

Supplement No. 1 pursuant to the Financial Instruments Trading Act (SFS 1991:980) chapter 2 section 34

Dated 12 June 2019 to the Base Prospectus of UBS AG, [London] [Jersey] [Branch], dated 13 May 2019,

in relation to Securities.

The Base Prospectus was approved and registered by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority ("**SFSA**"). Registration number at the SFSA is 19-9431. This Supplement is a part of the Base Prospectus and shall be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus.

This Supplement No. 1 was approved by the SFSA on 12 June 2019. This Supplement was published by UBS AG on 12 June 2019. Registration number at the SFSA is 19-12183.

This supplement serves as update to the Base Prospectus in connection to the following occurrence:

Publication of the first quarter 2019 financial report as per 31 March 2019 of UBS Group AG on 25 April 2019 and of UBS AG on 30 April 2019.

In the course of supplementing the Base Prospectus due to the publication of the first quarter financial report, as mentioned above, UBS AG has also taken the occasion to update in this Supplement certain other updated information that has become available after the date of the Base Prospectus:

Updated information	Updated sections
Information regarding UBS AG has been updated pursuant to the above-mentioned first quarter 2019 financial report	<p>Certain parts in the sections "C. Risk Factors, 1. Issuer specific Risks".</p> <p>The following subsections in the section "I. Information about UBS AG":</p> <p>"1. General Information on UBS AG",</p> <p>"2. Business Overview",</p> <p>"4. Trend Information",</p> <p>"7. Financial Information concerning the Issuer's Assets and Liabilities, Financial Position and Profits and Losses, Interim Financial Information",</p> <p>"8. Litigation, Regulatory and Similar Matters",</p> <p>"9. Significant Changes in the Financial or Trading Position; Material Adverse Change in Prospects".</p> <p>The section "L. General Information, 7. Documents incorporated by Reference"</p> <p>The information in Elements B.4b and B.12 of the Summary.</p>
Other updated information:	
Update in relation to Security specific risks	"C. Risk Factors, 2. Security specific Risks"
Update in relation to the organisational structure of UBS AG	"I. Information about UBS AG, 3. Organisational Structure of the Issuer" and Element B.5 of the Summary
Update in relation to the members of the Board of Directors	"I. Information about UBS AG, 5. Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies of UBS AG, Members of the Board of Directors"
Update in relation to the Audit Committee	"I. Information about UBS AG, 5. Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies of UBS AG, Audit Committee"
Update in relation to historical annual financial information	"I. Information about UBS AG, 7. Financial Information concerning the Issuer's Assets and Liabilities, Financial Position and Profits and Losses, Historical Annual Financial Information",
Update in relation to the auditors	"I. Information about UBS AG, 11. Statutory Auditors"

The attention of the investors is in particular drawn to the following: Investors who have already agreed to purchase or subscribe for the Securities before this supplement is published have, pursuant to the Financial Instruments Trading Act (SFS 1991:980) chapter 2 section 34, the right, exercisable within a time limit of two working days after the publication of this supplement, to withdraw their acceptances, provided that the new circumstances or the incorrectness causing the supplement occurred before the closing of the public offering and before the delivery of the securities. This means that the last day to withdrawal is before close of business on 14 June 2019. A withdrawal, if any, of an order must be communicated in writing to the Issuer at its registered office specified in the address list hereof.

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- 1) In relation to the Base Prospectus referred to above, the following adjustments have been made:

In the section "C. RISK FACTORS" the following changes are made:

In the section "1. Issuer specific Risks" in the subsection "Regulatory and legal risks" the paragraph headed "UK withdrawal from the EU" is completely replaced as follows:

"UK withdrawal from the EU

UBS has planned its response to the UK withdrawal from the EU assuming that the UK would leave the EU in March 2019, and given the continuing uncertainty on transition arrangements and the potential future restrictions on providing financial services into the EU from the UK, UBS has completed the merger of UBS Limited, its UK-based subsidiary, into UBS Europe SE, a German-headquartered European subsidiary. As a result, UBS Europe SE is subject to direct supervision by the European Central Bank and is considered a significant regulated subsidiary.

Clients and counterparties of UBS Limited who can be serviced by UBS AG, London Branch following the exit of the UK from the EU have generally been migrated to that branch. The remaining clients and other counterparties of UBS Limited were transferred to UBS Europe SE upon completion of a UK business transfer proceeding on 1 March 2019 and the merger of the two entities.

In connection with the merger, a small number of roles are being relocated from the UK to other European locations. UBS also expects to increase the loss-absorbing capacity of UBS Europe SE to reflect the additional activities it would acquire.

The UK's Prudential Regulation Authority and FCA have opened registration for the Temporary Permissions Regime ("TPR"). This regime will allow firms and funds domiciled in the European Economic Area ("EEA") that currently are passported into the UK to continue operating within the scope of their existing permissions for a limited period after the UK's withdrawal. UBS has provided TPR notifications for UBS subsidiaries in the EEA that currently passport into the UK, in order to ensure the continuity of UK regulatory permissions in the event of a no-deal scenario.

In addition, the European Securities and Markets Authority ("ESMA") has taken measures to mitigate potential disruptions in a no-deal scenario. It agreed to recognize the three UK-authorized central counterparties ("CCPs"): LCH Limited, ICE Clear Europe Ltd and LME Clear Limited. This will allow them to continue to provide clearing services in the EU for a limited period in a no-deal scenario and will avoid the need to migrate UBS Europe SE's current derivatives exposures from a UK CCP to an EU CCP ahead of the exit date. ESMA has also announced a recognition decision for the UK-authorized Central Securities Depository – Euroclear UK & Ireland Limited – for a limited period. This will make possible the continued use of the Euroclear UK & Ireland securities depository to settle Irish securities for as long as they are recognized by ESMA. These ESMA decisions will be effective from 31 October 2019 unless there is a change in circumstances."

In the section "2. Security specific Risks", in the subsection entitled "6. UBS has announced its intention to make certain structural changes in light of regulatory trends and requirements and the Conditions of the Securities do not contain any restrictions on the Issuer's or UBS's ability to restructure its business" the fourth paragraph is completely replaced as follows:

"In March 2019, UBS Limited, UBS's UK headquartered subsidiary, was merged into UBS Europe SE prior to the UK's scheduled departure from the EU. Former clients and other counterparties of UBS Limited who can be serviced by UBS AG's London Branch were migrated to UBS AG's London Branch prior to the merger."

In the section "I. INFORMATION ABOUT UBS AG" the following changes are made:

In the section "1. General Information on UBS AG" the second and third paragraph is completely replaced by the following text:

"On 31 March 2019, UBS Group's common equity tier 1 ("**CET1**") capital ratio was 13.0%, the CET1 leverage ratio was 3.80%, the total loss-absorbing capacity ratio was 32.7%, and the total loss-absorbing capacity leverage ratio was 9.6%.¹ On the same date, invested assets stood at USD 3,318 billion, equity attributable to shareholders was USD 53,667 million and market capitalisation² was USD 45,009 million. On the same date, UBS employed 67,481 people³.

On 31 March 2019, UBS AG consolidated CET1 capital ratio was 13.1%, the CET1 leverage ratio was 3.83%, the total loss-absorbing capacity ratio was 32.2%, and the total loss-absorbing capacity leverage ratio was 9.4%.¹ On the same date, invested assets stood at USD 3,318 billion and equity attributable to UBS AG shareholders was USD 53,216 million. On the same date, UBS AG Group employed 47,773 people³."

In the section "2. Business Overview" the paragraph headed "Corporate Center" is completely replaced as follows:

"Corporate Center

Corporate Center provides services to the Group through the Corporate Center – Services and Group Treasury units. Corporate Center also includes the Non-core and Legacy Portfolio unit. Corporate Center – Services consists of the Group Chief Operating Officer area (Group Technology, Group Corporate Services, Group Human Resources, Group Operations and Group Sourcing), Group Finance (excluding Group Treasury), Group Legal, Group Risk Control, Communications & Branding, Group Compliance, Regulatory & Governance, and UBS in society. Group Treasury manages the structural risk of UBS's balance sheet, including interest rate risk, structural foreign exchange risk and collateral risk, as well as the risks associated with the Group's liquidity and funding portfolios. Group Treasury also seeks to optimize financial performance by matching assets and liabilities. Group Treasury serves all business divisions and the other Corporate Center units through three main risk management areas, and its risk management is fully integrated into the Group's risk governance framework. Non-core and Legacy Portfolio manages legacy positions from businesses exited by the Investment Bank. It is overseen by a committee chaired by the Group Chief Risk Officer.

Beginning with the first quarter 2019 report, UBS provides results for total Corporate Center only and does not separately report Corporate Center – Services, Group ALM and Non-core and Legacy Portfolio. Furthermore, UBS has operationally combined Group Treasury with Group ALM and calls this combined function Group Treasury. Refer to "Recent Developments, 2. Accounting, regulatory and legal developments, Changes in Corporate Center segment reporting" below for more information."

¹ All figures based on the Swiss systemically relevant bank framework as of 1 January 2020. Refer to the "*Capital management*" section of the Annual Report 2018 and of the First Quarter 2019 Report, as defined herein, for more information.

² The calculation of market capitalization has been amended to reflect total shares outstanding multiplied by the share price at the end of the period. The calculation was previously based on total shares issued multiplied by the share price at the end of the period.

³ Full-time equivalents.

In the section "2. Business Overview" the paragraph headed "Recent Developments" is completely replaced as follows:

"Recent Developments"

1. UBS AG consolidated key figures

UBS AG derived the selected consolidated financial information included in the table below for the years ended 31 December 2018, 2017 and 2016 from the Annual Report 2018, which contains the audited consolidated financial statements of UBS AG, as well as additional unaudited consolidated financial information, for the year ended 31 December 2018 and comparative figures for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016. The selected consolidated financial information included in the table below for the quarter ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 was derived from the UBS AG first quarter 2019 report published on 30 April 2019 ("**UBS AG First Quarter 2019 Report**"), which contains the UBS AG interim consolidated financial statements (unaudited), as well as additional unaudited consolidated financial information, for the quarter ended 31 March 2019 and comparative figures for the quarter ended 31 March 2018.

The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and are stated in US dollars. Effective from 1 October 2018, the functional currency of UBS Group AG and UBS AG's Head Office in Switzerland changed from Swiss francs to US dollars and that of UBS AG's London Branch from British pounds to US dollars, in compliance with the requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*. The presentation currency of UBS AG's consolidated financial statements has changed from Swiss francs to US dollars to align with the functional currency changes of significant Group entities. Prior periods have been restated for this presentation currency change. Assets, liabilities and total equity were translated to US dollars at closing exchange rates prevailing on the respective balance sheet dates, and income and expenses were translated at the respective average rates prevailing for the relevant periods.

Information for the years ended 31 December 2018, 2017 and 2016 which is indicated as being unaudited in the table below was included in the Annual Report 2018, but has not been audited on the basis that the respective disclosures are not required under IFRS, and therefore are not part of the audited financial statements. The Annual Report 2018 (to the extent indicated in the section "L. General Information – 7. Documents incorporated by Reference" of this Base Prospectus) and the UBS AG First Quarter 2019 Report are incorporated by reference herein.

Prospective investors should read the whole of this Prospectus and the information incorporated by reference herein and should not rely solely on the summarized information set out below:

	As of or for the quarter ended		As of or for the year ended		
	31.3.19	31.3.18	31.12.18	31.12.17	31.12.16
<i>USD million, except where indicated</i>					
	<i>unaudited</i>		<i>audited, except where indicated</i>		
Results					
Operating income	7,343	8,301	30,642	30,044	28,831
Operating expenses	5,890	6,404	25,184	24,969	24,643
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	1,454	1,897	5,458	5,076	4,188
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	1,069	1,412	4,107	758	3,351
Profitability and growth					
Return on equity (%) ¹	8.1	10.7	7.9*	1.4*	6.0*
Return on tangible equity (%) ²	9.3	12.3	9.1*	1.6*	6.9*

Return on common equity tier 1 capital (%) ³	12.3	16.3	11.9*	2.3*	10.2*
Return on risk-weighted assets, gross (%) ⁴	11.1	13.1	12.0*	12.8*	13.1*
Return on leverage ratio denominator, gross (%) ⁵	3.2	3.6	3.4*	3.4*	3.2*
Cost / income ratio (%) ⁶	80.0	76.9	81.9*	82.7*	85.4*
Net profit growth (%) ⁷	(24.3)	16.4	441.9*	(77.4)*	(48.5)*
Resources					
Total assets	956,737	965,224	958,055	940,020	919,236
Equity attributable to shareholders	53,216	53,185	52,256	51,987	52,957
Common equity tier 1 capital ^{8,9}	34,933	35,060	34,608	34,100*	31,879*
Risk-weighted assets ⁸	266,581	266,202	262,840*	242,725*	219,330*
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%) ⁸	13.1	13.2	13.2*	14.0*	14.5*
Going concern capital ratio (%) ⁸	17.0	15.9	16.1*	15.6*	16.3*
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio (%) ⁸	32.2	30.7	31.3*	31.4*	29.6*
Leverage ratio denominator ⁸	911,410	926,914	904,458*	910,133*	855,718*
Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio (%) ⁸	3.83	3.78	3.83*	3.75*	3.73*
Going concern leverage ratio (%) ⁸	5.0	4.6	4.7*	4.2*	4.2*
Total loss-absorbing capacity leverage ratio (%) ⁸	9.4	8.8	9.1*	8.4*	7.6*
Other					
Invested assets (USD billion) ¹⁰	3,318	3,309	3,101	3,262	2,761
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	47,773	46,433	47,643*	46,009*	56,208*

* unaudited

¹ Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized as applicable) / average equity attributable to shareholders. This measure provides information on the profitability of the business in relation to equity.

² Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized as applicable) / average equity attributable to shareholders less average goodwill and intangible assets. The definition of the numerator for return on tangible equity has been revised to align with numerators for return on equity and return on CET1 capital; i.e., it is no longer adjusted for amortization and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets. Prior periods have been restated. This measure provides information on the profitability of the business in relation to tangible equity.

³ Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized as applicable) / average common equity tier 1 capital. This measure provides information on the profitability of the business in relation to common equity tier 1 capital.

⁴ Calculated as operating income before credit loss expense or recovery (annualized as applicable) / average risk-weighted assets. This measure provides information on the revenues of the business in relation to risk-weighted assets.

⁵ Calculated as operating income before credit loss expense or recovery (annualized as applicable) / average leverage ratio denominator. This measure provides information on the revenues of the business in relation to leverage ratio denominator.

⁶ Calculated as operating expenses / operating income before credit loss expense or recovery. This measure provides information on the efficiency of the business by comparing operating expenses with gross income.

⁷ Calculated as change in net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations between current and comparison periods / net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations of comparison period. This measure provides information on profit growth in comparison with the prior-year period.

⁸ Based on the Swiss systemically relevant bank framework as of 1 January 2020.

⁹ The information as published in Swiss francs in the Annual Report 2017 for the period ended on 31 December 2017 (CHF 33,240 million) and in the UBS Group AG and UBS AG annual report 2016 for the period ended on 31 December 2016 (CHF 32,447 million) was audited.

¹⁰ Includes invested assets for Global Wealth Management, Asset Management and Personal & Corporate Banking.

2. Accounting, regulatory and legal developments

Revised gone concern capital requirements in Switzerland

In April 2019, the Swiss Federal Department of Finance issued a revised Capital Adequacy Ordinance for consultation. Among other items, the proposal introduces gone concern capital requirements for Swiss-based legal entities of global systemically important banks. Under the proposal, UBS AG would be subject to a gone concern capital requirement on its third-party exposure on a standalone basis, as well as to an additional gone concern capital buffer requirement on its consolidated exposure. UBS Switzerland AG would continue to be

required to maintain gone concern capital. These gone concern requirements would become effective on 1 January 2020 and the buffer would be phased in in full between 1 January 2021 and 1 January 2024.

The proposal also caps the maximum gone concern rebate relevant for UBS Group AG consolidated and UBS AG at 1.25% of total exposure, compared with a maximum rebate level of 2.0% under the current regime.

Finally, the eligibility of bail-in bonds with a remaining maturity between one and two years would increase, from 50% under the current regime to 100% effective 1 January 2020; however, their share in total gone concern capital would be capped at 20%.

Based on its initial assessment, UBS would expect that when fully phased in on 1 January 2024, it would be required to maintain a gone concern leverage ratio of around 100 basis points higher than otherwise needed to meet the Group requirements.

UK withdrawal from the EU

The previously announced combined UK business transfer and cross-border merger of UBS Limited into UBS Europe SE became legally effective on 1 March 2019. As a result, UBS is able to continue to serve its clients and access relevant markets in any political Brexit scenario, including a scenario in which the UK leaves the EU without a binding withdrawal agreement (a "no-deal scenario").

The cross-border merger of UBS Limited into UBS Europe SE resulted in a combined balance sheet of EUR 57 billion. Following the merger, UBS Europe SE is subject to direct supervision by the European Central Bank and is considered a significant regulated subsidiary. Effective from the first quarter of 2019, UBS includes financial and regulatory information of UBS Europe SE in its quarterly and annual Group reporting.

The UK's Prudential Regulation Authority and Financial Conduct Authority have opened registration for the Temporary Permissions Regime ("**TPR**"). This regime will allow firms and funds domiciled in the European Economic Area ("**EEA**") that currently are passported into the UK to continue operating within the scope of their existing permissions for a limited period after the UK's withdrawal. UBS has provided TPR notifications for UBS subsidiaries in the EEA that currently passport into the UK, in order to ensure the continuity of UK regulatory permissions in the event of a no-deal scenario.

In addition, the European Securities and Markets Authority ("**ESMA**") has taken measures to mitigate potential disruptions in a no-deal scenario. It agreed to recognize the three UK-authorized central counterparties ("**CCPs**"): LCH Limited, ICE Clear Europe Ltd and LME Clear Limited. This will allow them to continue to provide clearing services in the EU for a limited period in a no-deal scenario and will avoid the need to migrate UBS Europe SE's current derivatives exposures from a UK CCP to an EU CCP ahead of the exit date. ESMA has also announced a recognition decision for the UK-authorized Central Securities Depository – Euroclear UK & Ireland Limited – for a limited period. This will make possible the continued use of the Euroclear UK & Ireland securities depository to settle Irish securities for as long as they are recognized by ESMA. These ESMA decisions will be effective from 31 October 2019 unless there is a change in circumstances.

Tailoring of regulation for foreign banks in the US

In April 2019, the US Federal banking agencies released two proposals that would tailor how certain capital and liquidity requirements and enhanced prudential standards ("**EPS**") apply to foreign banking organizations ("**FBO**") with significant US operations. Under the proposal, FBOs with USD 100 billion or more, over USD 250 billion and over USD 700 billion or more in combined US assets and their US intermediate holding companies ("**IHC**") would be assigned to categories based on their size in total assets and scores for four other risk-based indicators: non-bank assets, a weighted measure of short-term wholesale funding, off-balance sheet exposure and cross-jurisdictional activity. The category determined based on calculations at the organizational level of an FBO's IHC, would determine capital requirements and capital-related EPS applicable to the FBO's IHC and, in some cases, a US

depository institution subsidiary. The category, determined based on calculations at the organizational level of an FBO's combined US operations ("**CUSO**"), would determine liquidity requirements, liquidity-related EPS and other EPS applicable to the FBO's CUSO, IHC or certain US depository institution subsidiaries. The Federal Reserve Board has estimated that UBS would be a category III firm. In this category, among other things, UBS Americas Holding LLC would continue to be subject to annual assessments of its capital plan through the Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review process, the supplementary leverage ratio, the newly applicable liquidity coverage ratio requirements and the proposed net stable funding ratio requirements. UBS is evaluating the proposal's implications.

IFRS 16, Leases

UBS has adopted IFRS 16, *Leases*, effective 1 January 2019, fundamentally changing how it accounts for operating leases when acting as a lessee. Upon adoption, assets and liabilities increased by USD 3.5 billion, with a corresponding increase in risk-weighted assets ("**RWA**") and leverage ratio denominator ("**LRD**").

In the income statement, the adoption of the new standard has resulted in increases in *Depreciation and impairment of property, equipment and software* and *Interest expense*, which have been partly offset by a decrease in *General and administrative expenses*. In the first quarter of 2019, this resulted in a net decrease in operating profit or loss of USD 12 million. For the full year 2019, IFRS 16 is expected to result in a total net decrease in operating profit or loss of approximately USD 60 million, with this effect reversing over the tenor of the leases. As permitted by IFRS 16, UBS elected not to restate prior-period information.

Presentation of dividend income and expense from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

Effective from 1 January 2019, UBS refined the presentation of dividend income and expense, reclassifying dividends from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss from *Net interest income* to *Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss* (prior to 1 January 2019: *Other net income from fair value changes on financial instruments*), in order to align the presentation of dividends with other associated fair value changes. There is no effect on *Total operating income* or *Net profit/(loss)*. The change reduces the significant volatility in *Net interest income* that previously arose on a quarterly basis.

Prior periods have been restated for this presentation change. For the financial year 2018, this resulted in a decrease of USD 976 million in *Net interest income* and a corresponding increase in *Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss*.

Changes in Corporate Center cost and resource allocation to business divisions

In order to further align Group and divisional performance, UBS has adjusted its methodology for the allocation of Corporate Center funding costs and expenses to the business divisions. At the same time, UBS updated its funds transfer pricing framework to better reflect the sources and usage of funding. All of these changes were effective as of 1 January 2019. Prior periods have been restated.

Together, for the full year 2018, these changes reduced the business divisions' operating results and thereby increased their adjusted cost / income ratios by approximately 1–2 percentage points, while Corporate Center's 2018 operating loss before tax decreased by USD 0.7 billion.

In Corporate Center, UBS retain funding costs for deferred tax assets, costs relating to its legal entity transformation program and other costs not attributable to, or representative of the performance of, the business divisions.

Alongside the updates to cost allocations and to its funds transfer pricing framework, UBS increased the allocation of balance sheet resources from Corporate Center to the business

divisions. For 2018, the restatement resulted in USD 26 billion of additional RWA and USD 93 billion of additional LRD allocated from Corporate Center to the business divisions.

The additional USD 3.5 billion RWA and LRD that resulted from the adoption of IFRS 16, *Leases*, have been fully allocated to the business divisions.

Changes in equity attribution

The aforementioned changes in resource allocation from Corporate Center to the business divisions are reflected in the equity attribution to the business divisions. Furthermore, UBS has updated its equity attribution framework, revising the capital ratio for RWA from 11% to 12.5% and incrementally allocating to business divisions USD 2 billion of attributed equity that is related to certain CET1 deduction items previously held centrally. In aggregate, UBS allocated USD 7 billion of additional attributed equity to the business divisions. The remaining attributed equity retained in Corporate Center primarily relates to deferred tax assets, dividend accruals and the Non-core and Legacy Portfolio. Prior periods have been restated.

For the full year 2018, the combined effect from the changes in equity attribution and the aforementioned changes in cost and resource allocation to the business divisions led to a 3–7 percentage point reduction in their respective return on attributed equity.

Changes in Corporate Center segment reporting

Beginning with the First Quarter 2019 Report and in compliance with IFRS 8, *Operating Segments*, UBS provides results for total Corporate Center only and does not separately report Corporate Center – Services, Group ALM and Non-core and Legacy Portfolio. Furthermore, UBS operationally combined Group Treasury with Group ALM and calls this combined function Group Treasury. Commentary on the performance of this function is included in the Corporate Center management discussion and analysis in UBS's quarterly and annual reporting, with total revenue information for this function presented under *Net treasury income* as a separate line item. Prior-period information has been restated. In addition, UBS provides in separate line items information on net operating income and operating expenses after allocations related to Non-core and Legacy Portfolio.

Refer to the "*Recent developments*" section of the UBS Group AG first quarter 2019 report published on 25 April 2019 ("**UBS Group First Quarter 2019 Report**"), as well as to the "*Regulatory and legal developments*" in the "*Our strategy, business model and environment*" section of the Annual Report 2018 for further information on key accounting, regulatory and legal developments."

In the section "3. Organisational Structure of the Issuer" the fifth paragraph is completely replaced as follows:

"In March 2019, UBS Limited, UBS's UK headquartered subsidiary, was merged into UBS Europe SE prior to the UK's scheduled departure from the EU. Former clients and other counterparties of UBS Limited who can be serviced by UBS AG's London Branch were migrated to UBS AG's London Branch prior to the merger."

The section "4. Trend Information" is completely replaced as follows:

"4. Trend Information

As indicated in the UBS Group First Quarter 2019 Report, the overall pace of growth has decreased as a result of a synchronized global slowdown. Economic growth and markets are expected to continue to recover and stabilize at different speeds across regions and asset classes. UBS is likely to benefit from this environment as a result of its regional and business diversification. Higher invested assets are expected to lead to an increase in recurring revenues in Global Wealth Management and Asset Management, compared with the first quarter of 2019. Further momentum would require a sustained improvement in market

activity and client sentiment across our businesses. UBS will continue to execute its strategy with discipline, focusing on balancing efficiency and investments for growth, to deliver on its capital return objectives and to create sustainable long-term value for UBS shareholders.

Refer to "Our environment" in the "Our strategy, business model and environment" section of the Annual Report 2018 and the section "C. Risk Factors – 1. Issuer specific Risks" of this Base Prospectus for more information."

In the section "5. Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies of UBS AG" the subsection "Members of the Board of Directors" is completely replaced as follows:

"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	2020	Chairman of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; board member of the Swiss Bankers Association; Trustees Board member of Avenir Suisse; Advisory Board member of the "Beirat Zukunft Finanzplatz"; board member of the Swiss Finance Council; Chairman of the board of the Institute of International Finance; member of the European Financial Services Round Table; member of the European Banking Group; member of the International Advisory Panel, Monetary Authority of Singapore; member of the Group of Thirty, Washington, D.C.; Chairman of the Board of Trustees of DIW Berlin; Advisory Board member of the Department of Economics, University of Zurich; member of the Trilateral Commission.
David Sidwell UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Independent Vice Chairman	2020	Senior Independent Director and Independent Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; Senior Advisor at Oliver Wyman, New York; board member of Chubb Limited; board member of GAVI Alliance; Chairman of the Board of Village Care, New York.
Jeremy Anderson UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2020	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; trustee of the UK's Productivity Leadership Group; trustee of Kingham Hill Trust; trustee of St. Helen Bishopsgate.
William C. Dudley UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2020	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; senior research scholar at the Griswold Center for Economic Policy Studies at Princeton University; member of the Group of Thirty; member of the Council on Foreign Relations.
Reto Francioni UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2020	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; professor at the University of Basel; board member of Coca-Cola HBC AG (Senior Independent Non-Executive Director); Chairman of the board of Swiss International Air Lines AG; board member of Francioni AG; board member of MedTech Innovation Partners AG.
Fred Hu UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2020	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; non-executive chairman of the board of Yum China Holdings; board member of ICBC; board member of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Ltd.; founder and chairman of Primavera Capital Group; board member of China Asset Management; board member of Minsheng Financial Leasing Co.; trustee of the China Medical Board; Governor of the Chinese International School; co-chairman of the Nature Conservancy's Asia Pacific Council; director and member of the Executive Committee of China Venture Capital and Private Equity Association Ltd.; Global Advisory Board member of the Council on Foreign Relations.
Julie G. Richardson UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2020	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; board member of The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc. (chairman of the audit committee); Board member of Yext (chairman of the audit committee); board member of Vereit, Inc. (chairman of the compensation committee).
Isabelle Romy UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2020	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; partner and board member at Froriep Legal AG; professor at the University of Fribourg and at the Federal Institute of Technology, Lausanne; Vice Chairman of the Sanction Commission of SIX Swiss Exchange; member of the Fundraising Committee of the Swiss National Committee for UNICEF; Supervisory Board member of the CAS program Financial Regulation of the University of Bern and University of Geneva.
Robert W. Scully UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2020	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; board member of Chubb Limited; board member of Zoetis Inc.; board member of KKR & Co Inc.; board member of Teach For All.

Beatrice Weder di Mauro UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2020	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; Research Professor and Distinguished Fellow at INSEAD in Singapore; Supervisory Board member of Robert Bosch GmbH; board member of Bombardier Inc.; member of the ETH Zurich Foundation Board of Trustees.
Dieter Wemmer UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2020	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; board member of Ørsted A/S; member of the Berlin Center of Corporate Governance; senior advisor Texas Pacific Group.
Jeanette Wong UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2020	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; board member of Essilor International and EssilorLuxottica; board member of Jurong Town Corporation; board member of PSA International; board member of FFMC Holdings Pte. Ltd.; board member of Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.; member of the NUS Business School Management Advisory Board; member of the Global Advisory Board, Asia, for the University of Chicago Booth School of Business; member of the Securities Industry Council.

“

In the section “5. Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies of UBS AG” in the subsection “Audit Committee” the sixth paragraph is completely replaced as follows:

“The members of the AC are Jeremy Anderson (Chairperson), Isabelle Romy, Beatrice Weder di Mauro, Dieter Wemmer and Jeanette Wong.”

In the section “7. Financial Information concerning the Issuer’s Assets and Liabilities, Financial Position and Profits and Losses” in the subsection “Historical Annual Financial Information” the first paragraph is completely replaced as follows:

“Detailed information about UBS AG consolidated and UBS AG assets and liabilities, financial position and profits and losses for financial year 2018 is available in the section “*UBS AG consolidated financial statements*” of the Annual Report 2018 and in the UBS AG’s standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (the “**Standalone Financial Statements 2018**”), respectively; and for financial year 2017 it is available in the “*Consolidated financial statements*” section of the UBS Group AG and UBS AG annual report 2017, published on 9 March 2018 (“**Annual Report 2017**”) and in the UBS AG’s standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (the “**Standalone Financial Statements 2017**”). The consolidated and standalone financial accounts are closed on 31 December of each year.”

In the section “7. Financial Information concerning the Issuer’s Assets and Liabilities, Financial Position and Profits and Losses” after the subsection “Auditing of Historical Annual Financial Information” another subsection is added as follows:

“Interim Financial Information

Reference is also made to the UBS Group First Quarter 2019 Report and the UBS AG First Quarter 2019 Report, which contain information on the financial condition and results of operations, including the interim financial statements, of UBS Group AG consolidated and UBS AG consolidated, respectively, as of and for the period ended 31 March 2019. The interim consolidated financial statements are not audited and no audit review report is produced.”

The section "8. Litigation, Regulatory and Similar Matters" is completely replaced as follows:

"8. Litigation, Regulatory and Similar Matters

UBS operates in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes it to significant litigation and similar risks arising from disputes and regulatory proceedings. As a result, UBS (which for purposes of this section may refer to UBS AG and / or one or more of its subsidiaries, as applicable) is involved in various disputes and legal proceedings, including litigation, arbitration, and regulatory and criminal investigations.

Such matters are subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome and the timing of resolution are often difficult to predict, particularly in the earlier stages of a case. There are also situations where UBS may enter into a settlement agreement. This may occur in order to avoid the expense, management distraction or reputational implications of continuing to contest liability, even for those matters for which UBS believes it should be exonerated. The uncertainties inherent in all such matters affect the amount and timing of any potential outflows for both matters with respect to which provisions have been established and other contingent liabilities. UBS makes provisions for such matters brought against it when, in the opinion of management after seeking legal advice, it is more likely than not that UBS has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Where these factors are otherwise satisfied, a provision may be established for claims that have not yet been asserted against UBS, but are nevertheless expected to be, based on UBS's experience with similar asserted claims. If any of those conditions is not met, such matters result in contingent liabilities. If the amount of an obligation cannot be reliably estimated, a liability exists that is not recognized even if an outflow of resources is probable. Accordingly, no provision is established even if the potential outflow of resources with respect to such matters could be significant. Developments relating to a matter that occur after the relevant reporting period, but prior to the issuance of financial statements, which affect management's assessment of the provision for such matter (because, for example, the developments provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period), are adjusting events after the reporting period under IAS 10 and must be recognized in the financial statements for the reporting period.

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 Provisions" of the UBS AG's interim consolidated financial statements included in the UBS AG First Quarter 2019 Report. It is not practicable to provide an

aggregate estimate of liability for UBS's litigation, regulatory and similar matters as a class of contingent liabilities. Doing so would require UBS to provide speculative legal assessments as to claims and proceedings that involve unique fact patterns or novel legal theories, that have not yet been initiated or are at early stages of adjudication, or as to which alleged damages have not been quantified by the claimants. Although it therefore cannot provide a numerical estimate of the future losses that could arise from litigation, regulatory and similar matters, UBS believes that the aggregate amount of possible future losses from this class that are more than remote substantially exceeds the level of current provisions. Litigation, regulatory and similar matters may also result in non-monetary penalties and consequences. For example, the non-prosecution agreement described in item 5 of this section, which UBS entered into with the US Department of Justice ("**DOJ**"), Criminal Division, Fraud Section in connection with UBS's submissions of benchmark interest rates, including, among others, the British Bankers' Association London Interbank Offered Rate ("**LIBOR**"), was terminated by the DOJ based on its determination that UBS had committed a US crime in relation to foreign exchange matters. As a consequence, UBS AG pleaded guilty to one count of wire fraud for conduct in the LIBOR matter, paid a fine and is subject to probation through January 2020. A guilty plea to, or conviction of, a crime 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 First Quarter 2019 Report.

Provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters by business division and in Corporate Center¹

<i>USD million</i>	Global Wealth Manage- ment	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Manage- ment	Invest- ment Bank	Corporate Center	UBS
Balance as of 31 December 2018	1,003	117	0	269	1,438	2,827
Increase in provisions recognized in the income statement	14	0	0	2	0	16
Release of provisions recognized in the income statement	(13)	0	0	(2)	(2)	(17)
Provisions used in conformity with designated purpose	(49)	(1)	0	(66)	(18)	(134)
Foreign currency translation / unwind of discount	(12)	(2)	0	(2)	1	(15)
Balance as of 31 March 2019	943	114	0	201	1,419	2,677

¹ Provisions, if any, for the matters described in this section are recorded in Global Wealth Management (item 3 and item 4) and Corporate Center (item 2). Provisions, if any, for the matters described in items 1 and 6 of this section are allocated between Global Wealth Management and Personal & Corporate Banking, and provisions, if any, for the matters described in this section in item 5 are allocated between the Investment Bank and Corporate Center.

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 the implementation of automatic tax information exchange and other measures relating to cross-border provision of financial services could give rise to further inquiries in the future. UBS has received disclosure orders from the Swiss Federal Tax Administration ("**FTA**") to transfer information based on requests for international administrative assistance in tax matters. The requests concern a number of UBS account numbers pertaining to current and former clients and are based on data from 2006 and 2008. UBS has taken steps to inform affected clients about the administrative assistance proceedings and their procedural rights, including the right to appeal. The requests are based on data received from the German authorities, who seized certain data related to UBS clients booked in Switzerland during their investigations and have apparently shared this data with other European countries. UBS expects additional countries to file similar requests.

The Swiss Federal Administrative Court ruled in 2016 that, in the administrative assistance proceedings related to a French bulk request, UBS has the right to appeal all final FTA client data disclosure orders. On 30 July 2018, the Swiss Federal Administrative Court granted UBS's appeal by holding the French administrative assistance request inadmissible. The FTA filed a final appeal with the Swiss Federal Supreme Court.

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

A trial in the court of first instance took place from 8 October 2018 until 15 November 2018. On 20 February 2019, the court announced a verdict finding UBS AG guilty of illicitly soliciting clients on French territory and aggravated laundering of the proceeds of tax fraud, and UBS France S.A. guilty of aiding and abetting unlawful solicitation and laundering the proceeds of tax fraud. The court imposed fines aggregating EUR 3.7 billion on UBS AG and UBS France S.A. and awarded EUR 800 million of civil damages to the French state. UBS has appealed the decision. Under French law, the judgment is suspended while the appeal is pending. The Court of Appeal will retry the case de novo as to both the law and the facts, and the fines and penalties can be greater than or less than those imposed by the court of first instance. A subsequent appeal to the Cour de Cassation, France's highest court, is possible with respect to questions of law.

UBS believes that based on both the law and the facts the judgment of the court of first instance should be reversed. UBS believes it followed its obligations under Swiss and French law as well as the European Savings Tax Directive. Even assuming liability, which it contests, UBS believes the penalties and damage amounts awarded greatly exceed the amounts that could be supported by the law and the facts. In particular, UBS believes the court incorrectly based the penalty on the total regularized assets rather than on any unpaid taxes on those assets for which a fraud has been characterized, and further incorrectly awarded damages based on costs that were not proven by the civil party. Notwithstanding that UBS believes it should be acquitted, its balance sheet at 31 March 2019 reflected provisions with respect to this matter in an amount of USD 516 million. The wide range of possible outcomes in this case contributes to a high degree of estimation uncertainty. The provision reflected on UBS's balance sheet at 31 March 2019 reflects its best estimate of possible financial implications, although it is reasonably possible that actual penalties and civil damages could exceed the provision amount.

In 2016, UBS was notified by the Belgian investigating judge that it is under formal investigation ("inculpé") regarding the laundering of proceeds of tax fraud, of banking and financial solicitation by unauthorized persons, and of serious tax fraud. In 2018, tax authorities and a prosecutor's office in Italy asserted that UBS is potentially liable for taxes and penalties as a result of its activities in Italy from 2012 to 2017.

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 31 March 2019 reflected provisions with respect to matters described in this item 1 in an amount that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. As in the case of other matters for which UBS has established provisions, the future outflow of resources in respect of such matters cannot be determined with certainty based on currently available information and accordingly may ultimately prove to be substantially greater (or may be less) than the provision that UBS has recognized.

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

From 2002 through 2007, prior to the crisis in the US residential loan market, UBS was a substantial issuer and underwriter of US residential mortgage-backed securities ("**RMBS**") and was a purchaser and seller of US residential mortgages. A subsidiary of UBS, UBS Real

Estate Securities Inc. ("**UBS RESI**"), acquired pools of residential mortgage loans from originators and (through an affiliate) deposited them into securitization trusts. In this manner, from 2004 through 2007, UBS RESI sponsored approximately USD 80 billion in RMBS, based on the original principal balances of the securities issued.

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

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

Lawsuits related to contractual representations and warranties concerning mortgages and RMBS: When UBS acted as an RMBS sponsor or mortgage seller, it generally made certain representations relating to the characteristics of the underlying loans. In the event of a material breach of these representations, UBS was in certain circumstances contractually obligated to repurchase the loans to which the representations related or to indemnify certain parties against losses. In 2012, certain RMBS trusts filed an action in the US District Court for the Southern District of New York seeking to enforce UBS RESI's obligation to repurchase loans in the collateral pools for three RMBS securitizations issued and underwritten by UBS with an original principal balance of approximately USD 2 billion. In July 2018, UBS and the trustee entered into an agreement under which UBS will pay USD 850 million to resolve this matter. A significant portion of this amount will be borne by other parties that indemnified UBS. The settlement remains subject to court approval and proceedings to determine how the settlement funds will be distributed to RMBS holders. After giving effect to this settlement, UBS considers claims relating to substantially all loan repurchase demands to be resolved and believes that new demands to repurchase US residential mortgage loans are time-barred under a decision rendered by the New York Court of Appeals.

Mortgage-related regulatory matters: Since 2014, the US Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of New York has sought information from UBS pursuant to the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 ("**FIRREA**"), related to UBS's RMBS business from 2005 through 2007. On 8 November 2018, the DOJ filed a civil complaint in the District Court for the Eastern District of New York. The complaint seeks unspecified civil monetary penalties under FIRREA related to UBS's issuance, underwriting and sale of 40 RMBS transactions in 2006 and 2007. UBS moved to dismiss the civil complaint on 6 February 2019.

UBS's balance sheet at 31 March 2019 reflected a provision with respect to matters described in this item 2 in an amount that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. As in the case of other matters for which UBS has established provisions, the future outflow of resources in respect of this matter cannot be determined with certainty based on currently available information and accordingly may ultimately prove to be substantially greater (or may be less) than the provision that UBS has recognized.

3. Madoff

In relation to the Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC ("**BMIS**") investment fraud, UBS AG, UBS (Luxembourg) S.A. (now UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg branch) and certain other UBS subsidiaries have been subject to inquiries by a number of regulators, including FINMA and the Luxembourg Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier. 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 faced severe losses, and the Luxembourg funds are in liquidation. 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.

In 2009 and 2010, the liquidators of the two Luxembourg funds filed claims against UBS entities, non-UBS entities and certain individuals, including current and former UBS employees, seeking amounts totalling approximately EUR 2.1 billion, which includes amounts that the funds may be held liable to pay the trustee for the liquidation of BMIS ("**BMIS Trustee**").

A large number of alleged beneficiaries have filed claims against UBS entities (and non-UBS entities) for purported losses relating to the Madoff fraud. The majority of these cases have been filed in Luxembourg, where decisions that the claims in eight test cases were inadmissible have been affirmed by the Luxembourg Court of Appeal, and the Luxembourg Supreme Court has dismissed a further appeal in one of the test cases.

In the US, the BMIS Trustee filed claims 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. In 2014, the US Supreme Court rejected the BMIS Trustee's motion for leave to appeal decisions dismissing all claims except those for the recovery of approximately USD 125 million of payments alleged to be fraudulent conveyances and preference payments. In 2016, the bankruptcy court dismissed these claims against the UBS entities. The BMIS Trustee appealed. In February 2019, the Court of Appeals reversed the dismissal of the BMIS Trustee's remaining claims and remanded the case to the bankruptcy court for further proceedings. The defendants, including UBS, filed a petition for rehearing in March 2019.

4. Puerto Rico

Declines since 2013 in the market prices of Puerto Rico municipal bonds and of closed-end funds ("**funds**") that are sole-managed and co-managed by UBS Trust Company of Puerto Rico and distributed by UBS Financial Services Incorporated of Puerto Rico ("**UBS PR**") have led to multiple regulatory inquiries, as well as customer complaints and arbitrations with aggregate claimed damages of USD 2.9 billion, of which claims with aggregate claimed damages of USD 1.9 billion have been resolved through settlements, arbitration or withdrawal of the claim. The claims have been filed by clients in Puerto Rico who own the funds or Puerto Rico municipal bonds and / or who used their UBS account assets as collateral for UBS non-purpose loans; customer complaint and arbitration allegations include fraud, misrepresentation and unsuitability of the funds and of the loans.

A shareholder derivative action was filed in 2014 against various UBS entities and current and certain former directors of the funds, alleging hundreds of millions of US dollars in losses in the funds. In 2015, defendants' motion to dismiss was denied and a request for permission to appeal that ruling was denied by 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. Following denial of the plaintiffs' motion for class certification, the case was dismissed in October 2018.

In 2014 and 2015, UBS entered into settlements with the Office of the Commissioner of Financial Institutions for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority in relation to their examinations of UBS's operations.

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

Beginning in 2015, and continuing through 2017, certain agencies and public corporations of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico ("**Commonwealth**") defaulted on certain interest payments on Puerto Rico bonds. In 2016, US federal legislation created an oversight board with power to oversee Puerto Rico's finances and to restructure its debt. The oversight board has imposed a stay on the exercise of certain creditors' rights. In 2017, the oversight board placed certain of the bonds into a bankruptcy-like proceeding under the supervision of a Federal District Judge. These events, further defaults or any further legislative action to create a legal means of restructuring Commonwealth obligations or to impose additional oversight on the Commonwealth's finances, or any restructuring of the Commonwealth's obligations, may increase the number of claims against UBS concerning Puerto Rico securities, as well as potential damages sought.

UBS's balance sheet at 31 March 2019 reflected provisions with respect to matters described in this item 4 in amounts that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. As in the case of other matters for which UBS has established provisions, the future outflow of resources in respect of such matters cannot be determined with certainty based on currently available information and accordingly may ultimately prove to be substantially greater (or may be less) than the provisions that UBS has recognized.

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

Foreign exchange-related regulatory matters: Beginning in 2013, numerous authorities commenced investigations concerning possible manipulation of foreign exchange markets and precious metals prices. In 2014 and 2015, UBS reached settlements with the UK Financial Conduct Authority ("**FCA**") and the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("**CFTC**") in connection with their foreign exchange investigations, FINMA issued an order concluding its formal proceedings relating to UBS's foreign exchange and precious metals businesses, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve Board) and the Connecticut Department of Banking issued a Cease and Desist Order and assessed monetary penalties against UBS AG. In 2015, the DOJ's Criminal Division terminated the 2012 non-prosecution agreement with UBS AG related to UBS's submissions of benchmark interest rates, and UBS AG pleaded guilty to one count of wire fraud, paid a fine and is subject to probation through January 2020. UBS has ongoing obligations to cooperate with these authorities and to undertake certain remediation measures. UBS has also been granted conditional immunity by the Antitrust Division of the DOJ and by authorities in other jurisdictions in connection with potential competition law violations relating to foreign exchange and precious metals businesses. Investigations relating to foreign exchange matters by certain authorities remain ongoing notwithstanding these resolutions.

Foreign exchange-related civil litigation: Putative class actions have been filed since 2013 in US federal courts and in other jurisdictions against UBS and other banks on behalf of putative classes of persons who engaged in foreign currency transactions with any of the defendant banks. UBS has resolved US federal court class actions relating to foreign currency transactions with the defendant banks and persons who transacted in foreign exchange futures contracts and options on such futures under a settlement agreement that provides for UBS to pay an aggregate of USD 141 million and provide cooperation to the settlement classes. Certain class members have excluded themselves from that settlement and have filed individual actions in US and English courts against UBS and other banks, alleging violations of US and European competition laws and unjust enrichment.

In 2015, a putative class action was filed in federal court against UBS and numerous other banks on behalf of persons and businesses in the US who directly purchased foreign currency from the defendants and alleged co-conspirators for their own end use. In March 2017, the court granted UBS's (and the other banks') motions to dismiss the complaint. The plaintiffs filed an amended complaint in August 2017. In March 2018, the court denied the defendants' motions to dismiss the amended complaint.

In 2017, two putative class actions were filed in federal court in New York against UBS and numerous other banks on behalf of persons and entities who had indirectly purchased foreign exchange instruments from a defendant or co-conspirator in the US, and a consolidated complaint was filed in June 2017. In March 2018, the court dismissed the

consolidated complaint. In October 2018, the court granted plaintiffs' motion seeking leave to file an amended complaint.

LIBOR and other benchmark-related regulatory matters: Numerous government agencies, including the SEC, the CFTC, the DOJ, the FCA, the UK Serious Fraud Office, the Monetary Authority of Singapore, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, FINMA, various state attorneys general in the US and competition authorities in various jurisdictions have conducted or are continuing to conduct investigations regarding potential improper attempts by UBS, among others, to manipulate LIBOR and other benchmark rates at certain times. In 2012, UBS reached settlements relating to benchmark interest rates with the UK Financial Services Authority, the CFTC and the Criminal Division of the DOJ, and FINMA issued an order in its proceedings with respect to UBS relating to benchmark interest rates. In addition, UBS entered into settlements with the European Commission and with the Swiss Competition Commission ("**WEKO**") regarding its investigation of bid-ask spreads in connection with Swiss franc interest rate derivatives. UBS has ongoing obligations to cooperate with the authorities with whom UBS has reached resolutions and to undertake certain remediation measures with respect to benchmark interest rate submissions. In December 2018, UBS entered into a settlement agreement with the New York and other state attorneys general under which it will pay USD 68 million to resolve claims by the attorneys general related to LIBOR. UBS has been granted conditional leniency or conditional immunity from authorities in certain jurisdictions, including the Antitrust Division of the DOJ and WEKO, in connection with potential antitrust or competition law violations related to certain rates. However, UBS has not reached a final settlement with WEKO, as the Secretariat of WEKO has asserted that UBS does not qualify for full immunity.

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

USD LIBOR class and individual actions in the US: In 2013 and 2015, the district court in the USD LIBOR actions dismissed, in whole or in part, certain plaintiffs' antitrust claims, federal racketeering claims, CEA claims, and state common law claims. Although the Second Circuit vacated the district court's judgment dismissing antitrust claims, the district court again dismissed antitrust claims against UBS in 2016. Certain plaintiffs have appealed that decision to the Second Circuit. Separately, in 2018, the Second Circuit reversed in part the district court's 2015 decision dismissing certain individual plaintiffs' claims. UBS entered into an agreement in 2016 with representatives of a class of bondholders to settle their USD LIBOR class action. The agreement has received preliminary court approval and remains subject to final approval. In 2018, the district court denied plaintiffs' motions for class certification in the USD class actions for claims pending against UBS, and plaintiffs sought permission to appeal that ruling to the Second Circuit. In July 2018, the Second Circuit denied the petition to appeal of the class of USD lenders and in November 2018 denied the petition of the USD exchange class. In January 2019, a putative class action was filed in the District Court for the Southern District of New York against UBS and numerous other banks on behalf of US residents who, since 1 February 2014, directly transacted with a defendant bank in USD LIBOR instruments. The complaint asserts antitrust and unjust enrichment claims.

Other benchmark class actions in the US: In 2014, the court in one of the Euroyen TIBOR lawsuits dismissed certain of the plaintiffs' claims, including a federal antitrust claim, for lack of standing. In 2015, this court dismissed the plaintiffs' federal racketeering claims on the same basis and affirmed its previous dismissal of the plaintiffs' antitrust claims against UBS. In 2017, this court also dismissed the other Yen LIBOR / Euroyen TIBOR action in its entirety on standing grounds, as did the court in the CHF LIBOR action. Also in 2017, the courts in the EURIBOR lawsuit dismissed the cases as to UBS and certain other foreign defendants for

lack of personal jurisdiction. In October 2018, the court in the SIBOR / SOR action dismissed all but one of plaintiffs' claims against UBS. Plaintiffs in the CHF LIBOR and SIBOR / SOR actions have filed amended complaints following the dismissals, which UBS and other defendants have moved to dismiss. In November 2018, the court in the BBSW lawsuit dismissed the case as to UBS and certain other foreign defendants for lack of personal jurisdiction. Following that dismissal, plaintiffs in the BBSW action moved in January 2019 to file an amended complaint seeking to re-name UBS and certain other banks as defendants. UBS and other defendants also moved to dismiss the GBP LIBOR action in December 2016, but that motion was denied as to UBS in December 2018. UBS moved for reconsideration of that decision in January 2019.

Government bonds: Putative class actions have been filed since 2015 in US federal courts against UBS and other banks on behalf of persons who participated in markets for US Treasury securities since 2007. A consolidated complaint was filed in 2017 in the US District Court for the Southern District of New York alleging that the banks colluded with respect to, and manipulated prices of, US Treasury securities sold at auction and in the secondary market and asserting claims under the antitrust laws and for unjust enrichment. Defendants' motions to dismiss the consolidated complaint are pending.

UBS and reportedly other banks are responding to investigations and requests for information from various authorities regarding US Treasury securities and other government bond trading practices. As a result of its review to date, UBS has taken appropriate action.

With respect to additional matters and jurisdictions not encompassed by the settlements and orders referred to above, UBS's balance sheet at 31 March 2019 reflected a provision in an amount that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. As in the case of other matters for which UBS has established provisions, the future outflow of resources in respect of such matters cannot be determined with certainty based on currently available information and accordingly may ultimately prove to be substantially greater (or may be less) than the provision that UBS has recognized.

6. Swiss retrocessions

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

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

The Supreme Court decision has resulted, and may continue to result, in a number of client requests for UBS to disclose and potentially surrender retrocessions. Client requests are assessed on a case-by-case basis. Considerations taken into account when assessing these cases include, among other things, 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 31 March 2019 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.

The specific litigation, regulatory and other matters described above under items (1) to (6) include 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 as described in the "*Note 15 Provisions and contingent liabilities*" to the UBS AG's interim consolidated financial statements included in the UBS AG First Quarter 2019 Report.

The proceedings indicated below are matters that have recently been considered material, but are not currently considered material, by UBS. Besides the proceedings described above and below, there are no governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened, of which UBS AG is aware) that may have, or have had in the recent past, significant effects on UBS AG Group's and/or UBS AG's financial position or profitability and are or have been pending during the last twelve months until the date of this document.

ERISA class action: A putative class action has been filed in federal court in New York against UBS and other banks on behalf of participants, beneficiaries and named fiduciaries of plans qualified under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("**ERISA**") for whom a defendant bank provided foreign exchange transactional services 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 July 2018, the Second Circuit affirmed the dismissal of the case with prejudice.

ISDAFIX class action: In 2017, UBS agreed to pay USD 14 million to resolve putative class actions filed in federal court in New York and New Jersey against UBS and other financial institutions on behalf of parties who entered into interest rate derivative transactions linked to ISDAFIX. The final settlement was approved in June 2018.

Precious metals civil litigation: Putative class actions were filed against UBS and other banks in federal court in New York and other jurisdictions on behalf of putative classes of persons who had bought or sold physical precious metals and various precious metal products and derivatives. The complaints in these lawsuits asserted claims under the antitrust laws and the Commodity Exchange Act, and other claims. In July 2018, the court in New York granted UBS's motions to dismiss amended complaints in the putative class actions relating to gold and silver. In 2017, the court granted UBS's motion to dismiss the platinum and palladium action. Plaintiffs in the platinum and palladium action subsequently filed an amended complaint that did not allege claims against UBS.

Hong Kong initial public offerings ("IPOs"): The Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission ("**SFC**") has been conducting investigations into UBS's role as a sponsor of certain initial public offerings listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The SFC has previously indicated that it intended to take enforcement action against UBS and certain employees in relation to certain of these offerings. In March 2018, the SFC issued a decision notice in relation to one of the offerings under investigation. On 13 March 2019, UBS Securities Hong Kong Limited and UBS AG entered into a settlement agreement with the SFC resolving all of the SFC's pending investigations related to sponsorship of IPOs by UBS. The agreement provides for a fine of HKD 375 million (USD 48 million) and the suspension of UBS Securities Hong Kong Limited's ability to act as a sponsor for Hong Kong-listed IPOs for one year."

In the section "9. Significant Changes in the Financial or Trading Position; Material Adverse Change in Prospects" the first paragraph is completely replaced as follows:

"There has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of UBS AG or UBS AG Group since 31 March 2019, which is the end of the last financial period for which financial information has been published."

The section "11. Statutory Auditors" is completely replaced as follows:

"11. Statutory Auditors

Based on article 31 of the Articles of Association, UBS AG shareholders elect the auditors for a term of office of one year. At the AGMs of 2 March 2017, 26 April 2018 and 18 April 2019, Ernst & Young Ltd, Aeschengraben 9, CH-4002 Basel ("**Ernst & Young**") was elected as auditor for the consolidated and standalone financial statements of UBS AG for a one-year term.

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

In the section "L. GENERAL INFORMATION" in the subsection "7. Documents incorporated by Reference" a new paragraph (g) is inserted and the numbering of the successive paragraphs is adjusted accordingly. Consequently, the subsection 7. reads as follows:

"7. Documents incorporated by Reference

This Base Prospectus should be read and construed in conjunction with each supplement to this Base Prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus. The information set forth in the documents listed in this section below, is hereby to the extent indicated below, incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus and as such deemed to form a part of this Base Prospectus:

- (a) The annual report of UBS Group AG and UBS AG as of 31 December 2018 (other than the section "(1) Our strategy, business model and environment - Risk factors" on pages 50 to 61 (including)), comprising the introductory section, as well as the sections (1) Our strategy, business model and environment, (2) Financial and operating performance, (3) Risk, treasury and capital management, (4) Corporate governance and compensation, (5) Consolidated financial statements (including the "Statutory auditor's report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements" and the "Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm"), (6) Standalone financial statements, (7) Significant regulated subsidiary and sub-group information, (8) Additional regulatory information, and the Appendix; (published on the UBS website, at https://www.ubs.com/global/en/about_ubs/investor_relations/annualreporting/2018.html);
- (b) The UBS AG standalone financial statements and regulatory information for the year ended 31 December 2018 (including the "Report of the statutory auditor on the financial statements") (published on the UBS website, at https://www.ubs.com/global/en/about_ubs/investor_relations/disclosure-legal-entities.html);
- (c) The annual report of UBS Group AG and UBS AG as of 31 December 2017 (other than the section "(1) Operating environment and strategy - Risk factors" on pages 45 to 56 (including)), comprising the introductory section, as well as the sections (1) Operating environment and strategy, (2) Financial and operating performance, (3) Risk, treasury and capital management, (4) Corporate governance, responsibility and compensation, (5) Consolidated financial statements (including the "Statutory auditor's report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements" and the "Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm"), (6) Standalone financial statements, (7) Significant regulated subsidiary and sub-group information, (8) Additional regulatory information, and the Appendix; (published on the UBS website, at https://www.ubs.com/global/en/about_ubs/investor_relations/annualreporting/2017.html);
- (d) The UBS AG standalone financial statements and regulatory information for the year ended 31 December 2017 (including the "Report of the statutory auditor on the financial statements") (published on the UBS website, at https://www.ubs.com/global/en/about_ubs/investor_relations/disclosure-legal-entities.html);
- (e) The annual report of UBS Group AG and UBS AG as of 31 December 2016 (other than the section "(1) Operating environment and strategy - Risk factors" on pages 44 to 55 (including)), comprising the introductory section, as well as the sections (1) Operating environment and strategy (other than the section "Risk factors" on pages 44 to 55 (including)), (2) Financial and operating performance, (3) Risk, treasury and

capital management, (4) Corporate governance, responsibility and compensation, (5) Financial statements (including the "Statutory auditor's report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements" and the "Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm"), (6) Additional regulatory information, and the Appendix (published on the UBS website, at https://www.ubs.com/global/en/about_ubs/investor_relations/annualreporting/2016.html);

- (f) The UBS AG standalone financial statements and regulatory information for the year ended 31 December 2016 including the "Report of the statutory auditor on the financial statements" (published on the UBS website, at https://www.ubs.com/global/en/about_ubs/investor_relations/disclosure-legal-entities.html);
- (g) The UBS Group First Quarter 2019 Report and the UBS AG First Quarter 2109 Report;
- (h) the Conditions of the Securities as contained on pages 157 to 241 of the Base Prospectus dated 23 June 2014 of UBS AG as filed with SFSA (published on the UBS website, at <http://keyinvest-eu.ubs.com/legal-documents>);
- (i) the Conditions of the Securities as contained on pages 212 to 318 of the Base Prospectus dated 17 April 2015 of UBS AG as filed with SFSA (published on the UBS website, at <http://keyinvest-eu.ubs.com/legal-documents>);
- (j) the Conditions of the Securities as contained on pages 192 to 289 of the Base Prospectus dated 8 January 2016 of UBS AG as filed with SFSA (published on the UBS website, at <http://keyinvest-eu.ubs.com/legal-documents>);
- (k) the Conditions of the Securities as contained on pages 187 to 286 of the Base Prospectus dated 27 September 2016 of UBS AG as filed with SFSA (published on the UBS website, at <http://keyinvest-eu.ubs.com/legal-documents>);
- (l) the Conditions of the Securities as contained on pages 147 to 246 of the Base Prospectus dated 21 June 2017 of UBS AG as filed with SFSA (published on the UBS website, at <http://keyinvest-eu.ubs.com/legal-documents>);
- (m) the Conditions of the Securities as contained on pages 149 to 252 of the Base Prospectus dated 1 March 2018 of UBS AG as filed with SFSA (published on the UBS website, at <http://keyinvest-eu.ubs.com/legal-documents>), and
- (n) the Conditions of the Securities as contained on pages 149 to 252 of the Base Prospectus dated 12 October 2018 of UBS AG as filed with SFSA (published on the UBS website, at <http://keyinvest-eu.ubs.com/legal-documents>),

Investors who have not previously reviewed the information contained in the above documents should do so in connection with their evaluation of any Securities. Any statement contained in a document, all or the relevant portion of which is incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus, shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for the purpose of this Base Prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in this Base Prospectus or in any supplement to this Base Prospectus, including any documents incorporated therein by reference, modifies or supersedes such earlier statement (whether expressly, by implication or otherwise)."

- 2) In relation to the Base Prospectus for Securities of UBS AG, [London] [Jersey] [Branch] dated 13 May 2019 in the section headed "A. Summary of the Base Prospectus (in the English language)" the following changes shall be made:

In the section headed "Section B – Issuer":

Element B.4b is completely replaced as follows:

B.4b	A description of any known trends affecting the issuer or the industries in which it operates.	<p>Trend Information</p> <p>As indicated in the UBS Group First Quarter 2019 Report, the overall pace of growth has decreased as a result of a synchronized global slowdown. Economic growth and markets are expected to continue to recover and stabilize at different speeds across regions and asset classes. UBS is likely to benefit from this environment as a result of its regional and business diversification. Higher invested assets are expected to lead to an increase in recurring revenues in Global Wealth Management and Asset Management, compared with the first quarter of 2019. Further momentum would require a sustained improvement in market activity and client sentiment across our businesses. UBS will continue to execute its strategy with discipline, focusing on balancing efficiency and investments for growth, to deliver on its capital return objectives and to create sustainable long-term value for UBS shareholders.</p>
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In Element B.5 the fifth paragraph is completely replaced. Consequently, Element B.5 reads as follows:

B.5	Description of the group and the issuer's position within the group.	<p>UBS AG is a Swiss bank and the parent company of the UBS AG Group. It is 100% owned by UBS Group AG, which is the holding company of the UBS Group. UBS operates as a group with four business divisions and a Corporate Center.</p> <p>In 2014, UBS began adapting its legal entity structure to improve the resolvability of the Group in response to too big to fail requirements in Switzerland and recovery and resolution regulation in other countries in which the Group operates. In December 2014, UBS Group AG became the holding company of the Group.</p> <p>In 2015, UBS AG transferred its personal & corporate banking and wealth management businesses booked in Switzerland to the newly established UBS Switzerland AG, a banking subsidiary of UBS AG in Switzerland. In 2016, UBS Americas Holding LLC was designated as the intermediate holding company for UBS's US subsidiaries and UBS merged its wealth management subsidiaries in various European countries into UBS Europe SE, UBS's German-headquartered European subsidiary. Additionally, UBS transferred the majority of Asset Management's operating subsidiaries to UBS Asset Management AG.</p> <p>UBS Business Solutions AG, a wholly owned subsidiary of UBS Group AG, was established in 2015 and acts as the Group service company. In 2017, UBS's shared services functions in Switzerland and the UK were transferred from UBS AG to UBS Business Solutions AG. UBS also completed the transfer of shared services functions in the US to its US service company, UBS Business Solutions US LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of UBS Americas Holding LLC.</p> <p>In March 2019, UBS Limited, UBS's UK headquartered subsidiary, was merged into UBS Europe SE prior to the UK's scheduled departure from the EU. Former clients and other counterparties of UBS Limited who can be serviced by UBS AG's London Branch were migrated to UBS AG's London</p>
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		<p>Branch prior to the merger.</p> <p>UBS continues to consider further changes to the Group's legal structure in response to regulatory requirements and other external developments. Such changes may include further consolidation of operating subsidiaries in the EU and adjustments to the booking entity or location of products and services.</p>
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Element B.12 is completely replaced as follows:

B.12	<p>Selected historical key financial information / Material adverse change statement / Significant changes statement.</p>	<p>UBS AG derived the selected consolidated financial information included in the table below for the years ended 31 December 2018, 2017 and 2016 from the Annual Report 2018, which contains the audited consolidated financial statements of UBS AG, as well as additional unaudited consolidated financial information, for the year ended 31 December 2018 and comparative figures for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016. The selected consolidated financial information included in the table below for the quarter ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 was derived from the UBS AG First Quarter 2019 Report, which contains the UBS AG interim consolidated financial statements (unaudited), as well as additional unaudited consolidated financial information, for the quarter ended 31 March 2019 and comparative figures for the quarter ended 31 March 2018.</p> <p>The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and are stated in US dollars). Effective from 1 October 2018, the functional currency of UBS Group AG and UBS AG’s Head Office in Switzerland changed from Swiss francs to US dollars and that of UBS AG’s London Branch from British pounds to US dollars, in compliance with the requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21, <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i>. The presentation currency of UBS AG’s consolidated financial statements has changed from Swiss francs to US dollars to align with the functional currency changes of significant Group entities. Prior periods have been restated for this presentation currency change. Assets, liabilities and total equity were translated to US dollars at closing exchange rates prevailing on the respective balance sheet dates, and income and expenses were translated at the respective average rates prevailing for the relevant periods.</p> <p>Information for the years ended 31 December 2018, 2017 and 2016 which is indicated as being unaudited in the table below was included in the Annual Report 2018, 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.</p>
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	As of or for the quarter ended		As of or for the year ended		
	31.3.19	31.3.18	31.12.18	31.12.17	31.12.16
<i>USD million, except where indicated</i>					
	<i>unaudited</i>		<i>audited, except where indicated</i>		
Results					
Operating income	7,343	8,301	30,642	30,044	28,831
Operating expenses	5,890	6,404	25,184	24,969	24,643
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	1,454	1,897	5,458	5,076	4,188
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	1,069	1,412	4,107	758	3,351
Profitability and growth					

Return on equity (%) ¹	8.1	10.7	7.9*	1.4*	6.0*
Return on tangible equity (%) ²	9.3	12.3	9.1*	1.6*	6.9*
Return on common equity tier 1 capital (%) ³	12.3	16.3	11.9*	2.3*	10.2*
Return on risk-weighted assets, gross (%) ⁴	11.1	13.1	12.0*	12.8*	13.1*
Return on leverage ratio denominator, gross (%) ⁵	3.2	3.6	3.4*	3.4*	3.2*
Cost / income ratio (%) ⁶	80.0	76.9	81.9*	82.7*	85.4*
Net profit growth (%) ⁷	(24.3)	16.4	441.9*	(77.4)*	(48.5)*
Resources					
Total assets	956,737	965,224	958,055	940,020	919,236
Equity attributable to shareholders	53,216	53,185	52,256	51,987	52,957
Common equity tier 1 capital ^{8,9}	34,933	35,060	34,608	34,100*	31,879*
Risk-weighted assets ⁸	266,581	266,202	262,840*	242,725*	219,330*
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%) ⁸	13.1	13.2	13.2*	14.0*	14.5*
Going concern capital ratio (%) ⁸	17.0	15.9	16.1*	15.6*	16.3*
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio (%) ⁸	32.2	30.7	31.3*	31.4*	29.6*
Leverage ratio denominator ⁸	911,410	926,914	904,458*	910,133*	855,718*
Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio (%) ⁸	3.83	3.78	3.83*	3.75*	3.73*
Going concern leverage ratio (%) ⁸	5.0	4.6	4.7*	4.2*	4.2*
Total loss-absorbing capacity leverage ratio (%) ⁸	9.4	8.8	9.1*	8.4*	7.6*
Other					
Invested assets (USD billion) ¹⁰	3,318	3,309	3,101	3,262	2,761
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	47,773	46,433	47,643*	46,009*	56,208*

* unaudited

¹ Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized as applicable) / average equity attributable to shareholders. This measure provides information on the profitability of the business in relation to equity.

² Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized as applicable) / average equity attributable to shareholders less average goodwill and intangible assets. The definition of the numerator for return on tangible equity has been revised to align with numerators for return on equity and return on CET1 capital; i.e., it is no longer adjusted for amortization and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets. Prior periods have been restated. This measure provides information on the profitability of the business in relation to tangible equity.

³ Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized as applicable) / average common equity tier 1 capital. This measure provides information on the profitability of the business in relation to common equity tier 1 capital.

⁴ Calculated as operating income before credit loss expense or recovery (annualized as applicable) / average risk-weighted assets. This measure provides information on the revenues of the business in relation to risk-weighted assets.

⁵ Calculated as operating income before credit loss expense or recovery (annualized as applicable) / average leverage ratio denominator. This measure provides information on the revenues of the business in relation to leverage ratio denominator.

⁶ Calculated as operating expenses / operating income before credit loss expense or recovery. This measure provides information on the efficiency of the business by comparing operating expenses with gross income.

⁷ Calculated as change in net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations between current and comparison periods / net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations of comparison period. This measure provides information on profit growth in comparison with the prior-year period.

⁸ Based on the Swiss systemically relevant bank framework as of 1 January 2020.

⁹ The information as published in Swiss francs in the Annual Report 2017 for the period ended on 31 December 2017 (CHF 33,240 million) and in the UBS Group AG and UBS AG annual report 2016 for the period ended on 31 December 2016 (CHF 32,447 million) was audited.

¹⁰ Includes invested assets for Global Wealth Management, Asset Management and Personal & Corporate Banking.

Material adverse change statement.	There has been no material adverse change in the prospects of UBS AG or UBS AG Group since 31 December 2018.
Significant changes statement.	There has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of UBS AG or UBS AG Group since 31 March 2019, which is the end of the last financial period for which financial information has been published.

- 3) In relation to the Base Prospectus for Securities of UBS AG, [London] [Jersey] [Branch] dated 13 May 2019 in the section headed "B. Summary of the Base Prospectus (in the Swedish language)" the following changes shall be made:

In the section headed "Avsnitt B – Emittent":

Element B.4b is completely replaced as follows:

B.4b	En beskrivning av varje känd trend som påverkar emittenten eller de branscher där emittenten är verksam.	<p>Information om trender</p> <p>Som visats i UBS-koncernens Rapport för Första Kvartalet 2019 har tillväxten totalt sett minskat på grund av en global nedgång som inträffade samtidigt. Ekonomisk tillväxt och marknader förväntas fortsätta att hämta sig och stabilisera sig i olika takt över regioner och tillgångsklasser. UBS kommer troligen att dra nytta av förhållandet på grund av sin regionala och affärsmässiga diversifiering. Högre investerade tillgångar förväntas leda till en ökning av återkommande vinster i Global Wealth Management och Asset Management jämfört med första kvartalet 2019. Ytterligare momentum skulle behöva oförminskad förbättring av marknadsaktiviteten och den allmänna uppfattning bland våra kunder. UBS kommer disciplinerat fortsätta att genomföra sin strategi, med en satsning på att balansera effektivitet och investeringar för tillväxt, leverera kapitalavkastningsmål och skapa ett hållbart långsiktigt värde för aktieägarna.</p>
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In Element B.5 the fifth paragraph is completely replaced. Consequently, Element B.5 reads as follows:

B.5	Beskrivning av koncernen och emittentens plats inom koncernen.	<p>UBS AG är en schweizisk bank och moderbolaget till UBS AG-koncernen. Det ägs till 100 % av UBS Group AG, som är holdingbolaget för UBS-koncernen. UBS bedrivs som en koncern med fyra affärsdivisioner samt ett Corporate Center.</p> <p>Under 2014 började UBS att anpassa sin juridiska enhetsstruktur för att förbättra Koncernens förmåga till aveckling för att möta kraven i Schweiz och rekonstruktions- och avecklingsplaner av andra länder där Koncernen är verksam, avseende företag som anses för stora för att tillåtas fallera. I december 2014 blev UBS Group AG Koncernens holdingbolag.</p> <p>Under 2015 överförde UBS AG sin verksamhet inom Personal & Corporate Banking och Wealth Management, som bokförs i Schweiz, till det nyligen etablerade UBS Switzerland AG, ett bankdotterföretag till UBS AG i Schweiz. Under 2016 utsågs UBS Americas Holding LLC till det mellanliggande holdingbolaget för UBS:s dotterbolag i USA, och UBS slog ihop sina Wealth Management-dotterbolag i olika europeiska länder till UBS Europe SE, UBS europeiska dotterbolag med säte i Tyskland. Dessutom överförde UBS majoriteten av de rörelsedrivande dotterbolagen inom Asset Management till UBS Asset Management AG.</p> <p>UBS Business Solutions AG, ett helägt dotterföretag till UBS Group AG, etablerades 2015 och agerar som Koncernens serviceföretag. Under 2017 överfördes UBS delade servicefunktioner i Schweiz och Storbritannien från UBS AG till UBS Business Solutions AG. UBS slutförde också överföringen av delade tjänstefunktioner i USA till sitt amerikanska serviceföretag, UBS Business Solutions US LLC, ett helägt dotterbolag till UBS Americas Holding LLC.</p> <p>I mars 2019 fusionerades UBS Limited, UBS dotterbolag i Storbritannien, med UBS Europe SE före Storbritanniens planerade utträde ur EU. Tidigare kunder och andra motparter till UBS Limited, som kan betjänas av UBS AG:s kontor i London, migrerades till UBS AG:s kontor i London före fusionen.</p>
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		UBS fortsätter att överväga ytterligare förändringar beträffande Koncernens juridiska struktur för att möta regulatoriska krav och andra externa utvecklingar. Sådana förändringar kan inkludera ytterligare konsolidering av rörelsedrivande dotterföretag i EU och justeringar beträffande bokförande enhet eller placeringen av produkter och tjänster.
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Element B.12 is completely replaced as follows:

B.12	Utvald historisk finansiell nyckelinformation / Uttalande om väsentliga negativa förändringar / Uttalande om väsentliga förändringar.	<p>UBS AG erhöll utvald konsoliderad finansiell information, inkluderad i tabellen nedan för åren som slutade 31 december 2018, 2017 och 2016 från Årsredovisningen för 2018, vilken innehåller de reviderade konsoliderade finansiella räkenskaperna för UBS AG, liksom ytterligare oreviderad konsoliderad finansiell information, för året som slutade den 31 december 2018 och jämförelsesiffror för åren som slutade den 31 december 2017 och 2016. Den valda konsoliderade finansinformationen som finns i tabellen nedan för kvartalet som avslutades den 31 mars 2019 och den 31 mars 2018 hänförs sig från UBS AG:s Rapport för Första Kvartalet 2019 som innehåller UBS AG:s interimiska koncernredovisning (oreviderad) likvärd som ytterligare oreviderad konsoliderad finansiell information för kvartalet som avslutades den 31 mars 2019 och jämförande siffror för kvartalet som avslutades den 31 mars 2018.</p> <p>De konsoliderade finansiella räkenskaperna har tagits fram i enlighet med International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), utfärdade av International Accounting Standards Board och anges i amerikanska dollar. Med ikraftträdande den 1 oktober 2018 ändrades den funktionella valutan i UBS Group AG och UBS AG:s huvudkontor i Schweiz från schweiziska franc till amerikanska dollar och valutan för UBS AG:s London-filial från brittiska pund till amerikanska dollar i enlighet med kraven i International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates. Presentationsvalutan för UBS AG:s konsoliderade finansiella information har ändrats från schweiziska franc till amerikanska dollar som en anpassning till de funktionella valutaförändringarna inom betydande koncernenheter. Tidigare perioder har omformulerats för denna ändring av presentationsvalutan. Tillgångar, skulder och totalkapital har omräknats till amerikanska dollar i enlighet med valutakurs vid stängning för de aktuella datumen i balansräkningen och utgifter har omräknats till respektive genomsnittliga kurser för de relevanta perioderna.</p> <p>Information för åren som slutade 31 december 2018, 2017 och 2016 vilken indikeras som oreviderad i tabellen nedan, inkluderades i Årsredovisningen för 2018 men har inte reviderats på grund av att de respektive beskrivningarna inte krävs enligt IFRS och därför inte utgör del av de reviderade finansiella räkenskaperna.</p>
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	Per eller för kvartalet som slutade		Per eller för året som slutade		
	31.3.19	31.3.18	31.12.18	31.12.17	31.12.16
<i>USD miljoner, förutom där indikerat</i>					
	<i>Oreviderat</i>		<i>Reviderat, förutom där indikerat</i>		
Resultat					
Rörelseintäkter	7 343	8 301	30 642	30 044	28 831
Rörelsekostnader	5 890	6 404	25 184	24 969	24 643
Rörelsevinst / (förlust) före skatt	1 454	1 897	5 458	5 076	4 188
Nettovinst / (förlust) hänförlig till aktieägare	1 069	1 412	4 107	758	3 351
Lönsamhet och tillväxt					
Avkastning på eget kapital (%) ¹	8,1	10,7	7,9*	1,4*	6,0*

Avkastning på synligt eget kapital (%) ²	9,3	12,3	9,1*	1,6*	6,9*
Avkastning på primärkapital (%) ³	12,3	16,3	11,9*	2,3*	10,2*
Avkastning på riskvägda tillgångar, brutto (%) ⁴	11,1	13,1	12,0*	12,8*	13,1*
Avkastning på hävstångsrelationsnämnamnare, brutto (%) ⁵	3,2	3,6	3,4*	3,4*	3,2*
Kostnads / intäktrelation (%) ⁶	80,0	76,9	81,9*	82,7*	85,4*
Nettovinsttillväxt (%) ⁷	(24,3)	16,4	441,9*	(77,4)*	(48,5)*
Resurser					
Totala tillgångar	956 737	965 224	958 055	940 020	919 236
Eget kapital hänförligt till aktieägare	53 216	53 185	52 256	51 987	52 957
Primärkapital (Common equity tier 1 capital) ^{8,9}	34 933	35 060	34 608	34 100*	31 879*
Riskvägda tillgångar ⁸	266 581	266 202	262 840*	242 725*	219 330*
Primärkapitalrelation (Common equity tier 1 capital ratio) (%) ⁸	13,1	13,2	13,2*	14,0*	14,5*
Kapitalrelation enligt going concern (%) ⁸	17,0	15,9	16,1*	15,6*	16,3*
Total förlustabsorberingskvot (%) ⁸	32,2	30,7	31,3*	31,4*	29,6*
Hävstångsrelationsnämnamnare ⁸	911 410	926 914	904 458*	910 133*	855 718*
Hävstångsrelation för primärkapital (%) ⁸	3,83	3,78	3,83*	3,75*	3,73*
Hävstångsrelation enligt "going concern" (%) ⁸	5,0	4,6	4,7*	4,2*	4,2*
Total förlustabsorberingskapacitetskvot på hävstången (%) ⁸	9,4	8,8	9,1*	8,4*	7,6*
Övrigt					
Investerade tillgångar (USD miljarder) ¹⁰	3 318	3 309	3 101	3 262	2 761
Anställda (motsvarande heltidstjänster)	47 773	46 433	47 643*	46 009*	56 208*
* oreviderat					
¹ Beräknat som nettovinst hänförlig till aktieägares vinst (på årsbasis där tillämpligt)/genomsnittligt eget kapital hänförligt till aktieägare. Detta mått tillhandahåller information om verksamhetens lönsamhet i förhållande till kapital. ² Beräknat som nettovinst hänförlig till aktieägares vinst (på årsbasis där tillämpligt)/genomsnittligt eget kapital hänförligt till aktieägare som kan anses bero på mindre genomsnittlig goodwill och på immateriella tillgångar. Definitionen på täljaren för avkastning på eget kapital har reviderats till att anpassas till täljarna för avkastning på eget kapital och avkastning på CET1 kapital d.v.s. det är inte längre justerat för avskrivning och nedskrivning av goodwill och immateriella tillgångar. Tidigare perioder har korrigerats. Detta mått tillhandahåller information om verksamhetens lönsamhet i förhållande till materiellt kapital. ³ Beräknat som nettovinst hänförlig till aktieägares vinst (på årsbasis där tillämpligt)/genomsnittliga primärkapital. Detta mått tillhandahåller information om verksamhetens lönsamhet i förhållande till primärkapital. ⁴ Beräknat som rörelseintäkter före kreditförlustkostnad eller återvinning (på årsbasis där tillämpligt)/genomsnittliga tillämpade riskvägda tillgångar. Detta mått tillhandahåller information om företagets intäkter i förhållande till riskvägda tillgångar. ⁵ Beräknat som rörelseintäkter före kreditförlustkostnad eller återvinning (på årsbasis där tillämpligt)/genomsnittliga hävstångsrelationsnämnamnare. Detta mått tillhandahåller information om företagets intäkter i förhållande till hävstångsrelationsnämnamnaren. ⁶ Beräknat som rörelsekostnader/rörelseintäkter före kreditförlustkostnader eller återvinning. Detta mått tillhandahåller information om företagets effektivitet genom att jämföra rörelsekostnader med bruttointäkt. ⁷ Beräknat som förändring i nettovinst hänförlig till aktieägare från fortsatt bedrivna verksamheter mellan innevarande och jämförelseperioder/nettovinst hänförlig till aktieägare från fortsatt bedrivna verksamheter under jämförelseperiod. Detta mått tillhandahåller information om vinsttillväxt i förhållande till tidigare - år period. ⁸ Baserat på de reviderade schweiziska SRB-reglerna gällande från och med den 1 januari 2020. ⁹ Informationen som publicerades i schweiziska franc i Årsredovisningen 2017 för perioden som avslutades den 31 december 2017 (CHF 33 240 miljoner) och i UBS Group AG och UBS AG:s årsredovisning 2016 för perioden som avslutades den 31 december 2016 (CHF 32 447 miljoner) har granskats. ¹⁰ Inkluderar investerade tillgångar inom Global Wealth Management, Asset Management och Personal & Corporate Banking.					
	Uttalande om väsentliga negativa förändringar.	Det har inte inträffat någon väsentlig negativ förändring i framtidsutsikterna för UBS AG eller UBS AG-koncernen sedan den 31 december 2018.			
	Uttalande om väsentliga förändringar.	Det har inte inträffat någon väsentlig förändring i den finansiella positionen eller handelspositionen för UBS AG eller UBS AG-koncernen sedan den 31 mars 2019, vilket är slutet på den senaste finansiella perioden för vilken finansiell information har publicerats.			

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The Base Prospectus for Securities of UBS AG, [London] [Jersey] [Branch] dated 13 May 2019 and all supplements thereto, shall be maintained in printed format, for free distribution, at the offices of the Issuer for a period of twelve months after the publication of this document and are published on the website <http://keyinvest-eu.ubs.com/base-prospectus>, or any successor address notified by the Issuer to the Securityholders for this purpose by way of publication on www.ubs.com/keyinvest.

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Zurich, 12 June 2019

UBS AG