



PROSPECTUS ADDENDUM¹
(to Amendment No. 1 dated June 4, 2020
to Prospectus Supplement dated June 2, 2020 and
Prospectus dated May 27, 2022)

UBS AG
ETRACS Monthly Pay 1.5x Leveraged Closed-End Fund Index ETN due
June 10, 2050

This prospectus addendum relates to the ETRACS Monthly Pay 1.5x Leveraged Closed-End Fund Index ETN due June 10, 2050 (the “ETRACS”) previously issued by UBS AG that are part of a series of debt securities entitled “Medium Term Notes, Series B”. This prospectus addendum and Amendment No. 1 dated June 4, 2020 to the Prospectus Supplement dated June 2, 2020 (the “original prospectus supplement”) will be used by UBS AG in connection with the continuous offering of outstanding series of previously issued ETRACS. The ETRACS were initially registered, and all or a portion were initially offered and sold, under registration statements previously filed by UBS AG. When UBS AG initially registered your series of ETRACS, UBS AG prepared a prospectus supplement that was attached to a “base” prospectus.

UBS AG has prepared a new “base” prospectus dated May 27, 2022. This new base prospectus replaces the prior base prospectus. Because the terms of your ETRACS otherwise have remained the same, UBS AG is continuing to use the original prospectus supplement. As a result, you should read the original prospectus supplement for your ETRACS, which gives the specific terms of your ETRACS, together with the base prospectus dated May 27, 2022. When you read these documents, please note that all references in the original prospectus supplement to the base prospectus dated as of a date prior to May 27, 2022, or to any sections of the prior base prospectus, should refer instead to the base prospectus dated May 27, 2022, or to the corresponding section of that base prospectus. In addition, please note that instead of using the website links in the original prospectus supplement to the base prospectus dated as of a date prior to May 27, 2022, you should use the following website link to access the base prospectus dated May 27, 2022: <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/0001114446/000119312522162430/d632731d424b3.htm>

In addition, please disregard the table of contents for the base prospectus dated as of a date prior to May 27, 2022 that is provided in the original prospectus supplement. A table of contents for the new base prospectus is provided on page i of the May 27, 2022 base prospectus.

FINANCING RATE TRANSITION TO SECURED OVERNIGHT FINANCING RATE (“SOFR”)

In March 2021, the United Kingdom’s Financial Conduct Authority and ICE Benchmark Administration announced that (a) three-month U.S. dollar LIBOR will continue to be provided on a representative basis until June 30, 2023 and (b) following June 30, 2023, three-month U.S. dollar LIBOR will no longer be published or will be published on a non-representative basis.

Pursuant to the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act of 2021 (the “LIBOR Act”) and the final rules promulgated by the U.S. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve”) thereunder, for any determination of a Financing Rate (as defined in the original prospectus supplement) on or after July 3, 2023, the three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR rate will be replaced with the three-month CME Term SOFR rate plus a 0.2616% adjustment (the “SOFR-Based Benchmark Replacement”), which is published on Chicago Mercantile Exchange (“CME”)’s website and will be published on U.S. Governing Securities Business Days, as described in more detail below. The minimum value of the three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR rate or the SOFR-Based Benchmark Replacement (or any successor base rate, as described below) used on any calendar day will be zero. That is, the

¹ This addendum is being filed for the purpose of (i) identifying the new base prospectus dated May 27, 2022 and (ii) updating the Financing Rate due to LIBOR’s discontinuation and the transition to SOFR.

Financing Rate will be equal to the sum of (a) 0.95% and (b) three-month CME Term SOFR rate plus a 0.2616% adjustment on the immediately preceding U.S. Government Securities Business Day. The minimum Financing Rate at any time will be 0.95%.

For example, 5.24665% was the three-month CME Term SOFR rate on June 29, 2023. The Financing Rate (if it were based on the SOFR-Based Benchmark Replacement) on June 30, 2023 would have therefore been equal to: 0.95% + 5.24665% + 0.2616%, or 6.45825%.

“CME Term SOFR” means the CME Term SOFR Reference Rates published for one-, three-, six-, and 12-month tenors as administered by CME Group Benchmark Administration, Ltd. (or any successor administrator thereof).

“U.S. Government Securities Business Day” means any day except for a Saturday, a Sunday or a day on which the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association recommends that the fixed income departments of its members be closed for the entire day for purposes of trading in U.S. government securities.

Information About the Secured Overnight Financing Rate

CME Term SOFR is a forward-looking interest rate estimate, calculated and published by CME. All disclosures contained herein regarding the secured overnight financing rate, including, without limitation, its make-up and method of calculation, have been derived from publicly available sources. The information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the “New York Fed”). The secured overnight financing rate is published by the New York Fed, but the New York Fed has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the secured overnight financing rate. Neither UBS nor any of its affiliates accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance or publication of the secured overnight financing rate or any successor or replacement rate. Information from outside sources including, but not limited to any website referenced in this section, is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered part of, this document or any document incorporated herein by reference. UBS has not conducted any independent review or due diligence of any publicly available information with respect to the secured overnight financing rate. The secured overnight financing rate is published by the New York Fed and is intended to be a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. The New York Fed reports that secured overnight financing rate includes all trades in the “Broad General Collateral Rate” (as defined on the New York Fed’s website), plus bilateral Treasury repurchase agreement transactions cleared through the delivery-versus-payment service offered by the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (the “FICC”), a subsidiary of the Depository Trust and Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). The secured overnight financing rate is filtered by the New York Fed to remove a portion of the foregoing transactions considered to be “Specials”, which are repurchases for specific-issue collateral, which take place at cash-lending rates below those for general collateral repurchases because cash providers are willing to accept a lesser return on their cash in order to obtain a particular security. The New York Fed reports that the secured overnight financing rate is calculated as a volume-weighted median of transaction-level tri-party repo data collected from The Bank of New York Mellon (“BNYM”) as well as General Collateral Finance repurchase agreement transaction data and data on bilateral Treasury repurchase transactions cleared through the FICC’s delivery-versus-payment service. The New York Fed notes that it obtains information from DTCC Solutions LLC, an affiliate of DTCC. The New York Fed notes on its publication page for the secured overnight financing rate that use of the secured overnight financing rate is subject to important limitations and disclaimers, including that the New York Fed may alter the methods of calculation, publication schedule, rate revision practices or availability of the secured overnight financing rate at any time without notice. The secured overnight financing rate is published at approximately 8:00 a.m. (New York time) on each U.S. Government Securities Business Day for trades made on the immediately preceding U.S. Government Securities Business Day. If the New York Fed discovers errors in the transaction data provided by either BNYM or DTCC, or in the calculation process, subsequent to the rate publication but on that same day, the secured overnight financing rate and accompanying summary statistics may be republished at approximately 2:30 p.m. (New York time). Similarly, if transaction data from BNYM or DTCC had previously not been available in time for publication, but became available later in the day, the secured overnight financing rate may be republished at approximately 2:30 p.m. (New York time). Rate revisions will only be effected on the same day as initial publication and will only be republished if the change in the rate exceeds one basis point (0.01%), though the New York Fed will review this revision threshold periodically and could modify it after any such review. The description of the secured overnight financing rate herein does not purport to be exhaustive. Because the secured overnight financing rate is published by the New York Fed based on data received from other sources,

neither UBS nor any of our affiliates has any control over its determination, calculation or publication. There can be no guarantee that the secured overnight financing rate will not be discontinued or fundamentally altered in a manner that is materially adverse to the interests of investors in the securities. If the manner in which the secured overnight financing rate is calculated is changed, that change may result in an increase in the Financing Rate on the securities. The New York Fed began publishing the secured overnight financing rate in April 2018. The New York Fed has also published historical indicative secured overnight financing rates going back to August 2014. Investors should not rely on any historical changes or trends in the secured overnight financing rate as an indicator of future changes in the secured overnight financing rate. In addition, if the secured overnight financing rate does not become widely used as a benchmark in securities that are similar or comparable to the securities, the trading price of the securities may be lower than those of other securities that are linked to rates that are more widely used. Similarly, market terms for exchange traded notes with financing rates linked to the secured overnight financing rate may evolve over time, and trading prices of the securities may be lower than those of later-issued secured overnight financing rate-linked exchange traded notes as a result. Investors in the securities may not be able to sell the securities at all or may not be able to sell the securities at prices comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market, and may consequently suffer from increased pricing volatility and market risk. The New York Fed does not sanction or endorse any particular republication, and has no liability for UBS' use of the secured overnight financing rate rates. For a more complete discussion of the secured overnight financing rate, see the website of the New York Fed, currently at newyorkfed.org, or any successor source.

ADDITIONAL RISK FACTORS RELATING TO SOFR

An investment in the securities involves significant risks. Additional risks that apply to an investment in the securities are summarized below. You should not purchase the securities unless you understand and can bear the risks of investing in the securities.

SOFR is a relatively new reference rate and its composition and characteristics are not the same as the LIBOR.

On June 27, 2017, the Alternative Reference Rates Committee (the "ARRC") convened by the Federal Reserve and the New York Fed identified SOFR as the rate that, in the consensus view of the ARRC, represented best practice for use in certain new U.S. dollar derivatives and other financial contracts. Although SOFR is ARRC's recommended alternative to U.S. Dollar LIBOR, the composition and characteristics of SOFR are not the same as those of LIBOR. SOFR is a broad Treasury repo financing rate that represents overnight secured funding transactions and is not the economic equivalent of LIBOR. SOFR is a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities, and has been published by the New York Fed since April 2018. The New York Fed has also begun publishing historical indicative SOFR rates from 2014. Investors should not rely on any historical changes or trends in SOFR as an indicator of future changes in SOFR.

The composition and characteristics of SOFR are not the same as those of LIBOR, and SOFR is fundamentally different from LIBOR for two key reasons. First, SOFR is a secured rate, while LIBOR is an unsecured rate. Second, SOFR is an overnight rate, while LIBOR is a forward-looking rate that represents intrabank funding over different maturities (e.g., three months). As a result, there can be no assurance that SOFR will perform in the same way as LIBOR would have at any time, including, without limitation, as a result of changes in interest and yield rates in the market, bank credit risk, market volatility or global or regional economic, financial, political, regulatory, judicial or other events. For the same reasons, SOFR is not expected to be a comparable substitute, successor or replacement for LIBOR.

SOFR may be more volatile than other benchmark or market rates.

Since the initial publication of SOFR, daily changes in SOFR have, on occasion, been more volatile than daily changes in other benchmark or market rates, such as U.S. dollar LIBOR. In addition, the volatility of SOFR has reflected the underlying volatility of the overnight U.S. Treasury repo market. The New York Fed has at times conducted operations in the overnight U.S. Treasury repo market in order to help maintain the federal funds rate within a target range. There can be no assurance that the New York Fed will continue to conduct such operations in the future, and the duration and extent of any such operations is inherently uncertain. The effect of such operations, or the cessation of such operations to the extent they are commenced, is uncertain and could be materially adverse to investors in the securities. In addition, although changes in term SOFR rates generally are not expected to be as

volatile as changes in SOFR on a daily basis, the return on, value of and market for the SOFR-based securities may fluctuate more than debt securities with interest rates based on less volatile rates.

SOFR, and therefore the Financing Rate for the securities, may be volatile and will be influenced by a variety of unpredictable factors, including but not limited to:

- changes in, or perceptions about the future, SOFR rates;
- general economic conditions;
- policies of the Federal Reserve regarding interest rate;
- sentiment regarding underlying strength in the U.S. and global economies;
- inflation and expectations concerning inflation;
- sentiment regarding credit quality in the U.S. and global credit markets;
- performance of capital markets; and
- geopolitical conditions and economic, financial, political, regulatory, judicial or other events that affect markets generally and that may affect SOFR.

These factors interrelate in complex and unpredictable ways, and the effect of one factor may offset or enhance the effect of another factor.

Any failure of SOFR to gain market acceptance could adversely affect the securities.

According to the ARRC, SOFR was developed for use in certain U.S. dollar derivatives and other financial contracts as an alternative to U.S. dollar LIBOR in part because it is considered a good representation of general funding conditions in the overnight U.S. Treasury repurchase agreement market. However, as a rate based on transactions secured by U.S. Treasury securities, it does not measure bank-specific credit risk and, as a result, is less likely to correlate with the unsecured short-term funding costs of banks. This may mean that market participants would not consider SOFR a suitable substitute, replacement or successor for all of the purposes for which the U.S. dollar LIBOR historically has been used (including, without limitation, as a representation of the unsecured short-term funding costs of banks), which may, in turn, lessen market acceptance of SOFR. Any failure of SOFR to gain market acceptance could adversely affect the return on and value of the securities and the price at which investors can sell the securities in the secondary market.

Further, other index providers are developing products that are perceived as competing with SOFR. It is possible that market participants will prefer one of these competing products and that such competing products may become more widely accepted in the marketplace than SOFR. To the extent market acceptance for SOFR as a benchmark for similar securities declines, the trading price of the securities may be lower than those of other securities that are linked to rates that are more widely used. Similarly, market terms for exchange traded notes with financing rates linked to SOFR may evolve over time, and trading prices of the securities may be lower than those of later-issued SOFR-linked exchange traded notes as a result. Investors in the securities may not be able to sell the securities at all or may not be able to sell the securities at prices that will provide them with a return comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market, and may consequently suffer from increased pricing volatility and market risk.

As of the date hereof, there are multiple market conventions with respect to the implementation of SOFR as a base rate for various securities. The manner of calculation and related conventions with respect to the determination of interest rates based on SOFR in exchange-traded note markets may differ materially compared with the manner of calculation and related conventions with respect to the determination of interest rates based on SOFR in other markets, such as the derivatives and loan markets. Investors should carefully consider how any potential

inconsistencies between the manner of calculation and related conventions with respect to the determination of interest or other payment rates based on SOFR across these markets may impact any hedging or other financial arrangements that they may put in place in connection with any acquisition, holding or disposition of the securities.

SOFR may be modified or discontinued which could adversely affect the Financing Rate and your return on the securities.

SOFR is a relatively new rate, and the New York Fed (or a successor), as administrator of SOFR, may make methodological or other changes that could change the value of SOFR, including changes related to the method by which SOFR is calculated, eligibility criteria applicable to the transactions used to calculate SOFR, or timing related to the publication of SOFR. SOFR is published by the New York Fed based on data received from other sources. UBS has no control over the determination of SOFR, methods of calculation, publication schedule, rate revision practices or availability of SOFR. There can be no guarantee that SOFR will not be discontinued or fundamentally altered in a manner that is materially adverse to your interest in the securities. Any change to the manner in which SOFR is calculated may result in an increase of the Financing Rate and a decrease to the return on the securities. Additionally, because SOFR is relatively new, there may be a greater likelihood of changes to the methods pursuant to which it is determined than there would be if it had a longer publication history. The administrator of SOFR may withdraw, modify, amend, suspend or discontinue the calculation or dissemination of SOFR in its sole discretion and without notice and has no obligation to consider the interests of investors in the securities in calculating, withdrawing, modifying, amending, suspending or discontinuing SOFR. There can be no guarantee that SOFR will not be modified or discontinued in a manner that is materially adverse to an investor in the securities. The administrator has no obligation to consider your interests in calculating, adjusting, converting, revising or discontinuing SOFR.

There is limited historical data regarding SOFR and the future performance of SOFR cannot be predicted based on historical performance.

The New York Fed began to publish SOFR in April 2018, though the New York Fed has also published indicative historical SOFR going back to August 2014. You should not rely on any historical changes or trends in SOFR (whether based on actual or indicative historical data). The future performance of SOFR cannot be predicted based on its past performance, and the level of SOFR during the term of the securities may bear little or no relation to the limited historical performance of SOFR. Since the initial publication of SOFR, daily changes in SOFR have, on occasion, been more volatile than daily changes in comparable benchmark or market rates. Publication of term SOFR rates began in 2021, and, therefore, it has an even more limited history. While the CME Group Benchmark Administration Limited, as administrator of the CME Term SOFR, has released some pre-publication historical data for CME Term SOFR, production of such historical indicative data inherently involves assumptions, estimates and approximations. The future performance of SOFR is impossible to predict and therefore no future performance of SOFR or its impact on the securities may be inferred from any of the historical simulations or historical performance. Hypothetical or historical performance data are not indicative of, and have no bearing on, the potential performance of SOFR or its impact on the securities.

Other SOFR-based rates may not be the economic equivalent of CME Term SOFR Rates.

Pursuant to the LIBOR Act and the final rules promulgated by the Federal Reserve thereunder, the SOFR-Based Benchmark Replacement will be the replacement rate for three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR for purposes of Financing Rate determinations. The Financing Rate, which is a component of the Accrued Financing Fee, is calculated based on three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR and will vary during the term of the securities, and, for any determination on or after July 3, 2023, will be based on the SOFR-Based Benchmark Replacement. If three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR, SOFR-Based Benchmark Replacement (or any successor base rate determined by the Security Calculation Agent) is less than zero at any time during the term of the securities, then three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR, SOFR-Based Benchmark Replacement (or such successor base rate) shall be deemed to be zero for the purposes of calculating the Financing Rate at such time. The minimum Financing Rate at any time will be 0.95%.

In July 2021, the ARRC formally recommended the use of the CME Group's computation of forward-looking SOFR term rates ("CME Term SOFR Rates"), which are based on market expectations implied from transactions in the derivatives markets. However, the ARRC has since issued guidance recommending that any use of CME Term

SOFR Rates in the derivatives market be limited to end-user facing derivatives intended to hedge cash products that reference that CME Term SOFR Rate. Because the ARRC has recommended against the widespread use of the CME Term SOFR Rates (including the use of the CME Term SOFR Rates in newly issued debt securities), an established trading market may never develop or may not be very liquid. Investors in the securities may not be able to sell the securities at prices that will provide them with yields comparable to those of similar investments that have a developed secondary market, and may consequently experience increased pricing volatility and market risk. In addition, any potential inconsistencies between the adoption of the SOFR-Based Benchmark Replacement across the derivatives and loan markets resulting from the ARRC's guidance may impact any hedging or other financial arrangements which you may put in place in connection with any acquisition, holding or disposal of the securities.

The SOFR-Based Benchmark Replacement will be affected by a number of factors and may be volatile.

CME Term SOFR Rates may not be the economic equivalent to other SOFR-based rates. For example, historically compounded SOFR, another possible available benchmark replacement, is the compounded average of the daily SOFR calculated in arrears, while three-month CME Term SOFR is a forward-looking rate with a tenor of three months. Many factors may affect CME Term SOFR Rates, which in turn could negatively impact the Financing Rate for the securities. Factors that could impact CME Term SOFR Rates and increase volatility include, but are not limited to:

- supply and demand for overnight U.S. Treasury repurchase agreements;
- volume of executed transactions and executable bids and offers in SOFR futures traded on the CME Designated Contract Market;
- sentiment regarding underlying strength in the U.S. and global economies;
- expectations regarding the level of price inflation;
- sentiment regarding credit quality in the U.S. and global credit markets;
- central bank policy regarding interest rates;
- inflation and expectations concerning inflation;
- performance of capital markets; and
- any statements from public government officials regarding the cessation of the CME Term SOFR.

These and other factors may have a negative impact on the Financing Rate for the securities and may adversely affect your return on the securities. Additionally, these factors may cause volatility in, and negatively impact, the value of the securities in the secondary market.

RISK FACTOR SUMMARY

The following summary supplements the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-37 of the original prospectus supplement and shall be deemed inserted therein to follow the first paragraph of such section.

Summary Risk Factors

- **You may lose all or a substantial portion of your investment** - The Securities are fully exposed to 1.5 times any quarterly decline in the level of the Index and do not guarantee any return on your initial investment. If the compounded leveraged quarterly return of the Index and any Coupon Amounts you are entitled to receive are insufficient to offset the negative effect of all applicable fees or if the compounded leveraged quarterly return of the Index is negative, you may lose all or a substantial portion of your investment.

- **Correlation and compounding risk** - A number of factors may affect the Security's ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the performance of the Index, and there can be no guarantee that the Security will achieve a high degree of correlation. Because the Current Principal Amount is reset quarterly (or more frequently if any Loss Rebalancing Events occur), you will be exposed to compounding of quarterly returns. As a result, the performance of the Securities for periods greater than one quarter is likely to be either greater than or less than the Index performance times the leverage factor of 1.5, before accounting for the applicable fees. In particular, significant adverse quarterly performances of your Securities may not be offset by subsequent beneficial quarterly performances of equal magnitude.
- **Leverage risk** - Since the Securities are 1.5 times leveraged long with respect to the Index, you will benefit from 1.5 times from any beneficial, but will be exposed to 1.5 times any adverse, quarterly performance of the Index, before the combined negative effect the applicable fees. However, the leverage of the Securities may be greater or less than 1.5 during the periods between Reset Valuation Dates.
- **Permanent Deleveraging Event** - A Permanent Deleveraging Event will permanently reset the leverage of the Securities to 1.0. This means that a subsequent increase in the Index Closing Level will have less of a positive effect, and a subsequent percentage decrease in the Index Closing Level will have less of a negative effect, than it would have otherwise had.
- **Zero Value Event** - A Zero Value Event will have permanently reset the value of your Securities to a fixed value and accelerate your Securities. We will automatically terminate and mandatorily redeem your Securities and you will receive the Zero Value Settlement Amount, which may be zero. You will lose all or a substantial portion of your investment and you will not benefit from any future exposure to the Index.
- **Market risk** - The return on the Securities, which may be positive or negative, is linked to the compounded leveraged quarterly return on the Index. The return on the Index is measured by the Index Closing Level, which, in turn, is affected by a variety of market and economic factors, interest rates in the markets and economic, financial, political, regulatory, judicial or other events (including domestic or global health events, including the outbreak of contagious or pandemic diseases, such as the coronavirus (COVID-19)) that affect the markets generally.
- **Credit of issuer** - The Securities are senior unsecured debt obligations of the issuer, UBS, and are not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of or guaranteed by UBS Switzerland AG or any other third party. Payments on the Securities depend on UBS's ability to satisfy its obligations as they come due. As a result, the actual and perceived creditworthiness of UBS will affect their market value, if any, of the Securities, and you may not receive any amounts owed to you under the terms of the Securities if UBS defaults on its obligations.
- **The Index Constituent Securities are Closed-End Funds** - US-listed Closed-End Funds have experienced extraordinary levels of volatility, such as during the economic disruption that resulted from the spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in early 2020.
- **The Securities may not provide a hedge against price and/or value decreases or increases** - The Securities may not provide a hedge against a decrease or increase in the price and/or value of any asset, sector or index.
- **You are not guaranteed a coupon payment** - You will not receive a coupon payment on a Coupon Payment Date if the underlying Index Constituent Securities do not pay any dividends or distributions and the Accrued Dividend, calculated as of the corresponding Coupon Valuation Date is zero or less. Similarly, the Daily Dividend (including as part of the Cash Settlement Amount, Redemption Amount, Call Settlement Amount or Zero Value Settlement Amount, as applicable) may be zero if the Index Constituent Securities do not pay any dividends or distributions during the applicable period.
- **Decreases in the Current Principal Amount may result in a reduction in the Coupon Amounts even if the gross cash distributions on the Index Constituent Securities remain constant or increase over**

time - Coupon Amounts are determined based on the gross cash distributions that a hypothetical holder of the Index Constituent Securities would have been entitled to receive in respect of the Index Constituent Securities held by the Securities on the record date with respect to any Index Constituent Security, and the number of Index Constituent Securities held depends on the Current Principal Amount. Accordingly, decreases in the Current Principal Amount may reduce Coupon Amounts even if gross cash distributions on Index Constituent Securities increase.

- **A trading market for the Securities may not develop** - A trading market for the Securities may not be sustained - Although the Securities are listed on NYSE Arca, we are not required to maintain this listing on NYSE Arca or list the Securities on any other exchange, and NYSE Arca may halt trading at any time. In addition, the trading market for the Securities may not be sustained. Certain affiliates of UBS may engage in limited purchase and resale transactions in the Securities, although they are not required to and may stop at any time. In addition, we are not obliged to, and may not, sell the full aggregate principal amount of the Securities set forth on the cover of this prospectus. We may issue and sell additional Securities from time to time and we may suspend or cease sales of the Securities at any time, at our discretion. Therefore, the liquidity of the Securities may be limited.
- **Requirements upon early redemption** - Redemptions are subject to minimum redemption amount of 50,000 Securities and the payment you receive upon early redemption will be reduced by the Redemption Fee Amount unless we waive these requirements in our sole discretion.
- **Your redemption election is irrevocable** - You will not know the Redemption Amount when you request to redeem your Securities and you will not be able to rescind your election to redeem your Securities after we receive your redemption notice. Nor will you know whether we will elect to accelerate the Redemption Valuation Date to the date we receive your notice. Accordingly, you will be exposed to market risk from the time we receive your redemption notice through the time the Redemption Amount is determined.
- **Uncertain tax treatment** - Significant aspects of the tax treatment of the Securities are uncertain. You should consult your own tax advisor about your own tax situation.
- **UBS's Call Right** - If UBS exercises its Call Right, the Call Settlement Amount may be less than your initial investment in the Securities. In addition, you may have to invest your proceeds in a lower- return investment.
- **Characteristics of CME Term SOFR are different from U.S. Dollar LIBOR** - There can be no assurance that CME Term SOFR will perform in the same way as U.S. Dollar LIBOR would have at any time, and CME Term SOFR is not expected to be a comparable substitute, successor or replacement for U.S. Dollar LIBOR.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS

The securities are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (“EEA”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “MiFID II”); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as amended, the “PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the securities or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the securities or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO U.K. RETAIL INVESTORS

The securities are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom (“U.K.”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, as amended by the European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020 (“EUWA”); or (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended, the “FSMA”) and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement the Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA. Consequently, no key information document required by the PRIIPs Regulation as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the “U.K. PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the securities or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the U.K. has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the securities or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the U.K. may be unlawful under the U.K. PRIIPs Regulation.

UBS AG, UBS Securities LLC or any affiliate of UBS AG may use this prospectus addendum, together with the original prospectus supplement and the new base prospectus, in connection with offers and sales of the ETRACS in market-making transactions. Please see “Supplemental Plan of Distribution” in the original prospectus supplement and “Plan of Distribution” in the new base prospectus.

UBS Investment Bank

Prospectus Addendum dated June 30, 2023



Amendment No. 1 dated June 4, 2020+ to
PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT dated June 2, 2020
(To Prospectus dated October 31, 2018)

\$100,000,000 ETRACS Monthly Pay 1.5x Leveraged Closed-End Fund Index ETN due June 10, 2050

The UBS AG ETRACS Monthly Pay 1.5x Leveraged Closed-End Fund Index ETN due June 10, 2050 (the “Securities”) are senior unsecured debt securities issued by UBS AG (“UBS”) that provide 1.5 times leveraged long exposure to the compounded quarterly performance of the S-Network Composite Closed-End Fund Index (the “Index”), reduced by the Accrued Fees (as described below). If a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs (as described below) the leverage of the Securities will be permanently reset to 1.0 for the remaining term of the Securities. In addition, the occurrence of Loss Rebalancing Events (as described below) will result in more frequent than quarterly compounding. The Accrued Fees consist of (i) an Accrued Tracking Fee (as described below) based on a fee rate of 0.95% per annum, and (ii) an Accrued Financing Fee (as described below). The Securities are 1.5 times leveraged with respect to the Index and, as a result, will benefit from 1.5 times any beneficial, but will be exposed to 1.5 times any adverse, compounded quarterly performance (unless a Permanent Deleveraging Event has occurred) of the Index. You will receive a cash payment at maturity or upon exercise by UBS of its call right or upon acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, or upon early redemption, based on the compounded leveraged quarterly performance of the Index or, if a Permanent Deleveraging Event has occurred, based on the subsequent unleveraged performance of the Index, less the Accrued Fees (as described below). In the case of an early redemption, the cash payment would be less an additional Redemption Fee Amount (as described below). The Securities may pay a monthly coupon during their term. The Securities do not guarantee any return of your initial investment and may not pay any coupon. You will lose some or all of your principal at maturity, early redemption or upon exercise by UBS of its Call Right, if the compounded leveraged quarterly return (or unleveraged daily returns, if a Permanent Deleveraging Event has occurred) of the Index is insufficient to offset the combined negative effect of the Accrued Fees and the Redemption Fee Amount, if applicable (less any Coupon Amounts you may be entitled to receive). The occurrence of Loss Rebalancing Events will result in more frequent than quarterly compounding. You will lose some or all of your principal in the event of an early, automatic termination upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event. Any payment on the Securities at maturity, or upon redemption, or exercise by UBS of its Call Right, or upon acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, is subject to the creditworthiness of UBS and is not guaranteed by any third party. In addition, the actual and perceived creditworthiness of UBS will affect the market value, if any, of the Securities.

The Securities are intended to be trading tools for sophisticated investors as part of an overall diversified portfolio. They are designed to achieve their stated investment objectives on a quarterly basis (or shorter basis under circumstances described herein). Their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from their stated objectives. The Securities are riskier than securities that have intermediate or long-term investment objectives, and may not be suitable for investors who have a “buy and hold” strategy. Accordingly, the Securities should be purchased only by knowledgeable investors who understand the potential consequences of investing in the Index and of seeking quarterly compounding leveraged long investment results. Investors should actively and continuously monitor their investments in the Securities, even intra-day. *It is possible that you will suffer significant losses in the Securities even if the long-term performance of the Index is positive.*

Although the Securities have been approved for listing on NYSE Arca, subject to official notice of issuance, there is no guarantee that a liquid market will develop or be maintained.

General Considerations for the Securities

- The Securities are senior unsecured debt securities issued by UBS, maturing on June 10, 2050.
- The initial issuance of the Securities will trade on June 2, 2020 and settle on June 5, 2020.
- The Securities do not guarantee any return of principal and, although they may pay a monthly coupon payment, there is no guaranteed fixed coupon or interest amount during their term.
- The Securities are intended to provide a 1.5 times leveraged long exposure to the compounded quarterly performance of the Index. If a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs, such long exposure will become unleveraged or 1.0
- An Accrued Tracking Fee (based on a rate of 0.95% per annum of the Current Principal Amount *times* the Index Factor) and an Accrued Financing Fee (based on a three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR rate + 0.95% per annum, of 0.5 *times* the Current Principal Amount) are deducted from the Closing Indicative Value on a daily basis.
- If, at any time, the Intraday Index Value on any Index Business Day (other than an Excluded Day) decreases 15% in value from the Last Reset Index Closing Level, the then-current leverage of your Securities will be reset to 1.5 even though such date is not a Quarterly Reset Valuation Date.
- If, at any time, the Intraday Index Value on any Index Business Day (other than an Excluded Day) decreases 50% in value from the Last Reset Index Closing Level, your Securities will be deleveraged with the aim of permanently resetting the then-current leverage to 1.0 and thereafter, the Securities will only provide an unleveraged return based on the Index for the remaining term of the Securities.
- If, at any time, the Intraday Index Value on any Index Business Day (other than an Excluded Day) decreases 66.66667% in value from the Last Reset Index Closing Level, your Securities will be accelerated and redeemed by UBS, and you will receive the Zero Value Settlement Amount which will be based on the Accrued Dividend, minus the Accrued Fees, and plus the Measurement Period Cash Amount as applicable. The Zero Value Settlement Amount may be zero.
- You may receive a cash payment at maturity or upon exercise by UBS of its call right with respect to the Securities based on the Closing Indicative Value of the Securities at the end of the applicable Measurement Period (if any) at maturity or upon call, as described herein. However any such payment may be zero.
- You may exercise your right to early redemption with a minimum redemption amount of 50,000 Securities if you comply with the required procedures described herein. You will receive a cash payment upon early redemption based on the Closing Indicative Value on the Redemption Valuation Date, less the Redemption Fee Amount, as described herein.
- The underlying index is a mutual fund index designed to serve as a benchmark for closed-end funds listed in the U.S. that are principally engaged in asset management processes designed to produce taxable annual yield. You should expect the trading price and Current Principal Amount of the Securities to be volatile.

See “Risk Factors” beginning on page S-37 for a description of risks related to an investment in the Securities. Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The Securities are not deposit liabilities of UBS AG and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency in the United States, Switzerland or any other jurisdiction. An investment in the Securities carries risks that are very different from the risk profile of a bank deposit placed with UBS or its affiliates. The Securities have different yield, liquidity and risk profiles and will not benefit from any protection provided to deposits.

UBS Investment Bank

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Prospectus Supplement dated June 2, 2020

* UBS AG Exchange Traded Access Securities (ETRACS) issued prior to June 12, 2015 are part of a series of UBS AG debt securities entitled “Medium Term Notes, Series A,” and UBS Switzerland AG is a co-obligor of such debt securities. The Securities offered hereby are part of a series of UBS AG debt securities entitled “Medium Term Notes, Series B” which do not benefit from the co-obligation of UBS Switzerland AG.

The principal terms of the Securities are as follows:

Issuer:	UBS AG (London Branch)
Series:	Medium-Term Notes, Series B
Initial Trade Date:	June 2, 2020
Initial Settlement Date:	June 5, 2020
Term:	30 years, subject to your right to require UBS to redeem your Securities on any Redemption Date, UBS's Call Right or Automatic Acceleration upon Zero Value Event, each as described below.
Maturity Date:	June 10, 2050, subject to adjustment
Stated Principal Amount:	\$25.00 per Security. If the Securities undergo a split or reverse split, the Stated Principal Amount will be adjusted accordingly.
Index:	The return on the Securities is based upon the performance of the S-Network Composite Closed-End Fund Index (Bloomberg: "CEFX"). The Index is a mutual fund index designed to serve as a benchmark for closed-end funds listed in the U.S. that are principally engaged in asset management processes designed to produce taxable annual yield. See "The S-Network Composite Closed-End Fund Index" beginning on page S-70.
Closing Indicative Value:	<p>The Closing Indicative Value represents the dollar value per Security that an investor would receive on any day if it redeemed the Security that day (excluding any Redemption Fee Amount).</p> <p>The "Closing Indicative Value" per Security, will be calculated as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) On the Initial Trade Date, \$25.00 per Security;(2) On any other calendar day, prior to the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, an amount per Security equal to: (Current Principal Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day × Index Factor) - Accrued Fees + Accrued Dividend(3) From and including the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, an amount per Security equal to: (Current Principal Amount, on the calendar day immediately preceding the first day of the Measurement Period × Index Factor × Residual Factor) - Accrued Fees + Accrued Dividend + Measurement Period Cash Amount(4) The minimum value of the Closing Indicative Value on any calendar day will be zero <p>If a Zero Value Event occurs on any Index Business Day then the Closing Indicative Value will be equal to the Zero Value Settlement Amount on the date on which the Zero Value Event occurred, and on all future calendar days. Upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, investors will likely lose all or substantially all of their investment. You will not benefit from any future exposure to the Index after the occurrence of a Zero Value Event. See "Specific Terms of the Securities — Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event" beginning on page S-99.</p> <p>The actual trading price of the Securities in the secondary market may vary significantly from their Closing Indicative Value.</p> <p>If the Securities undergo a split or reverse split, the Closing Indicative Value will be adjusted accordingly.</p>
Current Indicative Value / intraday indicative value:	<p>The "Current Indicative Value" (or "intraday indicative value"), as determined by the Security Calculation Agent, means the Closing Indicative Value per Security calculated on an intraday basis on any Index Business Day. For the purposes of calculating the Current Indicative Value, the Index Factor will be determined using the Intraday Index Value. The minimum value of the Current Indicative Value on any calendar day will be zero.</p> <p>From and including the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, the Current Indicative Value will be calculated using (i) the Measurement Period Cash Amount from the immediately preceding calendar day, and (ii) the Residual Factor from the immediately preceding calendar day.</p> <p>If a Zero Value Event occurs during any Index Business Day then the Current Indicative Value (or "intraday indicative value") will be equal to the Zero Value Settlement Amount, subsequent to the event on the date on which the Zero Value Event occurred, and on all future calendar days. Upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, investors will likely lose all or substantially all of their investment. You will not benefit from any future exposure to the Index after the occurrence of a Zero Value Event. See "Specific Terms of the Securities — Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event" beginning on page S-99.</p> <p>The actual trading price of the Securities in the secondary market may vary significantly from their Current Indicative Value (or intraday indicative value).</p> <p>If the Securities undergo a split or reverse split, the Current Indicative Value (or intraday indicative value) will be adjusted accordingly.</p>

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Current Principal Amount:

The Current Principal Amount represents the unleveraged notional investment in the Index Constituent Securities per Security at the close of trading on any Reset Valuation Date. The notional financing amount per Security in order to generate the leveraged returns would be approximately half of the Current Principal Amount at the close of trading on any Reset Valuation Date. If a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs, the leverage of your Securities will be permanently reset to 1.0 and the notional financing amount will be equal to zero for the remaining term of the Securities. If a Zero Value Event occurs prior to your Securities permanently resetting to 1.0 at the end of the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, then your Securities will be fully redeemed at a fixed residual amount equal to the Zero Value Settlement Amount (which may be zero).

The “Current Principal Amount” per Security, will be calculated as follows:

- (1) From and including the Initial Trade Date to and excluding the subsequent Reset Valuation Date, \$25.00 per Security;
- (2) At the close of trading on each Reset Valuation Date after the Initial Trade Date, the Current Principal Amount of the Securities will be reset as follows:

$$\text{New Current Principal Amount} = (\text{Current Principal Amount on immediately preceding calendar day} \times \text{Index Factor}) - \text{Accrued Fees}$$

The Current Principal Amount will not change until the subsequent Reset Valuation Date.

If a day that would otherwise be a Reset Valuation Date occurs on or after the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, such day will not be a valid Reset Valuation Date.

If a Zero Value Event occurs on any Index Business Day then the Current Principal Amount will be equal to zero on the date on which the Zero Value Event occurred, and on all future calendar days. Upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, investors will likely lose all or substantially all of their investment. You will not benefit from any future exposure to the Index after the occurrence of a Zero Value Event. See “Specific Terms of the Securities — Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event” beginning on page S-99.

If the Securities undergo a split or reverse split, the Current Principal Amount will be adjusted accordingly.

Leverage Factor:

The “Leverage Factor” is:

- (1) Until the occurrence of a Permanent Deleveraging Event and close of trading on the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, the Leverage Factor will equal 1.5
- (2) If a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs, then on any calendar day following the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, the Leverage Factor will equal 1.0

Index Factor:

The Index Factor represents the leveraged percentage change in the Index level since the Last Reset Index Closing Level. The Index Factor *times* the applicable Current Principal Amount on the preceding calendar day represents the current value of the unleveraged notional amount per Security that is deemed invested in the Index on any calendar day. This does not reflect the Redemption Amount that an investor would receive upon early redemption on such calendar day.

The “Index Factor” is:

$$1 + (\text{Leverage Factor} \times \text{Index Performance Ratio})$$

If a Zero Value Event occurs at any time during any Index Business Day then the Index Factor will be equal to zero subsequent to the event on the date on which the Zero Value Event occurred, and on all future calendar days. Upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, investors will likely lose all or substantially all of their investment. You will not benefit from any future exposure to the Index after the occurrence of a Zero Value Event. See “Specific Terms of the Securities — Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event” beginning on page S-99.

Index Performance Ratio:

The “Index Performance Ratio” will be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Index Closing Level} - \text{Last Reset Index Closing Level}}{\text{Last Reset Index Closing Level}}$$

On any calendar day that is not an Index Business Day, the Index Closing Level will be equal to the Index Closing Level on the Index Business Day immediately preceding such calendar day.

Reset Valuation Date:

A Reset Valuation Date represents a day when the Current Principal Amount is reset at the close of trading.

The “Reset Valuation Date” means:

- (1) Any calendar day up to and including the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, that is either: (i) the Initial Trade Date, (ii) a Quarterly Reset Valuation Date, (iii) a Loss Rebalancing Valuation Date (iv) the First Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, or (v) the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date; and
- (2) Any calendar day following the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date.

The definition of each valuation date is set forth below.

If a day that would otherwise be a Reset Valuation Date occurs on or after the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, such day will not be a valid Reset Valuation Date and the Last Reset Index Closing Level will remain the same.

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Last Reset Index Closing Level:	<p>On any calendar day, the “Last Reset Index Closing Level” is the Index Closing Level on the most recent Reset Valuation Date.</p> <p>The initial Last Reset Index Closing Level is 622.5081, the Index Closing Level on the Initial Trade Date as reported by Bloomberg L.P. and Reuters.</p>
Accrued Fees:	<p>“Accrued Fees” as of any date of determination means, the Accrued Tracking Fee + the Accrued Financing Fee.</p> <p>If the Securities undergo a split or reverse split, the Accrued Fees will be adjusted accordingly.</p>
Daily Tracking Fee:	<p>The Daily Tracking Fee represents the investor fees calculated each day on the current value of the unleveraged notional amount invested in the Index per Security. These charges accrue and compound during the applicable period, and will reduce any amount you are entitled to receive at maturity, early redemption, call or acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event.</p> <p>The “Daily Tracking Fee” per Security, will be calculated as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) On the Initial Trade Date, zero per Security. (2) The Daily Tracking Fee on any subsequent calendar day, is equal to: (a) (i) 0.95%, <i>times</i> (ii) the Current Principal Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day, <i>times</i> (iii) the Index Factor, on such calendar day, <i>times</i> (iv) the Residual Factor, on the immediately preceding calendar day, <i>divided by</i> (b) 365 (3) The minimum value of the Daily Tracking Fee on any calendar day will be zero. <p>If the Securities undergo a split or reverse split, the Daily Tracking Fee will be adjusted accordingly.</p>
Accrued Tracking Fee:	<p>The “Accrued Tracking Fee” per Security, will be calculated as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) On the Initial Trade Date, the Accrued Tracking Fee is equal to zero (2) On any subsequent calendar day, the Accrued Tracking Fee is equal to: (a) the Accrued Tracking Fee as of the immediately preceding calendar day, <i>plus</i> (b) the Daily Tracking Fee on such calendar day (3) On the calendar day after each Reset Valuation Date, the Accrued Tracking Fee is reset to be equal to the Daily Tracking Fee on such calendar day
Financing Rate:	<p>The “Financing Rate” will equal the sum of (a) 0.95% and (b) three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR on the immediately preceding London Business Day. The minimum value of the three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR rate (or any successor base rate, as described below) used on any calendar day will be zero. The minimum Financing Rate at any time will be 0.95%.</p> <p>The three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR rate is the London interbank offered rate (ICE LIBOR) for three-month deposits in U.S. Dollars, which is displayed on Reuters page “LIBOR01” (or any successor service or page for the purpose of displaying the London interbank offered rates of major banks, as determined by the Security Calculation Agent) (“LIBOR”), as of 11:00 a.m., London time. See “Specific Terms of the Security — Cash Settlement Amount at Maturity” for provisions relating to determining a successor Financing Rate if the Security Calculation Agent determines that LIBOR has been discontinued or is no longer representative of the underlying market or economic reality.</p> <p>For example, 1.68275% was the three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR rate on February 20, 2020, which was a London Business Day. The Financing Rate on February 21, 2020 would therefore have been equal to: 0.95% + 1.68275%, or 2.63275%.</p>
Daily Financing Fee:	<p>The Daily Financing Fee seeks to compensate UBS for providing investors with a leveraged participation in movements of the Index and is intended to approximate the financing costs that investors may have otherwise incurred had they sought to borrow funds at a similar rate from a third party to invest in the Securities. These charges accrue and compound during the applicable period, and will reduce any amount that you will be entitled to receive at maturity, early redemption, call or acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event.</p> <p>The “Daily Financing Fee” per Security, will be calculated as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) On the Initial Trade Date, \$0.00 per Security. (2) The Daily Financing Fee on any subsequent calendar day, is equal to: (a) (i) 0.5, <i>times</i> (ii) the Financing Rate, on such calendar day, <i>times</i> (iii) the Current Principal Amount, on the immediately preceding calendar day, <i>times</i> (iv) the Residual Factor, on the immediately preceding calendar day, <i>divided by</i> (b) 360 (3) If a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs, then on any calendar day following the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, the Daily Financing Fee will be equal to zero (4) The minimum value of the Daily Financing Fee on any calendar day will be zero. <p>If the Securities undergo a split or reverse split, the Daily Financing Fee will be adjusted accordingly.</p>

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Accrued Financing Fee:	<p>The “Accrued Financing Fee” per Security will be calculated as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) On the Initial Trade Date, the Accrued Financing Fee is equal to zero (2) On any subsequent calendar day, the Accrued Financing Fee is equal to: (a) the Accrued Financing Fee as of the immediately preceding calendar day, <i>plus</i> (b) the Daily Financing Fee on such calendar day (3) On the calendar day after each Reset Valuation Date, the Accrued Financing Fee is reset to be equal to the Daily Financing Fee on such calendar day (4) If a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs, then on any calendar day following the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, the Accrued Financing Fee will be equal to zero
Accrued Dividend:	<p>The “Accrued Dividend” per Security, will be calculated as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) On the Initial Trade Date, the Accrued Dividend is equal to zero. (2) On any subsequent calendar day, the Accrued Dividend is equal to: (a) the Accrued Dividend as of the immediately preceding calendar day, <i>plus</i> (b) the Daily Dividend on such calendar day, <i>minus</i> (c) the Coupon Amount on such calendar day. <p>If the Securities undergo a split or reverse split, the Accrued Dividend will be adjusted accordingly.</p>
Coupon Amount:	<p>The “Coupon Amount” per Security, will be calculated as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) On any calendar day that is not a Coupon Ex-Date, the Coupon Amount is equal to zero. (2) On any calendar day that is a Coupon Ex-Date, the Coupon Amount will equal the Accrued Dividend on the Coupon Valuation Date immediately preceding such Coupon Ex-Date. (3) The minimum value of the Coupon Amount will be zero. <p>If a day that would otherwise be a Coupon Ex-Date occurs on or after the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, such day will not be a valid Coupon Ex-Date and all further Coupon Ex-Dates will be suspended. In this case, the Coupon Amount corresponding to such Coupon Ex-Date will be included in the Cash Settlement Amount or Call Settlement Amount payable at maturity or call, respectively.</p> <p>If a Zero Value Event occurs on an Index Business Day that would otherwise be a Coupon Ex-Date, such day will not be a valid Coupon Ex-Date and all further Coupon Ex-Dates will be suspended. In this case, the Coupon Amount corresponding to such Coupon Ex-Date will be included in the Zero Value Settlement Amount payable on the Zero Value Settlement Date.</p> <p>For each Security you hold on the applicable Coupon Record Date you may receive on each Coupon Payment Date an amount in cash equal to the Coupon Amount, if any. As further described in “Specific Terms of the Securities — Coupon Payment” beginning on page S-86, the Coupon Amount will equal the sum of the cash distributions that a hypothetical holder of Index constituents would have been entitled to receive in respect of the Index constituents during the relevant period.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the foregoing, with respect to cash distributions or dividends on an Index Constituent Security which is scheduled to be paid prior to the applicable Coupon Ex-Date, if, and only if, the issuer of such Index Constituent Security fails to pay the dividend or distribution to holders of such Index Constituent Security by the scheduled payment date for such dividend or distribution, such dividend or distribution will be assumed to be zero for the purposes of calculating the applicable Coupon Amount. Any such delayed dividend or distribution payments from the issuer of an Index Constituent Security will be attributed back to the Accrued Dividend and included in the next Coupon Amount.</p>
Daily Dividend:	<p>If the Securities undergo a split or reverse split, the Coupon Amount will be adjusted accordingly.</p> <p>The “Daily Dividend” is intended to approximate the amount of distributions in dollars that a holder of the Securities would receive if such holder held a leveraged investment in the Index Constituent Securities directly.</p> <p>The Daily Dividend per Security on any calendar day is equal to: (a) (i) the Index Dividend Point, <i>times</i> (ii) the Leverage Factor, <i>times</i> (iii) the Current Principal Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day, <i>times</i> (iv) the Residual Factor on the immediately preceding calendar day, <i>divided by</i> (b) the Last Reset Index Closing Level</p>
Index Dividend Point:	<p>The “Index Dividend Point” as determined by the Index Calculation Agent on any calendar day, represents the total cash value of distributions that a hypothetical holder of the Index Constituent Securities, in proportion to the weights of the Index Constituent Securities, would have been entitled to receive with respect to any Index Constituent Security for those cash distributions whose “ex-dividend date” occurs on such calendar day. The Index Dividend Point may not be publicly disseminated by the Index Calculation Agent. The data used to calculate the Index Dividend Point is the property of the Index Calculation Agent and investors may be required to pay a fee and meet any other requirements of the Index Calculation Agent, in order to access such information.</p> <p>The Index Dividend Point on any calendar day means an amount per Security equal to the <i>sum of the products</i> of (i) the cash value of distributions, that a hypothetical holder of one share of each Index Constituent Security on such calendar day would have been entitled to receive in respect of that Index Constituent Security for those cash distributions whose “ex-dividend date” occurs on such calendar day and (ii) the number of units of that Index Constituent Security included in the Index as of such date.</p>

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Quarterly Reset Valuation Date:	<p>The “Quarterly Reset Valuation Date” is the last Index Business Day of January, April, July and October of each calendar year during the term of the Securities (other than an Excluded Day, as defined herein), subject to adjustment as described under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Market Disruption Event”.</p> <p>For purposes of the “Quarterly Reset Valuation Date” definition, an “Excluded Day” means (i) the Index Business Day immediately preceding the first day of an applicable Measurement Period and any calendar day thereafter, and (ii) any calendar day after the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date.</p>
Loss Rebalancing Event:	<p>A Loss Rebalancing Event will have the effect of deleveraging your Securities with the aim of resetting the then-current leverage to approximately 1.5. This means that after a Loss Rebalancing Event, a constant percentage increase in the Index Closing Level will have less of a positive effect on the value of your Securities relative to before the occurrence of the Loss Rebalancing Event.</p> <p>A “Loss Rebalancing Event” occurs if, at any time, the Intraday Index Value on such Index Business Day (other than an Excluded Day, as defined herein) decreases by 15% or more in value from the previous Last Reset Index Closing Level.</p> <p>For purposes of the “Loss Rebalancing Event” definition, an “Excluded Day” means (i) the Index Business Day immediately preceding any Quarterly Reset Valuation Date, if a Loss Rebalancing Event occurs after 3:15 p.m. on such day, (ii) any Quarterly Reset Valuation Date, (iii) any Loss Rebalancing Valuation Date, (iv) the Index Business Day immediately preceding the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, if a Loss Rebalancing Event occurs after 3:15pm on such day, (v) any calendar day from and including the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, (vi) the First or Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Dates, (vii) any calendar day after the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, (viii) a Zero Value Event date, and (ix) any calendar day after the Zero Value Event date.</p> <p>Loss Rebalancing Events may occur multiple times over the term of the Securities and may occur multiple times during a single calendar quarter. See “Specific Terms of the Securities — Loss Rebalancing Events” beginning on page S-101.</p>
Loss Rebalancing Valuation Date:	<p>The “Loss Rebalancing Valuation Date” means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) if a Loss Rebalancing Event occurs at or prior to 3:15 p.m. on an Index Business Day, the day that such Loss Rebalancing Event occurs, subject to adjustment as described under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Market Disruption Event”; (2) if a Loss Rebalancing Event occurs after 3:15 p.m. on an Index Business Day, the first Index Business Day following the occurrence of such Loss Rebalancing Event, subject to adjustment as described under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Market Disruption Event”.
Permanent Deleveraging Event:	<p>A Permanent Deleveraging Event will have the effect of deleveraging your Securities, with the aim of permanently resetting the then-current leverage to 1.0, over two Index Business Days. The leverage at the end of the First Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date is reset to approximately 1.5 and the leverage at the end of the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date is reset to 1.0. This means that after a Permanent Deleveraging Event, a constant percentage increase in the Index Closing Level will have less of a positive effect on the value of your Securities than it would have otherwise had prior to the occurrence of the Permanent Deleveraging Event. A Permanent Deleveraging Event is expected to occur only in the narrow window of time between the occurrence of a Loss Rebalancing Event and completion of the leverage reset to 1.5 at the end of the Loss Rebalancing Valuation Date.</p> <p>In the event that a Permanent Deleveraging Event has occurred, UBS will issue a press release before 9:00 a.m. on the Index Business Day immediately following the date on which the Permanent Deleveraging Event occurred, announcing the Permanent Deleveraging Event and notifying you of the Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Dates.</p> <p>A “Permanent Deleveraging Event” occurs if, at any time, the Intraday Index Value on any Index Business Day (other than an Excluded Day, as defined herein) decreases by 50% or more in value from the Last Reset Index Closing Level. If a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs, the Current Principal Amount of the Securities will be reset over two Index Business Days.</p> <p>For purposes of the “Permanent Deleveraging Event” definition, an “Excluded Day” means (i) the First or Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Dates, (ii) any calendar day after the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, (iii) a day upon which a Zero Value Event occurs, (iv) any calendar day after the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, (v) the day which is two Index Business Days prior to the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, if a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs after 3:15pm on such day and (vi) any calendar day from and including the Index Business Day immediately preceding the first day of an applicable Measurement Period.</p> <p>See “Specific Terms of the Securities — Permanent Deleveraging Event” beginning on page S-101.</p>

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Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Dates: The “**Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Dates**” means the First Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date and the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, each as defined below:

- (1) The “**First Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date**” means:
- Any Index Business Day, which otherwise would have been a Loss Rebalancing Valuation Date, but on which a Permanent Deleveraging Event has occurred, subject to adjustment as described under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Market Disruption Event”.
 - If a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs after 3:15 p.m. on any Index Business Day which would not otherwise have been a Loss Rebalancing Valuation Date, then the first Index Business Day following the occurrence of such Permanent Deleveraging Event, subject to adjustment as described under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Market Disruption Event”.

The leverage of your Securities will be reset to approximately 1.5 at the close of trading on the First Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date.

- (2) The “**Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date**” means the Index Business Day immediately following the First Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, subject to adjustment as described under “Specific Terms of the Securities – Market Disruption Event”.

The leverage of your Securities will be reset to approximately 1.0 at the close of trading on the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date.

Zero Value Event:

When the Intraday Index Value decreases 66.66667% in value from the Last Reset Index Closing Level, the Index Factor will equal zero. A Zero Value Event represents the first instance when the effective unleveraged notional amount that is deemed invested in the Index per Security equals zero. It will have the effect of permanently resetting the value of your Securities to a fixed value and accelerating the Securities. You will not benefit from any future exposure to the Index after the occurrence of a Zero Value Event. A Zero Value Event is expected to occur only in the narrow window of time between the occurrence of a Permanent Deleveraging Event and completion of the leverage reset to 1.0 at the end of the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date.

A “**Zero Value Event**” occurs if, the Intraday Index Value on any Index Business Day (other than an Excluded Day, as defined herein) decreases by 66.66667% or more in value from the Last Reset Index Closing Level. From immediately after the Zero Value Event and on all future calendar days, the Index Factor and the Current Principal Amount will be set equal to zero. The Accrued Dividend and Accrued Fees will be fixed at their respective values on the Zero Value Event date, and will stay unchanged on all future calendar days.

For purposes of the “Zero Value Event” definition, an “**Excluded Day**” means (i) any calendar day after the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date (ii) any day on which a Zero Value Event has already occurred, (iii) any calendar day after the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, and (iv) any calendar day after the last day of an applicable Measurement Period.

If a Zero Value Event occurs on an Index Business Day that would otherwise be a Coupon Ex-Date, such day will not be a valid Coupon Ex-Date and all further Coupon Ex-Dates will be suspended.

Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event, Zero Value Settlement Date, Zero Value Settlement Amount:

The “**Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event**” provision of the Securities provides for the early, automatic termination of the Securities upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event by way of a mandatory redemption by UBS. If the Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event provision is triggered, your Securities will be mandatorily redeemed and you will receive the Zero Value Settlement Amount on the Zero Value Settlement Date. You will not benefit from any future exposure to the Index after the occurrence of a Zero Value Event.

In the event that a Zero Value Event has occurred, UBS will issue a press release shortly after the event and specify the relevant Zero Value Settlement Date and Zero Value Settlement Amount in respect of your investment in the Securities. The Securities will be suspended from trading intra-day shortly after the event occurs and will likely not be open for trading again on NYSE Arca before the Zero Value Settlement Date. The “**Zero Value Settlement Date**” will be the third Index Business Day following the date on which the Zero Value Event occurred.

The “**Zero Value Settlement Amount**” per Security, will be calculated as follows:

- On any calendar day, to but excluding the first day of an applicable Measurement Period:
 - the Accrued Dividend, *minus* (b) the Accrued Fees, on the date on which the Zero Value Event occurred.
- From and including the first day of an applicable Measurement Period: (a) the Measurement Period Cash Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day, *plus* (b) the Accrued Dividend, *minus* (c) the Accrued Fees, on the date on which the Zero Value Event occurred.
- The minimum value of the Zero Value Settlement Amount will be zero.

For example:

(i) If the Accrued Dividend was \$0.04, the Accrued Fees was \$0.01, and the Measurement Period Cash Amount was \$0, then the Zero Value Settlement Amount would be \$0.03.

(ii) If the Accrued Dividend was \$0.01, the Accrued Fees was \$0.05, and the Measurement Period Cash Amount was \$0, then the Zero Value Settlement Amount would be \$0.

(iii) If the Zero Value Event occurred during a four-day Measurement Period, and the Accrued Dividend was \$0.01, the Accrued Fees was \$0.03, and the Measurement Period Cash Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day was \$6.59, then the Zero Value Settlement Amount would be \$6.57.

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Early Redemption; Redemption Amount:	<p>Subject to your compliance with the procedures described under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Early Redemption at the Option of the Holders” and “Specific Terms of the Securities — Redemption Procedures,” upon early redemption, you will receive per Security a cash payment on the relevant Redemption Date equal to:</p> <p>(i) Closing Indicative Value, as of the Redemption Valuation Date, <i>minus</i> (ii) the Redemption Fee Amount</p> <p>We refer to this cash payment as the “Redemption Amount.” If the amount so calculated is equal to or less than zero, the payment upon early redemption will be zero.</p>
Redemption Fee Amount:	<p>The “Redemption Fee Amount” means, as of any Redemption Valuation Date, an amount per Security equal to:</p> <p>0.125% × Closing Indicative Value of the Security as of such Redemption Valuation Date.</p>
Payment at Maturity; Call Settlement Amount; Cash Settlement Amount:	<p>For each Security, unless earlier redeemed or accelerated, you will receive at maturity or upon UBS call a cash payment equal to the Closing Indicative Value on the last day of an applicable Measurement Period.</p> <p>We refer to this cash payment as the “Cash Settlement Amount”. If the amount so calculated is equal to or less than zero, the payment will be zero.</p>
UBS Call Right:	<p>On any Business Day through and including the Maturity Date (the “Call Settlement Date”), UBS may at its option redeem all, but not less than all, issued and outstanding Securities. To exercise its Call Right, UBS must provide notice to the holders of the Securities not less than eighteen (18) calendar days prior to the Call Settlement Date. Upon early redemption in the event UBS exercises this right, you will receive a cash payment equal to the Call Settlement Amount, which will be calculated as described herein and paid on the Call Settlement Date. If the amount so calculated is equal to or less than zero, the payment upon exercise of the Call Right will be zero.</p> <p>In the event that the Market Value of the Securities outstanding is less than \$50,000,000 at the close of trading on the Index Business Day immediately preceding the date of delivery by UBS of its notice to holders (which may be provided via press release) of its exercise of the UBS Call Right, the Call Measurement Period will be the Call Valuation Date and will not extend for four Index Business Days. For details of the applicable “Call Measurement Periods”, see “Specific Terms of the Securities — UBS’s Call Right” beginning on page S-98.</p>
Call Valuation Date:	<p>The “Call Valuation Date” means the date disclosed as such by UBS in its notice to holders (which may be provided via press release) of its exercise of the UBS Call Right.</p>
Measurement Period / Market Value:	<p>The “Measurement Period” means the Final Measurement Period or the Call Measurement Period, as applicable.</p> <p>The “Final Measurement Period” means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) if the Market Value of Securities outstanding at the close of trading on the Index Business Day immediately preceding the Calculation Date is less than \$50,000,000, the Calculation Date, subject to adjustments as described under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Market Disruption Event”; (2) if the Market Value of Securities outstanding at the close of trading on the Index Business Day immediately preceding the Calculation Date is equal to or greater than \$50,000,000, the four (4) Index Business Days from, and including, the Calculation Date, subject to adjustment as described under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Market Disruption Event.” <p>The “Call Measurement Period” means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) if the Market Value of Securities outstanding at the close of trading on the Index Business Day immediately preceding the date of delivery by UBS of its notice to holders of its exercise of the UBS Call Right is less than \$50,000,000, the Call Valuation Date, subject to adjustments as described under “- Market Disruption Event.”; or (2) if the Market Value of Securities outstanding at the close of trading on the Index Business Day immediately preceding the date of delivery by UBS of its notice to holders of its exercise of the UBS Call Right is equal to or greater than \$50,000,000, the four (4) Index Business Days from and including the Call Valuation Date, subject to adjustments as described under “ Specific Terms of the Securities—Market Disruption Event.” <p>In any notice to holders exercising the UBS Call Right, we will specify how many days are included in the Call Measurement Period.</p> <p>The “Market Value” of the Securities outstanding as of the close of trading on the Index Business Day immediately preceding (a) the date of delivery by UBS of its notice to holders (which may be provided via press release) of its exercise of the UBS Call Right, or (b) the Calculation Date, will equal: (i) the Closing Indicative Value as of such Index Business Day, <i>times</i> (2) the number of Securities outstanding as reported by CEFD SO <Index> on Bloomberg L.P.</p>

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Measurement Period Cash Amount: The Measurement Period Cash Amount represents the portion of the Current Principal Amount that has been converted to cash on any given day of an applicable Measurement Period and is no longer tracking the Index. At the close of trading of each Index Business day during a four-day Measurement Period, approximately 25% of the Current Principal Amount, on the calendar day immediately preceding the first day of the Measurement Period, will be deemed converted to cash and an applicable portion of the notional financing amount will separately be deemed converted to cash as well. After the close of trading on the final Index Business Day of an applicable four-day Measurement Period, the Measurement Period Cash Amount will represent the averaged value of the Current Principal Amount that was deemed converted to cash across the four-days of such Measurement Period. In case of a one-day Measurement Period, approximately 100% of the Current Principal Amount will be deemed converted to cash and an applicable amount of financing will separately be deemed converted to cash, at the close of trading of the first day of such Measurement Period.

The “Measurement Period Cash Amount” per Security, will be calculated as follows:

- (1) \$0.00 on any calendar day, to but excluding the first day of an applicable Measurement Period
- (2) On the first day of an applicable one-day Measurement Period:
 - a. At the close of trading on such Index Business Day, (the Current Principal Amount, on the immediately preceding calendar day, \times Index Factor, on such Index Business Day)
- (3) From and including the first day of an applicable four-day Measurement Period:
 - a. At the close of trading on each Index Business Day during the applicable four-day Measurement Period, the Measurement Period Cash Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day, + (Current Principal Amount, on the calendar day immediately preceding the first day of such Measurement Period, $\times 0.25 \times$ Index Factor, on such Index Business Day)
 - b. On any calendar day during an applicable four-day Measurement Period that is not an Index Business Day, the Measurement Period Cash Amount on the immediately preceding Index Business Day
- (4) On any calendar day after the last Index Business Day of an applicable Measurement Period, the Measurement Period Cash Amount on the last Index Business Day of such Measurement Period.

If the Securities undergo a split or reverse split, the Measurement Period Cash Amount will be adjusted accordingly.

Residual Factor: The Residual Factor is intended to approximate the percentage of the Current Principal Amount that is tracking the Index on any given day. The Residual Factor is relevant only during an applicable Measurement Period but otherwise is not a component of the Closing Indicative Value or Current Indicative Value formulas. At the close of trading on each Index Business Day during a four-day Measurement Period, approximately 25% of the Current Principal Amount and the corresponding amount of financing will be deemed converted to cash. In case of a one-day Measurement Period, approximately 100% of the Current Principal Amount and the corresponding amount of financing will be deemed converted to cash.

The “Residual Factor” will be calculated as follows:

- (1) 1.0 on any calendar day, to but excluding the first day of an applicable Measurement Period
- (2) From and including the first day of an applicable four-day Measurement Period, (a) the number of Index Business Days from, but excluding, the date of determination to, and including, the last Index Business Day in such four-day Measurement Period, *divided by* (b) four.

For example, on the first Index Business Day in an applicable four-day Measurement Period, the Residual Factor will equal (3/4), on the second Index Business Day in an applicable four-day Measurement Period, the Residual Factor will equal (2/4), on the third Index Business Day in an applicable four-day Measurement Period, the Residual Factor will equal (1/4) and on the last Index Business Day in an applicable four-day Measurement Period, the Residual Factor will equal zero.

- (3) On any calendar day from and including the last Index Business Day of an applicable Measurement Period, the Residual Factor will be equal to zero.

Index Closing Level: The “Index Closing Level” on any date of determination is the closing level of the Index as reported on Bloomberg L.P. and Reuters; provided, however, that if the closing level of the Index as reported on Bloomberg L.P. (or any successor) differs from the closing level of the Index as reported on Reuters (or any successor), then the Index Closing Level will be the closing level of the Index as calculated by the Index Calculation Agent.

On any calendar day that is not an Index Business Day, the Index Closing Level will be equal to the Index Closing Level from the Index Business Day immediately preceding such calendar day.

622.5081 is the initial Index Closing Level (and the first Last Reset Index Closing Level) measured on June 2, 2020, as determined by the Security Calculation Agent.

Security Calculation Agent: UBS Securities LLC

Calculation Date: The Calculation Date represents the first Index Business Day of the Final Measurement Period.

The “Calculation Date” means June 2, 2050 unless such day is not an Index Business Day, in which case the Calculation Date will be the next Index Business Day, subject to adjustments.

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Coupon Valuation Date:	The “ Coupon Valuation Date ” means the 30 th day of each month and the 28 th day of February, of each calendar year during the term of the Securities or if such date is not an Index Business Day, then the first Index Business Day following such date, provided that the final Coupon Valuation Date will be the Calculation Date. The first Coupon Valuation Date will be June 30, 2020
Coupon Ex-Date:	The “ Coupon Ex-Date ,” with respect to a Coupon Amount, means the first Coupon Business Day on which the Securities trade without the right to receive such Coupon Amount. Under current NYSE Arca practice, the Coupon Ex-Date will generally be the Coupon Business Day immediately preceding the applicable Coupon Record Date.
Coupon Record Date:	The “ Coupon Record Date ” means the ninth Index Business Day following each Coupon Valuation Date. If such day is not a Coupon Business Day, the Coupon Record Date shall be the immediately preceding Coupon Business Day.
Coupon Payment Date:	The “ Coupon Payment Date ” means the 15 th Index Business Day following each Coupon Valuation Date, commencing on July 22, 2020, subject to adjustment. If such day is not a Coupon Business Day, the Coupon Payment Date shall be the following Coupon Business Day. If the Final Coupon Ex-Date occurs prior to the Maturity Date, but the Final Coupon Payment Date otherwise occurs after the Maturity Date, in such case, the Final Coupon Payment Date will be the Maturity Date, subject to adjustment.
Index Business Day:	“ Index Business Day ” means any day on which the Primary Exchange or market for trading of the Securities is scheduled to be open for trading.
Coupon Business Day:	“ Coupon Business Day ” means any Index Business Day other than an Index Business Day on which banking institutions in New York are generally not authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to open.
First Redemption Date:	The “ First Redemption Date ” means the fourth Index Business Day immediately following the Initial Trade date, subject to adjustments.
Final Redemption Date:	The “ Final Redemption Date ” means the fourth Index Business Day immediately preceding the Maturity date, subject to adjustments.
Listing:	The Securities have been approved for listing, subject to official notice of issuance, on NYSE Arca under the symbol “CEFD”. There can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop; if it does, we expect that investors will purchase and sell the Securities primarily in this secondary market.
Intraday Indicative Value Symbol of the Securities:	The Closing Indicative Value of the Securities and the intraday indicative value of the Securities will be published on each Index Business Day under the ticker symbols: CEFDIV (Bloomberg); ^CEFD-IV (Yahoo! Finance)
Intraday Index Value:	The “ Intraday Index Value ” means the value, as calculated by the Index Calculation Agent, of the Index, as published by Bloomberg under the symbol “CEFX” and by Reuters under the symbol “.CEFX”
Split or Reverse Split of the Securities:	We may, at any time in our sole discretion, initiate a split or reverse split of your Securities. If we decide to initiate a split or reverse split, as applicable, such date shall be deemed to be the “ announcement date ”, and we will issue a notice to holders of the Securities and press release announcing the split or reverse split, specifying the effective date of the split or reverse split. The record date for any split or reverse split will be the tenth Business Day after the announcement date, and the effective date will be the next Business Day after the record date. In the event of a split or reverse split, the Current Principal Amount, Closing Indicative Value, Current Indicative Value, Accrued Fees, Accrued Dividends, Coupon Amount, Measurement Period Cash Amount and other relevant terms of the Securities will be adjusted accordingly. See “Valuation of the Index and the Securities — Split or Reverse Split of the Securities” beginning on page S-83.
Related Definitions:	See “Specific Terms of the Securities — Coupon Payment” beginning on page S-86 for the definitions of “ record date ,” and “ ex-dividend date .” See “Specific Terms of the Securities — Cash Settlement Amount at Maturity” beginning on page S-88 for the definitions of “ Index Calculation Agent ,” “ London Business Day ” and “ Primary Exchange .” See “Specific Terms of the Securities — Early Redemption at the Option of the Holders” beginning on page S-95 for the definitions of “ Redemption Valuation Date ” and “ Redemption Date .”
CUSIP Number:	90269A286
ISIN Number:	US90269A2868

On the Initial Trade Date, we sold \$25,000,000 aggregate Stated Principal Amount of Securities (1,000,000 Securities) to UBS Securities LLC at 100% of their aggregate Stated Principal Amount. After the Initial Trade Date, from time to time we may sell a portion of these Securities and issue and sell additional Securities at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to market prices or at negotiated prices. We expect to receive proceeds equal to 100% of the offering price at which the Securities are sold, less any commissions paid to UBS Securities LLC. The Securities may be sold at a price that is higher or lower than the Stated Principal Amount. UBS Securities LLC may charge normal commissions with any purchase or sale of the Securities and may also receive a portion of the Accrued Fees. For any Securities it sells, UBS Securities LLC may charge institutional investors transacting directly with it, a creation fee. This creation fee may vary over time at UBS’s discretion.

Please see “Supplemental Plan of Distribution” on page S-121 for more information.

We may use this prospectus supplement in the initial sale of the Securities. In addition, UBS Securities LLC or another of our affiliates may use this prospectus supplement in market-making transactions in any Securities after their initial sale. *Unless we or our agent informs you otherwise in the confirmation of sale or in a notice delivered at the same time as the confirmation of sale, this prospectus supplement is being used in a market-making transaction.*

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PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA AND U.K. RETAIL INVESTORS — The Securities are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (“EEA”) or the United Kingdom. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “**MiFID II**”); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the “**Insurance Distribution Directive**”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (the “**Prospectus Regulation**”). Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (the “**PRIIPs Regulation**”) for offering or selling the Securities or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA or the United Kingdom has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Securities or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA or the United Kingdom may be unlawful under the PRIIPS Regulation.

+ This Amendment No. 1 to the prospectus supplement dated June 2, 2020, is being filed for the purpose of updating “Specific Terms of the Securities” to clarify the definitions of “Coupon Record Date” and “Coupon Payment Date”. Otherwise, all terms of the Securities remain as stated in the original prospectus supplement.

This prospectus supplement contains the specific financial and other terms that apply to the securities being offered herein. Terms that apply generally to all our Medium-Term Notes, Series B, are described under “Description of Debt Securities We May Offer” in the accompanying prospectus. The terms described here (*i.e.*, in this prospectus supplement) modify or supplement those described in the accompanying prospectus and, if the terms described here are inconsistent with those described there, the terms described here are controlling. The contents of any website referred to in this prospectus supplement are not incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

You may access the accompanying prospectus dated October 31, 2018 at:
<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1114446/000119312518314003/d612032d424b3.htm>

We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information other than the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. We are not making an offer of these Securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of the document.

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Prospectus

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Prospectus Supplement Summary

The following is a summary of terms of the Securities, as well as a discussion of factors you should consider before purchasing the Securities. The information in this section is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed explanations set forth elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and in the accompanying prospectus. Please note that references to “UBS,” “we,” “our” and “us” refer only to UBS AG and not to its consolidated subsidiaries.

We may, without your consent, create and issue additional securities having the same terms and conditions as the Securities. We may suspend or cease sales of the Securities at any time, at our discretion, or resume sales of such Securities, or we may condition our acceptance of a market maker’s, other market participant’s or investor’s offer to purchase Securities on it agreeing to purchase certain exchange traded notes issued by UBS or enter into certain transactions consistent with our hedging strategy, including but not limited to swaps, OTC derivatives, listed options, or securities, any of which could materially and adversely affect the trading price and liquidity of such Securities in the secondary market. For more information about the plan of distribution and possible market-making activities, see “Plan of Distribution” in the accompanying prospectus. We may consolidate the additional securities to form a single class with the outstanding Securities. In addition, we may slow or suspend sales of the Securities at any time for any reason, which could affect the liquidity of the market for the Securities.

This section summarizes the following aspects of the Securities:

- *What are the Securities and how do they work?*
- *How do you redeem your Securities?*
- *What are some of the risks of the Securities?*
- *Is this the right investment for you?*
- *Who calculates and publishes the Index?*
- *What are the tax consequences of owning the Securities?*

What are the Securities and how do they work?

The Securities are senior unsecured medium-term notes issued by UBS that provide a 1.5 times leveraged return linked to the compounded quarterly performance (unless a Permanent Deleveraging Event has occurred, in which case such long exposure will be based on the subsequent unleveraged performance) of the S-Network Composite Closed-End Fund Index (the “**Index**”) before taking into account the Accrued Fees associated with the Securities that will reduce the return and any amounts payable on the Securities. These Accrued Fees are the Accrued Tracking Fee, which accrues daily and is calculated based on the Daily Tracking Fee, and the Accrued Financing Fee, which represents the fees associated with replicating a leveraged investment, each as defined on the cover pages of this prospectus supplement. Because the return is leveraged, if the Index level *increases* over any calendar quarter (a “**beneficial quarterly performance**”), the return on the Index for the Securities, as measured by the Current Principal Amount, will *increase* by 1.5 times the movement of the Index (before taking into account the Accrued Fees). Similarly, if the Index level *decreases* over any calendar quarter (an “**adverse quarterly performance**”), the return on the Index for the Securities, as measured by the Current Principal Amount, will *decrease* by 1.5 times the movement of the Index (before taking into account the Accrued Fees). To ensure that a relatively consistent degree of leverage is applied to the performance of the Index, the “Current Principal Amount” is reset quarterly or more frequently upon the occurrence of a Loss Rebalancing Event, which will have the effect of resetting the then-current leverage to approximately 1.5. If a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs, the leverage of the Securities will be permanently reset to 1.0 for the remaining term of the Securities. A leveraged investment entails risks that are different in certain respects from an unleveraged investment. For a discussion of leverage, see “— Leveraged Investment Returns”

below and for a discussion of the risks related to an investment in the Securities, including leverage risks, see “Risk Factors.” In addition, the Securities may be automatically accelerated upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event and redeemed prior to the Maturity Date by UBS, at its option, as described below under “— Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event” and “— UBS’s Call Right.”

The Securities may pay a monthly Coupon Amount based on distributions made with respect to the Index Constituent Securities as discussed below.

Unlike ordinary debt securities, the Securities do not guarantee any return of principal at maturity or call, or upon early redemption or acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event. You may lose all or a substantial portion of your initial investment. In addition, you are not guaranteed any coupon payment. Because the amount of any Coupon Amount is uncertain and could be zero, you should not expect to receive regular monthly coupon payments.

The Index

The Index is a mutual fund index designed to serve as a benchmark for closed-end funds listed in the U.S. that are principally engaged in asset management processes designed to produce taxable annual yield. For a detailed description of the Index, see “The S-Network Composite Closed-End Fund Index” beginning on page S-70.

We refer to the qualifying U.S. listed closed-end funds included in the Index as the “Index Constituent Securities.”

Leveraged Investment Returns

The Securities seek to approximate the quarterly returns that might be available to investors through a leveraged “long” investment in the Index Constituent Securities. A leveraged “long” investment strategy involves the practice of borrowing money from a third party lender at an agreed-upon rate of interest (e.g. in a margin account at a brokerage) and using the borrowed money together with investor capital to purchase assets (e.g., equity securities). A leveraged long investment strategy terminates with the sale of the underlying assets and repayment of the loan to the third party lender, provided that the proceeds of the sale of underlying assets are sufficient to repay the loan. By implementing a leveraged strategy, the leveraged investor seeks to benefit from an anticipated increase in the value of the assets between the purchase and sale of such assets, and assumes that the increase in value of the underlying assets will exceed the cumulative interest due to the third party lender over the term of the loan. A leveraged investor will incur a loss if the value of the assets does not increase sufficiently to cover payment of the interest. In order to seek to replicate a leveraged “long” investment strategy in the Index Constituent Securities, the Securities provide that each \$1 invested by investors on the Initial Trade Date is leveraged through a notional loan of \$0.50 on the Initial Trade Date. Investors are thus considered to have notionally borrowed \$0.50, which, together with the \$1 invested, represents a notional investment of \$1.50 in the Index Constituent Securities on the Initial Trade Date. During the term of your Securities, the notional loan amount, which is 0.5 times the Current Principal Amount, accrues financing charges for the benefit of UBS referred to as the Accrued Financing Fee, which seeks to represent the daily amount of interest that leveraged investors might incur (e.g. interest on a margin loan) if they sought to borrow funds at a similar rate from a third-party lender. Upon maturity, call, acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event or redemption, the total leveraged investment in the Index Constituent Securities is notionally sold at the then-current values of the Index Constituent Securities, and the investor then notionally repays UBS an amount equal to the principal of the notional loan plus accrued interest. The payment at maturity, call, acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event or redemption under the Securities, therefore, generally represents the profit or loss that the investor would receive by applying a leveraged “long” investment strategy, after taking into account, and making

assumptions for, the accrued financing fees that are commonly present in such leveraged “long” investment strategies.

In order to mitigate the risk to UBS that the value of the Index Constituent Securities is not sufficient to repay the principal and Accrued Financing Fee of the notional loan, if the Intraday Index Value on any Index Business Day (other than an Excluded Day) decreases by 15% in value from the Last Reset Index Closing Level, a Loss Rebalancing Event (as defined below) will occur and the Current Principal Amount will be reset in order to deleverage the Securities with the intent of resetting the then-current leverage to approximately 1.5, as described under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Loss Rebalancing Events.” In addition, in order to further mitigate such risk to UBS, if the Intraday Index Value on any Index Business Day (other than an Excluded Day) decreases by 50% or more in value from the Last Reset Index Closing Level, a Permanent Deleveraging Event (as defined below) will occur and the Current Principal Amount will be reset over a period of two Index Business Days, with the aim of permanently resetting the then-current leverage to 1.0, as described under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Permanent Deleveraging Event”. Following the occurrence of a Permanent Deleveraging Event, the Accrued Financing Fee will equal zero for the remaining life of the Securities because there will no longer be any notionally borrowed money. A Permanent Deleveraging Event is expected to occur only in the narrow window of time between the occurrence of a Loss Rebalancing Event and completion of the leverage reset to 1.5 at the end of the Loss Rebalancing Valuation Date.

In addition, in order to further mitigate such risk to UBS, if the Intraday Index Value on any Index Business Day (other than an Excluded Day) decreases by 66.66667% or more in value from the Last Reset Index Closing Level, a Zero Value Event (as defined below) will occur and the Securities will be automatically accelerated and mandatorily redeemed by UBS, as described under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event”. A Zero Value Event is expected to occur only in the narrow window of time between the occurrence of a Permanent Deleveraging Event and completion of the leverage reset to 1.0 at the end of the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date.

The Accrued Financing Fee seeks to compensate UBS for providing investors with a leveraged participation in movements of the Index and is intended to approximate the financing costs that investors may have otherwise incurred had they sought to borrow funds at a similar rate from a third party to invest in the Securities. These charges accrue and compound during the applicable period, and will reduce any amount that you will be entitled to receive at maturity, early redemption, call or acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event. The Accrued Financing Fees will be calculated as described under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Cash Settlement Amount at Maturity.”

Payment at Maturity, UBS Call, upon Early Redemption, or Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event

The Securities do not guarantee any return of principal at, or prior to, maturity or call, or upon early redemption or acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event. Instead, you will receive a cash payment per Security based on the 1.5 times leveraged compounded quarterly performance of the Index (unless a Permanent Deleveraging Event has occurred in which case such exposure will become unleveraged) reduced by the Accrued Fees and, if applicable, a Redemption Fee Amount.

Positive or negative quarterly changes in the Index Closing Level will not solely determine the return on your Securities due to the combined effects of leverage, quarterly (or more frequent) compounding and any applicable fees and financing charges.

Because the Current Principal Amount is reset each quarter, the Securities do not offer a return based on the simple performance of the Index from the Initial Trade Date to the Maturity Date. Instead, the

amount you receive at maturity or call, or upon early redemption, or acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, will be contingent upon the quarterly compounded 1.5 times leveraged long performance (unless a Permanent Deleveraging Event has occurred, in which case such long exposure will be based on the subsequent unleveraged performance) of the Index during the term of the Securities, subject to the negative effect of the Accrued Fees (and, in the case of early redemption, the Redemption Fee Amount). Accordingly, even if over the term that you hold the Securities the level of the Index has increased, there is no guarantee that you will receive at maturity or call, or upon early redemption, or acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, your initial investment back or any return on that investment. This is because the amount you receive at maturity or call, or upon an early redemption, or acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event depends on how the Index has performed in each quarter on a compounded, leveraged basis prior to maturity or call, or upon an early redemption, or acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, and consequently, how the Current Principal Amount has been reset in each quarter. In particular, significant adverse quarterly performances for your Securities may not be offset by any beneficial quarterly performances of the same magnitude. If a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs, the leverage of the Securities will be permanently reset to 1.0 for the remaining term of the Securities. You will not receive the benefit from, or be exposed to leveraged returns with respect to the Securities following a Permanent Deleveraging Event. The occurrence of Loss Rebalancing Events will result in more frequent than quarterly compounding.

Initially, the Current Principal Amount is equal to \$25.00 per Security. At the start of each subsequent calendar quarter (or more frequently upon the occurrence of a Loss Rebalancing Event or Permanent Deleveraging Event), the Current Principal Amount is reset by applying the Index Factor to the previous Current Principal Amount (unless a Permanent Deleveraging Event has occurred).

For example, if for the quarter ending on the last Index Business Day in July the Current Principal Amount as of the Quarterly Reset Valuation Date in July is \$20 and the Index Factor as of the Quarterly Reset Valuation Date for such quarter is equal to 0.90, the Current Principal Amount for the quarter beginning on the first Index Business Day in August will equal \$18 before deducting the Accrued Fees. Subsequently, the Index Factor as of the Quarterly Reset Valuation Date for the quarter ending on the last Index Business Day in October will be applied to the Current Principal Amount as of the Quarterly Reset Valuation Date for such quarter to derive the Current Principal Amount for the quarter beginning on the first Index Business Day in November. This example does not take into account the effect of a Loss Rebalancing Event, which would reset the Current Principal Amount intra-quarter as described under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Loss Rebalancing Events” (unless a Permanent Deleveraging Event has occurred in which case such exposure will be reset to 1.0).

The Current Principal Amount is reset each calendar quarter to ensure that a consistent degree of leverage is applied to any performance of the Index. If the Current Principal Amount is reduced by an adverse quarterly performance, the Index Factor of any further adverse quarterly performance will lead to a smaller dollar loss when applied to that reduced Current Principal Amount than if the Current Principal Amount were not reduced. Equally, however, if the Current Principal Amount increases, the dollar amount lost for a certain level of adverse quarterly performance will increase correspondingly (unless a Permanent Deleveraging Event has occurred in which case such exposure will become unleveraged).

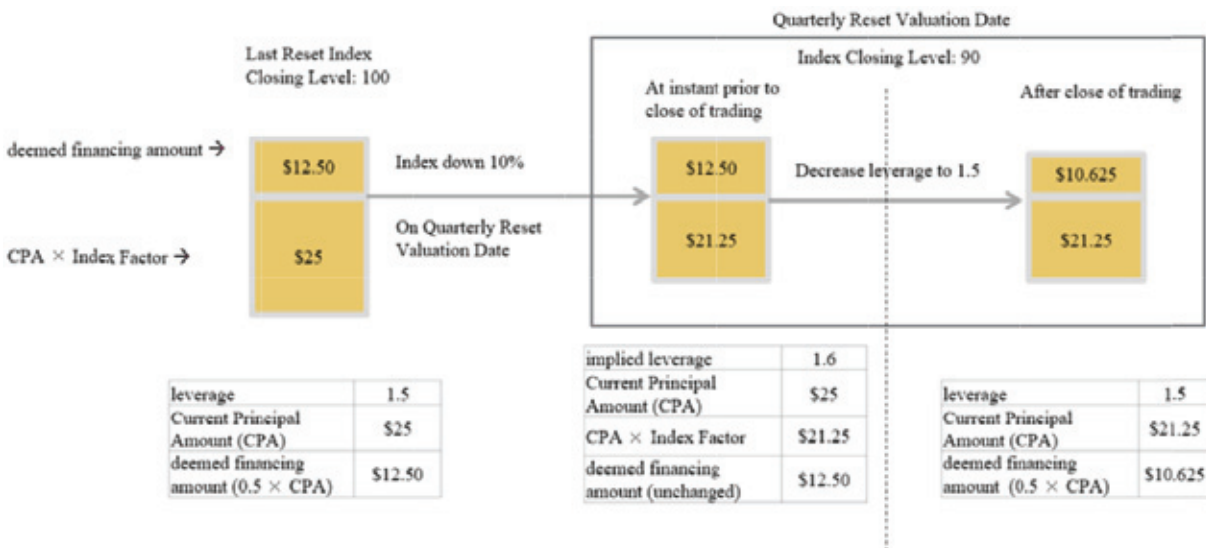
Resetting the Current Principal Amount also means that the dollar amount that may be gained from any beneficial quarterly performance will be contingent upon the Current Principal Amount. The higher the Current Principal Amount, the larger the absolute gain you will accrue from any beneficial quarterly performance. Conversely, as the Current Principal Amount is reduced towards zero, the dollar amount to be gained from any beneficial quarterly performance will decrease correspondingly. If the Securities undergo a split or reverse split, the Current Principal Amount of the Securities will be adjusted accordingly.

The below illustrative examples demonstrate how the leverage, deemed financing amount and Current Principal Amount (“CPA”) are reset on a Quarterly Reset Valuation Date in circumstances where (a) the Index Closing Level has increased from the Last Reset Index Closing Level, and (b) the Index Closing Level has decreased from the Last Reset Index Closing Level. For the ease of analysis and presentation, no Daily Fees or Daily Dividends are accrued and no Coupons are assumed to be paid in the example.

Illustrative Example A:



Illustrative Example B:



In addition, the calculation of the Daily Dividend that a holder of the Securities could accrue depends on the Current Principal Amount, as described in more detail in “Specific Terms of the Securities — Coupon Payment” beginning on page S-86. As a result, any increase or decrease in the Index Closing Level on any Reset Valuation Date as compared to the most recent Last Reset Index Closing Level will result in a significantly greater corresponding increase or decrease in the Current Principal Amount, and therefore a

greater increase or decrease in the potential Coupon Amount, than if your Securities did not contain a leverage component.

The Current Principal Amount may be reset more frequently than quarterly upon the occurrence of a Loss Rebalancing Event. A Loss Rebalancing Event will have the effect of deleveraging your Securities with the aim of resetting the then-current leverage to approximately 1.5. This means that after a Loss Rebalancing Event, a constant percentage increase in the Index Closing Level will have less of a positive effect on the value of your Securities relative to before the occurrence of the Loss Rebalancing Event.

If a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs, your Securities will be deleveraged with the aim of permanently resetting over two Index Business Days, the then-current leverage to 1.0. This means that after a Permanent Deleveraging Event, a constant percentage increase in the Index Closing Level will have less of a positive effect on the value of your Securities relative to before the occurrence of the Permanent Deleveraging Event.

For each Security, unless earlier called, redeemed or accelerated upon Zero Value Event, you will receive at maturity a cash payment equal to the Closing Indicative Value of the Securities on the last Index Business Day in the Final Measurement Period. We refer to this payment as the “**Cash Settlement Amount.**” If the amount so calculated is equal to or less than zero, the payment at maturity will be zero.

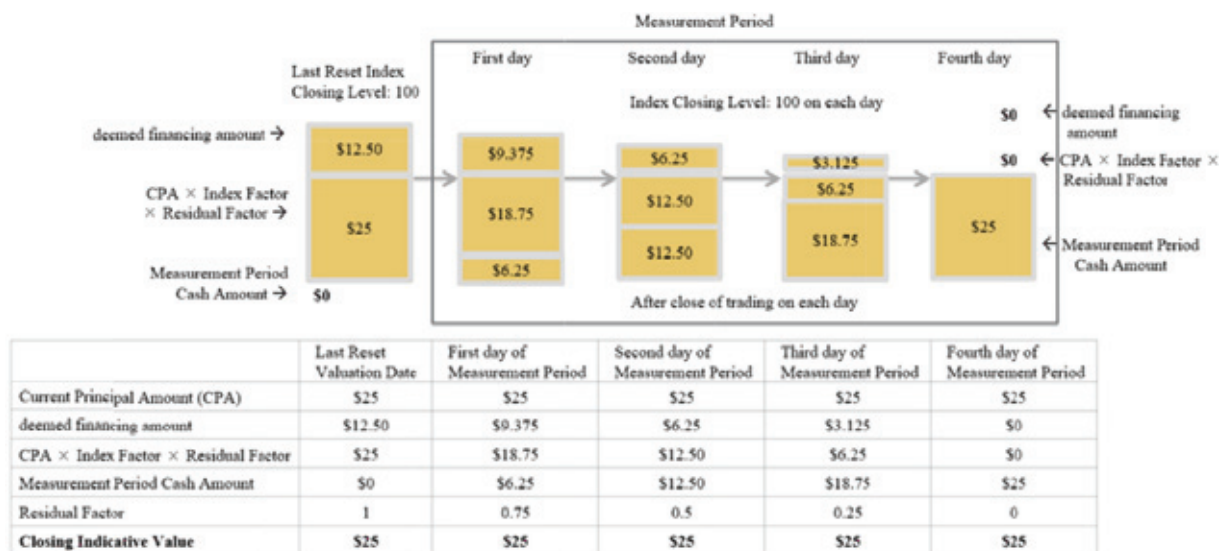
The “**Closing Indicative Value**” per Security will be calculated as follows:

- (a) On the Initial Trade Date, \$25.00 per Security;
- (b) On any other calendar day, prior to the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, an amount per Security equal to:
$$(\text{Current Principal Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day} \times \text{Index Factor}) - \text{Accrued Fees} + \text{Accrued Dividend}$$
- (c) From and including the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, an amount per Security equal to:
$$(\text{Current Principal Amount, on the calendar day immediately preceding the first day of the Measurement Period} \times \text{Index Factor} \times \text{Residual Factor}) - \text{Accrued Fees} + \text{Accrued Dividend} + \text{Measurement Period Cash Amount}$$
- (d) The minimum value of the Closing Indicative Value on any calendar day will be zero.

You may lose all or a substantial portion of your investment at maturity. The combined negative effect of the Accrued Fees will reduce your final payment. If the compounded leveraged quarterly return of the Index (or the unleveraged return of the Index, following a Permanent Deleveraging Event) is insufficient to offset the negative effect of the Accrued Fees (less any Coupon Amounts you may be entitled to receive), or if the compounded leveraged quarterly return of the Index (or the unleveraged return of the Index, following a Permanent Deleveraging Event) is negative, you may lose all or a substantial portion of your investment at maturity. The occurrence of Loss Rebalancing Events will result in more frequent than quarterly compounding.

Illustrative Example C:

The below illustrative example demonstrates how the Closing Indicative Value is calculated on each day during a 4-day Measurement Period. For the ease of analysis and presentation in the example, (a) no Daily Fees or Daily Dividends are accrued, (b) no Coupons are assumed to be paid, (c) Accrued Fees and Accrued Dividends are equal to zero on all days of the Measurement Period, (d) the Index Business Day immediately preceding the first day of the Measurement Period is a Reset Valuation Date, and (e) the Index Closing Level remains unchanged from the Last Reset Index Closing Level until the end of the Measurement Period.



See “Specific Terms of the Securities — Cash Settlement Amount at Maturity” beginning on page S-88.

The Securities may be called by UBS prior to the Maturity Date pursuant to UBS’s Call Right and, upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, the Securities will be automatically accelerated and mandatorily redeemed by UBS. See “Specific Terms of the Securities — UBS’s Call Right” beginning on page S-98 and “Specific Terms of the Securities — Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event” beginning on page S-99.

Coupon Payments

The Securities may pay a monthly coupon during their term. For each Security you hold on the applicable Coupon Record Date, you will receive on each Coupon Payment Date an amount in cash equal to the Coupon Amount, if any (the “Coupon Amount”). The Coupon Amount is equal to: (a) on any calendar day that is not a Coupon Ex-Date, zero; and (b) on any calendar day that is a Coupon Ex-Date, an amount per Security equal to the Accrued Dividend on the Coupon Valuation Date immediately preceding such Coupon Ex-Date. If the Accrued Dividend on such Coupon Valuation Date is zero or less, you will not receive any Coupon Payment Amount on the related Coupon Payment Date. The final Coupon Amount will be included in the Cash Settlement Amount if on the last Index Business Day in the Final Measurement Period the Coupon Ex-Date with respect to the final Coupon Amount has not yet occurred. If the Final Coupon Ex-Date occurs prior to the Maturity Date, but the Final Coupon Payment Date otherwise occurs after the Maturity Date, in such case, the Final Coupon Payment Date will be the Maturity Date, subject to adjustment.

As described under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Coupon Payments” the Coupon Amount is determined based on the gross cash distributions that a hypothetical holder of the Index Constituent Securities would receive in proportion to the weights of the Index Constituent Securities in the Index on the “record date”, and the number of Index Constituent Securities deemed held by the Securities depends in part on the Current Principal Amount. If the Current Principal Amount decreases, the Securities are deemed to hold fewer units of each Index Constituent Security. The Current Principal Amount is reset on every Reset Valuation Date, in each case, with the intent of resetting the then-current leverage to approximately 1.5 or 1.0 based on the Index Performance Ratio. As a result, decreases in the Current Principal Amount may result in a reduction in the Coupon Amount even if the gross cash distributions on the Index Constituent Securities remain constant or increase over time. Following a Permanent Deleveraging Event, the Coupon Amount that you receive on any Coupon Payment Date will be less than the Coupon Amount you would have otherwise received if a Permanent Deleveraging Event had not occurred, even if gross cash distributions on the Index Constituent Securities remains constant.

Unlike ordinary debt securities, the Securities do not guarantee any coupon payment.

See “Specific Terms of the Securities — Coupon Payment” beginning on page S-86.

UBS’s Call Right

On any Business Day through and including the Maturity Date (the “Call Settlement Date”), UBS may at its option redeem all, but not less than all, issued and outstanding Securities. To exercise its Call Right, UBS must provide notice (which may be provided via press release) to the holders of the Securities not less than eighteen (18) calendar days prior to the Call Settlement Date specified by UBS. In the event UBS exercises this call right, you will receive a cash payment equal to the Call Settlement Amount. See “Specific Terms of the Securities — UBS’s Call Right” beginning on page S-98.

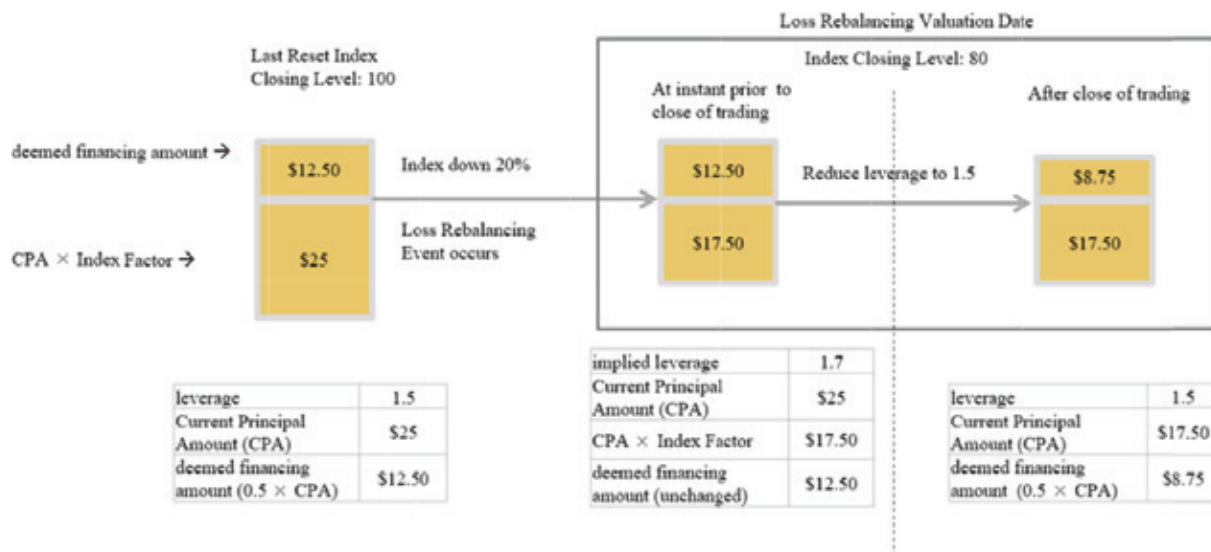
Loss Rebalancing Events

A “Loss Rebalancing Event” occurs if, at any time, the Intraday Index Value on an Index Business Day (other than an Excluded Day) decreases by 15% or more in value from the Last Reset Index Closing Level. A Loss Rebalancing Event will have the effect of deleveraging your Securities with the aim of resetting the then current leverage to approximately 1.5. After a Loss Rebalancing Event, a constant percentage increase in the Index Closing Level will have less of a positive effect on the value of your Securities relative to before the occurrence of the Loss Rebalancing Event.

See “Specific Terms of the Securities — Loss Rebalancing Events” beginning on page S-101.

Illustrative Example D:

The below illustrative example demonstrates how the deemed financing amount and Current Principal Amount (“CPA”) are reset on a Reset Valuation Date following a Loss Rebalancing Event triggered in circumstances where the Intraday Index Value has decreased by 15% or more in value on a single Index Business Day. For the ease of analysis and presentation in the example, (a) no Daily Fees or Daily Dividends are accrued, (b) no Coupons are assumed to be paid, (c) the decrease in the Intraday Index Value occurs on a single day, (d) the Intraday Index Value decreases by 15% or more prior to 3:15 p.m. EST, and (e) the Loss Rebalance Valuation Date is on the next Index Business Day after the last Reset Valuation Date.



Permanent Deleveraging Event

If, at any time, the Intraday Index Value on any Index Business Day (other than an Excluded Day) decreases by 50% or more in value from the Last Reset Index Closing Level (a “**Permanent Deleveraging Event**”), your Securities will be deleveraged with the aim of permanently resetting over two Index Business Days, the then-current leverage to 1.0. The leverage at the end of the First Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date is reset to approximately 1.5 and the leverage at the end of the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date is reset to 1.0. This means that after a Permanent Deleveraging Event, a constant percentage increase in the Index Closing Level will have less of a positive effect on the value of your Securities relative to before the occurrence of the Permanent Deleveraging Event.

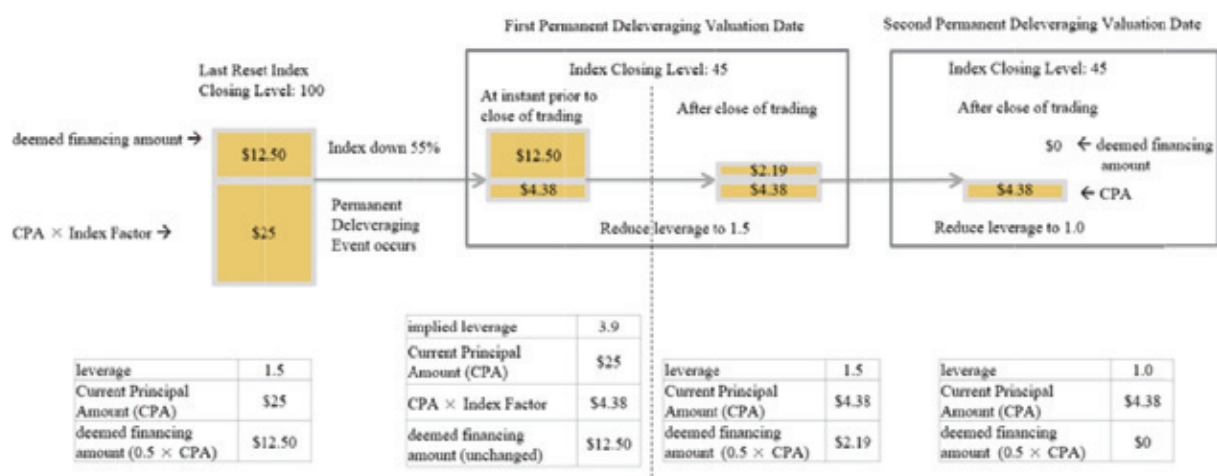
A Permanent Deleveraging Event is expected to occur only in the narrow window of time between the occurrence of a Loss Rebalancing Event and completion of the leverage reset to 1.5 at the end of the Loss Rebalancing Valuation Date.

In the event that a Permanent Deleveraging Event has occurred, UBS will issue a press release before 9:00 a.m. on the Index Business Day immediately following the date on which the Permanent Deleveraging Event occurred, announcing the Permanent Deleveraging Event and notifying you of the Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Dates.

See “Specific Terms of the Securities — Permanent Deleveraging Event” beginning on page S-101.

Illustrative Example E:

The below illustrative example demonstrates how the deemed financing amount, leverage and Current Principal Amount (“CPA”) are reset over two Index Business Days following a Permanent Deleveraging Event triggered in circumstances where the Intraday Index Value has decreased by 50% or more in value on a single Index Business Day. For the ease of analysis and presentation in the example, (a) no Daily Fees or Daily Dividends are accrued, (b) no Coupons are assumed to be paid, (c) the decrease in the Intraday Index Value occurs on a single day, (d) the Intraday Index Value decreases by 50% or more prior to 3:15 p.m. EST, (e) the First Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date is on the next Index Business Day after the last Reset Valuation Date, and (f) Index Closing Level remains unchanged between the close of trading on the First Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date and the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date.



Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event

If, at any time, the Intraday Index Value on any Index Business Day (other than an Excluded Day) decreases by 66.66667% or more in value from the Last Reset Index Closing Level (a “Zero Value Event”), all issued and outstanding Securities will be automatically terminated and mandatorily redeemed by UBS. From immediately after the Zero Value Event and on all future calendar days, the Index Factor and Current Principal Amount will be equal to zero and you will receive the Measurement Period Cash Amount plus the Accrued Dividend, minus the Accrued Fees, which will be fixed at their respective values on the Zero Value Event date and will stay unchanged on all future calendar days. Such amount may be zero. You will not benefit from any future exposure to the Index after the occurrence of a Zero Value Event. Upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, investors will likely lose all or substantially all of their investment.

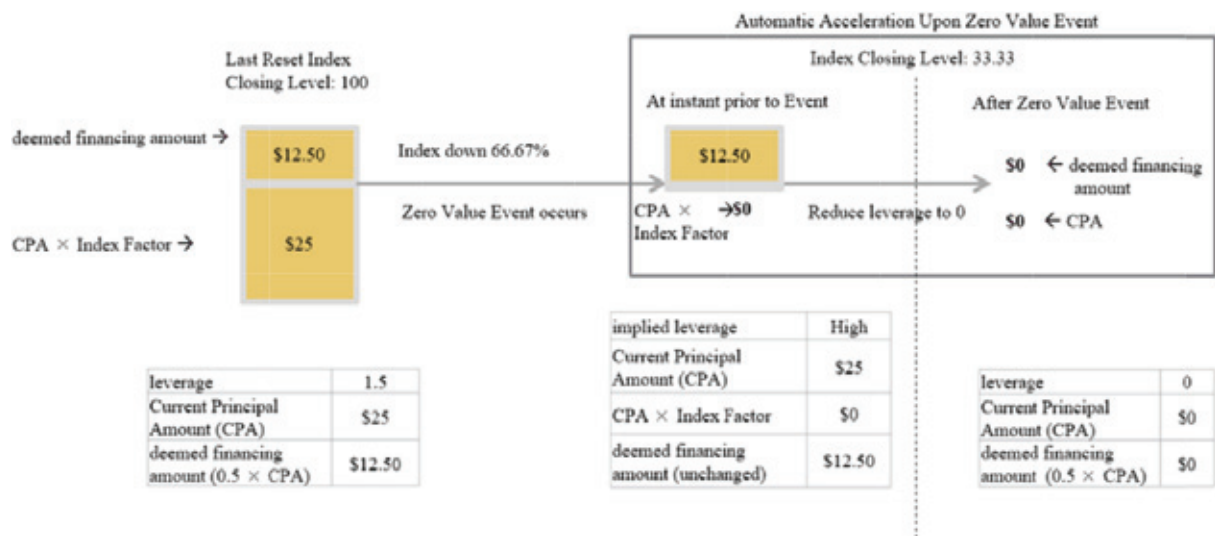
A Zero Value Event is expected to occur only in the narrow window of time between the occurrence of a Permanent Deleveraging Event and completion of the leverage reset to 1.0 at the end of the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date.

In the event that a Zero Value Event has occurred, UBS will issue a press release shortly after the event and will specify the relevant Zero Value Settlement Date and the Zero Value Settlement Amount in respect of your investment in the Securities. The Securities will be suspended from trading intra-day shortly after the event occurs and will likely not be open for trading again on NYSE Arca before the Zero Value Settlement Date.

If a Zero Value Event occurs, you will receive on the Zero Value Settlement Date only the Zero Value Settlement Amount in respect of your investment in the Securities, and such amount may be zero. The “Zero Value Settlement Date” will be the third Index Business Day following the date on which the Zero Value event occurred. See “Specific Terms of the Securities — Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event” beginning on page S-99.

Illustrative Example F:

The below illustrative example demonstrates how the deemed financing amount, leverage and Current Principal Amount (“CPA”) are reset following a Zero Value Event triggered in circumstances where the Intraday Index Value has decreased by 66.6667% or more in value on a single Index Business Day. For the ease of analysis and presentation in the example, (a) no Daily Fees or Daily Dividends are accrued, (b) no Coupons are assumed to be paid, (c) the decrease in the Intraday Index Value occurs on a single day, and (d) the Zero value Event occurs on the next Index Business Day after the last Reset Valuation Date.



How do you redeem your Securities?

Early Redemption

You may elect to require UBS to redeem your Securities, in whole or in part, prior to the Maturity Date on any Index Business Day through and including the final Redemption Date, subject to a minimum redemption amount of at least 50,000 Securities. To satisfy the minimum redemption amount, your broker or other financial intermediary may bundle your Securities for redemption with those of other investors to reach this minimum amount of 50,000 Securities; however, there can be no assurance that they can or will do so. UBS reserves the right from time to time to waive this minimum redemption amount in its sole discretion on a case-by-case basis. You should not assume you will be entitled to any such waiver.

If you elect to have your Securities redeemed and have done so under the redemption procedures described under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Redemption Procedures,” you will receive payment for your Securities on the second Business Day following the applicable Redemption Valuation Date (the “Redemption Date”). The first Redemption Date will be the fourth Index Business Day immediately following the Initial Trade Date and the Final Redemption Date will be the fourth Index Business Day immediately preceding the Maturity date, subject to adjustments. In addition, if a call notice has been issued, the last Redemption Valuation Date will be the fourth Index Business Day prior to the Call

Settlement Date, as applicable. If a Zero Value Event occurs, the last Redemption Date will be the date on which the Zero Value Event occurred.

The Redemption Valuation Date is the first Index Business day following the date that a redemption notice and redemption confirmation, each as described under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Early Redemption at the Option of the Holders” are delivered, except that UBS reserves the right from time to time to accelerate, in its sole discretion on a case-by-case basis, the Redemption Valuation Date to the date on which the notice of redemption is received by UBS rather than the following Index Business Day. You should not assume you will be entitled to any such acceleration. Any applicable Redemption Valuation Date is subject to adjustment as described under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Market Disruption Event” beginning on page S-103.

Upon early redemption, you will receive per Security a cash payment on the relevant Redemption Date equal to the Redemption Amount, calculated as described under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Early Redemption at the Option of the Holders” beginning on page S-95.

You may lose all or a substantial portion of your investment upon early redemption. The combined negative effect of the Accrued Fees and the Redemption Fee Amount will reduce your final payment. If the compounded leveraged quarterly return of the Index (or the unleveraged return of the Index, following a Permanent Deleveraging Event) is insufficient to offset the negative effect of the Accrued Fees and the Redemption Fee Amount (less any Coupon Amounts you may be entitled to receive as of the Redemption Valuation Date), or if the compounded leveraged quarterly return of the Index (or the unleveraged return of the Index, following a Permanent Deleveraging Event) is negative, you may lose all or a substantial portion of your investment upon early redemption. The occurrence of Loss Rebalancing Events will result in more frequent than quarterly compounding.

The Securities may be called by UBS prior to the Maturity Date pursuant to UBS’s Call Right and, upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, the Securities will be automatically accelerated and mandatorily redeemed by UBS. See “Specific Terms of the Securities — UBS’s Call Right” beginning on page S-98 and “Specific Terms of the Securities — Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event” beginning on page S-99.

Redemption Procedures

To redeem your Securities prior to the Maturity Date, you must instruct your broker to deliver a notice of redemption (“Redemption Notice”), which is attached to this Prospectus Supplement as Annex A, to UBS by email no later than 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the Index Business Day on which you elect to exercise your redemption right and you and your broker must follow the procedures described herein. If you fail to comply with these procedures, your notice will be deemed ineffective.

If your DTC custodian or your brokerage firm is not a current UBS customer, UBS will be required to on-board such DTC custodian or brokerage firm, in compliance with its internal policies and procedures, before it can accept your Redemption Notice, your Redemption Confirmation or otherwise process your redemption request. This on-boarding process may delay your Redemption Valuation Date and Redemption Date. Furthermore, in certain circumstances, UBS may be unable to on-board your DTC custodian or your brokerage firm.

See “Specific Terms of the Securities — Redemption Procedures” beginning on page S-97 and “Description of the Debt Securities We May Offer — Redemption and Repayment” in the accompanying prospectus.

What are some of the risks of the Securities?

An investment in the Securities involves risks. Selected risks are summarized here, but we urge you to read the more detailed explanation of risks described under “Risk Factors” beginning on page S-37.

- ▶ **You may lose all or a substantial portion of your investment** — The Securities do not guarantee any return on your initial investment. The Securities are fully exposed to 1.5 times any quarterly decline in the level of the Index. If the compounded leveraged quarterly return of the Index is insufficient to offset the negative effect of the Accrued Fees and the Redemption Fee Amount, if applicable (less any Coupon Amounts you may be entitled to receive), or if the compounded leveraged quarterly return of the Index is negative, you may lose all or a substantial portion of your investment at maturity, call, acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event or upon early redemption. If a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs, the leverage of the Securities will be permanently reset to 1.0 for the remaining term of the Securities. The occurrence of Loss Rebalancing Events will result in more frequent than quarterly compounding.
- ▶ **Correlation and compounding risk** — A number of factors may affect the Security’s ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the performance of the Index, and there can be no guarantee that the Security will achieve a high degree of correlation. Because the Current Principal Amount is reset quarterly, you will be exposed to compounding of quarterly returns. As a result, the performance of the Securities for periods greater than one quarter is likely to be either greater than or less than the Index performance times the leverage factor of 1.5, before accounting for Accrued Fees, and the Redemption Fee Amount, if applicable. In particular, significant adverse quarterly performances of your Securities may not be offset by subsequent beneficial quarterly performances of equal magnitude. The occurrence of Loss Rebalancing Events will result in more frequent than quarterly compounding.
- ▶ **Leverage risk** — The Securities are 1.5 times leveraged long with respect to the Index, which means that you will benefit from 1.5 times from any beneficial, but will be exposed to 1.5 times any adverse, quarterly performance of the Index, before the combined negative effect of the Accrued Fees and Redemption Fee Amount, if any. However, the leverage of the Securities may be greater or less than 1.5 during the periods between Reset Valuation Dates, as applicable.
- ▶ **Permanent Deleveraging Event** — A Permanent Deleveraging Event will have the effect of permanently resetting the leverage of the Securities to 1.0 for the remaining term of the Securities. Following the occurrence of a Permanent Deleveraging Event, your Securities will not receive the benefit from, or be exposed to, leveraged compounding quarterly returns with respect to the performance of the Index. This means that a constant percentage increase in the Index Closing Level will have less of a positive effect on the value of your Securities than it would have otherwise had prior to the occurrence of a Permanent Deleveraging Event. Similarly, a constant percentage decrease in the Index Closing Level will have less of a negative effect on the value of your Securities than it would have otherwise had prior to the occurrence of the Permanent Deleveraging Event.
- ▶ **Zero Value Event** — A Zero Value Event will have the effect of permanently resetting the value of your Securities to a fixed value (potentially zero) and accelerating the Securities. Following the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, your Securities will be automatically terminated and mandatorily redeemed by UBS and you will receive the Zero Value Settlement Amount, which will equal the Measurement Period Cash Amount plus the Accrued Dividend, minus the Accrued Fees, on the date the Zero Value Event occurred, and may be zero. A Zero Value Event will result in holders of the Securities losing all or a substantial portion of their investment. You will not benefit from any future exposure to the Index after the occurrence of a Zero Value Event.
- ▶ **Market risk** — The return on the Securities, which may be positive or negative, is linked to the compounded leveraged quarterly return on the Index. The return on the Index is measured by the

Index Closing Level, which, in turn, is affected by a variety of market and economic factors, interest rates in the markets and economic, financial, political, regulatory, judicial or other events (including domestic or global health events, including the outbreak of contagious or pandemic diseases, such as the recent coronavirus (COVID-19)) that affect the markets generally.

- ▶ **Credit of issuer** — The Securities are senior unsecured debt obligations of the issuer, UBS, and are not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of or guaranteed by any third party. Any payment to be made on the Securities, including any payment at maturity, call, acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, or upon early redemption, depends on the ability of UBS to satisfy its obligations as they come due. As a result, the actual and perceived creditworthiness of UBS will affect the market value, if any, of the Securities prior to maturity, call, acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, or early redemption. In addition, in the event UBS were to default on its obligations, you may not receive any amounts owed to you under the terms of the Securities. The Securities do not benefit from any co-obligation of UBS Switzerland AG.
- ▶ **The Index Constituent Securities are Closed-End Funds** — Closed-End Funds listed in the US have recently experienced extraordinary levels of volatility during the economic disruption that resulted from the spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in early 2020. For example, on March 18, 2020, the Index closing level of the S-Network Composite Closed-End Fund Index fell by 17.67%, relative to the Index closing level on the previous day. Between February 21, 2020 and March 20, 2020, the S-Network Composite Closed-End Fund Index decreased around 42.75%. See “The S-Network Composite Closed-End Fund Index” beginning on page S-70.
- ▶ **The Securities may not provide a hedge against price and/or value decreases or increases** — The Securities may not provide a hedge against a decrease or increase in the price and/or value of any asset, sector or index.
- ▶ **You are not guaranteed a coupon payment** — You will not receive a coupon payment on a Coupon Payment Date if the underlying Index Constituent Securities do not pay any dividends or distributions and the Accrued Dividend, calculated as of the corresponding Coupon Valuation Date is zero or less. Similarly, the Daily Dividend (including as part of the Cash Settlement Amount, Redemption Amount, Call Settlement Amount or Zero Value Settlement Amount, as applicable) may be zero if the Index Constituent Securities do not pay any dividends or distributions during the applicable period.
- ▶ **Decreases in the Current Principal Amount may result in a reduction in the Coupon Amounts even if the gross cash distributions on the Index Constituent Securities remain constant or increase over time** — As described under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Coupon Payments” the Coupon Amount is determined based on the gross cash distributions that a hypothetical holder of the Index Constituent Securities would have been entitled to receive in respect of the Index Constituent Securities held by the Securities on the “record date” with respect to any Index Constituent Security, and the number of Index Constituent Securities held by the Securities depends in part on the Current Principal Amount. If the Current Principal Amount decreases, the Securities are deemed to hold fewer units of each Index Constituent Security. The Current Principal Amount is reset on every Reset Valuation Date, in each case, with the intent of resetting the then-current leverage to approximately 1.5 or 1.0 based on the Index Performance Ratio. If a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs, the leverage of the Securities will be permanently reset to 1.0 for the remaining term of the Securities. As a result, decreases in the Current Principal Amount may result in a reduction in the Coupon Amount even if the gross cash distributions on the Index Constituent Securities increase over time.
- ▶ **A trading market for the Securities may not develop** — Although the Securities have been approved for listing, subject to official notice of issuance, on NYSE Arca, a trading market for the Securities may not develop. Certain affiliates of UBS may engage in limited purchase and resale transactions in the Securities, although they are not required to and may stop at any time. We are not required to maintain any listing of the Securities on NYSE Arca or any other exchange. In addition, we are not

obliged to, and may not, sell the full aggregate principal amount of the Securities set forth on the cover of this prospectus. We may issue and sell additional Securities from time to time and we may suspend or cease sales of the Securities at any time, at our discretion. Therefore, the liquidity of the Securities may be limited.

- ▶ **Requirements upon early redemption** — You must satisfy the requirements described herein for your redemption request to be considered, including the minimum redemption amount of at least 50,000 Securities, unless we determine otherwise or your broker or other financial intermediary bundles your Securities for redemption with those of other investors to reach this minimum requirement. In addition, the payment you receive upon early redemption will be reduced by the Redemption Fee Amount. While UBS reserves the right to waive the minimum redemption amount or the Redemption Fee Amount from time to time in its sole discretion, there can be no assurance that UBS will choose to waive any redemption requirements or fees or that any holder of the Securities will benefit from UBS's election to do so. Therefore, the liquidity of the Securities may be limited.
- ▶ **Your redemption election is irrevocable** — You will not know the Redemption Amount at the time you elect to request to redeem your Securities and you will not be able to rescind your election to redeem your Securities after your redemption notice is received by UBS. Accordingly, you will be exposed to market risk in the event market conditions change after UBS receives your offer and the Redemption Amount is determined on the Redemption Valuation Date.
- ▶ **Uncertain tax treatment** — Significant aspects of the tax treatment of the Securities are uncertain. You should consult your own tax advisor about your own tax situation.
- ▶ **UBS's Call Right** — UBS may elect to redeem all outstanding Securities at any time, as described under "Specific Terms of the Securities — UBS's Call Right" beginning on page S-98. If UBS exercises its Call Right, the Call Settlement Amount may be less than your initial investment in the Securities. In addition, you may have to invest your proceeds in a lower-return investment.

Is this the right investment for you?

The Securities may be a suitable investment for you if:

- ▶ You are willing to accept the risk that you may lose all or a substantial portion of your investment.
- ▶ You seek an investment with a return linked to 1.5 times the quarterly performance of the Index, which will provide exposure to closed-end funds listed in the U.S. that are principally engaged in asset management processes designed to produce taxable annual yield, and Coupon Amounts which are dependent on distributions made with respect to the Index Constituent Securities.
- ▶ You understand (i) leverage risk, including the risks inherent in maintaining a constant 1.5 times leverage on a quarterly basis, and (ii) the consequences of seeking quarterly leveraged investment results generally, and you intend to actively monitor and manage your investment.
- ▶ You are aware that the Securities may trade at a substantial premium to, or discount from, their Current Indicative Value (or intraday indicative value).
- ▶ You believe the compounded leveraged quarterly return of the Index and the Coupon Amounts will be sufficient to offset the combined negative effect of the applicable fees built into the calculation of your payment at maturity, call, acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event or upon early redemption.
- ▶ You are willing to hold 1.5 times leveraged securities whose leverage will be reset back to 1.5 quarterly, or more frequently upon the occurrence of a Loss Rebalancing Event.
- ▶ You are willing to hold 1.5 times leveraged securities whose leverage will be permanently reset to 1.0 upon the occurrence of a Permanent Deleveraging Event, resulting in unleveraged exposure to the Index for the remaining term of the Securities.

- ▶ You are willing to hold securities that have a long-term maturity (30 years).
- ▶ You are willing to accept the risks inherent in a concentrated investment in U.S. listed closed-end funds.
- ▶ You are willing to accept the risk that the price at which you are able to sell the Securities may be significantly less than the amount you invested.
- ▶ You are willing to hold securities that may be redeemed early by UBS, pursuant to UBS's Call Right at any time.
- ▶ You are willing to hold securities that will be automatically accelerated and mandatorily redeemed by UBS in the event the Intraday Index Value on any Index Business Day (other than an Excluded Day) decreases by 66.66667% or more from the Last Reset Index Closing Level.
- ▶ You are willing to pay the Accrued Fees and, if applicable and the Redemption Fee Amount which are charged on the Securities and that will reduce your return (or increase your loss, as applicable) on your investment.
- ▶ You do not seek guaranteed income from your investment and you understand that Coupon Amounts are not guaranteed.
- ▶ You understand that the Index Dividend Point data may not be publicly disseminated by the Index Calculation Agent.
- ▶ You are not seeking an investment for which there will be an active secondary market.
- ▶ You are comfortable with the creditworthiness of UBS, as issuer of the Securities.

The Securities may *not* be a suitable investment for you if:

- ▶ You are not willing to accept the risk that you may lose all or a substantial portion of your investment.
- ▶ You do not seek an investment with a return linked to 1.5 times the quarterly performance of the Index, which will provide exposure to closed-end funds listed in the U.S. that are principally engaged in asset management processes designed to produce taxable annual yield, and Coupon Amounts which are dependent on distributions made with respect to the Index Constituent Securities.
- ▶ You do not understand (i) leverage risk, including the risks inherent in maintaining a constant 1.5 times leverage on a quarterly basis, and (ii) the consequences of seeking quarterly leveraged investment results generally, and you do not intend to actively monitor and manage your investment.
- ▶ You are not aware that the Securities may trade at a substantial premium to or discount from their Current Indicative Value (or intraday indicative value).
- ▶ You believe that the compounded leveraged quarterly return of the Index will be negative during the term of the Securities or the compounded leveraged quarterly return will not be sufficient to offset the combined negative effect of the applicable fees built into the calculation of the payment at maturity, call, acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event or upon early redemption.
- ▶ You are not willing to hold 1.5 times leveraged securities whose leverage will be reset back to 1.5 quarterly, or more frequently upon the occurrence of a Loss Rebalancing Event.
- ▶ You are not willing to hold 1.5 times leveraged securities whose leverage will be permanently reset to 1.0 upon the occurrence of a Permanent Deleveraging Event, resulting in unleveraged exposure to the Index for the remaining term of the Securities.
- ▶ You are not willing to hold securities that have a long-term maturity (30 years).

- ▶ You are not willing to be exposed to the risks inherent in a concentrated investment in U.S. listed closed-end funds.
- ▶ You are not willing to accept the risk that the price at which you are able to sell the Securities may be significantly less than the amount you invested.
- ▶ You are not willing to hold securities that may be redeemed early by UBS, pursuant to UBS's Call Right at any time.
- ▶ You are not willing to hold securities that will be automatically accelerated and mandatorily redeemed by UBS in the event the Intraday Index Value on any Index Business Day (other than an Excluded Day) decreases by 66.66667% or more from the Last Reset Index Closing Level.
- ▶ You prefer the lower risk and therefore accept the potentially lower returns of fixed-income investments with comparable maturities and credit ratings.
- ▶ You are not willing to pay the Accrued Fees and, if applicable and the Redemption Fee Amount which are charged on the Securities and that will reduce your return (or increase your loss, as applicable) on your investment.
- ▶ You do not understand that the Index Dividend Point data may not be publicly disseminated by the Index Calculation Agent.
- ▶ You seek an investment for which there will be an active secondary market.
- ▶ You are not comfortable with the creditworthiness of UBS, as issuer of the Securities.

Who calculates and publishes the Index?

The level of the Index is calculated by the Index Calculation Agent and disseminated by the NYSE approximately every fifteen (15) seconds (assuming the level of the Index has changed within such fifteen-second interval) from 9:30 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., New York City time on those days specified as Index Business Days, and a daily Index level is published at approximately 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on each Index Business Day. Index information, including the Index level, is available from Bloomberg L.P. ("Bloomberg") under the symbol "CEFX". The historical performance of the Index is not indicative of the future performance of the Index or the level of the Index at the end of the Applicable Measurement Period or on the Redemption Valuation Date, as the case may be.

What are the tax consequences of owning the Securities?

The United States federal income tax consequences of your investment in the Securities are uncertain. Some of these tax consequences are summarized below, but we urge you to read the more detailed discussion below under "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences".

Pursuant to the terms of the Securities, you and we agree, in the absence of a statutory, regulatory, administrative or judicial ruling to the contrary, to characterize the Securities as a pre-paid forward contract with respect to the Index. In addition, you and we agree, in the absence of a statutory, regulatory, administrative or judicial ruling to the contrary, to treat the Coupon Amount (including amounts received upon the sale, redemption or maturity of the Securities in respect of accrued but unpaid Coupon Amounts) and the Accrued Dividend, if any, as amounts that should be included in ordinary income of a U.S. holder (as defined below under "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences") for tax purposes at the time such amounts accrue or are received, in accordance with the holder's regular method of tax accounting for tax purposes. You will be required to treat such amounts in such a manner despite the fact that (i) there may be other possible treatments of such amounts that would be more advantageous to holders of Securities and (ii) such amounts may be attributable to distributions on the

Index Constituent Securities that would, if received directly, be subject to a more advantageous tax treatment. For example, such amounts may be attributable to distributions on the Index Constituent Securities that, if received directly by certain holders, would be treated as (i) dividends subject to tax at long-term capital gains rates, (ii) dividends eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction, or (iii) tax-free return of capital distributions.

If the Securities are so treated (and subject to the discussion below regarding the application of Section 1260 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”)), a U.S. holder should generally recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale, redemption or maturity of its Securities in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized (other than any amount attributable to accrued but unpaid Coupon Amounts and the Accrued Dividend, if any, which will be treated as ordinary income) and the holder’s tax basis in the Securities. Such gain or loss should generally be long-term capital gain or loss if the holder has a holding period in the Securities that is greater than one year.

In the opinion of our counsel, Sullivan & Cromwell LLP, the Securities should be treated in the manner described above. However, because there is no authority that specifically addresses the tax treatment of the Securities, it is possible that the Securities could be treated for tax purposes in an alternative manner described below under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences — U.S. Holders — Alternative Treatments”.

It is likely that ownership of the Securities will be treated as a “constructive ownership transaction” that is subject to the constructive ownership rules of Section 1260 of the Code. Under Section 1260 of the Code, special tax rules apply to an investor that enters into a “constructive ownership transaction” with respect to an equity interest in a “pass-thru entity.” For this purpose, (i) a constructive ownership transaction includes entering into a forward contract with respect to a pass-thru entity and (ii) “regulated investment companies” (“RICs”) (and certain other entities) are considered to be pass-thru entities. We understand that the Index is primarily (or entirely) comprised of entities that are RICs. It is not entirely clear how Section 1260 of the Code applies in the case of a forward contract (such as the Securities) with respect to an index that primarily (or entirely) references pass-thru entities, such as the Index. Although the matter is not free from doubt, it is likely that Section 1260 of the Code should apply to the portion of your return on the Securities that is determined by reference to the Index Constituent Securities that are pass-thru entities (the “Pass-Thru Index Constituents”). If such portion of your Securities is subject to Section 1260, then any long-term capital gain that you realize upon the sale, redemption or maturity of your Securities that is attributable to the Pass-Thru Index Constituents would be recharacterized as ordinary income (and you would be subject to an interest charge on the deferred tax liability with respect to such capital gain) to the extent that such capital gain exceeds the amount of long-term capital gain that you would have realized had you purchased an actual interest in the Pass-Thru Index Constituents (in an amount equal to the notional amount of Pass-Thru Index Constituents that are referenced by your Securities, i.e., after taking into account the leverage component of your Securities) on the date that you purchased the Securities and sold your interest in such Pass-Thru Index Constituents on the date of the sale, redemption or maturity of the Securities (the “Excess Gain Amount”). In addition, it is possible that Excess Gain Amount will be computed separately for each Pass-Thru Index Constituent. If your Securities are subject to these rules, the Excess Gain Amount will be presumed to be equal to all of the gain that you recognize in respect of the Securities that is attributable to the Pass-Thru Index Constituents (in which case all of such gain would be recharacterized as ordinary income that is subject to an interest charge) unless you provide clear and convincing evidence to the contrary. You should review the discussion of Section 1260 under the heading “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences — U.S. Holders” and are urged to consult your own tax advisor regarding the application of these rules to the Securities.

Non-U.S. holders of Securities should review the discussion below under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences — Non-U.S. Holders” for a summary of the tax consequences to them of holding the Securities, including a discussion of withholding taxes that will be imposed on distributions to them in respect of the Securities.

Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the significance and the potential impact of the above considerations.

Conflicts of Interest

UBS Securities LLC is an affiliate of UBS and, as such, has a “conflict of interest” in this offering within the meaning of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) Rule 5121. In addition, UBS will receive the net proceeds (excluding the underwriting discount) from the initial public offering of the Securities, thus creating an additional conflict of interest within the meaning of Rule 5121. Consequently, the offering is being conducted in compliance with the provisions of Rule 5121. UBS Securities LLC is not permitted to sell Securities in this offering to an account over which it exercises discretionary authority without the prior specific written approval of the account holder.

Hypothetical Examples

Hypothetical Payment at Maturity, Early Redemption or upon Exercise by UBS of its Call Right

The following examples one through four illustrate how the Securities would perform at maturity, early redemption or upon exercise by UBS of its call right, in hypothetical circumstances. We have included an example in which the Index Closing Level increases at a constant rate of 3.00% per quarter for twenty quarters (Example 1), as well as an example in which the Index Closing Level decreases at a constant rate of 3.00% per quarter for twenty quarters (Example 2). In addition, Example 3 shows the Index Closing Level increasing at a constant rate of 3.00% per quarter for the first ten quarters and then decreasing at a constant rate of 3.00% per quarter for the next ten quarters, whereas Example 4 shows the reverse scenario of the Index Closing Level decreasing at a constant rate of 3.00% per quarter for the first ten quarters, and then increasing at a constant rate of 3.00% per quarter for the next ten quarters. **For ease of analysis and presentation, the following examples assume that the term of the Securities is twenty quarters, the last Index Business Day of the Call Measurement Period, or the Redemption Valuation Date, occurs on the quarter end, that no Coupon Amount was paid during the term of the Securities, the Daily Dividend for each applicable period is zero and that no Accrued Dividend will be paid at maturity or call.**

The following assumptions are used in each of the four examples:

- The Daily Tracking Fee is calculated based on a per annum rate of 0.95%
- The Financing Rate is 1.45%
- The Stated Principal Amount is \$25.00
- The Initial Index Level is 400.00
- The Redemption Fee Amount is 0.125%

These examples highlight the effect of the 1.5 times leverage and quarterly compounding (unless a Permanent Deleveraging Event has occurred, in which case such long exposure will be unleveraged), and the impact of the Accrued Fees on the payment at maturity, early redemption, or upon exercise by UBS of its call right, under different circumstances. The assumed Financing Rate is not an indication of the actual Financing Rate that will apply throughout the term of the Securities. The Financing Rate will change during the term of the Securities, which will affect the performance of the Securities.

Because the Accrued Fees take into account the quarterly performance of the Index, as measured by the Current Principal Amount and Index Factor, the absolute level of the Accrued Fees is dependent on the path taken by the Index Closing Level to arrive at its ending level. The figures in these examples have been rounded for convenience. The Cash Settlement Amount figures for quarter twenty are as of the hypothetical Calculation Date, assuming a constant Index Closing Level throughout such Final Measurement Period, and given the indicated assumptions, a holder will receive payment at maturity, early redemption or upon exercise by UBS of its call right, in the indicated amount, according to the indicated formula.

Hypothetical Examples

Example 1 — The level of the Index increases at a constant rate of 3.00% for twenty quarters.

Quarter End	Index Closing Level [1]	Index Performance Ratio	Index Factor	Accrued Financing Fee for the Applicable Day [2]	Accrued Tracking Fee for the Applicable Day [3]	Accrued Fees for the Applicable Quarter	Current Principal Amount [4]	Redemption Amount
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
		$((\text{Index Closing Level} - \text{Last Reset Index Closing Level}) / \text{Last Reset Index Closing Level})$	$(1 + (1.5 \times C))$	$(\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times 0.5 \times \text{Financing Rate} \times \text{Act}/360)$	$(\text{per annum rate} \times \text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times D \times \text{Act}/365)$	(E + F)	$((\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times D) - G)$	$(H \times (1 - \text{Redemption Fee Rate}))$
1	412.00	0.0300	1.045	0.0453	\$0.0612	\$0.1065	\$26.02	\$25.9860
2	424.36	0.0300	1.045	0.0472	\$0.0637	\$0.1108	\$27.08	\$27.0446
3	437.09	0.0300	1.045	0.0491	\$0.0663	\$0.1154	\$28.18	\$28.1464
4	450.20	0.0300	1.045	0.0511	\$0.0690	\$0.1201	\$29.33	\$29.2931
5	463.71	0.0300	1.045	0.0532	\$0.0718	\$0.1250	\$30.52	\$30.4865
6	477.62	0.0300	1.045	0.0553	\$0.0747	\$0.1300	\$31.77	\$31.7285
7	491.95	0.0300	1.045	0.0576	\$0.0778	\$0.1353	\$33.06	\$33.0211
8	506.71	0.0300	1.045	0.0599	\$0.0809	\$0.1409	\$34.41	\$34.3664
9	521.91	0.0300	1.045	0.0624	\$0.0842	\$0.1466	\$35.81	\$35.7664
10	537.57	0.0300	1.045	0.0649	\$0.0877	\$0.1526	\$37.27	\$37.2235
11	553.69	0.0300	1.045	0.0676	\$0.0912	\$0.1588	\$38.79	\$38.7400
12	570.30	0.0300	1.045	0.0703	\$0.0949	\$0.1653	\$40.37	\$40.3183
13	587.41	0.0300	1.045	0.0732	\$0.0988	\$0.1720	\$42.01	\$41.9608
14	605.04	0.0300	1.045	0.0761	\$0.1028	\$0.1790	\$43.72	\$43.6703
15	623.19	0.0300	1.045	0.0793	\$0.1070	\$0.1863	\$45.51	\$45.4494
16	641.88	0.0300	1.045	0.0825	\$0.1114	\$0.1939	\$47.36	\$47.3010
17	661.14	0.0300	1.045	0.0858	\$0.1159	\$0.2018	\$49.29	\$49.2280
18	680.97	0.0300	1.045	0.0893	\$0.1207	\$0.2100	\$51.30	\$51.2335
19	701.40	0.0300	1.045	0.0930	\$0.1256	\$0.2185	\$53.39	\$53.3208
20	722.44	0.0300	1.045	0.0968	\$0.1307	\$0.2275	\$55.56	\$55.4930

Cumulative Index Return: 80.61%
Return on Securities (assumes no early redemption): 122.25%

[1] The Index Closing Level is also: (i) the Last Reset Index Closing Level for the following day; and (ii) the Index Valuation Level for calculating the Call Settlement Amount, the Redemption Amount and the Cash Settlement Amount

[2] Accrued Financing Charge is calculated on an act/360 basis

[3] Accrued Tracking Fee is calculated on an act/365 basis

[4] For Quarter 20, this is also the Closing Indicative Value and the Cash Settlement Amount

Hypothetical Examples

Example 2 — The level of the Index decreases at a constant rate of 3.00% for twenty quarters.

Quarter End	Index Closing Level [1]	Index Performance Ratio	Index Factor	Accrued Financing Fee for the Applicable Day [2]	Accrued Tracking Fee for the Applicable Day [3]	Accrued Fees for the Applicable Quarter	Current Principal Amount [4]	Redemption Amount
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
		$((\text{Index Closing Level} - \text{Last Reset Index Closing Level}) / \text{Last Reset Index Closing Level})$	$(1 + (1.5 \times C))$	$(\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times 0.5 \times \text{Financing Rate} \times \text{Act}/360)$	$(\text{per annum rate} \times \text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times D \times \text{Act}/365)$	(E + F)	$((\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times D) - G)$	$(H \times (1 - \text{Redemption Fee Rate}))$
1	388.00	-0.0300	0.955	0.0453	\$0.0559	\$0.1012	\$23.77	\$23.7440
2	376.36	-0.0300	0.955	0.0431	\$0.0532	\$0.0963	\$22.61	\$22.5794
3	365.07	-0.0300	0.955	0.0410	\$0.0506	\$0.0916	\$21.50	\$21.4719
4	354.12	-0.0300	0.955	0.0390	\$0.0481	\$0.0871	\$20.44	\$20.4187
5	343.49	-0.0300	0.955	0.0371	\$0.0457	\$0.0828	\$19.44	\$19.4172
6	333.19	-0.0300	0.955	0.0352	\$0.0435	\$0.0787	\$18.49	\$18.4648
7	323.19	-0.0300	0.955	0.0335	\$0.0414	\$0.0749	\$17.58	\$17.5591
8	313.50	-0.0300	0.955	0.0319	\$0.0393	\$0.0712	\$16.72	\$16.6978
9	304.09	-0.0300	0.955	0.0303	\$0.0374	\$0.0677	\$15.90	\$15.8788
10	294.97	-0.0300	0.955	0.0288	\$0.0356	\$0.0644	\$15.12	\$15.1000
11	286.12	-0.0300	0.955	0.0274	\$0.0338	\$0.0612	\$14.38	\$14.3593
12	277.54	-0.0300	0.955	0.0261	\$0.0322	\$0.0582	\$13.67	\$13.6550
13	269.21	-0.0300	0.955	0.0248	\$0.0306	\$0.0554	\$13.00	\$12.9852
14	261.13	-0.0300	0.955	0.0236	\$0.0291	\$0.0527	\$12.36	\$12.3483
15	253.30	-0.0300	0.955	0.0224	\$0.0277	\$0.0501	\$11.76	\$11.7426
16	245.70	-0.0300	0.955	0.0213	\$0.0263	\$0.0476	\$11.18	\$11.1667
17	238.33	-0.0300	0.955	0.0203	\$0.0250	\$0.0453	\$10.63	\$10.6189
18	231.18	-0.0300	0.955	0.0193	\$0.0238	\$0.0431	\$10.11	\$10.0981
19	224.25	-0.0300	0.955	0.0183	\$0.0226	\$0.0409	\$ 9.61	\$ 9.6028
20	217.52	-0.0300	0.955	0.0174	\$0.0215	\$0.0389	\$ 9.14	\$ 9.1318

Cumulative Index Return: -45.62%

Return on Securities (assumes no early redemption): -63.43%

[1] The Index Closing Level is also: (i) the Last Reset Index Closing Level for the following day; and (ii) the Index Valuation Level for calculating the Call Settlement Amount, the Redemption Amount and the Cash Settlement Amount

[2] Accrued Financing Charge is calculated on an act/360 basis

[3] Accrued Tracking Fee is calculated on an act/365 basis

[4] For Quarter 20, this is also the Closing Indicative Value and the Cash Settlement Amount

Hypothetical Examples

Example 3 — The level of the Index increases at a constant rate of 3.00% per quarter for the first ten quarters and then decreases at a constant rate of 3.00% per quarter for the next ten quarters

Quarter End	Index Closing Level [1]	Index Performance Ratio	Index Factor	Accrued Financing Fee for the Applicable Day [2]	Accrued Tracking Fee for the Applicable Day [3]	Accrued Fees for the Applicable Quarter	Current Principal Amount [4]	Redemption Amount
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
		$\frac{((\text{Index Closing Level} - \text{Last Reset Index Closing Level}) / \text{Last Reset Index Closing Level})}{(1 + (1.5 \times C))}$		$\frac{(\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times 0.5 \times \text{Financing Rate} \times \text{Act}/360)}$	$\frac{(\text{per annum rate} \times \text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times \text{D} \times \text{Act}/365)}$	(E + F)	$\frac{((\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times \text{D}) - \text{G})}{(H \times (1 - \text{Redemption Fee Rate}))}$	
1	412.00	0.0300	1.045	0.0453	\$0.0612	\$0.1065	\$26.02	\$25.9860
2	424.36	0.0300	1.045	0.0472	\$0.0637	\$0.1108	\$27.08	\$27.0446
3	437.09	0.0300	1.045	0.0491	\$0.0663	\$0.1154	\$28.18	\$28.1464
4	450.20	0.0300	1.045	0.0511	\$0.0690	\$0.1201	\$29.33	\$29.2931
5	463.71	0.0300	1.045	0.0532	\$0.0718	\$0.1250	\$30.52	\$30.4865
6	477.62	0.0300	1.045	0.0553	\$0.0747	\$0.1300	\$31.77	\$31.7285
7	491.95	0.0300	1.045	0.0576	\$0.0778	\$0.1353	\$33.06	\$33.0211
8	506.71	0.0300	1.045	0.0599	\$0.0809	\$0.1409	\$34.41	\$34.3664
9	521.91	0.0300	1.045	0.0624	\$0.0842	\$0.1466	\$35.81	\$35.7664
10	537.57	0.0300	1.045	0.0649	\$0.0877	\$0.1526	\$37.27	\$37.2235
11	521.44	-0.0300	0.955	0.0676	\$0.0834	\$0.1509	\$35.44	\$35.3977
12	505.80	-0.0300	0.955	0.0642	\$0.0793	\$0.1435	\$33.70	\$33.6615
13	490.62	-0.0300	0.955	0.0611	\$0.0754	\$0.1365	\$32.05	\$32.0104
14	475.90	-0.0300	0.955	0.0581	\$0.0717	\$0.1298	\$30.48	\$30.4403
15	461.63	-0.0300	0.955	0.0552	\$0.0682	\$0.1234	\$28.98	\$28.9472
16	447.78	-0.0300	0.955	0.0525	\$0.0648	\$0.1174	\$27.56	\$27.5274
17	434.34	-0.0300	0.955	0.0500	\$0.0617	\$0.1116	\$26.21	\$26.1772
18	421.31	-0.0300	0.955	0.0475	\$0.0586	\$0.1061	\$24.92	\$24.8932
19	408.67	-0.0300	0.955	0.0452	\$0.0558	\$0.1009	\$23.70	\$23.6722
20	396.41	-0.0300	0.955	0.0430	\$0.0530	\$0.0960	\$22.54	\$22.5111

Cumulative Index Return: -0.90%

Return on Securities (assumes no early redemption): -9.84%

[1] The Index Closing Level is also: (i) the Last Reset Index Closing Level for the following day; and (ii) the Index Valuation Level for calculating the Call Settlement Amount, the Redemption Amount and the Cash Settlement Amount

[2] Accrued Financing Charge is calculated on an act/360 basis

[3] Accrued Tracking Fee is calculated on an act/365 basis

[4] For Quarter 20, this is also the Closing Indicative Value and the Cash Settlement Amount

Hypothetical Examples

Example 4 — The level of the Index decreases at a constant rate of 3.00% per quarter for the first ten quarters and then increases at a constant rate of 3.00% per quarter for the next ten quarters.

Quarter End	Index Closing Level [1]	Index Performance Ratio	Index Factor	Accrued Financing Fee for the Applicable Day [2]	Accrued Tracking Fee for the Applicable Day [3]	Accrued Fees for the Applicable Quarter	Current Principal Amount [4]	Redemption Amount
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
		$\frac{((\text{Index Closing Level} - \text{Last Reset Index Closing Level}) / \text{Last Reset Index Closing Level})}{(1 + (1.5 \times C))}$		$\frac{(\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times 0.5 \times \text{Financing Rate} \times \text{Act}/360)}$	$\frac{(\text{per annum rate} \times \text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times \text{D} \times \text{Act}/365)}$	(E + F)	$\frac{((\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times \text{D}) - \text{G})}{(1 - \text{Redemption Fee Rate})}$	
1	388.00	-0.0300	0.955	0.0453	\$0.0559	\$0.1012	\$23.77	\$23.7440
2	376.36	-0.0300	0.955	0.0431	\$0.0532	\$0.0963	\$22.61	\$22.5794
3	365.07	-0.0300	0.955	0.0410	\$0.0506	\$0.0916	\$21.50	\$21.4719
4	354.12	-0.0300	0.955	0.0390	\$0.0481	\$0.0871	\$20.44	\$20.4187
5	343.49	-0.0300	0.955	0.0371	\$0.0457	\$0.0828	\$19.44	\$19.4172
6	333.19	-0.0300	0.955	0.0352	\$0.0435	\$0.0787	\$18.49	\$18.4648
7	323.19	-0.0300	0.955	0.0335	\$0.0414	\$0.0749	\$17.58	\$17.5591
8	313.50	-0.0300	0.955	0.0319	\$0.0393	\$0.0712	\$16.72	\$16.6978
9	304.09	-0.0300	0.955	0.0303	\$0.0374	\$0.0677	\$15.90	\$15.8788
10	294.97	-0.0300	0.955	0.0288	\$0.0356	\$0.0644	\$15.12	\$15.1000
11	303.82	0.0300	1.045	0.0274	\$0.0370	\$0.0644	\$15.73	\$15.7151
12	312.93	0.0300	1.045	0.0285	\$0.0385	\$0.0670	\$16.38	\$16.3553
13	322.32	0.0300	1.045	0.0297	\$0.0401	\$0.0698	\$17.04	\$17.0217
14	331.99	0.0300	1.045	0.0309	\$0.0417	\$0.0726	\$17.74	\$17.7151
15	341.95	0.0300	1.045	0.0321	\$0.0434	\$0.0756	\$18.46	\$18.4368
16	352.21	0.0300	1.045	0.0335	\$0.0452	\$0.0786	\$19.21	\$19.1879
17	362.78	0.0300	1.045	0.0348	\$0.0470	\$0.0819	\$19.99	\$19.9696
18	373.66	0.0300	1.045	0.0362	\$0.0489	\$0.0852	\$20.81	\$20.7832
19	384.87	0.0300	1.045	0.0377	\$0.0509	\$0.0887	\$21.66	\$21.6299
20	396.41	0.0300	1.045	0.0393	\$0.0530	\$0.0923	\$22.54	\$22.5111

Cumulative Index Return: -0.90%

Return on Securities (assumes no early redemption): -9.84%

[1] The Index Closing Level is also: (i) the Last Reset Index Closing Level for the following day; and (ii) the Index Valuation Level for calculating the Call Settlement Amount, the Redemption Amount and the Cash Settlement Amount

[2] Accrued Financing Charge is calculated on an act/360 basis

[3] Accrued Tracking Fee is calculated on an act/365 basis

[4] For Quarter 20, this is also the Closing Indicative Value and the Cash Settlement Amount

Hypothetical Payment upon Exercise by UBS of its Call Right in Periods of Market Volatility

The following Example 5 and Example 6 illustrate how the Securities would perform upon exercise by UBS of its call right in hypothetical periods of market volatility. In Example 5, the Index Closing Level decreases at a constant rate of 1.00% per day for the first ten days, and then increases at a constant rate of 5.00% per day for the next twenty days, and that UBS elects to exercise its call right on day six. In Example 6, the Index Closing Level decreases at a constant rate of 1.00% per day for the first twenty days, and then increases at a constant rate of 5.00% per day for the next ten days, and UBS elects to exercise its call right on day six. In each of these examples, the Call Settlement Date is day twenty three, and the seven days of Index performance following the Call Settlement Date are included solely to illustrate how an investor will not participate in the performance of the Index following the end of the Call Measurement Period. **For ease of analysis and presentation, the following examples assumes that the Current Principal Amount on the most recent Reset Valuation Date is \$10.00, that the 30 day period starts from the next Index Business Day after the Reset Valuation Date, that no Coupon Amount was paid during the term of the Securities, that the Daily Dividend and the Accrued Dividend for the applicable period is zero.**

Examples five and six highlight the effect of the 1.5 times leverage and quarterly compounding, and the impact of the Accrued Fees on the payment upon exercise by UBS of its call right. The assumed Financing Rate is not an indication of the actual Financing Rate that will apply throughout the term of the Securities. The Financing Rate will change during the term of the Securities, which will affect the performance of the Securities.

Because the Accrued Fees take into account the performance of the Index, as measured by the Current Principal Amount and the Index Factor, the absolute level of the Accrued Tracking Fee and Accrued Financing Fees is dependent on the path taken by the Index Closing Level to arrive at its ending level. The figures in these examples have been rounded for convenience. The Call Settlement Amount figure for day twenty is as of the hypothetical last Index Business Day of the Call Measurement Period; assuming a 4-day Call Measurement Period commencing on day one and ending on day four, and given the indicated assumptions, a holder will receive payment on the Call Settlement Date (day twenty three) in the indicated amount, according to the indicated formula. The examples below assume that the Securities are called on day six and that all investors holding the Securities on day one, continue to hold the Securities through to the Call Settlement Date, and receive the Call Settlement Amount.

The following assumptions are used in these examples:

- The Daily Tracking Fee is calculated based on a per annum rate of 0.95%
- The Financing Rate is 1.45%
- The initial value of the Current Principal Amount is \$10.00
- The Initial Index Level is 400.00
- The Redemption Fee Amount is 0.125%

Hypothetical Examples

Example 5 — The level of the Index decreases at a constant rate of 1.00% per day for ten days, then increases at a constant rate of 5.00% per day for the next twenty days and that UBS elects to exercise its Call Right on day six.

Daily End	Index Closing Level [1]	Index Performance Ratio	Index Factor	Accrued Financing Fee for the Applicable Day [2]	Accrued Tracking Fee for the Applicable Day [3]	Accrued Fees for the Applicable Day	Current Principal Amount	Measurement Period Cash Amount	Closing Indicative Value [4],[5]	Residual Factor	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
		$((\text{Index Closing Level} - \text{Last Reset Index Closing Level}) / \text{Last Reset Index Closing Level})$	$(1 + (1.5 \times C))$	$(\text{Previous Accrued Financing Fee} + (\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times 0.5 \times \text{Financing Rate} \times \text{Act}/360))$	$(\text{Previous Accrued Tracking Fee} + (\text{per annum rate} \times \text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times D \times \text{Act}/365))$	$(E + F)$	$(\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times D) - G$	$(\text{Previous Measurement Period Cash Amount} + (\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times 0.25 \times D))$	$(\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times D \times K) - G + I$		
1	396.00	-0.0100	0.985	\$0.0002	\$0.0003	\$0.0005	\$10.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$ 9.8495	1
2	392.04	-0.0199	0.970	\$0.0004	\$0.0005	\$0.0009	\$10.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$ 9.7006	1
3	388.12	-0.0297	0.955	\$0.0006	\$0.0008	\$0.0014	\$10.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$ 9.5531	1
4	384.24	-0.0394	0.941	\$0.0008	\$0.0010	\$0.0018	\$10.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$ 9.4071	1
5	380.40	-0.0490	0.926	\$0.0010	\$0.0012	\$0.0023	\$10.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$ 9.2626	1
6	376.59	-0.0585	0.912	\$0.0012	\$0.0015	\$0.0027	\$10.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$ 9.1195	1
7	372.83	-0.0679	0.898	\$0.0014	\$0.0017	\$0.0031	\$10.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$ 8.9779	1
8	369.10	-0.0773	0.884	\$0.0016	\$0.0019	\$0.0036	\$10.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$ 8.8376	1
9	365.41	-0.0865	0.870	\$0.0018	\$0.0022	\$0.0040	\$10.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$ 8.6988	1
10	...	361.75	-0.0956	0.857	\$0.0020	\$0.0024	\$0.0044	\$10.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$ 8.5613	1
11	...	379.84	-0.0504	0.924	\$0.0022	\$0.0026	\$0.0049	\$10.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$ 9.2392	1
12	...	398.83	-0.0029	0.996	\$0.0024	\$0.0029	\$0.0053	\$10.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$ 9.9509	1
13	...	418.77	0.0469	1.070	\$0.0026	\$0.0032	\$0.0058	\$10.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$10.6982	1
14	...	439.71	0.0993	1.149	\$0.0028	\$0.0035	\$0.0063	\$10.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$11.4829	1
15	...	461.70	0.1542	1.231	\$0.0030	\$0.0038	\$0.0068	\$10.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$12.3069	1
16	...	484.78	0.2120	1.318	\$0.0032	\$0.0041	\$0.0074	\$10.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$13.1720	1
17	...	509.02	0.2726	1.409	\$0.0034	\$0.0045	\$0.0079	\$10.0000	\$ 3.5221	\$14.0804	0.75
18	...	534.47	0.3362	1.504	\$0.0036	\$0.0049	\$0.0085	\$10.0000	\$ 7.2828	\$14.7956	0.50
19	...	561.20	0.4030	1.604	\$0.0038	\$0.0053	\$0.0091	\$10.0000	\$11.2940	\$15.2961	0.25
20	...	589.26	0.4731	1.710	\$0.0040	\$0.0058	\$0.0098	\$ 0.0000	\$15.5683	\$15.5585	—
21	...	618.72	0.5468	1.820	\$0.0040	\$0.0058	\$0.0582	\$ 0.0000	\$15.5683	\$15.5585	—
22	...	649.66	0.6241	1.936	\$0.0040	\$0.0058	\$0.0582	\$ 0.0000	\$15.5683	\$15.5585	—
23	...	682.14	0.7053	2.058	\$0.0040	\$0.0058	\$0.0582	\$ 0.0000	\$15.5683	\$15.5585	—
24	...	716.25	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	\$ 0.00	\$0.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$ 0.0000		
25	...	752.06	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	\$ 0.00	\$0.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$ 0.0000		
26	...	789.66	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	\$ 0.00	\$0.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$ 0.0000		
27	...	829.14	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	\$ 0.00	\$0.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$ 0.0000		
28	...	870.60	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	\$ 0.00	\$0.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$ 0.0000		
29	...	914.13	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	\$ 0.00	\$0.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$ 0.0000		
30	...	959.84	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	\$ 0.00	\$0.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$ 0.0000		

Cumulative Index Return: 139.96%
 Return on Securities (Call Settlement Amount): 55.59%

Hypothetical Examples

- [1] The Index Closing Level is also: (i) the Last Reset Index Closing Level for the following day; and (ii) the Index Valuation Level for calculating the Call Settlement Amount, the Redemption Amount and the Cash Settlement Amount
- [2] Accrued Financing Charge is calculated on an act/360 basis
- [3] Accrued Tracking Fee is calculated on an act/365 basis
- [4] For day twenty-three, this is also the Cash Settlement Amount
- [5] $\text{Redemption Amount} = \text{Closing Indicative Value} \times (1 - \text{Redemption Fee Rate})$

Hypothetical Examples

Example 6 — The level of the Index decreases at a constant rate of 1.00% per day for twenty days, then increases at a constant rate of 5.00% per day for the next ten days and that UBS elects to exercise its Call Right on day six.

Daily End	Index Closing Level [1], [6]	Index Performance Ratio	Index Factor	Accrued Financing Fee for the Applicable Day [2]	Accrued Tracking Fee for the Applicable Day [3]	Accrued Fees for the Applicable Day	Current Principal Amount	Measurement Period Cash Amount	Closing Indicative Value [4],[5]	Residual Factor
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
		$((\text{Index Closing Level} - \text{Last Reset Index Closing Level}) / \text{Last Reset Index Closing Level})$	$(1 + (1.5 \times C))$	$(\text{Previous Accrued Financing Fee} + (\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times 0.5 \times \text{Financing Rate} \times \text{Act}/360))$	$(\text{Previous Accrued Tracking Fee} + (\text{per annum rate} \times \text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times D \times \text{Act}/365))$	$(E + F)$	$((\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times D) - G)$	$(\text{Previous Measurement Period Cash Amount} + (\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times 0.25 \times D))$	$((\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times D \times K) - G + I)$	
1	396.00	-0.0100	0.985	\$0.0002	\$0.0003	\$0.0005	\$10.0000	\$0.0000	\$9.8495	1
2	392.04	-0.0199	0.970	\$0.0004	\$0.0005	\$0.0009	\$10.0000	\$0.0000	\$9.7006	1
3	388.12	-0.0297	0.955	\$0.0006	\$0.0008	\$0.0014	\$10.0000	\$0.0000	\$9.5531	1
4	384.24	-0.0394	0.941	\$0.0008	\$0.0010	\$0.0018	\$10.0000	\$0.0000	\$9.4071	1
5	380.40	-0.0490	0.926	\$0.0010	\$0.0012	\$0.0023	\$10.0000	\$0.0000	\$9.2626	1
6	376.59	-0.0585	0.912	\$0.0012	\$0.0015	\$0.0027	\$10.0000	\$0.0000	\$9.1195	1
7	372.83	-0.0679	0.898	\$0.0014	\$0.0017	\$0.0031	\$10.0000	\$0.0000	\$8.9779	1
8	369.10	-0.0773	0.884	\$0.0016	\$0.0019	\$0.0036	\$10.0000	\$0.0000	\$8.8376	1
9	365.41	-0.0865	0.870	\$0.0018	\$0.0022	\$0.0040	\$10.0000	\$0.0000	\$8.6988	1
10	361.75	-0.0956	0.857	\$0.0020	\$0.0024	\$0.0044	\$10.0000	\$0.0000	\$8.5613	1
11	358.14	-0.1047	0.843	\$0.0022	\$0.0026	\$0.0048	\$10.0000	\$0.0000	\$8.4252	1
12	354.55	-0.1136	0.830	\$0.0024	\$0.0028	\$0.0052	\$10.0000	\$0.0000	\$8.2905	1
13	351.01	-0.1225	0.816	\$0.0026	\$0.0030	\$0.0057	\$10.0000	\$0.0000	\$8.1572	1
14	347.50	-0.1313	0.803	\$0.0028	\$0.0033	\$0.0061	\$10.0000	\$0.0000	\$8.0251	1
15	344.02	-0.1399	0.790	\$0.0030	\$0.0035	\$0.0065	\$10.0000	\$0.0000	\$7.8944	1
16	340.58	-0.1485	0.777	\$0.0032	\$0.0037	\$0.0069	\$10.0000	\$0.0000	\$7.7650	1
17	337.18	-0.1571	0.764	\$0.0034	\$0.0039	\$0.0073	\$10.0000	\$1.9110	\$7.6369	0.75
18	333.81	-0.1655	0.752	\$0.0036	\$0.0041	\$0.0077	\$10.0000	\$3.7905	\$7.5416	0.50
19	330.47	-0.1738	0.739	\$0.0038	\$0.0042	\$0.0081	\$10.0000	\$5.6386	\$7.4787	0.25
20	327.16	-0.1821	0.727	\$0.0040	\$0.0044	\$0.0085	\$ 0.0000	\$7.4557	\$7.4473	—
21	343.52	-0.1412	0.788	\$0.0040	\$0.0044	\$0.0582	\$ 0.0000	\$7.4557	\$7.4473	—
22	360.70	-0.0983	0.853	\$0.0040	\$0.0044	\$0.0582	\$ 0.0000	\$7.4557	\$7.4473	—
23	378.73	-0.0532	0.920	\$0.0040	\$0.0044	\$0.0582	\$ 0.0000	\$7.4557	\$7.4473	—
24	397.67	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	\$ 0.00	\$0.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$0.0000	\$0.0000	
25	417.55	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	\$ 0.00	\$0.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$0.0000	\$0.0000	
26	438.43	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	\$ 0.00	\$0.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$0.0000	\$0.0000	
27	460.35	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	\$ 0.00	\$0.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$0.0000	\$0.0000	
28	483.37	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	\$ 0.00	\$0.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$0.0000	\$0.0000	
29	507.54	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	\$ 0.00	\$0.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$0.0000	\$0.0000	
30	532.91	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	\$ 0.00	\$0.0000	\$ 0.0000	\$0.0000	\$0.0000	

Cumulative Index Return: 33.23%
 Return on Securities (Call Settlement Amount): -25.53%

Hypothetical Examples

- [1] The Index Closing Level is also: (i) the Last Reset Index Closing Level for the following day; and (ii) the Index Valuation Level for calculating the Call Settlement Amount, the Redemption Amount and the Cash Settlement Amount
- [2] Accrued Financing Charge is calculated on an act/360 basis
- [3] Accrued Tracking Fee is calculated on an act/365 basis
- [4] For day twenty-three, this is also the Cash Settlement Amount
- [5] $\text{Redemption Amount} = \text{Closing Indicative Value} \times (1 - \text{Redemption Fee Rate})$
- [6] Loss Rebalancing Events are excluded from occurring during a Measurement Period.

Hypothetical Payment following Zero Value Event

The following example illustrates how the Securities would perform upon the occurrence of and following a Zero Value Event in hypothetical circumstances. Example 7 assumes that the Index Closing Level decreases at a constant rate of 3% per quarter for ten quarters, then decreases by 66.66667% on the first day of quarter eleven, and then increases at a rate of 10% in quarter twelve. Early, automatic termination of the Securities occurs in the eleventh quarter upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event. **For ease of analysis and presentation, the following example assumes that no Coupon Amount was paid during the term of the Securities, that the Daily Dividend for each applicable period is zero and (i) that no Loss Rebalancing Valuation Date has occurred, (ii) that no First or Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Dates have occurred and (iii) that no prior Zero Value Event has occurred until the eleventh quarter.**

This example highlights the effect of the 1.5 times leverage and quarterly compounding, and the impact of the Accrued Fees on the payment upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event. The Financing Rate is not an indication of the actual Financing Rate that will apply throughout the term of the Securities. The Financing Rate will change during the term of the Securities, which will affect the performance of the Securities.

Because the Accrued Fees take into account the performance of the Index, as measured by the Current Principal Amount and Index Factor, the absolute level of the Accrued Tracking Fee and Accrued Financing Fees is dependent on the path taken by the Index Closing Level to arrive at its ending level. The figures in this example have been rounded for convenience. The Zero Value Settlement Amount figure for quarter eleven is as of the Zero Value Settlement Date, and given the indicated assumptions, a holder will receive payment on the Zero Value Settlement Date in the indicated amount (which amount will be zero), according to the indicated formula. The example below assumes that the Securities are not called or redeemed in quarter eleven and that all investors holding the Securities in quarter eleven receive the Zero Value Settlement Amount.

The following assumptions are used in this example:

- The Daily Tracking Fee is calculated based on a per annum rate of 0.95%
- The Financing Rate is 1.45%
- The Stated Principal Amount is \$25.00
- The Initial Index Level is 400.00
- The Redemption Fee Amount is 0.125%

Hypothetical Examples

Example 7 — The level of the Index decreases at a constant rate of 3% per quarter for ten quarters, then decreases by 66.66667% on the first day of quarter eleven, and then increases at a rate of 10% in quarter twelve, resulting in a Zero Value Event in the eleventh quarter.

Quarter End	Index Closing Level [1]	Index Performance Ratio	Index Factor	Accrued Financing Fee for the Applicable Day [2]	Accrued Tracking Fee for the Applicable Day [3]	Accrued Fees for the Applicable Quarter	Current Principal Amount [4]	Redemption Amount
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
		$((\text{Index Closing Level} - \text{Last Reset Index Closing Level}) / \text{Last Reset Index Closing Level})$	$(1 + (1.5 \times C))$	$(\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times 0.5 \times \text{Financing Rate} \times \text{Act}/360)$	$(\text{per annum rate} \times \text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times D \times \text{Act}/365)$	(E + F)	$((\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times D) - G)$	$(\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times D - \text{Redemption Fee})$
1	388.00	-0.0300	0.955	0.0453	\$0.0559	\$0.1012	\$ 23.77	\$23.8452
2	376.36	-0.0300	0.955	0.0431	\$0.0532	\$0.0963	\$ 22.61	\$22.6756
3	365.07	-0.0300	0.955	0.0410	\$0.0506	\$0.0916	\$ 21.50	\$21.5633
4	354.12	-0.0300	0.955	0.0390	\$0.0481	\$0.0871	\$ 20.44	\$20.5057
5	343.49	-0.0300	0.955	0.0371	\$0.0457	\$0.0828	\$ 19.44	\$19.4999
6	333.19	-0.0300	0.955	0.0352	\$0.0435	\$0.0787	\$ 18.49	\$18.5434
7	323.19	-0.0300	0.955	0.0335	\$0.0414	\$0.0749	\$ 17.58	\$17.6339
8	313.50	-0.0300	0.955	0.0319	\$0.0393	\$0.0712	\$ 16.72	\$16.7689
9	304.09	-0.0300	0.955	0.0303	\$0.0374	\$0.0677	\$ 15.90	\$15.9464
10	294.97	-0.0300	0.955	0.0288	\$0.0356	\$0.0644	\$ 15.12	\$15.1643
11	98.32	-0.6667	0.000	0.0000	\$0.0000	\$0.0000	\$0.0000	\$ 0.0000
12	108.16	0.1000	0.000	0.0000	\$0.0000	\$0.0000	\$0.0000	\$ 0.0000

Cumulative Index Return: -72.96%
 Return on Securities (assumes no early redemption): -100.00%

[1] The Index Closing Level is also: (i) the Last Reset Index Closing Level for the following day; and (ii) the Index Valuation Level for calculating the Call Settlement Amount, the Redemption Amount and the Cash Settlement Amount and the Zero Value Settlement Amount

[2] Accrued Financing Charge is calculated on an act/360 basis

[3] Accrued Tracking Fee is calculated on an act/365 basis

[4] For Quarter 11, this is also the Zero Value Settlement Amount

Hypothetical Payment following a Permanent Deleveraging Event

The following example illustrates how the Securities would perform upon the occurrence of and following a Permanent Deleveraging Event in hypothetical circumstances. Example 8 assumes that the Index Closing Level increases at a constant rate of 3.00% per quarter for the first ten consecutive quarters, then decreases by 50.00% on a single day in quarter eleven and then increases at a constant rate of 3.00% per quarter for the remaining ten quarters, resulting in the occurrence of a Permanent Deleveraging Event in quarter eleven. **For ease of analysis and presentation, the following example assumes that the term of the Securities is twenty quarters, that no Coupon Amount was paid during the term of the Securities, the Daily Dividend for each applicable period is zero, that no Accrued Dividend will be paid at maturity or call and (i) that no Loss Rebalancing Event has occurred, (ii) that no Zero Value Event has occurred and (iii) that no Permanent Deleveraging Event has occurred until day eleven.**

This example highlights the effect of deleveraging the Securities from 1.5 times leverage to 1.0 times leverage upon the occurrence of a Permanent Deleveraging Event and quarterly compounding, and the impact of the Accrued Fees on the payment following such Permanent Deleveraging Event. The Financing Rate is not an indication of the actual Financing Rate that will apply throughout the term of the Securities. The Financing Rate will change during the term of the Securities, which will affect the performance of the Securities.

Because the Accrued Fees take into account the quarterly performance of the Index, as measured by the Current Principal Amount and Index Factor, the absolute level of the Accrued Fees is dependent on the path taken by the Index Closing Level to arrive at its ending level. The figures in this example have been rounded for convenience. The Cash Settlement Amount figure for quarter twenty one is as of the hypothetical Calculation Date, assuming a constant Index Closing Level throughout the Final Measurement Period, and given the indicated assumptions, a holder will receive payment at maturity, early redemption or upon exercise by UBS of its call right, in the indicated amount, according to the indicated formula.

The following assumptions are used in this example:

- The Daily Tracking Fee is calculated based on a per annum rate of 0.95%
- The Financing Rate is 1.45%
- The Stated Principal Amount is \$25.00
- The Initial Index Level is 400.00
- The Redemption Fee Amount is 0.125%

Hypothetical Examples

Example 8 — The level of the Index increases at a constant rate of 3.00% per quarter for the first ten quarters, decreases by 50.00% on a single day in quarter eleven, and then increases at a constant rate of 3.00% per quarter for the remaining ten quarters, resulting in Permanent Deleveraging Event in quarter eleven.

Quarter End	Index Closing Level [1]	Index Performance Ratio	Index Factor	Accrued Financing Fee for the Applicable Day [2]	Accrued Tracking Fee for the Applicable Day [3]	Accrued Fees for the Applicable Quarter	Current Principal Amount [4]	Redemption Amount
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
		$\frac{((\text{Index Closing Level} - \text{Last Reset Index Closing Level}) / \text{Last Reset Index Closing Level})}{(1 + (1.5 \times C))^{^^}}$		$(\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times 0.5 \times \text{Financing Rate} \times \text{Act}/360)$	$(\text{per annum rate} \times \text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times \text{D} \times \text{Act}/365)$	(E + F)	$((\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times \text{D}) - \text{G})$	$(\text{H} \times (1 - \text{Redemption Fee Rate}))$
1	412.00	0.0300	1.045	0.0453	\$0.0612	\$0.1065	\$26.0185	\$25.9860
2	424.36	0.0300	1.045	0.0472	\$0.0637	\$0.1108	\$27.0785	\$27.0446
3	437.09	0.0300	1.045	0.0491	\$0.0663	\$0.1154	\$28.1816	\$28.1464
4	450.20	0.0300	1.045	0.0511	\$0.0690	\$0.1201	\$29.3298	\$29.2931
5	463.71	0.0300	1.045	0.0532	\$0.0718	\$0.1250	\$30.5246	\$30.4865
6	477.62	0.0300	1.045	0.0553	\$0.0747	\$0.1300	\$31.7682	\$31.7285
7	491.95	0.0300	1.045	0.0576	\$0.0778	\$0.1353	\$33.0624	\$33.0211
8	506.71	0.0300	1.045	0.0599	\$0.0809	\$0.1409	\$34.4094	\$34.3664
9	521.91	0.0300	1.045	0.0624	\$0.0842	\$0.1466	\$35.8112	\$35.7664
10	537.57	0.0300	1.045	0.0649	\$0.0877	\$0.1526	\$37.2701	\$37.2235
11	268.78	-0.5000	0.250	0.0676	\$0.0218	\$0.0894	\$ 9.2282	\$ 9.2166
12	276.85	0.0300	1.030	0.0000	\$ 0.02	\$0.0223	\$ 9.4827	\$ 9.4709
13	285.15	0.0300	1.030	0.0000	\$ 0.02	\$0.0229	\$ 9.7443	\$ 9.7322
14	293.71	0.0300	1.030	0.0000	\$ 0.02	\$0.0235	\$10.0132	\$10.0006
15	302.52	0.0300	1.030	0.0000	\$ 0.02	\$0.0242	\$10.2894	\$10.2765
16	311.59	0.0300	1.030	0.0000	\$ 0.02	\$0.0248	\$10.5732	\$10.5600
17	320.94	0.0300	1.030	0.0000	\$0.0255	\$0.0255	\$10.8649	\$10.8514
18	330.57	0.0300	1.030	0.0000	\$0.0262	\$0.0262	\$11.1647	\$11.1507
19	340.49	0.0300	1.030	0.0000	\$0.0269	\$0.0269	\$11.4727	\$11.4583
20	350.70	0.0300	1.030	0.0000	\$0.0277	\$0.0277	\$11.7892	\$11.7744
21	361.22	0.0300	1.030	0.0000	\$0.0284	\$0.0284	\$12.1144	\$12.0993

Cumulative Index Return: -9.69%
Return on Securities (assumes no early redemption): -51.54%

[1] The Index Closing Level is also: (i) the Last Reset Index Closing Level for the following day; and (ii) the Index Valuation Level for calculating the Call Settlement Amount, the Redemption Amount and the Cash Settlement Amount

[2] Accrued Financing Charge is calculated on an act/360 basis

[3] Accrued Tracking Fee is calculated on an act/365 basis

[4] For Quarter 21, this is also the Closing Indicative Value and the Cash Settlement Amount

[5] For quarters 12-21, the leverage in the Security is 1.0 after the permanent deleveraging event in period 11; Calculated as $(1 + (1.0 \times C))$

Hypothetical Payment following Loss Rebalancing Events

The following example illustrates how the Securities would perform upon the occurrence of and following Loss Rebalancing Events in hypothetical circumstances. Example 9 assumes that the Index Closing Level increases at a constant rate of 3.00% per quarter for the first nine consecutive quarters, then decreases by 15.00% at the end of each month in quarter 10, triggering a Loss Rebalancing Event at the end of each such month. Then, the Index Closing Level increases 22.38% each quarter from quarters 11 to 13 and increases 3% per quarter from quarters 13 to 20. **For ease of analysis and presentation, the following example assumes that the term of the Securities is twenty quarters, that no Coupon Amount was paid during the term of the Securities, that the Daily Dividend for the applicable period is zero and that no Accrued Dividend will be paid at maturity or call.**

This example highlights the effect of resetting the leverage of the Securities to 1.5 times leverage three successive times during quarter 10. The Financing Rate is not an indication of the actual Financing Rate that will apply throughout the term of the Securities. The Financing Rate will change during the term of the Securities, which will affect the performance of the Securities.

Because the Accrued Fees take into account the performance of the Index, as measured by the Current Principal Amount and Index Factor, the absolute level of the Accrued Tracking Fee and Accrued Financing Fees is dependent on the path taken by the Index Closing Level to arrive at its ending level. The figures in this example have been rounded for convenience. The Cash Settlement Amount figures for Quarter 21 are as of the hypothetical Calculation Date, assuming a constant Index Closing Level throughout the Final Measurement Period, and given the indicated assumptions, a holder will receive payment at maturity, early redemption or upon exercise by UBS of its call right, in the indicated amount, according to the indicated formula.

The following assumptions are used in this example:

- The Daily Tracking Fee is calculated based on a per annum rate of 0.95%
- The Financing Rate is 1.45%
- The Stated Principal Amount is \$25.00
- The Initial Index Level is 400.00
- The Redemption Fee Amount is 0.125%

Hypothetical Examples

Example 9 — The level of the Index increases at a constant rate of 3.00% for nine quarters, decreases 15% at end of each month during quarter 10, increases 22.38% per quarter in quarters 11 through 13 and then increases 3% per quarter from quarter 13 to 20.

Quarter/ Month End	Index Closing Level [1]	Index Performance Ratio	Index Factor	Accrued Financing Fee for the Applicable Day [2]	Accrued Tracking Fee for the Applicable Day [3]	Accrued Fees for the Applicable Quarter	Current Principal Amount [4]	Redemption Amount
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
		$\frac{((\text{Index Closing Level} - \text{Last Reset Index Closing Level}) / \text{Last Reset Index Closing Level})}{(1 + (1.5 \times C))}$		$(\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times 0.5 \times \text{Financing Rate} \times \text{Act}/360)$	$(\text{per annum rate} \times \text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times \text{D} \times \text{Act}/365)$	(E + F)	$((\text{Previous Current Principal Amount} \times \text{D}) - \text{G})$	$(\text{H} \times (1 - \text{Redemption Fee Rate}))$
1	412.00	0.0300	1.045	0.0453	0.0612	0.1065	26.0185	25.9860
2	424.36	0.0300	1.045	0.0472	0.0637	0.1108	27.0785	27.0446
3	437.09	0.0300	1.045	0.0491	0.0663	0.1154	28.1816	28.1464
4	450.20	0.0300	1.045	0.0511	0.0690	0.1201	29.3298	29.2931
5	463.71	0.0300	1.045	0.0532	0.0718	0.1250	30.5246	30.4865
6	477.62	0.0300	1.045	0.0553	0.0747	0.1300	31.7682	31.7285
7	491.95	0.0300	1.045	0.0576	0.0778	0.1353	33.0624	33.0211
8	506.71	0.0300	1.045	0.0599	0.0809	0.1409	34.4094	34.3664
9	521.91	0.0300	1.045	0.0624	0.0842	0.1466	35.8112	35.7664
10-1	443.62	-0.1500	0.775	0.0216	0.0217	0.0433	27.7104	27.6757
10-2	377.08	-0.1500	0.775	0.0167	0.0168	0.0335	21.4420	21.4152
10-3	320.52	-0.1500	0.775	0.0130	0.0130	0.0259	16.5916	16.5709
11	392.25	0.2238	1.336	0.0301	0.0519	0.0820	22.0795	22.0519
12	480.03	0.2238	1.336	0.0400	0.0691	0.1091	29.3824	29.3457
13	587.47	0.2238	1.336	0.0533	0.0919	0.1452	39.1009	39.0521
14	605.09	0.0300	1.045	0.0709	0.0957	0.1666	40.6939	40.6430
15	623.24	0.0300	1.045	0.0738	0.0996	0.1734	42.3518	42.2988
16	641.94	0.0300	1.045	0.0768	0.1037	0.1804	44.0771	44.0221
17	661.20	0.0300	1.045	0.0799	0.1079	0.1878	45.8728	45.8155
18	681.03	0.0300	1.045	0.0831	0.1123	0.1954	47.7417	47.6820
19	701.47	0.0300	1.045	0.0865	0.1169	0.2034	49.6867	49.6245
20	722.51	0.0300	1.045	0.0901	0.1216	0.2117	51.7109	51.6462

Cumulative Index Return: 80.63%*
Return on Securities (assumes no early redemption): 106.84%*

[1] The Index Closing Level is also: (i) the Last Reset Index Closing Level for the following day; and (ii) the Index Valuation Level for calculating the Call Settlement Amount, the Redemption Amount and the Cash Settlement Amount

[2] Accrued Financing Charge is calculated on an act/360 basis

[3] Accrued Tracking Fee is calculated on an act/365 basis

[4] For Quarter 20, this is also the Closing Indicative Value and the Cash Settlement Amount

Hypothetical Examples

** The Cumulative Index Return in Example 1 (80.61%) is approximately the same as the Cumulative Index Return in this Example 9 (80.63%). However, the Return on Securities in this Example 9 (106.84%) is lower than the Return on Securities in Example 1 (122.25%) as a result of the effect of deleveraging following the occurrence of Loss Rebalancing Events in each month during quarter 10.*

You may receive Coupon Amounts during the term of the Securities or an Accrued Dividend at maturity or call, or upon acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event which would cause the return received by a hypothetical holder of Securities to be higher than that set forth in the hypothetical examples above. The hypothetical returns displayed in all of the examples above do not reflect any Coupon Amounts you may be entitled to receive during the term of the Securities or any Accrued Dividend you may be entitled to receive at maturity or call or upon acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event.

We cannot predict the actual Index Closing Level on any Index Business Day or the market value of your Securities, nor can we predict the relationship between the Index Closing Level and the market value of your Securities at any time prior to the Maturity Date. The actual amount that a holder of the Securities will receive at maturity, call or upon early redemption, as the case may be, and the rate of return on the Securities will depend on whether the compounded leveraged quarterly return of the Index will be sufficient to offset the combined negative effects of the Accrued Fees over the relevant period, and the Redemption Fee Amount, and whether any Coupon Amount was paid during the term of the Securities or any Accrued Dividend payable at maturity or call or upon acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event. Moreover, the assumptions on which the hypothetical returns are based are purely for illustrative purposes. Consequently, the amount, in cash, to be paid in respect of your Securities, if any, on the Maturity Date, Call Settlement Date, Zero Value Settlement Date or the relevant Redemption Date, as applicable, may be very different from the information reflected in the tables above.

The hypothetical examples above are provided for purposes of information only. The hypothetical examples are not indicative of the future performance of the Index, as measured by the Index Closing Level, on any Index Business Day, the Index Valuation Level, or what the value of your Securities may be. Fluctuations in the hypothetical examples may be greater or less than fluctuations experienced by the holders of the Securities. The performance data shown above are for illustrative purposes only and do not represent the actual future performance of the Securities.

Risk Factors

Your investment in the Securities involves significant risks. The Securities are not secured debt and are riskier than ordinary unsecured debt securities. Unlike ordinary debt securities, the return on the Securities is linked to the leveraged performance of the Index and any distributions made with respect to the Index Constituent Securities. The Securities are 1.5 times leveraged with respect to the Index (unless a Permanent Deleveraging Event has occurred, in which case such exposure will become unleveraged) and, as a result, will benefit from 1.5 times any beneficial, but will be exposed to 1.5 times any adverse, compounded quarterly performance of the Index. If a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs, the leverage of the Securities will be permanently reset to 1.0 for the remaining term of the Securities. You will not receive the benefit from, or be exposed to, leveraged returns with respect to the Securities following a Permanent Deleveraging Event. As described in more detail below, the trading price of the Securities may vary considerably before the Maturity Date, due to, among other things, fluctuations in the value of the Index Constituent Securities and events that are difficult to predict and beyond our control. Investing in the Securities is not equivalent to investing directly in the Index Constituent Securities or the Index itself. This section describes the most significant risks relating to an investment in the Securities. *We urge you to read the following information about these risks as well as the risks described under “Considerations Relating to Indexed Securities” in the accompanying prospectus, together with the other information in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, before investing in the Securities.*

You may lose all or a significant portion of your investment in the Securities. The Securities do not guarantee any minimum payment at maturity or call, or acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event or upon early redemption, nor do they pay interest or guarantee payment of any Coupon Amount.

The Securities do not guarantee a minimum payment or payment of the Stated Principal Amount at maturity or call, acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value event or early redemption and you may receive less, and possibly significantly less, than the amount you originally invested. The cash payment (if any) that you receive on your Securities at maturity or call or upon early redemption will be based primarily on the compounded leveraged quarterly performance of the Index (or following a Permanent Deleveraging Event, the unleveraged return of the Index), and will be reduced by the Accrued Fees and, if applicable, the Redemption Fee Amount. The amount you receive upon acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event (if any) will equal the Measurement Period Cash Amount plus the Accrued Dividend, minus the Accrued Fees, on the date the Zero Value Event occurred. Such amount may be zero and you may therefore not receive any amount following a Zero Value Event. The terms of the Securities differ from those of ordinary debt securities in that the Securities neither pay interest nor guarantee payment of any Coupon Amount. As a result, you may lose all or a substantial portion of your investment in the Securities if the level of the Index decreases or does not increase by an amount sufficient, together with the Coupon Amounts, to offset the applicable fees. Furthermore, even if the level of the Index increases, your return on the Securities may not be enough to compensate you for any loss in value due to inflation and other factors relating to the value of money over time.

The Accrued Tracking Fee accrues on a daily basis based on the Current Principal Amount and Index Factor, and the Accrued Financing Fee accrues on a daily basis based on the Current Principal Amount and the Financing Rate. The Accrued Fees thus take into account the performance of the Index.

Even if the Index Closing Level at maturity or call, or upon early redemption, has increased relative to the Index Closing Level at the time you purchased the Securities, or the applicable Index Closing Level is greater than the Index Closing Level on the Initial Trade Date, you may receive less than your initial investment in the Securities.

Because the return on your Securities at maturity or call, or upon redemption, is dependent upon the quarter-over-quarter compounded leveraged performance of the Index (or following a Permanent Deleveraging Event, the unleveraged return of the Index) prior to the Maturity Date, Call Settlement Date or Redemption Date, and is also subject to the Accrued Fees, even if the Index Closing Level at maturity or call, or upon early redemption, has increased relative to the Index Closing Level at the time you purchased the Securities, or the final Last Reset Index Closing Level is greater than the Index Closing Level on the Initial Trade Date, there is no guarantee that you will receive a positive return on, or a full return of, your initial investment. In addition, if you redeem your Securities prior to maturity, you will be charged a Redemption Fee Amount equal to 0.125% of the Closing Indicative Value as of the Redemption Valuation Date, unless we determine to waive the Redemption Fee Amount in our sole discretion. The leveraged quarterly return will need to offset the impact of the Accrued Fees each quarter for the Current Principal Amount to increase. Further, even if at maturity or call, or upon early redemption, the Index Closing Level has increased relative to the Index Closing Level at the time you purchased the Securities, or the final Last Reset Index Closing Level is greater than the Index Closing Level on the Initial Trade Date, this may not be enough to offset prior quarters of adverse quarterly performance which could have reduced the Current Principal Amount below its value at the time you purchased the Securities. Similarly, any beneficial movement of the Index Closing Level during a quarter will not be reflected in the Current Principal Amount unless that beneficial movement is sustained at the end of the quarter.

The Securities are not suitable for all investors. In particular, the Securities should be purchased only by investors who understand leverage risk and the consequences of seeking quarterly leveraged investment results, and who intend to actively monitor and manage their investments.

The Securities are not suitable for all investors. In particular, the Securities entail leverage risk and should be purchased only by investors who understand leverage risk, including the risks inherent in maintaining a constant 1.5 times leverage on a quarterly basis, and the consequences of seeking quarterly leveraged investment results generally. Investing in the Securities is not equivalent to a direct investment in the Index because the Current Principal Amount is reset each quarter, resulting in the compounding of quarterly returns. The Current Principal Amount is also subject to the Accrued Fees, which can adversely affect returns. The amount you receive at maturity, call or upon early redemption, will be contingent upon the compounded leveraged quarterly performance of the Index during the term of the Securities. There is no guarantee that you will receive at maturity, call, or upon early redemption, your initial investment or any return on that investment. The amount you receive upon acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event will be equal to the Measurement Period Cash Amount, plus the Accrued Dividend, minus the Accrued Fees on the date the Zero Value Event occurred and may be zero. Significant adverse quarterly performances for your Securities may not be offset by any beneficial quarterly performances of the same magnitude.

Leverage increases the sensitivity of your Securities to changes in the level of the Index, which means that decreases in the level of the Index will result in a significantly greater decrease in the amount, if any, that you will receive on your Securities, than if you invested in otherwise equivalent securities linked to the Index that are not leveraged.

Because the Securities are leveraged, changes in the Index Closing Level as of any Reset Valuation Date, as compared to the most recent Last Reset Index Closing Level, will have a greater impact on the Current Principal Amount, and therefore the amount, if any, that you will receive on your Securities, than if you invested in securities linked to the Index that are not leveraged. In particular, any decrease in the Index Closing Level on any Reset Valuation Date as compared to the most recent Last Reset Index Closing Level will result in a significantly greater decrease in the Current Principal Amount, and therefore on your payment at maturity call or upon redemption, and you will suffer losses on your investment in the Securities substantially greater than you would if your securities did not contain a leverage component.

If the Intraday Index Value on any Index Business Day (other than an Excluded Day) decreases by 66.66667% or more in value from the Last Reset Index Closing Level, a Zero Value Event will have occurred and the value of the Securities will be permanently reset to a fixed value at such time and the Securities will be automatically terminated and mandatorily redeemed by UBS, as described in more detail under “Specific Terms of the Securities —Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event” beginning on page S-99.

In addition, the calculation of the Daily Dividend that a holder of the Securities could accrue depends on the Current Principal Amount, as described in more detail in “Specific Terms of the Securities — Coupon Payment” beginning on page S-86. As a result, any increase or decrease in the Index Closing Level on any Reset Valuation Date as compared to the most recent Last Reset Index Closing Level will result in a significantly greater corresponding increase or decrease in the Current Principal Amount, and therefore a greater increase or decrease in the potential Coupon Amount, than if your Securities did not contain a leverage component.

Due to the effect of quarterly compounding, if the Current Principal Amount increases, any subsequent quarterly decrease of the Index level will result in a larger dollar reduction from the Current Principal Amount than if the Current Principal Amount remained constant.

If the Current Principal Amount increases, the dollar amount which you can lose in any single subsequent quarter from a quarterly decrease of the Index level will increase correspondingly, so that the dollar amount lost will be greater than if the Current Principal Amount were maintained at a constant level. The compounding effect is magnified because the Accrued Fee is calculated on a daily basis and is subtracted from the Current Principal Amount on a quarterly basis, causing the negative effect of the Accrued Fees to accumulate over time. This means that if you invest in the Securities, you could lose more than 1.5% of your initial investment for each 1% quarterly decrease of the Index level as a result of the Accrued Fees.

The Current Principal Amount may be reset more frequently than quarterly upon the occurrence of a Loss Rebalancing Event.

Due to the effect of quarterly compounding, if the Current Principal Amount decreases, any subsequent increase of the Index level will result in a smaller dollar increase in the Current Principal Amount than if the Current Principal Amount remained constant.

If the Current Principal Amount decreases, the dollar amount which you can gain in any single subsequent quarter from a quarterly increase of the Index level will decrease correspondingly. This is

because the Index Factor will be applied to a smaller Current Principal Amount. As such, the dollar amount which you can gain from any quarterly increase of the Index level will be less than if the Current Principal Amount were maintained at a constant level. This means that if the Current Principal Amount decreases, it will take larger quarterly increases of the Index level to restore the value of your investment back to the amount of your initial investment than would have been the case if the Current Principal Amount were maintained at a constant level. Further, if you invest in the Securities, you could gain less than 1.5% of your initial investment for each 1% quarterly increase of the Index level.

The Current Principal Amount may be reset more frequently than quarterly upon the occurrence of a Loss Rebalancing Event.

The Current Principal Amount is reset quarterly (or under certain circumstances, more frequently upon the occurrence of a Loss Rebalancing Event, or permanently upon the occurrence of a Permanent Deleveraging Event), and the leverage of the Securities during the period between dates on which the Current Principal Amount is reset may be greater than or less than 1.5.

The Current Principal Amount is reset quarterly or more frequently upon the occurrence of a Loss Rebalancing Event. Resetting the Current Principal Amount has the effect of resetting the then-current leverage to approximately 1.5. During the periods between Reset Valuation Dates, the leverage of the Securities will depend on changes in the level of the Index and may be greater or less than 1.5. If the level of the Index on any Index Business Day has increased from the level of the Index on the most recent Reset Valuation Date, the leverage of the Securities will be less than 1.5; conversely, if the level of the Index on any Index Business Day has decreased from the level of the Index on the most recent Reset Valuation Date, the leverage of the Securities will be greater than 1.5. Thus, the leverage of your Securities on the date that you purchase them may be greater or less than 1.5, depending on the performance of the Index since the most recent Reset Valuation Date. In addition, upon the occurrence of a Permanent Deleveraging Event, the leverage of the Securities will be permanently reset to 1.0 for the remaining term of the Securities. You will not receive the benefit from, or be exposed to, leveraged returns with respect to the Securities following a Permanent Deleveraging Event.

The Accrued Financing Fee may be greater than financing costs that you would incur in an alternative investment or if you borrowed funds from a third party.

The Accrued Financing Fee seeks to compensate UBS for providing investors with a leveraged participation in movements of the Index, and is intended to approximate the financing costs that investors may have otherwise incurred had they sought to borrow funds at a similar rate from a third party to invest in the Securities. However, there is no guarantee that the Accrued Financing Fee will correspond to the lowest level of financing costs that may be available to you. If the Accrued Financing Fee is greater than the financing costs you may otherwise incur or accrue from borrowing available funds from a third party for the same time period, your return on the Securities may be less than your return on an investment in a different instrument linked to the performance of the Index where you used funds borrowed on more favorable terms from the third party to leverage your investment in such instrument.

Due to the effect of quarterly compounding and the effect of resetting the Current Principal Amount on each Quarterly Reset Valuation Date (and, in the event of a Loss Rebalancing Event, on each Loss Rebalancing Valuation Date), decreases in the Current Principal Amount may result in a reduction in the Coupon Amount even if the gross cash distributions on the Index Constituent Securities remain constant or increase over time.

As described under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Coupon Payments” the Coupon Amount is determined as a sum of the Daily Dividends accrued over a given quarterly period (or such shorter period, as applicable). The Daily Dividend accrued by a holder of the Securities is based on the daily Index Dividend Point and the Current Principal Amount. The Index Dividend Point represents the gross cash distributions that a hypothetical holder of the Index Constituent Securities would receive in proportion to the weights of the Index Constituent Securities in the Index. Since the Daily Dividend is also impacted by the Current Principal Amount per Security, if the Current Principal Amount decreases, the Securities are deemed to hold fewer units of each Index Constituent Security. The Current Principal Amount is reset on every Quarterly Reset Valuation Date, and is also reset on any Loss Rebalancing Valuation Date, in each case, with the intent of resetting the then-current leverage to approximately 1.5 based on the Index Performance Ratio (unless a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs, in which case the leverage is permanently reset to 1.0).

If the Current Principal Amount decreases as a result of such reset, then the number of Index Constituent Securities that the Securities are deemed to hold will also decrease over that quarter (or such shorter period, as applicable) between leverage resets resulting in a lower Coupon Amount payable on the Securities than if the Current Principal Amount had remained constant. This means that the Coupon Amount may decrease even if the total gross cash distributions on the Index Constituent Securities remain constant. In addition, even if there is an increase in the total gross cash distributions on the Index Constituent Securities, the Coupon Amount payable on the Securities may still decrease if such increase in gross cash distributions is insufficient to offset the decrease in the Current Principal Amount.

Changes in the LIBOR rate and the potential phasing out of LIBOR after 2021 may affect the value of your Securities and if the Security Calculation Agent determines that LIBOR has been discontinued or is no longer representative of the underlying market or economic reality, the Security Calculation Agent will have significant discretion in determining a successor base rate.

Your payment at maturity or call, or upon acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event or redemption, will be reduced, in part, by the Accrued Financing Fee over the relevant period, which is based, in part, on the three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR rate (unless a Permanent Deleveraging Event has occurred, in which case such exposure will become unleveraged and there will no longer be an applicable financing fee for the remaining term of the Securities). As a result, if the three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR rate increases during the term of the Securities, the Accrued Financing Fee will increase, which will reduce the amount payable on your Securities at maturity or call or upon early redemption or acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, and may adversely affect the market value of your Securities.

On July 27, 2017, the UK Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”) announced that it will no longer persuade or compel banks to submit rates for the calculation of the LIBOR rates after 2021 (the “FCA Announcement”). It is not possible to predict the effect of the FCA Announcement, any changes in the methods pursuant to which the LIBOR rates are determined and any other reforms to LIBOR, including to the rules promulgated by the FCA in relation thereto, that will be enacted in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, which may adversely affect the trading market for LIBOR-based securities, or result in the

phasing out of LIBOR as a reference rate for securities. In addition, any changes announced by the FCA (including the FCA Announcement), ICE Benchmark Administration Limited as independent administrator of LIBOR or any other successor governance or oversight body, or future changes adopted by such body, in the method pursuant to which the LIBOR rates are determined may result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in the reported LIBOR rates. If that were to occur, the value of your Securities may be affected. Further, uncertainty as to the extent and manner in which the United Kingdom government's recommendations following its review of LIBOR will continue to be adopted and the timing of such changes may adversely affect the current trading market for your Securities and the value of your Securities.

If the Security Calculation Agent determines that three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR has been discontinued or is no longer representative of the underlying market or economic reality, then the Security Calculation Agent, which will be an affiliate of UBS, will determine whether to calculate the Accrued Financing Fee using a substitute or successor base rate that it has determined in its sole discretion is most comparable to three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR, provided that if the Security Calculation Agent determines there is an industry accepted successor base rate, the Security Calculation Agent will use that successor base rate. In such instances, the Security Calculation Agent in its sole discretion may determine the relevant methodology for calculating such substitute or successor base rate with respect to the calculation of the Accrued Financing Fee in a manner that is consistent with industry-accepted practices for such substitute or successor base rate. Any of the foregoing determinations or actions by the Security Calculation Agent could result in increases to the Accrued Financing Fee which could adversely affect the return on, value of and market for the Securities.

If three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR (or any successor base rate determined by the Security Calculation Agent) is less than zero at any time during the term of the Securities, then three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR shall be deemed to be zero for the purpose of calculating the Financing Rate at such time.

The Financing Rate, which is component of the Accrued Financing Fee, is calculated based on three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR and will vary during the term of the Securities. If three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR (or any successor base rate determined by the Security Calculation Agent) is less than zero at any time during the term of the Securities, then three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR shall be deemed to be zero for the purposes of calculating the Financing Rate at such time. The minimum Financing Rate at any time will be 0.95%.

You are not guaranteed any coupon payments.

You will not receive a coupon payment on a Coupon Payment Date if the underlying Index Constituent Securities do not pay any dividends or distributions and the Accrued Dividend, calculated as of the corresponding Coupon Valuation Date, is zero. Similarly, the Daily Dividend (included as part of the Cash Settlement Amount, Call Settlement Amount or Redemption Amount) may be zero if the underlying Index Constituent Securities do not pay any dividends or distributions during the applicable period.

With respect to cash dividends or distributions declared with respect to an Index Constituent Security and scheduled to be paid prior to an applicable Coupon Ex-Date, if, and only if, the issuer of such Index Constituent Security fails to pay the dividend or distribution to holders of such Index Constituent Security by the scheduled payment date for such dividend or distribution, such dividend or distribution will be assumed to be zero for the purposes of calculating the applicable Coupon Amount. Any such delayed dividend or distribution payment from the issuer of an Index Constituent Security will be attributed back to the Accrued Dividend and included in the next Coupon Amount.

Credit of UBS.

The Securities are senior unsecured debt obligations of the issuer, UBS, and are not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of or guaranteed by any third party. Any payment to be made on the Securities, including any payment at maturity or call, or upon early redemption or acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, depends on the ability of UBS to satisfy its obligations as they come due. As a result, the actual and perceived creditworthiness of UBS will affect the market value, if any, of the Securities prior to maturity or call, or upon early redemption or acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event. In addition, in the event UBS were to default on its obligations, you may not receive any amounts owed to you under the terms of the Securities and you could lose your entire investment.

Changes in our credit ratings may affect the market value of the Securities.

Our credit ratings are an assessment of our ability to pay our obligations, including those on the Securities. Consequently, actual or anticipated changes in our credit ratings may affect the market value of the Securities. Any decline in our credit rating is likely to adversely affect the market value of the Securities. However, because the return on the Securities is dependent upon certain factors in addition to our ability to pay our obligations on the Securities, an improvement in our credit ratings will not reduce the other investment risks related to the Securities. Therefore, an improvement in our credit ratings may or may not have a positive effect on the market value of the Securities.

UBS AG's results of operations and financial condition have been, and will likely continue to be, adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the governmental measures taken to contain the pandemic have significantly adversely affected, and will likely continue to adversely affect, global economic conditions, resulting in meaningful contraction in the global economy, substantial volatility in the financial markets, increased unemployment, increased credit and counterparty risk, and operational challenges such as the temporary closures of businesses, sheltering-in-place directives and increased remote work protocols. Governments and central banks around the world have reacted to the economic crisis caused by the pandemic by implementing stimulus and liquidity programs and cutting interest rates, though it is unclear whether these or future actions will be successful in countering the economic disruption. If the pandemic is prolonged or the actions of governments and central banks are unsuccessful, the adverse impact on the global economy will deepen, and our results of operations and financial condition in future quarters will be adversely affected.

As of June 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has affected all of UBS AG's businesses, and these effects will likely be greater in future quarters if adverse conditions persist. These effects have included declines in asset prices, significantly increased volatility, lower or negative interest rates, widening of credit spreads and credit deterioration. These effects have resulted in decreases in the valuation of loans and commitments, an increase in the allowance for credit losses, lower valuations of certain classes of trading assets, and reduced net interest income due to lower interest rates. While these effects were offset by high levels of client trading activity in the first quarter of 2020, this level of activity may not persist in future quarters.

Should these global market conditions be prolonged or worsen, or the pandemic lead to additional market disruptions, UBS AG may experience reduced client activity and demand for its products and services, increased utilization of lending commitments, more client defaults, higher credit and valuation losses in our loan portfolios, loan commitments and other assets, and impairments of other financial assets. In addition, the sharp decline in interest rates will further decrease net interest margins. A decline in invested assets will also reduce recurring fee income in the Global Wealth Management and Asset

Management businesses. These factors and other consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic may negatively affect UBS AG's financial condition, including possible constraints on capital and liquidity, as well as a higher cost of capital, and possible changes or downgrades to our credit ratings

Although UBS AG has moved a substantial portion of its workforce to work-from-home solutions, including client-facing and trading staff, if significant portions of its workforce, including key personnel, are unable to work effectively because of illness, government actions, or other restrictions in connection with the pandemic, the adverse effects of the pandemic on its businesses could be exacerbated. In addition, with most of its staff working from outside the offices, UBS AG faces new challenges and operational risks, including maintenance of supervisory and surveillance controls, as well as increased fraud and data security risks. While UBS AG has taken measures to manage these risks, such measures have never been tested on the scale or duration that UBS AG is currently experiencing, and there is risk that these measures will not be effective in the current unprecedented operating environment.

The extent to which the pandemic, and the related economic distress, affect UBS AG's businesses, results of operations and financial condition, as well as its regulatory capital and liquidity ratios, will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, including the scope and duration of the pandemic and any recovery period, future actions taken by governmental authorities, central banks and other third parties in response to the pandemic, and the effects on UBS AG's customers, counterparties, employees and third-party service providers.

The Current Principal Amount will not be reset on the Index Business Day preceding, during or after any Measurement Period, even if a Quarterly Reset Valuation Date or Loss Rebalancing Event would otherwise have occurred during such period, which may adversely affect the value of your Securities as compared to their value if the Current Principal Amount had been reset.

If a day that would otherwise be a Quarterly Reset Valuation Date falls on the Index Business Day immediately preceding, within or following, any Measurement Period, then the Current Principal Amount will not be reset on such date and no further Quarterly Reset Valuation Dates will occur during the term of the Securities. In addition, no Loss Rebalancing Event will occur on any Excluded Day, which includes any Index Business Day within any Measurement Period. As a result, the value of your Securities may be adversely affected compared to their value if the Current Principal Amount had been reset during such periods. For example, if, in the absence of the applicable Measurement Period, the Current Principal Amount would have increased on the applicable Quarterly Reset Valuation Date or Loss Rebalancing Valuation Date, then the payment you receive at maturity, call or acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, if any, would be less than you would have received if the Current Principal Amount had been reset.

The Index Closing Level on the Maturity Date, the Call Settlement Date, the Zero Value Settlement Date, a Redemption Date, or at other times during the term of the Securities, including dates near a Measurement Period, could be higher than the applicable Index Closing Levels during the Measurement Period, Zero Value Event date or on the Redemption Valuation Date, as applicable.

The Index Closing Level on the Maturity Date, the Call Settlement Date, the Zero Value Settlement Date, a Redemption Date, or at other times during the term of the Securities, including dates near a Measurement Period, could be higher than the applicable Index Closing Levels during such Measurement Period, Zero Value Event date or on the Redemption Valuation Date, as applicable. This difference could be particularly large if there is a significant increase in the Index Closing Level after the Measurement Period, the Zero Value Event date or following a Redemption Valuation Date, as applicable. Significant

volatility in the Index Closing Levels during the term of the Securities may make this more likely. Your payment will not reflect any subsequent increase in the Index Closing Level following the relevant valuation period or date.

Upon the occurrence of a Loss Rebalancing Event, the Securities will be deleveraged, with the aim of resetting the then-current leverage to approximately 1.5.

A Loss Rebalancing Event will have the effect of deleveraging your Securities with the aim of resetting the then-current leverage to approximately 1.5 based on the Index Performance Ratio as of the Loss Rebalancing Valuation Date. Loss Rebalancing Events can occur multiple times during the term of the Securities and multiple times within the same quarter. This means that (i) the Current Principal Amount may be reset more frequently than quarterly and (ii) the cumulative effect of compounding and fees will have increased as a result of the Loss Rebalancing Event(s). Because each Loss Rebalancing Event will have the effect of deleveraging your Securities, following a Loss Rebalancing Event a constant percentage increase in the Index Closing Level will have less of a positive effect on your Securities relative to before the occurrence of such Loss Rebalancing Event.

Upon the occurrence of a Permanent Deleveraging Event, the leverage of the Securities will be permanently reset to 1.0 for the remaining term of the Securities.

A Permanent Deleveraging Event will have the effect of permanently resetting the leverage of the Securities to 1.0 for the remaining term of the Securities. Following the occurrence of a Permanent Deleveraging Event, your Securities will not receive the benefit from, or be exposed to, leveraged compounding quarterly returns with respect to the Securities. This means that a constant percentage increase in the Index Closing Level will have less of a positive effect on the value of your Securities than it would have otherwise had prior to the occurrence of the Permanent Deleveraging Event. Similarly, a constant percentage decrease in the Index Closing Level will have less of a negative effect on the value of your Securities than it would have otherwise had prior to the occurrence of the Permanent Deleveraging Event.

In addition, since the Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs when the Intraday Index Value, on an applicable Index Business Day, decreases by 50% or more in value from the Last Reset Index Closing Level, it is likely that the Current Principal Amount per Security after the leverage has reset to 1.0 has significantly reduced in value when compared to the Current Principal Amount prior to the occurrence of the Permanent Deleveraging Event. This means that due to the combination of diminished value and reduced leverage, it will take larger increases of the Index level to restore the value of your investment back to the amount of your initial investment than would have been the case if the Current Principal Amount were maintained at a constant level.

If a Zero Value Event occurs, the Securities will be automatically terminated and mandatorily redeemed by UBS and you will receive the Zero Value Settlement Amount on the Zero Value Settlement Date.

A Zero Value Event will have the effect of permanently resetting the value of your Securities to a fixed value (which could be zero) and accelerating the Securities. Following the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, your Securities will be automatically terminated and mandatorily redeemed by UBS and you will receive the Zero Value Settlement Amount, which will equal the Measurement Period Cash Amount, plus Accrued Dividend, minus Accrued Fees, on the date the Zero Value Event occurred, and may be zero. A Zero Value Event will result in holders of the Securities losing all or a substantial portion of their investment. You will not benefit from any future exposure to the Index after the occurrence of a Zero Value Event.

The value of the Index Dividend Point may not be publicly disseminated or otherwise freely accessible to investors.

The value of the Index Dividend Point may not be publicly disseminated by the Index Calculation Agent. The data used to calculate the Index Dividend Point is the property of the Index Calculation Agent and investors may be required to pay a fee and meet any other requirements of the Index Calculation Agent, in order to access such information. It may therefore be difficult for investors to calculate the Index Dividend Point or the Daily Dividend during the term of the Securities.

There are restrictions on the minimum number of Securities you may redeem and on the procedures and timing for early redemption.

You must redeem at least 50,000 Securities at one time in order to exercise your right to redeem your Securities on any Redemption Date, unless we elect to waive the minimum redemption amount in our sole discretion, on a case-by-case basis, or your broker or other financial intermediary bundles your Securities for redemption with those of other investors to reach this minimum requirement. You should not assume you will be entitled to the benefit of any such waiver of the minimum redemption amount. You may only redeem your Securities on a Redemption Date if we receive a Redemption Notice from your broker by no later than 12:00 noon (New York City time) and a Redemption Confirmation by no later than 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the Index Business Day prior to the applicable Redemption Valuation Date. If we do not receive your Redemption Notice by 12:00 noon (New York City time), or the Redemption Confirmation by 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the Index Business Day prior to the applicable Redemption Valuation Date, your Redemption Notice will not be effective and we will not redeem your Securities on the applicable Redemption Date. Your Redemption Notice will not be effective until we confirm receipt. In addition, we may request a medallion signature guarantee or such assurances of delivery as we may deem necessary in our sole discretion. See “Specific Terms of the Securities — Early Redemption at the Option of the Holders” and “— Redemption Procedures” beginning on pages S-95 and S-97, respectively, for more information. We also reserve the right from time to time to accelerate, in our sole discretion on a case-by-case basis, the Redemption Valuation Date to the date on which the Redemption Notice is received by UBS rather than the following Index Business Day. You should not assume you will be entitled to any such acceleration.

You will not know the Redemption Amount at the time you elect to request that we redeem your Securities. The Redemption Valuation Date and the Redemption Date may be delayed in certain circumstances.

You will not know the Redemption Amount you will receive at the time you elect to request that we redeem your Securities. Your Redemption Notice is irrevocable and must be received by us no later than 12:00 noon, New York City time, on the Index Business Day immediately preceding the applicable Redemption Valuation Date and a completed and signed Redemption Confirmation must be received by us no later than 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the same date. If your DTC custodian or your brokerage firm is not a current UBS customer, UBS will be required to on-board such DTC custodian or brokerage firm, in compliance with its internal policies and procedures, before it can accept your Redemption Notice, your Redemption Confirmation or otherwise process your redemption request. This on-boarding process may delay your Redemption Valuation Date and Redemption Date. Furthermore, in certain circumstances, UBS may be unable to on-board your DTC custodian or your brokerage firm. In this circumstance you will be unable to redeem your Securities through such custodian or broker. The Redemption Valuation Date is the Index Business Day following the date on which such Redemption Notice and Redemption Confirmation are received by us, except that we reserve the right from time to time to accelerate, in our sole discretion on a case-by-case basis, the Redemption Valuation Date to the date on which the Redemption Notice is received by UBS rather than the following Index Business Day.

You should not assume you will be entitled to any such acceleration. You will not know the Redemption Amount until after the Redemption Valuation Date, and we will pay you the Redemption Amount, if any, on the Redemption Date, which is the second Index Business Day following the Redemption Valuation Date. As a result, you will be exposed to market risk in the event the market fluctuates after we confirm the validity of your Redemption Notice, and prior to the relevant Redemption Date.

Owning the Securities is not the same as owning interests in the Index Constituent Securities or a security directly linked to the performance of the Index.

The return on your Securities will not reflect the return you would have realized if you had actually owned interests in the Index Constituent Securities or a security directly linked to the 1.5 times leveraged long performance of the Index, compounded quarterly, measured using any method other than closing levels, and held such investment for a similar period. Any return on your Securities is subject to correlation and compounding risk (because the Current Principal Amount resets quarterly (or more frequently if Loss Rebalancing Events occur) unless a Permanent Deleveraging Event has occurred) and also includes the negative effect of the Accrued Fees and any Redemption Fee Amount, which are costs the Index Constituent Securities do not have. Furthermore, if the Index Closing Level increases during the term of the Securities, the market value of the Securities may not increase by 1.5 times the same amount or may even decline due to the amount of the Accrued Fees, any lack of liquidity, the actual or perceived credit of UBS and other potential factors and the effect of leveraged quarterly compounding. The IRS could possibly assert, however, that you should be treated as owning such Index Constituent Securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences — U.S. Holders — Alternative Treatments.”

You have no interests in any of the Index Constituent Securities underlying the Index or rights to receive any equity securities.

Investing in the Securities will not make you a holder of any interest in an Index Constituent Security. Neither you nor any other holder or owner of the Securities will have any voting rights, any right to receive dividends or distributions or any other rights with respect to the Index Constituent Securities. The Cash Settlement Amount, Zero Value Settlement Amount, Call Settlement Amount or Redemption Amount, if any, will be paid in U.S. dollars, and you will have no right to receive delivery of any interests in the Index Constituent Securities.

The market value of the Securities may be influenced by many unpredictable factors.

The market value of your Securities may fluctuate between the date you purchase them and the last Index Business Day in the applicable Measurement Period when the Security Calculation Agent will determine your payment at maturity (or the relevant valuation date if the Securities are subject to an acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event or early redemption). Therefore, you may sustain a significant loss if you sell the Securities in the secondary market. Several factors, many of which are beyond our control, will influence the market value of the Securities. We expect that, generally, the level of the Index will affect the market value of the Securities more than any other factor. Other factors that may influence the market value of the Securities include:

- the volatility of the Index (*i.e.*, the frequency and magnitude of changes in the Index Closing Level) and of options or other financial instruments relating to the Index;
- the market prices of the Index Constituent Securities, which may be affected by, among other things, regulatory and tax developments affecting closed-end funds, the industries to which the closed-end funds are exposed, and the Index Constituent Securities specifically, the ability of the Index Constituent Securities to retain key management personnel, their ability to raise additional capital and borrowers' ability to meet their obligations to the Index Constituent Securities;

Risk Factors

- ▶ the dividend or distribution rate paid by the Index Constituent Securities;
- ▶ the time remaining to the maturity of the Securities;
- ▶ supply and demand for the Securities, including to the extent affected by inventory positions with UBS or any market maker or additional issuances of the Securities and any suspensions or limits on such activity;
- ▶ the amount of the Accrued Fees;
- ▶ interest rates;
- ▶ economic, financial, political, regulatory, geographical, agricultural, judicial or other events (including domestic or global health events, including the outbreak of contagious or pandemic diseases, such as the recent coronavirus disease (COVID-19)) that affect the level of the Index or the market prices of the Index Constituent Securities, or that affect market prices or volatility generally; and
- ▶ the actual and perceived creditworthiness of UBS.

These factors interrelate in complex ways, and the effect of one factor on the market value of your Securities may offset or enhance the effect of another factor in an unpredictable manner.

The liquidity of the market for the Securities may vary materially over time, and may be limited if you do not hold at least 50,000 Securities.

As stated on the cover of this prospectus supplement, we sold a portion of the Securities on the Initial Trade Date, and the remainder of the Securities may be offered and sold from time to time through UBS Securities LLC, our affiliate, as agent, to investors and dealers acting as principals and we may issue and sell additional Securities from time to time. Also, the number of Securities outstanding or held by persons other than our affiliates could be reduced at any time due to early redemptions of the Securities. We may suspend, slow or cease sales of the Securities at any time, at our discretion. Accordingly, the liquidity of the market for the Securities could vary materially over the term of the Securities. There may not be sufficient liquidity to enable you to sell your Securities readily, and you may suffer substantial losses and/or sell your Securities at prices substantially less than the intraday indicative value, including being unable to sell them at all or only for a price of zero in the secondary market. While you may elect to redeem your Securities prior to maturity, early redemption is subject to the conditions and procedures described elsewhere in this prospectus supplement, including the condition that you must pay a Redemption Fee Amount and redeem at least 50,000 Securities at one time in order to exercise your right to redeem your Securities on any Redemption Date.

We may issue and sell additional Securities at any time but we are under no obligation to do so, and we may limit or restrict such sales, and we may stop and subsequently resume selling additional Securities at any time. Any of these actions could materially and adversely affect the trading price and liquidity of the Securities in the secondary market.

In our sole discretion, we may decide to issue and sell additional Securities from time to time at a price that is higher or lower than the Stated Principal Amount, based on the intraday indicative value of the Securities at that time. The price of the Securities in any subsequent sale may differ substantially (higher or lower) from the price paid in connection with any other issuance of such Securities. Sales of the Securities will be made at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to market prices or at negotiated prices. Additionally, any Securities held by us or an affiliate in inventory may be resold at prevailing market prices or lent to market participants who may have made short sales of the Securities.

However, we are under no obligation to issue or sell additional Securities at any time, and if we do sell additional Securities, we may limit or restrict such sales, and we may stop and subsequently resume selling additional Securities at any time. Any of these actions may impact supply and demand for the securities and could materially and adversely affect the trading price and liquidity of such Securities in the secondary market. As a result, if you buy or sell your Securities in the secondary market, the price that you pay or receive may be higher or lower if we had decided to issue or sell additional securities or not limit, restrict, suspend or stop such sales from inventory at that time. Furthermore, unless we indicate otherwise, if we suspend selling additional Securities, we reserve the right to resume selling additional Securities at any time, which might result in the reduction or elimination of any premium in the trading price.

The Securities may trade at a substantial premium to or discount from the Current Indicative Value (or intraday indicative value) which could, in certain circumstances, result in a loss of all or a substantial portion of your investment in the Securities.

The market value of the Securities is influenced by many unpredictable factors, some of which may cause the price at which the Securities can be sold in the secondary market to vary substantially from the Current Indicative value (or intraday indicative value) that is calculated and disseminated throughout trading hours. For example, if UBS were to slow or suspend sales of the Securities for any reason, the liquidity of the market for the Securities could be affected, potentially leading to insufficient supply, causing the market price of the Securities to increase. Such an increase could represent a premium over the Current Indicative Value (or intraday indicative value) of the Securities. Before trading in the secondary market, you should compare the Current Indicative Value (or intraday indicative value) of the Securities with the then-prevailing trading price of the Securities. Furthermore, unless UBS indicates otherwise, if UBS were to suspend selling additional Securities, it would reserve the right to resume selling additional Securities at any time, which might result in the reduction or elimination of any premium in the market price over the Current Indicative Value (or intraday indicative value).

Conversely, suspension of additional issuances of the Securities can also result in a significant reduction in the number of outstanding Securities if investors subsequently exercise their early redemption right. If the total number of outstanding Securities has fallen to a level that is close to or below the minimum redemption amount, you may not be able to purchase enough Securities to meet the minimum size requirement in order to exercise your early redemption right. The unavailability of the redemption right could result in the Securities trading in the secondary market at discounted prices below the Current Indicative Value (or intraday indicative value). Having to sell your Securities at a discounted market price below the Current Indicative Value (or intraday indicative value) of the Securities could lead to significant losses or the loss of your entire investment. Prior to making an investment in the Securities, you should take into account whether or not the market price is tracking the Current Indicative Value (or intraday indicative value) of the Securities. However, even if the market price of the Securities is tracking the intraday indicative value of the Securities at the time you make your investment, there is no guarantee that it will continue to do so in the future.

Risks associated with closed-end funds.

Closed End Funds listed in the US have recently experienced extraordinary levels of volatility during the economic disruption that resulted from the spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in early 2020. For example, on March 18, 2020, the Index closing level of the S-Network Composite Closed-End Fund Index fell by 17.67%, relative to the Index closing level on the previous day. Between February 21, 2020 and March 20, 2020, the S-Network Composite Closed-End Fund Index decreased around 42.75%. See “The S-Network Composite Closed-End Fund Index” beginning on page S-70.

Investments in closed-end funds involve certain risks. Because the Securities are linked to the performance of an index comprised solely of closed-end funds, you should carefully consider the following risks associated with investments in closed-end funds generally as well as the strategic risks and sector risks associated with investing in funds with specialized investment strategies, as described below.

The Index Constituent Securities may trade at fluctuating discounts from or premiums to their net asset values, and this may adversely affect your return.

Shares of closed-end funds typically trade in the open market at discounts from, or premiums to, their net asset value (“NAV”). The levels of such discounts and premiums may fluctuate significantly over time in response to supply and demand, which are influenced by various factors. The level of the Index, and thus the return on the Securities, will be adversely affected if the Index Constituent Securities experience decreases in premiums or increases in discounts, which is a separate risk from the risk of a decline in the value of the Securities due to decreases in the NAVs of the Index Constituent Securities.

The Index Constituent Securities are subject to market risk.

The prices of shares of closed-end funds are sensitive to general movements in the stock market. A drop in the stock market may depress the prices of shares of closed-end funds. Share prices, like other investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. In addition, market prices of the shares of closed-end funds may be affected by investors’ perceptions regarding closed-end funds generally or their underlying investments. Events that have an adverse effect on the stock market as a whole could have a similarly adverse effect on the value of the Securities, and such adverse effects may not be predictable.

The Index Constituent Securities are subject to management risk.

The success of the strategy of any closed-end fund is subject to the ability of the fund manager to achieve the fund’s investment objective. The Index Constituent Securities may not be managed by individuals who are able to achieve their specified investment objectives, and even previously successful fund managers may be unable, due to general financial, economic and political conditions or due to other factors beyond their control, to achieve their investment objectives. Past success in meeting investment objectives does not necessarily indicate that the fund manager will be able to continue to do so. If the fund manager of one or more of the Index Constituents is unable to achieve the relevant fund’s investment objective, the NAV of the fund may decrease and the value of the Securities may be adversely affected.

Certain Index Constituent Securities may be classified as “non-diversified.”

Certain closed-end funds, including some of the Index Constituents, may be classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. A non-diversified fund has the ability to invest more of its assets in securities of a single issuer than if it were classified as a “diversified” fund, which may increase volatility. If the closed-end fund’s investment in an issuer represents a relatively significant percentage of the closed-end fund’s portfolio, the value of the portfolio will be more impacted by a loss on that investment than if the portfolio were more diversified. If the investments of the Index Constituent Securities are concentrated in a particular issuer or set of issuers that experiences a loss, the value of the Securities could be affected.

The value of a closed-end fund may not accurately track the value of the securities in which such closed-end fund invests.

Although the trading characteristics and valuations of a closed-end fund will usually mirror the characteristics and valuations of the securities in which such closed-end fund invests, its value may not

accurately track the value of such securities. The value of a closed-end fund will also reflect transaction costs and fees that the closed-end fund constituents do not have. Accordingly, the performance of a closed-end fund may not be equal to the performance of the closed-end fund constituents during the term of the Securities

The organizational documents of the closed-end funds underlying the Securities may contain anti-takeover provisions.

The organizational documents of certain of the Index Constituent Securities may include provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the relevant Index Constituent Security or to change the composition of its board. These provisions could limit the ability of shareholders to sell their shares at a premium to prevailing market prices by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the relevant Index Constituent Security.

The Index Constituent Securities are subject to portfolio turnover risk.

A closed-end fund may engage in portfolio trading. There are generally no limits on the rate of portfolio turnover. Higher turnover rates result in correspondingly greater brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses which are borne by the applicable closed-end fund, directly or through its investment in its underlying assets, which may adversely affect the value of the Securities. Higher turnover rates also may be more likely to generate capital gains that must be distributed to holders, either as a result of a closed-end fund's receipt of capital gains from transactions or from other investments.

Strategic risks associated with closed-end funds.

Closed-end funds employ various strategies to achieve their investment objectives. The following outlines the key risks of strategies pursued by closed-end funds.

Risks of leverage strategies.

The Index Constituents may be leveraged. Leverage magnifies both the potential for gain and the risk of loss. Leverage may result from ordinary borrowings or may be inherent in the structure of certain Index Constituent investments such as derivatives. If the prices of such investments decrease, or if the cost of borrowing exceeds any increase in such prices, the NAV of the relevant Index Constituent Security will decrease faster than if it had not used leverage. To repay borrowings, an Index Constituent may have to sell investments at a time and at a price that is unfavorable. An investment in Index Constituent Securities that use leverage may expose the Securities to higher volatility in the market value of such securities and the possibility that the Securities' long-term returns on such securities will be diminished.

Risks of covered call writing strategies

Many of the closed-end funds included in the Index engage in a strategy known as "covered call option writing," which is designed to produce income from option premiums and offset a portion of a market decline in the underlying security. The writer (seller) of a covered call option forgoes, during the option's life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call, but retains the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline. The writer of an option has no control over the time at which it may be required to fulfill its obligation as writer of the option. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying security at the exercise price. As a result, the Index Constituents that engage in covered call option writing may write options on securities that subsequently increase in value above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call, which could cause such Index Constituents to receive a lower return on such securities than if they had not written such options.

Risks of investing in senior loans.

The Index is comprised of closed-end funds that may invest in senior loans. Investments in senior loans typically are below investment grade and are considered speculative because of the credit risk of their issuers. Such companies are more likely to default on their payments of interest and principal owed, and such defaults could reduce the NAV of one or more Index Constituent Securities. In addition, an Index Constituent Security may have to sell securities at lower prices than it otherwise would to meet cash needs or it may have to maintain a greater portion of its assets in cash equivalents than it otherwise would because of impairments and limited liquidity of the collateral supporting a senior loan, which could negatively affect the Index Constituent Security's performance and therefore, indirectly, negatively affect the value of the Securities.

Risks of investing in equity securities.

The Index is comprised of closed-end funds that invest in equities. Common stock holds the lowest priority in the capital structure of a company, and therefore takes the largest share of the company's risk and its accompanying volatility. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular common stock. Also, prices of common stocks are sensitive to general market movements. In addition, common stock does not assure dividend payments, and common stockholders have a right to receive dividends only after the company has provided for payment to its creditors, bondholders and preferred stockholders. Dividends are paid only when declared by an issuer's board of directors, and the amount of any dividend may vary over time.

Risks of investing in small- and medium-capitalization companies.

Some of the Index Constituent Securities invest in small- and medium-capitalization companies. Such companies may be more volatile and more likely than large-capitalization companies to have narrower product lines, fewer financial resources, less management depth and experience and less competitive strength. Returns on investments in securities of these companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of larger companies.

Risks of investing in fixed income securities.

The Index is comprised of closed-end funds that may invest in fixed income securities, which may include investment grade and high yield municipal bonds, high yield corporate bonds and emerging market sovereign bonds. Investing in the Securities, which are linked to Index Constituent Securities that may invest in fixed income securities, differs significantly from investing directly in bonds themselves and holding them until maturity since the values of the Index Constituent Securities fluctuate, at times significantly, during each Trading Day based upon the current market prices of the underlying bonds. The market prices of these bonds are volatile and significantly influenced by a number of factors, particularly the yields on these bonds as compared to current market interest rates and the actual or perceived credit quality of the issuer of these bonds.

In general, fixed income securities are significantly affected by changes in current market interest rates. As interest rates rise, the price of fixed income securities, including those underlying the Index Constituent Securities, is likely to decrease. Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes, usually making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. To the extent that the Index Constituent Securities invest in fixed income securities with a longer term remaining to maturity, the risk of price volatility in the underlying securities and, consequently, the volatility in the value of the Index Constituent Securities, will be increased. As a result, rising interest rates may cause the value of the bonds underlying the Index Constituent Securities, the Index Constituent Securities and, therefore, the Securities, to decline.

Interest rates are subject to volatility due to a variety of factors, including:

- sentiment regarding underlying strength in the U.S. and global economies;
- expectations regarding the level of price inflation;
- sentiment regarding credit quality in the U.S. and global credit markets;
- central bank policies regarding interest rates; and
- the performance of U.S. and foreign capital markets.

In addition, the prices of the Index Constituent Securities that invest in fixed income securities may be significantly influenced by the creditworthiness of the issuers of the bonds. Such Index Constituent Securities may have their credit ratings downgraded, including a downgrade from investment grade to non-investment grade status, or have their credit spreads widen significantly. Following a ratings downgrade or the widening of credit spreads, some or all of the underlying bonds may suffer significant and rapid price declines. These events may affect only a few or a large number of the underlying bonds. For example, during the recent credit crisis in the United States, credit spreads widened significantly as the market demanded very high yields on a variety of bonds and, as a result, the prices of such bonds dropped significantly. There can be no assurance that some or all of the factors that contributed to this credit crisis will not continue or return during the term of the Securities, and, consequently, depress the price, perhaps significantly, of the underlying bonds and therefore the value of the Index Constituent Securities and the Securities.

Risks of investing in high yield bonds.

The Index is comprised of closed-end funds that may invest in U.S. dollar high yield corporate and municipal bonds and are therefore subject to high yield securities risk, which is the risk that securities that are rated below investment grade (commonly known as “junk bonds,” including those bonds rated at BB+ or lower by S&P or Fitch or Ba1 or lower by Moody’s) may be more volatile than higher-rated securities of similar maturity. High yield securities may also be subject to greater levels of credit or default risk than higher-rated securities. The value of high yield securities can be adversely affected by overall economic conditions, such as an economic downturn or a period of rising interest rates, and high yield securities may be less liquid and more difficult to sell at an advantageous time or price or to value than higher-rated securities. In particular, high yield securities are often issued by smaller, less creditworthy companies or municipalities or by highly leveraged (indebted) firms or municipalities, which are generally less able than more financially stable firms or municipalities to make scheduled payments of interest and principal.

Risks of investing in preferred stock.

The Index is comprised of closed-end funds that may invest in preferred stock. Generally, preferred stockholders have no voting rights with respect to the issuing company unless certain events occur. In addition, preferred stock is subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company’s capital structure and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments. Unlike debt securities, dividend payments on preferred stock typically must be declared by the issuer’s board of directors. An issuer’s board of directors is generally not under any obligation to pay a dividend (even if such dividends have accrued), and may suspend payment of dividends on preferred stock at any time. In the event an issuer of preferred stock experiences economic difficulties, the issuer’s preferred stock may lose substantial value due to the reduced likelihood that the issuer’s board of directors will declare a dividend and the fact that the preferred stock may be subordinated to other securities of the same issuer. There is a chance that the issuer of preferred stock will default (fail to make scheduled dividend

payments on the preferred stock or scheduled interest payments). In addition, because some preferred stock may pay dividends at a fixed rate, the market price can be sensitive to changes in interest rates in a manner similar to bonds — that is, as interest rates rise, the value of the preferred stock is likely to decline. To the extent that any Index Constituent Securities invest a substantial portion of their assets in fixed rate preferred stock, rising interest rates may cause the value of such Index Constituent Securities' investments to decline significantly.

Risks of investing in convertible securities.

The Index is comprised of closed-end funds that may invest in convertible securities, which are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred securities or other securities that may be converted or exchanged (by the holder or the issuer) into shares of the underlying common stock (or cash or securities of equivalent value), either at a stated price or stated rate. Convertible securities have characteristics similar to both fixed income and equity securities. Generally, convertible securities are subordinated to other similar but non-convertible securities of the same issuer, although convertible bonds, as corporate debt obligations, are senior in right of payment to all equity securities, and convertible preferred stock is senior to common stock, of the same issuer. Because of the subordination feature, convertible securities are typically considered to be of lower quality than similar non-convertible securities.

Risks of investing in municipal bonds.

Closed-end funds may invest in municipal bonds. Municipal securities issuers may face local economic or business conditions (including bankruptcy) and litigation, legislation or other political events that could have a significant effect on the ability of the municipality to make payments on the interest or principal of its municipal bonds. In addition, because municipalities issue municipal securities to finance similar types of projects, such as education, healthcare, transportation, infrastructure and utility projects, conditions in those sectors can affect the overall municipal bond market. Furthermore, changes in the financial condition of one municipality may affect the overall municipal bond market.

Risks of investing in illiquid securities.

Closed-end funds are not limited in their ability to invest in illiquid securities, and as a result, some of the Index Constituents may invest all or a substantial portion of their net assets in illiquid securities. Securities with reduced liquidity involve greater risk than securities with more liquid markets. Market quotations for securities not traded on national exchanges may vary over time, and if the credit quality of a fixed-income security unexpectedly declines, secondary trading of that security may decline for a period of time. If an Index Constituent chooses to (or is forced to) liquidate illiquid portfolio assets during periods of infrequent trading, it may not receive full value for those assets.

Risk of investing in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities.

The Index is comprised of closed-end funds that may invest in mortgage- and asset-backed securities. Investments in mortgage- and asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment or call risk, which is the risk that borrowers may prepay their loans at faster than expected rates. Such securities may be prepaid at a price less than the original purchase value. Certain mortgage- and asset-backed securities may be more volatile, less liquid and more difficult to value than traditional debt securities.

Mortgage and asset-backed securities have different risk characteristics from traditional debt securities. Although generally the value of fixed-income securities increases during periods of falling interest rates and decreases during periods of rising rates, this is not always the case with mortgage and asset-backed securities. This is due to the fact that principal may be prepaid at any time as well as other factors. Generally, prepayments will increase during a period of falling interest rates and decrease during a period

of rising interest rates. The rate of prepayments also may be influenced by economic and other factors, such as changes in credit use and payment patterns. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities also involve the risk that various federal and state consumer laws and other legal, regulatory and economic factors may result in the collateral backing the securities being insufficient to support payment on the securities.

Derivatives risk.

Certain Index Constituents may invest in, or enter into, derivatives such as forward contracts, options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts and swap agreements. A derivative instrument often has risks similar to its underlying instrument and may have additional risks, including imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument, risks of default by the counterparty to certain derivative transactions, magnification of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities, instruments, indices or interest rates to which the derivative relates, and risks that the derivative instruments may not be liquid.

Derivatives can be volatile, and may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in derivatives could have a large potential impact on an Index Constituent Security's performance. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives. Successful use of derivatives is subject to the ability of the Index Constituent Security's manager to predict correctly movements in the direction of the relevant market and, to the extent the transaction is entered into for hedging purposes, to ascertain the appropriate correlation between the transaction being hedged and the price movements of the derivatives.

Risks associated with emerging market issuers.

Some of the Index Constituent Securities invest in emerging markets, and therefore the Securities are subject to emerging markets risk. Investments in securities linked directly or indirectly to emerging market securities involve many risks, including, but not limited to: economic, social, political, financial and military conditions in the emerging market; regulation by national, provincial, and local governments; less liquidity and smaller market capitalizations than exist in the case of many large U.S. companies; different accounting and disclosure standards; and political uncertainties. Securities of emerging market issuers may be more volatile and may be affected by market developments differently than U.S. issuers. Government interventions to stabilize securities markets and cross-shareholdings may affect prices and volume of trading of the securities of emerging market issuers. Economic, social, political, financial and military factors could, in turn, negatively affect such issuers' value. These factors could include changes in the emerging market government's economic and fiscal policies, possible imposition of, or changes in, currency exchange laws or other laws or restrictions applicable to the emerging market issuers or investments in their securities, and the possibility of fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies. Moreover, emerging market economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in a variety of ways, including growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources and self-sufficiency. You should carefully consider the risks related to emerging markets, to which the Securities are susceptible, before making a decision to invest in the Securities.

Risks associated with foreign securities markets.

The Index is comprised of closed-end funds that may invest in stocks and bonds issued by foreign issuers. An investment in securities linked directly or indirectly to the value of securities issued by non-U.S. issuers involves particular risks. Generally, non-U.S. securities markets may be more volatile than U.S. securities markets, and market developments may affect non-U.S. securities markets differently from U.S.

securities markets. Direct or indirect government intervention to stabilize these non-U.S. securities markets, as well as cross shareholdings in non-U.S. issuers, may affect trading prices and volumes in those markets. There is generally less publicly available information about non-U.S. issuers than about those U.S. issuers that are subject to the reporting requirements of the SEC, and non-U.S. issuers are subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements that differ from those applicable to U.S. reporting issuers. Securities prices in non-U.S. countries are subject to political, economic, financial and social factors that may be unique to the particular country. These factors, which could negatively affect the non-U.S. securities markets, include the possibility of recent or future changes in the non-U.S. government's economic and fiscal policies, the possible imposition of, or changes in, currency exchange laws or other non-U.S. laws or restrictions applicable to non-U.S. issuers or investments in non-U.S. securities and the possibility of fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies. Moreover, certain aspects of a particular non-U.S. economy may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in important respects, such as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources and self-sufficiency. Finally, it will likely be more costly and difficult to enforce the laws or regulations of a non-U.S. country or exchange.

Risks of investing in commodities or in securities linked to commodity prices.

The Securities are linked to closed-end funds that may invest in commodities, which may consist of futures contracts rather than physical commodities, or in securities linked to commodity prices. Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing stake in a corporation, commodity futures contracts normally specify a certain date for delivery of the underlying physical commodity. As the exchange-traded futures contracts that comprise a portion of an Index Constituent's portfolio approach expiration, they may be replaced by contracts that have a later expiration. Thus, for example, a contract purchased and held in August may specify an October expiration. As time passes, the contract expiring in October is replaced by a contract for delivery in December. This process is referred to as "rolling."

If the market for these contracts is in "backwardation," which means the prices are lower in the distant delivery months than in the nearer delivery months, the purchase of the December contract would take place at a price that is lower than the sale price of the October contract. Conversely, if the market for these contracts is in "contango," which means that the prices are higher in the distant delivery months than in the nearer delivery months, the purchase of the December contract would take place at a price that is higher than the sale price of the October contract. The difference between the prices of the two contracts when they are rolled is sometimes referred to as a "roll yield," and the change in price that contracts experience while they are components of the portfolio is sometimes referred to as a "spot return." An investor in the Securities cannot receive either the roll yield or the spot return separately.

The presence of contango in the relevant futures market could result in negative roll yields, which could adversely affect the value of some of the Index Constituent Securities and therefore the Securities. Because of the potential effects of negative roll yields, it is possible for the value of the relevant Index Constituent Securities to decrease significantly over time even when the near-term or spot prices of the relevant commodity are stable or increasing. It is also possible, when near-term or spot prices of the relevant commodity are decreasing, for the value of the relevant Index Constituent Securities to decrease significantly over time even when some or all of the constituent commodities are experiencing backwardation.

In addition, trading in futures contracts is speculative and can be extremely volatile. Market prices may fluctuate rapidly based on numerous factors, including: changes in supply and demand relationships (whether actual, perceived, anticipated, unanticipated, or unrealized); trade; fiscal monetary and exchange control programs; domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies;

technological developments; changes in interest rates; and monetary and other governmental policies, action or inaction. These factors may affect the value of some of the Index Constituent Securities and of the Securities in varying ways, and different factors may cause the value of certain commodities, and the volatilities of their prices, to move in inconsistent directions at inconsistent rates.

Currency exchange rate risk.

The Securities are linked to closed-end funds that invest in securities that are traded and quoted in foreign currencies on non-U.S. markets. Therefore, holders of the Securities will be exposed to currency exchange rate risk with respect to the currencies in which such securities trade. The values of the currencies of the countries in which such closed-end funds may invest may be subject to a high degree of fluctuation due to changes in interest rates, the effects of monetary policies issued by the United States, foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, the imposition of currency controls or other national or global political or economic developments. An investor's net exposure will depend on the extent to which the relevant non-U.S. securities strengthen or weaken against the U.S. dollar and the relative weight of each non-U.S. security in the portfolios of such closed-end funds. If, taking into account such weighting, the U.S. dollar strengthens against the relevant non-U.S. currencies, the value of the securities in which such closed-end funds invest will be adversely affected and the value of the Securities may decrease.

Sector and industry concentration risks associated with closed-end funds.

The Securities will be more exposed to losses in a particular industry or sector to the extent that the Index Constituent Securities concentrate their investments in such industry or sector. As a result, the Securities may be subject to loss due to adverse occurrences that affect such industries or sectors, even if general market conditions are favorable. The Index Constituent Securities will vary over time, and thus are not limited to the following particular sector and industries.

Risks associated with the energy and natural resources industries.

Some of the Index Constituent Securities invest in companies that are engaged in or exposed to the energy and natural resources industries, including the oil and gas sector. Equities in the energy and natural resources sectors are significantly affected by a number of factors including:

- worldwide and domestic supplies of, and demand for, crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, hydrocarbon products and refined products;
- changes in tax or other laws affecting master limited partnerships generally;
- developments relating to energy conservation policies;
- regulatory changes affecting pipeline fees and other regulatory fees in the energy and natural resources sectors;
- changes in the relative prices of competing energy and natural resources products;
- the impact of environmental laws and regulations and technological changes affecting the cost of producing and processing, and the demand for, energy and natural resources products;
- decreased supply of products available to be transported, mined, processed, stored or distributed due to fewer discoveries of new reserves, short- or long-term supply disruptions, or otherwise;
- risks of regulatory actions and/or litigation, including as a result of leaks, explosions or other accidents relating to energy or natural resources products;

Risk Factors

- uncertainty or instability resulting from an escalation or additional outbreak of armed hostilities or further acts of terrorism in the United States or elsewhere; and
- general economic and geopolitical conditions in the United States and worldwide.

These or other factors or the absence of such factors could cause a downturn in the energy and natural resources industries generally or regionally and could cause the value of some or all of the Index Constituent Securities to decline during the term of the Securities.

Risks of investing in the real estate industry.

The Index is comprised of closed-end funds that may invest, directly or indirectly (such as by investing in REITs), in real estate, which subjects the value of the Index to many of the risks of owning real estate directly, such as decreases in real estate values, overbuilding, increased competition and other risks related to local or general economic conditions, increases in operating costs and property taxes, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, possible environmental liabilities, regulatory limitations on rent and fluctuations in rental income. Therefore, adverse economic, business or political developments affecting the value of real estate could have an effect on the value of the Securities.

Risks associated with the financial services sector.

The financial services sector includes companies engaged in banking, commercial and consumer finance, investment banking, brokerage, asset management, custody or insurance. Because the Index includes closed-end funds which may invest in companies that operate in or invest in the financial services sector, the Securities are sensitive to changes in, and its performance may depend on, the overall condition of the financial services sector. Companies in the financial services sector may be subject to extensive government regulation that affects the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. The profitability of companies in the financial services sector may be adversely affected by increases in interest rates. The profitability of companies in the financial services sector may be adversely affected by loan losses, which usually increase in economic downturns. In addition, the financial services sector is undergoing numerous changes, including continuing consolidations, development of new products and structures and changes to its regulatory framework. Furthermore, increased government involvement in the financial services sector could result in a change of the Index's exposure to financial institutions. Recent developments in the credit markets have caused companies operating in the financial services sector to incur large losses, experience declines in the value of their assets and even cease operations.

The Index comprises securities chosen based in part on their recent fund yield, fund share price discount from or premium to NAV and fund average daily value of shares traded.

The Index Constituent Securities are included in the Index based in large part on their recent fund yield, fund share price discount from or premium to NAV, and fund average daily value of shares traded, which reflect performance from only the recent past and are no guarantee of future performance. The Index Constituent Securities may not be the securities issued by closed-end funds with the highest yields in the market over the term of the Securities, the lowest discount from NAV or highest liquidity, and thus may not result in relatively higher coupon payments and may result in no coupon payments at all. See "Risk Factors — You are not guaranteed any coupon payments". Even if the Index achieves its intended purpose of serving as a benchmark for closed-end funds listed in the U.S. that are principally engaged in asset management processes designed to produce taxable annual yield, the payment at maturity may be lower than the payment at maturity of securities linked to other indices that are composed of diversified asset classes and may result in a total return that is similar to, or lower than, securities linked to other indices that are composed of diversified asset classes.

The Index Constituent Securities are not equally weighted and changes in the values of the Index Constituent Securities may offset each other.

Because the Index Constituent Securities are not equally weighted, the same percentage change in two or more Index Constituent Securities will have different effects on the Index Closing Level. For example, because the Eaton Vance Tax-Managed Global Diversified Equity Income Closed Fund has a weight of 3.09% as of May 28, 2020, any decrease in the value of this closed-end fund will have a significantly greater effect on the Index Closing Level than a comparable percentage increase in the value of lesser weighted Index Constituent Securities. In addition, although the weight of each Index Constituent Security are rebalanced quarterly, the weights of the Index Constituent Securities may vary between quarterly rebalancings. Unscheduled weight adjustments may occur between quarterly reviews if any Index Constituent Security accounts for more than 45% of the weight of the Index. See “The S-Net Composite Closed-End Fund Index — Constituent Weightings” below.

The Index Calculation Agent may, in its sole discretion, discontinue the public disclosure of the Intraday Index Value and the end-of-day official closing value of the Index, which could result in the Securities being delisted from NYSE Arca.

The Securities have been approved for listing, subject to official notice of issuance, on NYSE Arca under the symbol “CEFD.” The Index Calculation Agent, is not under any obligation to continue to calculate the Intraday Index Value and end-of-day official closing value of the Index or required to calculate similar values for any successor index. If the Index Calculation Agent discontinues such public disclosure, we may not be able to provide the Intraday Index Value required to maintain any listing of the Securities on the NYSE Arca. If the Securities are not listed, the liquidity of the market for the Securities may be materially and adversely affected and you may sustain significant losses if you sell your Securities in the secondary market. We are not required to maintain any listing of the Securities on NYSE Arca or any other exchange.

The Index Sponsor or the Index Calculation Agent may adjust the Index in a way that affects the Index Closing Level, and neither the Index Sponsor nor the Index Calculation Agent has any obligation to consider your interests as a holder of the Securities.

The Index Sponsor and Index Calculation Agent are responsible for calculating and publishing the Index. The Index Sponsor and Index Calculation Agent can add, delete or substitute the Index Constituent Securities underlying the Index or make other methodological changes that could change the Index Closing Level. You should realize that the changing of securities included in the Index may affect the Index, as a newly added equity security may perform significantly better or worse than the security or securities it replaces. Additionally, the Index Sponsor and the Index Calculation Agent may alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the Index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the Securities. Neither the Index Sponsor nor the Index Calculation Agent has any obligation to consider your interests as a holder of the Securities in calculating or revising the Index. See “The S-Network Composite Closed-End Fund Index” beginning on page S-70.

The Securities are part of a series of debt securities entitled “Medium-Term Notes, Series B” and do not benefit from the co-obligation of UBS Switzerland AG.

UBS AG Exchange Traded Access Securities (E-TRACS) issued prior June 12, 2015 are part of a series of UBS AG debt securities entitled “Medium-Term Notes, Series A” (the “Series A MTN Program”). UBS Switzerland AG is a co-obligor of such debt securities. However, the Securities are part of a separate series of UBS AG debt securities entitled “Medium-Term Notes, Series B”, and were issued after June 12, 2015. As a result, UBS Switzerland AG is not a co-obligor of the Securities and has no liability with

respect to the Securities. If UBS AG fails to perform and observe every covenant of the indenture to be performed or observed by UBS AG with respect to the Securities, holders of the Securities will have recourse only against UBS AG, and not against UBS Switzerland AG.

Difference between the Securities and Bank Deposits

An investment in the Securities may give rise to higher yields than a bank deposit placed with UBS or with any other investment firm in the UBS Group (a “UBS Bank Deposit”). However, an investment in the Securities carries risks which are very different from the risk profile of a UBS Bank Deposit. The Securities are expected to have greater liquidity than a UBS Bank Deposit since UBS Bank Deposits are generally not transferable. However, the Securities may have no established trading market when issued, and one may never develop. Investments in the Securities do not benefit from the protection provided pursuant to Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of the European Union on deposit guarantee schemes or any national implementing measure implementing this Directive in any jurisdiction. Therefore, if we become insolvent or default on our obligations, investors investing in such Securities in the worst case scenario could lose their entire investment. Further, if UBS experiences financial difficulties, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority has the power to open resolution or liquidation proceedings or impose protective measures in relation to UBS Group AG, UBS AG or UBS Switzerland AG, and holders of the Securities may be subject to write-down or conversion into equity on any application of the general bail-in tool and non-viability loss absorption, which may result in such holders losing some or all of their investment.

Changes that affect the composition, methodology, policies and calculation of the Index will affect the amount payable on and the market value of the Securities.

The amount payable on the Securities and their market value could be affected if the Index Sponsor or Index Calculation Agent, in their sole discretion, discontinue or suspend calculation of the Index in which case it may become difficult to determine the market value of the Securities. If events such as these occur, or if the Index Closing Level is not available because of a market disruption event or for any other reason, the Security Calculation Agent — which will be UBS Securities LLC — will make a good faith estimate in its sole discretion of the Index Closing Level that would have prevailed in the absence of the market disruption event. If the Security Calculation Agent determines that the publication of the Index is discontinued and that there is no successor index on the date when the Index Closing Level is required to be determined, the Security Calculation Agent will determine the Index Closing Level using the level and published share weightings of each index Constituent Security included in the Index or Successor Index, as applicable, immediately prior to such discontinuation or unavailability, as adjusted for certain corporate actions as described in “The S-Network Composite Closed-End Fund Index” beginning on page S-70.

In addition, changes by the Index Sponsor of its policies relating to the Index, the calculation of the Index or to Index Constituent Securities could affect the level of the Index and, therefore, the value of your Securities. The Index Sponsor could also change its methodology concerning constituents that qualify for inclusion in the Index and how it calculates the Index, which could adversely affect the value of your Securities. The Index Sponsor has no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising the Index.

If an Index Replacement Event occurs, the Security Calculation Agent may replace the Index with a Substitute Index.

If an Index Replacement Event (as defined below) occurs at any time with respect to the Securities and the Index Sponsor or anyone else publishes an index that the Security Calculation Agent determines is

comparable to the Index (the “**Substitute Index**”), then the Security Calculation Agent may elect, in its sole discretion, to permanently replace the original Index with the Substitute Index for all purposes under the Securities, and all provisions described in the prospectus supplement as applying to the Index will thereafter apply to the Substitute Index instead. If the Security Calculation agent elects to replace the original Index with a Substitute Index, then the Security Calculation Agent will determine all amounts hereunder, including without limitation Coupon Amounts, Current Principal Amounts, Current Indicative Values, Closing Indicative Values, Accrued Fees and Index Closing Levels on the applicable dates of determination, all other related payment terms and the amount payable at maturity, call or upon early redemption by reference to such Substitute Index. In these circumstances, the Security Calculation Agent may elect to replace the Index with the Substitute Index even if the Index Sponsor continues to publish the Index without modification, replacement or adjustment. Any such replacement of the Index with the Substitute Index will affect the amount you will receive at maturity, upon redemption or call and will result in the Securities having a value different (higher or lower) from the value they would have had if there had been no such replacement.

There are uncertainties regarding the Index because of its limited performance history.

The Index was first calculated on December 31, 2005, and therefore has no performance history prior to that date. As a result, limited historical information is available for you to consider in making an independent investigation of the Index performance, which may make it difficult for you to make an informed decision with respect to an investment in the Securities.

Estimated historical and historical levels of the Index should not be taken as an indication of future performance during the term of the Securities.

The actual performance of the Index over the term of the Securities, as well as the amount payable at maturity or call, or upon acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event or upon early redemption, may bear little relation to the historical performance of the Index. The performance of the Index Constituent Securities will determine the Index Closing Level on any date of determination. As a result, it is impossible to predict whether the level of the Index will rise or fall during the term of the Securities. In addition, the effect of leverage and compounding will cause the return on the Securities to be different from what historical levels of the Index may indicate. As a result, it is impossible to predict whether the level of the Index will rise or fall during the term of the Securities.

There may not be an active trading market in the Securities; sales in the secondary market may result in significant losses.

The Securities have been approved for listing, subject to official notice of issuance, on NYSE Arca. However, we are not required to maintain any listing of the Securities on NYSE Arca or any other exchange. Certain affiliates of UBS may engage in limited purchase and resale transactions in the Securities, although they are not required to do so and may stop at any time. No assurance can be given that a secondary market will exist, however if an active secondary market develops, we expect that investors will purchase and sell the Securities primarily in this secondary market. Even if an active secondary market for the Securities develops, it may not provide significant liquidity or trade at prices advantageous to you. As a result, if you sell your Securities in the secondary market, you may have to do so at a discount from the issue price or the intraday indicative value of the Securities and you may suffer significant losses.

Trading and other transactions by UBS or its affiliates in the Index Constituent Securities, futures, options, exchange-traded funds or other derivative products on such Index Constituent Securities or the Index may impair the market value of the Securities.

As described below under “Use of Proceeds and Hedging” on page S-111, UBS or its affiliates may hedge their obligations under the Securities by purchasing the Index Constituent Securities, futures or options on the Index Constituent Securities or the Index, or exchange-traded funds or other derivative instruments with returns linked or related to changes in the performance of the Index Constituent Securities or the Index, and they may adjust these hedges by, among other things, purchasing or selling the Index Constituent Securities, futures, options, or exchange-traded funds or other derivative instruments with returns linked or related to changes in the performance of the Index Constituent Securities or the Index at any time. Any of these hedging activities will contribute to the trading volume of the underlying Index Constituent Securities and may adversely affect the market price of such Index Constituent Securities and/or the Index Closing Level and, therefore, the market value of the Securities. It is possible that UBS or its affiliates could receive substantial returns from these hedging activities while the market value of the Securities declines or becomes zero.

UBS or its affiliates may also engage in trading in the Index Constituent Securities and other investments relating to the Index Constituent Securities or the Index on a regular basis as part of our general broker-dealer and other businesses, for proprietary accounts, for other accounts under management or to facilitate transactions for customers, including block transactions. Any of these activities could adversely affect the market price of the Index Constituent Securities and the Index Closing Level and, therefore, the market value of the Securities. UBS or its affiliates may also issue or underwrite other securities or financial or derivative instruments with returns linked or related to changes in the performance of any Index Constituent Securities or the Index. By introducing competing products into the marketplace in this manner, UBS or its affiliates could adversely affect the market value of the Securities. With respect to any of the activities described above, neither UBS nor its affiliates has any obligation to take the needs of the buyer, seller or holder of the Securities into consideration at any time.

Any of these activities could adversely affect the level of the Index and, therefore, the Current Indicative Value, Closing Indicative Value and Current Principal Amount of the Securities, which could trigger a Zero Value Event, which would result in the early termination and mandatory redemption of the Securities by UBS. In the event of a Zero Value Event, the Zero Value Settlement Amount may be zero. Furthermore, any of these activities, if occurring during a Measurement Period, or on any Redemption Valuation Date, could adversely affect the payment at maturity, call or upon redemption.

We and our affiliates may publish research, express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with investing in or holding the Securities. Any such research, opinions or recommendations could affect the level of the Index Constituent Securities, the Index or the market value of the Securities.

UBS and its affiliates publish research from time to time on stocks or commodities and other matters that may influence the value of the Securities, or express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding the Securities. UBS and its affiliates may have published research or other opinions that call into question the investment view implicit in an investment in the Securities. Any research, opinions or recommendations expressed by UBS or its affiliates may not be consistent with each other and may be modified from time to time without notice. Investors should make their own independent investigation of the merits of investing in the Securities and the Index to which the Securities are linked.

Our offering of the Securities does not constitute a recommendation of the Index or the Index Constituent Securities.

You should not take our offering of the Securities as an expression of our views about how the Index to which the Securities are linked will perform in the future or as a recommendation to invest in the Index or the Index Constituent Securities, including through an investment in the Securities. As we are part of a global financial institution, our affiliates may have, and often do have, positions (including short positions) that conflict with an investment in the Securities, including positions in constituent securities included in the Index. You should undertake an independent determination of whether an investment in the Securities is suitable for you in light of your specific investment objectives, risk tolerance and financial resources.

UBS and its affiliates have no affiliation with the Index Sponsor and are not responsible for their public disclosure of information.

We and our affiliates are not affiliated with the Index Sponsor (except for licensing arrangements between UBS and the Index Sponsor in relation to the Index as discussed under “The S-Network Composite Closed-End Fund Index — Licensing Agreement and Disclaimers”) and have no ability to control or predict its actions, including any errors in or discontinuation of public disclosure regarding methods or policies relating to the calculation of the Index. If the Index Sponsor or Index Calculation Agent discontinue or suspend the calculation of the Index, it may become difficult to determine the market value of the Securities and the payment at maturity, call, acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event or redemption. The Security Calculation Agent may designate a successor index in its sole discretion. If the Security Calculation Agent determines in its sole discretion that no successor index comparable to the Index exists, the payment you receive at maturity, redemption, acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event or call will be determined by the Security Calculation Agent in its sole discretion. See “Specific Terms of the Securities — Market Disruption Event” on page S-103 and “Specific Terms of the Securities — Security Calculation Agent” on page S-102. The Index Sponsor is not involved in the offer of the Securities in any way and has no obligation to consider your interest as an owner of the Securities in taking any actions that might affect the market value of your Securities.

We have derived the information about the Index Sponsor and the Index from publicly available information, without independent verification. Neither we nor any of our affiliates have performed an independent review or due diligence of publicly available information with respect to the Index or the Index Sponsor and neither we nor any of our affiliates assume any responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of the information about the Index or the Index Sponsor contained in this prospectus supplement. *You, as an investor in the Securities, should make your own independent investigation into the Index Sponsor and the Index.*

The business activities of UBS or its affiliates may create conflicts of interest.

We and our affiliates play a variety of roles in connection with the issuance of the Securities, including acting as Security Calculation Agent. As noted above, UBS and its affiliates expect to engage in trading activities related to the Index and the Index Constituent Securities that are not for the account of holders of the Securities or on their behalf. These trading activities may present a conflict between the holders’ interest in the Securities and the interests UBS and its affiliates will have in their proprietary accounts, in facilitating transactions, including options and other derivatives transactions, for their customers and in accounts under their management. These trading activities, if they influence the Index Closing Level, could have an adverse impact on the market value of the Securities.

An Index Constituent Security may be replaced upon the occurrence of certain adverse events.

An exchange may replace or delist an Index Constituent Security included in the Index. Procedures have been established by the Index Sponsor to address such events, which may include, among other things, a market disruption event (as it pertains to the Index) or the replacement or delisting of an Index Constituent Security. There can be no assurance, however, that a market disruption event (as it pertains to the Index), the replacement or delisting of an Index Constituent Security, or any other force majeure event, will not have an adverse or distortive effect on the Index Closing Level or the manner in which it is calculated and, therefore, may have any adverse impact on the value of the Securities.

There are potential conflicts of interest between you and the Security Calculation Agent.

Our affiliate, UBS Securities LLC, will serve as the Security Calculation Agent. UBS Securities LLC will, among other things, decide the amount of the return paid out to you on the Securities at maturity or call, or upon early redemption or acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event. For a fuller description of the Security Calculation Agent's role, see "Specific Terms of the Securities — Security Calculation Agent" on page S-102.

The Security Calculation Agent will exercise its judgment when performing its functions. For example, the Security Calculation Agent may have to determine whether a market disruption event affecting the Index Constituent Securities or the Index has occurred or is continuing on a day during a Measurement Period, or on a Reset Valuation Date or on the Redemption Valuation Date. This determination may, in turn, depend on the Security Calculation Agent's judgment whether the event has materially interfered with our ability to unwind our hedge positions. The Security Calculation Agent will also have discretion to determine if LIBOR has been discontinued or is no longer representative of the underlying market or economic reality, and which base rate is selected as its successor. Since these determinations by the Security Calculation Agent may affect the market value of the Securities, the Security Calculation Agent may have a conflict of interest if it needs to make any such decision.

The Security Calculation Agent can postpone the determination of the Index Closing Level and thus the applicable Redemption Date, the Call Settlement Date or the Maturity Date if a market disruption event occurs during the applicable Measurement Period.

The determination of the Index Closing Level may be postponed if the Security Calculation Agent determines that a market disruption event has occurred or is continuing during a Measurement Period, or on the Redemption Valuation Date. If such a postponement occurs, then the Security Calculation Agent will instead use the Index Closing Level on the first Index Business Day after that day on which no market disruption event occurs or is continuing. In no event, however, will the Measurement Period or Redemption Valuation Date for the Securities be postponed by more than five (5) Index Business Days. As a result, the applicable Redemption Date, the Call Settlement Date or the Maturity Date for the Securities could also be postponed, although not by more than five (5) Index Business Days. If the Measurement Period, or Redemption Valuation Date is postponed to the last possible day, but a market disruption event occurs or is continuing on such last possible day, that day will nevertheless be the final day in the Final Measurement Period, or the Call Measurement Period, or will be the Redemption Valuation Date. If a market disruption event is occurring on the last possible day in a Measurement Period, or on the Redemption Valuation Date, then the Security Calculation Agent will make a good faith estimate in its sole discretion of the Index Closing Level that would have prevailed in the absence of the market disruption event. See "Specific Terms of the Securities — Market Disruption Event" beginning on page S-103.

The Security Calculation Agent can postpone the determination of the Index Closing Level and thus the applicable Reset Valuation Date if a market disruption event occurs on the Reset Valuation Date.

The determination of the Index Closing Level may be postponed if the Security Calculation Agent determines that a market disruption event has occurred or is continuing on a Reset Valuation Date. If such a postponement occurs, then the Security Calculation Agent will instead use the Index Closing Level on the first Index Business Day on which no Market Disruption Event with respect to the Index occurs or is continuing and the Reset Valuation Date will be the following Index Business Day that is not disrupted. In no event, however, will the Reset Valuation Date for the Securities be postponed by more than five (5) Index Business Days. If the Reset Valuation Date is postponed to the last possible day, but a market disruption event occurs or is continuing on such last possible day, that day will nevertheless be the Reset Valuation Date. In such a scenario, the Security Calculation Agent will make a good faith estimate in its sole discretion of the Index Closing Level that would have prevailed in the absence of the market disruption event. See “Specific Terms of the Securities — Market Disruption Event” beginning on page S-103.

We reserve the right from time to time to waive the minimum redemption amount, waive the Redemption Fee Amount and/or accelerate the Redemption Valuation Date to the date on which the notice of redemption is received by us rather than the following Index Business Day, in each case in our sole discretion and on a case-by-case basis. However, there can be no assurance that we will choose to do so, that we will do so for any particular holder, or that any holder will benefit from our exercise of such rights. You should not assume that you will be entitled to any such waiver or acceleration.

As described under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Early Redemption at the Option of the Holders” and “Specific Terms of the Securities — Redemption Procedures” on pages S-95 and S-97, respectively, the right of holders of the Securities to elect to require us to redeem their Securities is subject to a minimum redemption amount of at least 50,000 Securities. In addition, the amount that holders of the Securities will receive upon early redemption will be reduced by the Redemption Fee Amount. However, we reserve the right from time to time to waive the minimum redemption amount and/or the Redemption Fee Amount in our sole discretion on a case-by-case basis. However, there can be no assurance that we will choose to waive any redemption requirements or that any holder of the Securities will benefit from our election to do so. You should not assume that you will be entitled to the benefit of any such waiver. Furthermore, as described in “Specific Terms of the Securities — Redemption Procedures,” the Redemption Valuation Date with respect to any particular exercise of the redemption right will generally be the first Index Business Day following the date that we receive the applicable Redemption Notice and Redemption Confirmation. However, we reserve the right from time to time to accelerate, in our sole discretion on a case-by-case basis, the Redemption Valuation Date to the date on which the notice of redemption is received by UBS rather than the following Index Business Day. There can be no assurance that we will choose to accelerate the Redemption Valuation Date for any holder of the Securities or that any holder of the Securities will benefit from our election to do so. You should not assume that you will be entitled to any such acceleration.

We will be under no obligation to exercise the rights described above, or to make any announcement regarding any decision by us to exercise such rights. As a result, when considering making an investment in the Securities, you should assume that we will not choose to exercise any of the rights described above, or that if we do exercise such rights, we will choose not to do so with respect to any redemption requests that you submit. Instead, you should assume that, with respect to the early redemption of your Securities, all requirements and procedures that are described in this prospectus supplement, including the Redemption Fee Amount and the minimum 50,000 Securities redemption amount, will apply at all times.

Market disruption events may require an adjustment to the calculation of the Index.

At any time during the term of the Securities, the intraday and daily calculations of the level of the Index may be adjusted in the event that the Index Calculation Agent determines that a Market Disruption Event exists. Any such Market Disruption Events may have an adverse impact on the Index Closing Level or the manner in which it is calculated and, therefore, may have an adverse effect on the market value of the Securities. See “Specific Terms of the Securities — Market Disruption Event” beginning on page S-103.

UBS may redeem the Securities prior to the Maturity Date.

On any Business Day through and including the Maturity Date, UBS may, at its option, redeem all, but not less than all, the issued and outstanding Securities. To exercise its Call Right, UBS must provide notice to the holders of the Securities not less than eighteen (18) calendar days prior to the Call Settlement Date. Upon each redemption in the event UBS exercises this right, you will receive a cash payment equal to the Call Settlement Amount, which will be calculated as described herein and paid on the Call Settlement Date. If the amount so calculated is equal to or less than zero, the payment upon exercise of the Call Right will be zero.

If UBS elects to redeem your Securities pursuant to the UBS Call Right, the payment you receive may be less than the payment you would have otherwise been entitled to at maturity, and you may not be able to reinvest any amounts received on the Call Settlement Date at comparable terms or returns. In addition, you may have to invest your proceeds in a lower-return investment.

UBS’s right to redeem the Securities may also adversely impact your ability to sell your Securities, and/or the price at which you may be able to sell your Securities, following delivery of a redemption notice by UBS.

If UBS experiences financial difficulties, FINMA has the power to open restructuring or liquidation proceedings in respect of, and/or impose protective measures in relation to, UBS, which proceedings or measures may have a material adverse effect on the terms and market value of the Securities and/or the ability of UBS to make payments thereunder.

The Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (“FINMA”) has broad statutory powers to take measures and actions in relation to UBS if (i) it concludes that there is justified concern that UBS is over-indebted or has serious liquidity problems or (ii) UBS fails to fulfil the applicable capital adequacy requirements (whether on a standalone or consolidated basis) after expiry of a deadline set by FINMA. If one of these pre-requisites is met, FINMA is authorized to open restructuring proceedings or liquidation (bankruptcy) proceedings in respect of, and/or impose protective measures in relation to, UBS. The Swiss Banking Act grants significant discretion to FINMA in connection with the aforementioned proceedings and measures. In particular, a broad variety of protective measures may be imposed by FINMA, including a bank moratorium or a maturity postponement, which measures may be ordered by FINMA either on a stand-alone basis or in connection with restructuring or liquidation proceedings. The resolution regime of the Swiss Banking Act is further detailed in the FINMA Banking Insolvency Ordinance (“BIO-FINMA”). In a restructuring proceeding, FINMA, as resolution authority, is competent to approve the resolution plan. The resolution plan may, among other things, provide for (a) the transfer of all or a portion of UBS’s assets, debts, other liabilities and contracts (which may or may not include the contractual relationship between UBS and the holders of Securities) to another entity, (b) a stay (for a maximum of two business days) on the termination of contracts to which UBS is a party, and/or the exercise of (w) rights to terminate, (x) netting rights, (y) rights to enforce or dispose of

collateral or (z) rights to transfer claims, liabilities or collateral under contracts to which UBS is a party, (c) the conversion of UBS's debt and/or other obligations, including its obligations under the Securities, into equity (a "debt-to-equity" swap), and/or (d) the partial or full write-off of obligations owed by UBS (a "write-off"), including its obligations under the Securities. The BIO-FINMA provides that a debt-to-equity swap and/or a write-off of debt and other obligations (including the Securities) may only take place after (i) all debt instruments issued by UBS qualifying as additional tier 1 capital or tier 2 capital have been converted into equity or written-off, as applicable, and (ii) the existing equity of the UBS has been fully cancelled. While the BIO-FINMA does not expressly address the order in which a write-off of debt instruments other than debt instruments qualifying as additional tier 1 capital or tier 2 capital should occur, it states that debt-to-equity swaps should occur in the following order: first, all subordinated claims not qualifying as regulatory capital, second, all other claims not excluded by law from a debt-to-equity swap (other than deposits), and third, deposits (in excess of the amount privileged by law). However, given the broad discretion granted to FINMA as the resolution authority, any restructuring plan in respect of UBS could provide that the claims under or in connection with the Securities will be partially or fully converted into equity or written-off, while preserving other obligations of UBS that rank *pari passu* with, or even junior to, UBS's obligations under the Securities. Consequently, holders of Securities may lose all or some of their investment in the Securities. In the case of restructuring proceedings with respect to a systemically important Swiss bank (such as UBS), the creditors whose claims are affected by the restructuring plan will not have a right to vote on, reject, or seek the suspension of the restructuring plan. In addition, if a restructuring plan has been approved by FINMA, the rights of a creditor to seek judicial review of the restructuring plan (e.g., on the grounds that the plan would unduly prejudice the rights of holders of Securities or otherwise be in violation of the Swiss Banking Act) are very limited. In particular, a court may not suspend the implementation of the restructuring plan. Furthermore, even if a creditor successfully challenges the restructuring plan, the court can only require the relevant creditor to be compensated *ex post* and there is currently no guidance as to on what basis such compensation would be calculated and how it would be funded.

The tax consequences of owning Securities are uncertain and may be less favorable than a direct investment in the Index Constituent Securities.

Absent a change in law or an administrative or judicial ruling to the contrary, pursuant to the terms of the Securities, you agree to treat the Securities for all U.S. federal income tax purposes as a pre-paid forward contract with respect to the Index. This agreed treatment may have timing and character consequences that result in a U.S. holder (as defined below under "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences") owing more U.S. federal income tax than it would have owed if the holder had instead made a direct investment in the Index Constituent Securities. In particular, the terms of the Securities will require a U.S. holder to treat the Coupon Amount as ordinary income, notwithstanding that all or a portion of such distributions may be attributable to (i) distributions on an Index Constituent Security that a direct investor would treat as "qualified dividends" or a "capital gain dividend" that may be taxed at long-term capital gains rates, and (ii) distributions on an Index Constituent Security for which a direct corporate investor would receive a dividends received deduction. This could have the effect of requiring a U.S. holder to pay more U.S. federal income tax (and to pay such tax at an earlier time) than a holder of a direct investment in the Index Constituent Securities.

It is likely that ownership of Securities will be treated as a "constructive ownership transaction" which is subject to the constructive ownership rules of Section 1260 of the Code. Under Section 1260, special tax rules apply to an investor that enters into a "constructive ownership transaction" with respect to an equity interest in a "pass-thru entity." For this purpose, (i) a constructive ownership transaction includes entering into a forward contract with respect to a pass-thru entity and (ii) "regulated investment companies" ("RICs") (and certain other entities) are considered to be pass-thru entities. We understand

that the Index is primarily (or entirely) comprised of entities that are RICs. It is not entirely clear how Section 1260 of the Code applies in the case of a forward contract (such as the Securities) with respect to an index that primarily (or entirely) references pass-thru entities, such as the Index. Although the matter is not free from doubt, it is likely that Section 1260 of the Code should apply to the portion of your return on the Securities that is determined by reference to the Index Constituent Securities that are pass-thru entities (the “Pass-Thru Index Constituents”). If such portion of your Securities is subject to Section 1260, then any long-term capital gain that you realize upon the sale, redemption or maturity of your Securities that is attributable to the Pass-Thru Index Constituents would be recharacterized as ordinary income (and you would be subject to an interest charge on the deferred tax liability with respect to such capital gain) to the extent that such capital gain exceeds the amount of long-term capital gain that you would have realized had you purchased an actual interest in the Pass-Thru Index Constituents (in an amount equal to the notional amount of Pass-Thru Index Constituents that are referenced by your Securities, i.e., after taking into account the leverage component of your Securities) on the date that you purchased the Securities and sold your interest in such Pass-Thru Index Constituents on the date of the sale, redemption or maturity of the Securities (the “Excess Gain Amount”). In addition, it is possible that Excess Gain Amount will be computed separately for each Pass-Thru Index Constituent. If your Securities are subject to these rules, the Excess Gain Amount will be presumed to be equal to all of the gain that you recognize in respect of the Securities that is attributable to the Pass-Thru Index Constituents (in which case all of such gain would be recharacterized as ordinary income that is subject to an interest charge) unless you provide clear and convincing evidence to the contrary. You should review the discussion of Section 1260 under the heading “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences — U.S. Holders” and are urged to consult your own tax advisor regarding the application of these rules to the Securities.

It is also possible that the IRS could treat your Securities as representing ownership of the Index Constituent Securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes, in which case you may be subject to other adverse tax consequences described under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” below. In addition, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the Securities is uncertain and the IRS could assert that the Securities should be taxed in a manner that is different than described in this prospectus supplement. Furthermore, members of Congress have periodically made proposals to reform or otherwise modify the U.S. federal income tax treatment of financial instruments such as the Securities. For example, in 2017, legislation was proposed that, if enacted, would generally require U.S. holders of instruments such as the Securities to annually recognize gain or loss with respect to such instruments on a “mark-to-market” basis and to treat any such gain or loss as ordinary income or loss. It is not possible to predict whether any such legislation will be enacted in the future, or whether any such legislation would affect the tax treatment of your Securities.

For a discussion of the U.S. federal income tax treatment applicable to your Securities as well as other potential alternative characterizations for your Securities, please see the discussion under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” below. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the tax treatment of the Securities.

Non-U.S. Holders of the Securities will be subject to adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences.

As discussed in more detail under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences — Non-U.S. Holders” below, each Coupon Amount and any Accrued Dividend at the time upon a sale of the Securities that is received by a non-U.S. holder (as defined below under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences”) should be treated as a dividend equivalent that is subject to a 30% withholding tax under Section 871(m), unless (a) the distribution is attributable to a distribution by an Index Constituent

Risk Factors

Security that is treated as a return of capital distribution that would not be subject to withholding tax if distributed directly to a non-U.S. holder, (b) the distribution is attributable to a “capital gain dividend” that is distributed by a RIC that would not be subject to withholding tax if distributed directly to a non-U.S. holder, (c) the holder is entitled to a lower rate under the “dividend” article of an applicable tax treaty or (d) the income from the Securities is effectively connected with the holder’s conduct of a trade or business in the United States (in which case, in order to avoid withholding, the holder will be required to provide a properly executed IRS Form W-8ECI). However, a withholding agent may not have the information necessary to determine whether a distribution would be exempt from tax if received directly by a non-U.S. holder when it is required to impose the Section 871(m) withholding amount, and it therefore may impose Section 871(m) withholding based on the assumption that the entire distribution would be subject to tax if received directly by a non-U.S. holder.

For a further discussion of the U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to non-U.S. holders of the Securities, please see the discussion below under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences — Non-U.S. Holders”. Prospective non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors prior to investing in the Securities.

The S-Network Composite Closed-End Fund Index

Introduction

The S-Network Composite Closed-End Fund Index (the “**Index**”) is a mutual fund index designed to serve as a benchmark for closed-end funds listed in the US that are principally engaged in asset management processes designed to produce taxable annual yield. The Index employs a modified total net assets weighting methodology designed to assure accurate investment exposure across the various business segments that together comprise the taxable annual yield sector of the closed-end fund market.

The Index divides into three main sectors (the “**sectors**”):

- **Investment Grade Fixed Income Closed-End Funds,**
- **High-Yield Fixed Income Closed-End Funds, and**
- **Option Income Closed-End Funds.**

The Index contains closed-end funds selected from a universe of approximately 200 securities domiciled in the United States.

The selection criteria includes requirements for sector inclusion, primary exchange listing, minimum market capitalization, minimum average daily trading volume, discount to net asset value (“**NAV**”) and total expense ratio.

The Index employs a weighting methodology based on Total Net Assets, adjusted for each closed-end fund’s average discount for the previous 90 days. Capping procedures are applied when needed to assure that the Index is in compliance with various US regulatory guidelines governing concentration of holdings.

Rule changes will be announced 60 days in advance of implementation.

The Index Committee

The S-Network CEFX Index Committee (the “**Committee**”) will be composed of not less than three members. The Committee Chairman will have extensive experience with and expertise in US closed-end funds and US closed-end fund markets. The other members will have experience in financial markets, indexes and/or financial products.

The Committee will be responsible for maintaining a comprehensive list of closed-end funds, divided into sectors, which are determined based on the closed-end fund’s stated investment style.

Impartial selection criteria will then be applied to these closed-end funds to determine whether or not they should be included in the Index.

The Committee will then review the closed-end funds to be included in the Index and may reject any fund that it believes does not meet its overall standards for risk and sound business practice.

The Committee meets quarterly, either in person or via teleconference, to discuss index issues and organize the quarterly or special rebalancing.

The composition of the Committee may from time to time be changed to reflect changes in market conditions.

Index Value at Inception

The Index (ticker: “CEFX”) had a value at inception of 967.03, on its inception date of December 31, 2005. The Index is calculated on both a Price Only and on a Total Return basis. The Securities are linked to the Price Only version of the Index.

Eligibility Criteria

Only closed-end funds that meet the following eligibility criteria are included in the Index.

- i) The closed-end fund must be organized under the laws of the United States and meet all legal and regulatory criteria pursuant primarily to the relevant sections (Section 4(a)(2) and Section 23) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, and also in compliance with the relevant sections of the Investment Company Acts of 1933 and 1934.
- ii) The closed-end fund must have as its stated objective one of the three categories used to distinguish sectors. These are a) fixed-income; b) high yield fixed-income; and c) option income.
- iii) The closed-end fund’s shares must trade on a recognized North American stock exchange that provides a ‘last closing price’. (National Stock Exchange, formerly NASDAQ, stocks must be ‘reported securities’ under 11Aa3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act, i.e., National Market System stocks.)
- iv) The minimum capitalization value for any closed-end fund will be greater than USD \$100,000,000.
- v) Closed-end funds whose shares have traded at average premiums of 20% (plus or minus the average premium/discount for all eligible constituents) or more to their NAV for the ten business days prior to the second Friday of the rebalancing month (the “Record Date”) shall be excluded from the Index.
- vi) To meet eligibility requirements, a closed-end fund must maintain a total expense ratio below a certain threshold. The threshold will vary depending upon prevailing interest rates. The threshold is calculated as of the Record Date, as follows: $(\text{US Federal Funds Effective Rate} + 100 \text{ bps}) \times 0.5 + 150 \text{ bps}$
- vii) Closed-end funds must have an average daily turnover (shares traded \times share price) of more than USD \$500,000 per day for the three months prior to the Record Date to be eligible for inclusion in the Index.
- viii) A fund must have been trading for more than three calendar months (“Recent IPO”) prior to a rebalancing date to be included in the Index.
- ix) A current constituent of the Index must trade at least USD \$300,000 daily to remain in the Index.
- x) Once included in the Index, a constituent may fall outside a certain eligibility threshold by up to 25% of the eligibility threshold. Any current index constituent that falls outside an eligibility threshold by more than 25% (other than the turnover criterion in subsection vii) and ix) of this paragraph) will be deleted from the Index.
- xi) Term trusts must have a termination date of 3 or more years from the effective date of the new portfolio to be eligible for inclusion.

Constituent Weightings

- i) Closed-end funds are weighted based on their adjusted net assets. Net assets are adjusted based on the following formula:
 - a) Net assets are multiplied by a factor of 1.3 for closed-end funds trading at a discount greater than 6% or more of the average premium/discount of all included funds;

- b) Net assets are multiplied by a factor of 1.2 for closed-end funds trading at a discount of greater than 3% but less than 6% of the average premium/discount of all included funds;
 - c) Net assets are multiplied by a factor of 1.1 for closed-end funds trading at a discount greater than 0% but less than 3% of the average premium/discount of all included funds;
 - d) Net assets are multiplied by a factor of 0.7 for closed-end funds trading at a premium greater than 6% of the average premium/discount of all included funds;
 - e) Net assets are multiplied by a factor of 0.8 for closed-end funds trading at a premium greater than 3% but less than 6% of the average premium/discount of all included funds;
 - f) Net assets are multiplied by a factor of 0.9 for closed-end funds trading at a premium greater than 0% but less than 3% of the average premium/discount of all included funds.
- ii) Any stock with a weight greater than 8% of the Index will be capped at 8% and the remaining weight shall be redistributed on a proportional basis to the remaining funds in the Index.
 - iii) The total weight of all the funds contained in the Index with weights greater than 5%, following the capping described in subsection ii) under the heading “— Rules for Reconstitutions, Rebalances, and Index Changes” shall be capped at 45%. The weights of the funds with weights over 5% shall be reduced on a proportional basis and added to the weights of the funds with weights under 5% on a proportional basis. Certain smoothing procedures may be applied to assure weighting consistency.

Rules for Reconstitutions, Rebalances, and Index Changes

The Index is calculated by ICE Data Services (the “**Index Calculation Agent**”). The index Calculation Agent is also responsible for index maintenance and price dissemination. The calculation, maintenance and dissemination rules are as follows:

Index Changes. Index changes take place at each rebalancing date, except in the event of certain corporate actions, such as mergers, acquisitions, and de-listings. In such cases, the change is applied on the effective date of the action, unless otherwise determined by the Committee. Share increases and decreases are reflected on the rebalancing date. Whenever possible, changes will be announced at least two business days prior to their implementation.

Index Reconstitutions. The Index is reconstituted quarterly; during which the Committee submits to the Index Compilation Agent a list of funds that are eligible for inclusion in the Index. All candidates and current constituents are screened against the Index ‘Eligibility Criteria’, and weights are applied based on the weighting methodology described under the heading “— Constituent Weightings”.

Additions and Deletions. Additions and Deletions to the indexes are made 1) at the close of trading on the quarterly reconstitution dates (last business day of the calendar quarter) and 2) in the event of the deletion of a constituent stock due to a corporate action. When a stock is deleted, no replacement stock is added.

Deletions are made at any time, in the event a fund is liquidated, de-listed, files for bankruptcy, is acquired or merges with another fund. Upon deletion, the weight of the removed fund is reallocated proportionately to the remaining constituents. Additions are made only upon the effective date of the quarterly rebalancing.

Roles of Parties in the Quarterly Reconstitutions.

- i) The Committee, or its designee, will submit to S-Network Global Indexes, Inc. (the “**Index Compilation Agent**”) a list of index constituents for possible inclusion in Index at the close of US markets on the first Friday of the rebalancing month.

- ii) The Index Compilation Agent will use the remaining criteria set forth under the heading “— Eligibility Criteria” to statistically screen the list of index constituents to confirm their eligibility for the Index based on closing prices and values as of the close of trading on the second Friday of the last month of each calendar quarter.
- iii) On the Wednesday prior to the third Friday of the rebalancing month, the Index Compilation Agent shall provide the Committee, or its designee, with a list of constituents for the Index.
- iv) The Committee shall approve or reject the changes and notify the Index Calculation Agent of its decisions not later than the third Friday of the rebalancing month.
- v) Not later than the Monday following the third Friday of the rebalancing month, the Committee or its designee will issue a press release announcing additions and deletions to the Index. The press release will be posted on the Index website.
- vi) The Index Compilation Agent will provide final share weights to the Committee or its designee on the Tuesday following the third Friday of the rebalancing month. Weights will be based on prices as of the close of trading on the preceding business day.
- vii) The Committee or its designee will approve the final share weights prior to the close of US markets on the same business day and will distribute this information to the Index Calculation Agent and all Index licensees.
- viii) The effective date of the rebalancing will be on the close of business on the last business day of the rebalancing month. The Index Compilation Agent will post all final rebalancing data and information on its FTP server prior to the open on the next business day following the rebalancing date.
- ix) All rebalancing data will be posted on the Index website prior to the open on the next business day following the rebalancing date.

Calculation of Index Values

- i) The Index Calculation Agent will calculate price-only index values using price data on each reported trade it receives on each component security.
- ii) The Index Calculation Agent will distribute index values to vendors at set 15-second intervals.
- iii) The index calculations will start each trading day at 9:30AM (EST — US) (opening price) and will cease calculation each trading day at approximately 4:30PM (EST-US) (closing price).
- iv) The Index will be calculated and disseminated in USD.
- v) The Index Calculation Agent will also distribute total return index values immediately following the close of trading on US stock markets on each business day.

Dissemination

The Index value is disseminated in US dollars via the NYSE using ticker symbol “CEFX”.

Values for the Index are distributed in ‘real-time’, that is, in 15-second snapshots, between approximately 9:30AM (EST) and 4:30PM (EST) Monday through Friday, excluding exchange holidays.

Ongoing Maintenance

In addition to the scheduled quarterly reviews, the Index is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes in index composition and related weight adjustments are necessary whenever there are extraordinary events

such as liquidations, conversions, de-listings, bankruptcies, mergers or takeovers involving index components. In these cases, each event will be taken into account on its effective date. A rebalance of the Index affected by these events will be at the discretion of the Committee in the event a significant component is affected. Whenever possible, the changes in the Index's components will be announced at least two business days prior to their implementation date.

- i) **Changes of Eligible Securities.** In the event that a component no longer meets the eligibility requirements set forth under the heading “— Constituent Weightings” herein, it will be removed from the Index on the effective date of the next rebalancing.
- ii) **Changes of Sector Classification.** Funds are eligible for inclusion in the Index based on their inclusion in an applicable sector. Mergers, takeovers, and spin-offs, as well as changes in a fund's investment approach, may cause a fund to lose its eligibility. In such a circumstance, the fund will be deleted from the Index on the effective date of the next rebalancing. A fund's classification may also require an immediate change as the result of a special event such as a merger, takeover or spin-off.
- iii) **Mergers.** If two index components merge, their component positions will be replaced by the surviving fund immediately. If an index component merges with a non-component fund, its component position will be replaced by the new fund, if the new fund meets all eligibility criteria set forth under the heading “— Eligibility Criteria” herein. In the event of mergers of equals, the combined trading history of the predecessor funds shall be used for evaluation. If the combined fund fails to meet all eligibility criteria set forth under the heading “— Eligibility Criteria” herein, it will be deleted from the Index unless otherwise determined by the Committee. If deleted, the weight of the merged index component shall be redistributed proportionately to the remaining components in the Index.
- iv) **Takeovers.** If an index component is taken over by another component fund, the former will be removed from the Index immediately upon completion of the takeover. If an index component is taken over by a non-component fund, it will be replaced by the acquiring fund immediately, if the acquiring fund meets all the eligibility criteria set forth under the heading “— Eligibility Criteria” herein. If the acquiring fund does not meet eligibility criteria set forth under the heading “— Eligibility Criteria” herein, the weight of the removed fund will be reallocated proportionately to the remaining components in the Index.
- v) **Conversions:** If an index component is converted to a non-eligible financial security, it will be deleted from the Index 5 business days following the effective date of the conversion and the weight of the removed fund will be reallocated proportionately to the remaining components in the Index, unless otherwise determined by the Committee.
- vi) **Increases and/or decreases in shares outstanding are changed as of the next quarterly rebalancing, except in the case of an in the money Rights Offering.** If a Rights Offering is in the money, the rights are exercised and the newly acquired shares are applied to the company issuing the rights. A divisor change is made to reduce the holdings of the remaining components in order to settle the acquisition of the rights. If the rights offering is out of the money, it expires worthless.
- vii) **Removal of Funds Due to Delisting, Bankruptcy or Extreme Financial Distress.** If an index component is de-listed by its primary market, or is in bankruptcy proceedings, it will be removed from the Index.
 - a) If an index component is de-listed by its primary market due to failure to meet financial or regulatory requirements, it will be removed from the Index and its weight will be reallocated to the remaining constituents in the Index.
 - b) If an index component enters bankruptcy proceedings, it will be removed from the Index and will remain ineligible for re-inclusion until it has emerged from bankruptcy. However, the

Committee may, following a review of the bankrupt fund and the issues involved in the filing, decide to keep the fund in the Index.

- c) The Committee may, at its discretion, remove a fund it has determined to be in extreme financial distress from the Index, if the Committee deems the removal necessary to protect the integrity of the Index and the interests of investors in products linked to the Index.

viii) Pricing of Stocks in Extreme Financial Distress for Index Maintenance.

- a) When a fund is suspended from trading due to financial distress and subsequently de-listed by its primary market prior to resumption of trading, the Index Calculation Agent will use the best-available alternate pricing source to determine the value at which the fund should be removed from the Index.
- b) If the fund's primary market price is no longer available due to its suspension or de-listing, a current price from another exchange, such as a regional or electronic marketplace, may be used. In the absence of those prices in the case of U.S. securities, OTC Bulletin Board, OTC Equity (non- OTCBB stocks), and Pink Sheet traded prices could be applied in that order.
- c) If neither a traded price nor a bid/asked range is available, the Committee will evaluate the status of the suspended stock. The Committee may consult with managers of portfolios linked to indexes in which the stock is a constituent in determining the value of the stock. If the Committee concludes that the security has become worthless or is likely to remain too illiquid to be traded, it will be removed from the Index at .01 local currency of the stock.

Calculation and Adjustments

(i) Input Data Sources

- a) Real-time stock prices are provided by ICE Data Services. The latest trading price is used for index calculation.
- b) The number of shares is determined separately for each class of stock. This information is obtained from regulatory filings and a variety of data vendors. The data also may be sourced from the funds themselves.
- c) Corporate actions are sourced from public news services, regulatory filings and data vendors. The funds themselves may be used as an additional source.
- d) Index Formula. The Index is calculated using a Laspeyres formula. This formula is used for the calculation of the return index and the price index. The only difference is that the divisor D_t is different for the two indexes (return index and price index).

The Index is computed as follows:

$$Index_t = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(p_{it} \times q_{it} \times r_{it} \times f_{it})}{C_t \times \sum_{i=1}^n (p_{io} \times q_{io} \times r_{io} \times f_{io})} \times Base\ Index\ Value = \frac{M_t}{B_t} \times Base\ Index\ Value$$

The above mentioned formula can be simplified as:

$$Index_t = \frac{M_t}{D_t}$$

Where:

D_t	=	$\frac{B_t}{\text{base index value}}$	= divisor at time (t)
n	=	the number of stock in the index	
p_{io}	=	the closing price of stock i at the base date	
q_{io}	=	the number of shares of fund i at the base date	
r_{io}	=	1	
f_{io}	=	1	
p_{it}	=	the price of stock i at time (t)	
q_{it}	=	the number of shares of fund i at time (t)	
r_{it}	=	1	
f_{it}	=	1	
C_t	=	the adjustment factor for the base date market capitalization	
t	=	the time the index is computed	
M_t	=	market capitalization of the index at time (t)	
B_t	=	adjusted base date market capitalization of the index at time (t)	

Dividend payments are not taken into account in the price indexes, whereas dividend payments are reinvested in the Index constituents of the total return index on a proportional basis.

(ii) Divisor Adjustments.

- a) Corporate actions affect the share capital of component stocks and therefore trigger increases or decreases in the Index. To avoid distortion, the divisor of the Index is adjusted accordingly.

b) Changes in the Index’s market capitalization due to changes in the composition (additions, deletions or replacements), weighting (following quarterly reviews or changes of more than 10% in a single component’s share number) or corporate actions (liquidations, conversions, mergers, spin- offs, rights offerings, repurchase of shares, public offerings, return of capital, or special cash or stock distributions of other stocks) result in a divisor change to maintain the Index’s continuity. By adjusting the divisor, the Index value retains its continuity before and after the event. For rights offerings, the Index Calculation Agent will price the rights during the subscription period, not before or after. Alternatively, the Index Calculation Agent may start pricing the rights after the ex-date and before the subscription period, under the condition that the rights are priced daily.

* **Formulae for Divisor Adjustment.** The following formulae will be used for divisor adjustments. (Note: No divisor adjustments are necessary for stock splits, since market capitalization does not change and the share number and share price are adjusted prior to the opening of trading on the split’s ex-date.)

$$D_{t+1} = D_t \times \frac{\sum(p_{it} \times q_{it} \times r_{it} \times f_{it}) \mp \Delta MC_{t+1}}{\sum(p_{it} \times q_{it} \times r_{it} \times f_{it})}$$

Where:

- D_t = divisor at time (t)
- D_{t+1} = divisor at time $(t+1)$
- p_{it} = stock price of fund i at time (t)
- q_{it} = number of shares of fund i at time (t)
- r_{it} = 1
- f_{it} = 1
- ΔMC_{t+1} = Add new components’ market capitalization and adjusted market capitalization (calculated with adjusted closing prices and shares effective at time $t+1$ and/or minus market capitalization of funds to be deleted (calculated with closing prices and shares at time t).

Note: If the current trading price of an issue is unavailable, the previous trading session’s closing price is used. However, if the issue is affected by any corporate action that requires an adjustment, then the adjusted price is used.

* **Adjustments for Corporate Actions.** An index divisor may decrease (▼) or increase (▲) or keep constant (■) when corporate actions occur for a component stock. Assuming shareholders receive “B” new shares for every “A” share held for the following corporate actions:

▼ A) CASH DIVIDEND (applied for return index only)

adjusted price = closing price—dividend announced by the fund

▼ B) SPECIAL CASH DIVIDEND (applied for price and return index)

adjusted price = closing price—dividend announced by the fund

■ C) SPLIT AND REVERSE SPLIT

adjusted price = closing price \times A / B

new number of shares = old number of shares \times B / A

▲ D) RIGHTS OFFERING

adjusted price = (closing price \times A + subscription price \times B) / (A + B) new

number of shares = old number of shares \times (A + B) / A

■ E) STOCK DIVIDEND

adjusted price = closing price \times A / (A + B)

new number of shares = old number of shares \times (A + B) / A

▼ F) STOCK DIVIDEND OF A DIFFERENT FUND SECURITY

adjusted price = (closing price \times A — price of the different fund security \times B) / A

▼ G) RETURN OF CAPITAL AND SHARE CONSOLIDATION

adjusted price = (closing price — dividend announced by fund) \times A / B new

number of shares = old number of shares \times B / A

▲ I) COMBINATION STOCK DISTRIBUTION (DIVIDEND OR SPLIT) AND RIGHTS OFFERING

Shareholders receive B new shares from the distribution and C new shares from the rights offering for every A shares held:

* If rights are applicable after stock distribution (one action applicable to other).

adjusted price = [closing price \times A + subscription price \times C \times (1 + B / A)] / [(A + B) \times (1 + C / A)]

new number of shares = old number of shares \times [(A + B) \times (1 + C / A)] / A

* If stock distribution is applicable after rights (one action applicable to other).

adjusted price = [closing price \times A + subscription price \times C] / [(A + C) \times (1 + B / A)]

new number of shares = old number of shares \times [(A + C) \times (1 + B / A)]

▲ J) STOCK DISTRIBUTION AND RIGHTS (NEITHER ACTION IS APPLICABLE TO THE OTHER)

adjusted price = [closing price \times A + subscription price \times C] / [A + B + C]

new number of shares = old number of shares \times [A + B + C]

(iii) Computational Precision.

Index values are rounded to two decimal places and divisors are rounded to integers. Any values derived by the index calculation engine from a corporate action used for the divisor adjustments and index computations are rounded to seven decimal places.

Data Correction Policy

To maintain a high standard of data integrity, a series of procedures have been implemented to ensure accuracy, timeliness and consistency. Input prices are monitored using a variety of computerized range-check warning systems for both ticker-plant and real-time index systems. Fault tolerant methods are employed in the collection of market and corporate action data. Various verification and audit tasks are performed to ensure the quality of the real-time data feeds and related market data. While every effort is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information used for the index calculation, an index error may occur due to incorrect or missing data, including trading prices, exchange rates, shares outstanding and corporate actions, due to operational errors or other reasons.

- i) **Intraday Corrections.** Reasonable efforts are employed to prevent erroneous data from affecting the indexes. Corrections will be made for bad prices and incorrect or missing corporate actions as soon as possible after detection.

The S-Network Composite Closed-End Fund Index

- ii) Since the indexes are calculated on a real-time basis, an incorrect index value tick will not be fixed retroactively. Incorrect daily high/low index values will be corrected as soon as practicable.
- iii) **Index-Related Data and Divisor Corrections.** Incorrect pricing and corporate action data for individual issues in the database will be corrected upon detection. In addition, an incorrect divisor of an index, if discovered within five days of its occurrence, will always be fixed on the day it is discovered to prevent an error from being carried forward.
- iv) If a divisor error is discovered more than five days after occurrence, the adjustment will depend upon how significant the error is, how far back the error occurred and the feasibility of performing the adjustment.

Historical Performance of the Index

The historical information presented below is based on the actual performance of the Index. Any historical upward or downward trend in value of the Index during any period shown below is not an indication that the value of the Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during the term of the Securities. The historical Index returns do not give an indication of the future performance of the Index. UBS cannot make any assurance that the future performance of the Index will result in holders of the Securities receiving a positive return on their investment.

The table below shows the historical performance of the Index from the Index Commencement Date through May 28, 2020.

Historical Results for the Period December 31, 2005 Through May 28, 2020

Year	Price Return*		Total Return*	
	Ending Level	Annual Return	Ending Level	Annual Return
2005	967.03		1000	
2006	1078.25	11.50%	1213.11	21.31%
2007	925.64	-14.15%	1136.92	-6.28%
2008	565.14	-38.95%	779.94	-31.40%
2009	769.81	36.22%	1190.52	52.64%
2010	776.01	0.81%	1312.2	10.22%
2011	719.33	-7.30%	1328.21	1.22%
2012	769.96	7.04%	1545.07	16.33%
2013	742.72	-3.54%	1618.82	4.77%
2014	725.14	-2.37%	1709.36	5.59%
2015	658.6482	-9.17%	1690.898	-1.08%
2016	693.4481	5.28%	1943.546	14.94%
2017	736.895	6.27%	2223.16	14.39%
2018	624.2282	-15.29%	2034.07	-8.51%
2019	718.4278	15.09%	2534.097	24.58%
2020 (through May 28, 2020)	606.8374	-15.53%	2213.981	-12.63%

* For each time period presented, “Price Return” refers to the price return version of the Index (ticker: “CEFX”) and “Total Return” refers to the total return version of the Index (ticker: “CEFXTR”).

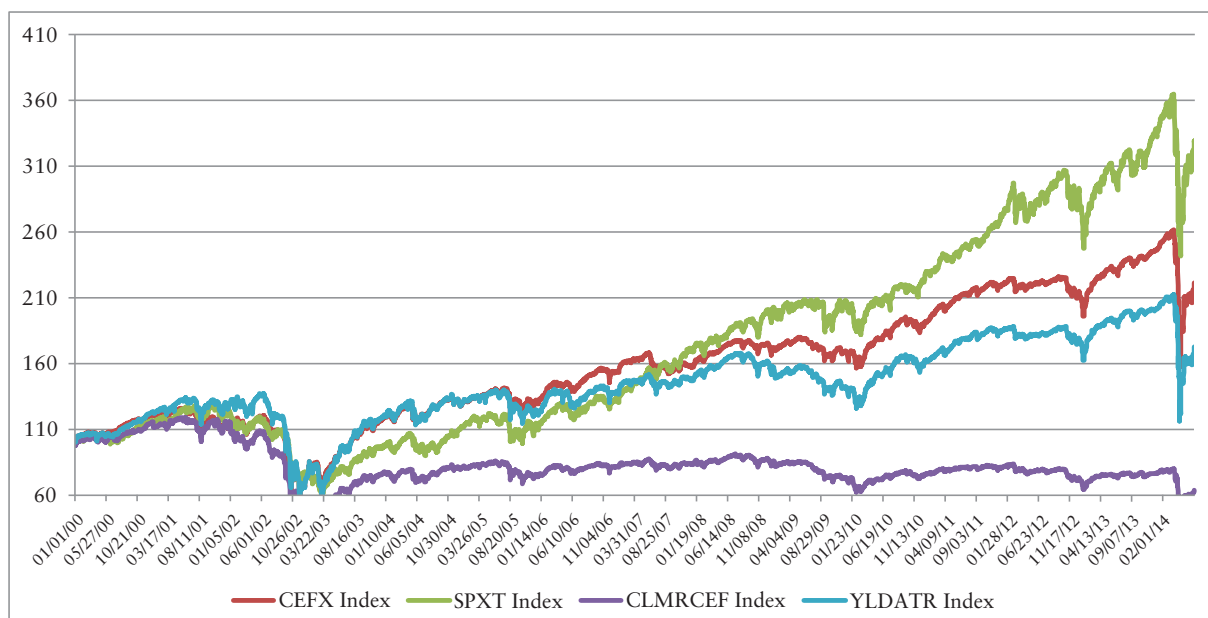
Historical Results Are Not Indicative of Future Results.

The table below shows the historical total returns and annualized returns of the Index from December 31, 2005 through May 28, 2020 in comparison with the returns of the total return versions of the S&P 500® Index, the Claymore CEF Index and the ISE High Income Index for the same period.

	Index	S&P 500® Index	Claymore CEF Index	ISE High Income Index
Total Return	121.40%	228.24%	-36.42%	72.44%
Annualized Return	5.67%	8.59%	-3.09%	3.85%

Historical information presented is as of May 28, 2020 and is furnished as a matter of information only. Historical performance of the Index is not an indication of future performance. Future performance of the Index may differ significantly from historical performance, either positively or negatively.

The graph below is based on the performance of the total return versions of the Index, the S&P 500 Index, the Claymore CEF Index and the ISE High Income Index.



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The S-Network Composite Closed-End Fund Index

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Valuation of the Index and the Securities

Intraday Index Values

On each Index Business Day, the Index Calculation Agent will calculate and publish the Intraday Index Value of the Index every 15 seconds between 9:30am and 4:30pm EST/EDT on Bloomberg under the ticker symbol “CEFX”. The actual Index closing level may vary, and on a cumulative basis over the term of the Securities may vary significantly, from the Intraday Index Value.

The Index Sponsor and Index Calculation Agent are not affiliated with UBS and do not approve, endorse, review or recommend the Index or the Securities. The information used in the calculation of the Intraday Index Value will be derived from sources the Index Sponsor and Index Calculation Agent deem reliable, but the Index Sponsor, Index Calculation Agent and their affiliates do not guarantee the correctness or completeness of the Intraday Index Value or other information furnished in connection with the Securities or the calculation of the Index. The Index Sponsor and Index Calculation Agent make no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by UBS, UBS’ customers, holders of the Securities, or any other person or entity from the use of the Intraday Index Value or any data included therein. The Index Sponsor and Index Calculation Agent make no express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaim all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose with respect to the Intraday Index Value or any data included therein. The Index Sponsor and Index Calculation Agent and their employees, subcontractors, agents, suppliers and vendors shall have no liability or responsibility, contingent or otherwise, for any injury or damages, whether caused by the negligence of the Index Sponsor, Index Calculation Agent or their employees, subcontractors, agents, suppliers or vendors or otherwise, arising in connection with the Intraday Index Value or the intraday indicative value of the Securities, and shall not be liable for any lost profits, losses, punitive, incidental or consequential damages. The Index Sponsor and Index Calculation Agent shall not be responsible for or have any liability for any injuries or damages caused by errors, inaccuracies, omissions or any other failure in, or delays or interruptions of, the Intraday Index Value, from whatever cause. The Index Sponsor and Index Calculation Agent are not responsible for the selection of or use of the Index or the Securities, the accuracy and adequacy of the Index or information used by UBS and the resultant output thereof.

The Intraday Index Value will be used to determine whether a Loss Rebalancing Event, Permanent Deleveraging Event or Zero Value Event has occurred, as discussed under “Specific Terms of the Securities — Loss Rebalancing Events”, “Specific Terms of the Securities — Permanent Deleveraging Event” and “Specific Terms of the Securities — Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event.”

Published calculations of the level of the Index from the Index Sponsor and Index Calculation Agent may occasionally be subject to delay or postponement. Any such delays or postponements will affect the current level of the Index and therefore the value of the Securities in the secondary market. The Intraday Index Value published every 15 seconds will be based on the intraday prices of the Index Constituent Securities.

Intraday Security Values

An “intraday indicative value” (or “Current Indicative Value”) meant to approximate the expected trading value of the Securities in a liquid market will be calculated by ICE Data Indices and published to Bloomberg (based in part on information provided by the Index Sponsor) under the symbol “CEFDIV”. In connection with your Securities, we use the terms “intraday indicative value” and “Current Indicative Value” interchangeably to refer to the value at a given time and date equal to:

- (a) On the Initial Trade Date, \$25.00.

- (b) On any other calendar day prior to the first day of an applicable Measurement Period:
(Current Principal Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day \times Index Factor, calculated using the Intraday Index Value) — Accrued Fees + Accrued Dividend.
- (c) From and including the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, an amount per Security equal to:
(Current Principal Amount, on the calendar day immediately preceding the first day of the Measurement Period \times Index Factor, calculated using the Intraday Index Value \times Residual Factor from the immediately preceding calendar day)—Accrued Fees + Accrued Dividend + Measurement Period Cash Amount from the immediately preceding calendar day

The intraday indicative value calculation is not intended as a price or quotation, or as an offer or solicitation for the purchase, sale, or termination of your Securities, nor will it reflect hedging or other transactional costs, credit considerations, market liquidity or bid-offer spreads. For this reason and others, the actual trading price of the Securities may be different from their Current Indicative Value (or intraday indicative value).

In addition, the levels of the Index provided by the Index Sponsor will not necessarily reflect the depth and liquidity of the Index Constituent Securities. The calculation of the intraday indicative value shall not constitute a recommendation or solicitation to conclude a transaction at the level stated, and should not be treated as giving investment advice.

The publishing of the intraday indicative value of the Securities by Bloomberg may occasionally be subject to delay or postponement. The actual trading price of the Securities may be significantly different from their Current Indicative Value (or intraday indicative value). The intraday indicative value of the Securities published at least every 15 seconds during the NYSE Arca's Core Trading Session, which is currently from 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., New York City time, will be based on the Intraday Index Value, and may not be equal to the payment at maturity, call or acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, or upon early redemption. These intraday indicative value calculations have been prepared as of a particular time and date and will therefore not reflect subsequent changes in market values or prices or in any other factors relevant to their determination.

Split or Reverse Split of the Securities

We may, at any time in our sole discretion, initiate a split or reverse split of your Securities. If we decide to initiate a split or reverse split, as applicable, such date shall be deemed to be the "announcement date", and we will issue a notice to holders of the Securities and press release announcing the split or reverse split, specifying the effective date of the split or reverse split. The record date for any split or reverse split will be the tenth Business Day after the announcement date, and the effective date will be the next Business Day after the record date.

If the Securities undergo a split, we will adjust the Current Principal Amount and other relevant terms of the Securities accordingly. For example, if the Securities undergo a 4:1 split, every investor who holds a Security via The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") on the relevant record date will, after the split, hold four Securities, and adjustments will be made as described below. The Current Principal Amount on such record date would be divided by four to reflect the 4:1 split of your Securities. Any adjustment of the Current Principal Amount will be rounded to eight decimal places. The split will become effective at the opening of trading of the Securities on the Business Day immediately following the record date. If prior to the effectiveness of the split, the Company exercises its Call Right, the split will not occur.

In the case of a reverse split, the Current Principal Amount and other relevant terms of the Securities will be adjusted accordingly and we reserve the right to address odd numbers of Securities (commonly

referred to as “partials”) in a manner determined by us in our sole discretion. For example, if the Securities undergo a 1:4 reverse split, every investor who holds four Securities via DTC on the relevant record date will, after the reverse split, hold only one Security and the Current Principal Amount of the Securities on such record date would be multiplied by four to reflect the 1:4 reverse split of your Securities. Any adjustment of the Current Principal Amount will be rounded to eight decimal places. The reverse split will become effective at the opening of trading of the Securities on the Business Day immediately following the record date. If prior to the effectiveness of the reverse split, the Company exercises its Call Right, the reverse split will not occur.

Holder who own a number of Securities on the record date that is not evenly divisible by the reverse split divisor (which in the case of a 1:4 reverse split, for example, will be 4) will receive the same treatment as all other holders for the maximum number of Securities they hold which is evenly divisible by the reverse split divisor, and we will have the right to compensate holders for their remaining or “partial” Securities in a manner determined by us in our sole discretion. Our current intention is to provide holders with a cash payment for their partials on the 17th Business Day following the announcement date in an amount equal to the appropriate percentage of the Closing Indicative Value of the reverse split-adjusted Securities on the 15th Business Day following the announcement date. For example, in the case of a 1:4 reverse split, a holder who held 23 Securities via DTC on the record date would receive five post-reverse split Securities on the immediately following Business Day, and a cash payment on the 17th Business Day following the announcement date that is equal to 3/4ths of the Current Principal Amount of the reverse split-adjusted Securities on the 15th Business Day following the announcement date.

Specific Terms of the Securities

In this section, references to “holders” mean those who own the Securities registered in their own names, on the books that we or the trustee maintains for this purpose, and not those who own beneficial interests in the Securities registered in street name or in the Securities issued in book-entry form through The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or another depository. Owners of beneficial interests in the Securities should read the section entitled “Legal Ownership and Book-Entry Issuance” in the accompanying prospectus.

The Securities are part of a series of UBS AG debt securities entitled “Medium-Term Notes, Series B” that we may issue, from time to time, under the indenture more particularly described in the accompanying prospectus. This prospectus supplement summarizes specific financial and other terms that apply to the Securities. Terms that apply generally to all Medium-Term Notes, Series B are described in “Description of Debt Securities We May Offer” in the accompanying prospectus. The terms described here (*i.e.*, in this prospectus supplement) supplement those described in the accompanying prospectus and, if the terms described here are inconsistent with those described there, the terms described here are controlling.

The Securities are part of a single series of senior debt securities issued under our indenture, dated as of June 12, 2015 between us and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as trustee.

Please note that the information about the offering price and the net proceeds to UBS on the front cover of this prospectus supplement relates only to the initial sale of the Securities. If you have purchased the Securities in a secondary market transaction after the initial sale, information about the price and date of sale to you will be provided in a separate confirmation of sale.

We describe the terms of the Securities in more detail below. The Stated Principal Amount of each Security is \$25.00.

The Securities do not guarantee any return of principal at, or prior to, maturity, call or acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, or upon early redemption. Instead, at maturity, you will receive a cash payment per Security the amount of which will vary depending on the performance and path of the Index and will be reduced by the Accrued Fees as of the last Index Business Day in the Final Measurement Period as described under “— Cash Settlement Amount at Maturity.” If the amount as calculated is equal to or less than zero, the Cash Settlement Amount will be zero and you will not receive a cash payment.

If you exercise your right to have us redeem your Securities, subject to compliance with the redemption procedures, for each Security you will receive a cash payment per Security on the relevant Redemption Date equal to the Redemption Amount as described under “— Early Redemption at the Option of the Holders.” If the amount as calculated is equal to or less than zero, the Redemption Amount will be zero and you will not receive a cash payment.

If a Zero Value Event occurs, for each Security you will receive a cash payment per Security on the Zero Value Settlement Date equal to the (i) the Measurement Period Cash Amount, on the immediately preceding calendar day, *plus* (ii) the Accrued Dividend, on the date on which the Zero Value Event occurred, *minus* (iii) the Accrued Fees, on the date on which the Zero Value Event occurred, as described under “— Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event.”

Coupon Payment

For each Security you hold on the applicable Coupon Record Date, on each Coupon Payment Date you will receive an amount in cash equal to the Coupon Amount. The Coupon Amount will equal the sum of the cash distributions that a hypothetical holder of Index constituents would have been entitled to receive in respect of the Index constituents during the relevant period. The Coupon Amount may be equal to zero.

The “**Coupon Amount**” means (i) on any calendar day that is not a Coupon Ex-Date, zero; and (ii) on any calendar day that is a Coupon Ex-Date, an amount per Security equal to the Accrued Dividend on the Coupon Valuation Date immediately preceding such Coupon Ex-Date. The minimum value of the Coupon Amount will be zero.

The following graphic illustrates the formula to determine the Coupon Amount on a Coupon Ex-Date, which has been simplified for ease of presentation:

$$\text{Coupon Amount} = \text{Accrued Dividend, on the immediately preceding Coupon Valuation Date}$$

If the Securities undergo a split or reverse split, the Coupon Amount will be adjusted accordingly.

The “**Accrued Dividend**” means (i) on the Initial Trade Date, zero; and (ii) on any subsequent calendar day, an amount per Security equal to (a) the Accrued Dividend as of the immediately preceding calendar day, *plus* (b) the Daily Dividend on such calendar day, *minus* the Coupon Amount on such calendar day.

If the Securities undergo a split or reverse split, the Accrued Dividend will be adjusted accordingly.

The “**Daily Dividend**” means, on any calendar day, an amount per Security equal to (a)(i) the Index Dividend Point, *times* (ii) the Leverage Factor, *times* (iii) the Current Principal Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day, *times* (iv) the Residual Factor on the immediately preceding calendar day, *divided by* (b) the Last Reset Index Closing Level.

The “**Index Dividend Point**” means, on any calendar day, an amount per Security equal to the *sum of the products* of (i) the cash value of distributions that a hypothetical holder of one share of each Index Constituent Security on such calendar day would have been entitled to receive in respect of that Index Constituent Security for those cash distributions whose “ex-dividend date” occurs on such calendar day and (ii) the number of units of that Index Constituent Security included in the Index as of such date.

The Index Dividend Point may not be publicly disseminated by the Index Calculation Agent. The data used to calculate the Index Dividend Point is the property of the Index Calculation Agent and investors may be required to pay a fee and meet any other requirements of the Index Calculation Agent, in order to access such information. See “Risk Factors — The value of the Index Dividend Point may not be publicly disseminated or otherwise freely accessible to investors” beginning on page S-46.

The Index Dividend Point, on any calendar day, represents the total cash value of distributions that a hypothetical holder of the Index Constituent Securities, in proportion to the weights of the Index Constituent Securities, would have been entitled to receive with respect to any Index Constituent Securities for those cash distributions whose “ex-dividend date” occurs on such calendar day.

The “**Coupon Payment Date**” means the fifteenth (15th) Index Business Day following each Coupon Valuation Date. The first Coupon Payment Date will be July 22, 2020, subject to adjustment as provided herein. If such day is not a Coupon Business Day, the Coupon Payment Date shall be the following Coupon Business Day.

Specific Terms of the Securities

If the Final Coupon Ex-Date occurs prior to the Maturity Date, but the Final Coupon Payment Date otherwise occurs after the Maturity Date, in such case, the Final Coupon Payment Date will be the Maturity Date, subject to adjustment as provided herein.

The “**Coupon Record Date**” means the ninth Index Business Day following each Coupon Valuation Date. If such day is not a Coupon Business Day, the Coupon Record Date shall be the immediately preceding Coupon Business Day.

The “**Coupon Ex-Date,**” with respect to a Coupon Amount, means the first Coupon Business Day on which the Securities trade without the right to receive such Coupon Amount. Under current NYSE Arca practice, the Coupon Ex-Date will generally be the Coupon Business Day immediately preceding the applicable Coupon Record Date.

If a Zero Value Event occurs on an Index Business Day that would otherwise be a Coupon Ex-Date, such day will not be a valid Coupon Ex-Date and all further Coupon Ex-Dates will be suspended. In this case, the Coupon Amount corresponding to such Coupon Ex-Date will be included in the Zero Value Settlement Amount payable on the Zero Value Settlement Date.

In addition, if a day that would otherwise be a Coupon Ex-Date occurs on or after the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, such day will not be a valid Coupon Ex-Date and all further Coupon Ex-Dates will be suspended. In this case, the Coupon Amount corresponding to such Coupon Ex-date will be included in the Cash Settlement Amount or Call Settlement Amount payable at maturity or call, respectively.

The “**Coupon Valuation Date**” means the 30th day of each month and the 28th day of February, of each calendar year during the term of the Securities or if such date is not an Index Business Day, then the first Index Business Day following such date, provided that the final Coupon Valuation Date will be the Calculation Date, subject to adjustment described herein. The first Coupon Valuation Date will be June 30, 2020.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, with respect to cash distributions or dividends on an Index Constituent Security which is scheduled to be paid prior to the applicable Coupon Ex-Date, if, and only if, the issuer of such Index Constituent Security fails to pay the dividend or distribution to holders of such Index Constituent Security by the scheduled payment date for such dividend or distribution, such dividend or distribution will be assumed to be zero for the purposes of calculating the applicable Coupon Amount. Any such delayed dividend or distribution payment from the issuer of an Index Constituent Security will be attributed back to the Accrued Dividend and included in the next Coupon Amount.

“**Coupon Business Day**” means any Index Business Day other than an Index Business Day other than an Index Business Day on which banking institutions in New York are generally not authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to open.

“**record date**” means, (i) with respect to a distribution on an Index Constituent Security, the date on which a holder of the Index Constituent Security must be registered as a stockholder/unitholder of such Index Constituent Security in order to be entitled to receive such distribution and (ii) with respect to any split or reverse split, the tenth Business Day after the announcement date.

“**ex-dividend date**” means, with respect to a distribution on an Index Constituent Security, the first Business Day on which transactions in such Index Constituent Security trade on the Primary Exchange without the right to receive such distribution.

Cash Settlement Amount at Maturity

The “**Maturity Date**” is June 10, 2050, which will be the third Business Day following the last Index Business Day in the Final Measurement Period, subject to adjustment as described below under “— Market Disruption Event.”

For each Security, unless earlier called, redeemed or accelerated, you will receive at maturity a cash payment equal to the Closing Indicative Value on the last Index Business Day in the applicable Measurement Period. We refer to this cash payment as the “**Cash Settlement Amount**.” If the amount so calculated is equal to or less than zero, the payment will be zero.

The following graphic illustrates the formula to determine the Cash Settlement Amount, which has been simplified for ease of presentation:

$$\text{Cash Settlement Amount} = \text{Closing Indicative Value, on last Index Business Day in Final Measurement Period}$$

You may lose all or a substantial portion of your investment at maturity. The combined negative effect of the Accrued Fees will reduce your final payment. If the compounded leveraged quarterly return of the Index (or the unleveraged return of the Index, following a Permanent Deleveraging Event) is insufficient to offset the negative effect of the Accrued Fees (less any Coupon Amounts you may be entitled to receive), or if the compounded leveraged quarterly return of the Index (or the unleveraged return of the Index, following a Permanent Deleveraging Event) is negative, you may lose all or a substantial portion of your investment at maturity. The occurrence of Loss Rebalancing Events will result in more frequent than quarterly compounding.

The Securities may be called by UBS prior to the Maturity Date pursuant to UBS’s Call Right and, upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, the Securities will be automatically accelerated and mandatorily redeemed by UBS. If the Securities are called by UBS or accelerated upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, the Call Settlement Amount or Zero Value Settlement Amount, as applicable, may be zero and you may lose all or a substantial portion of your investment. See “Specific Terms of the Securities — UBS’s Call Right” beginning on page S-98 and “Specific Terms of the Securities — Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event” beginning on page S-99.

The “**Stated Principal Amount**” of each Security is \$25.00. The Securities may be issued and sold over time at then-current market prices which may be significantly higher or lower than the Stated Principal Amount. If the Securities undergo a split or reverse split, the Stated Principal Amount will be adjusted accordingly.

The “**Closing Indicative Value**” per Security, will be calculated as follows:

- (a) On the Initial Trade Date, \$25.00 per Security;
- (b) On any other calendar day, prior to the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, an amount per Security equal to:
(Current Principal Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day × Index Factor)—Accrued Fees + Accrued Dividend
- (c) From and including the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, an amount per Security equal to:
(Current Principal Amount, on the calendar day immediately preceding the first day of the Measurement Period × Index Factor × Residual Factor) — Accrued Fees + Accrued Dividend + Measurement Period Cash Amount

Specific Terms of the Securities

(d) The minimum value of the Closing Indicative Value on any calendar day will be zero.

If a Zero Value Event occurs on any Index Business Day then the Closing Indicative Value will be equal to the Zero Value Settlement Amount on the date on which the Zero Value Event occurred, and on all future calendar days. Upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, investors will likely lose all or substantially all of their investment. You will not benefit from any future exposure to the Index after the occurrence of a Zero Value Event. See “— Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event” beginning on page S-99.

The actual trading price of the Securities in the secondary market may vary significantly from their Closing Indicative Value.

If the Securities undergo a split or reverse split, the Closing Indicative Value will be adjusted accordingly.

The “**Current Principal Amount**” represents the unleveraged investment in the Index Constituent Securities per Security at the close of trading on any Reset Valuation Date. The notional financing amount per Security in order to generate the leveraged returns would be approximately half of the Current Principal Amount at the close of trading on any Reset Valuation Date. If a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs, the leverage of your Securities will be permanently reset to 1.0 and the notional financing amount will be equal to zero. If a Zero Value Event occurs prior to your Securities permanently resetting to 1.0 at the end of the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, then your Securities will be fully redeemed and you will receive the Zero Value Settlement Amount (which amount may be zero).

The Current Principal Amount per Security, will be calculated as follows:

- (1) From and including the Initial Trade Date to and excluding the subsequent Reset Valuation Date, \$25.00 per Security;
- (2) At the close of trading on each Reset Valuation Date after the Initial Trade Date, the Current Principal Amount of the Securities will be reset as follows:

$$\text{New Current Principal Amount} = (\text{Current Principal Amount on immediately preceding calendar day} \times \text{Index Factor}) - \text{Accrued Fees}$$

The Current Principal Amount will not change until the subsequent Reset Valuation Date.

If a day that would otherwise be a Reset Valuation Date occurs on or after the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, such day will not be a valid Reset Valuation Date.

If a Zero Value Event occurs on any Index Business Day then the Current Principal Amount will be equal to zero on the date on which the Zero Value Event occurred, and on all future calendar days. Upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, investors will likely lose all or substantially all of their investment. You will not benefit from any future exposure to the Index after the occurrence of a Zero Value Event. See “Specific Terms of the Securities — Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event” beginning on page S-99.

If the Securities undergo a split or reverse split, the Current Principal Amount will be adjusted accordingly.

At the close of trading on each Reset Valuation Date, the Current Principal Amount is reset.

The “**Reset Valuation Date**” means:

- (1) Any calendar day up to and including the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, that is either: (i) the Initial Trade Date, (ii) a Quarterly Reset Valuation Date, (iii) a Loss Rebalancing Valuation Date (iv) the First Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, or (v) the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date; and.
- (2) Any calendar day following the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date.

The definition of each valuation date is set forth below.

If a day that would otherwise be a Reset Valuation Date occurs on or after the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, such day will not be a valid Reset Valuation Date and the Last Reset Index Closing Level will remain the same.

The “**Quarterly Reset Valuation Date**” is the last Index Business Day of January, April, July and October of each calendar year beginning on July 31, 2020 and ending on April 29, 2050 (other than an Excluded Day), subject to adjustment as described under “— Market Disruption Event.”

For purposes of the “Quarterly Reset Valuation Date” definition, an “**Excluded Day**” means (i) the Index Business Day immediately preceding the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, and any calendar day thereafter, and (ii) any calendar day after the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date.

The “**Index Factor**” is: $1 + (\text{Leverage Factor} \times \text{Index Performance Ratio})$.

The Index Factor represents the leveraged percentage change in the Index level since the Last Reset Index Closing Level. The Index Factor *times* the applicable Current Principal Amount on the preceding calendar day represents the current value of the unleveraged notional amount per Security that is deemed invested in the Index on any calendar day. This does not reflect the Redemption Amount that an investor would receive upon early redemption on such calendar day.

If a Zero Value Event occurs at any time during any Index Business Day then the Index Factor will be equal to zero subsequent to the event on the date on which the Zero Value Event occurred, and on all future calendar days. Upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, investors will likely lose all or substantially all of their investment. You will not benefit from any future exposure to the Index after the occurrence of a Zero Value Event. See “Specific Terms of the Securities — Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event” beginning on page S-99.

The “**Residual Factor**” will be calculated as follows:

- (a) 1.0 on any calendar day, to but excluding the first day of an applicable Measurement Period.
- (b) From and including the first day of an applicable four-day Measurement Period, (a) the number of Index Business Days from, but excluding, the date of determination to, and including, the last Index Business Day in such four-day Measurement Period, *divided by* (b) four. For example, on the first Index Business Day in an applicable four-day Measurement Period, the Residual Factor will equal $(3/4)$, on the second Index Business Day in an applicable four-day Measurement Period, the Residual Factor will equal $(2/4)$, on the third Index Business Day in an applicable four-day Measurement Period, the Residual Factor will equal $(1/4)$ and on the last Index Business Day in an applicable four-day Measurement Period, the Residual Factor will equal zero.

Specific Terms of the Securities

- (c) On any calendar day from and including the last Index Business Day of an applicable Measurement Period, the Residual Factor will be equal to zero.

The Residual Factor is intended to approximate the percentage of the Current Principal Amount that is tracking the Index on any given day. The Residual Factor is relevant only during an applicable Measurement Period but otherwise is not a component of the Closing Indicative Value or Current Indicative Value formulas. At the close of trading on each Index Business Day during a four-day Measurement Period, approximately 25% of the Current Principal Amount and the corresponding amount of financing will be deemed converted to cash. In case of a one-day Measurement Period, approximately 100% of the Current Principal Amount and the corresponding amount of financing will be deemed converted to cash.

The “**Leverage Factor**” on any calendar day until the occurrence of a Permanent Deleveraging Event and the close of trading on the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, will equal 1.5. If a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs, then on any calendar day following the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, the Leverage Factor will equal 1.0.

The “**Index Performance Ratio**” on any Index Business Day will be equal to:

$$\frac{\text{Index Closing Level} - \text{Last Reset Index Closing Level}}{\text{Last Reset Index Closing Level}}$$

On any calendar day that is not an Index Business Day, the Index Closing Level will be equal to the Index Closing Level on the Index Business Day immediately preceding such calendar day.

The “**Last Reset Index Closing Level**” is the Index Closing Level on the most recent Reset Valuation Date prior to such day. The initial Last Reset Index Closing Level is 622.5081, the Index Closing Level on the Initial Trade Date, as reported by Bloomberg L.P. and Reuters.

The “**Index Closing Level**” on any date of determination is the closing level of the Index, as reported on Bloomberg L.P. and Reuters; provided, however, that if the closing level of the Index as reported on Bloomberg L.P. (or any successor) differs from the closing level of the Index as reported on Reuters (or any successor), then the Index Closing Level will be the closing level of the Index as calculated by the Index Calculation Agent. The initial Index Closing Level (which is also the first Last Reset Index Closing Level) is 622.5081, the Index Closing Level measured on the Initial Trade Date, as determined by the Security Calculation Agent.

On any calendar day that is not an Index Business Day, the Index Closing level will be equal to the Index Closing Level on the Index Business Day immediately preceding such calendar day.

“**Measurement Period**” means the Final Measurement Period or Call Measurement Period, as applicable.

The “**Current Indicative Value**” or “**intraday indicative value**”, as determined by the Security Calculation Agent, is an amount per Security, on an intraday basis on any Index Business Day, equal to:

- (a) On the Initial Trade Date, \$25.00.
- (b) On any other calendar day prior to the first day of an applicable Measurement Period: (Current Principal Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day × Index Factor, calculated using the Intraday Index Value) — Accrued Fees + Accrued Dividend.
- (c) From and including the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, an amount per Security equal to: (Current Principal Amount, on the calendar day immediately preceding the first day of

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the Measurement Period \times Index Factor, calculated using the Intraday Index Value \times Residual Factor, from the immediately preceding calendar day) — Accrued Fees + Accrued Dividend + Measurement Period Cash Amount, from the immediately preceding calendar day

(d) The minimum value of the Current Indicative Value on any calendar day will be zero.

The actual trading price of the Securities in the secondary market may vary significantly from their Current Indicative Value (or intraday indicative value). **If a Zero Value Event occurs during any Index Business Day then the Current Indicative Value (or “intraday indicative value”) will be equal to the Zero Value Settlement Amount, subsequent to the event on the date on which the Zero Value Event occurred, and on all future calendar days. Upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, investors will likely lose all or substantially all of their investment. You will not benefit from any future exposure to the Index after the occurrence of a Zero Value Event.** See “Specific Terms of the Securities — Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event” beginning on page S-99.

If the Securities undergo a split or reverse split, the Current Indicative Value (or intraday indicative value) will be adjusted accordingly.

The “**Accrued Fees**” as of any date of determination means the Accrued Tracking Fee + the Accrued Financing Fee.

If the Securities undergo a split or reverse split, the Accrued Fees will be adjusted accordingly.

The Securities are subject to an “**Accrued Tracking Fee**” per Security, calculated as follows:

- (a) On the Initial Trade Date, the Accrued Tracking Fee is equal to zero.
- (b) On any subsequent calendar day, the Accrued Tracking Fee is equal to: (a) the Accrued Tracking Fee as of the immediately preceding calendar day, *plus* the Daily Tracking Fee on such calendar day.
- (c) On the calendar day after each Reset Valuation Date, the Accrued Tracking Fee is reset to be equal to the Daily Tracking Fee on such calendar day.

The “**Daily Tracking Fee**” is an amount per Security calculated as follows:

- (a) On the Initial Trade Date, the Daily Tracking Fee is zero.
- (b) On any subsequent calendar day, the Daily Tracking Fee is equal to: (a) (i) 0.95%, *times* (ii) the Current Principal Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day, *times* (iii) the Index Factor, on such calendar day, *times* (iv) the Residual Factor, on the immediately preceding calendar day, *divided by* (b) 365.
- (c) The minimum value of the Daily Tracking Fee on any calendar day will be zero.

The Daily Tracking Fee represents the investor fees calculated each day on the current value of the unleveraged notional amount invested in the Index per Security. These charges accrue and compound during the applicable period, and will reduce any amount you are entitled to receive at maturity, early redemption, call or acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event.

If the Securities undergo a split or reverse split, the Daily Tracking Fee will be adjusted accordingly.

The Securities are subject to an “**Accrued Financing Fee**” per Security calculated as follows:

- (a) On the Initial Trade Date, the Accrued Financing Fee is equal to zero.

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- (b) On any subsequent calendar day, the Accrued Financing Fee is equal to: (a) the Accrued Financing Fee as of the immediately preceding calendar day, *plus* (b) the Daily Financing Fee on such calendar day.
- (c) On the calendar day after each Reset Valuation Date, the Accrued Financing Fee is reset to be equal to the Daily Financing Fee on such calendar day.
- (d) If a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs, then on any calendar day following the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, the Accrued Financing Fee will be equal to zero.

The “**Daily Financing Fee**” is an amount per Security calculated as follows:

- (a) On the Initial Trade Date, the Daily Financing Fee is equal to zero.
- (b) On any subsequent calendar day, the Daily Financing Fee is equal to: (a) (i) 0.5, *times* (ii) the Financing Rate, on such calendar day, *times* (iii) the Current Principal Amount, on the immediately preceding calendar day, *times* (iv) the Residual Factor, on the immediately preceding calendar day, *divided by* (b) 360.
- (c) If a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs, then on any calendar day following the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, the Daily Financing Fee will be equal to zero.
- (d) The minimum value of the Daily Financing Fee on any calendar day will be zero.

The Daily Financing Fee seeks to compensate UBS for providing investors with a leveraged participation in movements of the Index and is intended to approximate the financing costs that investors may have otherwise incurred had they sought to borrow funds at a similar rate from a third party to invest in the Securities. These charges accrue and compound during the applicable period, and will reduce any amount that you will be entitled to receive at maturity, early redemption, call or acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event.

If the Securities undergo a split or reverse split, the Daily Financing Fee will be adjusted accordingly.

The “**Financing Rate**” will equal the sum of (a) 0.95% and (b) the London interbank offered rate (ICE LIBOR) for three-month deposits in U.S. Dollars, which is displayed on Reuters page “LIBOR01” (or any successor service or page for the purpose of displaying the London interbank offered rates of major banks, as determined by the Security Calculation Agent) (“**LIBOR**”) (or any successor base rate, as described below), as of 11:00 a.m., London time, on the immediately preceding London Business Day. The minimum value of the three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR rate (or any successor base rate, as described below) used on any calendar day will be zero. The minimum Financing Rate at any time will be 0.95%

For example, 1.68275% was the three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR rate on February 20, 2020, which was a London Business Day. The Financing Rate on February 21, 2020 would have been equal to 0.95% + 1.68275%, or 2.63275%.

Notwithstanding the foregoing:

- If the Security Calculation Agent determines on the relevant determination date that the London interbank offered rate for deposits in U.S. dollars having an index maturity of three months in amounts of at least \$1,000,000 has been discontinued or is no longer representative of the underlying market or economic reality, then the Security Calculation Agent will use a substitute or successor base rate that it has determined in its sole discretion is most comparable to such London interbank offered rate, provided that if the Security Calculation Agent determines there is an industry-accepted successor base rate, then the Security Calculation Agent shall use such successor base rate; and

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- ▶ If the Security Calculation Agent has determined a substitute or successor base rate in accordance with the foregoing, the Security Calculation Agent in its sole discretion may determine the business day convention, definition of business day and any other relevant methodology for calculating such substitute or successor base rate, including any adjustment factor needed to make such substitute or successor base rate comparable to the LIBOR base rate, in a manner that is consistent with industry-accepted practices for such substitute or successor base rate.

The establishment of three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR (or such successor base rate, as applicable) for each period by the Security Calculation Agent shall (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding.

“**London Business Day**” means each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday that is not a day on which banking institutions in London generally are authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to close and is also a day on which dealings in U.S. dollars are transacted in the London interbank market.

The “**Measurement Period Cash Amount**” is an amount per Security equal to:

- (a) \$0.00 on any calendar day, to but excluding the first day of an applicable Measurement Period.
- (b) On the first day of an applicable one-day Measurement Period:
At the close of trading on such Index Business Day, (the Current Principal Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day × Index Factor on such Index Business Day)
- (c) From and including the first day of an applicable four-day Measurement Period:
 - (i) At the close of trading on each Index Business Day during the applicable four-day Measurement Period, the Measurement Period Cash Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day + (Current Principal Amount, on the calendar day immediately preceding the first day of such Measurement Period × 0.25 × Index Factor, on such Index Business Day).
 - (ii) On any calendar day during an applicable four-day Measurement Period that is not an Index Business Day, the Measurement Period Cash Amount on the immediately preceding Index Business Day.
- (d) On any calendar day after the last Index Business Day of an applicable Measurement Period, the Measurement Period Cash Amount on the last Index Business Day of such Measurement Period.

The Measurement Period Cash Amount represents the portion of the Current Principal Amount that has been converted to cash on any given day of an applicable Measurement Period and is no longer tracking the Index.

At the close of trading of each Index Business day during a four-day Measurement Period, approximately 25% of the Current Principal Amount, on the calendar day immediately preceding the first day of the Measurement Period, will be deemed converted to cash and an applicable amount of financing will separately be deemed converted to cash as well. After the close of trading on the final Index Business Day of an applicable four-day Measurement Period, the Measurement Period Cash Amount will represent the averaged value of the Current Principal Amount that was deemed converted to cash across the four-days of such Measurement Period. In case of a one-day Measurement Period, approximately 100% of the Current Principal Amount will be deemed converted to cash and an applicable amount of financing will separately be deemed converted to cash, at the close of trading of the first day of such Measurement Period.

If the Securities undergo a split or reverse split, the Measurement Period Cash Amount will be adjusted accordingly.

The “**Final Measurement Period**” means:

- (a) if the Market Value of Securities outstanding as at the close of trading on the Index Business Day immediately preceding the Calculation Date is less than \$50,000,000, the Calculation Date, subject to adjustments as described under “— Market Disruption Event”;
- (b) if the Market Value of Securities outstanding as at the close of trading on the Index Business Day immediately preceding the Calculation Date is equal to or greater than \$50,000,000, the four (4) Index Business Days from and including the Calculation Date, subject to adjustments as described under “— Market Disruption Event.”

For the purpose of determining the Final Measurement Period, the “**Market Value**” of the Securities outstanding as of the close of trading on the Index Business Day immediately preceding the Calculation Date, will equal:

- (i) the Closing Indicative Value as of such Index Business Day, *times* (ii) the number of Securities outstanding as reported by CEFDSO <Index> on Bloomberg L.P.

The “**Index Calculation Agent**” means the entity that calculates and publishes the level of the Index, which is currently ICE Data Services.

The “**Calculation Date**” means June 2, 2050, unless such day is not an Index Business Day, in which case the Calculation Date will be the next Index Business Day, subject to adjustments.

The Calculation Date represents the first Index Business Day of the Final Measurement Period.

“**Index Business Day**” means any day on which the Primary Exchange or market for trading of the Securities is scheduled to be open for trading.

“**Primary Exchange**” means, with respect to each Index Constituent Security or each constituent underlying a successor index, the primary exchange or market of trading such Index Constituent Security or such constituent underlying a successor index.

Early Redemption at the Option of the Holders

Subject to your compliance with the procedures described below and the potential postponements and adjustments as described under “— Market Disruption Event,” you may submit a request to have us redeem your Securities on any Index Business Day no later than 12:00 noon, New York City time, and a confirmation of redemption by no later than 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the same Index Business Day, provided that you request that we redeem a minimum of 50,000 Securities. We reserve the right from time to time to waive this minimum redemption amount in our sole discretion on a case-by-case basis. You should not assume you will be entitled to the benefit of any such waiver. For any applicable redemption request, the “**Redemption Valuation Date**” will be the first Index Business Day following the date that the applicable redemption notice and redemption confirmation are delivered, except that we reserve the right from time to time to accelerate, in our sole discretion on a case-by-case basis, the Redemption Valuation Date to the date on which the notice of redemption is received by UBS rather than the following Index Business Day. You should not assume you will be entitled to any such acceleration. To satisfy the minimum redemption amount, your broker or other financial intermediary may bundle your Securities for redemption with those of other investors to reach this minimum amount of 50,000 Securities.

The Securities will be redeemed and the holders will receive payment for their Securities on the second Index Business Day following the applicable Redemption Valuation Date (the “**Redemption Date**”). The

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first Redemption Date will be the fourth Index Business Day immediately following the Initial Trade Date and the Final Redemption Date will be the fourth Index Business Day immediately preceding the Maturity date, subject to adjustments. In addition, if a call notice has been issued, the last Redemption Valuation Date will be the fourth Index Business Day prior to the Call Settlement Date, as applicable. If a Zero Value Event occurs, the last Redemption Date will be the date on which the Zero Value Event occurred.

If a Market Disruption Event is continuing or occurs on the applicable scheduled Redemption Valuation Date with respect to any of the Index Constituent Securities, such Redemption Valuation Date may be postponed as described under “— Market Disruption Event.”

As of any Redemption Valuation Date, the “**Redemption Fee Amount**” means an amount per Security equal to:

$$(0.125\% \times \text{Closing Indicative Value of the Security as of the Redemption Valuation Date}).$$

If you exercise your right to have us redeem your Securities, subject to your compliance with the procedures described under “— Redemption Procedures,” for each applicable Security you will receive a cash payment on the relevant Redemption Date equal to:

$$\text{Closing Indicative Value as of the Redemption Valuation Date} - \text{Redemption Fee Amount}.$$

We refer to this cash payment as the “**Redemption Amount**.” If the amount calculated above is equal to or less than zero, the payment upon early redemption will be zero. We reserve the right from time to time to waive the Redemption Fee Amount in our sole discretion and on a case-by-case basis. There can be no assurance that we will elect to waive this fee and you should not assume you will be entitled to such fee waiver.

We will inform you of such Redemption Amount on the first Business Day following the applicable Redemption Valuation Date.

The redemption feature is intended to induce arbitrageurs to counteract any trading of the Securities at a discount to their indicative value, though there can be no assurance that arbitrageurs will employ the redemption feature in this manner or that they will be successful in counteracting any divergence in the market price of the Securities and their indicative value.

The following graphic illustrates the formula to determine the Redemption Amount, which has been simplified for ease of presentation:

$$\text{Redemption Amount} = \text{Closing Indicative Value} - \text{Redemption Fee Amount}$$

You may lose all or a substantial portion of your investment upon early redemption. The combined negative effect of the Accrued Fees and the Redemption Fee Amount will reduce your final payment. If the compounded leveraged quarterly return of the Index (or the unleveraged return of the Index, following a Permanent Deleveraging Event) is insufficient to offset the negative effect of the Accrued Fees and the Redemption Fee Amount, if applicable (less any Coupon Amounts you may be entitled to receive as of the Redemption Valuation Date), or if the compounded leveraged quarterly return of the Index (or the unleveraged return of the Index, following a Permanent Deleveraging Event) is negative, you may lose all or a substantial portion of your investment upon early redemption. The occurrence of Loss Rebalancing Events will result in more frequent than quarterly compounding.

The Securities may be called by UBS prior to the Maturity Date pursuant to UBS's Call Right and, upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, the Securities will be automatically accelerated and mandatorily redeemed by UBS. See "Specific Terms of the Securities — UBS's Call Right" beginning on page S-98 and "Specific Terms of the Securities — Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event" beginning on page S-99.

We discuss these matters in the accompanying prospectus under "Description of Debt Securities We May Offer — Redemption and Repayment."

The Redemption Amount is meant to induce arbitrageurs to counteract any trading of the Securities at a premium or discount to their indicative value, though there can be no assurance that arbitrageurs will employ the redemption feature in this manner.

Redemption Procedures

To redeem your Securities, you must instruct your broker or other person through whom you hold your Securities to take the following steps through normal clearing system channels:

- ▶ deliver a notice of redemption, which we refer to as a "**Redemption Notice**," which is attached to this prospectus supplement as Annex A, to UBS via email no later than 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the Index Business Day on which you elect to exercise your redemption right. If we receive your Redemption Notice by the time specified in the preceding sentence, we will respond by sending you a form of confirmation of redemption which is attached to this prospectus supplement as Annex B;
- ▶ deliver the signed confirmation of redemption, which we refer to as the "**Redemption Confirmation**", to us via email in the specified form by 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the same day. We or our affiliate must acknowledge receipt in order for your Redemption Confirmation to be effective;
- ▶ instruct your DTC custodian to book a delivery vs. payment trade with respect to your Securities on the applicable Redemption Date at a price equal to the Redemption Amount; and
- ▶ cause your DTC custodian to deliver the trade as booked for settlement via DTC at or prior to 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the applicable Redemption Date.

Different brokerage firms may have different deadlines for accepting instructions from their customers. Accordingly, as a beneficial owner of the Securities, you should consult the brokerage firm through which you own your interest for the relevant deadline. If your broker delivers your Redemption Notice after 12:00 noon (New York City time), or your Redemption Confirmation after 5:00 p.m. (New York City time), on the Business Day prior to the applicable Redemption Valuation Date, your Redemption Notice will not be effective, you will not be able to redeem your Securities until the following Redemption Date and your broker will need to complete all the required steps if you should wish to redeem your Securities on any subsequent Redemption Date. In addition, UBS may request a medallion signature guarantee or such assurances of delivery as it may deem necessary in its sole discretion. All instructions given to participants from beneficial owners of Securities relating to the right to redeem their Securities will be irrevocable. If your DTC custodian or your brokerage firm is not a current UBS customer, UBS will be required to on-board such DTC custodian or brokerage firm, in compliance with its internal policies and procedures, before it can accept your Redemption Notice, your Redemption Confirmation or otherwise process your redemption request. This on-boarding process may delay your Redemption Valuation Date and Redemption Date. Furthermore, in certain circumstances, UBS may be unable to on-board your DTC custodian or your brokerage firm.

We reserve the right from time to time to waive the minimum redemption amount or the Redemption Fee Amount in our sole discretion on a case-by-case basis. In addition, we reserve the right from time to time

to accelerate, in our sole discretion on a case-by-case basis, the Redemption Valuation Date to the date on which the Redemption Notice is received by UBS rather than the following Index Business Day. You should not assume you will be entitled to any such waiver or election to accelerate the Redemption Valuation Date.

UBS's Call Right

We have the right to redeem all, but not less than all, of the Securities upon not less than eighteen (18) calendar days' prior notice to the holders of the Securities (which may be provided via press release), such redemption to occur on any Business Day that we may specify through and including the Maturity Date. Upon early redemption in the event we exercise this call right, you will receive a cash payment equal to the Closing Indicative Value on the last Index Business Day in the Call Measurement Period. We refer to this cash payment as the "**Call Settlement Amount.**"

If the amount calculated above is equal to or less than zero, the payment upon UBS's exercise of its Call Right will be zero.

We will inform you of such Call Settlement Amount on the first Business Day following the last Index Business Day in the Call Measurement Period.

The holders will receive payment for their Securities on the third Business Day following the last Index Business Day in the Call Measurement Period (the "**Call Settlement Date**"). If a Market Disruption Event is continuing or occurs on the scheduled Call Valuation Date with respect to any of the Index Constituent Securities, such Call Valuation Date may be postponed as described under "**— Market Disruption Event.**"

The "**Call Measurement Period**" means:

- (a) if the Market Value of Securities outstanding as at the close of trading on the Index Business Day immediately preceding the date of delivery by UBS of its notice to holders (which may be provided via press release) of its exercise of the UBS Call Right is less than \$50,000,000, the Call Valuation Date, subject to adjustments as described under "**— Market Disruption Event**";
- (b) if the Market Value of Securities outstanding as at the close of trading on the Index Business Day immediately preceding the date of delivery by UBS of its notice to holders (which may be provided via press release) of its exercise of the UBS Call Right is equal to or greater than \$50,000,000, the four (4) Index Business Days from and including the Call Valuation Date, subject to adjustments as described under "**— Market Disruption Event.**"

For the purpose of determining the Final Measurement Period, the "**Market Value**" of the Securities outstanding as of the close of trading on the Index Business Day immediately preceding the date of delivery by UBS of its notice to holders (which may be provided via press release) of its exercise of the UBS Call Right will equal:

- (i) The Closing Indicative Value as of such Index Business Day, *times* (ii) the number of Securities outstanding as reported by CEFDSO <Index> on Bloomberg L.P.

The "**Call Valuation Date**" means the date disclosed as such by UBS in its notice to holders (which may be provided via press release) of its exercise of the UBS Call Right.

In any notice to holders exercising the UBS Call Right, we will specify how many days are included in the Call Measurement Period.

The following graphic illustrates the formula to determine the Call Settlement Amount, which has been simplified for ease of presentation:

$$\text{Call Settlement Amount} = \frac{\text{Closing Indicative Value on last Index Business Day in Call Measurement Period}}{\text{Business Day in Call Measurement Period}}$$

You may lose all or a substantial portion of your investment upon a call. The combined negative effect of the Accrued Fees will reduce your final payment. If the compounded leveraged quarterly return of the Index (or the unleveraged return of the Index, following a Permanent Deleveraging Event) is insufficient to offset the negative effect of the Accrued Fees (less any Coupon Amounts you may be entitled to receive), or if the compounded leveraged quarterly return of the Index (or the unleveraged return of the Index, following a Permanent Deleveraging Event) is negative, you may lose all or a substantial portion of your investment upon a call. The occurrence of Loss Rebalancing Events will result in more frequent than quarterly compounding.

In addition, upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, the Securities may be automatically accelerated and mandatorily redeemed by UBS. See “Specific Terms of the Securities — Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event” below.

Automatic Acceleration Upon Zero Value Event

A “Zero Value Event” occurs if, on any Index Business Day (other than an Excluded Day), the Intraday Index Value decreases by 66.66667% or more in value from the Last Reset Index Closing Level. From immediately after the Zero Value Event and on all future calendar days, the Index Factor and the Current Principal Amount will be set equal to zero. The Accrued Dividend and Accrued Fees will be fixed at their respective values on the Zero Value Event date and will stay unchanged on all future calendar days.

When the Intraday Index Value decreases 66.66667% in value from the Last Reset Index Closing Level, the Index Factor will equal zero. A Zero Value Event represents the first instance when the effective unleveraged notional amount that is deemed invested in the Index per Security equals zero. It will have the effect of permanently resetting the value of your Securities to a fixed value (which may be zero) and accelerating the Securities. You will not benefit from any future exposure to the Index after the occurrence of a Zero Value Event. A Zero Value Event is expected to occur only in the narrow window of time between the occurrence of a Permanent Deleveraging Event and completion of the leverage reset to 1.0 at the end of the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date.

For the purposes of the “Zero Value Event” definition, an “Excluded Day” means (i) any calendar day after the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date (ii) any calendar day on which a Zero Value Event has already occurred, (iii) any calendar day after the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, and (iv) any calendar day after the last day of an applicable Measurement Period.

If a Zero Value Event occurs, all issued and outstanding Securities will be automatically terminated and mandatorily redeemed by UBS and you will receive the Zero Value Settlement Amount on the Zero Value Settlement Date. You will not benefit from any future exposure to the Index after the occurrence of a Zero Value Event.

In the event that a Zero Value Event has occurred, UBS will issue a press release shortly after the event and specify the relevant Zero Value Settlement Date and Zero Value Settlement Amount in respect of your investment in the Securities. The Securities will be suspended from trading intra-day shortly after the event occurs and will likely not be open for trading again on NYSE Arca before the Zero Value Settlement Date.

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If a Zero Value Event occurs on an Index Business Day that would otherwise be a Coupon Ex-Date, such day will not be a valid Coupon Ex-Date and all further Coupon Ex-Dates will be suspended.

The “Zero Value Settlement Amount” per Security will be calculated as follows:

- (a) On any calendar day, to but excluding the first day of an applicable Measurement Period:
 - (i) the Accrued Dividend, *minus* (ii) the Accrued Fees, on the date on which the Zero Value Event occurred.
- (b) From and including the first day of an applicable Measurement Period:
 - (i) the Measurement Period Cash Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day, *plus* (ii) the Accrued Dividend, *minus* (iii) the Accrued Fees, on the date on which the Zero Value Event occurred.
- (c) The minimum value of the Zero Value Settlement Amount will be zero.

For example:

- (a) If the Accrued Dividend was \$0.04, the Accrued Fees was \$0.01, and the Measurement Period Cash Amount was \$0, then the Zero Value Settlement Amount would be \$0.03.
- (b) If the Accrued Dividend was \$0.01, the Accrued Fees was \$0.05, and the Measurement Period Cash Amount was \$0, then the Zero Value Settlement Amount would be \$0.
- (c) If the Zero Value Event occurred during a four-day Measurement Period, and the Accrued Dividend was \$0.01, the Accrued Fees was \$0.03, and the Measurement Period Cash Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day was \$6.59, then the Zero Value Settlement Amount would be \$6.57.

The following graphics illustrate the formula to determine the Zero Value Settlement Amount, which has been simplified for ease of presentation:

On any calendar day, to but excluding the first day of an applicable four-day Measurement Period:

$$\text{Zero Value Settlement Amount} = \text{Accrued Dividend} - \text{Accrued Fees on date Zero Value Event occurred}$$

From and including the first day of an applicable Measurement Period:

$$\text{Zero Value Settlement Amount} = \text{Measurement Period Cash Amount on immediately preceding calendar day} + \text{Accrued Dividend} - \text{Accrued Fees on date Zero Value Event occurred}$$

The “Zero Value Settlement Date” will be the third Index Business Day following the date on which the Zero Value Event occurred. For a detailed description of how the Current Indicative Value (or intraday indicative value) of the Securities is calculated see “Valuation of the Index and the Securities” beginning on page S-82.

You may lose all or a substantial portion of your investment upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event. Upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event you will receive on the Zero Value Settlement Date only the Zero Value Settlement Amount per Security.

In addition, the Securities may be called by UBS prior to the Maturity Date pursuant to UBS's Call Right. See "Specific Terms of the Securities — UBS's Call Right" beginning on page S-98.

Loss Rebalancing Events

A Loss Rebalancing Event will have the effect of deleveraging your Securities with the aim of resetting the then-current leverage to approximately 1.5. This means that after a Loss Rebalancing Event, a constant percentage increase in the Index Closing Level will have less of a positive effect on the value of your Securities relative to before the occurrence of the Loss Rebalancing Event.

A "Loss Rebalancing Event" occurs if, at any time, the Intraday Index Value on such Index Business Day (other than an Excluded Day) decreases by 15% or more in value from the previously Last Reset Index Closing Level.

Loss Rebalancing Events may occur multiple times over the term of the Securities and may occur multiple times during a single calendar quarter. This means both that (i) the Current Principal Amount may be reset more frequently than quarterly and (ii) the cumulative effect of compounding and fees will have increased as a result of the Loss Rebalancing Event(s). Because each Loss Rebalancing Event will have the effect of deleveraging your Securities, following a Loss Rebalancing Event your Securities will have less exposure to a potential positive gain in value relative to the exposure before the occurrence of such Loss Rebalancing Event.

For purposes of the "Loss Rebalancing Event" definition, an "Excluded Day" means (i) the Index Business Day immediately preceding any Quarterly Reset Valuation Date, if a Loss Rebalancing Event occurs after 3:15pm on such day, (ii) any Quarterly Reset Valuation Date, (iii) any Loss Rebalancing Valuation Date, (iv) the Index Business Day immediately preceding the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, if a Loss Rebalancing Event occurs after 3:15pm on such day (v) any calendar day from and including the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, (vi) the First or Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Dates, (vii) any calendar day after the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, (viii) a Zero Value Event date, and (ix) any calendar day after the Zero Value Event date.

"Loss Rebalancing Valuation Date" means:

- (a) if a Loss Rebalancing Event occurs at or prior to 3:15 p.m. on an Index Business Day, the day that such Loss Rebalancing Event occurs, subject to adjustment as described under "— Market Disruption Event";
- (b) if a Loss Rebalancing Event occurs after 3:15 p.m. on an Index Business Day, the first Index Business Day following the occurrence of such Loss Rebalancing Event, subject to adjustment as described under "— Market Disruption Event."

Permanent Deleveraging Event

A Permanent Deleveraging Event will have the effect of deleveraging your Securities, with the aim of permanently resetting the then-current leverage to 1.0, over two Index Business Days. The leverage at the end of the First Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date is reset to approximately 1.5 and the leverage at the end of the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date is reset to 1.0. This means that after a Permanent Deleveraging Event, a constant percentage increase in the Index Closing Level will have less of a positive effect on the value of your Securities relative to before the occurrence of the Permanent Deleveraging Event. A Permanent Deleveraging Event is expected to occur only in the narrow window of time between the occurrence of a Loss Rebalancing Event and completion of the leverage reset to 1.5 at the end of the Loss Rebalancing Valuation Date.

A “**Permanent Deleveraging Event**” occurs if, at any time, the Intraday Index Value on such Index Business Day (other than an Excluded Day) decreases by 50% or more in value from the Last Reset Index Closing Level.

For purposes of the “Permanent Deleveraging Event” definition, an “**Excluded Day**” means (i) the First or Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Dates, (ii) any calendar day after the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, (iii) a day upon which a Zero Value Event occurs, (iv) any calendar day after the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, (v) the day which is two Index Business Days prior to the first day of an applicable Measurement Period, if a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs after 3:15pm on such day and (vi) any calendar day from and including the Index Business Day immediately preceding the first day of an applicable Measurement Period.

In the event that a Permanent Deleveraging Event has occurred, UBS will issue a press release before 9:00 a.m. on the Index Business Day immediately following the date on which the Permanent Deleveraging Event occurred, announcing the Permanent Deleveraging Event and notifying you of the Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Dates.

“**Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Dates**” means the First Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date and the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, each as defined below:

(a) The “**First Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date**” means:

- (i) Any Index Business Day, which otherwise would have been a Loss Rebalancing Valuation Date, but on which a Permanent Deleveraging Event has occurred, subject to adjustment as described under “- Market Disruption Event”;
- (ii) If a Permanent Deleveraging Event occurs after 3:15pm on any Index Business Day which would not otherwise have been a Loss Rebalancing Valuation Date, then the first Index Business Day following the occurrence of such Permanent Deleveraging Event, subject to adjustment as described under “— Market Disruption Event”.

The leverage of your Securities will be reset to approximately 1.5 at the close of trading on the First Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date.

(b) The “**Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date**” means the Index Business Day immediately following the First Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date, subject to adjustment as described under “— Market Disruption Event”.

The leverage of your Securities will be reset to approximately 1.0 at the close of trading on the Second Permanent Deleveraging Valuation Date.

Security Calculation Agent

UBS Securities LLC will act as the Security Calculation Agent. The Security Calculation Agent will be solely responsible for all determinations and calculations regarding the value of the Securities, including, among other things, at maturity or upon early redemption or call, or at other times, the Current Principal Amount, Current Indicative Value (or the “intraday indicative value”), Closing Indicative Value, Market Disruption Events, Business Days, Index Business Days, the Leverage Factor, the Index Factor, the Index Performance Ratio, the Residual Factor, the Index Closing Level, the Financing Rate, the Accrued Fees (including determining any successor to the LIBOR base rate), the Coupon Amount, the Accrued Dividend, the Daily Dividend, if any, the Redemption Fee Amount, the Cash Settlement Amount, if any, that we will pay you at maturity, the Coupon Ex-Dates, the Coupon Record Dates, the Redemption Amount, if any, that we will pay you upon redemption, if applicable, the Zero Value Settlement Amount,

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if any, that we will pay you upon acceleration following the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, the Call Settlement Amount, if any, that we will pay you in the event that UBS calls the Securities, whether a Loss Rebalancing Event has occurred, whether a Permanent Deleveraging Event has occurred and whether any day is a Business Day or an Index Business Day and all such other matters as may be specified elsewhere herein as matters to be determined by the Security Calculation Agent. The Security Calculation Agent will also be responsible for determining whether the Index has been discontinued and whether there has been a material change in the Index. The Security Calculation Agent will make all such determinations and calculations in its sole discretion, and absent manifest error, all determinations of the Security Calculation Agent will be conclusive for all purposes and binding on us, you, and all other persons having an interest in the Security, without liability on the part of the Security Calculation Agent. You will not be entitled to any compensation from us for any loss suffered as a result of any determinations or calculations made by the Security Calculation Agent. We may appoint a different Security Calculation Agent from time to time after the date of this prospectus supplement without your consent and without notifying you.

The Security Calculation Agent will provide written notice to the trustee at its New York office, on which notice the trustee may conclusively rely, of the amount to be paid at maturity, call or acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, or upon early redemption, or on a Coupon Payment Date on or prior to 12:00 noon, New York City time, on the Business Day immediately preceding the Maturity Date, any Redemption Date, any Call Settlement Date, Zero Value Settlement Date or any Coupon Payment Date, as applicable.

All dollar amounts related to determination of the Coupon Amount, the Accrued Dividend, the Daily Dividend, if any, the Accrued Fees, the Redemption Amount and Redemption Fee Amount, if any, per Security, the Call Settlement Amount, if any, per Security, the Current Principal Amount, the Zero Value Settlement Amount, and the Cash Settlement Amount, if any, per Security, will be rounded to the nearest ten-thousandth, with five one hundred-thousandths rounded upward (*e.g.*, .76545 would be rounded up to .7655); and all dollar amounts paid on the Stated Principal Amount of the Securities per holder will be rounded to the nearest cent, with one-half cent rounded upward.

Market Disruption Event

To the extent a Market Disruption Event with respect to the Index has occurred or is continuing during a four-day Measurement Period, the Index Closing Level for such day will be determined by the Security Calculation Agent or one of its affiliates on the first succeeding Index Business Day on which a Market Disruption Event does not occur or is not continuing with respect to the Index. The remaining Index Business Days in the Measurement Period will be postponed accordingly, and the remaining Index Business Days in the Measurement Period will resume again following the suspension of the Market Disruption Event. For example, if the four-day Measurement Period for purposes of calculating the Call Settlement Amount, is scheduled for June 2, June 3, June 4 and June 5, and there is a Market Disruption Event with respect to the Index on June 2, but no other Market Disruption Event during such Call Measurement Period, then June 3 will become the first Index Business Day of the Measurement Period, June 4th the second Index Business Day, June 5th the third Index Business Day and the next Index Business Day after June 5th would be the final day of the Measurement Period. The same approach would be applied if there is a Market Disruption Event during a four-day Final Measurement Period.

To the extent a Market Disruption Event with respect to the Index has occurred or is continuing on the Redemption Valuation Date, Call Valuation Date (in the event that the Call Measurement Period is the Call Valuation Date), Calculation Date (in the event that the Final Measurement Period is the Calculation Date) or any Reset Valuation Date, the Index Closing Level for such Redemption Valuation

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Date, Call Valuation Date, Calculation Date or Reset Valuation Date will be determined by the Security Calculation Agent or one of its affiliates on the first succeeding Index Business Day on which a Market Disruption Event does not occur or is not continuing with respect to the Index. For example, if the Redemption Valuation Date, for purposes of calculating a Redemption Amount, is based on the Index Closing Level on June 2 and there is a Market Disruption Event with respect to the Index on June 2, then the Index Closing Level on June 3 will be used to calculate the Redemption Amount, assuming that no such Market Disruption Event has occurred or is continuing on June 3.

In no event, however, will any postponement pursuant to the two immediately preceding paragraphs result in the affected Index Business Day of the Measurement Period or any Redemption Valuation Date, Call Valuation Date (in the event that the Call Measurement Period is the Call Valuation Date), Calculation Date (in the event that the Final Measurement Period is the Calculation Date) or Reset Valuation Date occurring more than five Index Business Days following the day originally scheduled to be such Index Business Day of the Measurement Period or such Redemption Valuation Date, Call Valuation Date, Calculation Date or Reset Valuation Date. If a Market Disruption Event has occurred or is continuing with respect to the Index on the fifth Index Business Day following the date originally scheduled to be such Index Business Day of the Measurement Period or any Redemption Valuation Date, Call Valuation Date, Calculation Date or any Reset Valuation Date, the Security Calculation Agent or one of its affiliates will determine the Index Closing Level based on its good faith estimate of the Index Closing Level that would have prevailed on such fifth Index Business Day but for such Market Disruption Event.

Any of the following will be a Market Disruption Event with respect to the Index, in each case as determined by the Security Calculation Agent in its sole discretion:

- (a) suspension, absence or material limitation of trading in a material number of Index Constituent Securities, whether by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the Primary Exchange or otherwise;
- (b) suspension, absence or material limitation of trading in option or futures contracts relating to the Index or to a material number of Index Constituent Securities in the primary market or markets for those contracts;
- (c) the Index is not published; or
- (d) in any other event, if the Security Calculation Agent determines in its sole discretion that the event materially interferes with our ability or the ability of any of our affiliates to unwind all or a material portion of a hedge with respect to the Securities that we or our affiliates have effected or may effect as described in the section entitled “Use of Proceeds and Hedging”.

The following events will not be Market Disruption Events with respect to the Index:

- (a) a limitation on the hours or numbers of days of trading, but only if the limitation results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the relevant market; or
- (b) a decision to permanently discontinue trading in the option or futures contracts relating to the Index or any Index Constituent Securities.

For this purpose, an “absence of trading” in the primary securities market on which option or futures contracts related to the Index or any Index Constituent Securities are traded will not include any time when that market is itself closed for trading under ordinary circumstances.

Redemption Price Upon Optional Tax Redemption

We have the right to redeem the Securities in the circumstances described under “Description of Debt Securities We May Offer — Optional Tax Redemption” in the accompanying prospectus. If we exercise this right, the redemption price of the Securities will be determined by the Security Calculation Agent in a manner reasonably calculated to preserve your and our relative economic positions.

Default Amount on Acceleration

If an event of default occurs and the maturity of the Securities is accelerated, we will pay the default amount in respect of the principal of the Securities at maturity. We describe the default amount below under “— Default Amount.”

In addition to the default amount described below, we will also pay the Coupon Amount per Security, if any, with respect to the final Coupon Payment Date, as described above under “— Coupon Payment,” calculated as if the date of acceleration was the last Index Business Day in the Final Measurement Period and the three Index Business Days immediately preceding the date of acceleration were the corresponding Index Business Days in the accelerated Final Measurement Period, with the third Index Business Day immediately preceding the date of acceleration being the accelerated Calculation Date and the accelerated final Coupon Valuation Date, and the Index Business Day immediately preceding the date of acceleration being the relevant final Coupon Valuation Date.

For the purpose of determining whether the holders of our Medium-Term Notes, Series B, of which the Securities are a part, are entitled to take any action under the indenture, we will treat the outstanding principal amount of the Medium-Term Notes, Series B, as constituting the outstanding principal amount of the Securities. Although the terms of the Securities may differ from those of the other Medium-Term Notes, Series B, holders of specified percentages in principal amount of all Medium-Term Notes, Series B, together in some cases with other series of our debt securities, will be able to take action affecting all the Medium-Term Notes, Series B, including the Securities. This action may involve changing some of the terms that apply to the Medium-Term Notes, Series B, accelerating the maturity of the Medium-Term Notes, Series B after a default or waiving some of our obligations under the indenture. We discuss these matters in the attached prospectus under “Description of Debt Securities We May Offer — Default, Remedies and Waiver of Default” and “Description of Debt Securities We May Offer — Modification and Waiver of Covenants.”

Default Amount

The default amount for the Securities on any day will be an amount, in U.S. dollars as determined by the Security Calculation Agent in its sole discretion, for the aggregate Stated Principal Amount of the Securities, equal to the cost of having a qualified financial institution, of the kind and selected as described below, expressly assume all our payment and other obligations with respect to the Securities as of that day and as if no default or acceleration had occurred, or to undertake other obligations providing substantially equivalent economic value to you with respect to the Securities. That cost will equal:

the lowest amount that a qualified financial institution would charge to effect this assumption or undertaking,

plus

the reasonable expenses, including reasonable attorneys’ fees, incurred by the holders of the Securities in preparing any documentation necessary for this assumption or undertaking.

During the default quotation period for the Securities, which we describe below, the holders of the Securities and/or we may request a qualified financial institution to provide a quotation of the amount it would charge to effect this assumption or undertaking. If either party obtains a quotation, it must notify

the other party in writing of the quotation. The amount referred to in the first bullet point above will equal the lowest — or, if there is only one, the only — quotation obtained, and as to which notice is so given, during the default quotation period. With respect to any quotation, however, the party not obtaining the quotation may object, on reasonable and significant grounds, to the assumption or undertaking by the qualified financial institution providing the quotation and notify the other party in writing of those grounds within two Business Days after the last day of the default quotation period, in which case that quotation will be disregarded in determining the default amount.

Default Quotation Period

The default quotation period is the period beginning on the day the default amount first becomes due and ending on the third Business Day after that day, unless:

- no quotation of the kind referred to above is obtained, or
- every quotation of that kind obtained is objected to within five (5) Business Days after the due date as described above.

If either of these two events occurs, the default quotation period will continue until the third Business Day after the first Business Day on which prompt notice of a quotation is given as described above. If that quotation is objected to as described above within five (5) Business Days after that first Business Day, however, the default quotation period will continue as described in the prior sentence and this sentence.

In any event, if the default quotation period and the subsequent two Business Day objection period have not ended before the Calculation Date, then the default amount will equal the Stated Principal Amount of the Securities.

Qualified Financial Institutions

For the purpose of determining the default amount at any time, a qualified financial institution must be a financial institution organized under the laws of any jurisdiction in the United States of America, Europe or Japan, which at that time has outstanding debt obligations with a stated maturity of one year or less from the date of issue and rated either:

A-1 or higher by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, a subsidiary of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., or any successor, or any other comparable rating then used by that rating agency, or

P-1 or higher by Moody's Investors Service or any successor, or any other comparable rating then used by that rating agency.

Discontinuance of or Adjustments to the Index or Termination of Our License Agreement with the Index Sponsor; Alteration of Method of Calculation

If (i) the Index Sponsor or Index Calculation Agent discontinue publication of, or otherwise fails to publish, the Index, (ii) our license agreement with the Index Sponsor terminates or (iii) the Index Sponsor or Index Calculation Agent does not make the Index Constituent Securities and/or their unit weighting available to the Security Calculation Agent, and, in each case, any other person or entity publishes an index licensed to UBS that the Security Calculation Agent determines is comparable to the Index and for which the Index Constituent Securities and/or their unit weighting are available to the Security Calculation Agent (such index being referred to herein as a “**successor index**”), and the Security Calculation Agent approves such index as a successor index, then the Security Calculation Agent will determine the Index Closing Level on the applicable dates of determination, Coupon Amounts and the

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amount payable at maturity, call, acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event or upon early redemption and all other related payments terms by reference to such successor index.

Upon any selection by the Security Calculation Agent of a successor index, the Security Calculation Agent will cause written notice thereof to be furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the Securities.

If the Index Sponsor or Index Calculation Agent discontinue publication of the Index, our license agreement with the Index Sponsor terminates or the Index Sponsor or Index Calculation Agent do not make the Index Constituent Securities and/or their unit weighting available to the Security Calculation Agent, prior to, and such discontinuation, termination or unavailability is continuing on the Calculation Date or any Index Business Day during a Measurement Period, or on the Redemption Valuation Date or on any Reset Valuation Date, as applicable, or on any other relevant date on which the Index Closing Level is to be determined and the Security Calculation Agent determines that no successor index is available at such time, or the Security Calculation Agent has previously selected a successor index and publication of such successor index is discontinued prior to, and such discontinuation is continuing on the Calculation Date or any Index Business Day during a Measurement Period, or on the Redemption Valuation Date or on any Reset Valuation Date, or any other relevant date on which the Index Closing Level is to be determined, then the Security Calculation Agent will determine the Index Closing Level using the Index Closing Level on the last Index Business Day immediately prior to such discontinuation or unavailability, as adjusted for certain corporate actions. In such event, the Security Calculation Agent will cause notice thereof to be furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the Securities.

Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuation of the publication of the Index or successor index, as applicable, may adversely affect the value of the Securities.

In addition, if an Index Replacement Event (as defined below) occurs at any time and the Index Sponsor or anyone else publishes an index that the Security Calculation Agent determines is comparable to the Index (the “**Substitute Index**”), then the Security Calculation Agent may elect, in its sole discretion, to permanently replace the original Index with the Substitute Index for all purposes under the Securities, and all provisions described in this prospectus supplement as applying to the Index will thereafter apply to the Substitute Index instead. In such event, the Security Calculation Agent will make such adjustments, if any, to any level of the Index or Substitute Index that is used for purposes of the Securities as it determines are appropriate in the circumstances. If the Security Calculation Agent elects to replace the original Index with a Substitute Index, then the Security Calculation Agent will determine all amounts hereunder, including the Coupon Amounts, Current Principal Amount, Current Indicative Value or intraday indicative value, Closing Indicative Value, Index Factor, Index Performance Ratio, Residual Factor, Accrued Fees, Index Closing Levels on the applicable dates of determination, all other related payment terms and the amount payable at maturity, call, upon early redemption or upon acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event by reference to such Substitute Index. If the Security Calculation Agent so elects to replace the original Index with a Substitute Index, the Security Calculation Agent will cause written notice thereof to be furnished to the trustee, to us and to the holders of the Securities of the Securities.

An “**Index Replacement Event**” means:

- (a) an amendment to or change (including any officially announced proposed change) in the laws, regulations or rules of the United States (or any political subdivision thereof), or any jurisdiction in which a Primary Exchange (as defined herein) is located that (i) makes it illegal for UBS AG or its affiliates to hold, acquire or dispose of the Index Constituent Securities included in the Index or

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options, futures, swaps or other derivatives on the Index or on the Index Constituent Securities included in the Index (including but not limited to exchange-imposed position limits), (ii) materially increases the cost to us, our affiliates, third parties with whom we transact or similarly situated third parties in performing our or their obligations in connection with the Securities, (iii) has a material adverse effect on any of these parties' ability to perform their obligations in connection with the Securities or (iv) materially affects our ability to issue or transact in exchange traded notes similar to the Securities, each as determined by the Security Calculation Agent;

- (b) any official administrative decision, judicial decision, administrative action, regulatory interpretation or other official pronouncement interpreting or applying those laws, regulations or rules that is announced on or after June 2, 2020 that (i) makes it illegal for UBS AG or its affiliates to hold, acquire or dispose of the Index Constituent Securities included in the Index or options, futures, swaps or other derivatives on the Index or on the Index Constituent Securities (including but not limited to exchange-imposed position limits), (ii) materially increases the cost to us, our affiliates, third parties with whom we transact or similarly situated third parties in performing our or their obligations in connection with the Securities, (iii) has a material adverse effect on the ability of us, our affiliates, third parties with whom we transact or a similarly situated third party to perform our or their obligations in connection with the Securities or (iv) materially affects our ability to issue or transact in exchange traded notes similar to the Securities, each as determined by the Security Calculation Agent;
- (c) any event that occurs on or after June 2, 2020 that makes it a violation of any law, regulation or rule of the United States (or any political subdivision thereof), or any jurisdiction in which a Primary Exchange (as defined herein) is located, or of any official administrative decision, judicial decision, administrative action, regulatory interpretation or other official pronouncement interpreting or applying those laws, regulations or rules, (i) for UBS AG or its affiliates to hold, acquire or dispose of the Index Constituent Securities or options, futures, swaps or other derivatives on the Index or on the Index Constituent Securities (including but not limited to exchange-imposed position limits), (ii) for us, our affiliates, third parties with whom we transact or similarly situated third parties to perform our or their obligations in connection with the Securities or (iii) for us to issue or transact in exchange traded notes similar to the Securities, each as determined by the Security Calculation Agent;
- (d) any event, as determined by the Security Calculation Agent, as a result of which we or any of our affiliates or a similarly situated party would, after using commercially reasonable efforts, be unable to, or would incur a materially increased amount of tax, duty, expense or fee (other than brokerage commissions) to, acquire, establish, re-establish, substitute, maintain, unwind or dispose of any transaction or asset it deems necessary to hedge the risk of the Securities, or realize, recover or remit the proceeds of any such transaction or asset; or
- (e) as determined by the Security Calculation Agent, the primary exchange or market for trading for the Securities, if any, announces that pursuant to the rules of such exchange or market, as applicable, the Securities cease (or will cease) to be listed, traded or publicly quoted on such exchange or market, as applicable, for any reason and are not immediately re-listed, re-traded or re-quoted on an exchange or quotation system located in the same country as such exchange or market, as applicable.

Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuation of the publication of the Index or successor index, as applicable, may adversely affect the value of the Securities.

If at any time the method of calculating the Index, a successor index or a substitute index, or the value thereof, is changed in a material respect, or if the Index or a successor index is in any other way modified

so that the Index Closing Level of the Index or such successor index does not, in the opinion of the Security Calculation Agent, fairly represent the Index Closing Level of the Index or such successor index had such changes or modifications not been made, then the Security Calculation Agent will make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the Security Calculation Agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at an Index Closing Level of an index comparable to the Index or such successor index, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and the Security Calculation Agent will calculate the Index Closing Level for the Index or such successor index with reference to the Index or such successor index, as adjusted. The Security Calculation Agent will accordingly calculate the Index Closing Level, the Index Performance Ratio, the Coupon Amount, the Accrued Dividend, the Daily Dividend, if any, the Accrued Fees, the Redemption Fee Amount, if any, the Cash Settlement Amount, if any, that we will pay you at maturity, the Redemption Amount, if any, upon early redemption, if applicable, the Call Settlement Amount, if any, that we will pay you in the event UBS calls the Securities, the Zero Value Settlement Amount, if any, that we will pay you in the event of acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, if applicable, the Last Reset Index Closing Level and all related payment terms based on the Index Closing Level calculated by the Security Calculation Agent, as adjusted. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the Index or a successor index is modified so that the level of the Index or such successor index is a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification (*e.g.*, due to a split in the Index), which, in turn, causes the Index Closing Level of the Index or such successor index to be a fraction of what it would have been if there had been no such modification, then the Security Calculation Agent will make such calculations and adjustments in order to arrive at an Index Closing Level for the Index or such successor index as if it had not been modified (*e.g.*, as if such split had not occurred).

In the event that the Security Calculation Agent elects to replace the Index with a successor index or a Substitute Index, UBS may, in its sole discretion, amend the title of the Securities in order to remove reference to the former Index and to make such other changes to the title of the Securities as it considers necessary or desirable to reflect the name and/or characteristics of the relevant successor index or Substitute Index, as applicable.

All determinations and adjustments to be made by the Security Calculation Agent may be made in the Security Calculation Agent's sole discretion. See "Risk Factors — There are potential conflicts of interest between you and the Security Calculation Agent" in this prospectus supplement beginning on page S-64 for a discussion of certain conflicts of interest which may arise with respect to the Security Calculation Agent.

Manner of Payment and Delivery

Any payment on or delivery of the Securities at maturity, call or acceleration upon the occurrence of a Zero Value Event, or upon early redemption, will be made to accounts designated by you and approved by us, or at the corporate trust office of the trustee in New York City, but only when the Securities are surrendered to the trustee at that office. We also may make any payment or delivery in accordance with the applicable procedures of the depository.

Business Day

When we refer to a Business Day or a New York Business Day with respect to the Securities, we mean a day that is a Business Day of the kind described in "Description of Debt Securities We May Offer — Payment Mechanics for Debt Securities" in the accompanying prospectus.

Modified Business Day

As described in "Description of Debt Securities We May Offer — Payment Mechanics for Debt Securities" in the attached prospectus, any payment on the Securities that would otherwise be due on a

day that is not a Business Day may instead be paid on the next day that is a Business Day, with the same effect as if paid on the original due date, except as described under “— Cash Settlement Amount at Maturity,” “— UBS’s Call Right” and “— Early Redemption at the Option of the Holders” above.

Reissuances or Reopened Issues

We may, at our sole discretion, “reopen” or reissue the Securities. We issued the Securities initially in an amount having the aggregate Stated Principal Amount specified on the cover of this prospectus supplement. We may issue additional Securities in amounts that exceed the amount on the cover at any time, without your consent and without notifying you. The Securities do not limit our ability to incur other indebtedness or to issue other securities. Also, we are not subject to financial or similar restrictions by the terms of the Securities. For more information, please refer to “Description of Debt Securities We May Offer — Amounts That We May Issue” in the accompanying prospectus.

These further issuances, if any, will be consolidated to form a single class with the originally issued Securities and will have the same CUSIP number and will trade interchangeably with the Securities immediately upon settlement. Any additional issuances will increase the aggregate Stated Principal Amount of the outstanding Securities of the class. The price of any additional offering will be determined at the time of pricing of that offering.

Booking Branch

The Securities will be booked through UBS AG, London Branch.

Clearance and Settlement

The DTC participants that hold the Securities through DTC on behalf of investors will follow the settlement practices applicable to equity securities in DTC’s settlement system with respect to the primary distribution of the Securities and secondary market trading between DTC participants.

Use of Proceeds and Hedging

We will use the net proceeds we receive from the sale of the Securities for the purposes we describe in the attached prospectus under “Use of Proceeds.” We or our affiliates may also use those proceeds in transactions intended to hedge our obligations under the Securities as described below.

In anticipation of the sale of the Securities, we or our affiliates expect to enter into hedging transactions involving purchases of securities included in or linked to the Index and/or listed and/or over-the-counter options, futures or exchange-traded funds on the Index Constituent Securities or the Index prior to and/or on the Initial Trade Date. From time to time, we or our affiliates may enter into additional hedging transactions or unwind those we have entered into. In this regard, we or our affiliates may:

- ▶ acquire or dispose of long or short positions of Index Constituent Securities or, if applicable, other securities of issuers of the Index Constituent Securities,
- ▶ acquire or dispose of long or short positions in listed or over-the-counter options, futures, exchange-traded funds or other instruments based on the level of the Index or the value of the Index Constituent Securities,
- ▶ acquire or dispose of long or short positions in listed or over-the-counter options, futures, or exchange-traded funds or other instruments based on the level of other similar market indices or securities, or
- ▶ any combination of the above three.

We or our affiliates may acquire a long or short position in securities similar to the Securities from time to time and may, in our or their sole discretion, hold or resell those securities.

We or our affiliates may close out our or their hedge on or before the last Index Business Day in a Measurement Period or on any Redemption Valuation Date. That step may involve sales or purchases of any of the Index Constituent Securities, listed or over-the-counter options or futures on the Index Constituent Securities or listed or over-the-counter options, futures, exchange-traded funds or other instruments based on indices designed to track the performance of the Index.

The hedging activity discussed above may adversely affect the market value of the Securities from time to time. See “Risk Factors” on page S-37 for a discussion of these adverse effects.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following is a general description of the material United States federal income tax considerations relating to the Securities. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all tax considerations relating to the Securities. Prospective purchasers of the Securities should consult their tax advisers as to the consequences under the tax laws of the country of which they are resident for tax purposes and the tax laws of the United States of acquiring, holding and disposing of the Securities and receiving payments under the Securities. This summary is based upon the law as in effect on the date hereof and is subject to any change in law that may take effect after such date.

The discussion below supplements, and to the extent inconsistent replaces, the discussion under “U.S. Tax Considerations” in the attached prospectus. This discussion applies to you only if you hold your Securities as capital assets for tax purposes. This section does not apply to you if you are a member of a class of holders subject to special rules, such as:

- ▶ a dealer in securities,
- ▶ a trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of tax accounting for your securities holdings,
- ▶ a bank,
- ▶ a life insurance company,
- ▶ a person subject to alternative minimum tax,
- ▶ a person that purchases or sells the Securities as part of a wash sale for tax purposes,
- ▶ a person that owns Securities as part of a straddle or a hedging or conversion transaction for tax purposes, or
- ▶ a person whose functional currency for tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar.

This discussion is based on the Code, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations under the Code, published rulings and court decisions, all as currently in effect. These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis.

Except as otherwise described below under “U.S. Holders—Unrelated Business Taxable Income,” the discussion below does not apply to tax exempt organizations. If an entity or arrangement that is classified as a partnership for tax purposes holds the Securities, the United States federal income tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend on the status of the partner and the tax treatment of the partnership. A partner in a partnership holding the Securities should consult its tax advisor with regard to the United States federal income tax treatment of an investment in the Securities.

Except as otherwise noted under “Non-U.S. Holders” below, this discussion only applies to you if you are a U.S. holder. You are a U.S. holder if you are a beneficial owner of a Security and you are: (i) a citizen or resident of the United States; (ii) a domestic corporation; (iii) an estate whose income is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source; or (iv) a trust if a United States court can exercise primary supervision over the trust’s administration and one or more United States persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

NO STATUTORY, REGULATORY, JUDICIAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY DIRECTLY DISCUSSES HOW THE SECURITIES SHOULD BE TREATED FOR UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES. AS A RESULT, THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX

CONSEQUENCES OF YOUR INVESTMENT IN THE SECURITIES ARE UNCERTAIN. ACCORDINGLY, WE URGE YOU TO CONSULT YOUR TAX ADVISOR AS TO THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF HAVING AGREED TO THE REQUIRED TAX TREATMENT OF YOUR SECURITIES DESCRIBED BELOW AND AS TO THE APPLICATION OF STATE, LOCAL OR OTHER TAX LAWS TO YOUR INVESTMENT IN YOUR SECURITIES.

U.S. Holders

In the opinion of our counsel, Sullivan & Cromwell LLP, the Securities should be treated as a pre-paid forward contract with respect to the Index. The terms of the Securities require you (in the absence of a statutory, regulatory, administrative or judicial ruling to the contrary) to treat the Securities for all tax purposes in accordance with such characterization. In addition, the terms of the Securities require you (in the absence of a statutory, regulatory, administrative or judicial ruling to the contrary) to treat the Coupon Amount (including amounts received upon the sale, redemption or maturity of the Securities in respect of accrued but unpaid Coupon Amounts) and the Accrued Dividend, if any, as amounts that should be included in ordinary income for tax purposes at the time such amounts accrue or are received, in accordance with your regular method of tax accounting. You will be required to treat such amounts in such a manner despite the fact that (i) there may be other possible treatments of such amounts that would be more advantageous to holders of Securities and (ii) such amounts may be attributable to distributions on the Index Constituent Securities that would, if received directly, be subject to a more advantageous tax treatment. For example, such amounts may be attributable to distributions on the Index Constituent Securities that, if received directly by certain holders, would be treated as (i) dividends subject to tax at long-term capital gains rates, (ii) dividends eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction, or (iii) tax-free return of capital distributions.

If the Securities are so treated (and subject to the discussion below regarding the application of Section 1260 of the Code), you should generally recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale, redemption or maturity of your Securities in an amount equal to the difference between the amount you receive at such time (other than the amount attributable to accrued but unpaid Coupon Amounts and the Accrued Dividend, if any, which will be treated as ordinary income) and the amount you paid for your Securities. Such gain or loss should generally be long-term capital gain or loss if your holding period in the Securities exceeds one year. In general, your tax basis in your Securities will be equal to the price you paid for the Securities (including the creation fee, if any, payable by institutional investors transacting directly with UBS Securities LLC). Capital gain of a non-corporate United States holder is generally taxed at preferential rates where the property is held for more than one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Section 1260. It is likely that ownership of the Securities will be treated as a “constructive ownership transaction” that is subject to the constructive ownership rules of Section 1260 of the Code. Under Section 1260 of the Code, special tax rules apply to an investor that enters into a “constructive ownership transaction” with respect to an equity interest in a “pass-thru entity.” For this purpose, (i) a constructive ownership transaction includes entering into a forward contract with respect to a pass-thru entity and (ii) “regulated investment companies” (“RICs”) (and certain other entities) are considered to be pass-thru entities. We understand that the Index is primarily (or entirely) comprised of entities that are RICs. It is not entirely clear how Section 1260 of the Code applies in the case of a forward contract (such as the Securities) with respect to an index that primarily (or entirely) references pass-thru entities, such as the Index. Although the matter is not free from doubt, it is likely that Section 1260 of the Code should apply to the portion of your return on the Securities that is determined by reference to the Index Constituent Securities that are pass-thru entities (the “Pass-Thru Index Constituents”). If such portion of your Securities is subject to Section 1260, then any long-term capital gain that you realize upon the sale,

redemption or maturity of your Securities that is attributable to the Pass-Thru Index Constituents would be recharacterized as ordinary income (and you would be subject to an interest charge on the deferred tax liability with respect to such capital gain) to the extent that such capital gain exceeds the amount of long-term capital gain (the “Underlying LTTCG Amount”) that you would have realized had you purchased an actual interest in the Pass-Thru Index Constituents (in an amount equal to the notional amount of Pass-Thru Index constituents that are referenced by your Securities, i.e., after taking into account the leverage component of your Securities) on the date that you purchased the Securities and sold your interest in such Pass-Thru Index Constituents on the date of the sale, redemption or maturity of the Securities (the “Excess Gain Amount”). If your Securities are subject to these rules, the Excess Gain Amount will be presumed to be equal to all of the gain that you recognize in respect of the Securities that is attributable to the Pass-Thru Index Constituents (in which case all of such gain would be recharacterized as ordinary income that is subject to an interest charge) unless you provide clear and convincing evidence to the contrary.

The Index is scheduled to rebalance periodically. Accordingly, a holder that instead purchases the Index Constituent Securities may recognize short-term capital gain upon the rebalancing of such holders’ portfolio in the same manner as the Index is rebalanced. By contrast, absent the application of Section 1260 to the Securities, a holder of Securities should generally not recognize any short-term capital gain upon the sale, redemption or maturity of the Securities as long as such holder holds the Securities for more than one year. The rebalancing of the Index could therefore cause your Securities to have a positive Excess Gain Amount that would be subject to Section 1260.

In addition, it is not clear whether your Underlying LTTCG Amount should include any qualified dividend income (“QDI”) that you would have recognized if you had directly held the Pass-Thru Index Constituents. If QDI is included in such amount then it is likely that the Excess Gain Amount with respect to a Pass-Thru Index Constituent will be zero unless the amount of such QDI and “capital gain dividends” in respect of the Pass-Thru Index Constituent is less than the short-term capital gain that (as discussed in the prior paragraph) a direct holder of the Pass-Thru Index Constituent would have recognized upon a rebalancing of the Index.

Furthermore, it is unclear whether the Excess Gain Amount should be based on the aggregate gain that you would have recognized if you had directly invested in the Pass-Thru Index Constituents or whether it should be computed separately with respect to each Pass-Thru Index Constituent. If the determination must be based on each individual Pass-Thru Index Constituent, there is a greater chance that the recharacterization and interest charge provisions of Section 1260 would apply to your Securities.

Because you will only be able to avoid the application of Section 1260 to your Securities if you can demonstrate through clear and convincing evidence that the Excess Gain Amount in respect of your Securities is zero, it may be administratively difficult for you to demonstrate whether and to what extent the preceding paragraphs should apply to your Securities. It is therefore possible that you will be required to treat the entire gain that you recognize upon the sale, redemption or maturity of the Securities as ordinary income that is subject to an interest charge even if there is no Excess Gain Amount in respect of your Securities if you cannot provide clear and convincing evidence to substantiate that position.

Because the application of Section 1260 constructive ownership rules to the Securities is unclear, you are strongly urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the potential application of such rules to your investment in the Securities.

Alternative Treatments. There is no judicial or administrative authority discussing how your Securities should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Therefore, the IRS might assert that the Securities should be treated in a manner that differs from that described above. For example, the IRS might assert

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

that your Securities should be treated as debt instruments subject to the special tax rules governing contingent payment debt instruments. If the Securities are so treated, you would be required to accrue interest income over the term of your Securities based upon the yield at which we would issue a non-contingent fixed-rate debt instrument with other terms and conditions similar to your Securities. In addition, you would recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the projected amount of the Coupon Amounts on your Securities and the actual Coupon Amounts that are paid with respect to the Securities. You would recognize gain or loss upon the sale, redemption or maturity of your Securities in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between the amount you receive at such time and your adjusted basis in your Securities. Any gain you recognize upon the sale, early redemption or maturity of your Securities would be ordinary income and any loss recognized by you at such time would be ordinary loss to the extent of interest you included in income in the current or previous taxable years in respect of your Securities, and thereafter, would be capital loss.

In addition, it is possible that the IRS could treat your Securities as representing ownership of the Index Constituent Securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Under this treatment, you would be required to currently recognize gain or loss, at least some of which could be short-term capital gain or loss, each time the Index rebalances. In addition, you would be required to treat the Accrued Financing Fee as interest expense and the Accrued Tracking Fee as amounts of expense. In such a case, (i) the deduction of the Accrued Tracking Fee would generally be treated as a miscellaneous itemized deduction that may not be deductible in the case of certain investors, and (ii) the Accrued Financing Fee would be treated as interest payments that are subject to the general limitations on interest deductions. Such amounts would correspondingly increase the capital gain (or decrease the capital loss) that you recognize in respect of your Securities. In addition, under this treatment, it is possible that a portion of each Coupon Amount would be taxed at long-term capital gains rates, eligible for the 20% deduction applicable to “qualified business income”, or treated as a tax-free return of capital.

Even if you are not treated as owning the Index Constituent Securities, it is possible that you would be required to currently recognize gain or loss, at least some of which could be short-term capital gain or loss, each time the Index rebalances or is adjusted, or upon a Loss Rebalancing Event, Quarterly Reset Valuation Date, or Permanent Deleveraging Event.

The IRS could also assert that any gain or loss that you recognize upon the redemption or maturity of your Securities should be treated as ordinary gain or loss or that you should be required to accrue interest over the term of your Securities in excess of the Coupon Amounts that are paid on the Securities.

Furthermore, in 2007, the IRS released a Notice that may affect the taxation of the Securities. According to the Notice, the IRS and the Treasury Department are actively considering whether the holder of an instrument such as the Securities should be required to accrue ordinary income on a current basis and whether gain or loss from such instruments should be treated as ordinary or capital. While it is impossible to anticipate how any ultimate guidance would affect the tax treatment of instruments such as the Securities, such guidance could require you to accrue income over the term of the Securities in excess of the Coupon Amounts that are paid on the Securities and could require you to treat any gain that you recognize in respect of the Securities as ordinary income.

Additionally, members of Congress have periodically made proposals to reform or otherwise modify the U.S. federal income tax treatment of financial instruments such as the Securities. For example, legislation was proposed in 2017 that, if enacted, would generally require U.S. holders of instruments such as the Securities to annually recognize gain or loss with respect to such instruments on a “mark-to-market” basis and to treat any such gain or loss as ordinary income or loss. It is not possible to predict whether any such legislation will be enacted in the future, or whether any such legislation would affect the tax treatment of your Securities.

Medicare Tax. If you are an individual or estate, or a trust that does not fall into a special class of trusts that is exempt from such tax, you are subject to a 3.8% tax (the “Medicare Tax”) on the lesser of (1) your “net investment income” (or “undistributed net investment income” in the case of an estate or trust) for the relevant taxable year and (2) the excess of your modified adjusted gross income for the taxable year over a certain threshold (which in the case of individuals is between \$125,000 and \$250,000, depending on the individual’s circumstances). Your net investment income will include any gain that you recognize upon the sale, redemption or maturity of your Securities, unless such gain is derived in the ordinary course of the conduct of a trade or business (other than a trade or business that consists of certain passive or trading activities). It is not clear, however, whether your net investment income includes any Coupon Amounts and the Accrued Dividend that you receive on the Securities, unless such Coupon Amounts and the Accrued Dividend, if any, were derived in the ordinary course of the conduct of a trade or business (in which case the Coupon Amounts and the Accrued Dividend, if any, should be included in your net investment income if they are derived in a trade or business that consists of certain trading or passive activities and should otherwise not be included in your net investment income). If you are a U.S. holder that is an individual, estate or trust, you are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the applicability of the Medicare tax to your income and gains in respect of your investment in the Securities.

Unrelated Business Taxable Income. A U.S. holder that is a tax-exempt investor (including a retirement fund) for U.S. federal income tax purposes and therefore generally exempt from U.S. federal income taxation will nevertheless be subject to tax to the extent income or gain from the Securities constitutes unrelated business taxable income (“UBTI”). Although the matter is not free from doubt, income or gain from the Securities should not constitute UBTI to a U.S. holder that is a tax-exempt investor unless such holder has incurred “debt-financing” in respect of its acquisition or ownership of the Securities. However, as noted above, it is possible that the Securities could be treated as other than a pre-paid forward contract in respect of the Index. Under one such alternative characterization, you could be treated as directly owning the Index Constituent Securities. If your Securities are so treated, a portion of any income or gain that you recognize with respect to your Securities would be treated as UBTI.

Treasury Regulations Requiring Disclosure of Reportable Transactions. Treasury regulations require United States taxpayers to report certain transactions (“Reportable Transactions”) on IRS Form 8886. An investment in the Securities or the sale, redemption or maturity of the Securities should generally not be treated as a Reportable Transaction under current law, but it is possible that future legislation, regulations or administrative rulings could cause your investment in the Securities or the sale, redemption, or maturity of the Securities to be treated as a Reportable Transaction. You should consult with your tax advisor regarding any tax filing and reporting obligations that may apply in connection with acquiring, owning and disposing of Securities.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting. If you are a noncorporate United States holder, information reporting requirements, on IRS Form 1099, generally will apply to payments on the Securities, and the payment of proceeds to you from the sale of Securities effected at a United States office of a broker. Additionally, backup withholding may apply to such payments if you fail to comply with applicable certification requirements or are notified by the IRS that you have failed to report all interest and dividends required to be shown on your federal income tax returns.

Payment of the proceeds from the sale of Securities effected at a foreign office of a broker generally will not be subject to information reporting or backup withholding. However, a sale effected at a foreign office of a broker could be subject to information reporting in the same manner as a sale within the United States (and in certain cases may be subject to backup withholding as well) if (i) the broker has certain connections to the United States, (ii) the proceeds or confirmation are sent to the United States or (iii) the sale has certain other specified connections with the United States.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

You generally may obtain a refund of any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules that exceed your income tax liability by filing a refund claim with the IRS.

Non-U.S. Holders

The following section addresses the tax treatment of a non-U.S. holder of Securities. You are a non-U.S. holder if you are a beneficial owner of a Security and you are, for United States federal income tax purposes: (i) a nonresident alien individual; (ii) a foreign corporation; or (iii) an estate or trust that in either case is not subject to United States federal income tax on a net income basis on income or gain from a Security. Except as described below under “Effectively Connected Income”, the discussion below assumes that the non-U.S. holder’s income from the Securities is not effectively connected with a United States trade or business.

We believe, and we intend to take the position, that (subject to the exceptions below) non-U.S. holders of Securities will generally be subject to withholding tax under Section 871(m) of the Code. More specifically, Section 871(m) and the Regulations thereunder impose a 30% withholding tax (subject to reduction under an applicable treaty) on deemed dividend amounts with respect to certain contracts (such as structured notes) held by non-U.S. holders that reference U.S. equities or indices that include U.S. equities (unless that income is effectively connected with the holder’s conduct of a trade or business in the United States) and that were issued on or after January 1, 2017. The regulations only apply at present to a contract that is a “delta-one” contract (i.e., a contract that provides for “delta-one” exposure to underlying U.S. corporations). We believe, however, and we intend to take the position that the Securities should be treated as delta-one contracts for this purpose.

The Section 871(m) regulations provide that instruments that reference a “qualified index” generally are not subject to withholding under Section 871(m). We believe that the Index is not a “qualified index” and that therefore the Securities will not be eligible for this exception. The Section 871(m) regulations provide that a contract that references an index that is not a qualified index will be treated for Section 871(m) purposes as referencing the constituents of the index. Accordingly, the Securities should be treated as referencing the Index Constituent Securities, which are U.S. corporations, for Section 871(m) purposes.

Under Section 871(m), each Coupon Amount and Accrued Dividend (including amounts received upon a sale of the Securities that are attributable to an accrued but unpaid Coupon Amount) that are distributed to a non-U.S. holder will be subject to a 30% withholding tax (subject to reduction under an applicable tax treaty) to the extent of the portion of such distribution that is attributable to dividends that were paid on the Index Constituent Securities that would be subject to withholding tax if they were distributed directly to the non-U.S. holder. Distributions that are paid on an Index Constituent Security to a non-U.S. holder would generally be subject to withholding tax unless such distribution is treated as a return of capital distribution that is not treated as a dividend for tax purposes or is treated as a “capital gain dividend” that is distributed by a RIC that is not subject to withholding tax. Accordingly, unless one of the exceptions described above or a tax treaty apply, each Coupon Amount and Accrued Dividend (including an amount received upon a sale of the Securities that are attributable to an accrued but unpaid Coupon Amount) that is distributed to a non-U.S. holder will be subject to a 30% withholding tax under Section 871(m). In addition, a withholding agent may not have the information necessary when it is required to impose the Section 871(m) withholding amount to determine whether a portion of a distribution on the Securities is attributable to a distribution that would be a capital gain dividend or return of capital distribution that would be exempt from tax if received directly by a non-U.S. holder. Accordingly, a withholding agent may impose Section 871(m) withholding based on the assumption that the entire distribution would be subject to tax if received directly by a non-U.S. holder.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

A non-U.S. holder may be entitled claim a refund to the extent that the Section 871(m) tax is not due under one of the exceptions described above. If a non-U.S. holder is entitled to a reduced rate under an applicable tax treaty, the non-U.S. holder will be required to certify to the withholding agent on an applicable Form W-8 that it is entitled to the reduced rate.

It is possible that some withholding agents may impose the Section 871(m) withholding tax described above upon each distribution on an Index Constituent Security, rather than on the date upon which a Coupon Amount is distributed on the Securities (in which case the withholding agent may collect the tax from other assets of a non-U.S. holder in its custody). In addition, it is possible that a withholding agent will take the position that the Section 871(m) tax with respect to the Securities should be imposed in addition to a separate 30% withholding tax on the Coupon Amounts on the Securities. Although we disagree with this position, a non-U.S. holder should consult its tax advisor regarding this possibility.

FATCA. Payments on the Securities that are subject to Section 871(m) withholding tax will also be subject to Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”) withholding if an investor or intermediary does not comply with the applicable FATCA certification and identification requirements. Accordingly, non-U.S. holders of Securities should generally assume that withholding agents will generally treat the Coupon Amounts as subject to FATCA unless the Coupon Amount is exempt from the Section 871(m) withholding tax under the rules described above.

Effectively Connected Income. A non-U.S. holder that recognizes income or gain from the Securities that is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business will not be subject to the Section 871(m) withholding tax described above if it provides the withholding agent with a properly executed IRS Form W-8ECI. The non-U.S. holder will be subject to U.S. federal income tax, and will be required to file U.S. federal income tax returns, in each case in the same manner as if it were a U.S. holder. In addition, if you are a corporate non-U.S. holder, any “effectively connected income” from your Securities may, under certain circumstances, be subject to an additional “branch profits tax” at a 30% rate or at a lower rate if you are eligible for the benefits of an income tax treaty that provides for a lower rate.

Prospective non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the tax consequences to them of investing in the Securities, including possible alternative characterizations and treatments of the Securities. We will not pay additional amounts with respect to any withholding taxes that are imposed on the Securities.

Benefit Plan Investor Considerations

A fiduciary of a pension, profit-sharing or other employee benefit plan subject to the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”) (each, a “Plan”), should consider the fiduciary standards of ERISA in the context of the Plan’s particular circumstances before authorizing an investment in the Securities. Among other factors, the fiduciary should consider whether the investment would satisfy the prudence and diversification requirements of ERISA and would be consistent with the documents and instruments governing the Plan, and whether the investment would involve a prohibited transaction under ERISA or the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (the “Code”).

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit Plans, as well as individual retirement accounts, Keogh plans any other plans that are subject to Section 4975 of the Code (also “Plans”), from engaging in certain transactions involving “plan assets” with persons who are “parties in interest” under ERISA or “disqualified persons” under the Code with respect to the Plan. A violation of these prohibited transaction rules may result in excise tax or other liabilities under ERISA or the Code for those persons, unless exemptive relief is available under an applicable statutory, regulatory or administrative exemption. Employee benefit plans that are governmental plans (as defined in Section 3(32) of ERISA), certain church plans (as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA) and non-U.S. plans (as described in Section 4(b)(4) of ERISA) (“Non-ERISA Arrangements”) are not subject to the requirements of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code but may be subject to similar provisions under applicable federal, state, local, non-U.S. or other laws (“Similar Laws”).

The acquisition or holding of the Securities by a Plan or any entity whose underlying assets include “plan assets” by reason of any Plan’s investment in the entity (a “Plan Asset Entity”) with respect to which we, UBS Securities LLC, UBS Financial Services Inc. and other of our affiliates is or becomes a party in interest or disqualified person may result in a prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, unless the Securities are acquired pursuant to an applicable exemption. The U.S. Department of Labor has issued five prohibited transaction class exemptions, or “PTCEs”, that may provide exemptive relief if required for direct or indirect prohibited transactions that may arise from the purchase or holding of the Securities. These exemptions are PTCE 84-14 (for certain transactions determined by independent qualified professional asset managers), PTCE 90-1 (for certain transactions involving insurance company pooled separate accounts), PTCE 91-38 (for certain transactions involving bank collective investment funds), PTCE 95-60 (for transactions involving certain insurance company general accounts), and PTCE 96-23 (for transactions managed by in-house asset managers). In addition, ERISA Section 408(b)(17) and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code may provide an exemption for the purchase and sale of the Securities, provided that neither the issuer of the Securities nor any of its affiliates have or exercise any discretionary authority or control or render any investment advice with respect to the assets of any Plan involved in the transaction, and provided further that the Plan pays no more and receives no less than “adequate consideration” in connection with the transaction (the “service provider exemption”). There can be no assurance that all of the conditions of any such exemptions will be satisfied.

Any purchaser or holder of the Securities or any interest therein will be deemed to have represented by its purchase and holding or conversion of the Securities that it either (1) is not a Plan, a Plan Asset Entity or a Non-ERISA Arrangement and is not purchasing the Securities on behalf of or with the assets of any Plan, a Plan Asset Entity or Non-ERISA Arrangement or (2) the purchase or holding of the Securities will not result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction or a similar violation under any applicable Similar Laws.

Benefit Plan Investor Considerations

Due to the complexity of these rules and the penalties that may be imposed upon persons involved in non-exempt prohibited transactions, it is important that fiduciaries or other persons considering purchasing the Securities on behalf of or with the assets of any Plan, a Plan Asset Entity or Non-ERISA Arrangement consult with their counsel regarding the availability of exemptive relief under any of the PTCEs listed above, the service provider exemption or the potential consequences of any purchase or holding under Similar Laws, as applicable. Purchasers of the Securities have exclusive responsibility for ensuring that their purchase and holding of the Securities do not violate the fiduciary or prohibited transaction rules of ERISA or the Code or any similar provisions of Similar Laws. The sale of any of the Securities to a Plan, Plan Asset Entity or Non-ERISA Arrangement is in no respect a representation by us or any of our affiliates or representatives that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by any such Plans, Plan Asset Entities or Non-ERISA Arrangements generally or any particular Plan, Plan Asset Entity or Non-ERISA Arrangement or that such investment is appropriate for such Plans, Plan Asset Entities or Non-ERISA Arrangements generally or any particular Plan, Plan Asset Entity or Non-ERISA Arrangement.

Supplemental Plan of Distribution

On the Initial Trade Date, we sold \$25,000,000 aggregate Stated Principal Amount of Securities (1,000,000 Securities) to UBS Securities LLC at 100% of their aggregate Stated Principal Amount. After the Initial Trade Date, from time to time we may sell a portion of the Securities at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to market prices or at negotiated prices. We expect to receive proceeds equal to 100% of the price at which the Securities are sold to the public, less any commissions paid to UBS Securities LLC. The Securities may be sold at a price that is higher or lower than the Stated Principal Amount. UBS Securities LLC may charge normal commissions for the sale of the Securities and may also receive a portion of the Accrued Fees in connection with future distributions. For any Securities it sells, UBS Securities LLC may charge institutional investors who are able to purchase Securities directly from it a creation fee, which may vary over time at UBS's discretion. It is likely that the prices at which an institutional investor who has purchased Securities directly from UBS Securities LLC will sell such Securities to investors will reflect any such creation fee paid to UBS. Accordingly, such fee may influence the price that investors pay for their Securities in the secondary market.

UBS expects that delivery of the Securities pursuant to this prospectus supplement will be made against payment therefor on the third business day following the Initial Trade Date (this settlement cycle being referred to as "T+3"). Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Exchange Act, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade the Securities on the date of this prospectus supplement will be required, by virtue of the fact that the Securities initially will settle in T+3, to specify an alternate settlement cycle at the time of any such trade to prevent a failed settlement. Purchasers of the Securities who wish to make such trades should consult their own advisor.

Additional Securities may be offered and sold from time to time through UBS Securities LLC, as agent, to investors and to dealers acting as principals for resale to investors. We are not, however, obliged to, and may not, sell additional Securities or the full aggregate Stated Principal Amount of Securities set forth on the cover of this prospectus supplement. We may suspend or cease sales of the Securities at any time, at our discretion, or resume sales of the Securities, or we may condition our acceptance of a market maker's, other market participant's or investor's offer to purchase Securities on its agreeing to purchase certain exchange traded notes issued by UBS or enter into certain transactions consistent with our hedging strategy, including but not limited to swaps, OTC derivatives, listed options, or securities, any of which could materially and adversely affect the trading price and liquidity of the Securities in the secondary market. For more information about the plan of distribution and possible market-making activities, see "Plan of Distribution" in the accompanying prospectus.

Broker-dealers may make a market in the Securities, although none of them are obligated to do so and any of them may stop doing so at any time without notice. This prospectus (including this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus) may be used by such dealers in connection with market-making transactions. In these transactions, dealers may resell a Security covered by this prospectus that they acquire from other holders after the original offering and sale of the Securities, or they may sell a Security covered by this prospectus in short sale transactions.

As described in more detail under "Use of Proceeds and Hedging" on page S-111, we or one of our affiliates may enter into swap agreements or related hedge transactions with one of our other affiliates or unaffiliated counterparties in connection with the sale of the Securities. UBS and/or its affiliates may earn additional income as a result of payments pursuant to these swap or related hedge transactions.

Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some of their activities may result in their being deemed participants in the distribution of the Securities in a manner that would render them statutory

underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933. Among other activities, broker-dealers and other persons may make short sales of the Securities and may cover such short positions by borrowing Securities from UBS or its affiliates or by purchasing Securities from UBS or its affiliates subject to its obligation to repurchase such Securities at a later date. As a result of these activities, these market participants may be deemed statutory underwriters. A determination of whether a particular market participant is an underwriter must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the participant in the particular case, and the example mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that would lead to designation as an underwriter and subject a market participant to the prospectus-delivery and liability provisions of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933. This prospectus will be deemed to cover any short sales of Securities by market participants who cover their short positions with Securities borrowed or acquired from us or our affiliates in the manner described above.

UBS reserves the right to pay a portion of the Accrued Tracking Fee to UBS Securities LLC and certain broker-dealers in consideration for services relating to the Securities including, but not limited to, promotion and distribution.

Conflicts of Interest

UBS Securities LLC is an affiliate of UBS and, as such, has a “conflict of interest” in this offering within the meaning of FINRA Rule 5121. In addition, UBS will receive the net proceeds (excluding any underwriting discount) from the initial public offering of the Securities, thus creating an additional conflict of interest within the meaning of Rule 5121. Consequently, the offering is being conducted in compliance with the provisions of Rule 5121. UBS Securities LLC is not permitted to sell Securities in this offering to an account over which it exercises discretionary authority without the prior specific written approval of the account holder.

NOTICE OF EARLY REDEMPTION

To: ol-ubs-ettracs@ubs.com

Subject: ETRACS Notice of Early Redemption, CUSIP No. 90269A286

[BODY OF EMAIL]

Name of broker: []

Name of beneficial holder: []

Number of Securities to be redeemed: []

Applicable Redemption Valuation Date: [], 20[]¹

Broker Contact Name: []

Broker Telephone #: []

Broker DTC # (and any relevant sub-account): []

The undersigned acknowledges that in addition to any other requirements specified in the prospectus supplement relating to the Securities being satisfied, the Securities will not be redeemed unless (i) this notice of redemption is delivered to UBS Securities LLC by 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the Business Day prior to the applicable Redemption Valuation Date; (ii) the confirmation, as completed and signed by the undersigned, is delivered to UBS Securities LLC by 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the same day the notice of redemption is delivered; (iii) the undersigned has booked a delivery vs. payment (“DVP”) trade on the applicable Redemption Valuation Date, facing UBS Securities LLC DTC 642 and (iv) the undersigned instructs DTC to deliver the DVP trade to UBS Securities LLC as booked for settlement via DTC at or prior to 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the applicable Redemption Date.

The undersigned further acknowledges that the undersigned has read the section “Risk Factors – You will not know the Redemption Amount at the time you elect to request that we redeem your Securities” in the prospectus supplement relating to the Securities and the undersigned understands that it will be exposed to market risk on the Redemption Valuation Date and through the Index Business Day subsequent to the Redemption Valuation Date.

¹ Subject to adjustment as described in the prospectus supplement relating to the Securities.

BROKER'S CONFIRMATION OF REDEMPTION

[TO BE COMPLETED BY BROKER]

Dated:

UBS Securities LLC

UBS Securities LLC, as Security Calculation Agent

E-mail: ol-ubs-etraits@ubs.com

To Whom It May Concern:

The holder of UBS AG ETRACS Monthly Pay 1.5x Leveraged Closed-End Fund Index ETN due June 10, 2050, CUSIP No. 90269A286, redeemable for a cash amount based on the performance of the S-Network Composite Closed-End Fund Index (the "Securities") hereby irrevocably elects to exercise, on the Redemption Date of [holder to specify]², with respect to the number of Securities indicated below, as of the date hereof, the redemption right as described in the prospectus supplement relating to the Securities (the "Prospectus"). Terms not defined herein have the meanings given to such terms in the Prospectus.

The undersigned certifies to you that it will (i) book a DVP trade on the applicable Redemption Valuation Date with respect to the number of Securities specified below at a price per Security equal to the Redemption Amount, facing UBS Securities LLC DTC 642 and (ii) deliver the trade as booked for settlement via DTC at or prior to 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the applicable Redemption Date.

The undersigned acknowledges that in addition to any other requirements specified in the Prospectus being satisfied, the Securities will not be redeemed unless (i) this confirmation is delivered to UBS Securities LLC by 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the same day the notice of redemption is delivered; (ii) the undersigned has booked a DVP trade on the applicable Redemption Valuation Date, facing UBS Securities LLC DTC 642; and (iii) the undersigned will deliver the DVP trade to UBS Securities LLC as booked for settlement via DTC at or prior to 12:00 noon (New York City time) on the applicable Redemption Date.

Very truly yours,
[NAME OF DTC PARTICIPANT HOLDER]

Name:
Title:
Telephone:
E-mail:

Number of Securities surrendered for redemption: _____

DTC # (and any relevant sub-account): _____

Contact Name: _____

Telephone: _____

E-mail: _____

(At least 50,000 Securities must be redeemed at one time to exercise the right to early redemption on any redemption date, subject to UBS's right to waive such minimum redemption requirement in its absolute discretion.)

² Subject to adjustment as described in the prospectus supplement relating to the Securities.

We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information other than the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of the document.



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**\$100,000,000 ETRACS
Monthly Pay 1.5x Leveraged
Closed-End Fund Index
ETN
due June 10, 2050**

**Amendment No. 1 dated June 4, 2020* to
Prospectus Supplement dated June 2, 2020
(To Prospectus dated October 31, 2018)**

UBS Investment Bank