to time hereafter.

2.1.8 Legality of Purchase

The Issuer has no and assumes no responsibility for (i) the lawfulness of the acquisition of the Products by Investors or for (ii) the compliance by Investors with any law, regulation or regulatory policy applicable to them.

2.2 Market Risk Factors

2.2.1 No Liquidity or Secondary Market

As the Products might not be listed or traded on any exchange, pricing information regarding the Products may be more difficult to obtain and the liquidity of the Products may be adversely affected. The liquidity of the Products may also be affected by restrictions on the purchase and sale of the Products in some jurisdictions.

The Issuer or the Lead Manager, as applicable, intends, under normal market conditions, to provide bid and offer prices for the Products on a regular basis. However, the Issuer or the Lead Manager, as applicable, makes no firm commitment to provide liquidity by means of bid and offer prices for the Products, and assumes no legal obligation to quote any such prices or with respect to the level or determination of such prices. Potential Investors therefore should not rely on the ability to sell Products at a specific time or at a specific price. Additionally, the Issuer has the right (but no obligation) to purchase Products at any time and at any price in the open market or by tender or private agreement. Any Products so purchased may be held or resold or surrendered for cancellation.

2.2.2 Expansion of the Spread between Bid and Offer Prices

In special market situations, where the Issuer is completely unable to enter into hedging transactions, or where such transactions are very difficult to enter into, the spread between the bid and offer prices may be temporarily expanded, in order to limit the economic risks of the Issuer.

2.2.3 Emerging Markets

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 (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.

2.2.4 Risks Factors associated with Currency Exchange Rates

An investment in Products may involve risk exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates of the relevant currencies in which the Products are denominated and the Underlying is traded or evaluated. For example (i) the Underlying may be denominated in a currency other than that of the Products, (ii) the Products may be denominated in a currency other than the currency of the Investor's home jurisdiction and/or (iii) the Products may be denominated in a currency other than the currency in which an Investor wishes to receive funds.

Currency values may be affected by complex political and economic factors, including governmental action to fix or support the value, regardless of other market forces.

If the Potential Investor's right vested in the Products is determined on the basis of a currency other than the Settlement Currency, or if the value of the Underlying is determined in a currency other than the Settlement Currency, Potential Investors should be aware that investments in these Products could entail risks due to fluctuating exchange rates, and that the risk of loss does not depend solely on the performance of the Underlying, but also on unfavourable developments in the value of such other currency.

2.3 Risk Factors relating to the Products

2.3.1 Risk-hedging Transactions

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 specific Product. As a consequence, such transactions may be concluded at unfavourable market prices to the effect that corresponding losses may arise.

Potential Investors should therefore not rely on the ability to conclude transactions at any time during the term of the Products that will allow them to offset or limit relevant risks.

2.3.2 Features of Products on Currencies, Exchange Rates, Commodities or Precious Metals

In cases where the Underlyings are currencies, exchange rates, commodities or precious metals, it should be noted that such Underlyings are traded 24 hours a day through the time zones of Australia, Asia, Europe and America. It is therefore possible that a relevant limit, barrier or threshold pursuant to the relevant Final Terms may be reached, exceeded or fallen below outside of local or Lead Managers' business hours.

2.3.3 Disruption Events

In accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the General Terms and Conditions, the Lead Manager or the Calculation Agent may determine in its absolute sole discretion that a Disruption Event has occurred or exists at a relevant time. Any such determination may have an adverse effect on the value of the Products.

2.3.4 Other Factors affecting Value

The value of a Product is determined not only by changes in the price of the Underlying, but also a number of other factors. Since several risk factors may have simultaneous effects on the Products, the effect of a particular risk factor cannot be predicted. In addition, several risk factors may have a compounding effect which may not be predictable. No assurance can be given with regard to the effect that any combination of risk factors may have on the value of the Products.

These factors include, *inter alia*, the terms and conditions of the specific Product, the frequency and intensity of price fluctuations (volatility) in the Underlying, as well as the prevailing interest rate. A decline in the value of the Product may therefore occur even if the price or level, as the case may be, of the Underlying remains constant.

Potential Investors should be aware that an investment in the Products involves a valuation risk with regard to the Underlying. They should have experience with transactions in Products with a value derived from an underlying. The value of an underlying may vary over time and may increase or decrease by reference to a variety of factors which may include corporate actions, macro economic factors and speculation. If the Underlying comprises a basket of various assets, fluctuations in the value of any one asset may be offset or intensified by fluctuations in the value of other basket components. In addition, the historical performance of an underlying is not an indication of its future performance. The historical price of an underlying does not indicate its future performance. Changes in the market price of an underlying will affect the trading price of the Products, and it is impossible to predict whether the market price of an underlying will rise or fall.

2.3.5 Information with regard to the Underlying

Information with regard to the Underlying consists of extracts from or summaries of information that is publicly available in respect of the Underlying and is not necessarily the latest information available. The Issuer accepts responsibility for accurately extracting and summarizing the underlying information. No further or other responsibility (express or implied) in respect of the underlying information is accepted by the Issuer. The Issuer makes no representation that the underlying information, any other publicly available information or any other publicly available documents regarding the underlying asset, index or other item(s) to which the Products relate are accurate or complete. There can be no assurance that all events occurring prior to the Pricing Date of the relevant Products that would affect the trading price of the underlying asset, index or other item(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 underlying asset, index or other item(s) to which the Products relate could affect the trading price and value of the Products.

2.3.6 Fluctuations in Market Volatility may affect the Value of Products

Market volatility reflects the degree of instability and expected instability of the performance of the commodity market over time. The level of market volatility is not purely a measurement of the actual market volatility, but is largely determined by the prices for derivative instruments that offer Potential Investors protection against such market volatility. The prices of these instruments are determined by forces such as actual market volatility, expected market volatility, other economic and financial conditions and trading speculations.

2.3.7 Investing in the Products is not the same as Investing in the Underlying

Potential Investors should be aware that the market value of the Products may not have a direct relationship with the value of the Underlying, and changes in the value of the Underlying will not necessarily result in a comparable change in the market value of the Products.

2.3.8 Protection Amount

If and to the extent that a capital protection has been declared applicable in the relevant Final Terms, the Products will be redeemed for an amount no less than the specified protection. A capital protection may apply at a level below, at, or above the Nominal of the Product. The capital protection, if any, will not be due if the Products are redeemed prior to their Redemption Date or upon the occurrence of a Disruption Event or upon the occurrence of a Tax Call. If no capital protection is applicable the full amount invested by the Investor may be lost. Even if a capital protection applies, the return may be less than the capital protection specified on the Final Terms. The payment of the protection amount may be affected by the condition (financial or otherwise) of the Issuer.

2.3.9 Understanding the 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.

2.3.10 Determination of Spot Exchange Rates

There is no centralized market for interbank foreign exchange trading. The Calculation Agent will determine the value of the spot rate based on transactions traded through the Electronic Broking System and Reuters 2002 systems, as well as on transactions traded by the Issuer and its affiliates in the interbank foreign exchange and/or precious metals market. The Calculation Agent will not review any other source of information on transactions in the relevant spot exchange rates.

2.3.11 Investors must be willing and prepared to hold their Product until Maturity

Investors must be willing and prepared to hold their Product until the Expiration Date. The invested amount is protected only if the Investor holds this Product until the Expiration Date. If an Investor sells the Product in the secondary market prior to the Expiration Date, the Investor will not have capital protection on the portion of the Product sold.

2.3.12 Views of the Issuer and Research Reports published by the Issuer

The Issuer and its affiliates from time to time express views on expected movements in foreign currency exchange rates in the ordinary course of their businesses. These views are sometimes communicated to clients who participate in foreign exchange markets. 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 who deal in foreign currencies may at any time have significantly

different views from the views of the Issuer and its affiliates. Investors must derive information about foreign exchange markets from multiple sources. Investors should investigate the foreign exchange markets and not rely on views which may be expressed by the Issuer or its affiliates in the ordinary course of the Issuers or its affiliates businesses with respect to future exchange rate movements.

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. This research is 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.

2.3.13 Unpredictable Factors

The relevant spot exchange rate may be influenced by unpredictable factors, including fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The value of the Underlying and its spot levels, and, therefore, the investment, may be affected by various and often unpredictable factors, including, but not limited to, the exchange rate and economic, financial, social and political conditions globally and in particular countries. The exchange rate and the liquidity and trading values of, and amounts payable with respect to, the Product may be affected by the actions of sovereign governments that may directly or indirectly impact the Underlying. The market value of the Product may fluctuate between the Trade Date and the Expiration Date at the Expiration Time. The Calculation Agent will determine the settlement on maturity.

2.3.14 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 relevant 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 Investors to obtain timely, accurate data about the state of the underlying foreign exchange markets.

2.4 Risk Factors relating to the Issuer

2.4.1 Non-reliance on Financial Information of the Issuer

As a global financial services provider, the business activities 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 are and have been subject to fluctuations. The revenues and earnings figures from a specific period, thus, are not evidence of sustainable results. They can change from one year to the next and affect the Issuer's ability to achieve its strategic objectives.

2.4.2 General Insolvency Risk

Each Investor bears the general risk that the financial situation of the Issuer could deteriorate. The Products constitute immediate, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer, which, in particular in case of insolvency of the Issuer, rank *pari passu* with each 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.

2.4.3 Effect of Downgrading of the Issuer's Rating

The general assessment of the Issuer's creditworthiness may affect the value of the Products. This assessment generally depends on the ratings assigned to the Issuer or its affiliated companies by rating agencies such as Moody's, Fitch and Standard & Poor's.

2.4.4 Potential Conflicts of Interest

The Issuer and affiliated companies may participate in transactions related to the Products in some way, for their own account or for account of a client. Such transactions may not serve to benefit the Investors and may have a positive or negative effect on the value of the Underlying and consequently on the value of the Products. Furthermore, companies affiliated with the Issuer may become counterparties in hedging transactions relating to obligations of the Issuer stemming from the Products. As a result, conflicts of interest can arise between companies affiliated with the Issuer, as well as between these companies and Investors, in relation to obligations regarding the calculation of the price of the Products and other associated determinations. In addition, the Issuer and its affiliates may act in other capacities with regard to the Products, such as Calculation Agent, Paying Agent and/or Index Sponsor.

Furthermore, the Issuer and its affiliates may issue other derivative instruments relating to the respective Underlying; introduction of such competing products may affect the value of the Products. The Issuer and its affiliated companies may receive non-public information relating to the Underlying, and neither the Issuer nor any of its affiliates undertake to make this information available to Investors. In addition, one or more of the Issuer's affiliated companies may publish research reports on the Underlying. Such activities could present conflicts of interest and may affect the value of the Products.

2.4.5 Disclosure with regard to Fees

Within the context of the offering and sale of the Products, the Issuer or any of its affiliates may directly or indirectly pay fees in varying amounts to third parties, such as distributors or investment advisors, or receive payment of fees in varying amounts, including those levied in association with the distribution of the Products, from third parties. Potential Investors should be aware that the Issuer may retain fees in part or in full. The Issuer or, as the case may be, the Lead Manager, upon request, will provide information on the amount of these fees.

3. Definitions

Terms, used but not defined in the General Terms and Conditions, shall have the meaning as specified in the relevant Final Terms.

"Business Day"	means in connection with any payment procedure (i) a day on which SIX SIS AG, DTC, Clearstream Luxembourg and Euroclear are open for business, and (ii) foreign exchange markets settle payments in the Settlement Currency.
"Conversion Ratio"	means the number of Underlyings into which a given number of Products may be converted.
"Exchange"	means the stock exchange where the Product is listed, if applicable.
"Disruption Event"	means the occurrence of any of the following events: Price Source Disruption, FX Disruption Event, Market Disruption Event or Settlement Disruption Event.
"Exchange Business Day"	means (i) any Trading Day on which the official closing level of the relevant Underlying is published by the Related Exchange or the Index Sponsor, as the case may be; or (ii) for Products with Commodity Indices as Underlying, any Trading Day on which the official closing level of the Underlying Component is published by the Related Exchange or the Index Sponsor, as the case may be. Subject to the provisions set forth in the section headed ' <u>Market Disruption</u> '.
"Index"	means, for Products with an Index as Underlying, the Index as specified in the Final Terms and published by the relevant Index Sponsor.
"Investor"	means the person entitled to the rights conferred by the Products.
"Rating"	means the Rating as specified in the Final Terms which refers to the long-term credit ratings of Moody's, New York, Standard & Poor's, New York, and Fitch Ratings, London.
"Related Exchange(s)"	means the exchange(s) on which the relevant Underlying or its components and relating to Products on Commodity Indices the relevant Underlying Components are traded.

"Scheduled Closing Time"	relating to Products with Commodity Indices as Underlying, means in respect of an Exchange and a Scheduled Trading Day, the scheduled weekday closing time of such Exchange on such Scheduled Trading Day, without regard to after hours or any other trading outside of the regular trading session hours.
"Settlement Currency"	means the currency used for the payment of any redemption amount or any other amount.
"Trading Day"	means any day that is a scheduled trading day of the Related Exchange, subject to the provisions set forth in the section headed ' <u>Market Disruption Events</u> '.
"Trading Expiration Time"	means the time on the Expiration Date until which the Products can be traded at the Related Exchange.
"Underlying Component"	relating to Products with Commodity Indices as Underlying, means in respect of each physical commodity comprised in the Index, each exchange traded future or exchange traded option contracts for that physical commodity, as determined by the Calculation Agent.
"Valuation Date"	means the Expiration Date and/or any Observation Date(s). In relation to a Basket Underlying: If this Date is not an Exchange Business Day for at least one Basket Component, the immediately succeeding Exchange Business Day is deemed to be the relevant Valuation Date in relation to all Basket Components.

4. Terms and Conditions

4.1 Status of the Products/Classification

The Products are direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer and rank pari passu with all present and future, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations 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 given priority by law.

The Products do not represent a participation in any of the collective investment schemes pursuant to Art. 7 ss of the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes (CISA) and thus are not subject to the supervision of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA). Therefore, Investors in the Products are not eligible for the specific investor protection under the CISA.

4.2 Form of securities

The Products may be issued in the form of bearer notes (including global notes pursuant to article 973b of the Swiss Federal Code of Obligations (CO)) or in uncertificated form as uncertificated securities (Wertrechte) pursuant to article 973c CO, as specified in the relevant Final Terms.

Global notes will be deposited with and uncertificated securities will be entered into the main register (Hauptregister) of SIX SIS AG, the Swiss Securities Service Corporation in Olten (SIS) in accordance with the Swiss Federal Act on Intermediated Securities (FISA). Once deposited or registered with SIS and booked into the accounts of one or more participants of SIS, the global notes or the 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, 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, the Products are transferred and otherwise disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the FISA, i.e. by entry of the transferred Products in a securities account of the transferee. As long as the Products are intermediated securities, the holders of the Products will be the persons holding the Products in a securities account in their own name and for their own account.

The holders of the Products shall at no time have the right to effect or demand the conversion of the uncertificated securities (Wertrechte) into, or the delivery of a global note (Globalurkunde) or definitive notes (Wertpapiere).

4.3 Adjustments

The scheduled Expiration Date and Time or any other date specified on the Final Terms may become subject to adjustments.

If a date would otherwise fall on a day that is not a Business Day, such date will be the first following day that is a Business Day. In case an Expiration Date and Time is postponed, the Redemption Date will be postponed accordingly.

The Lead Manager shall notify the Investors in accordance with the section headed 'Notices' of any adjustments which have been made. The details of such adjustments will be available for inspection at the offices of the Lead Manager.

4.4 Price Source Disruption Event

It may become impossible to obtain the relevant exchange rate or price during the lifetime of the Product and/or on the Expiration Date and Time due to one or more of the price sources normally used in the relevant market for the Underlying being unavailable because an unscheduled bank closure is declared on short notice in the relevant country or due to the occurrence of any other disruption (each a "Price Source Disruption Event"). The Calculation Agent will determine in good faith whether a Price Source Disruption Event has occurred.

A Price Source Disruption Event may lead to (i) a postponement of the Expiration Date and Time and therefore the redemption payment, (ii) to the use of an alternative source for the relevant exchange rate and or (iii) to the unilateral determination of the applicable exchange rate by the Calculation Agent.

Such postponement, use of alternative price source and/or determination of the applicable exchange rate by the Calculation Agent may affect, materially or otherwise, the Redemption Amount which the Investor will receive.

4.5 Market Disruption Event

4.5.1 If Underlying of Products is related to Commodities (except Commodity Indices)

"Market Disruption Event" means, in relation to Products relating to Commodities or a Basket of Commodities, the occurrence or existence on any Trading Day of any one or more of the following events:

- (i) a limitation, suspension, or disruption of trading in one or more of the component of the Underlying imposed on trading by the relevant Exchange or otherwise and whether by movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the relevant Exchange or otherwise;
- (ii) failure by the applicable Exchange or other price source as applicable to announce or publish the final closing in respect of any underlying component(s);
- (ii) the closure on any Exchange Business Day of any relevant Exchange in respect of a component of the Underlying, prior to its scheduled closing time;
- (iv) any event (other than an early closure as described above) that disrupts or impairs the ability of market participants in general to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for any relevant component.

if in the determination of the Lead Manager or Calculation Agent, any such event is material and the disruption affects either

- (i) the Commodities on the Related Exchange; or
- (i) any options contracts or futures contracts relating to the Commodity or the Basket of Commodities, as the case may be, on any exchange on which options contracts or futures contracts on the Commodities are traded.

4.5.2 If Underlying of Products is related to Commodity Indices

"Market Disruption Event" means, in relation to Products with Commodity Indices as Underlying, the occurrence or existence in respect of any Underlying Component on any Trading Day or on any number of consecutive Trading Days any one or more of the following events:

- (i) a limitation, suspension, or disruption of trading in one or more of the Underlying Components imposed on trading by the Related Exchange or otherwise and whether by movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the Related Exchange or otherwise;
- (ii) the settlement price for any Underlying Component is a "limit price", which means that the settlement price for such Underlying Component for a day has increased or decreased from the previous day's closing price by the maximum amount permitted under applicable rules of the Related Exchange;
- (iii) failure by the Related Exchange or other price source as applicable to announce or publish the settlement price in respect of any Underlying Component;
- (iv) the Related Exchange fails to open for trading during its regular trading session;
- (v) the closure on any Exchange Business Day of any Related Exchange in respect of a Underlying Component, prior to its Scheduled Closing Time;
- (vi) any event (other than an early closure as described above) that disrupts or impairs (as determined by the Calculation Agent) the ability of market participants in general to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for any Underlying Component,

if in the determination of the Lead Manager or Calculation Agent, any such event is material.

4.5.3 Consequences of a Market Disruption Event

4.5.3.1 If Underlying of the Products is related to Commodities (except Commodity Indices)

If the Lead Manager or Calculation Agent reasonably determines that a Market Disruption Event has occurred and is continuing on any Valuation Date then the Valuation Date for the relevant Underlying or underlying component shall be postponed to the first following Exchange Business Day on which there is no Market Disruption Event.

In the case of Products with a Basket as Underlying, the Valuation Date for each basket component which is not affected by the Market Disruption Event shall be the originally designated Valuation Date.

If a Market Disruption Event continues for several Trading Days, then the Lead Manager or the Calculation Agent shall determine that the relevant Valuation Date may not be further postponed and fix a Valuation Date, as the case may be, nonetheless continuing Market Disruption Events. The value of affected

Underlying(s) shall then be determined by the Lead Manager or Calculation Agent in its sole and absolute discretion but in accordance with established market practice.

In case where a Valuation Date is postponed as a consequence of a Market Disruption Event, the Redemption Date, any coupon payment day or any other date, as applicable, will be postponed accordingly.

Upon the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event, the Lead Manager shall give notice as soon as practicable to the Investors in accordance with the section headed 'Notices' stating that a Market Disruption Event has occurred and providing details thereof. Failure of the Calculation Agent to notify the parties of the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event shall not affect the validity of the occurrence and effect of such Market Disruption Event on the Products.

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

4.5.3.2 If Underlying of the Products is related to Commodity Indices

If the Lead Manager or Calculation Agent reasonably determines that a Market Disruption Event has occurred then the level of that Index shall not be determined by reference to the official Closing Level of the Index, if any, announced or published by the Index Sponsor on that Valuation Date, but shall instead be determined by the Calculation Agent as follows:

- (i) with respect to each Underlying Component **not affected** by the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event, the level of the Index will be based on the settlement price of such Underlying Component on the relevant Valuation Date;
- (ii) with respect to each Underlying Component which **is affected** by the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event, the level of the Index will be based on the settlement prices of each such Underlying Component on the first Exchange Business Day following the applicable Valuation Date where there is no such Market Disruption Event with respect to such Underlying Component, provided that, if there is still a Market Disruption Event on the immediately following **eight** Exchange Business Days then the price of such Underlying Component to be used in calculating the level of the Index (which for the avoidance of doubt could be zero) shall be determined by the Calculation Agent in its sole discretion and acting in good faith on the **eighth** Exchange Business Day following the relevant Valuation Date

The Calculation Agent shall determine the level of the Index in respect of the applicable Valuation Date using the settlement prices determined in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) above in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the level of the Index last in effect prior to the occurrence of the Market Disruption Event.

In case where a Valuation Date is postponed as a consequence of a Market Disruption Event, the Redemption Date, any coupon payment day or any other date, as applicable, will be postponed accordingly.

Upon the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event, the Lead Manager shall give notice as soon as practicable to the Investors in accordance with the section headed 'Notices' stating that a Market Disruption Event has occurred and providing details thereof. Failure of the Calculation Agent to notify the parties of the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event shall not affect the validity of the occurrence and effect of such Market Disruption Event on the Products.

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

4.6 FX Disruption Event

4.6.1 Meaning of a FX Disruption Event

"FX Disruption Event" means the occurrence of any event on any day or any number of consecutive days as determined by the Calculation Agent in its sole and reasonable discretion that affects the Issuer's currency hedging (if any) with respect to the Products.

4.6.2 Consequences of an FX Disruption Event relating to the Products

Notwithstanding any other provisions contained herein the Calculation Agent may in its sole and reasonable discretion increase or decrease, as the case may be, the Redemption Amount to account for any income, loss, costs (including hedging costs) and expenses that are in the Calculation Agent's sole and reasonable discretion attributable to, or as a result of, the FX Disruption Event.

4.7 Settlement Disruption Event

4.7.1 Meaning of a Settlement Disruption Event

"Settlement Disruption Event" shall mean an event beyond the control of the Issuer as a result of which the Issuer cannot make delivery of the relevant asset(s) as specified in the relevant Final Terms on the Redemption Date.

4.7.2 Consequences of a Settlement Disruption Event

If the Lead Manager or the Calculation Agent reasonably determines that a Settlement Disruption Event has occurred and is continuing on the Redemption Date, then such Redemption Date shall be postponed to the first Business Day following the termination of the Settlement Disruption Event.

If a Settlement Disruption Event continues for several Business Days, then the Lead Manager or the Calculation Agent shall determine that the Redemption Date may not be further postponed and fix a Redemption Date, as the case may be, despite continuing Settlement Disruption Events. In lieu of physical settlement and notwithstanding any other provision hereof, 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.

For the avoidance of doubt, where a Settlement Disruption Event affects some but not all of the relevant assets comprising the redemption entitlement, the Redemption Date for the relevant assets not affected by the Settlement Disruption Event will be the originally designated Redemption Date.

Upon the occurrence of a Settlement Disruption Event, the Lead Manager shall give notice as soon as practicable to the Investors in accordance with the section headed 'Notices' stating that a Settlement Disruption Event has occurred and providing details thereof. Failure of the Calculation Agent to notify the parties of the occurrence of a Settlement Disruption Event shall not affect the validity of the occurrence and effect of such Settlement Disruption Event on the Products.

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

4.8 Listing

The Listing, if any, of the Products, will be applied for on the relevant Exchange and will be maintained on the relevant Exchange during the life of the Products.

4.9 Taxation/Tax Call

Each Investor 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 Investor in any jurisdiction or by any governmental or regulatory authority.

The Issuer and the Paying Agent shall have the right, but not the duty, to withhold or deduct from any amounts otherwise payable to the Investor such amount as is necessary for the payment of any such taxes, duties, fees and/or charges.

In any case where any governmental or regulatory authority imposes on the Issuer the obligation to pay any such taxes, duties, fees and/or charges the Investor shall promptly reimburse the Issuer.

Potential Investors should inform themselves with regard to any tax consequences particular to their circumstances arising in the 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.

The Issuer may redeem all Products in case any present or future taxes, duties or governmental charges would be imposed by any jurisdiction in which the Issuer is or becomes subject to tax as a result of any change in laws or regulations of the relevant jurisdiction. The Lead Manager shall as soon as practicable notify the Investors of such redemption pursuant to the section headed 'Notices'.

4.10 Further Issues

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

4.11 Severability and Amendment of Terms and Conditions

In the event any term or condition is, or becomes invalid, the validity of the remaining terms and conditions shall in no manner be affected thereby.

The Issuer shall be entitled to amend any term or condition for the purpose of clarifying any uncertainty, or correcting or supplementing the provisions herein in such manner as the Issuer deems necessary or desirable, provided that the Investor does not incur significant financial loss as a consequence thereof.

However, the Issuer shall at all times be entitled to amend any terms or conditions where, and to the extent, the amendment is necessitated as a consequence of legislation, decisions by courts of law, or decisions taken by governmental authorities.

4.12 Calculation

The Calculation Agent's calculations and determinations hereunder shall (save in the case of manifest error) be final and binding on the Investors. The Calculation Agent will have no responsibility for good faith errors or omissions in calculation of the value of the Underlying as provided herein.

The Investors shall not be entitled to make any claim against the Issuer in the case where the related exchange or any third party shall have made any misstatement as to the Underlying.

4.13 Substitution

The Issuer may at any time and from time to time, without the consent of the Investors, substitute for itself as obligor under the Products any affiliate, branch, subsidiary or holding company of UBS AG (the "New Issuer") provided that (i) the New Issuer shall assume all obligations that the Issuer owes to the Investors under or in relation to the Products, and (ii) such New Issuer shall at all times after such substitution have either:

- a credit rating equivalent to or better than the Issuer, or
- its obligations to Investors under the Products guaranteed by the Issuer.

If such substitution occurs, then any reference in the Product Documentation to the Issuer shall be construed as a reference to the New Issuer. Any substitution will be promptly notified to the Investor in accordance with the section headed 'Notices'. In connection with any exercise by the Issuer of the right of substitution, the Issuer shall not be obliged to carry any consequences suffered by individual Investors as a result of the exercise of such right and, accordingly, no Investor shall be entitled to claim from the Issuer any indemnification or repayment with respect of any consequence.

4.14 Illegality

If the Issuer determines that the performance of its obligations under the Products or that any arrangements made to hedge the Issuer's obligations have become illegal in whole or in part for any reason, the Issuer may cancel the Products by providing notice to Investors in accordance with the section headed 'Notices'.

If the Issuer cancels the Products then the Issuer will, if and to the extent permitted by applicable law, pay an amount to each Investor in respect of each Product held by an Investor. The amount shall be the fair market value of a Product less the costs incurred by the Issuer when unwinding any underlying related hedging arrangements, all as determined by the Lead Manager or Calculation Agent in its sole and absolute discretion. Payments will be made in such manner as will be notified to the Investors in accordance with the section headed 'Notices'.

4.15 Notices

4.15.1 To the Issuer

Notice may be given to the Issuer by delivering such notice in writing to UBS at Bahnhofstrasse 45, P.O.Box, CH-8098 Zurich or such other address as may be notified to the Investors in accordance with this section.

4.15.2 To the Investors

All notices shall be validly given by publication in electronic media such as Reuters and/or Investdata. In addition, any changes with regard to the terms of the Products shall be published on the internet at www.ubs.com/keyinvest.

4.16 Statutory Period of Limitation

In accordance with Swiss law, claims of any kind against the Issuer in connection with the Products for, inter alia, payment of any amount, or, if applicable, delivery of any Underlying will be prescribed 10 years after the date on which the early or regular redemption of the Products (whichever is applicable), has become due.

4.17 Proceeds from the Sale of Products

The net proceeds from the sale of the Products will be used by the Issuer for general corporate purposes.

The Issuer has taken the necessary steps to secure its obligations.

4.18 Applicable Law and Jurisdiction

The form and contents of the Products are subject to and governed by Swiss law. Exclusive place of jurisdiction for all disputes affecting the Products and the rights and obligations attached thereto shall be Zurich, Switzerland.



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, "UBS Group", "Group", "UBS" or "UBS Group AG (consolidated)") is committed to providing private, institutional and corporate clients worldwide, as well as retail clients in Switzerland, with superior financial advice and solutions, while generating attractive and sustainable returns for shareholders. UBS's strategy centers on its Wealth Management and Wealth Management Americas businesses and its leading (in its own opinion) universal bank in Switzerland, complemented by Asset Management and its Investment Bank. In UBS's opinion, these businesses share three key characteristics: they benefit from a strong competitive position in their targeted markets, are capital-efficient, and offer a superior structural growth and profitability outlook. UBS's strategy builds on the strengths of all of its businesses and focuses its efforts on areas in which UBS excels, while seeking to capitalize on the compelling growth prospects in the businesses and regions in which it operates. Capital strength is the foundation of UBS's success. The operational structure of the Group is comprised of the Corporate Center and five business divisions: Wealth Management, Wealth Management Americas, Retail & Corporate, Asset Management and the Investment Bank.

On 30 September 2015, UBS Group AG (consolidated) common equity tier 1 ("CET1") capital ratio¹ was 14.3% on a fully applied basis and 18.3% on a phase-in basis, invested assets stood at CHF 2,577 billion, equity attributable to UBS Group AG shareholders was CHF 54,077 million and market capitalization was CHF 69,324 million. On the same date, UBS employed 60,088 people².

On 30 September 2015, UBS AG (consolidated) CET1 capital ratio¹ was 15.3% on a fully applied basis and 18.3% on a phase-in basis, invested assets stood at CHF 2,577 billion and equity attributable to UBS AG shareholders was CHF 54,126 million. On the same date, UBS AG Group employed 58,502 people².

The rating agencies Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Fitch Ratings, and Scope Ratings have published credit ratings reflecting their assessment of the creditworthiness of UBS AG, i.e. its ability to fulfill 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 long-term counterparty credit rating of A (outlook: positive) from Standard & Poor's, long-term senior debt rating of A2 (outlook: under review for possible upgrade) from Moody's, long-term issuer default rating of A (outlook: positive) from Fitch Ratings and issuer credit-strength rating of A (outlook: stable) from Scope Ratings.

The rating from Fitch Ratings has been issued by Fitch Ratings Limited, the rating from Standard & Poor's has been issued by Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited and the rating from Scope Ratings has been issued by Scope Ratings AG. All are registered as credit rating agencies under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 as amended by Regulation (EU) No 513/2011 (the

¹ Based on the Basel III framework as applicable to Swiss systemically relevant banks. The common equity tier 1 capital ratio is the ratio of common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets. The information provided on a fully applied basis entirely reflects the effects of prudential filters for the calculation of capital and does not include ineligible capital instruments. The information provided on a phase-in basis gradually reflects those effects and the phase-out of ineligible capital instruments during the transition period. For information as to how common equity tier 1 capital is calculated, refer to the section "Capital management" in the third quarter 2015 financial report of UBS Group AG.

² Full-time equivalents.

"CRA Regulation"). The rating from Moody's has been issued by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., which is not established in the EEA and is not certified under the CRA Regulation, but the rating it has issued is endorsed by Moody's Investors Service Ltd., a credit rating agency established in the EEA and registered under the CRA Regulation.

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

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 stock corporation.

According to article 2 of the Articles of Association of UBS AG, dated 7 May 2015 ("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 enterprise 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 provide loans, guarantees and other kinds of financing and security for Group companies and borrow and invest money on the money and capital markets.

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. The UBS Group operates as a group with five business divisions (Wealth Management, Wealth Management Americas, Retail & Corporate, Asset Management and the Investment Bank) and a Corporate Center.

Over the past two years, UBS has undertaken a series of measures to improve the resolvability of the Group in response to too big to fail ("TbTF") requirements in Switzerland and other countries in which the Group operates.

In June 2015, UBS AG transferred its Retail & Corporate and Wealth Management business booked in Switzerland to UBS Switzerland AG, a banking subsidiary of UBS AG in Switzerland.

In the UK, UBS completed the implementation of a more self-sufficient business and operating model for UBS Limited, under which UBS Limited bears and retains a larger proportion of the risk and reward in its business activities.

In the third quarter of 2015, UBS established UBS Business Solutions AG as a direct subsidiary of UBS Group AG, to act as the Group service company. UBS will transfer the ownership of the majority of its existing service subsidiaries to this entity. UBS expects that the transfer of shared service and support functions into the service company structure will be implemented in a staged approach through 2018. 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.

UBS AG has established a new subsidiary, UBS Americas Holding LLC, which UBS intends to designate as its intermediate holding company for its US subsidiaries prior to the 1 July 2016 deadline under new rules for foreign banks in the US pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act. During the third quarter of 2015, UBS AG contributed its equity participation in its principal US operating subsidiaries to UBS Americas Holding LLC to meet the requirement under the Dodd-Frank Act that the intermediate holding company own all of UBS's US operations, except branches of UBS AG.

UBS has established a new subsidiary of UBS AG, UBS Asset Management AG, into which it expects to transfer the majority of the operating subsidiaries of Asset Management during 2016. UBS continues to consider further changes to the legal entities used by Asset Management, including the transfer of operations conducted by UBS AG in Switzerland into a subsidiary of UBS Asset Management AG.

UBS continues to consider further changes to the Group's legal structure in response to capital and other regulatory requirements, and in order to obtain any reduction in capital requirements for which the Group may be eligible. Such changes may include the transfer of operating subsidiaries of UBS AG to become direct subsidiaries of UBS Group AG, consolidation of operating subsidiaries in the European Union, and adjustments to the booking entity or location of products and services. These structural changes are being discussed on an ongoing basis with 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 2014, including information on UBS Group AG's significant subsidiaries, are discussed in the UBS Group AG and UBS AG annual report as of 31 December 2014 published on 13 March 2015 (the "Annual Report 2014"), on pages 527-536 (inclusive) of the English version.

UBS AG's interests in subsidiaries and other entities as of 31 December 2014, including information on UBS AG's significant subsidiaries, are discussed in the Annual Report 2014, on pages 691-699 (inclusive) of the English version.

3.2 Business Divisions and Corporate Center

UBS operates as a group with five business divisions (Wealth Management, Wealth Management Americas, Retail & Corporate, Asset Management - previously referred to as Global 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 in the Annual Report 2014, on pages 39-41 (inclusive) of the English version; a description of the businesses, strategies, clients, organizational structures, products and services of the business divisions and the Corporate Center can be found in the Annual Report 2014, on pages 46-62 (inclusive) of the English version.

3.2.1 Wealth Management

Wealth Management provides comprehensive financial services to wealthy private clients around the world - except those served by Wealth Management Americas. UBS is a global firm with global capabilities, and Wealth Management clients benefit from the full spectrum of UBS's global resources, ranging from investment management solutions to wealth planning and corporate finance advice, as well as a wide range of specific offerings. Its guided architecture model gives clients access to a wide range of products from third-party providers that complement UBS's own products.

3.2.2 Wealth Management Americas

Wealth Management Americas is one of the leading wealth managers in the Americas in terms of financial advisor productivity and invested assets. It provides advice-based solutions and banking services through financial advisors who deliver a fully integrated set of products and services specifically designed to address the needs of ultra high net worth and high net worth individuals and families. It includes the domestic US and Canadian business as well as the international business booked in the US.

3.2.3 Retail & Corporate

Retail & Corporate provides comprehensive financial products and services to its retail, corporate and institutional clients in Switzerland, maintaining a leading position in these client segments and embedding its offering in a multi-channel approach. The retail and corporate business constitutes a central building block of UBS's universal bank delivery model in Switzerland, supporting other business divisions by referring clients to them and assisting retail clients to build their wealth to a level at which UBS can transfer them to its Wealth Management unit. Furthermore, it leverages the cross-selling potential of products and services provided by its asset-gathering and investment banking businesses. In addition, Retail & Corporate manages a substantial part of UBS's Swiss infrastructure and Swiss banking products platform, which are both leveraged across the Group.

3.2.4 *Asset Management*

Asset Management is a large-scale, well-diversified asset manager with businesses across regions and client segments. It serves third-party institutional and wholesale clients, as well as clients of UBS's wealth management businesses with a broad range of investment capabilities and styles across all major traditional and alternative asset classes. Complementing the investment offering, the fund services unit provides fund administration services for UBS and third-party funds.

3.2.5 *Investment Bank*

The Investment Bank provides corporate, institutional and wealth management clients with expert advice, innovative solutions, execution and comprehensive access to the world's capital markets. It offers advisory services and access to international capital markets, and provides comprehensive cross-asset research, along with access to equities, foreign exchange, precious metals and selected rates and credit markets, through its business units, Corporate Client Solutions and Investor Client Services. The Investment Bank is an active participant in capital markets flow activities, including sales, trading and market-making across a range of securities.

3.2.6 *Corporate Center*

The Corporate Center comprises three units: Corporate Center – Services Corporate Center – Group Asset and Liability Management ("**Group ALM**") and Corporate Center - Non-core and Legacy Portfolio. Corporate Center – Services provides Group-wide control functions such as finance, risk control (including compliance) and legal. In addition it provides all logistics and support services, including operations, information technology, human resources, regulatory relations and strategic initiatives, communications and branding, corporate services, physical security, information security as well as outsourcing, nearshoring and offshoring. Corporate Center – Group ALM provides services such as liquidity, funding, balance sheet and capital management. Corporate Center - Non-core and Legacy Portfolio comprises the non-core businesses and legacy positions that were part of the Investment Bank prior to its restructuring.

3.3 **Competition**

The financial services industry is characterized by intense competition, continuous innovation, detailed (and sometimes fragmented) regulation and ongoing consolidation. UBS faces competition at the level of local markets and individual business lines, and from global financial institutions that are comparable to UBS in their size and breadth. Barriers to entry in individual markets 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 2012, 2013 and 2014 from its Annual Report 2014, which contains the audited consolidated financial statements of UBS AG, as well as additional unaudited consolidated financial information, for the year ended 31 December 2014 and comparative figures for the years ended 31 December 2013 and 2012. The selected consolidated financial information included in the table below for the nine months ended 30 September 2015 and 30 September 2014 was derived from the UBS AG third quarter 2015 financial report, which contains the unaudited consolidated financial statements of UBS AG, as well as additional unaudited consolidated financial information, for the nine months ended 30 September 2015 and comparative figures for the nine months ended 30 September 2014. The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and stated in Swiss francs (CHF). The Annual Report 2014 and the third quarter 2015 financial report are incorporated by reference herein. In the opinion of management, all necessary adjustments were made for a fair presentation of the UBS AG consolidated financial position and results of operations. Information for the years ended 31 December 2012, 2013 and 2014 which is indicated as being unaudited in the table below was included in the Annual Report 2014 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. As described in more detail in Note 1b to the UBS AG consolidated financial statements contained in the Annual Report 2014, certain information which was included in the consolidated financial statements to the annual report 2013 was restated in the Annual Report 2014. The figures contained in the table below in respect of the year ended 31 December 2013 reflect the restated figures as contained in the Annual Report 2014. Prospective investors should read the whole of the Product Documentation 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		
	30.9.15	30.9.14	31.12.14	31.12.13	31.12.12
	<i>unaudited</i>		<i>audited, except where indicated</i>		
Results					
Operating income	23,834	21,281	28,026	27,732	25,423
Operating expenses	18,655	19,224	25,557	24,461	27,216
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	5,179	2,057	2,469	3,272	(1,794)
Net profit / (loss) attributable to UBS AG shareholders	5,285	2,609	3,502	3,172	(2,480)
Key performance indicators					
Profitability					
Return on tangible equity (%) ¹	15.4	8.3	8.2*	8.0*	1.6*
Return on assets, gross (%) ²	3.2	2.8	2.8*	2.5*	1.9*
Cost / income ratio (%) ³	78.1	90.3	90.9*	88.0*	106.6*
Growth					

Net profit growth (%) ⁴	102.6	15.7	10.4*	-	-
Net new money growth for combined wealth management businesses (%) ⁵	2.0	2.4	2.5*	3.4*	3.2*

Resources

Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (fully applied, %) ^{6,7}	15.3	13.7	14.2*	12.8*	9.8*
Leverage ratio (phase-in, %) ^{8,9}	5.3	5.4	5.4*	4.7*	3.6*

Additional information
Profitability

Return on equity (RoE) (%) ¹⁰	13.3	7.1	7.0*	6.7*	(5.1)*
Return on risk-weighted assets, gross (%) ¹¹	14.6	12.4	12.4*	11.4*	12.0*

Resources

Total assets	981,891	1,044,899	1,062,327	1,013,355	1,259,797
Equity attributable to UBS AG shareholders	54,126	50,824	52,108	48,002	45,949
Common equity tier 1 capital (fully applied) ⁷	33,183	30,047	30,805	28,908	25,182*
Common equity tier 1 capital (phase-in) ⁷	40,581	42,464	44,090	42,179	40,032*
Risk-weighted assets (fully applied) ⁷	217,472	219,296	217,158*	225,153*	258,113*
Risk-weighted assets (phase-in) ⁷	221,410	222,648	221,150*	228,557*	261,800*
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (phase-in, %) ^{6,7}	18.3	19.1	19.9*	18.5*	15.3*
Total capital ratio (fully applied, %) ⁷	19.9	18.7	19.0*	15.4*	11.4*
Total capital ratio (phase-in, %) ⁷	23.7	24.9	25.6*	22.2*	18.9*
Leverage ratio (fully applied, %) ^{8,9}	4.6	4.2	4.1*	3.4*	2.4*
Leverage ratio denominator (fully applied) ⁹	949,548	980,669	999,124*	1,015,306*	1,206,214*
Leverage ratio denominator (phase-in) ⁹	955,027	987,327	1,006,001*	1,022,924*	1,216,561*

Other

Invested assets (CHF billion) ¹²	2,577	2,640	2,734	2,390	2,230
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	58,502	60,292	60,155*	60,205*	62,628*

* unaudited

¹ Net profit / loss attributable to UBS AG shareholders before amortization and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets (annualized as applicable) / average equity attributable to UBS AG shareholders less average goodwill and intangible assets. ² Operating income before credit loss (expense) or recovery (annualized as applicable) / average total assets. ³ Operating expenses / operating income before credit loss (expense) or recovery. ⁴ Change in net profit attributable to UBS AG shareholders from continuing operations between current and comparison periods / net profit attributable to UBS AG 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. ⁵ Combined Wealth Management's and Wealth Management Americas' net new money for the period (annualized as applicable) / invested assets at the beginning of the period. Based on adjusted net new money which excludes the negative effect on net new money (third quarter of 2015: 3.3 billion; second quarter of 2015: CHF 6.6 billion) in Wealth Management from UBS's balance sheet and capital optimization efforts in the second quarter of 2015. ⁶ Common equity tier 1 capital / risk-weighted assets. ⁷ Based on the Basel III framework as applicable to Swiss systemically relevant banks (SRB), which became effective in Switzerland on 1 January 2013. The information provided on a fully applied basis entirely reflects the effects of the new capital deductions and the phase out of ineligible capital instruments. The information provided on a phase-in basis gradually reflects those effects during the transition period. Numbers for 31 December 2012 are calculated on an estimated basis described below and are referred to as "pro-forma". Some of the models applied when calculating 31 December 2012 pro-forma information required regulatory approval and included estimates (as discussed with UBS's primary regulator) of the effect of new capital charges. These figures are not required to be presented, because Basel III requirements were not in effect on 31 December 2012. They are nevertheless included for comparison reasons. ⁸ Common equity tier 1 capital and loss-absorbing capital / total adjusted exposure (leverage ratio denominator). ⁹ In accordance with Swiss SRB rules. The Swiss SRB leverage ratio came into force on 1 January 2013. Numbers for 31 December 2012 are on a pro-forma basis (see footnote 7 above). ¹⁰ Net profit / loss attributable to UBS AG shareholders (annualized as applicable) / average equity attributable to UBS AG shareholders. ¹¹ Based on Basel III risk-weighted assets (phase-in) for 2015, 2014 and 2013, and on Basel 2.5 risk-weighted assets for 2012. ¹² Includes invested assets for Retail & Corporate.

3.4.2 *Swiss Federal Council proposes new capital requirements for Swiss systemically relevant banks*

In October 2015, the Swiss Federal Council published proposed cornerstones of a revised Swiss TBTF framework. For Swiss systemically relevant banks ("SRB") which operate internationally, the proposal would revise existing Swiss SRB capital requirements as a new going concern requirement and would establish an additional gone concern capital requirement, which, together with the going concern requirement, represents the total loss-absorbing capacity ("TLAC") required for Swiss SRB. The new requirements would be phased in and become fully applicable by the end of 2019. The proposal would make the Swiss capital regime by far the most demanding in the world.

The proposed going concern capital requirements consist of a basic requirement for all Swiss SRB which is set at 4.5% of the leverage ratio denominator ("LRD") and 12.9% of risk-weighted assets ("RWA"). On top of that, a progressive buffer would be added, reflecting the degree of systemic importance. The progressive buffer for UBS is expected to be 0.5% of the LRD and 1.4% of RWA, resulting in a total going concern capital requirement of 5.0% of LRD and 14.3% of RWA. The going concern leverage ratio proposal would require a minimum CET1 capital requirement of 3.5% of LRD and of up to 1.5% in high-trigger additional tier 1 ("AT1") capital instruments. The minimum CET1 capital requirement will remain unchanged at 10% of RWA, and the balance of the RWA-based capital requirement, i.e. 4.3%, may be met with high-trigger AT1 instruments.

The gone concern capital would be 5.0% of LRD and 14.3 % of RWA for internationally active Swiss SRB and may be met with senior debt that is TLAC eligible. Banks would be eligible for a reduction of the gone concern capital requirement if they demonstrate improved resolvability.

The proposal envisages transitional arrangements for outstanding low-trigger AT1 and tier 2 instruments to qualify as going concern capital until maturity or first call date and at least until the end of 2019. Any high and low-trigger tier 2 capital remaining after 2019 will qualify as gone concern capital while low-trigger tier 1 capital instruments will continue to qualify as going concern capital.

UBS will become compliant with the newly proposed rules at inception and intends to use the four-year phase-in period to fully implement the new requirements. UBS intends to meet the newly proposed CET1 leverage ratio requirement of 3.5% by retaining sufficient earnings, while maintaining its commitment to a capital return payout ratio of at least 50% of net profit. Furthermore, UBS plans to continue its issuance of AT1 instruments and TLAC-eligible senior debt to meet the new requirements without the need to increase its overall funding. Subject to market and other conditions, UBS currently expects to replace maturing UBS AG senior debt with Group TLAC-eligible senior debt, and maturing UBS AG tier 2 instruments with Group AT1 instruments. As previously TBTF-compliant AT1 and tier 2 instruments will remain eligible for capital treatment under the new regime on a grandfathering basis, UBS does not intend to use the proposed changes in the TBTF regime as a trigger to exercise its right to call outstanding low-trigger AT1 or tier 2 loss-absorbing notes. UBS's total TLAC issuance will be affected by a capital rebate which UBS expects to receive for its improved resilience and resolvability. However, the amount of this resolvability rebate, which may be up to 2.0% of LRD and 5.7% of RWA of the gone concern capital requirement, is still not clear.

In addition to defining the new capital requirements, the Federal Council has proposed that the implementation of a Swiss emergency plan is to be completed by the end of 2019. The Swiss emergency plan defines the measures required to ensure a continuation of systemically relevant functions in Switzerland.

The Federal Department of Finance will propose amendments to the Capital Adequacy Ordinance and the Banking Ordinance for public comment and is expected to submit the amended ordinances to the Federal Council in the first quarter of 2016.

3.4.3 *Changes to UBS's legal structure*

Over the past two years, UBS has undertaken a series of measures to improve the resolvability of the Group in response to TBTF requirements in Switzerland and other countries in which the Group operates.

During the third quarter, UBS Group AG completed the SESTA procedure resulting in the cancellation of the shares of the remaining minority shareholders of UBS AG. As a result, UBS Group AG now owns 100% of the outstanding shares of UBS AG. Following completion of the SESTA procedure, on 22 September 2015 UBS Group AG paid a supplementary capital return of CHF 0.25 per share to its shareholders.

In the third quarter, UBS established UBS Business Solutions AG as a direct subsidiary of UBS Group AG, to act as the Group service company. UBS will transfer the ownership of the majority of its existing service subsidiaries to this entity. UBS expects that the transfer of shared service and support functions into the service company structure will be implemented in a staged approach through 2018. 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.

UBS AG has established a new subsidiary, UBS Americas Holding LLC, which UBS intends to designate as its intermediate holding company for its US subsidiaries prior to the 1 July 2016 deadline under new rules for foreign banks in the US pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act. During the third quarter of 2015, UBS AG contributed its equity participation in its principal US operating subsidiaries to UBS Americas Holding LLC to meet the requirement under the Dodd-Frank Act that the intermediate holding company own all of UBS's US operations, except branches of UBS AG.

UBS has established a new subsidiary of UBS AG, UBS Asset Management AG, into which UBS expects to transfer the majority of the operating subsidiaries of Asset Management during 2016. UBS continues to consider further changes to the legal entities used by Asset Management, including the transfer of operations conducted by UBS AG in Switzerland into a subsidiary of UBS Asset Management AG.

UBS's strategy, its business and the way it serves the vast majority of its clients are not affected by these changes. These plans do not require UBS to raise additional common equity capital and are not expected to materially affect the firm's capital-generating capability.

UBS is confident that the establishment of UBS Group AG and UBS Switzerland AG, along with its other announced measures, will substantially enhance the resolvability of the Group. FINMA has confirmed that these measures were in principle suitable to warrant a rebate under the current Swiss capital regulation. Therefore, UBS expects that the Group will qualify for a rebate on the gone concern capital requirements under the new Swiss TBTF proposal, which should result in lower overall capital requirements for the Group. The amount and timing of any such rebate will depend on the actual execution of these measures and can therefore only be specified once all measures are implemented.

UBS continues to consider further changes to the Group's legal structure in response to capital and other regulatory requirements and in order to obtain any reduction in capital requirements for which the Group may be eligible. Such changes may include the transfer of operating subsidiaries of UBS

AG to become direct subsidiaries of UBS Group AG, consolidation of operating subsidiaries in the European Union, and adjustments to the booking entity or location of products and services. These structural changes are being discussed on an ongoing basis with FINMA and other regulatory authorities, and remain subject to a number of uncertainties that may affect their feasibility, scope or timing.

3.4.4 *US Federal Reserve proposes TLAC requirements*

In October 2015, the Federal Reserve Board proposed long-term debt and TLAC requirements for US globally systemically important bank holding companies and US intermediate holding companies ("IHC") that are controlled by non-US globally systemically important banks. Under the proposed regulation, covered IHC, including UBS's IHC, would be required to have TLAC held by a non-US parent entity (internal TLAC) equal to the greatest of: (i) 16% or 18% of RWA, (ii) if the IHC is subject to the US supplementary leverage ratio, 6% or 6.75% of total leverage exposure and (iii) 8% or 9% of average total consolidated assets. The lower percentages would apply to an IHC if the home country resolution authority for the IHC's parent banking organization certifies to the Federal Reserve Board that its resolution strategy for the parent banking organization does not involve the IHC entering a resolution proceeding in the US. FINMA has adopted a single point of entry resolution strategy and UBS anticipates that it will qualify for the lower internal TLAC requirement. The TLAC requirement must be met with tier 1 capital and eligible long-term debt, including tier 2 capital instruments that meet requirements for eligible long-term debt, that is issued directly by the covered IHC to a foreign entity that controls the covered IHC.

An IHC also would be required to maintain outstanding eligible long-term debt held by a non-US parent entity equal to the greatest of: (i) 7% of RWA, (ii) if the IHC is subject to the US supplementary leverage ratio, 3% of total leverage exposure and (iii) 4% of average total consolidated assets. In addition, an IHC would be required to maintain an internal TLAC buffer of 2.5% of RWA plus any countercyclical buffer. Failure to maintain the buffer would trigger restrictions on distribution of dividends and discretionary variable compensation payments.

Eligible internal long-term debt generally must, among other things, be unsecured, unstructured, governed by US law, contractually subordinated to all third-party liabilities of the IHC, have a remaining maturity of at least one year, and include a contractual provision permitting the Federal Reserve Board to order the IHC to convert them into equity under certain circumstances.

The proposed regulation would also prohibit an IHC from issuing short-term debt or entering into qualified financial contracts with third parties, issuing certain guarantees of subsidiary liabilities, having a subsidiary guarantee liabilities of the IHC, or entering into arrangements that would permit a third party to offset a debt to a subsidiary of the IHC upon the IHC's default to the third party.

If adopted as proposed, these requirements would apply as of 1 January 2019, with the RWA-based component of the TLAC requirement phased in until 1 January 2022.

3.4.5 *Changes to the Group Executive Board ("GEB") and Board of Directors ("BoD")*

Robert J. McCann will take on a new role as Chairman UBS Americas. This follows his decision to step down from his current roles as President Wealth Management Americas and President UBS Americas as well as the GEB.

Tom Naratil, currently Group Chief Financial Officer and Group Chief Operating Officer, will succeed McCann as President Wealth Management Americas and President UBS Americas on the GEB.

UBS has named Axel P. Lehmann as its new group Chief Operating Officer. Lehmann will join the GEB and step down from the role he has held as a member of the BoD of UBS since 2009.

Kirt Gardner, currently Chief Financial Officer of Wealth Management, will become Group Chief Financial Officer and a member of the GEB.

Group Chief Risk Officer Philip J. Lofts has decided to step down from his current role and the GEB at the end of the year. He will be succeeded on the GEB by Christian Bluhm who joins UBS from FMS Wertmanagement.

President UBS Asia Pacific Chi-Won Yoon has decided to step down from his current role and the GEB at the end of the year. Yoon will be succeeded on the GEB by Kathryn Shih.

UBS has decided to appoint Sabine Keller-Busse, Group Head Human Resources, to the GEB.

All changes are effective 1 January 2016.

3.5 Trend Information

As stated in the third quarter 2015 financial report of UBS Group AG published on 3 November 2015, many of the underlying macroeconomic challenges and geopolitical issues that UBS has highlighted in previous quarters remain and are unlikely to be resolved in the foreseeable future. In addition, recently proposed changes to the too big to fail regulatory framework in Switzerland will cause substantial ongoing interest costs for the firm. UBS also continues to see headwinds from interest rates which have not increased in line with market expectations, negative market performance in certain asset classes and the weak performance of the euro versus the Swiss franc during the year. UBS is executing the measures already announced to mitigate these effects as it progresses towards its targeted return on tangible equity in the short to medium term. UBS's strategy has proven successful in a variety of market conditions. UBS remains committed to its strategy and its disciplined execution in order to ensure the firm's long-term success and deliver sustainable returns for its shareholders.

4. Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies of UBS AG

UBS AG is subject to, and compliant with, all relevant Swiss legal and regulatory requirements regarding corporate governance.

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 Group Executive Board ("GEB"), headed by the Group Chief Executive Officer ("Group CEO"), has executive management responsibility. The functions of Chairman of the BoD and Group CEO 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 GEB under the leadership of the Group CEO.

No member of one board may simultaneously be a member of the other. The supervision and control of the GEB 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 six 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 Annual General Meeting. Shareholders also elect the Chairman and the members of the Human Resources and Compensation Committee.

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

Refer to the section "Changes to the Group Executive Board ("GEB") and Board of Directors ("BoD")" above for information on changes to the BoD effective 1 January 2016.

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	2016	Chairman of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG. Member of the board of the Swiss Bankers Association, the Swiss Finance Council, the Institute of International Finance, the International Monetary Conference, and the Financial Services Professional Board, Kuala Lumpur. Member of the Group of Thirty, Washington, D.C. and the Board of Trustees of Avenir Suisse; member of the IMD Foundation Board, Lausanne; member of the European Financial Services Roundtable and the European Banking Group. Advisory board member of the Department of Economics at the University of Zurich; member of the Advisory Board of Zukunft Finanzplatz; member of the International Advisory Panel, Monetary Authority of Singapore.
Michel Demaré Syngenta International AG, Schwarzwaldallee 215, CH-4058 Basel	Independent Vice Chairman	2016	Independent Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG. Chairman of the board of Syngenta; board member of Louis-Dreyfus Commodities Holdings BV; Supervisory Board member of IMD, Lausanne; Chairman of SwissHoldings, Berne; Chairman of the Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture. Member of the advisory board of the Department of Banking and Finance, University of Zurich. Member of the Advisory Board of Zukunft Finanzplatz.

David Sidwell UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Senior Independent Director	2016	Senior Independent Director of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG. Director and Chairperson of the Risk Policy and Capital Committee of Fannie Mae, Washington D.C.; Senior Advisor at Oliver Wyman, New York; board member of Ace 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 Hansfluhsteig 21 CH-5200 Brugg	Member	2016	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG. Professor, University of Basel; member of the board of Francioni AG.
Ann F. Godbehere UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich.	Member	2016	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG. Board member and Chairperson of the Audit Committee of Prudential plc, Rio Tinto plc and Rio Tinto Limited. Member of the board of British American Tobacco plc.
Axel P. Lehmann Zurich Insurance Group, Mythenquai 2, CH-8002 Zurich	Member	2016	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG. Regional Chairman Europe, Middle East and Africa of Zurich Insurance Group, Zurich; Chairman of the board of Farmers Group, Inc., Los Angeles; Chairman of Zurich Insurance plc., Dublin; Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Pension Plans 1 and 2 of the Zurich Insurance Group; member of the supervisory board of Zurich Beteiligungs-AG, Frankfurt am Main; member of the board of Economiesuisse; Chairman of the Global Agenda Council on the Global Financial System of World Economic Forum ("WEF"); Chairman of the Board of the Institute of Insurance Economics of University of St. Gallen; member of the International and Alumni Advisory Board of University of St. Gallen; former chairman and member of the Chief Risk Officer Forum.
William G. Parrett UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2016	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG. Member of the board and Chairperson of the Audit Committee of the Eastman Kodak Company; board member of the Blackstone Group LP (chairman of audit committee and chairman of the conflicts committee); board member of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. (chairman of audit committee); member of the board of IGATE Corporation; 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.
Isabelle Romy Froriep, Bellerivestrasse 201, CH-8034 Zurich	Member	2016	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG. Partner at Froriep, 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 Supervisory board of the Swiss national committee for UNICEF.
Beatrice Weder di Mauro Johannes Gutenberg- University Mainz, Jakob Welder-Weg 4, D-55099 Mainz	Member	2016	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG. Professor at the Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz; member of the board of Roche Holding Ltd., Basel, and supervisory board of Robert Bosch GmbH, Stuttgart. Member of the economic advisory board of Fraport AG; member of the advisory board of Deloitte Germany. Deputy Chairman of the University Council of the University of Mainz. Member of the Corporate Governance Commission of the German Government; member of the Senate of the Max Planck Society; member of the Global Agenda Council on Sovereign Debt of the WEF.
Joseph Yam UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2016	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG. Executive Vice President of the China Society for Finance and Banking. Member of the board of Johnson Electric Holdings Limited, of UnionPay International Co., Ltd. and of The Community Chest of Hong Kong. International Advisory Council member of China Investment Corporation; Distinguished Research Fellow at the Institute of Global Economics and Finance at the Chinese University of Hong Kong

4.1.2 Organizational principles and structure

Following each AGM, the BoD meets to appoint one or more Vice Chairmen, a Senior Independent Director, BoD committee members, other than the members of the Human Resources and Compensation Committee who are elected by the shareholders, and their respective Chairpersons. At the same meeting, the BoD appoints a Company Secretary, who acts as secretary to the BoD and its committees.

The BoD committees comprise the Audit Committee, the Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee, the Governance and Nominating Committee, the Human Resources and Compensation Committee and the Risk Committee. The BoD has also established ad-hoc committees, i.e. the Strategy Committee and the Special Committee.

4.1.3 Audit Committee

The Audit Committee ("AC") consists of five BoD members, all of whom having been determined by the BoD to be fully independent and financially literate.

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 the following: (i) UBS AG's and the Group's accounting policies, financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, (ii) the quality, adequacy and scope of external audit, (iii) UBS AG's and the Group'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 UBS's Group Internal Audit in conjunction with the Chairman of the BoD.

The AC reviews the annual and quarterly consolidated as well as standalone financial statements of UBS AG, as proposed by management, with the external auditors and Group Internal Audit in order to recommend their approval (including any adjustments the AC considers appropriate) to the BoD.

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 the rotation of the lead audit partner. The BoD then submits these proposals 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 Group Executive Board

Under the leadership of the Group CEO, the GEB has executive management responsibility for the business. All GEB members (with the exception of the Group CEO) are proposed by the Group CEO. The appointments are made by the BoD.

Refer to the section "Changes to the Group Executive Board ("GEB") and Board of Directors ("BoD")" above for information on changes to the GEB effective 1 January 2016.

4.2.1 Members of the Group Executive Board

Member and business address	Function
Sergio P. Ermotti UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Group Chief Executive Officer
Markus U. Diethelm UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Group General Counsel

Ulrich Körner UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	President Asset Management and President Europe, Middle East and Africa
Philip J. Lofts UBS AG, 677 Washington Boulevard, Stamford, CT 06901 USA	Group Chief Risk Officer
Robert J. McCann UBS AG, 1200 Harbor Boulevard, Weehawken, NJ 07086 USA	President Wealth Management Americas and President Americas
Tom Naratil UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Group Chief Financial Officer and Group Chief Operating Officer
Andrea Orcel UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	President Investment Bank
Chi-Won Yoon UBS AG, 2 International Finance Centre 52/F, 8 Finance Street, Central, Hong Kong	President Asia Pacific
Jürg Zeltner UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	President Wealth Management

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

4.3 Potential Conflicts of Interest

Members of the BoD and GEB may act as directors or executive officers of other companies (for current principal positions outside UBS AG, if any, of BoD members, please see section 4.1.1 above) and may have economic or other private interests that differ from those of UBS AG. Potential conflicts of interest may arise from these positions or interests. 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 39 of the Articles of Association, UBS AG shareholders elect the auditors for a term of office of one year. At the AGM of 3 May 2012, 2 May 2013, 7 May 2014 and 7 May 2015, 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 is a member of the Swiss Institute of Certified Accountants and Tax Consultants based in Zurich, Switzerland.

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

A description of UBS AG and UBS AG (consolidated) assets and liabilities, financial position and profits and losses for financial year 2013 is available in the Financial information section of the annual report of UBS AG as of 31 December 2013 ("Annual Report 2013"), and for financial year 2014 is available in the Financial information section of the Annual Report 2014. UBS AG's financial year is the calendar year.

With respect to the financial year 2013, reference is made to the following parts of the Annual Report 2013 (within the Financial information section, English version):

- (i) the Consolidated Financial Statements of UBS AG, in particular to the Income Statement on page 350, the Balance sheet on page 353, the Statement of Cash Flows on pages 357-358 (inclusive) and the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements on pages 359-505 (inclusive); and
- (ii) the Financial Statements of UBS AG (Parent Bank), in particular to the Income Statement on page 510, the Balance sheet on page 511, the Statement of Appropriation of Retained Earnings on page 512, the Notes to the Parent Bank Financial Statements on pages 513-531 (inclusive) and the Parent Bank Review on pages 507-509 (inclusive); and
- (iii) the section entitled "Introduction and accounting principles" on page 344.

With respect to the financial year 2014, reference is made to the following parts of the Annual Report 2014 (within the Financial information section, English version):

- (i) the UBS AG consolidated financial statements, in particular to the Income statement on page 554, the Balance sheet on page 557, the Statement of cash flows on pages 563-564 (inclusive) and the Notes to the consolidated financial statements on pages 565-724 (inclusive); and
- (ii) the UBS AG standalone financial statements, in particular to the Income statement on page 748, the Balance sheet on page 749, the Statement of appropriation of retained earnings and proposed distribution of capital contribution reserve on page 750, the Notes to the UBS AG standalone financial statements on pages 751-760 (inclusive) and the Financial review on pages 745-747 (inclusive)

As described in the Annual Report 2014 (Note 1b to the UBS AG consolidated financial statements) UBS AG has made certain adjustments in 2014 to the consolidated historical financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 due to (i) the adoption of Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation) and (ii) removing exchange-traded derivative client cash balances from UBS AG's balance sheet. The comparative balance sheet as of 31 December 2013 was restated to reflect the effects of adopting these changes. These restatements had no impact on total equity, net profit, earnings per share or on UBS AG's Basel III capital. As described in the first quarter 2015 financial report of UBS AG (Note 1 to the interim consolidated financial statements), UBS AG has made certain adjustments in 2015 to the consolidated historical financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 31 December

2013 due to the refinement of the definition of cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of cash flows to exclude cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments with bank counterparties. As described in the second quarter 2015 financial report of UBS AG (Note 1 to the interim consolidated financial statements), in the second quarter of 2015 UBS AG has (i) changed segment reporting related to fair value gains and losses on certain internal funding transactions and own credit, and (ii) revised the presentation of services and personnel allocations from Corporate Center – Services to business divisions and other Corporate Center units. Prior periods have been restated for these changes. These changes did not affect the UBS AG Group's total operating income, total operating expenses or net profit for any period presented.

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, and the audited standalone financial statements of UBS AG, prepared in order to meet Swiss regulatory requirements and in accordance with Swiss GAAP. The Financial information section of the annual reports also includes certain additional disclosures required under US Securities and Exchange Commission regulations. The annual reports also include discussions and analysis of the consolidated financial and business results of UBS, its business divisions and the Corporate Center.

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 2013 and 2014 were audited by Ernst & Young. The reports of the auditors on the consolidated financial statements can be found on pages 348-349 (inclusive) of the Annual Report 2013 and on pages 552-553 (inclusive) of the Annual Report 2014 (in both cases, within the Financial information section, English version). The reports of the auditors on the standalone financial statements of UBS AG can be found on pages 532-533 (inclusive) of the Annual Report 2013 and on pages 761-762 (inclusive) of the Annual Report 2014 (in both cases, within the Financial information section, English version).

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 2013 and 31 December 2014, which are incorporated by reference into this document.

7.3 Interim Financial Information

Reference is also made to the (i) first, second and third quarter 2015 financial reports of UBS Group AG, which contain information on the financial condition and results of operations of UBS Group AG (consolidated) and UBS AG (consolidated) as of and for the quarter ended 31 March 2015, as of, for the quarter and for the six months ended 30 June 2015, and as of, for the quarter and for the nine months ended 30 September 2015, respectively; and (ii) the first, second and third quarter 2015 financial reports of UBS AG, which contain the interim consolidated financial statements of UBS AG for the periods ended 31 March 2015, 30 June 2015 and 30 September 2015, respectively, and certain supplemental information. Refer to the section "Historical Annual Financial Information" above for information on financial reporting and accounting changes made in the second quarter 2015. The interim consolidated financial statements of UBS Group AG and UBS AG, contained in the first, second and third quarter 2015 financial reports of UBS Group AG and UBS AG, respectively, are not audited.

7.4 Incorporation by Reference

The Annual Report 2013, the Annual Report 2014, the first, second and third quarter 2015 financial reports of UBS Group AG, as well as the first, second and third quarter 2015 financial reports of UBS AG are fully incorporated in, and form an integral part of, this document.

7.5 Litigation, Regulatory and Similar Matters

The Group 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 is 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. 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 15a to the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements contained in the third quarter 2015 financial report of UBS AG. 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, which have not yet been initiated or are at early stages of adjudication, or as to which alleged damages have not been quantified by the claimants. Although UBS therefore cannot provide a numerical estimate of the future losses that could arise from the class of litigation, regulatory and similar matters, it 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 paragraph 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 has pleaded guilty to one count of wire fraud for conduct in the LIBOR matter, and has agreed to pay a USD 203 million fine and accept 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 the UBS Group AG's third quarter 2015 financial report.

Provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters by business division and Corporate Center unit ^{1, 2}

CHF million	WM	WMA	R&C	AM	IB	CC – Services	CC – Group ALM	CC - NcLP	UBS
Balance as of 31 December 2014	188	209	92	53	1,258	312	0	941	3,053
Balance as of 30 June 2015	188	229	86	48	724	302	0	791	2,368
Increase in provisions recognized in the income statement	4	54	0	0	0	6	0	577	642
Release of provisions recognized in the income statement	(3)	(3)	0	0	0	0	0	(42)	(49)
Provisions used in conformity with designated purpose	(26)	(21)	(3)	(32)	(2)	0	0	(67)	(152)
Foreign currency translation / unwind of discount	8	12	1	1	29	2	0	38	89
Balance as of 30 September 2015	171	270	84	17	751	310	0	1,297	2,899

¹ WM = Wealth Management; WMA = Wealth Management Americas; R&C = Retail & Corporate; AM = Asset Management; IB = Investment Bank; CC-Services = Corporate Center – Services; CC – Group ALM = Corporate Center – Group Asset and Liability Management; CC-NcLP = Corporate Center - Non-core and Legacy Portfolio. ² Provisions, if any, for the matters described in this section are recorded in Wealth Management (item 3), Wealth Management Americas (item 4), Corporate Center – Services (item 7) and Corporate Center – Non-core and Legacy Portfolio (items 2 and 8). Provisions, if any, for the matters described in items 1 and 6 are allocated between Wealth Management and Retail & Corporate, and provisions for the matter described in item 5 are allocated between the Investment Bank and Corporate Center– Services.

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.

As a result of investigations in France, in 2013, UBS (France) S.A. and UBS AG were put under formal examination ("mise en examen") for complicity in having illicitly solicited clients on French territory, and were declared witness with legal assistance ("témoin assisté") regarding the laundering of proceeds of tax fraud and of banking and financial solicitation by unauthorized persons. In 2014, UBS AG was placed under formal examination with respect to the potential charges of laundering of proceeds of tax fraud, and the investigating judges ordered UBS to provide bail ("caution") of EUR 1.1 billion. UBS AG appealed the determination of the bail amount, but both the appeal court ("Cour d'Appel") and the French Supreme Court ("Cour de Cassation") upheld the bail amount and rejected the appeal in full in late 2014. UBS AG has filed an application with the European Court of Human Rights to challenge various aspects of the French court's decision. In September 2015, the former CEO of UBS Wealth Management was placed under formal examination in connection with these proceedings.

In March 2015, UBS (France) S.A. was placed under formal examination for complicity regarding the laundering of proceeds of tax fraud and of banking and financial solicitation by unauthorized persons for the years 2004 until 2008 and declared witness with legal assistance for the years 2009 to 2012. A bail of EUR 40 million was imposed, and was reduced by the Court of Appeals in May 2015 to EUR 10 million. UBS (France) S.A. is considering whether or not to further appeal that decision.

In addition, the investigating judges have sought to issue arrest warrants against three Swiss-based former employees of UBS AG who did not appear when summoned by the investigating judge. Separately, in 2013, the French banking supervisory authority's disciplinary commission reprimanded UBS (France) S.A. for having had insufficiencies in its control and compliance framework around its cross-border activities and know your customer obligations. It imposed a penalty of EUR 10 million, which was paid.

In January 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 September 2015 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 totaled approximately USD 19 billion in original principal balance.

UBS was not a significant originator of US residential loans. A subsidiary of UBS originated approximately USD 1.5 billion in US residential mortgage loans during the period in which it was active from 2006 to 2008, and securitized less than half of these loans.

RMBS-related lawsuits concerning disclosures: UBS is named as a defendant relating to its role as underwriter and issuer of RMBS in a large number of lawsuits related to approximately USD 6.7 billion in original face amount of RMBS underwritten or issued by UBS. Of the USD 6.7 billion in original face amount of RMBS that remains at issue in these cases, approximately USD 3.6 billion was issued in offerings in which a UBS subsidiary transferred underlying loans (the majority of which were purchased from third-party originators) into a securitization trust and made representations and warranties about those loans ("UBS-sponsored RMBS"). The remaining USD 3.1 billion of RMBS to which these cases relate was issued by third parties in securitizations in which UBS acted as underwriter ("third-party RMBS").

In connection with certain of these lawsuits, UBS has indemnification rights against surviving third-party issuers or originators for losses or liabilities incurred by UBS, but UBS cannot predict the extent to which it will succeed in enforcing those rights. A class action in which UBS was named as a defendant was settled by a third-party issuer and received final approval by the district court in 2013. The settlement reduced the original face amount of third-party RMBS at issue in the cases pending against UBS by approximately USD 24 billion. The third-party issuer will fund the settlement at no cost to UBS. In 2014, certain objectors to the settlement filed a notice of appeal from the district court's approval of the settlement.

UBS is a defendant in two lawsuits brought by the National Credit Union Administration ("NCUA"), as conservator for certain failed credit unions, asserting misstatements and omissions in the offering documents for RMBS purchased by the credit unions. Both lawsuits were filed in US District Courts, one in the District of Kansas and the other in the Southern District of New York. The Kansas court partially granted UBS's motion to dismiss in 2013 and held that the NCUA's claims for 10 of the 22 RMBS certificates on which it had sued were time-barred. As a result, the original principal balance at issue in that case was reduced from USD 1.15 billion to approximately USD 400 million. The original principal balance at issue in the Southern District of New York case is approximately USD 400 million. In May 2015 the Kansas court, relying on a March 2015 decision rendered by the US Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit in a case filed by the NCUA against Barclays Capital, Inc., granted a motion for reconsideration filed by the NCUA and reinstated the NCUA's claims against UBS for the 10 certificates that had been dismissed in 2013.

Loan repurchase demands related to sales of 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 they 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. UBS has been notified by certain institutional purchasers of mortgage loans and RMBS of their contention that possible breaches of representations may entitle the purchasers to require that UBS repurchase the loans or to other relief. The table "Loan repurchase demands by year received – original principal balance of loans" summarizes repurchase demands received by UBS and UBS's repurchase activity from 2006 through 29 October 2015. In the table, "Resolved demands" are considered to be finally resolved, and include demands that are time-barred under the decision rendered by the New York Court of Appeals on 11 June 2015 in *Ace Securities vs. DB Structured Products* ("Ace Decision"). Repurchase demands in all other categories are not finally resolved.

Loan repurchase demands by year received – original principal balance of loans ¹

<i>USD million</i>	2006-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015, through 29 October	Total
Resolved demands									
Loan repurchases / make whole payments by UBS	12	1							13
Demands barred by statute of limitations		1	2	3	18	519	260		803
Demands rescinded by counterparty	110	104	19	303	237				773
Demands resolved in litigation	1	21							21
Demands expected to be resolved by third parties									
Demands resolved or expected to be resolved through enforcement of indemnification rights against third-party originators		77	2	45	107	99	72		403
Demands in dispute									
Demands in litigation			346	732	1,041				2,118
Demands in review by UBS				1					1
Total	122	205	368	1,084	1,404	618	332	0	4,133

¹ Loans submitted by multiple counterparties are counted only once.

Payments that UBS has made to date to resolve repurchase demands equate to approximately 62 % of the original principal balance of the related loans. Most of the payments that UBS has made to date have related to so-called Option ARM loans; severity rates may vary for other types of loans with different characteristics. Losses upon repurchase would typically reflect the estimated value of the loans in question at the time of repurchase as well as, in some cases, partial repayment by the borrowers or advances by servicers prior to repurchase.

In most instances in which UBS would be required to repurchase loans due to misrepresentations, UBS would be able to assert demands against third-party loan originators who provided representations when selling the related loans to UBS. However, many of these third parties are insolvent or no longer exist. UBS estimates that, of the total original principal balance of loans sold or securitized by UBS from 2004 through 2007, less than 50 % was purchased from surviving third-party originators. In connection with approximately 60 % of the loans (by original principal balance)

for which UBS has made payment or agreed to make payment in response to demands received in 2010, UBS has asserted indemnity or repurchase demands against originators. Since 2011, UBS has advised certain surviving originators of repurchase demands made against UBS for which UBS would be entitled to indemnity, and has asserted that such demands should be resolved directly by the originator and the party making the demand.

Any future repurchase demands should be time-barred by virtue of the Ace Decision.

Lawsuits related to contractual representations and warranties concerning mortgages and RMBS: In 2012, certain RMBS trusts filed an action ("Trustee Suit") in the Southern District of New York seeking to enforce UBS RESI's obligation to repurchase loans in the collateral pools for three RMBS securitizations ("Transactions") with an original principal balance of approximately USD 2 billion for which Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. ("Assured Guaranty"), a financial guaranty insurance company, had previously demanded repurchase. In January 2015, the court rejected plaintiffs' efforts to seek damages for all loans purportedly in breach of representations and warranties in any of the three Transactions and limited plaintiffs to pursuing claims based solely on alleged breaches for loans identified in the complaint or other breaches that plaintiffs can establish were independently discovered by UBS. In February 2015, the court denied plaintiffs' motion seeking reconsideration of its ruling. 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. Related litigation brought by Assured Guaranty was resolved in 2013.

In 2012, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, on behalf of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("**Freddie Mac**"), filed a notice and summons in New York Supreme Court initiating suit against UBS RESI for breach of contract and declaratory relief arising from alleged breaches of representations and warranties in connection with certain mortgage loans and UBS RESI's alleged failure to repurchase such mortgage loans. The lawsuit seeks, among other relief, specific performance of UBS RESI's alleged loan repurchase obligations for at least USD 94 million in original principal balance of loans for which Freddie Mac had previously demanded repurchase; no damages are specified. In 2013, the Court dismissed the complaint for lack of standing, on the basis that only the RMBS trustee could assert the claims in the complaint, and the complaint was unclear as to whether the trustee was the plaintiff and had proper authority to bring suit. The trustee subsequently filed an amended complaint, which UBS moved to dismiss. The motion remains pending.

UBS also has tolling agreements with certain institutional purchasers of RMBS concerning their potential claims related to substantial purchases of UBS-sponsored or third-party RMBS.

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 September 2015, the Eastern District of New York identified a number of transactions that are currently the focus of their inquiry, as to which UBS is providing additional information. UBS continues to respond to the FIRREA subpoena and to subpoenas from the New York State Attorney General ("NYAG") 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 the present. UBS is cooperating with the authorities in these matters. Numerous other banks reportedly are responding to similar inquiries from these authorities.

As reflected in the table "Provision for claims related to sales of residential mortgage-backed securities and mortgages", UBS's balance sheet at 30 September 2015 reflected a provision of USD 1,174 million with respect to matters described in this item 2. 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.

Provision for claims related to sales of residential mortgage-backed securities and mortgages

<i>USD million</i>	
Balance as of 31 December 2014	849
Balance as of 30 June 2015	772
Increase in provision recognized in the income statement	507
Release of provision recognized in the income statement	(44)
Provision used in conformity with designated purpose	(61)
Balance as of 30 September 2015	1,174

3. Madoff

In relation to the Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC ("BMIS") investment fraud, UBS AG, UBS (Luxembourg) SA and certain other UBS subsidiaries have been subject to inquiries by a number of regulators, including 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 (Luxembourg) SA 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 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. In July 2015, the Luxembourg Court of Appeal dismissed one test appeal in its entirety, which decision was appealed by the investor. In July 2015, the Luxembourg Supreme Court found in favor of UBS and dismissed the investor's appeal. 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 Southern District of New York 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 June 2014, the US Supreme Court denied the BMIS Trustee's petition seeking review of the Second Circuit ruling. In December 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 July 2015, following a motion by UBS, the Southern District of New York 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. 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 January 2015, a court of appeal reversed a lower court decision in favor of UBS in one such case and ordered UBS to pay EUR 49 million, plus interest. UBS has filed an application for leave to appeal the decision.

4. Puerto Rico

Declines since August 2013 in the market prices of Puerto Rico municipal bonds and of closed-end funds (the "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 1.4 billion. 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 in losses in the funds. In 2015, defendants' motion to dismiss was denied. Defendants are seeking leave to appeal that ruling to 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. Defendants have moved to dismiss that complaint. In March 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.

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 the settlement, UBS contributed USD 3.5 million to an investor education fund, offered USD 1.68 million in restitution to certain investors and, among other things, committed to undertake an additional review of certain client accounts to determine if additional restitution would be appropriate. That review resulted in an additional USD 2.1 million in restitution being offered to certain investors.

In September 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 (which includes USD 1.18 million in disgorgement, a civil penalty of USD 13.63 million and pre-judgment interest), and USD 18.5 million in the FINRA matter (which includes up to USD 11 million in restitution to 165 UBS PR customers and a civil penalty of USD 7.5 million). The SEC settlement involves a charge against UBS PR of failing to supervise the activities of a former financial advisor who had recommended the impermissible investment of non-purpose loan proceeds into the UBS PR closed-end funds, in violation of firm policy and the customer loan agreements. In

the FINRA settlement, UBS PR is alleged to have failed to supervise certain customer accounts which were both more than 75% invested in UBS PR closed-end funds and leveraged against those positions. 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 and other consultants and underwriters, trustees of the System, and the President and Board of the Government Development Bank of Puerto Rico. The plaintiffs alleged that defendants violated their purported fiduciary duties and contractual obligations in connection with the issuance and underwriting of approximately USD 3 billion of bonds by the System in 2008 and sought damages of over USD 800 million. UBS is named in connection with its underwriting and consulting services. In 2013, the case was dismissed by the Puerto Rico Court of First Instance on the grounds that plaintiffs did not have standing to bring the claim, but that dismissal was subsequently overturned on appeal. Defendants have renewed their motion to dismiss the complaint on grounds not addressed when the court issued its prior ruling.

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. A motion for class certification was denied without prejudice to the right to refile the motion after limited discovery.

In June 2015 Puerto Rico's Governor stated that the Commonwealth is unable to meet its obligations and in September 2015, the Puerto Rico government-established Working Group for the Fiscal and Economic Recovery of Puerto Rico issued a fiscal and economic growth plan as well as a proposal to negotiate with its creditors to restructure the island's outstanding debt. The Governor's statement and market reaction to any proposed debt restructuring may increase the number of claims against UBS concerning Puerto Rico securities as well as potential damages sought.

UBS's balance sheet at 30 September 2015 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

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 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") and the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA"), the Korea Fair Trade Commission 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. UBS

has taken and will take appropriate action with respect to certain personnel as a result of its ongoing review.

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. UBS has paid a total of approximately CHF 774 million to these authorities, including GBP 234 million in fines to the FCA, USD 290 million in fines to the CFTC, and CHF 134 million to FINMA representing confiscation of costs avoided and profits. The conduct described in the settlements and the FINMA order includes certain UBS personnel: engaging in efforts, alone or in cooperation/collusion with traders at other banks, to manipulate foreign exchange benchmark rates involving multiple currencies, attempts to trigger client stop-loss orders for UBS's benefit, and inappropriate sharing of confidential client information. UBS has ongoing obligations to cooperate with these authorities and to undertake certain remediation, including actions to improve processes and controls and requirements imposed by FINMA to apply compensation restrictions for certain employees and to automate at least 95% of UBS's global foreign exchange and precious metals trading by 31 December 2016. In 2014, the HKMA announced the conclusion of its investigation into foreign exchange trading operations of banks in Hong Kong. The HKMA found no evidence of collusion among the banks or of manipulation of foreign exchange benchmark rates in Hong Kong. The HKMA also found that banks had internal control deficiencies with respect to their foreign exchange trading operations.

In May 2015, the DOJ's Criminal Division ("Criminal Division") terminated the NPA with UBS AG. As a result, UBS AG entered into a plea agreement with the Criminal Division pursuant to which UBS AG agreed to and did plead 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. Under the plea agreement, UBS AG agreed to a sentence that includes a USD 203 million penalty and a three-year term of probation. 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. Sentencing is currently scheduled for 9 May 2016. The Criminal Division terminated the NPA based on its determination, in its sole discretion, that certain of UBS AG's employees committed criminal conduct that violated the NPA, including fraudulent and deceptive currency trading and sales practices in conducting certain foreign exchange market transactions with customers and collusion with other participants in certain foreign exchange markets.

In May 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. As part of the Federal Reserve Order, UBS AG paid a USD 342 million civil monetary penalty. The Federal Reserve Order is based on the Federal Reserve Board's finding that UBS AG had deficient policies and procedures that prevented UBS AG from detecting and addressing unsafe and unsound conduct by foreign exchange traders and salespeople, including disclosures to traders of other institutions of confidential customer information, agreements with traders of other institutions to coordinate foreign exchange trading in a manner to influence certain foreign exchange benchmarks fixes and market prices, and trading strategies that raised potential conflicts of interest, possible agreements with traders of other institutions regarding bid/offer spreads offered to foreign exchange customers, the provision of information to customers regarding price quotes and how a customer's foreign exchange order is filled.

UBS has been granted 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 immunity grant does not bar government agencies from

asserting other claims and imposing sanctions against UBS AG, as evidenced by the settlements and ongoing investigations referred to above. UBS has also been granted conditional leniency by authorities in certain jurisdictions, including WEKO, in connection with potential competition law violations relating to precious metals, 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's continuing cooperation.

In October 2015, UBS AG settled charges with the SEC relating to structured notes issued by UBS AG that were linked to the UBS V10 Currency Index with Volatility Cap. The SEC alleged that UBS negligently made certain statements and omissions in the offer and sale of the notes that violated Section 17(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933. Pursuant to the settlement, and without admitting or denying the SEC's findings, UBS agreed to pay a total of USD 19.5 million, consisting of USD 10 million in disgorgement, a USD 8 million penalty, and USD 1.5 million in prejudgment interest. UBS AG also agreed to pay USD 5.5 million of the disgorgement funds to investors who purchased the SEC-registered V10 notes. In addition, UBS has determined to compensate clients who purchased V10 instruments that were not registered with the SEC.

Investigations relating to foreign exchange 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 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 March 2015, UBS entered into a settlement agreement to resolve those actions. In 2015, additional putative class actions have been 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 July 2015, a consolidated complaint was filed on behalf of both putative classes of persons covered by the actions described above. In August 2015, UBS entered into an amended settlement agreement that would resolve all of these claims. The agreement, which is subject to court approval, requires, among other things, that UBS pay an aggregate of USD 141 million and provide cooperation to the settlement classes. In June 2015, a putative class action was 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.

In 2015, UBS was added to putative class actions pending against other banks in federal court in New York on behalf of putative classes of persons who bought or sold physical precious metals and various precious metal products and derivatives. The complaints in these lawsuits assert claims under the US antitrust laws and the CEA and for unjust enrichment.

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, including HIBOR (Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate) and ISDAFIX, a benchmark rate used for various interest rate derivatives and other financial instruments. 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 approximately CHF 1.4 billion in fines and disgorgement – including GBP 160 million in fines to the FSA, USD 700 million in fines to the CFTC, USD 500 million in fines to the DOJ, and CHF 59 million in disgorgement to FINMA. 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, required UBS to pay the USD 500 million fine to DOJ after the sentencing of UBSSJ, and provided that any criminal penalties imposed on UBSSJ at sentencing be deducted from the USD 500 million fine. The conduct described in the various settlements and the FINMA order includes certain UBS personnel: engaging in efforts to manipulate submissions for certain benchmark rates to benefit trading positions; colluding with employees at other banks and cash brokers to influence certain benchmark rates to benefit their trading positions; and giving inappropriate directions to UBS submitters that were in part motivated by a desire to avoid unfair and negative market and media perceptions during the financial crisis. The benchmark interest rates encompassed by one or more of these resolutions include Yen LIBOR, GBP LIBOR, Swiss franc ("CHF") LIBOR, Euro LIBOR, US dollar ("USD") LIBOR, EURIBOR (Euro Interbank Offered Rate) and Euroyen TIBOR (Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate). UBS has ongoing obligations to cooperate with authorities with which it has reached resolutions and to undertake certain remediation with respect to benchmark interest rate submissions. Under the NPA, UBS agreed, among other things, that for two years from 18 December 2012 UBS would not commit any US crime, and UBS would advise 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 May 2015, the Criminal Division terminated the NPA based on its determination, in its sole discretion, that certain of UBS AG's employees committed criminal conduct that violated the NPA. As a result, UBS entered into a plea agreement with the DOJ under which it entered a guilty plea to one count of wire fraud relating to the manipulation of certain benchmark interest rates, including Yen LIBOR, and agreed to pay a fine of USD 203 million and accept a three-year term of probation. Sentencing is currently scheduled for 9 May 2016. The MAS, HKMA, ASIC and the Japan Financial Services Agency have all resolved investigations of UBS (and in some cases other banks). The orders or undertakings in connection with these investigations generally require UBS to take remedial actions to improve its processes and controls, impose monetary penalties or other measures. Investigations by the CFTC, ASIC and other governmental authorities remain ongoing notwithstanding these resolutions. 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 has paid a EUR 12.7 million fine, which was reduced to this level based in part on UBS's cooperation with the EC.

UBS has been granted conditional leniency or conditional immunity from authorities in certain jurisdictions, including the Antitrust Division of the DOJ, WEKO and the EC, in connection with potential antitrust or competition law violations related to submissions for Yen LIBOR and Euroyen TIBOR. WEKO has also granted UBS conditional immunity in connection with potential competition law violations related to submissions for CHF LIBOR and certain transactions related to CHF LIBOR. The Canadian Competition Bureau ("Bureau") had granted UBS conditional immunity in connection with potential competition law violations related to submissions for Yen LIBOR, but in January 2014, the Bureau discontinued its investigation into Yen LIBOR for lack of sufficient evidence to justify prosecution under applicable laws. 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 or leniency in connection with the matters covered by the conditional grants, subject to UBS's continuing cooperation. However, the conditional leniency and conditional immunity grants UBS has received do not bar government agencies from asserting other claims and imposing sanctions against UBS, as evidenced by the settlements and ongoing investigations referred to above. 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, or expected to be transferred to, 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 are actions asserting losses related to various products whose interest rate was linked to USD LIBOR, 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 LIBOR, Euroyen TIBOR, EURIBOR or USD ISDAFIX rates and seek unspecified compensatory and other damages, including treble and punitive damages, under varying legal theories that include violations of the CEA, the federal racketeering statute, federal and state antitrust and securities laws and other state laws. In 2013, a federal court in New York 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. The court has granted certain plaintiffs permission to assert claims for unjust enrichment and breach of contract against UBS and other defendants, and limited the CEA claims to contracts purchased between 15 April 2009 and May 2010. In 2015, the court in the US dollar action granted certain plaintiffs permission to assert common law fraud claims against UBS and other defendants. Certain plaintiffs have also appealed the dismissal of their US dollar antitrust claims; this appeal remains pending. In 2014, the court in the Euroyen TIBOR lawsuit dismissed the plaintiff's federal antitrust and state unjust enrichment claims and dismissed a portion of the plaintiff's CEA claims. In 2015, the court in the Euroyen TIBOR case dismissed plaintiff's federal racketeering claims and affirmed its previous dismissal of plaintiff's antitrust claims. UBS and other defendants in other lawsuits including the one related to Euroyen TIBOR have filed motions to dismiss.

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 January 2014, in violation of US antitrust laws and the CEA, among other theories, and seeks unspecified compensatory damages, including treble damages.

With respect to additional matters and jurisdictions not encompassed by the settlements and order referred to above, UBS's balance sheet at 30 September 2015 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 Swiss Supreme Court 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. The note sets forth the measures Swiss banks are to adopt, which include informing all affected clients about the Supreme Court decision and directing them to an internal bank contact for further details. 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 September 2015 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 approximately BRL 2.3 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. 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. These assessments are being challenged in administrative and judicial proceedings. In May 2015, the administrative court issued a decision that was largely in favor of the tax authority with respect to the goodwill amortization assessment. This decision has been appealed.

8. Matters relating to the CDS market

In 2013, the EC issued a Statement of Objections against 13 credit default swap ("CDS") dealers including UBS, as well as data service provider Markit and the International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA"). The Statement of Objections broadly alleges that the dealers infringed European Union antitrust rules by colluding to prevent exchanges from entering the credit derivatives market between 2006 and 2009. UBS submitted its response to the Statement of Objections and presented its position in an oral hearing in 2014. Since mid-2009, the Antitrust Division of the DOJ has also been investigating whether multiple dealers, including UBS, conspired with each other and with Markit to restrain competition in the markets for CDS trading, clearing and other services. In 2014, putative class action plaintiffs filed consolidated amended complaints in the Southern District of New York against 12 dealers, including UBS, as well as Markit and ISDA, alleging violations of the US Sherman Antitrust Act and common law. Plaintiffs allege that the defendants unlawfully conspired to restrain competition in and/or monopolize the market for CDS trading in the US in order

to protect the dealers' profits from trading CDS in the over-the-counter market. Plaintiffs assert claims on behalf of all purchasers and sellers of CDS that transacted directly with any of the dealer defendants since 1 January 2008, and seek unspecified trebled compensatory damages and other relief. In 2014, the court granted in part and denied in part defendants' motions to dismiss the complaint. In September 2015, UBS and the other defendants entered into settlement agreements to resolve the litigation, pursuant to which UBS will pay USD 75 million out of a total settlement amount of approximately USD 1.865 billion. The agreements have received preliminary court approval but are subject to final court approval.

Besides the proceedings specified above under (1) through (8), 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

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 by reference herein), no material changes have occurred in UBS AG's assets and liabilities, financial position and profits and losses since 30 September 2015.

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 384,456,091.30, divided into 3,844,560,913 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; (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; (c) CHF 5,000,000, comprising 50,000,000 registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each that can be issued upon the exercise of options that UBS AG will grant in connection with the cash or title dividend distributed in the year 2015 (article 4a).

9. Documents on Display

- The annual report of UBS AG as of 31 December 2013, comprising 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 information (including the "Report of the statutory auditor and the independent registered public accounting firm on the consolidated financial statements" and the "Report of the statutory auditor on the financial statements");
- The annual report of UBS Group AG and UBS AG as of 31 December 2014, comprising the sections (1) UBS Group - Changes to our legal structure; (2) Operating environment and strategy, (3) Financial and operating performance, (4) Risk, treasury and capital management, (5) Corporate governance, responsibility and compensation, (6) Financial information (including the "Report of the statutory auditor and the independent registered public accounting firm on the consolidated financial statements" and the "Report of the statutory auditor on the financial statements");
- The first, second and third quarter 2015 financial reports of UBS Group AG, as well as the first, second and third quarter 2015 financial reports of UBS AG; 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 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.