

SUPPLEMENT NO. 3

**pursuant to §§ 6(2), 16(1) of the Securities Prospectus Act
(Wertpapierprospektgesetz; "WpPG")**

dated 6 March 2008

of

UBS AG

to the

base prospectus

dated 10 April 2007,
**as supplemented by a Supplement No. 1 dated 24 October 2007
and a Supplement No. 2 dated 21 December 2007**
(together, the "**Base Prospectus**")

in relation to the

UBS Structured Note Programme

Capitalised terms used herein and not otherwise defined in this Supplement No. 3 shall have the same meaning as in the Base Prospectus.

Application has been made to the BaFin for its approval of this Supplement No. 3. Approval by the BaFin means the positive act at the outcome of the scrutiny of the completeness of this Supplement No. 3 including the consistency of the information given and its comprehensibility. Pursuant to §§ 6(2), 16(1), 14(1) WpPG, this Supplement No. 3 has been filed with the BaFin as the competent authority.

Pursuant to §§ 6(2), 16(1), 14(3) WpPG, the availability for inspection of this Supplement No. 3 at the offices of the Fiscal Agent, UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich, will be announced in the *Börsen-Zeitung*.

In accordance with § 16(3) WpPG, investors who have already submitted purchase orders in relation to Notes issued under the Programme prior to the publication of this Supplement No. 3 are entitled to withdraw their orders within two days of this Supplement No. 3 having been published provided that no discharge has occurred. A withdrawal, if any, of an order must be communicated in writing to the relevant Issuer at its registered office specified in the address list hereof.

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- A. The Issuer hereby replaces the English language version of the sub-section of the Base Prospectus entitled "C. Summary of the Description of UBS AG" which is part of the English language version of the section of the Base Prospectus entitled "Summary of the Programme" with the following text in its entirety:

"C. Summary of the "Description of UBS"

Overview

UBS AG and its subsidiaries ("UBS AG" or "UBS") is, according to its own opinion, one of the world's leading financial firms, serving a discerning international client base. As an integrated firm, UBS creates added value for clients by drawing on the combined resources and expertise of all its businesses. UBS is, according to its own opinion, the leading global wealth manager, a leading investment banking and securities firm with a strong institutional and corporate client franchise, a key asset manager and the market leader in Swiss commercial and retail banking. On 31 December 2007, UBS employed more than 80,000 people. With headquarters in Zurich and Basel, Switzerland, UBS operates in over 50 countries and from all major international centers.

UBS is according to its own opinion one of the best-capitalised financial institutions in the world, with a BIS Tier1¹ ratio of 8.8 per cent invested assets of CHF 3,189 billion, equity attributable to UBS shareholders of CHF 35,585 million and a market capitalisation of CHF 108,654 million on 31 December 2007.

UBS is among the few globally active major banks that have a first-class rating. The rating agencies Standard & Poor's Inc. ("Standard & Poor's"), Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") and Moody's Investors Service Inc. ("Moody's") have assessed the creditworthiness of UBS, i.e. the ability of UBS to fulfil payment obligations, such as principal or interest payments on long-term loans, also known as debt servicing, in a timely manner. The ratings from Fitch and Standard & Poor's may be attributed a plus or minus sign, and those from Moody's a number. These supplementary attributes indicate the relative position within the respective rating class. Standard & Poor's currently rates UBS's creditworthiness with AA², Fitch with AA³ and Moody's with Aaa⁴.

Corporate Information

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

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

The addresses and telephone numbers of UBS two registered offices and principal places of business are: Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland, telephone +41-44-234 11 11; and Aeschenvorstadt 1, CH-4051 Basel, Switzerland, telephone +41-61-288 20 20.

¹ Tier 1 capital comprises share capital, share premium, retained earnings including current year profit, foreign currency translation and minority interests less accrued dividends, net long positions in own shares and goodwill.

² Standard & Poor's long-term rating was changed from AA+ to AA on 1 October 2007. Following UBS's announcement of 30 January 2008, Standard & Poor's revised their outlook on the bank's long-term credit rating from stable to negative.

³ Fitch's long-term rating was changed from AA+ to AA on 10 December 2007.

⁴ Following UBS's announcement of 30 January 2008, Moody's Investors Service changed its outlook for UBS's financial strength, long-term debt and deposit ratings from stable to negative.

UBS shares are listed on the SWX Swiss Exchange and traded through virt-x which is majority owned by the SWX Swiss Exchange. They are also listed on the New York Stock Exchange and on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

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

Organisational Structure of the Issuer

The objective of UBS's group structure is to support the business activities of the Company within an efficient legal, tax, supervisory and financial framework. Neither the individual Business Groups of UBS, Global Wealth Management & Business Banking, Global Asset Management, Investment Bank, nor the Corporate Center (the "Business Groups") are legally independent entities; instead, they perform their activities through the domestic and foreign offices of the parent bank, UBS AG.

Trend Information

In the first few weeks of 2008, equity markets worldwide have fallen by an average 12% and credit spreads have continued to widen as investors have become increasingly risk averse. Economic data has deteriorated, especially, but not only, in the US. The Federal Reserve has cut US interest rates. While such policy action will, in time, ease pressures in both the real and the financial economy, it is uncertain when this will be. Following the material changes occurring in the fourth quarter of 2007, UBS expects 2008 to be another difficult year.

Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies of the Issuer

UBS operates under a strict dual Board structure, as mandated by Swiss banking law. The functions of Chairman of the Board of Directors ("Chairman") and Group Chief Executive Officer ("Group CEO") are assigned to two different people, thus providing separation of powers. This structure establishes checks and balances and creates an institutional independence of the Board of Directors ("BoD") from the day-to-day management of the firm, for which responsibility is delegated to the Group Executive Board ("GEB"). No member of one Board may be a member of the other.

Auditors

On 18 April 2007, the UBS Annual General Meeting reelected Ernst & Young Ltd., Aeschengraben 9, 4002 Basel, Switzerland, as the Group and statutory auditor in accordance with company law and banking law provisions for a further one-year term. Ernst & Young Ltd., Basel, is a member of the Swiss Institute of Certified Accountants and Tax Consultants based in Zurich, Switzerland.

Selected Financial Information

The following table has been produced from the Financial Statement 2005 and 2006 of UBS as of 31 December, 2005 and 31 December, 2006, respectively, published in English. This table represents the capitalisation and the liabilities of UBS Group as of 31 December, 2005 and 31 December, 2006, respectively:

in CHF millions

For the period ending on	31 December, 2005	31 December, 2006
Short term debts issued ¹⁾	157,634	156,370
Long term debt issued ¹⁾	112,800	169,420
Total debt issued ²⁾	270,434	325,790
Minority Interest ³⁾	7,619	6,089
Shareholders' equity	44,015	49,686
Total capitalisation	322,068	381,565

1) *Includes Money Market Paper and Medium Term Notes as per Balance sheet position based on remaining maturities (split in short and long term is available only quarterly).*

2) *Excludes financial liabilities designated at fair value (third parties).*

3) *Includes Trust preferred securities.*

The financial statements of the Issuer for the reporting periods 2005 and 2006, respectively, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)."

B. The Issuer hereby replaces the German language version of the sub-section of the Base Prospectus entitled "C. Zusammenfassung der Beschreibung der UBS AG" which is part of the German language version of the section of the Base Prospectus entitled "Deutsche Fassung der Kurzbeschreibung des Programms" with the following text in its entirety:

"C. Zusammenfassung der "Beschreibung der UBS "

Überblick

Die UBS AG einschließlich ihrer Tochtergesellschaften („**UBS**“ oder „**UBS AG**“) ist nach eigener Einschätzung eines der global führenden Finanzinstitute für internationale anspruchsvolle Kundinnen und Kunden. UBS nutzt als integriertes Unternehmen die Ressourcen und das Know-how all ihrer Geschäftseinheiten und schafft so Mehrwert für ihre Kunden. Die UBS ist nach eigener Einschätzung einer der weltweit führenden Anbieter von Wealth-Management-Dienstleistungen und gehört weltweit zu den wichtigsten Investmentbanken und Wertschriftenhäusern und nimmt im Geschäft mit Firmen und institutionellen Kunden eine führende Stellung ein. Sie zählt nach eigener Einschätzung zu den größten institutionellen Vermögensverwaltern und ist in der Schweiz nach eigener Einschätzung der Marktführer im Geschäft mit Privat- und Firmenkunden. Die UBS beschäftigt per 31. Dezember 2007 weltweit über 80.000 Mitarbeiter. Mit Hauptsitz in Zürich und Basel, Schweiz, ist die UBS in mehr als 50 Ländern und auf den wichtigsten internationalen Finanzplätzen vertreten.

Die UBS gehört nach eigener Einschätzung mit einer BIZ-Kernkapitalquote (Tier 1)⁵ von 8.8 % zu den bestkapitalisierten Finanzinstituten der Welt, weist ein investiertes Kapital von CHF 3.189 Milliarden auf, verfügt über ein den UBS-Aktionären zurechenbares Eigenkapital in Höhe von CHF 35.585 Millionen und weist eine Marktkapitalisierung von CHF 108.654 Millionen auf (alle Angaben per 31. Dezember 2007).

Die UBS gehört zu den wenigen weltweit agierenden Großbanken, die über ein erstklassiges Rating verfügen. Die Rating Agenturen Standard & Poor's Inc. („**Standard & Poor's**“), Fitch Ratings („**Fitch**“) und Moody's Investors Service Inc. („**Moody's**“) haben die Bonität der UBS – damit die Fähigkeit der UBS, Zahlungsverpflichtungen, beispielsweise Zahlungen für Tilgung und Zinsen bei langfristigen Krediten, dem so genannten Kapitaldienst, pünktlich nachzukommen – beurteilt und bewertet. Bei Fitch und Standard & Poor's kann die Beurteilung mit Plus- oder Minus-Zeichen, bei Moody's mit Ziffern versehen sein. Diese Zusätze heben die relative Bedeutung innerhalb einer Bewertungsstufe hervor. Dabei beurteilt Standard & Poor's die Bonität der UBS aktuell mit AA⁶, Fitch mit AA⁷ und Moody's mit Aaa⁸.

Unternehmensinformationen

Der juristische und kommerzielle Name der Emittentin als Gesellschaft lautet UBS AG. Die Emittentin wurde am 28. Februar 1978 unter dem Namen SBC AG für unbestimmte Zeit gegründet und an diesem Tag in das Handelsregister des Kantons Basel Stadt eingetragen. Am 8. Dezember 1997 wurde der Name in UBS AG geändert. Die UBS in ihrer jetzigen Form entstand am 29. Juni 1998 durch die Fusion der Schweizerischen Bankgesellschaft (gegründet 1862) und des Schweizerischen Bankvereins (gegründet 1872). Die UBS ist im Handelsregister des Kantons Zürich und des Kantons Basel Stadt eingetragen. Die Handelsregisternummer lautet CH-270.3.004.646-4.

Die UBS ist in der Schweiz gegründet und ansässig und als Aktiengesellschaft, d.h. als eine Gesellschaft, die Aktien für Investoren begeben hat, nach schweizerischem Obligationenrecht und den schweizerischen bankengesetzlichen Bestimmungen tätig.

Die Adressen und Telefonnummern der beiden eingetragenen Hauptsitze und Hauptgeschäftsplätze lauten: Bahnhofstraße 45, 8001 Zürich, Schweiz, Tel. +41 44-234 1111; und Aeschenvorstadt 1, 4051 Basel, Schweiz, Tel. +41 61-288 2020.

Die Aktien der UBS sind an der SWX Swiss Exchange notiert und werden über die Handelsplattform virt-x, an der die SWX Swiss Exchange die Mehrheit hält, gehandelt. Zudem sind die UBS-Aktien an den Börsen in New York und Tokio notiert.

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

Organisationsstrukturen der Emittentin

Die Konzernstruktur der UBS hat zum Ziel, die Geschäftstätigkeiten des Unternehmens innerhalb eines effizienten rechtlichen, steuerlichen, regulatorischen und finanziellen Rahmens zu unterstützen. Weder die einzelnen Unternehmensgruppen der UBS – Global Wealth Management & Business Banking, Global Asset Management, Investment Bank – noch das Corporate Center sind rechtlich selbstständige Einheiten; vielmehr tätigen sie ihre Geschäfte durch die in- und ausländischen Sitze des Stammhauses der UBS AG.

Trendinformationen

In den ersten Wochen 2008 verloren die Aktienmärkte weltweit durchschnittlich 12%, und die Ausweitung der Kreditspreads setzte sich angesichts der zunehmenden Risikoaversion der Anleger fort. Die Konjunkturdaten haben sich insbesondere in den USA – aber nicht nur dort – verschlechtert. Das Federal Reserve hat die Zinsen gesenkt. Diese geldpolitische Massnahme wird mit der Zeit den Druck auf die Real- und Finanzwirtschaft verringern. Allerdings ist

⁶ Tier-1-Kapital setzt sich zusammen aus Aktienkapital, Kapitalreserven, Gewinnreserven einschliesslich Gewinn des laufenden Jahres, Währungsumrechnung und Minderheitsanteilen abzüglich aufgelaufene Dividende, Nettolongpositionen in eigenen Aktien und Goodwill.

⁶ Das langfristige Rating von Standard and Poor's wurde am 1. Oktober 2007 von AA+ auf AA angepasst. Aufgrund der Mitteilung der UBS vom 30. Januar 2008 passte Standard and Poor's das langfristige Rating von stabil auf negative an.

⁷ Das langfristige Rating von Fitch wurde am 10. Dezember 2007 von AA+ auf AA angepasst

⁸ Aufgrund der Mitteilung der UBS vom 30. Januar 2008 änderte Moody's Investor Service seinen Outlook für UBS's Finanzstärke, langfristige Verschuldung und Einlage Ratings von stabil auf negativ.

ungewiss, wann es so weit sein wird. In Anbetracht der wesentlichen Veränderungen, welche sich im vierten Quartal 2007 ergaben, erwartet UBS 2008 ein weiteres schwieriges Jahr.

Verwaltungs-, Management-, und Aufsichtsorgane der Emittentin

Die UBS verfügt auf oberster Stufe über zwei streng getrennte Führungsgremien, wie dies von der schweizerischen Bankengesetzgebung vorgeschrieben ist. Die Funktionen des Präsidenten des Verwaltungsrats einerseits und des Chief Executive Officer (CEO) andererseits sind zwei verschiedenen Personen übertragen, damit die Gewaltentrennung gewährleistet ist. Diese Struktur schafft gegenseitige Kontrolle und macht den Verwaltungsrat unabhängig vom Tagesgeschäft der Bank, für das die Konzernleitung die Verantwortung trägt. Niemand kann Mitglied beider Gremien sein.

Abschlussprüfer

Am 18. April 2007 wurde die Ernst & Young AG, Aeschengraben 9, 4002 Basel, Schweiz, auf der UBS Generalversammlung als Abschlussprüferin der Emittentin und der UBS Gruppe in Übereinstimmung mit den gesellschaftsrechtlichen und bankengesetzlichen Vorgaben für den Zeitraum eines weiteren Jahres wiedergewählt. Ernst & Young AG, Basel, ist Mitglied der Treuhand-Kammer der Schweiz mit Sitz in Zürich, Schweiz.

Ausgewählte Finanzinformationen

Die nachfolgende Tabelle wurde auf der Grundlage des Jahresabschlusses 2005 und 2006 der UBS zum 31. Dezember 2005 und zum 31. Dezember 2006, veröffentlicht in der englischen Sprache, erstellt. Die Tabelle stellt die Kapitalisierung und die Verbindlichkeiten der UBS Gruppe zum 31. Dezember 2005 und zum 31. Dezember 2006 dar:

in CHF Millionen

Für den Zeitraum endend am	31. Dezember 2005	31. Dezember 2006
Kurzfristig ausgegeben Verbindlichkeiten ¹⁾	157.634	156.370
Langfristig ausgegeben Verbindlichkeiten ¹⁾	112.800	169.420
Gesamte ausgegebene Verbindlichkeiten ²⁾	270.434	325.790
Den Minderheitsanteilen zurechenbares Eigenkapital ³⁾	7.619	6.089
Den UBS-Aktionären zurechenbares Eigenkapital	44.015	49.686
Gesamte Kapitalisierung	322.068	381.565

1) *Umfasst Geldmarktpapiere und mittelfristige Schuldverschreibungen aus der Position der Bilanz basierend auf den ausstehenden Laufzeiten (eine Aufteilung in kurz- und langfristige Laufzeiten ist ausschließlich auf vierteljährlicher Basis erhältlich).*

2) *Umfasst keine Verbindlichkeiten zu einem "fair value" (Dritte).*

3) *Einschließlich treuhänderisch bevorrechtigter Wertpapiere.*

Der jeweilige Jahresabschluss der Emittentin für das Finanzjahr 2005 und 2006 wurde in Übereinstimmung mit Internationalen Rechnungslegungsstandards (IFRS) erstellt. "

C. The Issuer hereby replaces the section of the Base Prospectus entitled "Description of UBS AG" with the following text in its entirety:

"Description of UBS AG

Risk Factors

Information about risk factors relating to the Issuer is contained in the part "English Version of the Risk Factors" of this Base Prospectus (whereas, a German translation of such risk factors is set out in the part "German Version of the Risk Factors – Deutsche Fassung der Risikofaktoren" which is annexed to this Base Prospectus. For the avoidance of doubt, the German version of the Risk Factors is not part of this Base Prospectus and therefore, the BaFin has not reviewed and/or approved the German version of the Risk Factors.).

Overview

UBS AG and its subsidiaries ("UBS AG" or "UBS") is, according to its own opinion, one of the world's leading financial firms, serving a discerning international client base. As an integrated firm, UBS creates added value for clients by drawing on the combined resources and expertise of all its businesses. UBS is, according to its own opinion, the leading global wealth manager, a leading investment banking and securities firm with a strong institutional and corporate client franchise, a key asset manager and the market leader in Swiss commercial and retail banking. On 31 December 2007, UBS employed more than 80,000 people. With headquarters in Zurich and Basel, Switzerland, UBS operates in over 50 countries and from all major international centers.

UBS is according to its own opinion one of the best-capitalised financial institutions in the world, with a BIS Tier1⁹ ratio of 8.8 per cent invested assets of CHF 3,189 billion, equity attributable to UBS shareholders of CHF 35,585 million and a market capitalisation of CHF 108,654 million on 31 December 2007.

UBS is among the few globally active major banks that have a first-class rating. The rating agencies Standard & Poor's Inc. ("Standard & Poor's"), Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") and Moody's Investors Service Inc. ("Moody's") have assessed the creditworthiness of UBS, i.e. the ability of UBS to fulfil payment obligations, such as principal or interest payments on long-term loans, also known as debt servicing, in a timely manner. The ratings from Fitch and Standard & Poor's may be attributed a plus or minus sign, and those from Moody's a number. These supplementary attributes indicate the relative position within the respective rating class. Standard & Poor's currently rates UBS's creditworthiness with AA¹⁰, Fitch with AA¹¹ and Moody's with Aaa¹².

⁹ Tier 1 capital comprises share capital, share premium, retained earnings including current year profit, foreign currency translation and minority interests less accrued dividends, net long positions in own shares and goodwill.

¹⁰ Standard & Poor's long-term rating was changed from AA+ to AA on 1 October 2007. Following UBS's announcement of 30 January 2008, Standard & Poor's revised their outlook on the bank's long-term credit rating from stable to negative.

¹¹ Fitch's long-term rating was changed from AA+ to AA on 10 December 2007.

¹² Following UBS's announcement of 30 January 2008, Moody's Investors Service changed its outlook for UBS's financial strength, long-term debt and deposit ratings from stable to negative.

Corporate Information

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

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

The addresses and telephone numbers of UBS two registered offices and principal places of business are: Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland, telephone +41-44-234 11 11; and Aeschenvorstadt 1, CH-4051 Basel, Switzerland, telephone +41-61-288 20 20.

UBS shares are listed on the SWX Swiss Exchange and traded through virt-x which is majority owned by the SWX Swiss Exchange. They are also listed on the New York Stock Exchange and on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

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

Business Overview

Business Groups and Corporate Center

UBS is managed through three Business Groups and its Corporate Center, each of which is described below. In addition there is an area of business combined in Industrial Holdings. A full description of their strategies, structure, organisation, products, services and markets can be found in the UBS Handbook 2006/2007, in the English version on pages 27-56 (inclusive).

Global Wealth Management & Business Banking

With more than 140 years of experience, the global wealth management business provides a comprehensive range of products and services individually tailored for wealthy clients around the world. UBS's client advisors provide a full range of wealth management services to clients - from asset management to estate planning and from corporate finance advice to art banking. In the US, the business is, according to its own opinion, one of the leading wealth managers. Business Banking Switzerland is, according to its own opinion, the market leader in Switzerland, providing a complete set of banking and securities services for individual and corporate clients.

Global Asset Management

The Global Asset Management business is, according to its own opinion, one of the world's leading asset managers, providing traditional and alternative and real estate investment solutions to private, institutional and corporate clients, and through financial intermediaries. It is, according to its own opinion, one of the largest global institutional asset managers, a leading fund house in Europe, and the largest mutual fund manager in Switzerland.

Investment Bank

UBS's Investment Bank is, according to its own opinion, one of the world's leading investment banking and securities firms, providing a full range of products and services to corporate and institutional clients, governments, financial intermediaries and alternative asset managers. Its investment bankers, salespeople and research analysts, supported by its risk and logistics teams, deliver advice and execution to clients all over the world. The Investment Bank also works with financial sponsors and hedge funds and indirectly meets the needs of private investors through both UBS's own wealth management business and through other private banks.

Corporate Center

Corporate Center creates value for shareholders and stakeholders by partnering with the Business Groups to ensure that the firm operates as an effective and integrated whole with a common vision and set of values. It helps UBS's businesses grow sustainably through its risk, financial control, treasury, communication, legal and compliance, human resources, strategy, off shoring and technology functions.

Industrial Holdings

The Industrial Holdings segment consists of UBS's private equity investments (which were held by the Investment Bank until early 2005). UBS's strategy is to de-emphasize and reduce exposure to this asset class while capitalizing on orderly exit opportunities as they arise.

Organisational Structure of the Issuer

The objective of UBS's group structure is to support the business activities of the Company within an efficient legal, tax, supervisory and financial framework. Neither the individual Business Groups of UBS, Global Wealth Management & Business Banking, Global Asset Management, Investment Bank, nor the Corporate Center (the "Business Groups") are legally independent entities; instead, they perform their activities through the domestic and foreign offices of the parent bank, UBS AG.

Settlement of transactions through the parent bank allows UBS to fully exploit the advantages generated for all Business Groups through the use of a single legal entity. In cases where it is impossible or inefficient to process transactions via the parent, due to local statutory, tax or supervisory provisions or newly acquired companies, these tasks are performed on location by legally independent group companies. The major subsidiaries are listed in the UBS Financial Report 2006, in English, on pages 172-175 (inclusive).

Competition

UBS faces stiff competition in all business areas. Both in Switzerland and abroad, the Bank competes with asset management companies, commercial, investment and private banks, brokerages and other financial services providers. Competitors include not only local banks, but also global financial institutions, which are similar to UBS in terms of both size and services offered.

In addition, the consolidation trend in the global financial services sector is introducing new competition, which may have a greater impact on prices, as a result of an expanded range of products and services and increased access to capital and growing efficiency.

Outlook

In the first few weeks of 2008, equity markets worldwide have fallen by an average 12% and credit spreads have continued to widen as investors have become increasingly risk averse. Economic data has deteriorated, especially, but not only, in the US. The Federal Reserve has cut US interest rates. While such policy action will, in time, ease pressures in both the real and the financial economy, it is uncertain when this will be. Following the material changes occurring in the fourth quarter of 2007, UBS expects 2008 to be another difficult year.

Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies of the Issuer

Details of the Executive Bodies of the Company

UBS operates under a strict dual Board structure, as mandated by Swiss banking law. The functions of Chairman of the Board of Directors ("Chairman") and Group Chief Executive Officer ("Group CEO") are assigned to two different people, thus providing separation of powers. This structure establishes checks and balances and creates an institutional independence of the Board of Directors ("BoD") from the day-to-day management of the firm, for which responsibility is delegated to the Group Executive Board ("GEB"). No member of one Board may be a member of the other.

The supervision and control of the executive management remains with the BoD. The Articles of Association and the Organisation Regulations of UBS AG, with their Appendices govern all details as to authorities and responsibilities of the two bodies. Please refer to www.ubs.com/corporate-governance.

The BoD consists of at least six and a maximum of 12 members. The term of office for members of the board is three years.

Board of Directors

The BoD is the most senior body of UBS. All the members of the BoD are elected individually by the Annual General Meeting for a term of office of three years. The BoD itself then appoints its Chairman, the Vice Chairmen and the various BoD Committees (Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, Nominating Committee and Corporate Responsibility Committee).

The BoD has ultimate responsibility for the mid- and long-term strategic direction of UBS, for appointments and dismissals at top management levels and the definition of the firm's risk principles and risk capacity. While the majority of the BoD members are always non-executive and independent, the Chairman and at least one Vice Chairman have executive roles in line with Swiss banking laws, and assume supervisory and leadership responsibilities. The BoD meets as often as business requires, and at least six times a year.

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

Board of Directors of UBS AG

The BoD consists of eleven members:

Name	Title	Term of office	Position outside UBS AG
Marcel Ospel	Chairman	2008	
Stephan Haeringer	Executive Vice Chairman	2010	
Ernesto Bertarelli	Member	2009	Holds several board memberships
Gabrielle Kaufmann-Kohler	Member	2009	Partner at the Lévy, Kaufmann-Kohler law firm and Professor of international private law at the University of Geneva
Sergio Marchionne	Member	2010	CEO of Fiat S.p.A, Turin
Rolf A. Meyer	Member	2009	Member of the Board of DKSH AG (Diethelm Keller Siber Hegner), Zurich, and Chairman of its Audit and Finance Committee. Member of the Board of Directors of Ascom (Switzerland) Ltd., Berne
Helmut Panke	Member	2010	Member of the Board of Directors of Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, WA (USA)
Peter Spuhler	Member	2010	Owner of Stadler Rail AG, Switzerland

Name	Title	Term of office	Position outside UBS AG
Peter R. Voser	Member	2008	Chief Financial Officer of The Royal Dutch Shell plc, London
Lawrence A. Weinbach	Member	2008	Partner of the Yankee Hill Capital Management LLC, Southport, CT, USA (since 2006)
Joerg Wolle	Member	2009	President and CEO of DKSH Holding Ltd.

Group Executive Board

The GEB has business management responsibility for UBS. The Group CEO and the members of the GEB are appointed by the Board of Directors and are accountable to the Chairman and the Board for the firm's results. The GEB, and in particular the Group CEO, are responsible for the implementation and results of the firm's business strategies, for the alignment of the Business Groups to UBS's integrated business model, and for the exploitation of synergies across the firm.

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

Group Executive Board of UBS AG

The GEB consists of eleven members:

Marcel Rohner	Group Chief Executive Officer and Chairman & CEO Investment Bank*
John A. Fraser	Chairman and CEO Global Asset Management
Marten Hoekstra	Deputy CEO, Global Wealth Management & Business Banking and Head of Wealth Management Americas, Global Wealth Management & Business Banking
Peter Kurer	Group General Counsel
Joseph Scoby	Group Chief Risk Officer
Walter Stuerzinger	Chief Operating Officer, Corporate Center
Marco Suter	Group Chief Financial Officer
Rory Tapner	Chairman and CEO Asia Pacific
Raoul Weil	Chairman and CEO Global Wealth Management & Business Banking
Alexander Wilmot-Sitwell	Chairman and CEO UBS Group EMEA and Joint Global Head Investment Banking Department, Investment Bank
Robert Wolf	Chairman and CEO, UBS Group Americas and President and Chief Operating Officer, Investment Bank

* Jerker Johansson, Chairman & CEO Investment Bank (new member as of 17 March 2008)

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

Conflicts of interest

No conflicts exist between the private interests and/or other duties of the members of the BoD or the GEB and their obligations to the Issuer.

Auditors

On 18 April 2007, the UBS Annual General Meeting reelected Ernst & Young Ltd., Aeschengraben 9, 4002 Basel, Switzerland, as the Group and statutory auditor in accordance with company law and banking law provisions for a further one-year term. Ernst & Young Ltd., Basel, is a member of the Swiss Institute of Certified Accountants and Tax Consultants based in Zurich, Switzerland.

Major Shareholders of the Issuer

The ownership of UBS shares is broadly disbursed. As at 31 December 2006, Chase Nominees Ltd., London, was registered with a 8.81 per cent holding (31 December 2005: 8.55 per cent, 31 December 2004: 8.76 per cent) of total share capital held in trust for other investors. As at 31 December 2006, the US securities clearing organisation DTC (Cede & Co.) New York, "The Depository Trust Company", held 13.21 per cent (31 December 2005: 9.95 per cent, 31 December 2004: 5.77 per cent) of total share capital in trust for other beneficiaries. Pursuant to UBS provisions on registering shares, the voting rights of nominees are limited to 5 per cent. This regulation does not apply to securities clearing and settlement organisations. No other shareholder was registered with a holding in excess of 5 per cent of total share capital.

Further details on the distribution of UBS shares, the number of registered and non-registered securities, voting rights as well as distribution by shareholder categories and geographical regions can be found in the UBS Handbook 2006/2007, in English, on pages 109 - 110 (inclusive).

Financial Information concerning the Issuer's Assets and Liabilities, Financial Position and Profits and Losses

A description of the Issuer's assets and liabilities, financial position and profits and losses is available in the Financial Reports of the Issuer for financial years 2005 and 2006, in English ("Financial Reports"). In this context, the Issuer's fiscal year equals the calendar year.

In the case of financial year 2005 reference is made to

- (i) the Financial Statements of UBS AG (Group), in particular to the Income Statement of UBS AG (Group) on page 74, the Balance Sheet of UBS AG (Group) on page 75, to the Statement of Cash Flows of the UBS AG (Group) on pages 78 - 79 (inclusive) and to the Notes to the Financial Statements on pages 80 - 190 (inclusive), and
- (ii) the Financial Statements of UBS AG (Parent Bank), in particular to the Income Statement of UBS AG (Parent Bank) on page 194, the Balance Sheet of UBS AG (Parent Bank) on page 195, to the Statement of Appropriation of Retained Earnings of UBS AG (Parent Bank) on page 196, to the Notes to the Financial Statements on pages 197 - 201 (inclusive) and to the Parent Bank Review on page 193, and
- (iii) the sections entitled "Accounting Standards and Policies" on pages 65 - 70 (inclusive) in the Financial Report 2005.

In the case of financial year 2006 reference is made to

- (i) the Financial Statements of UBS AG (Group), in particular to the Income Statement of UBS AG (Group) on page 82, the Balance Sheet of UBS AG (Group) on page 83, to the Statement of Cash Flows of the UBS AG (Group) on pages 86 - 87 (inclusive) and to the Notes to the Financial Statements on pages 88 - 214 (inclusive), and

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- (ii) the Financial Statements of UBS AG (Parent Bank), in particular to the Income Statement of UBS AG (Parent Bank) on page 218, the Balance Sheet of UBS AG (Parent Bank) on page 219, to the Statement of Appropriation of Retained Earnings of UBS AG (Parent Bank) on page 220, to the Notes to the Financial Statements on page 221 – 225 (inclusive) and to the Parent Bank Review on page 217, and
 - (iii) the sections entitled "Accounting Standards and Policies" on pages 67 - 72 (inclusive) in the Financial Report 2006.

All relevant financial information including the relevant notes thereto, contained therein and audited by the UBS auditor, form an integral component of this document, and are therefore fully incorporated in this document.

The Financial Reports form an essential part of UBS's reporting. They include the audited Consolidated Financial Statements of UBS, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), a reconciliation to United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("US GAAP"), and the audited financial statements of UBS AG, prepared according to Swiss banking law provisions. The Financial Reports also include discussions and analyses of the financial and business results of UBS and its Business Groups, as well as certain additional disclosures required under Swiss and US regulations.

The financial statements for UBS AG (Group) and its subsidiaries as well as for UBS AG (Parent Bank) were audited by Ernst & Young Ltd., Basel, for financial years 2005 and 2006. The "Report of the Statutory Auditors" of the UBS AG (Parent Bank) can be found on page 202 of the Financial Reports for 2005 and on page 226 of the Financial Reports for 2006. The "Report of the Group Auditors" of the UBS AG (Group) can be found on page 73 of the Financial Reports for 2005 and on pages 80 – 81 (inclusive) of the Financial Reports for 2006.

Reference is also made to the English version of the Issuer's quarterly report for the fourth quarter 2007, which includes information concerning the Issuer's current assets and liabilities, financial position and profits and losses. The information contained in the report as of 14 February 2008 was not audited by the Issuer's auditor.

Legal and Arbitration Proceedings

The Issuer and other UBS Group companies operate in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes them to potentially significant litigation risks. As a result, UBS is involved in various disputes and legal proceedings, including litigation, arbitration, and regulatory and criminal investigations. Such cases are subject to many uncertainties, and their outcome often is difficult to predict, particularly in the earlier stages of a case. In certain circumstances, to avoid the expense and distraction of legal proceedings, UBS may based on a cost benefit analysis enter a settlement even though UBS denies any wrongdoing. UBS Group makes provisions for cases brought against it only when after seeking legal advice, in the opinion of management, it is probable that a liability exists, and the amount can be reasonably estimated. No provision is made for claims asserted against UBS Group that in the opinion of management are without merit and where it is not likely that UBS will be found liable.

Within the last 12 months until the date of this document, UBS has been involved in the following legal proceedings which could be material to the operating result of the Group in a given reporting period:

- (a) InsightOne: In early July 2007, UBS agreed to a settlement of the InsightOne case after the New York State Attorney General filed a civil complaint regarding UBS's fee-based brokerage program for private clients in the United States in December 2006. UBS denies that the program was part of a scheme to disadvantage clients but chose to settle to bring the proceedings to an end. Under the settlement, UBS paid a total of USD 23.3 million of which USD 21.3 million is being paid to certain current and former InsightOne customers pursuant to an agreed-upon remediation plan, and USD 2 million was paid in penalties. In Q4 2006, UBS established provisions sufficient to cover the settlement, and therefore the settlement will not impact UBS's Net profit in 2007.

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- (b) Tax Shelter: In connection with a criminal investigation of tax shelters, the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York ("US Attorney's Office") is examining UBS's conduct in relation to certain tax-oriented transactions in which UBS and others engaged during the years 1996-2000. Some of these transactions were the subject of the Deferred Prosecution Agreement which the accounting firm KPMG LLP entered into with the US Attorney's Office in August 2005, and are at issue in *United States v. Stein, S1 05 Cr. 888 (LAK)*. UBS is cooperating in the government's investigation.
- (c) Municipal Bonds: In November 2006, UBS and others received subpoenas from the US Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, and the SEC relating to derivative transactions entered into with municipal bond issuers and to the investment of proceeds of municipal bond issuances. Both investigations are ongoing, and UBS is cooperating. In the SEC investigation, on 4 February 2008, UBS received a "Wells notice" advising that the SEC staff is considering recommending that the SEC bring a civil action against UBS AG in connection with the bidding of various financial instruments associated with municipal securities. Under the SEC's Wells process, UBS will have the opportunity to set forth reasons of law, policy or fact why such an action should not be brought.
- (d) HealthSouth: UBS is defending itself in two purported securities class actions brought in the US District Court of the Northern District of Alabama by holders of stock and bonds in HealthSouth Corp. UBS also is a defendant in HealthSouth derivative litigation in Alabama State Court and has responded to an SEC investigation relating to UBS's role as a banker for HealthSouth.
- (e) Bankruptcy Estate of Enron: In June 2007, UBS and Enron settled adversarial proceedings in the US Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York brought by Enron to avoid and recover payments made prior to filing for bankruptcy in connection with equity forward and swap transactions. UBS believes it had valid defences to all of Enron's claims but chose to settle to eliminate the uncertainty created by the proceeding. Under the terms of the settlement, UBS paid Enron USD 115 million and waived a proof of claim for approximately USD 5.5 million that UBS filed in Enron's bankruptcy case. In Q4 2006, UBS recognized a provision for more than half of the settlement amount, with the difference recognized in second quarter 2007. Therefore, the settlement will not materially impact UBS's Net profit in 2007.
- (f) Parmalat: UBS is involved in a number of proceedings in Italy related to the bankruptcy of Parmalat. These proceedings include, *inter alia*, clawback proceedings against UBS Limited in connection with a structured finance transaction. Further, UBS is a defendant in two civil damages claims brought by Parmalat, one of which relates to the same structured finance transaction against UBS Limited, while the other against UBS AG relates to certain derivative transactions. In addition, UBS Limited and one current and one former UBS employee are the subject of criminal proceedings in Milan. UBS AG and UBS Limited are defendants in civil actions brought by Parmalat investors in parallel with the criminal proceedings in Milan. Furthermore, four current or former UBS employees are defendants in relation to criminal proceedings in Parma. Civil claims have also been recently filed in parallel with the criminal proceedings by Parmalat against the individuals and UBS Limited and also by Parmalat investors against the individuals, UBS AG and UBS Limited. UBS AG and UBS Limited deny the allegations made against them and against the individuals in these matters and are vigorously defending themselves in these proceedings.

Besides the proceedings specified above under (a) through (f) no governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings, which may significantly affect the Issuer's financial condition (as opposed to the operating results in the quarterly reporting period) are or have been pending, nor is the Issuer aware that any such governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings are threatened.

Material Contracts

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

Significant Changes in the Financial Situation of the Issuer

Since the publication of the last audited financial statements for the period ending 31 December 2006, UBS has announced the following changes:

- As announced on 1 October 2007 and 30 October 2007, the third quarter 2007 result included substantial losses and writedowns on trading positions in US subprime residential mortgage-backed securities, leading to revenues of negative CHF 4.2 billion in the fixed income, currencies and commodities business in the Investment Bank.
- On 10 December 2007, UBS announced that it will write down its US sub-prime holdings by approximately a further USD 10 billion, following a review of the key input parameters of the models that are used to estimate lifetime default and resulting losses for sub-prime mortgage pools.

At the same time, UBS announced that it has introduced measures to strengthen its capital position, adding CHF 19.4 billion of BIS Tier 1 capital. These measures include:

(a) An agreement with two strategic investors, Government of Singapore Investment Corporation Pte. Ltd. (GIC) and an undisclosed strategic investor in the Middle East to subscribe to an issue of CHF 13 billion of mandatory convertibles notes. This has been approved by UBS shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting (EGM) which will take place prior to the end of February 2008. GIC has committed to subscribe to CHF 11 billion and the other investor to CHF 2 billion. The conversion of the notes into ordinary shares must take place on or before a date approximately two years after issuance;

(b) A re-sale of 36.4 million treasury shares previously intended to be cancelled; such re-sale has been approved by the Board of Directors of UBS. UBS has received indications of interest in a share issue, is considering these and will place these shares over time. This is expected to increase BIS Tier 1 capital by approximately CHF 2 billion;

(c) A proposal by the Board of Directors to replace the 2007 cash dividend with a stock dividend, i.e. a bonus issue of new shares. This is expected to increase Tier 1 capital by CHF 4.4 billion, of which approximately CHF 3.3 billion is a reversal of accrued dividend for the first nine months of the year and the balance is dividend that will now not accrue. This has been approved at the EGM.

In total, these three actions, when completed, are expected to strengthen UBS's regulatory Tier 1 capital by approximately CHF 19.4 billion. After completion, and taking into account the expected fourth quarter loss, the firm's BIS Tier 1 capital ratio is expected to improve to above 12% from 10.6% at 30 September 2007.

- On 30 January 2008, UBS announced that it expects to report a net loss attributable to shareholders of approximately CHF 4.4 billion for full-year 2007. For fourth quarter 2007, the net loss attributable to UBS shareholders will be approximately CHF 12.5 billion. These results reflect weak trading revenues in the Fixed Income, Currencies and Commodities (FICC) business in the Investment Bank. FICC numbers will include around USD 12 billion (CHF 13.7 billion) in losses on positions related to the US sub-prime mortgage market and approximately USD 2 billion (CHF 2.3 billion) on other positions related to the US residential mortgage market.

Further, UBS stated that two elements of the capital improvement program announced on 10 December 2007 - replacement of the cash dividend with a stock dividend and a decision to rededicate treasury shares for disposal - immediately contributed to BIS Tier 1 capital. During fourth quarter 2007, UBS reduced its balance sheet and risk weighted assets. This process included the sale of some positions at a loss. The combination of the fourth quarter result, the stock dividend, the re-issue of treasury shares and the reduction in risk weighted assets mean that UBS will report a BIS Tier 1 ratio of 8.8% as of 31 December 2007. This number does not take into account proceeds from the Mandatory Convertible Notes, which have been approved at the Extraordinary General Meeting on 27 February 2008 and which will further strengthen UBS's Tier 1 capital.

Other than the material changes occurring in the fourth quarter of 2007, as announced on 10 December 2007 and 30 January 2008, there has been no material adverse change in UBS's financial or trading position since 31 December 2006.

Documents on Display

The Annual Report of UBS AG as at 31 December 2005, comprising (i) the Annual Review 2005, (ii) the Handbook 2005/2006 and (iii) the Financial Report 2005 (including the "Report of the Group Auditors" and the "Report of the Statutory Auditors"), the Annual Report of UBS AG as at 31 December 2006, comprising (i) the Annual Review 2006, (ii) the Handbook 2006/2007 and (iii) the Financial Report 2006 (including the "Report of the Group Auditors" and the "Report of the Statutory Auditors"), the quarterly report of UBS AG as of 31 December 2007 and the Articles of Association of UBS AG Zurich/Basel, as the Issuer, shall be maintained in printed format, for free distribution, at the offices of the Issuer as well as at UBS Deutschland AG, Stephanstrasse 14 - 16, 60313 Frankfurt am Main, Federal Republic of Germany, for a period of twelve months after the publication of this document. In addition, the annual and quarterly reports of UBS AG are published on the UBS website, at www.ubs.com/investors or a successor address."

D. The Issuer hereby supplements the section of the Base Prospectus entitled "General Information", as follows:

The sub-section entitled "Availability of Documents", on pages 314 through 315 of the Base Prospectus will be supplemented by the following text:

"(j) a copy of the Quarterly Report of UBS AG as of 31 December 2007.

Copies of the documents referred to under (a) through (j) above and information which refers to sources such as Bloomberg shall also be maintained in printed format, for free distribution, at the offices of the Issuer as well as UBS Deutschland AG, Stephanstrasse 14 - 16, 60313 Frankfurt am Main, Federal Republic of Germany, for a period of twelve months after the publication of this document. In addition, any annual and quarterly reports of UBS AG are published on the UBS website, at "www.ubs.com/investors" or a successor address."

The sub-section entitled "Incorporation by Reference", on pages 315 through 316 of the Base Prospectus will be supplemented by the following text:

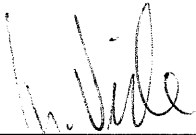
"Furthermore, the Quarterly Report of UBS AG as of 31 December 2007 is incorporated by reference. This document has been deposited with the BaFin in connection with the approval of a base prospectus of UBS AG, UBS [Capital Protected] [Alternative] [Investment] [Strategies] [Reverse] [Performance] [Tracker] [(Capped)] Certificates, dated 29 February 2008 (quarterly report as of 31 December 2007)."

SIGNATORIES
UBS AG

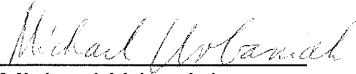
Signed on behalf of UBS AG on 6 March 2008:

UBS AG

By:



Thomas Viola



Michael Urbaniak

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