UBS AG
Form 424B2
April 22, 2019

PRICING SUPPLEMENT

Dated April 18, 2019
Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2)
Registration Statement No. 333-225551
(To Prospectus dated October 31, 2018,

Index Supplement dated October 31, 2018
and Product Supplement dated October 31, 2018)

UBS AG $963,000 Trigger Callable Contingent Yield Notes

Linked to the least performing of the S&P 500® Index and the shares of the SPDR® S&P Biotech ETF due April 25, 2022

Investment Description

UBS AG Trigger Callable Contingent Yield Notes (the "Notes") are unsubordinated, unsecured debt securities issued by UBS AG ("UBS" or the "issuer") linked to the least performing of the S&P 500® Index (the "underlying index" or an "underlying asset") and the shares of the SPDR® S&P Biotech ETF (the "underlying equity" or an "underlying asset"). If the closing level of each underlying asset is equal to or greater than its coupon barrier on the applicable coupon observation date, UBS will pay you a contingent coupon on the related coupon payment date. If the closing level of any underlying asset is less than its coupon barrier, no contingent coupon will be paid for that coupon payment date. UBS may elect to call the Notes in whole, but not in part (an "issuer call"), regardless of the closing levels of the underlying assets, on any coupon observation date (semi-annually). If UBS elects to call the Notes prior to maturity, UBS will pay you on the coupon payment date corresponding to such coupon observation date (the "call settlement date") a cash payment per Note equal to the principal amount plus any contingent coupon otherwise due, and no further payments will be made on the Notes. If UBS does not elect to call the Notes and a trigger event does not occur, UBS will pay you a cash payment at maturity equal to the principal amount of your Notes, in addition to any contingent coupon otherwise due. If UBS does not elect to call the Notes and a trigger event occurs, UBS will pay you less than the principal amount, if anything, at maturity, resulting in a loss on your initial investment that is proportionate to the decline in the closing level of the underlying asset with the lowest underlying asset return (the "least performing underlying asset") from its initial level to its final level over the term of the Notes and you may lose all of your initial investment. A "trigger event" is deemed to have occurred if the closing level of any underlying asset is less than its downside threshold on the "trigger observation date", which is the final valuation date. **Investing in the Notes involves significant risks. You will lose a significant portion or all of your initial investment if UBS does not elect to call the Notes and a trigger event occurs. You may not receive a significant portion or all of the contingent coupons during the term of the Notes. You will be exposed to the market risk of each underlying asset on each coupon observation date and on the final valuation date and any decline in the level of one underlying asset may negatively affect your return and will not be offset or mitigated by a lesser decline or any potential increase in the levels of any other underlying asset. UBS may elect to call the Notes prior to maturity at its discretion on each coupon observation date (semi-annually) regardless of the performance of the underlying assets. Higher contingent coupon rates are generally associated with a greater risk of loss. The contingent repayment of principal applies only if you hold the Notes until the maturity date. Any payment on the Notes, including any repayment of principal, is subject to the creditworthiness of UBS. If UBS were to default on its payment obligations you may not receive any amounts owed to you under the Notes and you could lose all of your initial**

investment.

Features

- **Potential for Periodic Contingent Coupons** — UBS will pay a contingent coupon on a coupon payment date if the closing level of each underlying asset is equal to or greater than its coupon barrier on the applicable coupon observation date (including the final valuation date). Otherwise, if the closing level of any underlying asset is less than its coupon barrier on the applicable coupon observation date, no contingent coupon will be paid for the relevant coupon payment date.
- **Issuer Callable —** UBS may elect to call the Notes (an "issuer call"), on any coupon observation date (semi-annually), regardless of the closing levels of the underlying assets on such coupon observation date. If the Notes are called, on the call settlement date UBS will pay you a cash payment per Note equal to your principal amount plus any contingent coupon otherwise due, and no further payments will be made on the Notes. Before UBS elects to call the Notes on an observation date, UBS will deliver written notice to the trustee.
- **Contingent Repayment of Principal Amount at Maturity with Potential for Full Downside Market Exposure—** If, by maturity, the Notes have not been called and a trigger event has not occurred, UBS will repay you the principal amount per Note at maturity. If, however, a trigger event has occurred, UBS will pay you a cash payment per Note that is less than the principal amount, if anything, resulting in a percentage loss on your initial investment equal to the underlying asset return of the least performing underlying asset. The contingent repayment of principal applies only if you hold the Notes to maturity. Any payment on the Notes, including any repayment of principal, is subject to the creditworthiness of UBS.

Key Dates

Trade Date*	April 18, 2019
Settlement Date*	April 26, 2019
Coupon Observation Dates**	Semi-annually (see page 4)
Final Valuation Date**	April 18, 2022
Maturity Date**	April 25, 2022

* We expect to deliver the Notes against payment on or about the fifth business day following the trade date. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days (T+2), unless the parties to a trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade the Notes in the secondary market on any date prior to two business days before delivery of the Notes will be required, by virtue of the fact that each Note initially will settle in five business days (T+5), to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement of the secondary market trade.

** Subject to postponement in the event of a market disruption event, as described in the accompanying product supplement.

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

You should carefully consider the risks described under "Key Risks" beginning on page 5 and under "Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-9 of the accompanying product supplement before purchasing any Notes. Events relating to any of those risks, or other risks and uncertainties, could adversely affect the market value of, and the return on, your Notes. You may lose a significant portion or all of your initial investment in the Notes. The Notes will not be listed or displayed on any securities exchange or any electronics communications network.

Note Offering

These terms relate to the Notes.

Underlying Asset	Bloomberg Ticker	Contingent Coupon Rate	Initial Level	Downside Threshold	Coupon Barrier	CUSIP	ISIN
S&P 500® Index	SPX	10.90% per annum	2,905.03	1,888.27, which is 65% of the Initial Level	1,888.27, which is 65% of the Initial Level	90270KZB8	US90270KZB87
The shares of the SPDR® S&P Biotech ETF	XBI		$84.63	$55.01, which is 65% of the Initial Level	$55.01, which is 65% of the Initial Level		

The estimated initial value of the Notes as of the trade date is $960.30. The estimated initial value of the Notes was determined as of the close of the relevant markets on the date hereof by reference to UBS' internal pricing models, inclusive of the internal funding rate. For more information about secondary market offers and the estimated initial value of the Notes, see "Key Risks — Fair value considerations" and "Key Risks — Limited or no secondary market and secondary market price considerations" on pages 6 and 7 herein.

See "Additional Information about UBS and the Notes" on page ii. The Notes will have the terms set forth in the accompanying product supplement relating to the Notes, dated October 31, 2018, the accompanying prospectus and this document.

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

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

Offering of Notes	**Issue Price to Public**		**Underwriting Commissions and Fees(1)**		**Proceeds to UBS AG(1)**	
	Total	Per Note	Total	Per Note	Total	Per Note
Notes linked to the least performing of the S&P 500® Index and the shares of the SPDR® S&P Biotech ETF	$963,000.00	$1,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$963,000.00	$1,000.00

(1) Our affiliate, UBS Securities LLC, will also pay an unaffiliated third-party dealer a structuring fee of $2.50 per Note with respect to $737,000.00 aggregate principal amount of the Notes. This amount will be deducted from

amounts remitted to UBS. All sales of the Notes will be made to certain fee-based advisory accounts for which an unaffiliated third-party is an advisor.

UBS Securities LLC UBS Investment Bank

Additional Information about UBS and the Notes

UBS has filed a registration statement (including a prospectus, as supplemented by an index supplement and a product supplement for the Notes) with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), for the offering to which this document relates. Before you invest, you should read these documents and any other documents related to the Notes that UBS has filed with the SEC for more complete information about UBS and this offering. You may obtain these documents for free from the SEC website at www.sec.gov. Our Central Index Key, or CIK, on the SEC website is 0001114446.

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

- Market-Linked Securities product supplement dated October 31, 2018: http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1114446/000091412118002085/ub47016353-424b2.htm
- Index Supplement dated October 31, 2018: http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1114446/000091412118002083/ub46174419-424b2.htm
- Prospectus dated October 31, 2018: http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1114446/000119312518314003/d612032d424b3.htm

References to "UBS", "we", "our" and "us" refer only to UBS AG and not to its consolidated subsidiaries. In this document, "Trigger Callable Contingent Yield Notes" or the "Notes" refer to the Notes that are offered hereby. Also, references to the "accompanying product supplement" or "Market-Linked Securities product supplement" mean the UBS product supplement, dated October 31, 2018, references to the "index supplement" mean the UBS index supplement, dated October 31, 2018 and references to "accompanying prospectus" mean the UBS prospectus, titled "Debt Securities and Warrants", dated October 31, 2018.

This document, together with the documents listed above, contains the terms of the Notes and supersedes all other prior or contemporaneous oral statements as well as any other written materials including all other prior pricing terms, correspondence, trade ideas, structures for implementation, sample structures, brochures or other educational materials of ours. You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters set forth in "Key Risks" herein and in "Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-9 of the accompanying product supplement, as the Notes involve risks not associated with conventional debt securities. We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisors before deciding to invest in the Notes.

If there is any inconsistency between the terms of the Notes described in the accompanying prospectus, the accompanying product supplement , the index supplement and this document, the following hierarchy will govern: first, this document; second, the accompanying product supplement; third, the index supplement; and last, the accompanying prospectus.

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

Investor Suitability

The Notes may be suitable for you if:

- You fully understand the risks inherent in an investment in the Notes, including the risk of loss of a significant portion or all of your initial investment.
- You understand and accept that an investment in the Notes is linked to the performance of the least performing underlying asset and not a basket of the underlying assets, that you will be exposed to the individual market risk of each underlying asset on the specified coupon observation dates and that you may lose a significant portion or all of your initial investment if the closing level of any underlying asset is less than its downside threshold on the trigger observation date.
- You can tolerate a loss of a significant portion or all of your initial investment and you are willing to make an investment that may have the same downside market risk as an investment in the underlying equity and a hypothetical investment in the underlying index.
- You are willing to receive no contingent coupons and believe the closing level of each underlying asset will be equal to or greater than its coupon barrier on each coupon observation date and that the closing level of each underlying asset will be equal to or greater than its downside threshold on the trigger observation date.
- You understand and accept that you will not participate in any appreciation in the level of any of the underlying assets and that your potential return is limited to any contingent coupons.
- You can tolerate fluctuations in the price of the Notes prior to maturity that may be similar to or exceed the downside fluctuations in the levels of the underlying assets.
- You are willing to invest in the Notes based on the contingent coupon rate, coupon barriers and downside thresholds indicated on the cover hereof.
- You do not seek guaranteed current income from your investment and are willing to forgo any dividends paid on the underlying equity, the stocks constituting the underlying assets or, in the case of the underlying equity, the other assets constituting the underlying equity (such stocks and other applicable assets, the "underlying constituents").
- You are willing to invest in Notes that UBS may elect to call early and you are otherwise willing to hold such Notes to maturity and accept that there may be little or no secondary market for the Notes.
- You understand and are willing to accept the risks associated with the underlying assets.
- You are willing to assume the credit risk of UBS for all payments under the Notes, and understand that if UBS defaults on its obligations you may not receive any amounts due to you including any repayment of principal.
- You understand that the estimated initial value of the Notes determined by our internal pricing models is lower than the issue price and that should UBS Securities LLC or any affiliate make secondary markets for the Notes, the price (not including their customary bid-ask spreads) will temporarily exceed the internal pricing model price.

The Notes may not be suitable for you if:

- You do not fully understand the risks inherent in an investment in the Notes, including the risk of loss of a significant portion or all of your initial investment.
- You do not understand or are unwilling to accept that an investment in the Notes is linked to the performance of the least performing underlying asset and not a basket of the underlying assets, that you will be exposed to the individual market risk of each underlying asset on the specified coupon observation dates and that you may lose a significant portion or all of your initial investment if the closing level of any underlying asset is less than its downside threshold on the trigger observation date.
- You are not willing to make an investment that may have the same downside market risk as a hypothetical investment in the underlying equity or a hypothetical investment in the underlying index.
- You are unwilling to receive no contingent coupons during the term of the Notes and believe that the closing level of at least one of the underlying assets will decline during the term of the Notes and is likely to be less than its coupon barrier on each coupon observation date or that the closing level of any underlying asset will be less than its downside threshold on the trigger observation date.
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- You seek an investment that participates in the full appreciation in the levels of the underlying assets or that has unlimited return potential.
- You cannot tolerate fluctuations in the price of the Notes prior to maturity that may be similar to or exceed the downside fluctuations in the levels of the underlying assets.
- You are unwilling to invest in the Notes based on the contingent coupon rate, coupon barriers or downside thresholds indicated on the cover hereof.
- You seek guaranteed current income from your investment or you prefer to receive any dividends paid on the underlying equity or the underlying constituents.
- You are unable or unwilling to hold Notes that UBS may elect to call early, or you are otherwise unable or unwilling to hold such Notes to maturity or you seek an investment for which there will be an active secondary market.
- You do not understand or are not willing to accept the risks associated with the underlying assets.
- You are not willing to assume the credit risk of UBS for all payments under the Notes, including any repayment of principal.

The suitability considerations identified above are not exhaustive. Whether or not the Notes are a suitable investment for you will depend on your individual circumstances and you should reach an investment decision only after you and your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisors have carefully considered the suitability of an investment in the Notes in light of your particular circumstances. You should review "Information About the Underlying Assets" herein for more information on the underlying assets. You should also review carefully the "Key Risks" herein for risks related to an investment in the Notes.

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Final Terms

Issuer	UBS AG London Branch
Principal Amount	$1,000.00 per Note
Term	Approximately 36 months, unless called earlier.
Underlying Asset	The S&P 500® Index (the "underlying index") and the shares of the SPDR® S&P Biotech ETF (the "underlying equity")
Contingent Coupon & Contingent Coupon Rate	**If the closing level of each underlying asset is equal to or greater than its coupon barrier on any coupon observation date (including the final valuation date),** UBS will pay you the contingent coupon applicable to such coupon observation date. **If the closing level of any underlying asset is less than its coupon barrier on any coupon observation date (including the final valuation date),** the contingent coupon applicable to such coupon observation date will not accrue or be payable and UBS will not make any payment to you on the relevant coupon payment date. The contingent coupon is a fixed amount based upon equal semi-annual installments at a per annum rate (the "contingent coupon rate"). The table below sets forth the contingent coupon amount that would be applicable to each coupon observation date on which the closing level of each underlying asset is equal to or greater than its coupon barrier. Amounts in the table below may have been rounded for ease of analysis.

Contingent Coupon Rate	10.90%
Contingent Coupon	$54.50

Contingent coupons on the Notes are not guaranteed. UBS will not pay you the contingent coupon for any coupon observation date on which the closing level of any underlying asset is less than its coupon barrier.

Trigger Event	A trigger event is deemed to have occurred if the closing level of any underlying asset is less than its downside threshold on the trigger observation date. ***In this case, you will be exposed to the underlying asset return of the least performing underlying asset.***
Trigger Observation Date(s)[1]	The final valuation date.

Issuer Call Feature	UBS may elect to call the Notes in whole, but not in part, on any coupon observation date (semi-annually), regardless of the closing levels of the underlying assets on such coupon observation date. If UBS elects to call the Notes, UBS will pay you on the coupon payment date corresponding to such coupon observation date (the "call settlement date") a cash payment per Note equal to the principal amount plus any contingent coupon otherwise due (the "call settlement amount"), and no further payments will be made on the Notes. Before UBS elects to call the Notes on a coupon observation date, UBS will deliver written notice to the trustee.
Payment at Maturity (per Note)	**If UBS does not elect to call the Notes and a trigger event does not occur,** UBS will pay you a cash payment equal to: Principal Amount of $1,000 **If UBS does not call the Notes and a trigger event occurs,** UBS will pay you a cash payment that is less than the principal amount, if anything, equal to: $1,000 x (1 + Underlying Asset Return of the Least Performing Underlying Asset) **In such a case, you will suffer a percentage loss on your initial investment equal to the underlying asset return of the least performing underlying asset, regardless of the underlying asset return of any other underlying asset.**
Underlying Asset Return	With respect to each underlying asset, the quotient, expressed as a percentage, of the following formula: $\frac{\text{Final Level} - \text{Initial Level}}{\text{Initial Level}}$
Least Performing Underlying Asset	The underlying asset with the lowest underlying asset return as compared to any other underlying asset.
Downside Threshold(2)	A specified level of each underlying asset that is less than its respective initial level, equal to a percentage of the initial level, as specified on the cover hereof.
Coupon Barrier(2)	A specified level of each underlying asset that is less than its respective initial level, equal to a percentage of the initial level, as specified on the cover hereof.
Initial Level(2)	The closing level of each underlying asset on the trade date, as specified on the cover hereof.
Final Level(2)	The closing level of each underlying asset on the final valuation date.

(1) Subject to the market disruption event provisions set forth in the accompanying product supplement.

(2) As determined by the calculation agent and as may be adjusted as described under "General Terms of the Securities — Discontinuance of or Adjustment to an Underlying Index; Alteration of Method of Calculation" with respect to the underlying index, and under "General Terms of the Securities — Antidilution Adjustments for Securities Linked to an Underlying Equity or Equity Basket Asset" and "— Reorganization Events for Securities Linked to an Underlying Equity or Equity Basket Asset", with respect to the underlying equity, in each case as described in the accompanying product supplement.

Investment Timeline

Trade Date	The initial level of each underlying asset is observed, and the terms of the Notes are set.
Coupon Observation Dates (semi-annual)	**If the closing level of each underlying asset is equal to or greater than its coupon barrier on any coupon observation date (including the final valuation date),** UBS will pay you the contingent coupon applicable to such coupon observation date. **If the closing level of any underlying asset is less than its coupon barrier on any coupon observation date (including the final valuation date),** the contingent coupon applicable to such coupon observation date will not accrue or be payable and UBS will not make any payment to you on the relevant coupon payment date. UBS may elect to call the Notes in whole, but not in part, on any coupon observation date (semi-annually), regardless of the closing levels of the underlying assets on such coupon observation date. If UBS elects to call the Notes, UBS will pay you on the call settlement date a cash payment per Note equal to the principal amount plus any contingent coupon otherwise due, and no further payments will be made on the Notes. Before UBS elects to call the Notes, UBS will deliver written notice to the trustee by the applicable coupon observation date. If UBS does not elect to call the Notes, investors will have the potential for downside market risk at maturity.
Maturity Date	The final level of each underlying asset is observed on the final valuation date (which is also the trigger observation date) and the underlying return of each underlying asset is calculated. **If UBS does not elect to call the Notes and a trigger event does not occur,** UBS will pay you a cash payment equal to: Principal Amount of $1,000 **If UBS does not call the Notes and a trigger event occurs,** UBS will pay you a cash payment that is less than the principal amount, if anything, equal to: $1,000 x (1 + Underlying Asset Return of the Least Performing Underlying Asset) **In such a case, you will suffer a percentage loss on your initial investment equal to the underlying asset return of the least performing underlying asset, regardless of the underlying asset return of any other underlying asset.**

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

You will lose a significant portion or all of your initial investment if UBS does not elect to call the Notes and a trigger event occurs. You may not receive a significant portion or all of the contingent coupons during the term of the Notes. You will be exposed to the market risk of each underlying asset on each coupon observation date and on the final valuation date and any decline in the level of one underlying asset may negatively affect your return and will not be offset or mitigated by a lesser decline or any potential increase in the level of any other

underlying asset. UBS may elect to call the Notes at its discretion on each coupon observation date (semi-annually) regardless of the performance of the underlying assets. If UBS does not elect to call the Notes and a trigger event occurs, you will lose a significant portion or all of your initial investment at maturity.

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Coupon Observation Dates[(1)] and Coupon Payment Dates[(1)(2)]

Coupon Observation Dates	Coupon Payment Dates/Call Settlement Dates (if called)
October 18, 2019	October 25, 2019
April 20, 2020	April 27, 2020
October 19, 2020	October 26, 2020
April 19, 2021	April 26, 2021
October 18, 2021	October 25, 2021
Final Valuation Date	Maturity Date

(1) Subject to the market disruption event provisions set forth in the accompanying product supplement.

(2) Five business days following each coupon observation date, except that the coupon payment date for the final valuation date is the maturity date. The regular record date relating to a coupon observation date for the Notes will be the business day prior to the coupon payment date; provided, however, that if you are able to sell your Notes in the secondary market on either of the two days following a coupon observation date and before the applicable coupon payment date, you will be deemed to be the record holder on the applicable record date and, therefore, you will receive any contingent coupon payable on the related coupon payment date.

Key Risks

An investment in the Notes involves significant risks. Investing in the Notes is not equivalent to investing in the underlying assets. Some of the key risks that apply to the Notes are summarized below, but we urge you to read the more detailed explanation of risks relating to the Notes in the "Risk Factors" section of the accompanying product supplement. We also urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisors before you invest in the Notes.

- **Risk of loss at maturity —** The Notes differ from ordinary debt securities in that UBS will not necessarily repay the principal amount of the Notes at maturity. If UBS does not elect to call the Notes, UBS will repay you the principal amount of your Notes in cash only if a trigger event does not occur and will only make such payment at maturity. If UBS does not elect to call the Notes and a trigger event occurs, you will lose a percentage of your principal amount equal to the underlying asset return of the least performing underlying asset and in extreme situations, you could lose all of your initial investment.
- **The stated payout from the issuer applies only if you hold your Notes to maturity —** You should be willing to hold your Notes to maturity. If you are able to sell your Notes prior to maturity in the secondary market, you may have to sell them at a loss relative to your initial investment even if the level of each underlying asset at such time is equal to or greater than its downside threshold.
- **You may not receive any contingent coupons with respect to your Notes** — UBS will not necessarily make periodic coupon payments on the Notes. If the closing level of any underlying asset is less than its respective coupon barrier on a coupon observation date, UBS will not pay you the contingent coupon applicable to such coupon observation date. This will be the case even if the closing levels of the other underlying assets are equal to or greater than their respective coupon barriers on that coupon observation date. If the closing level of any underlying asset is less than its coupon barrier on each coupon observation date, UBS will not pay you any contingent coupons during the term of, and you will not receive a positive return on, your Notes. Generally, this non-payment of the contingent coupons coincides with a period of greater risk of principal loss on your Notes.
- **Your potential return on the Notes is limited to any contingent coupons, you will not participate in any appreciation of any underlying asset and you will not have the same rights as holders of the underlying equity or any underlying constituents** — The return potential of the Notes is limited to the pre-specified contingent coupon rate, regardless of the appreciation of the underlying assets. In addition, your return on the Notes will vary based on the number of coupon observation dates, if any, on which the requirements of the contingent coupon have been met prior to maturity or an issuer call. Because UBS may elect to call the Notes as early as the first potential call settlement date, the total return on the Notes could be less than if the Notes remained outstanding until maturity. Further, if UBS elects to call the Notes, you will not receive any contingent coupons or any other payment in respect of any coupon payment date after the call settlement date, and your return on the Notes could be less than if the Notes remained outstanding until maturity. If UBS does not elect to call the Notes, you may be subject to the decline of the least performing underlying asset even though you cannot participate in any appreciation in the level of any underlying asset. As a result, the return on an investment in the Notes could be less than the return on a hypothetical investment in the underlying assets or a direct investment in the underlying equity or any or all of the underlying constituents. In addition, as an owner of the Notes, you will not have voting rights or any other rights of a holder of the underlying equity or any underlying constituents.
- **A higher contingent coupon rate or lower downside thresholds or coupon barriers may reflect greater expected volatility of each of the underlying assets, and greater expected volatility generally indicates an increased risk of loss at maturity** — The economic terms for the Notes, including the contingent coupon rate, coupon barriers and downside thresholds, are based, in part, on the expected volatility of each underlying asset at the time the terms of the Notes were set. "Volatility" refers to the frequency and magnitude of changes in the level of each underlying asset. The greater the expected volatility of each of the underlying assets as of the trade date, the greater the expectation is as of that date that the closing level of an underlying asset could be less than its coupon barrier on the coupon observation dates and that the final level of an underlying asset could be less than its respective downside

threshold on the trigger observation date and, as a consequence, indicates an increased risk of not receiving a contingent coupon and an increased risk of loss, respectively. All things being equal, this greater expected volatility will generally be reflected in a higher contingent coupon rate than the yield payable on our conventional debt securities with a similar maturity or on otherwise comparable securities, and/or lower downside thresholds and/or coupon barriers than those terms on otherwise comparable securities. Therefore, a relatively higher contingent coupon rate may indicate an increased risk of loss. Further, relatively lower downside thresholds and/or coupon barriers may not necessarily indicate that the Notes have a greater likelihood of a return of principal at maturity and/or paying contingent coupons. You should be willing to accept the downside market risk of the least performing underlying asset and the potential to lose a significant portion or all of your initial investment.

UBS may elect to call the Notes and the Notes are subject to reinvestment risk — UBS may elect to call the Notes at its discretion on each coupon observation date (semi-annually) prior to the maturity date. If UBS elects to call your Notes early, you will no longer have the opportunity to receive any contingent coupons after the applicable call settlement date. The first call settlement date occurs after approximately six months and therefore you may not have the opportunity to receive any contingent coupons after approximately six months. In the event UBS elects to call the Notes, there is no guarantee that you would be able to reinvest the proceeds at a comparable return and/or with a comparable contingent coupon rate for a similar level of risk. Further, UBS' right to call the Notes may also adversely impact your ability to sell your Notes in the secondary market.

It is more likely that UBS will elect to call the Notes prior to maturity when the expected contingent coupons payable on the Notes are greater than the interest that would be payable on other instruments issued by UBS of comparable maturity, terms and credit rating trading in the market. The greater likelihood of UBS calling the Notes in that environment increases the risk that you will not be able to reinvest the proceeds from the called Notes in an equivalent investment with a similar contingent coupon rate. To the extent you are able to reinvest such proceeds in an investment comparable to the Notes, you may incur transaction costs such as dealer discounts and/or fees and hedging costs built into the price of the new notes. UBS is less likely to call the Notes prior to maturity when the expected contingent coupons payable on the Notes are less than the interest that would be payable on other comparable instruments issued by UBS, which includes when the level of any of the underlying assets is less than its coupon barrier. Therefore, the Notes are more likely to remain outstanding when the expected amount payable on the Notes is less than what would be payable on other comparable instruments and when your risk of not receiving a contingent coupon is relatively higher.

An investment in Notes with contingent coupon and issuer call features may be more sensitive to interest rate risk than an investment in securities without such features — Because of the issuer call and contingent coupon features of the Notes, you will bear greater exposure to fluctuations in interest rates than if you purchased securities without such features. In particular, you may be negatively affected if prevailing interest rates begin to rise, and the contingent coupon rate on the Notes may be less than the amount of interest you could earn on other investments with a similar level of risk available at such time. In addition, if you tried to sell your Notes at such time, the value of your Notes in any secondary market transaction would also be adversely affected. Conversely, in the event that prevailing interest rates are low relative to the contingent coupon rate and UBS elects to call the Notes, there is no guarantee that you will be able to reinvest the proceeds from an investment in the Notes at a comparable rate of return for a similar level of risk.

You are exposed to the market risk of each underlying asset — Your return on the Notes is not linked to a basket consisting of the underlying assets. Rather, it will be contingent upon the performance of each underlying asset. Unlike an instrument with a return linked to a basket of assets, in which risk is mitigated and diversified among all of the components of the basket, you will be exposed equally to the risks related to each underlying asset. Poor performance by any one of the underlying assets over the term of the Notes will negatively affect your return and will not be offset or mitigated by a positive performance by any other underlying asset. For instance, you may receive a negative return equal to the underlying asset return of the least performing underlying asset if the closing level of one underlying asset is less than its downside threshold on the trigger observation date, even if the underlying asset return of another underlying asset is positive or has not declined as much. Accordingly, your investment is subject to the market risk of each underlying asset.

Because the Notes are linked to the least performing underlying asset, you are exposed to a greater risk of no contingent coupons and losing a significant portion or all of your initial investment at maturity than if the Notes were linked to a single underlying asset — The risk that you will not receive any contingent coupons and lose a significant portion or all of your initial investment in the Notes is greater if you invest in the Notes than the risk of investing in substantially similar securities that are linked to the performance of only one underlying asset. With more underlying assets, it is more likely that the closing level or final level of an underlying asset will be less than its coupon barrier or downside threshold on any coupon observation date or the final valuation date (which is also the trigger observation date), respectively, than if the Notes were linked to a single underlying asset.

In addition, the lower the correlation is between a pair of underlying assets, the greater the likelihood that one underlying asset will decline to a closing level or final level that is less than its coupon barrier or downside threshold, as applicable. Although the correlation of the underlying assets' performance may change over the term of the Notes, the economic terms of the Notes, including the contingent coupon rate, downside thresholds and coupon barriers are determined, in part, based on the correlation of the underlying assets' performance calculated using our internal models at the time when the terms of the Notes were finalized. All things being equal, a higher contingent coupon rate and lower downside thresholds and coupon barriers are generally associated with lower correlation of the underlying assets. Therefore, if the performance of a pair of underlying assets is not correlated to each other or is negatively correlated, the risk that you will not receive any contingent coupons or a trigger event will occur is even greater despite a lower downside threshold and coupon barrier. Therefore, it is more likely that you will not receive any contingent coupons and that you will lose a significant portion or all of your initial investment at maturity.

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

Market risk — The return on the Notes, which may be negative, is directly linked to the performance of the underlying assets and indirectly linked to the performance of the underlying constituents. The levels of the underlying assets can rise or fall sharply due to factors specific to each underlying asset or its underlying constituents, such as stock or commodity price volatility, earnings, financial conditions, corporate, industry and regulatory developments, management changes and decisions and other events, as well as general market factors, such as general stock market or commodity market levels, interest rates and economic and political conditions.

Fair value considerations.

The issue price you pay for the Notes exceeds their estimated initial value — The issue price you pay for the Notes exceeds their estimated initial value as of the trade date due to the inclusion in the issue price of the applicable underwriting commissions and fees, hedging costs, issuance costs and projected profits. As of the close of the relevant markets on the trade date, we have determined the estimated initial value of the Notes by reference to our internal pricing models and the estimated initial value of the Notes is set forth in this pricing supplement. The pricing models used to determine the estimated initial value of the Notes incorporate certain variables, including the levels of the underlying assets, the volatility of the underlying assets, the correlation among the underlying assets, any dividends paid on the underlying equity or the underlying constituents, as applicable, prevailing interest rates, the term of the Notes and our internal funding rate. Our internal funding rate is typically lower than the rate we would pay to issue conventional fixed or floating rate debt securities of a similar term. The applicable underwriting commissions and fees, hedging costs, issuance costs, projected profits and the difference in rates will reduce the economic value of the Notes to you. Due to these factors, the estimated initial value of the Notes as of the trade date is less than the issue price you pay for the Notes.

- **The estimated initial value is a theoretical price; the actual price that you may be able to sell your Notes in any secondary market (if any) at any time after the trade date may differ from the estimated initial value** — The value of your Notes at any time will vary based on many factors, including the factors described above and in "—Market risk" above and is impossible to predict. Furthermore, the pricing models that we use are proprietary and rely in part on certain assumptions about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. As a result, after the trade date, if you attempt to sell the Notes in the secondary market, the actual value you would receive may differ, perhaps materially, from the estimated initial value of the Notes determined by reference to our internal pricing models. The estimated initial value of the Notes does not represent a minimum or maximum price at which we or any of our affiliates would be willing to purchase your Notes in any secondary market at any time.
- **Our actual profits may be greater or less than the differential between the estimated initial value and the issue price of the Notes as of the trade date** — We may determine the economic terms of the Notes, as well as hedge our obligations, at least in part, prior to the trade date. In addition, there may be ongoing costs to us to maintain and/or adjust any hedges and such hedges are often imperfect. Therefore, our actual profits (or potentially, losses) in issuing the Notes cannot be determined as of the trade date and any such differential between the estimated initial value and the issue price of the Notes as of the trade date does not reflect our actual profits. Ultimately, our actual profits will be known only at the maturity of the Notes.

Limited or no secondary market and secondary market price considerations.

- **There may be little or no secondary market for the Notes —** The Notes will not be listed or displayed on any securities exchange or any electronic communications network. UBS Securities LLC and its affiliates intend, but are not required, to make a market for the Notes and may stop making a market at any time. If you are able to sell your Notes prior to maturity you may have to sell them at a substantial loss. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that a secondary market for the Notes will develop. The estimated initial value of the Notes does not represent a minimum or maximum price at which we or any of our affiliates would be willing to purchase your Notes in any secondary market at any time.
- **The price at which UBS Securities LLC and its affiliates may offer to buy the Notes in the secondary market (if any) may be greater than UBS' valuation of the Notes at that time, greater than any other secondary market prices provided by unaffiliated dealers (if any) and, depending on your broker, greater than the valuation provided on your customer account statements** — For a limited period of time following the issuance of the Notes, UBS Securities LLC or its affiliates may offer to buy or sell such Notes at a price that exceeds (i)

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

- **Economic and market factors affecting the terms and market price of Notes prior to maturity** — Because structured notes, including the Notes, can be thought of as having a debt component and a derivative component, factors that influence the values of debt instruments and options and other derivatives will also affect the terms and features of the Notes at issuance and the market price of the Notes prior to maturity. These factors include the levels of each underlying asset and the underlying constituents; the volatility of each underlying asset and the underlying constituents; the correlation among the underlying assets, any dividends paid on the underlying equity or the underlying constituents; the time remaining to the maturity of the Notes; interest rates in the markets; geopolitical conditions and economic, financial, political, force majeure and regulatory or judicial events; the creditworthiness of UBS; the then current bid-ask spread for the Notes and the factors discussed under "— Potential conflict of interest" below. These and other factors are unpredictable and interrelated and may offset or magnify each other.
- **Impact of fees and the use of internal funding rates rather than secondary market credit spreads on secondary market prices —** All other things being equal, the use of the internal funding rates described above under "— Fair value considerations" as well as the inclusion in the issue price of the applicable underwriting commissions and fees, hedging costs, issuance costs and any projected profits are, subject to the temporary mitigating effect of UBS Securities LLC's and its affiliates' market making premium, expected to reduce the price at which you may be able to sell the Notes in any secondary market.
- **The Notes are subject to small-capitalization stock risks** — The Notes are subject to risks associated with small-capitalization companies because the underlying index is comprised of stocks of companies that may be considered small-capitalization companies. These companies often have greater stock price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than large-capitalization companies and therefore the underlying asset may be more volatile than an index in which a greater percentage of the constituent stocks are issued by large-capitalization companies. Stock prices of small-capitalization companies are also more vulnerable than those of large-capitalization companies to adverse business and economic developments, and the stocks of small-capitalization companies may be thinly traded. In addition, small-capitalization companies are typically less stable financially than large-capitalization companies and may depend on a small number of key personnel, making them more vulnerable to loss of personnel. Small-capitalization companies are often given less analyst coverage and may be in early, and less predictable, periods of their corporate existences. Such companies tend to have smaller revenues, less diverse product lines, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources and less competitive strengths than large-capitalization companies and are more susceptible to adverse developments related to their products.
- **The value of the underlying equity may not completely track the value of its underlying constituents** — Although the trading characteristics and valuations of the underlying equity will usually mirror the characteristics and valuations of its underlying constituents, its value may not completely track the value of its underlying constituents.

The value of the underlying equity will reflect transaction costs and fees that its underlying constituents do not have. In addition, although the underlying equity may be currently listed for trading on an exchange, there is no assurance that an active trading market will continue for the underlying equity or that there will be liquidity in the trading market.

¨ **The Notes are subject to biotechnology and pharmaceutical industry risk —** The underlying equity is designed to track the performance of the S&P® Biotechnology Select Industry™ Index (its "target index") and, therefore, its underlying constituents are concentrated in companies that are in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries. Companies in the pharmaceuticals industry may be affected by industry competition, dependencies on a limited number of products, obsolescence of products, government approvals and regulations, loss or impairment of intellectual property rights and litigation regarding product liability. Biotechnology companies face intense competition and the potential for rapid product obsolescence and may be adversely affected by the loss or impairment of intellectual property rights or changes in government regulations. Because the assets of the underlying equity are concentrated in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries, the Notes may be subject to greater volatility and be more adversely affected by a single economic, environmental, political or regulatory occurrence affecting these industries than an investment linked to a more broadly diversified group of securities.

¨ **The underlying equity utilizes a passive indexing investment approach** — The underlying equity is not managed according to traditional methods of "active" investment management, which involve the buying and selling of securities based on economic, financial and market analysis and investment judgment. Instead, the underlying equity, utilizing a "passive" or indexing investment approach, attempt to approximate the investment performance of the target index by investing in a portfolio of stocks that generally replicate such index. Therefore, unless a specific stock is removed from that index, the underlying equity generally would not sell a stock because the stock's issuer was in financial trouble. In addition, the underlying equity is subject to the risk that the investment strategy of the underlying equity's investment adviser may not produce the intended results.

¨ **Fluctuation of NAV** — The net asset value (the "NAV") of the underlying equity may fluctuate with changes in the market value of the underlying constituents. The market values of the underlying equity may fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV and supply and demand on the applicable stock exchanges. Furthermore, the underlying constituents may be unavailable in the secondary market during periods of market volatility, which may make it difficult for market participants to accurately calculate the intraday NAV per share of the underlying equity and may adversely affect the liquidity and prices of the underlying equity, perhaps significantly. For any of these reasons, the market value of the underlying equity may differ from its NAV per share and may trade at, above or below its NAV per share.

¨ **Failure of the underlying equity to track the level of its target index** — While the underlying equity is designed and intended to track the target index, various factors, including fees and other transaction costs, will prevent the underlying equity from correlating exactly with changes in the level of the target index. Accordingly, the performance of the underlying equity will not be equal to the performance of its target index during the term of the Notes.

- **There can be no assurance that the investment view implicit in the Notes will be successful —** It is impossible to predict whether and the extent to which the levels of the underlying assets will rise or fall. There can be no assurance that the closing level of each underlying asset will be equal to or greater than its coupon barrier on each coupon observation date, or, if UBS does not elect to call the Notes, that a trigger event will not occur. The levels of the underlying assets will be influenced by complex and interrelated political, economic, financial and other factors that affect the issuers of each underlying constituent (each an "underlying constituent issuer"). You should be willing to accept the risks associated with the relevant markets tracked by each such underlying asset in general and the underlying constituents in particular, and the risk of losing a significant portion or all of your initial investment.
- **The underlying index reflects price return, not total return and you will not have the rights of a holder of shares of the underlying equity** — The return on your Notes is based, in part, on the performance of the underlying index, which reflect the changes in the market prices of its underlying constituents. It is not, however, linked to a "total return" index or strategy, which, in addition to reflecting those price returns, would also reflect any dividends paid on its underlying constituents. The return on your Notes will not include such a total return feature or dividend component. The return on the Notes is also based, in part, on the performance of the underlying equity, but holding the Notes is not the same as holding shares of the underlying equity. You will not have the right to receive any dividends or other distributions paid on the underlying equity or have the right to vote or any other rights of a shareholder of the underlying equity.
- **Changes that affect the underlying index or the target index will affect the market value of your Notes** — The policies of the index sponsor and the target index, each as specified under "Information About the Underlying Assets", concerning additions, deletions and substitutions of the underlying constituents and the manner in which the index sponsor of either index takes account of certain changes affecting those underlying constituents may adversely affect the levels of the underlying index or target index. The policies of the index sponsor with respect to the calculation of the underlying index could also adversely affect the level of the underlying index. The index sponsor may discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the underlying index. Any such actions could have an adverse effect on the value of, or any amounts payable on, the Notes.
- **The calculation agent can make antidilution and reorganization adjustments to the underlying equity that affect any amounts payable on the Notes** — For antidilution and reorganization events affecting the underlying equity, the calculation agent may make adjustments to its initial level, downside threshold, coupon barrier and/or the final level, as applicable, and any other term of the Notes. However, the calculation agent will not make an adjustment in response to every corporate event that could affect the underlying equity. If an event occurs that does not require the calculation agent to make an adjustment, the value of, and any amounts payable on, the Notes may be materially and adversely affected. In addition, all determinations and calculations concerning any such adjustments will be made by the calculation agent. You should be aware that the calculation agent may make any such adjustment, determination or calculation in a manner that differs from that discussed in the accompanying product supplement or herein as necessary to achieve an equitable result. Following certain reorganization events relating to the issuer of the underlying equity (the "underlying equity issuer") where such issuer is not the surviving entity, the amount of cash you receive at maturity may be based on the equity security of a successor to the respective underlying equity issuer in combination with any cash or any other assets distributed to holders of the underlying equity in such reorganization event. If the underlying equity issuer becomes subject to (i) a reorganization event whereby the underlying asset is exchanged solely for cash, (ii) a merger or consolidation with UBS or any of its affiliates, or (iii) the underlying asset is delisted or otherwise suspended from trading, the amount you receive at maturity may be based on a substitute security. Following a delisting or suspension from trading or discontinuance of the ETF, the amount you receive at maturity may be based on a share of another ETF or a basket of securities, futures contracts, commodities or other assets, as described further under "General Terms of the Securities — Delisting, Discontinuance or Modification of an ETF" in the accompanying product supplement. The occurrence of any antidilution or reorganization event and the consequent adjustments may materially and adversely affect the value of, and any amounts payable on, the Notes, if any. For more information, see the sections "General Terms of the Securities — Antidilution Adjustments for Securities Linked to an Underlying Equity or Equity Basket Asset" and "—Reorganization Events for Securities Linked to an Underlying Equity or Equity Basket Asset" in the accompanying

product supplement

¨ **UBS cannot control actions by the index sponsor and the index sponsor has no obligation to consider your interests** — UBS and its affiliates are not affiliated with the index sponsor 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 underlying index. The index sponsor is not involved in the Notes offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your interest as an owner of the Notes in taking any actions that might affect the value of, and any amounts payable on, your Notes.

¨ **There is no affiliation between the underlying equity issuer or any underlying constituent issuer and UBS, and UBS is not responsible for any disclosure by such issuers** — We and our affiliates may currently, or from time to time in the future engage in business with the underlying equity issuer or any underlying constituent issuer. However, we are not affiliated with the underlying equity issuer or any underlying constituent issuer and are not responsible for such issuers' public disclosure of information, whether contained in SEC filings or otherwise. You, as an investor in the Notes, should conduct your own investigation into the underlying equity, the underlying equity issuer and each underlying constituent. Neither the underlying equity issuer nor any underlying constituent issuer is involved in the Notes offered hereby in any way and has no obligation of any sort with respect to your Notes. The underlying equity issuer and any underlying constituent issuers have no obligation to take your interests into consideration for any reason, including when taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of, and any amounts payable on.

¨ **Potential UBS impact on price —** Trading or transactions by UBS or its affiliates in an underlying asset or any underlying constituent, as applicable, listed and/or over-the-counter options, futures, exchange-traded funds or other instruments with returns linked to the performance of the underlying asset or any underlying constituent, may adversely affect the levels of the underlying assets and, therefore, the market value of the Notes. Further, UBS is less likely to call the Notes when the closing level of any underlying asset is trading less than its coupon barrier, and, therefore, any hedging activities that adversely affect the level of such asset may also diminish the probability of UBS calling the Notes.

¨ **Potential conflict of interest** — UBS and its affiliates may engage in business with the underlying constituent issuers or trading activities related to one or more underlying asset or any underlying constituents, which may present a conflict between the interests of UBS and you, as a holder of the Notes. Moreover, UBS may elect to call the Notes pursuant to the issuer call feature. If UBS so elects, the decision may be based on factors contrary to those favorable to a holder of the Notes, such as, but not limited to, those described above under "— UBS may elect to call the Notes and the Notes are subject to reinvestment risk" and "— An investment in Notes with contingent coupon and issuer call features may be more sensitive to interest rate risk than an investment in securities without such features". There are also potential conflicts of interest between you and the calculation agent, which will be an affiliate of UBS. The calculation agent will determine whether the contingent coupon is payable to you on any coupon payment date and the payment at maturity of the Notes, if any, based on observed closing levels of the underlying assets. The calculation agent can postpone the determination of the initial level, closing level or final level of any underlying asset (and therefore the related coupon payment date or maturity date, as applicable) if a market disruption event occurs and is continuing on the trade date, any coupon observation date, any trigger observation date or final valuation date, respectively. As UBS determines the economic terms of the Notes, including the contingent coupon rate, downside thresholds and coupon barriers, and such terms include the applicable

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underwriting commissions and fees, hedging costs, issuance costs and projected profits, the Notes represent a package of economic terms. There are other potential conflicts of interest insofar as an investor could potentially get better economic terms if that investor entered into exchange-traded and/or OTC derivatives or other instruments with third parties, assuming that such instruments were available and the investor had the ability to assemble and enter into such instruments.

Additionally, UBS and its affiliates act in various capacities with respect to the Notes, including as a principal, agent or dealer in connection with the sale of the Notes. Such affiliates, and any other third-party dealers, may derive compensation from the distribution of the Notes and any such compensation may serve as an incentive to sell these Notes instead of other investments. Furthermore, given that UBS Securities LLC and its affiliates temporarily maintain a market making premium, it may have the effect of discouraging UBS Securities LLC and its affiliates from recommending sale of your Notes in the secondary market.

- **Potentially inconsistent research, opinions or recommendations by UBS —** UBS and its affiliates publish research from time to time on financial markets and other matters that may influence the value of the Notes, or express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding the Notes. 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 Notes and the underlying assets to which the Notes are linked.
- **The Notes are not bank deposits** — An investment in the Notes carries risks which are very different from the risk profile of a bank deposit placed with UBS or its affiliates. The Notes have different yield and/or return, liquidity and risk profiles and would not benefit from any protection provided to deposits.
- **If UBS experiences financial difficulties, FINMA has the power to open restructuring or liquidation proceedings in respect of, and/or impose protective measures in relation to, UBS, which proceedings or measures may have a material adverse effect on the terms and market value of the Notes 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 fulfill the applicable capital adequacy requirements (whether on a standalone or consolidated basis) after expiry of a deadline set by FINMA. If one of these pre-requisites is met, FINMA is authorized to open restructuring proceedings or liquidation (bankruptcy) proceedings in respect of, and/or impose protective measures in relation to, UBS. The Swiss Banking Act grants significant discretion to FINMA in connection with the aforementioned proceedings and measures. In particular, a broad variety of protective measures may be imposed by FINMA, including a bank moratorium or a maturity postponement, which measures may be ordered by FINMA either on a stand-alone basis or in connection with restructuring or liquidation proceedings. The resolution regime of the Swiss Banking Act is further detailed in the FINMA Banking Insolvency Ordinance ("BIO-FINMA"). In a restructuring proceeding, FINMA, as resolution authority, is competent to approve the resolution plan. The resolution plan may, among other things, provide for (a) the transfer of all or a portion of UBS' assets, debts, other liabilities and contracts (which may or may not include the contractual relationship between UBS and the holders of Notes) to another entity, (b) a stay (for a maximum of two business days) on the termination of contracts to which UBS is a party, and/or the exercise of (w) rights to terminate, (x) netting rights, (y) rights to enforce or dispose of collateral or (z) rights to transfer claims, liabilities or collateral under contracts to which UBS is a party, (c) the conversion of UBS' debt and/or other obligations, including its obligations under the Notes, 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 Notes. The BIO-FINMA provides that a debt-to-equity swap and/or a write-off of debt and other obligations (including the Notes) may only take place after (i) all debt instruments issued by UBS qualifying as additional tier 1 capital or tier 2 capital have been converted into equity or written-off, as applicable, and (ii) the existing equity of UBS has been fully cancelled. While the BIO-FINMA does not expressly address the order in which a write-off of debt instruments other than debt instruments qualifying as additional tier 1 capital or tier 2 capital should occur, it states that debt-to-equity swaps should occur in the following order: first, all subordinated claims not qualifying as regulatory capital; second, all other claims not excluded by law from a debt-to-equity swap (other than deposits); and third, deposits (in excess of the amount privileged by law). However, given the broad

discretion granted to FINMA as the resolution authority, any restructuring plan in respect of UBS could provide that the claims under or in connection with the Notes will be partially or fully converted into equity or written-off, while preserving other obligations of UBS that rank pari passu with, or even junior to, UBS' obligations under the Notes. Consequently, holders of Notes may lose all of some of their investment in the Notes. 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 Notes or otherwise be in violation of the Swiss Banking Act) are very limited. In particular, a court may not suspend the implementation of the restructuring plan. Furthermore, even if a creditor successfully challenges the restructuring plan, the court can only require the relevant creditor to be compensated ex post and there is currently no guidance as to on what basis such compensation would be calculated or how it would be funded.

Uncertain tax treatment — Significant aspects of the tax treatment of the Notes are uncertain. You should consult your tax advisor about your tax situation. See "What are the Tax Consequences of the Securities" herein and "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences", including the section "— Securities Treated as Prepaid Derivatives or Prepaid Forwards with Associated Contingent Coupons", in the accompanying product supplement.

Hypothetical Examples of How the Notes Might Perform

The below examples are based on hypothetical terms. The actual terms are indicated on the cover hereof.

The examples below illustrate the payment upon a call or at maturity for a $1,000.00 Note on a hypothetical offering of the Notes, with the following assumptions (amounts may have been rounded for ease of reference):

Principal Amount:	$1,000.00
Term:	Approximately 36 months
Contingent Coupon Rate:	10.90% per annum (or 5.45% semi-annually)
Contingent Coupon:	$54.50 semi-annually
Coupon Observation Dates:	Semi-annually
Trigger Observation Date:	Final Valuation Date
Initial Level:	
Underlying Asset A:	3,000
Underlying Asset B:	$100.00
Coupon Barrier:	
Underlying Asset A:	1,950 (which is equal to 65% of the Initial Level)
Underlying Asset B:	$65.00 (which is equal to 65% of the Initial Level)
Downside Threshold:	
Underlying Asset A:	1,950 (which is equal to 65% of the Initial Level)
Underlying Asset B:	$65.00 (which is equal to 65% of the Initial Level)

Example 1 — On the first Coupon Observation Date, UBS calls the Notes.

Date	Closing Level	Payment (per Note)
First Coupon Observation Date	Underlying Asset A: 2,800 (**equal to or greater than** Coupon Barrier) Underlying Asset B: $75.00 (**equal to or greater than** Coupon Barrier)	$1,054.50 (Call Settlement Amount)
	Total Payment:	$1,054.50 (5.45% total return)

Because UBS elects to call the Notes after the first coupon observation date and the closing level of each underlying asset is equal to or greater than its coupon barrier on that coupon observation date, UBS will pay on the call settlement date a total of $1,054.50 per Note (reflecting your principal amount plus the applicable contingent coupon), a 5.45% total return on the Notes. You will not receive any further payments on the Notes.

Example 2 — On the fourth Coupon Observation Date (the Coupon Observation Date corresponding to the fourth potential Call Settlement Date), UBS calls the Notes.

Date	Closing Level	Payment (per Note)
First through Third Coupon Observation Date	Underlying Asset A: Various (**equal to or greater than** Coupon Barrier) Underlying Asset B: Various (**equal to or greater than** Coupon Barrier)	$163.50 (Aggregate Contingent Coupons)
Fourth Coupon Observation Date	Underlying Asset A: 2,150 (**equal to or greater than** Coupon Barrier)	$1,054.50 (Call Settlement Amount)

Underlying Asset B: $70.00 (**equal to or greater than** Coupon Barrier)	
Total Payment:	$1,218.00 (21.80% total return)

Because UBS elects to call the Notes after the fourth coupon observation date, UBS will pay on the call settlement date a total of $1,054.50 per Note (reflecting your principal amount plus the applicable contingent coupon). When added to the contingent coupons of $163.50 received in respect of the prior coupon observation dates, you will have received a total of $1,218.00, an 21.80% total return on the Notes. You will not receive any further payments on the Notes.

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Example 3 — UBS does NOT call the Notes and a Trigger Event does not occur.

Date	Closing Level	Payment (per Note)
First Coupon Observation Date	Underlying Asset A: 2,090 (**equal to or greater than** Coupon Barrier) Underlying Asset B: $80.00 (**equal to or greater than** Coupon Barrier)	$54.50 (Contingent Coupon)
Second through Fifth Coupon Observation Dates	Underlying Asset A: Various (all **equal to or greater than** Coupon Barrier) Underlying Asset B: Various (all **less than** Coupon Barrier)	$0.00
Final Valuation Date	Underlying Asset A: 2,200 (**equal to or greater than** Coupon Barrier and Downside Threshold) Underlying Asset B: $90.00 (**equal to or greater than** Coupon Barrier and Downside Threshold)	$1,054.50 (Payment at Maturity)
	Total Payment:	$1,109.00 (10.90% total return)

Because UBS does not elect to call the Notes and the final level of each underlying asset is equal to or greater than its downside threshold, a trigger event has not occurred. At maturity, UBS will pay a total of $1,054.50 per Note (reflecting your principal amount plus the applicable contingent coupon). When added to the contingent coupon of $54.50 received in respect of the prior coupon observation dates, UBS will have paid a total of $1,109.00, a 10.90% total return on the Notes.

Example 4 — UBS does NOT call the Notes and a Trigger Event occurs.

Date	Closing Level	Payment (per Note)
First Coupon Observation Date	Underlying Asset A: 2,080 (**equal to or greater than** Coupon Barrier) Underlying Asset B: $90.00 (**equal to or greater than** Coupon Barrier)	$54.50 (Contingent Coupon)
Second through Fifth Coupon Observation Dates	Underlying Asset A: Various (all **equal to or greater than** Coupon Barrier) Underlying Asset B: Various (all **less than** Coupon Barrier)	$0.00
Final Valuation Date	Underlying Asset A: 1,200 (**less than** Coupon Barrier and Downside Threshold) Underlying Asset B: $80.00 (**equal to or greater than** Coupon Barrier and Downside Threshold)	$1,000.00 × [1 + Underlying Asset Return of the Least Performing Underlying Asset] = $1,000.00 × [1 + (-60%)] = $1,000.00 × 40%= $400.00 (Payment at Maturity)

Total Payment:	$454.50 (54.55% loss)

Because UBS does not elect to call the Notes and the final level of underlying asset A is less than its downside threshold, a trigger event occurs. Therefore, at maturity, you will be exposed to the negative return of the least performing underlying asset and UBS will pay you $400.00 per Note. When added to the contingent coupon of $54.50 received in respect of the prior coupon observation dates, UBS will have paid you $454.50 per Note for a loss on the Notes of 54.55%.

We make no representation or warranty as to which of the underlying assets will be the least performing underlying asset for the purposes of calculating your actual payment at maturity.

Investing in the Notes involves significant risks. The Notes differ from ordinary debt securities in that UBS is not necessarily obligated to repay the full amount of your initial investment. If the UBS does not elect to call the Notes, you may lose a significant portion or all of your investment. Specifically, if UBS does not elect to call the Notes and a trigger event occurs, you will lose a percentage of your principal amount equal to the underlying asset return of the least performing underlying asset, and in extreme situations, you could lose all of your initial investment.

You will be exposed to the market risk of each underlying asset on each coupon observation dates and on the final valuation date and any decline in the level of one underlying asset may negatively affect your return and will not be offset or mitigated by a lesser decline or any potential increase in the level of any other underlying asset. UBS may elect to call the Notes at its discretion on each coupon observation date (semi-annually) regardless of the performance of the underlying assets. Any payment on the Notes, including any repayment of principal, is subject to the creditworthiness of UBS. If UBS were to default on its payment obligations, you may not receive any amounts owed to you under the Notes and you could lose all of your initial investment.

Information About the Underlying Assets

All disclosures contained in this document regarding each underlying asset for the Notes are derived from publicly available information. UBS has not conducted any independent review or due diligence of any publicly available information with respect to any underlying asset. You should make your own investigation into each underlying asset.

Included on the following pages is a brief description of each underlying asset. This information has been obtained from publicly available sources. Set forth below is a table that provides the quarterly closing high and quarterly closing low for each underlying asset. The information given below is for the specified calendar quarters. We obtained the closing level information set forth below from Bloomberg Professional® service ("Bloomberg") without independent verification. You should not take the historical levels of the underlying assets as an indication of future performance.

The underlying equity is registered under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and/or the Investment Company Act of 1940, each as amended. Companies with securities registered with the SEC are required to file financial and other information specified by the SEC periodically. Information filed by the underlying equity issuer with the SEC can be reviewed electronically through a website maintained by the SEC. The address of the SEC's website is http://www.sec.gov. Information filed with the SEC by the underlying equity issuer can be located by reference to its SEC file number provided below. In addition, information filed with the SEC can be inspected and copied at the Public Reference Section of the SEC, 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of this material can also be obtained from the Public Reference Section, at prescribed rates.

S&P 500® Index

We have derived all information regarding the S&P 500® Index ("SPX") contained in this document, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (its "index sponsor" or "S&P Dow Jones").

SPX is published by S&P Dow Jones, but S&P Dow Jones has no obligation to continue to publish SPX, and may discontinue publication of SPX at any time. SPX is determined, comprised and calculated by S&P Dow Jones without regard to the Notes.

As discussed more fully in the index supplement under the heading "Underlying Indices and Underlying Index Publishers — S&P 500® Index", SPX is intended to provide an indication of the pattern of common stock price movement. The calculation of the value of SPX is based on the relative value of the aggregate market value of the common stock of 500 companies as of a particular time compared to the aggregate average market value of the common stocks of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. Eleven main groups of companies comprise SPX, with the percentage weight of each group in the index as a whole as of February 28, 2019 as follows: Information Technology (20.6%), Health Care (14.8%), Financials (13.3%), Communication Services (10.1%), Consumer Discretionary (9.9%), Industrials (9.8%), Consumer Staples (7.1%), Energy (5.4%), Utilities (3.3%), Real Estate (3.0%) and Materials (2.7%). As of September 28, 2018, the underlier sponsor broadened the current Telecommunication Services Sector and renamed it Communication Services. The renamed Sector includes the existing telecommunication companies, as well as companies selected from the Consumer Discretionary Sector previously classified under the Media Industry Group and the Internet & Direct Marketing Retail Sub-Industry, along with select companies previously classified in the Information Technology Sector. Effective February 20, 2019, company additions to the underlying asset should have an unadjusted company market capitalization of $8.2 billion or more (an increase from the previous requirement of an unadjusted company market capitalization of $6.1 billion or more).

Information from outside sources 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 SPX.

Historical Information

The following table sets forth the quarterly closing high and quarterly closing low for SPX, based on the daily closing levels as reported by Bloomberg, without independent verification. UBS has not conducted any independent review or due diligence of publicly available information obtained from Bloomberg. The closing level of SPX on April 18, 2019 was 2,905.03. ***Past performance of SPX is not indicative of the future performance of SPX.***

Quarter Begin	Quarter End	Quarterly Closing High	Quarterly Closing Low	Quarterly Close
1/1/2015	3/31/2015	2,117.39	1,992.67	2,067.89
4/1/2015	6/30/2015	2,130.82	2,057.64	2,063.11
7/1/2015	9/30/2015	2,128.28	1,867.61	1,920.03
10/1/2015	12/31/2015	2,109.79	1,923.82	2,043.94
1/1/2016	3/31/2016	2,063.95	1,829.08	2,059.74
4/1/2016	6/30/2016	2,119.12	2,000.54	2,098.86
7/1/2016	9/30/2016	2,190.15	2,088.55	2,168.27
10/1/2016	12/31/2016	2,271.72	2,085.18	2,238.83
1/1/2017	3/31/2017	2,395.96	2,257.83	2,362.72
4/1/2017	6/30/2017	2,453.46	2,328.95	2,423.41
7/1/2017	9/30/2017	2,519.36	2,409.75	2,519.36
10/1/2017	12/31/2017	2,690.16	2,529.12	2,673.61
1/1/2018	3/31/2018	2,872.87	2,581.00	2,640.87
4/1/2018	6/30/2018	2,786.85	2,581.88	2,718.37
7/1/2018	9/30/2018	2,930.75	2,713.22	2,913.98
10/1/2018	12/31/2018	2,925.51	2,351.10	2,506.85
1/1/2019	3/31/2019	2,854.88	2,447.89	2,834.40
4/1/2019	4/18/2019*	2,907.41	2,867.19	2,905.03

* The above table only includes data through this date. Accordingly, the “Quarterly Closing High”, “Quarterly Closing Low” and “Quarterly Close” data indicated are for this shortened period only and do not reflect complete data for this calendar quarter.

The graph below illustrates the performance of SPX from January 1, 2009 through April 18, 2019, based on information from Bloomberg. The dotted line represents its downside threshold and its coupon barrier of 1,888.27, which is equal to 65% of its initial level. ***Past performance of SPX is not indicative of the future performance of SPX.***

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SPDR® S&P Biotech ETF

We have derived all information contained herein regarding the SPDR® S&P® Biotech ETF (the "XBI Fund") from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by the SPDR® Series Trust, a registered investment company, (the "Trust"), and SSGA Funds Management, Inc ("SSGA"), the investment adviser to the XBI Fund. UBS has not undertaken an independent review or due diligence of any publicly available information regarding the XBI Fund.

The XBI Fund is a separate, non-diversified series of the Trust (each, a "Sector SPDR Fund") that constitute the Trust. Each Sector SPDR Fund is an "index fund" that invests in a particular sector or group of industries represented by a specified Select Sector Index. The companies included in each Sector Index are selected on the basis of industry or sub-industry classification from a universe of companies defined by the S&P Total Market Index ("S&P TMI"). The Sector Indices upon which the Sector SPDR Funds are based together comprise all of the companies in the S&P TMI, subject to certain market capitalization and liquidity thresholds. The XBI Fund seeks to provide investment results that, before expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of publicly traded equity securities of companies in the S&P® Biotechnology Select Industry™ Index (its "target index") that meet the market capitalization and liquidity thresholds.

In seeking to track the performance of the target index, the XBI Fund employs a replication strategy, which means that the XBI Fund typically invests in substantially all of the securities represented in the target index in approximately the same proportions as the target index. Under normal market conditions, the XBI Fund generally invests substantially all, but at least 80%, of its total assets in the securities comprising the target index.

The target index includes companies from the biotechnology sub-industry.

As of December 31, 2018 the net expense ratio of the XBI Fund is expected to accrue at an annual rate of 0.35% of the XBI Fund's average daily net asset value. Expenses of the XBI Fund reduce the net value of the assets held by the XBI Fund and, therefore, reduce value of the shares of the XBI Fund.

As of December 31, 2018 the XBI Fund's five largest company holdings include: AbbVie Inc. (1.53%), FibroGen Inc. (1.50%), Heron Therapeutics Inc (1.48%), Madrigal Pharmaceuticals Inc. (1.46%) and Ionis Pharmaceuticals Inc. (1.45%).

In making your investment decision you should review the prospectus related to the XBI Fund.

Information filed by the Trust can be found by reference to its SEC file numbers: 333-57793 and 811-08839.

Information from outside sources 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 XBI Fund.

Historical Information

The following table sets forth the quarterly high and low closing levels for the XBI Fund, based on the daily closing levels as reported by Bloomberg, without independent verification. UBS has not undertaken an independent review or due diligence of any publicly available information obtained from Bloomberg. The closing level of the XBI Fund on April 18, 2019 was $84.63. ***Past performance of the XBI Fund is not indicative of the future performance of the XBI Fund.***

Quarter Begin	Quarter End	Quarterly Closing High	Quarterly Closing Low	Quarterly Close
1/1/2015	3/31/2015	$79.33	$61.43	$75.17
4/1/2015	6/30/2015	$86.57	$68.78	$84.08
7/1/2015	9/30/2015	$90.36	$60.02	$62.25
10/1/2015	12/31/2015	$72.62	$61.16	$70.08
1/1/2016	3/31/2016	$67.83	$45.73	$51.66
4/1/2016	6/30/2016	$59.87	$49.55	$54.09
7/1/2016	9/30/2016	$68.83	$55.11	$66.29
10/1/2016	12/31/2016	$68.13	$53.31	$59.19
1/1/2017	3/31/2017	$72.32	$59.59	$69.34
4/1/2017	6/30/2017	$80.31	$66.84	$77.18
7/1/2017	9/30/2017	$86.57	$74.47	$86.57
10/1/2017	12/31/2017	$88.51	$79.95	$84.87
1/1/2018	3/31/2018	$97.03	$85.31	$87.73
4/1/2018	6/30/2018	$101.15	$82.90	$95.19
7/1/2018	9/30/2018	$100.84	$93.08	$95.87
10/1/2018	12/31/2018	$94.90	$65.42	$71.75
1/1/2019	3/31/2019	$91.92	$71.21	$90.54
4/1/2019	4/18/2019*	$93.80	$84.63	$84.63

* The above table only includes data through this date. Accordingly, the “Quarterly Closing High”, “Quarterly Closing Low” and “Quarterly Close” data indicated are for this shortened period only and do not reflect complete data for this calendar quarter.

The graph below illustrates the performance of the XBI Fund from January 1, 2009 through April 18, 2019, based on information from Bloomberg. The dotted line represents its downside threshold and its coupon barrier of $55.01, which is equal to 65% of its initial level. ***Past performance of the XBI Fund is not indicative of the future performance of the XBI Fund.***

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Correlation of the Underlying Assets

The graph below illustrates the daily performance of the S&P 500® Index and the shares of the SPDR® S&P Biotech ETF from January 1, 2009 through April 18, 2019. For comparison purposes, each underlying asset has been normalized to have a closing level of 100.00 on January 1, 2009 by dividing the closing level of that underlying asset on each trading day by the closing level of that underlying asset on January 1, 2009 and multiplying by 100.00. We obtained the closing levels used to determine the normalized closing levels set forth below from Bloomberg, without independent verification.

The closer the relationship of the daily returns of the underlying assets over a given period, the more positively correlated those underlying assets are. The lower (or more negative) the correlation among the underlying assets, the less likely it is that those underlying assets will move in the same direction and therefore, the greater the potential for the closing level or final level of one of those underlying assets to be less than its coupon barrier or downside threshold on a coupon observation date or the trigger observation date, respectively. This is because the less positively correlated the underlying assets are, the greater the likelihood that at least one of the underlying assets will decrease in value. However, even if the underlying assets have a higher positive correlation, the closing level or final level of one or more of the underlying assets might be less than its coupon barrier or downside threshold on a coupon observation date or the trigger observation date, respectively, as the underlying assets may decrease in value together. Although the correlation of the underlying assets' performance may change over the term of the Notes, the correlations referenced in setting the terms of the Notes are calculated using UBS' internal models at the time when the terms of the Notes are set and are not derived from the daily returns of the underlying assets over the period set forth below. A higher contingent coupon rate is generally associated with lower correlation of the underlying assets, which reflects a greater potential for missed contingent coupons and for a loss on your investment at maturity. See "Key Risks — A higher contingent coupon rate or lower downside thresholds or coupon barriers may reflect greater expected volatility of each of the underlying assets, and greater expected volatility generally indicates an increased risk of loss at maturity", "— You are exposed to the market risk of each underlying asset" and "— Because the Notes are linked to the least performing underlying asset, you are exposed to a greater risk of no contingent coupons and losing a significant portion or all of your initial investment at maturity than if the Notes were linked to fewer underlying assets" herein.

Past performance of the underlying assets is not indicative of the future performance of the underlying assets.

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What Are the Tax Consequences of the Notes?

The U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in the Notes are uncertain. There are no statutory provisions, regulations, published rulings or judicial decisions addressing the characterization for U.S. federal income tax purposes of securities with terms that are substantially the same as the Notes. Some of these tax consequences are summarized below, but we urge you to read the more detailed discussion in "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences", including the section " — Securities Treated as Prepaid Derivatives or Prepaid Forwards with Associated Contingent Coupons" of the accompanying product supplement and to discuss the tax consequences of your particular situation with your tax advisor. This discussion is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), final, temporary and proposed U.S. Treasury Department (the "Treasury") regulations, rulings and decisions, in each case, as available and in effect as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Tax consequences under state, local and non-U.S. laws are not addressed herein. No ruling from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") has been sought as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in the Notes, and the following discussion is not binding on the IRS.

U.S. Tax Treatment. Pursuant to the terms of the Notes, UBS and you agree, in the absence of a statutory or regulatory change or an administrative determination or judicial ruling to the contrary, to characterize the Notes as prepaid derivative contracts with respect to the underlying assets. If your Notes are so treated, any contingent coupon that is paid by UBS (including on the maturity date or call settlement date) should be included in your income as ordinary income in accordance with your regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

In addition, excluding amounts attributable to any contingent coupon, you should generally recognize capital gain or loss upon the taxable disposition of your Notes in an amount equal to the difference between the amount you receive at such time (other than amounts or proceeds attributable to a contingent coupon or any amount attributable to any accrued but unpaid contingent coupon) and the amount you paid for your Notes. Subject to the discussion below regarding constructive ownership transactions, such gain or loss should generally be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held your Notes for more than one year (otherwise, such gain or loss should be short-term capital gain or loss if held for one year or less). The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Although uncertain, it is possible that proceeds received from the taxable disposition of your Notes prior to a coupon payment date, but that could be attributed to an expected contingent coupon, could be treated as ordinary income. You should consult your tax advisor regarding this risk.

Based on certain factual representations made by us, our counsel, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP, is of the opinion that it would be reasonable to treat your Notes in the manner described above. However, because there is no authority that specifically addresses the tax treatment of the Notes, it is possible that your Notes could alternatively be treated for tax purposes as a single contingent payment debt instrument, or pursuant to some other characterization (including possible treatment as a "constructive ownership transaction"), such that the timing and character of your income from the Notes could differ materially and adversely from the treatment described above, as described further under "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences — Securities Treated as Prepaid Derivatives or Prepaid Forwards with Associated Contingent Coupons" in the accompanying product supplement unless and until such time as the IRS and the Treasury Department determine that some other treatment is more appropriate.

Section 1260. Because the underlying equity would be treated as a "pass-thru entity" for purposes of Section 1260 of the Code, it is possible that the Notes could be treated as a constructive ownership transaction under Section 1260 of the Code. If the Notes were treated as a constructive ownership transaction, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could apply (i.e., all or a portion of any long-term capital gain that you recognize upon the taxable disposition of your Notes could be recharacterized as ordinary income, and you could be subject to an interest charge on any deferred tax liability with respect to such recharacterized gain). We urge you to read the discussion concerning the possible treatment of the Notes as a constructive ownership transaction under "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences — Securities Treated as Prepaid Derivatives or Prepaid Forwards — Section 1260" in the accompanying product supplement.

Notice 2008-2. In 2007, the IRS released a notice that may affect the taxation of holders of the Notes. According to Notice 2008-2, the IRS and the Treasury are actively considering whether the holder of an instrument such as the Notes should be required to accrue ordinary income on a current basis. It is not possible to determine what guidance they will ultimately issue, if any. It is possible, however, that under such guidance, holders of the Notes will ultimately be required to accrue income currently in excess of any receipt of contingent coupons and this could be applied on a retroactive basis. The IRS and the Treasury are also considering other relevant issues, including whether additional gain or loss from such instruments should be treated as ordinary or capital, whether non-U.S. holders of such instruments should be subject to withholding tax on any deemed income accruals, and whether the special "constructive ownership rules" of Section 1260 of the Code should be applied to such instruments. Both U.S. and non U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the significance and potential impact of the above considerations.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income. U.S. holders that are individuals, estates or certain trusts are subject to an additional 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which may include any income or gain realized with respect to the Notes, to the extent of their net investment income that when added to their other modified adjusted gross income, exceeds $200,000 for an unmarried individual, $250,000 for a married taxpayer filing a joint return (or a surviving spouse), or $125,000 for a married individual filing a separate return or the dollar amount at which the highest tax bracket begins for an estate or trust. The 3.8% Medicare tax is determined in a different manner than the income tax. You should consult your tax advisor as to the consequences of the 3.8% Medicare tax.

Specified Foreign Financial Assets. Certain U.S. holders that own "specified foreign financial assets" in excess of an applicable threshold may be subject to reporting obligations with respect to such assets with their tax returns, especially if such assets are held outside the custody of a U.S. financial institution. You are urged to consult your tax advisor as to the application of this legislation to your ownership of the Notes.

Non-U.S. Holders. The U.S. federal income tax treatment of the contingent coupons is unclear. Subject to Section 871(m) of the Code and FATCA, as discussed below, our counsel is of the opinion that contingent coupons paid to a non-U.S. holder that provides us (and/or the applicable withholding agent) with a fully completed and validly executed applicable IRS Form W-8 should not be subject to U.S. withholding tax and we do not intend to withhold any tax on contingent coupons. However, it is possible that the IRS could assert that such payments are subject to U.S. withholding tax, or that another withholding agent may otherwise determine that withholding is required, in which case the other withholding agent may withhold up to 30% on such payments (subject to reduction or elimination of such withholding tax pursuant to an applicable income tax treaty). We will not pay any additional amounts in respect of such withholding. Subject to Section 897 of the Code and Section 871(m) of the Code, discussed below, gain from the taxable disposition of a Note generally should not be subject to U.S. tax unless (i) such gain is effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by the non-U.S. holder in the U.S., (ii) the non-U.S. holder is a non-resident alien individual and is present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year of such taxable disposition and certain other conditions are satisfied or (iii) the non-U.S. holder has certain other present or former connections with the U.S.

Section 897. We will not attempt to ascertain whether any underlying constituent issuer would be treated as a "United States real property holding corporation" ("USRPHC") within the meaning of Section 897 of the Code. We also have not attempted to determine whether the Notes should be treated as "United States real property interests" ("USRPI") as defined in Section 897 of the Code. If any underlying constituent issuer and the Notes were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could possibly apply, including subjecting any gain to a non-U.S.

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holder in respect of a Note upon a taxable disposition of the Note to the U.S. federal income tax on a net basis, and the proceeds from such a taxable disposition to a 15% withholding tax. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisor regarding the potential treatment of an underlying constituent issuer as a USRPHC and the Notes as USRPI.

Section 871(m). A 30% withholding tax (which may be reduced by an applicable income tax treaty) is imposed under Section 871(m) of the Code on certain "dividend equivalents" paid or deemed paid to a non-U.S. holder with respect to a "specified equity-linked instrument" that references one or more dividend-paying U.S. equity securities or indices containing U.S. equity securities. The withholding tax can apply even if the instrument does not provide for payments that reference dividends. Treasury regulations provide that the withholding tax applies to all dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid on specified equity-linked instruments that have a delta of one ("delta-one specified equity-linked instruments") issued after 2016 and to all dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid on all other specified equity-linked instruments issued after 2018. However, the IRS has issued guidance that states that the Treasury and the IRS intend to amend the effective dates of the Treasury regulations to provide that withholding on dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid will not apply to specified equity-linked instruments that are not delta-one specified equity-linked instruments and are issued before January 1, 2021.

Based on our determination that the Notes are not "delta-one" with respect to any underlying asset or any underlying constituent, our counsel is of the opinion that the Notes should not be delta-one specified equity-linked instruments and thus should not be subject to withholding on dividend equivalents. Our determination is not binding on the IRS, and the IRS may disagree with this determination. Furthermore, the application of Section 871(m) of the Code will depend on our determinations made upon issuance of the Notes. If withholding is required, we will not make payments of any additional amounts.

Nevertheless, after issuance, it is possible that your Notes could be deemed to be reissued for tax purposes upon the occurrence of certain events affecting an underlying asset, U.S. underlying constituents or your Notes, and following such occurrence your Notes could be treated as delta -one specified equity-linked instruments that are subject to withholding on dividend equivalents. It is also possible that withholding tax or other tax under Section 871(m) of the Code could apply to the Notes under these rules if a non-U.S. holder enters, or has entered, into certain other transactions in respect of an underlying asset, U.S. underlying constituents or the Notes. A non-U.S. holder that enters, or has entered, into other transactions in respect of an underlying asset, U.S. underlying constituents or the Notes should consult its tax advisor regarding the application of Section 871(m) of the Code to its Notes in the context of its other transactions.

Because of the uncertainty regarding the application of the 30% withholding tax on dividend equivalents to the Notes, you are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) of the Code and the 30% withholding tax to an investment in the Notes.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act. The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") was enacted on March 18, 2010, and imposes a 30% U.S. withholding tax on "withholdable payments" (i.e., certain U.S.-source payments, including interest (and original issue discount), dividends, other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gain, profits, and income, and on the gross proceeds from a disposition of property of a type which can produce U.S.-source interest or dividends) and "passthru payments" (i.e., certain payments attributable to withholdable payments) made to certain foreign financial institutions (and certain of their affiliates) unless the payee foreign financial institution agrees (or is required), among other things, to disclose the identity of any U.S. individual with an account of the institution (or the relevant affiliate) and to annually report certain information about such account. FATCA also requires withholding agents making withholdable payments to certain foreign entities that do not disclose the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of any substantial U.S. owners (or do not certify that they do not have any substantial U.S. owners) to withhold tax at a rate of 30%. Under certain circumstances, a holder may be eligible for refunds or credits of such taxes.

Pursuant to final and temporary Treasury regulations and other IRS guidance, the withholding and reporting requirements under FATCA will generally apply to certain "withholdable payments", will not apply to gross proceeds on a sale or disposition, and will apply to certain foreign passthru payments only to the extent that such payments are made after the date that is two years after final regulations defining the term "foreign passthru payment" are published. If withholding is required, we (or the applicable paying agent) will not be required to pay additional amounts with respect to the amounts so withheld. Foreign financial institutions and non-financial foreign entities located in jurisdictions that have an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. governing FATCA may be subject to different rules.

Investors should consult their tax advisor about the application of FATCA, in particular if they may be classified as financial institutions (or if they hold their Notes through a foreign entity) under the FATCA rules.

Proposed Legislation. In 2007, legislation was introduced in Congress that, if it had been enacted, would have required holders of Notes purchased after the bill was enacted to accrue interest income over the term of the Notes despite the fact that there may be no interest payments over the term of the Notes.

Furthermore, in 2013, the House Ways and Means Committee released in draft form certain proposed legislation relating to financial instruments. If it had been enacted, the effect of this legislation generally would have been to require instruments such as the Notes to be marked to market on an annual basis with all gains and losses to be treated as ordinary, subject to certain exceptions.

It is not possible to predict whether any similar or identical bills will be enacted in the future, or whether any such bill would affect the tax treatment of your Notes. You are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the possible changes in law and their possible impact on the tax treatment of your Notes.

Both U.S. and non-U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the application of U.S. federal income tax laws to their particular situations, as well as any tax consequences of the purchase, beneficial ownership and disposition of the Notes arising under the laws of any state, local, non-U.S. or other taxing jurisdiction.

Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest); Secondary Markets (if any)

We have agreed to sell to UBS Securities LLC and UBS Securities LLC has agreed to purchase, all of the Notes at the issue price to the public. Our affiliate, UBS Securities LLC, has agreed to resell all of the Notes to Raymond James & Associates, Inc. and will pay Raymond James & Associates, Inc. a structuring fee of $2.50 per Note with respect to $737,000.00 aggregate principal amount of the Notes. This amount will be deducted from amounts remitted to UBS. All sales of the Notes will be made to certain fee-based advisory accounts for which an unaffiliated third-party is an advisor.

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

UBS Securities LLC and its affiliates may offer to buy or sell the Notes in the secondary market (if any) at prices greater than UBS' internal valuation — The value of the Notes at any time will vary based on many factors that cannot be predicted. However, the price (not including UBS Securities LLC's or any affiliate's customary bid-ask spreads) at which UBS Securities LLC or any affiliate would offer to buy or sell the Notes immediately after the trade date in the secondary market is expected to exceed the estimated initial value of the Notes as determined by reference to our internal pricing models. The amount of the excess will decline to zero on a straight line basis over a period ending no later than 6 months after the trade date, provided that UBS Securities LLC may shorten the period based on various factors, including the magnitude of purchases and other negotiated provisions with selling agents. Notwithstanding the foregoing, UBS Securities LLC and its affiliates intend, but are not required to make a market for the Notes and may stop making a market at any time. For more information about secondary market offers and the estimated initial value of the Notes, see "Key Risks — Fair value considerations" and "— Limited or no secondary market and secondary market price considerations" of this document.

Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors — The Notes 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 2002/92/EC, as amended, 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 Directive 2003/71/EC, as amended. Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014, as amended (the "PRIIPs Regulation"), for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

Validity of the Notes

In the opinion of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP, as special counsel to the issuer, when the Notes offered by this pricing supplement have been executed and issued by the issuer and authenticated by the trustee pursuant to the indenture and delivered, paid for and sold as contemplated herein, the Notes will be valid and binding obligations of the issuer, enforceable against the issuer in accordance with their terms, subject to applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, fraudulent conveyance, reorganization, moratorium, receivership or other laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights generally, and to general principles of equity (regardless of whether enforcement is sought in a proceeding at law or in equity). This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the laws of the State of New York. Insofar as this opinion involves matters governed by Swiss law, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP has assumed, without independent inquiry or investigation, the validity of the matters opined on by Homburger AG, Swiss legal counsel for the issuer, in its opinion dated October 29, 2018 filed on that date with the Securities and Exchange Commission as Exhibit 5.3 to the issuer's registration statement on Form F-3 (the "Registration Statement"). In addition, this opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the trustee's authorization, execution and delivery of the indenture and, with respect to the Notes, authentication of the Notes and the genuineness of signatures and certain factual matters, all as stated in the opinion of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP dated October 29, 2018 filed on that date with the Securities and Exchange Commission as Exhibit 5.4 to the Registration Statement.