

UBS AG
Form 424B2
October 30, 2018

PRICING SUPPLEMENT

Dated October 29, 2018
Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2)
Registration Statement No. 333-204908

(To Prospectus dated April 29, 2016

and Product Supplement dated March 28, 2018)

UBS AG \$7,000,000 Trigger Autocallable Contingent Yield Notes

Linked to the least performing between the shares of the KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF and the shares of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets ETF due November 3, 2023

Investment Description

UBS AG Trigger Autocallable Contingent Yield Notes (the “Notes”) are unsubordinated, unsecured debt securities issued by UBS AG (“UBS” or the “issuer”) linked to the least performing between the shares of the KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF and the shares of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets ETF (each, an “underlying asset” and together, the “underlying assets”). We also refer to an exchange-traded fund as an “ETF” herein. UBS will pay a contingent coupon on the coupon payment date only if the closing level of each underlying asset on the applicable observation date (including the final valuation date) is equal to or greater than its coupon barrier. Otherwise, no contingent coupon will be paid for the relevant coupon payment date. UBS will automatically call the Notes early if the closing level of each underlying asset on any observation date (Quarterly, beginning after 6 months) prior to the final valuation date is equal to or greater than its initial level. If the Notes are subject to an automatic call, UBS will pay on the applicable coupon payment date following such observation date (the “call settlement date”) a cash payment per Note equal to your principal amount plus the contingent coupon otherwise due, and no further payments will be owed to you under the Notes. If the Notes are not subject to an automatic call and the closing level of each underlying asset on the final valuation date (the “final level”) is equal to or greater than its downside threshold, UBS will pay you a cash payment per Note equal to the principal amount. If, however, the Notes are not subject to an automatic call and the final level of any underlying asset is less than its downside threshold, 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 percentage decline in the least performing underlying asset from the trade date to the final valuation date (the “underlying return”) and, in extreme situations, you could lose all of your initial investment. The “least performing underlying asset” is the underlying asset with the lowest underlying return as compared to any other underlying asset. **Investing in the Notes involves significant risks. You may lose a significant portion or all of your initial investment and may not receive any contingent coupon during the term of the Notes. You will be exposed to the market risk of each underlying asset on each 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. Generally, a higher contingent coupon rate on a Note is associated with a greater risk of loss and a greater risk that you will not receive contingent coupons over the term of the Notes. The contingent repayment of principal applies only at maturity. 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 only if the closing level of each underlying asset is equal to or greater than its coupon barrier on the applicable 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 observation date, no contingent coupon will be paid for the relevant coupon payment date.

Automatic Call Feature — UBS will automatically call the Notes and pay you the principal amount of your Notes plus the contingent coupon otherwise due on the related coupon payment date if the closing level of each underlying asset is equal to or greater than its initial level on any observation date (Quarterly, beginning after 6 months) prior to the final valuation date. If the Notes were previously subject to an automatic call, no further payments will be owed to you under the Notes.

Contingent Repayment of Principal at Maturity with Potential for Full Downside Market Exposure — If the Notes have not been subject to an automatic call and the final level of each underlying asset is equal to or greater than its downside threshold, UBS will repay you the principal amount per Note at maturity. If, however, the final level of any underlying asset is less than its downside threshold, 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 investment equal to the underlying 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 October 29, 2018

Settlement Date October 31, 2018

Observation Dates* Quarterly (callable after 6 months) (see page 4)

Final Valuation Date* October 30, 2023

Maturity Date* November 3, 2023

* 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 the principal amount of 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-17 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 electronic communications network.

Note Offering

These terms relate to Notes we are offering linked to the least performing between the shares of the KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF and the shares of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets ETF.

Underlying Asset

CUSIP

ISIN

	Bloomberg Ticker	Contingent Coupon Rate	Initial Levels	Downside Thresholds	Coupon Barriers	
Shares of the KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF	KWEB	10.00% per annum	\$39.59	\$25.73, which is 65.00% of the Initial Level	\$25.73, which is 65.00% of the Initial Level	90270KVD8US90270KVD89
Shares of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets ETF	EEM		\$38.00	\$24.70, which is 65.00% of the Initial Level	\$24.70, which is 65.00% of the Initial Level	

The estimated initial value of the Notes as of the trade date is \$931.89 for Notes linked to the least performing between the shares of the KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF and the shares of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets ETF. 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 "— Limited or no secondary market and secondary market price considerations" on page 6 of this supplement. 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 March 28, 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 accompanying product 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 Discount⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		Proceeds to UBS AG⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	
	Total	Per Note	Total	Per Note	Total	Per Note
Notes linked to the least performing between the shares of the KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF and the shares of the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets ETF	\$7,000,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$210,000.00	\$30.00	\$6,790,000.00	\$970.00

Our affiliate, UBS Securities LLC, will receive an underwriting discount of \$30.00 per principal amount for each (1) Note sold in this offering. UBS Securities LLC has agreed to re-allow the full amount of this discount to a third party dealer.

Certain registered investment advisers unaffiliated from UBS may have agreed to purchase Notes from such third party dealer at a purchase price of \$970.00 per principal amount of the Notes, and such third party dealer, with (2) respect to sales made to such registered investment advisers, may forgo some or all of the underwriting discount with respect to such sales.

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 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 March 28, 2018:

<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1114446/000091412118000545/ub36815252-424b2.htm>

Prospectus dated April 29, 2016:

<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1114446/000119312516569341/d161008d424b3.htm>

References to “UBS”, “we”, “our” and “us” refer only to UBS AG and not to its consolidated subsidiaries. In this document, “Trigger Autocallable 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 March 28, 2018 and references to “accompanying prospectus” mean the UBS prospectus, titled “Debt Securities and Warrants”, dated April 29, 2016.

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” beginning on page 4 and in “Risk Factors” in 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 and this document, the following hierarchy will govern: first, this document; second, the accompanying product 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 each observation date and on the final valuation date 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 final valuation date.
- .. You can tolerate a loss of a significant portion or all of your initial investment and are willing to make an investment that may have the same downside market risk as an investment in the least performing underlying asset and the assets comprising such underlying asset that is an ETF (the “underlying constituents”).
- .. 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 the specified observation dates and the final level of each underlying asset will be equal to or greater than its downside threshold on the final valuation date.
- .. You can accept that the risks of each underlying asset are not mitigated by the performance of any other underlying asset and the risks of investing in securities with a return based on the performance of multiple underlying assets.
- .. You understand and accept that you will not participate in any appreciation of any underlying asset and that your potential return is limited to the contingent coupons specified in this pricing supplement.
- .. 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, downside threshold(s) and coupon barrier(s) specified 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 assets and the underlying constituents.
- .. You are willing to invest in Notes that may be subject to an automatic call and you are otherwise willing to hold such Notes to maturity and you 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 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 each observation date and on the final valuation date 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 final valuation date.
 - .. You require an investment designed to provide a full return of principal at maturity.
- .. You cannot tolerate a loss of a significant portion or all of your initial investment or are unwilling to make an investment that may have the same downside market risk as an investment in the least performing underlying asset or the underlying constituents.
- .. You are unwilling to receive no contingent coupons during the term of the Notes and believe that the closing level of at least one underlying asset will decline during the term of the Notes and is likely to be less than its coupon barrier on at least one observation date or that the final level of any underlying asset will be less than its downside threshold

on the final valuation date.

You cannot accept that the risks of each underlying asset are not mitigated by the performance of any other underlying asset or the risks of investing in securities with a return based on the performance of multiple underlying assets.

.. You seek an investment that participates in the full appreciation of 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, downside threshold(s) or coupon barrier(s) specified on the cover hereof.

.. You seek guaranteed current income from this investment or prefer to receive any dividends paid on the underlying assets or the underlying constituents.

You are unable or are unwilling to invest in Notes that may be subject to an automatic call, you are otherwise unable or unwilling to hold the Notes to maturity or you seek an investment for which there will be an active secondary market for the Notes.

.. You do not understand or are unwilling to accept the risks associated with the underlying assets.

.. You are unwilling 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” section herein for risks related to an investment in the Notes.

Final Terms

Issuer: UBS AG, London Branch
 Principal Amount: \$1,000 per Note
 Term: Approximately 5 years, unless subject to an automatic call.
 Underlying Assets: The shares of the KraneShares CSI China Internet Fund and the shares of the iShares[®] MSCI Emerging Markets ETF

If the closing level of each underlying asset is equal to or greater than its coupon barrier on any observation date (including the final valuation date), UBS will pay you the contingent coupon applicable to such observation date on the related coupon payment date.

If the closing level of any underlying asset is less than its coupon barrier on any observation date (including the final valuation date), the contingent coupon applicable to such observation date will not accrue or be payable and UBS will not make any payment to you on the relevant coupon payment date.

Contingent Coupon and Contingent Coupon Rate:

The contingent coupon will be a fixed amount based upon equal periodic installments at the contingent coupon rate, which is a per annum rate. The table below sets forth the contingent coupon rate and contingent coupon for each Note that would be applicable to each observation date on which the closing level of each underlying asset is greater than or equal to its coupon barrier.

Contingent Coupon Rate	10.00%
Contingent Coupon	\$25.00

Contingent coupons on the Notes are not guaranteed. UBS will not pay you the contingent coupon

for any observation date on which the closing level of any underlying asset is less than its coupon barrier.

UBS will automatically call the Notes if the closing level of each underlying asset on any observation date (Quarterly, beginning after 6 months) prior to the final valuation date is equal to or greater than its initial level.

Automatic Call Feature: If the Notes are subject to an automatic call, UBS will pay you on the corresponding coupon payment date (which will be the "call settlement date") a cash payment per Note equal to your principal amount plus the contingent coupon otherwise due on such date. Following an automatic call, no further payments will be made on the Notes.

Payment at Maturity (per Note):

If the Notes are not subject to an automatic call and the final level of each underlying asset is equal to or greater than its downside threshold, UBS will pay you a cash payment equal to:

Principal Amount of \$1,000

If the Notes are not

**subject to
an
automatic
call and the
final level of
any
underlying
asset is less
than its
downside
threshold,**
UBS will
pay you a
cash
payment that
is less than
the principal
amount, if
anything,
equal to:

\$1,000 x (1
+
Underlying
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
return of
the least
performing
underlying
asset
regardless
of the
underlying
return of
any other
underlying
asset.**

Least Performing Underlying Asset: The underlying asset with the lowest underlying return as compared to the other underlying asset(s)

Underlying Return: For each underlying asset, the quotient, expressed as a percentage, of the following formula:

Downside Threshold:⁽¹⁾
$$\frac{\text{Final Level} - \text{Initial Level}}{\text{Initial Level}}$$
For each underlying asset, a specified level of the underlying asset that is less than its initial level, equal to a percentage of its initial level, as indicated on the cover hereof and as determined by the calculation agent.

Coupon Barrier:⁽¹⁾ For each underlying asset, a specified level of the underlying

asset that is less than its initial level, equal to a percentage of the initial level, as indicated on the cover hereof and as determined by the calculation agent. The closing level of each underlying asset on the trade date, as indicated on the cover hereof and as determined by the calculation agent. The closing level of each underlying asset on the final valuation date, as determined by the calculation agent.

Initial Level:⁽¹⁾

Final Level:⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ As may be adjusted in the case of certain adjustment events as described 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" in the accompanying product supplement.

Investment Timeline

Trade date

The initial level of each underlying asset is observed and the final terms of the Notes are set.

If the closing level of each underlying asset is equal to or greater than its coupon barrier on any observation date (including the final valuation date), UBS will pay you a contingent coupon on the applicable coupon payment date.

Observation Dates

The Notes will be subject to an automatic call if the closing level of each underlying asset on any observation date (Quarterly, beginning after 6 months) prior to the final valuation date is equal to or greater than its initial level.

If the Notes are subject to an automatic call, UBS will pay you a cash payment per Note equal to \$1,000 plus the contingent coupon otherwise due on such date.

The final level of each underlying asset is observed on the final valuation date.

If the Notes are not subject to an automatic call and the final level of each underlying asset is equal to or greater than its downside threshold, UBS will pay you a cash payment per Note equal to:

Principal Amount of \$1,000

Maturity date

If the Notes are not subject to an automatic call and the final level of any underlying asset is less than its downside threshold, UBS will pay you a cash payment per Note that is less than the principal amount, if anything, equal to:

$\$1,000 \times (1 + \text{Underlying Return of the Least Performing Underlying Asset})$

In such a case, you will suffer a percentage loss on your initial investment equal to the underlying return of the least performing 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.

If the Notes are not subject to an automatic call, you may lose a significant portion or all of your initial investment. Specifically, if the Notes are not subject to an automatic call and the final level of any underlying asset is less than its downside threshold, you will lose a percentage of your principal amount equal to the underlying 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 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.

**Observation
Dates and
Coupon
Payment
Dates⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾**

Observation Dates Coupon Payment Dates

January 29, 2019*	February 1, 2019*
April 29, 2019*	May 2, 2019
July 29, 2019	August 1, 2019
October 29, 2019	November 1, 2019
January 29, 2020	February 3, 2020
April 29, 2020	May 4, 2020
July 29, 2020	August 3, 2020
October 29, 2020	November 3, 2020
January 29, 2021	February 3, 2021
April 29, 2021	May 4, 2021
July 29, 2021	August 3, 2021
October 29, 2021	November 3, 2021
January 31, 2022	February 3, 2022
April 29, 2022	May 4, 2022
July 29, 2022	August 3, 2022
October 31, 2022	November 3, 2022
January 30, 2023	February 2, 2023
May 1, 2023	May 4, 2023
July 31, 2023	August 3, 2023
October 30, 2023**	November 3, 2023***

* The Notes are not callable until the first potential call settlement date, which is May 2, 2019.

** This is also the final valuation date.

This is also the maturity date.

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

(2) 3 business days following each observation date, except that the coupon payment date for the final valuation date is the maturity date.

Key Risks

An investment in the Notes involves significant risks. Investing in the Notes is not equivalent to investing directly in the least performing underlying asset or its underlying constituents. Some of the 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 make periodic coupon payments or repay the principal amount of the Notes at maturity. If the Notes are not subject to an automatic call and the final level of any underlying asset is less than its downside threshold, you will lose a percentage of your principal amount equal to the underlying return of the least performing underlying asset and, in extreme situations, you could lose all of your initial investment.

The contingent repayment of principal applies only at maturity — You should be willing to hold your Notes to maturity. If you are able to sell your Notes prior to an automatic call or 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 is equal to or greater than its downside threshold. All payments on the Notes are subject to the creditworthiness of UBS.

You may not receive any contingent coupons with respect to your Notes — UBS will not necessarily make periodic coupon payments on the Notes. UBS will pay a contingent coupon for each observation date on which the closing level of each underlying asset is equal to or greater than its coupon barrier. If the closing level of any underlying asset is less than its coupon barrier on any observation date, UBS will not pay you the contingent coupon applicable to such observation date. If the closing level of any underlying asset is less than its coupon barrier on each of the observation dates, 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 coupon coincides with a period of greater risk of principal loss on your Notes.

Your potential return on the Notes is limited to the contingent coupons and you will not participate in any appreciation of any underlying asset or underlying constituents — The return potential of the Notes is limited to the pre-specified contingent coupon rate, regardless of any appreciation of any underlying asset. In addition, your return on the Notes will vary based on the number of observation dates, if any, on which the requirements of the contingent coupon have been met prior to maturity or an automatic call. Further, if the Notes are subject to an automatic call, you will not receive any contingent coupons or any other payment in respect of any observation dates after the applicable call settlement date. Because the Notes may be subject to an automatic call 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. Furthermore, if the Notes are not subject to an automatic call, you may be subject to the decline of the least performing underlying asset even though you cannot participate in any appreciation of any underlying asset or underlying constituents. As a result, the return on an investment in the Notes could be less than the return on a direct investment in any or all of the underlying assets or underlying constituents. In addition, as an owner of the Notes, you will not have voting rights or any other rights of a holder of any underlying asset or the underlying constituents.

A higher contingent coupon rate or lower downside thresholds or coupon barriers may reflect greater expected volatility 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 are set. “Volatility” refers to the frequency and magnitude of changes in the level of each underlying asset. The greater the expected volatility of each underlying asset as of the trade date, the greater the expectation is as of that date that the closing level of each underlying asset could be less than its coupon barrier on any observation date and that the final level of each underlying asset could be less than its downside threshold on the final valuation 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 threshold(s) and/or coupon barrier(s) 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.

Reinvestment risk — The Notes will be subject to an automatic call if the closing level of each underlying asset is equal to or greater than its initial level on certain observation dates prior to the final valuation date as set forth under “Observation Dates and Coupon Payment Dates” above. Because the Notes could be subject to an automatic call, the term of your investment may be limited. In the event that the Notes are subject to an automatic call, 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. In addition, 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 hedging costs built into the price of the new securities. Generally, however, the longer the Notes remain outstanding, the less likely the Notes will be subject to an automatic call due to the decline in the level of an underlying asset and the shorter time remaining for the level of any such underlying asset to recover. Such periods generally coincide with a period of greater risk of principal loss on your Notes.

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 individual underlying asset. Unlike an instrument with a return linked to a basket of common stocks or other underlying securities, 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 underlying asset 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 return of the least performing underlying asset if the closing level of one underlying asset is less than its downside threshold on the final valuation date, even if the underlying return of any other 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 only one 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 of any underlying asset will be less than its coupon barrier on any observation date or decline to a closing level that is less than its downside threshold than if the Notes were linked to fewer underlying assets.

In addition, the lower the correlation is between the performance of a pair of underlying assets, the more likely it is that one of the underlying assets will decline in value to a closing level or final level, as applicable, that is less than its coupon barrier or downside threshold on any observation date or on a final valuation date, respectively. 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 threshold and coupon barrier 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 are finalized. All things being equal, a higher contingent coupon rate and lower downside threshold and coupon barrier is 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 that the final level of any underlying asset is less than its downside threshold 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.

Credit risk 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's 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 value of the underlying constituents. The level of the underlying assets can rise or fall sharply due to factors specific to the underlying assets and the issuers of the underlying assets (each, an “underlying asset issuer”) and its underlying constituents and their issuers (each, an “underlying constituent issuer”), such as stock price volatility, earnings and 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 volatility and levels, interest rates and economic and political conditions. You, as an investor in the Notes, should conduct your own investigation into the underlying asset issuers and the underlying assets for your Notes. For additional information regarding the underlying assets, please see “Information about the Underlying Assets” herein and the underlying asset issuers’ SEC filings referred to in these sections. We urge you to review financial and other information filed periodically by the underlying asset issuers with the SEC.

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 underwriting discount, 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 it is set forth herein. The pricing models used to determine the estimated initial value of the Notes incorporate certain variables, including the levels and volatility of the underlying assets and underlying constituents, the correlation among the underlying assets, any expected dividends of the underlying assets and underlying constituents, if 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 underwriting discount, 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 statement — 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) 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 underwriting discount, 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 the underlying assets and underlying constituents; the volatility of the underlying assets and underlying constituents; the correlation among the underlying assets; the dividend rate paid on the underlying assets and underlying constituents, if applicable; 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; whether each of the underlying assets is currently or has been less than its coupon barrier; the availability of comparable instruments; 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 underwriting discount, 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.

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 and there can be no assurance that the closing level of each underlying asset will be equal to or greater than its coupon barrier on any observation date, or, if the Notes are not subject to an automatic call, that the final level of each underlying asset will be equal to or greater than its downside threshold. The level of each underlying asset will be influenced by complex and interrelated political, economic, financial and other factors that affect the underlying asset issuers. You should be willing to accept the downside risks of owning equities in general and the underlying assets and the underlying constituents in particular, and the risk of losing a significant portion or all of your initial investment.

The calculation agent can make antidilution and reorganization adjustments that affect the payment to you at maturity — For antidilution and reorganization events affecting an underlying asset, the calculation agent may make adjustments to its initial level, coupon barrier, downside threshold and/or 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 an underlying asset. If an event occurs that does not require the calculation agent to make an adjustment, the market value of the Notes and the payment at maturity 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 an underlying asset issuer where such issuer is not the surviving entity, the determination as to whether the contingent coupon is payable to you on any coupon payment date, whether the Notes are subject to an automatic call or the amount you receive at maturity may be based on the equity security of a successor to such underlying asset issuer in combination with any cash or any other assets distributed to holders of such underlying asset in such reorganization event. If an underlying asset issuer becomes subject to (i) a reorganization event whereby such underlying asset is exchanged solely for cash, (ii) a merger or consolidation with UBS or any of its affiliates, or (iii) such underlying asset is delisted or otherwise suspended from trading, the determination as to whether the contingent coupon is payable to you on any coupon payment date, whether the Notes are subject to an automatic call or the amount you receive at maturity may be based on a substitute security. Following a delisting or suspension from trading or discontinuance of an underlying asset, the determination as to whether the contingent coupon is payable to you on any coupon payment date, whether the Notes are subject to an automatic call or 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 the Notes and your payment at maturity, 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.

There is no affiliation between the underlying asset issuers and UBS, and UBS is not responsible for any disclosure by such issuers — We are not affiliated with the underlying asset issuers. However, we and our affiliates may currently, or from time to time in the future engage in business with the underlying asset issuers. However, we are not affiliated with the underlying asset issuers 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 assets and the underlying asset issuers. The underlying asset issuers are not involved in the Notes offered hereby in any way and have no obligation of any sort with respect to your Notes. The underlying asset 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 your Notes.

The value of an ETF may not completely track the value of its underlying constituents — Although the trading characteristics and valuations of an ETF will usually mirror the characteristics and valuations of its underlying constituents, the level of an ETF may not completely track the value of its underlying constituents. The level of each underlying asset will reflect transaction costs and fees that the underlying constituents in which an ETF invests do not have. In addition, although an ETF may be currently listed for trading on an exchange, there is no assurance that an active trading market will continue for an ETF or that there will be liquidity in the trading market.

Fluctuation of NAV — The net asset value (the “NAV”) of an ETF may fluctuate with changes in the market value of its underlying constituents. The market prices of an ETF may fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV and supply and demand on the applicable stock exchanges. In addition, the market price of an ETF may differ from its NAV per share; an ETF may trade at, above or below its NAV per share.

Failure of an ETF to track the level of its target index — While an ETF is designed and intended to track the level of a specific index as specified under “Information About the Underlying Assets” (its “target index”), various factors, including fees and other transaction costs, will prevent an ETF from correlating exactly with changes in the level of its target index. Additionally, although the performance of an ETF seeks to replicate the performance of its target index, an ETF may not invest in all the securities, futures contracts or commodities comprising its target index but rather may invest in a representative sample of the assets comprising its target index. Accordingly, the performance of an ETF will not be equal to the performance of its target index during the term of the Notes.

The underlying assets utilize a passive indexing investment approach — The underlying assets are 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 assets, utilizing a “passive” or indexing investment approach, attempt to approximate the investment performance of its target index by

investing in a portfolio of stocks that generally replicate such target index. Therefore, unless a specific security is removed from its target index, the underlying assets generally would not sell a security because the stock's issuer was in financial trouble. In addition, the underlying assets is subject to the risk that the investment strategy of its investment adviser may not produce the intended results.

The Notes are subject to currency exchange rate risk — The iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets ETF (the “EEM Fund”) and the KraneShares China Internet ETF (the “KWEB Fund”) invest in securities that are traded and quoted in non-U.S. currencies on non-U.S. markets. Therefore, holders of the Notes will be exposed to currency exchange rate risk with respect to the currencies in which such securities trade. The values of the currencies of the countries in which the EEM Fund and KWEB Fund may invest may be subject to a high degree of fluctuation due to changes in interest rates, the effects of monetary policies issued by the United States, non-U.S. governments, central banks or supranational entities, the imposition of currency controls or other national or global political or economic developments. An investor's net exposure will depend on the extent to which the relevant non-U.S. currencies strengthen or weaken against the U.S. dollar and the relative weight of each non-U.S. security in the portfolio of the EEM Fund and the KWEB Fund. If, taking into account such weighting, the U.S. dollar strengthens against the relevant non-U.S. currencies, the value of securities in which the EEM Fund and the KWEB Fund invest will be adversely affected and the value of the Notes may decrease.

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

The Notes are subject to non-U.S. securities market risk — The Notes are linked to shares of the EEM Fund and the KWEB Fund and are subject to risks associated with non-U.S. securities markets. An investment in securities linked directly or indirectly to the value of securities issued by non-U.S. companies involves particular risks. Generally, non-U.S. securities markets may be more volatile than U.S. securities markets, and market developments may affect non-U.S. markets differently from U.S. securities markets. Direct or indirect government intervention to stabilize these non-U.S. markets, as well as cross shareholdings in non- U.S. companies, may affect trading prices and volumes in those markets. There is generally less publicly available information about non-U.S. companies than about those U.S. companies that are subject to the reporting requirements of the SEC, and non-U.S. companies are subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements that differ from those applicable to U.S. reporting companies. Securities prices in non-U.S. countries are subject to political, economic, financial and social factors that may be unique to the particular country. These factors, which could negatively affect the non-U.S. securities markets, include the possibility of recent or future changes in the non-U.S. government's economic and fiscal policies, the possible imposition of, or changes in, currency exchange laws or other non-U.S. laws or restrictions applicable to non-U.S. companies or investments in non-U.S. equity securities and the possibility of fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies. Moreover, certain aspects of a particular non-U.S. economy may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in important respects, such as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources and self-sufficiency.

The Notes are subject to risks associated with the information technology sector — The KWEB Fund seeks to track the performance of the CSI China Overseas Internet Index. Substantially all of the equity securities tracked by

the KWEB Fund are issued by companies whose primary lines of business are directly associated with the technology sector. Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a major effect on the value of the KWEB Fund's investments. The value of stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from non-U.S. competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall

7

market. Technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Further, information technology companies are subject to extensive government regulation. Technology companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market.

The Notes are subject to risks of investing in China — Investments in Chinese issuers subject the KWEB Fund to risks specific to China. Investments in certain Hong Kong-listed securities may also subject the KWEB Fund to exposure to Chinese companies. China may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. China is an emerging market and demonstrates significantly higher volatility from time to time in comparison to developed markets. Over the last few decades, the Chinese government has undertaken reform of economic and market practices and has expanded the sphere of private ownership of property in China. However, Chinese markets generally continue to experience inefficiency, volatility and pricing anomalies resulting from governmental influence, a lack of publicly available information and/or political and social instability. Internal social unrest or confrontations with other neighboring countries, including military conflicts in response to such events, may also disrupt economic development in China and result in a greater risk of currency fluctuations, currency non-convertibility, interest rate fluctuations and higher rates of inflation. Export growth continues to be a major driver of China's rapid economic growth. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers, or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy.

Potential UBS impact on the underlying assets — Trading or transactions by UBS or its affiliates in the underlying assets, listed and/or over-the-counter options, futures, exchange-traded funds or other instruments with returns linked to the performance of the underlying assets, may adversely affect the levels of the underlying assets and, therefore, the market value of the Notes.

Potential conflict of interest — UBS and its affiliates may engage in business with an underlying asset issuer, which may present a conflict between the obligations of UBS and you, as a holder of the Notes. There are also potential conflicts of interest between you and the calculation agent, which will be an affiliate of UBS and which will make potentially subjective judgments. The calculation agent will determine whether the contingent coupon is payable to you on any coupon payment date, whether the Notes are subject to an automatic call and the payment at maturity of the Notes, if any, based on observed 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 settlement date, the related coupon payment date or the maturity date, as applicable), on the trade date, any observation date or the final valuation date, respectively, if a market disruption event occurs and is continuing on such date. As UBS determines the economic terms of the Notes, including the contingent coupon rate, downside threshold and coupon barrier, and such terms include the underwriting discount, 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, will derive compensation from the distribution of the Notes and 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 fulfil the applicable capital adequacy requirements (whether on a standalone or consolidated basis) after expiry of a deadline set by FINMA. If one of these pre-requisites is met, FINMA is authorized to open restructuring proceedings or liquidation (bankruptcy) proceedings in respect of, and/or impose protective measures in relation to, UBS. The Swiss Banking Act grants significant discretion to FINMA in connection with the aforementioned proceedings and measures. In particular, a broad variety of protective measures may be imposed by FINMA, including a bank moratorium or a maturity postponement, which measures may be ordered by FINMA either on a stand-alone basis or in connection with restructuring or liquidation proceedings. The resolution regime of the Swiss Banking Act is further detailed in the FINMA Banking Insolvency Ordinance (“BIO-FINMA”). In a restructuring proceeding, FINMA, as resolution authority, is competent to approve the resolution plan. The resolution plan may, among other things, provide for (a) the transfer of all or a portion of UBS’ 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 or 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.

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 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
Term:	Approximately 5 years
Contingent Coupon Rate:	10.00% per annum (or 2.50% per quarter)
Contingent Coupon:	\$25.00 per quarter
Observation Dates:	Quarterly (callable after 6 months)
Initial Level:	
Underlying Asset A:	\$41.18
Underlying Asset B:	\$39.12
Downside Threshold:	
Underlying Asset A:	\$26.77 (which is 65.00% of the initial level)
Underlying Asset B:	\$25.43 (which is 65.00% of the initial level)
Coupon Barrier:	
Underlying Asset A:	\$26.77 (which is 65.00% of the initial level)
Underlying Asset B:	\$25.43 (which is 65.00% of the initial level)

Example 1 — The Closing Level of each Underlying Asset is equal to or greater than its Initial Level on the Observation Date corresponding to the first potential Call Settlement Date

Date	Closing Level	Payment (per Note)
First Observation Date	Underlying Asset A: \$43.24 (equal to or greater than Initial Level)	\$25.00 (Contingent Coupon – Not Callable)
	Underlying Asset B: \$39.51 (equal to or greater than Initial Level)	
Second Observation Date	Underlying Asset A: \$42.42 (equal to or greater than Initial Level)	\$1,025.00 (Settlement Amount)
	Underlying Asset B: \$39.90 (equal to or greater than Initial Level)	
	Total Payment:	\$1,050.00 (a 5.00% total return)

Because the Notes are subject to an automatic call on the first potential call settlement date (which is approximately 6 months after the trade date), UBS will pay you on the call settlement date a total of \$1,025.00 per Note, reflecting your principal amount plus the applicable contingent coupon. When added to the contingent coupon(s) of \$25.00 received in respect of prior observation date(s), UBS will have paid you a total of \$1,050.00 per Note for a 5.00% total return on the Notes. No further amount will be owed to you under the Notes.

Example 2 — Notes are NOT subject to an Automatic Call and the Final Level of each Underlying Asset is equal to or greater than its Downside Threshold

Date	Closing Level	Payment (per Note)
First Observation Date	Underlying Asset A: \$42.42 (equal to or greater than Initial Level)	\$25.00 (Contingent Coupon – Not Callable)

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	Underlying Asset B: \$39.51 (equal to or greater than Initial Level)	
	Underlying Asset A: Various (all less than Coupon Barrier)	
Second Observation Date through Nineteenth Observation Date		\$0.00
	Underlying Asset B: Various (all equal to or greater than Initial Level)	
	Underlying Asset A: \$40.36 (equal to or greater than Downside Threshold and Coupon Barrier; less than Initial Level)	
Final Valuation Date		\$1,025.00 (Payment at Maturity)
	Underlying Asset B: \$38.34 (equal to or greater than Downside Threshold and Coupon Barrier; less than Initial Level)	
	Total Payment:	\$1,050.00 (a 5.00% total return)

Because the Notes are not subject to an automatic call and the final level of each underlying asset is equal to or greater than its coupon barrier and downside threshold, at maturity, UBS will pay you a total of \$1,025.00 per Note, reflecting your principal amount plus the applicable contingent coupon. When added to the contingent coupon(s) of \$25.00 received in respect of prior observation date(s), UBS will have paid you a total of \$1,050.00 per Note for a 5.00% total return on the Notes.

Example 3 — Notes are NOT subject to an Automatic Call and the Final Level of an Underlying Asset is less than its Downside Threshold

Date	Closing Level	Payment (per Note)
	Underlying Asset A: \$27.84 (equal to or greater than Coupon Barrier; less than Initial Level)	
First Observation Date		\$25.00 (Contingent Coupon)
	Underlying Asset B: \$26.19 (equal to or greater than Coupon Barrier; less than Initial Level)	
Second Observation Date through Nineteenth Observation Date	Underlying Asset A: Various (all less than Coupon Barrier)	\$0.00
	Underlying Asset B: Various (all equal to or greater than Initial Level)	
Final Valuation Date	Underlying Asset A: \$16.47 (less than Downside Threshold and Coupon Barrier)	\$1,000.00 x [1 + Underlying Return of the Least Performing Underlying Asset]
	Underlying Asset B: \$41.08 (equal to or greater than Initial Level)	= \$1,000.00 x [1 + (-60.00)%] = \$1,000.00 x 0.40 = \$400.00 (Payment at Maturity)
	Total Payment:	\$425.00 (a 57.50% loss)

Because the Notes are not subject to an automatic call and the final level of Underlying Asset A is less than its Coupon Barrier and Downside Threshold, at maturity UBS will pay you \$400.00 per Note. When added to the contingent coupon(s) of \$25.00 received in respect of prior observation date(s), UBS will have paid you \$425.00 per Note for a loss on the Notes of 57.50%.

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 Notes are not subject to an automatic call, you may lose a significant portion or all of your initial investment. Specifically, if the Notes are not subject to an automatic call and the final level of any underlying asset is less than its Downside Threshold, you will lose a percentage of your principal amount equal to the underlying 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 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. Any payment on the Notes, including any payments in respect of an automatic call, contingent coupon or 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 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 issuer. This information has been obtained from publicly available sources. Set forth below are tables that provide the quarterly high and low closing levels for each underlying asset. We obtained the closing level information set forth below from the Bloomberg Professional® service (“Bloomberg”) without independent verification. You should not take the historical prices of each underlying asset as an indication of future performance.

Each underlying asset is registered under 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 asset 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 each underlying asset 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.

KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF

We have derived all information contained herein regarding the KraneShares CSI China Internet ETF (the “KWEB Fund”) from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by KraneShares Trust (the “Trust”), a registered investment company, and Krane Fund Advisors, LLC (“Krane”), the investment adviser of the KWEB Fund. UBS has not taken an independent review or due diligence of any publicly available information regarding the KWEB Fund.

The KWEB Fund seeks to provide investment results that, before expenses and fees, track the price and yield performance of a specific foreign equity securities index. The KWEB Fund’s current index is the CSI Overseas China Internet Index (the “target index”). Under normal circumstances, the KWEB Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in components of its target index and in depositary receipts representing securities in the target index. The KWEB Fund may invest the remainder of its assets in other instruments that are not included in the target index, but which Krane believes will help the KWEB Fund track the target index. These investments may include equity securities and depositary receipts of issuers whose securities are not components of the target index, derivative instruments (including swaps, futures, forwards, structured notes and options), other investment companies (including ETFs) and cash or cash equivalents (including money market funds). The other investment companies in which the KWEB Fund may invest may be advised, sponsored or otherwise serviced by Krane and/or its affiliates. In seeking to track the performance of the target index, the KWEB Fund employs a “representative sampling” strategy, which means Krane seeks to invest in a representative sample of securities that collectively have an investment profile similar to the target index.

The target index is designed to measure the performance of the investable universe of publicly traded China-based companies whose primary business or businesses are in the internet and internet-related sectors (together, “China Internet Companies”), and are listed outside of Mainland China, as determined by “China Securities Index Co., Ltd. (the “target index sponsor”). The target index sponsor treats China-based companies as including companies that (i) are incorporated in mainland China, (ii) have their headquarters in mainland China, or (iii) derive at least 50% of their revenue from goods produced or sold, or services performed, in mainland China. The target index sponsor then removes all securities that had a daily average trading volume of less than \$500,000 or a daily average market capitalization of less than \$500 million, each measured during the prior year. China internet companies include, but

are not limited to, companies that develop and market internet software and/or provide internet services, manufacture home entertainment software and educational software for home use; provide retail or commercial services primarily through the internet; and develop and market mobile Internet software and/or provide mobile Internet services. Constituents of the target index are ranked by market capitalization in U.S. dollars and then weighted so that no constituent weighted exceeds 10% at each rebalance. The Fund is non-diversified, which means to the extent the target index is concentrated in a particular industry, the KWEB Fund is expected to be concentrated in that industry.

The following China-related securities may be included and/or represent investments of the KWEB Fund:

China A-Shares, which are shares of companies incorporated in mainland China and traded on these Chinese markets.

China B Shares, which are shares of companies listed on the Shanghai or Shenzhen Stock Exchange but quoted and traded in foreign currencies (such as Hong Kong or U.S. dollars)

- China H Shares, which are shares of companies incorporated in mainland China and listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, where they are traded in Hong Kong dollars may be traded by foreign investors.

China N Shares, which are shares of companies with business operations in mainland China and listed on an American stock exchange.

P-Chips, which are shares of private sector companies with a majority of their business operations in mainland China and controlling private Chinese shareholders, which are incorporated outside of mainland China and traded on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange in Hong Kong dollars

Red Chips, which are shares of companies with a majority of their business operations in mainland China and controlled by the central, provincial or municipal governments of China, whose shares are traded on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange in Hong Kong dollars

- S-Chips, which are shares of companies with business operations in mainland China and listed on the Singapore Exchange. S-Chip shares are issued by companies incorporated anywhere, but many are registered in Singapore, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, or Bermuda.

As of September 30, 2018, operating expenses of the KWEB Fund are expected to accrue at an annual rate of 0.70% of the KWEB Fund's daily net asset value. Expenses of the KWEB Fund reduce the net value of the assets held by the KWEB Fund and, therefore, reduce the value of each unit of the KWEB Fund.

As of September 30, 2018, the KWEB a Fund's ten largest company holdings include: Tencent Holdings Ltd (10.00%), Alibaba Group Holding-Sp (9.21%), Baidu Inc - Spon ADR (9.10%), Netease Inc-ADR (8.60%), Jd.Com Inc-ADR (5.29%), Iqiyi Inc-ADR (4.73 %), 58.com Inc-ADR (4.58%), MoMo Inc-ADR (4.53%), Ctrip.Com International-ADR (4.08%) and Sina Corp (3.81%).

As of June 30, 2018, the target index was comprised of approximately 43 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of \$85.12 million to \$476.96 billion and an average market capitalization of \$29.14 billion. The target index is rebalanced semi-annually. The KWEB Fund may engage in securities lending. As of June 30, 2018, issuers in the information technology sector (77.90%) and the consumer discretionary sector (22.10%) represented significant portions of the target index.

In making your investment decision you should review the prospectus related to the Fund, dated August 1, 2018, filed by the Trust (the "Fund Prospectus") available at:

http://kraneshares.com/resources/2018_08_prospectus.pdf. In addition, the Fund Prospectus is available on the KWEB Fund's website as indicated below. In making your investment decision you should pay particular attention to the sections of the Fund Prospectus entitled "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund" and "Additional Information About the Funds' Investment Strategies and Risks." UBS has not undertaken an independent review or due diligence of any publicly available information regarding the Fund Prospectus, and such information is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered part of, this document or any accompanying prospectus.

The Fund's website is www.kraneshares.com. Shares of the KWEB Fund are listed on the NYSE Arca under ticker symbol "KWEB." Information filed by the Trust with the SEC can be found by reference to its SEC file numbers: 333-180870 and 811-22698

Information from outside sources is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered part of, this document or any accompanying prospectus. UBS has not conducted any independent review or due diligence of any publicly available information with respect to the underlying asset.

Historical Information

The following table sets forth the quarterly high and low closing levels for the KWEB Fund, based on the daily closing levels on the primary exchange for the KWEB Fund's shares, as reported by Bloomberg, without independent verification. The closing levels may be adjusted by Bloomberg for corporate actions such as stock splits, public offerings, mergers and acquisitions, spin-offs, extraordinary dividends, delistings and bankruptcy. UBS has not undertaken an independent review or due diligence of any publicly available information obtained from Bloomberg. The closing level of the KWEB Fund's shares on October 29, 2018 was \$39.59. **The historical performance of the underlying asset should not be taken as indication of the future performance of the underlying asset during the term of the Notes.**

Quarter Begin	Quarter End	Quarterly Closing High	Quarterly Closing Low	Quarterly Close
January 1, 2014	March 31, 2014	\$41.86	\$31.95	\$35.91
April 1, 2014	June 30, 2014	\$37.51	\$30.91	\$37.10
July 1, 2014	September 30, 2014	\$40.42	\$34.59	\$34.59
October 1, 2014	December 31, 2014	\$38.53	\$32.15	\$32.61
January 1, 2015	March 31, 2015	\$34.42	\$31.61	\$34.27
April 1, 2015	June 30, 2015	\$44.59	\$34.32	\$40.76
July 1, 2015	September 30, 2015	\$40.08	\$28.13	\$30.02
October 1, 2015	December 31, 2015	\$39.53	\$29.98	\$38.43
January 1, 2016	March 31, 2016	\$37.12	\$29.54	\$35.85
April 1, 2016	June 30, 2016	\$38.04	\$31.88	\$33.68
July 1, 2016	September 30, 2016	\$42.58	\$32.92	\$41.36
October 1, 2016	December 30, 2016	\$42.81	\$34.42	\$34.71
January 1, 2017	March 31, 2017	\$42.81	\$35.17	\$42.34
April 1, 2017	June 30, 2017	\$50.18	\$42.04	\$47.92
July 1, 2017	September 30, 2017	\$59.08	\$47.57	\$56.86
October 1, 2017	December 31, 2017	\$61.26	\$54.82	\$58.61
January 1, 2018	March 31, 2018	\$68.34	\$57.32	\$61.43
April 1, 2018	June 30, 2018	\$66.38	\$57.06	\$59.58
July 1, 2018	September 30, 2018	\$60.60	\$46.03	\$48.82
October 1, 2018	October 29, 2018*	\$48.69	\$39.59	\$39.59

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 KWEB Fund's shares for the period indicated, based on information from Bloomberg. The solid line represents its downside threshold and its coupon barrier of \$25.73, which is equal to 65.00% of its initial level. **Past performance of the underlying asset is not indicative of the future performance of the underlying asset.**

Historical Pricing Data From August 1, 2013 to October 29, 2018

iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets ETF

We have derived all information contained in this pricing supplement regarding the iShares® MSCI Emerging Markets ETF (the “EEM Fund”) from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to changes by, BlackRock Fund Advisors (“BFA”), the investment advisor of the EEM Fund. UBS has not undertaken an independent review or due diligence of any publicly available information with respect to the EEM Fund.

The EEM Fund is one of the separate investment portfolios that constitute the iShares, Inc. The EEM Fund seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (“target index”). The EEM Fund will generally invest at least 90% of its assets in the securities of the target index and in American Depositary Receipts or Global Depositary Receipts based on securities of the target index. The EEM Fund may invest the remainder of its assets in other securities, including securities not in the target index, but which BFA believes will help the EEM Fund track the target index, and in other investments, including futures contracts, options on futures contracts, other types of options and swaps related to its target index, as well as cash and cash equivalents, including shares of money market funds advised by BFA or its affiliates.

BFA uses a representative sampling strategy to manage the EEM Fund. “Representative sampling” is an indexing strategy that involves investing in a representative sample of the securities included in the target index that collectively has an investment profile similar to the target index. The securities selected are expected to have, in the aggregate, investment characteristics (based on market capitalization and industry weightings), fundamental characteristics (such as return variability and yield) and liquidity measures similar to those of the target index. The EEM Fund may or may not hold all of the securities that are included in the target index.

The EEM Fund will not concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets in the stocks of a particular industry or group of industries), except that, to the extent practicable, the EEM Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent that the target index concentrates in the stocks of such particular industry or group of industries. The target index was developed by MSCI Inc. (“MSCI”) and is calculated, maintained and published by MSCI Inc. MSCI is under no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue or suspend the publication of the target index at any time. The target index has been developed by MSCI as an equity benchmark for international stock performance, and is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets.

Under new continuous listing standards adopted by NYSE Arca (the “Exchange”), the EEM Fund’s primary exchange, which went into effect on October 1, 2017, the EEM Fund is required to confirm on an ongoing basis that the components of the target index satisfy the Exchange’s listing requirements. In the event that the target index does not comply with the Exchange’s listing requirements, the EEM Fund will be required to rectify such non-compliance by requesting that the target index’s developer and sponsor, MSCI, modify the target index, adopting a new index or obtaining relief from the SEC. Failure to rectify this non-compliance may result in the EEM Fund being delisted by the Exchange.

As of September 30, 2018, ordinary operating expenses of the EEM Fund are expected to accrue at an annual rate of 0.69% of the EEM Fund’s average daily net asset value. Expenses of the EEM Fund reduce the net value of the assets held by the EEM Fund and, therefore, reduce the value of the shares of the EEM Fund.

As of September 30, 2018, the EEM Fund held stocks in the following industry sectors: Information Technology (26.85%), Financials (23.13%), Consumer Discretionary (9.04%), Energy (8.20%), Materials (7.87%), Consumer Staples (6.56%), Industrials (5.42%), Telecommunications (4.48%), Health Care (3.84%), Real Estate (2.76%), Utilities (2.41%), and cash and/or derivatives (0.25%).

As of September 30, 2018, the EEM Fund held stocks from the following countries: China (30.91%), Korea (South) (14.84%), Taiwan (12.25%), India (8.50%), Brazil (6.17%), South Africa (6.07%), Russian Federation (3.69%), Mexico (3.15%), Thailand (2.47%), Malaysia (2.42%) and Other (9.54%).

As of the May 2016 semi-annual index review, MSCI added the then-remaining free float-adjusted market capitalization of companies that traded outside of their country of classification (“foreign listed companies”) at half their free float-adjusted market capitalization in the MSCI Country Investable Market Indexes along with the applicable MSCI Global Investable Market Index (IMI) at the November 2015 semi-annual index review. Such companies were added to the MSCI China IMI, MSCI Hong Kong IMI, MSCI Israel IMI and MSCI Netherlands IMI within the MSCI ACWI IMI. Such companies met the “Foreign Listing Materiality Requirement”, which requires the aggregate market capitalization of all securities represented by foreign listings represent at least (i) 5% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the relevant MSCI Country IMI and (ii) 0.05% of the free-float adjusted market capitalization of the MSCI ACWI IMI.

Information filed by iShares, Inc. with the SEC can be found by reference to its SEC file numbers: 033-97598 and 811-09102 or its CIK Code: 0000930667. The EEM Fund’s website is ishares.com/us/products/239637/ishares-msci-emerging-markets-etf. We are not incorporating by reference the website or any material it includes in this pricing supplement. Shares of the EEM Fund are listed on the NYSE Arca under ticker symbol “EEM.”

Information from outside sources is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered part of, this document or any accompanying prospectus. UBS has not conducted any independent review or due diligence of any publicly available information with respect to the underlying asset.

Historical Information

The following table sets forth the quarterly high and low closing levels for the EEM Fund, based on the daily closing levels on the primary exchange for EEM Fund as reported by Bloomberg, without independent verification. The closing levels may be adjusted by Bloomberg for corporate actions such as stock splits, public offerings, mergers and acquisitions, spin-offs, extraordinary dividends, delistings and bankruptcy. UBS has not undertaken an independent review or due diligence of any publicly available information obtained from Bloomberg. The closing level of the EEM Fund’s shares on October 29, 2018 was \$38.00. **The historical performance of the underlying asset should not be taken as indication of the future performance of the underlying asset during the term of the Notes.**

Quarter Begin	Quarter End	Quarterly Closing High	Quarterly Closing Low	Quarterly Close
January 1, 2014	March 31, 2014	\$40.99	\$37.09	\$40.99
April 1, 2014	June 30, 2014	\$43.95	\$40.82	\$43.23
July 1, 2014	September 30, 2014	\$45.85	\$41.56	\$41.56
October 1, 2014	December 31, 2014	\$42.44	\$37.73	\$39.29
January 1, 2015	March 31, 2015	\$41.07	\$37.92	\$40.13
April 1, 2015	June 30, 2015	\$44.09	\$39.04	\$39.62
July 1, 2015	September 30, 2015	\$39.78	\$31.32	\$32.78
October 1, 2015	December 31, 2015	\$36.29	\$31.55	\$32.19
January 1, 2016	March 31, 2016	\$34.28	\$28.25	\$34.25
April 1, 2016	June 30, 2016	\$35.26	\$31.87	\$34.36
July 1, 2016	September 30, 2016	\$38.20	\$33.77	\$37.45
October 1, 2016	December 30, 2016	\$38.10	\$34.08	\$35.01
January 1, 2017	March 31, 2017	\$39.99	\$35.43	\$39.39
April 1, 2017	June 30, 2017	\$41.93	\$38.81	\$41.39
July 1, 2017	September 30, 2017	\$45.85	\$41.05	\$44.81
October 1, 2017	December 31, 2017	\$47.81	\$44.82	\$47.12

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January 1, 2018	March 31, 2018	\$52.08	\$45.69	\$48.28
April 1, 2018	June 30, 2018	\$48.14	\$42.33	\$43.33
July 1, 2018	September 30, 2018	\$45.03	\$41.14	\$42.92
October 1, 2018	October 29, 2018*	\$42.93	\$38.00	\$38.00

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 EEM Fund's shares for the period indicated, based on information from Bloomberg. The solid line represents its hypothetical downside threshold and its hypothetical coupon barrier of \$24.70, which is equal to 65.00% of its initial level. **Past performance of the underlying asset is not indicative of the future performance of the underlying asset.**

Historical Pricing Data From January 1, 2008 to October 29, 2018

Correlation of the Underlying Assets:

The graph below illustrates the daily performance of the underlying assets from August 1, 2013 through October 29, 2018. For comparison purposes, each underlying asset has been normalized to have a closing level of 100 on August 1, 2013 by dividing the closing level of that underlying asset on each trading day by the closing level of that underlying asset on August 1, 2013 and multiplying by 100. 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 one of those underlying assets to close below its coupon barrier or downside threshold on an observation date or on the final valuation 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, one or more of the underlying assets might close below its coupon barrier or downside threshold on an observation date or the final valuation 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 underlying asset, 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.

What Are the Tax Consequences of the Notes?

This discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations under the Code, published rulings, interpretations and court decisions, all as currently in effect and all of which are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis.

The U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in the Notes are uncertain and we do not plan to request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”). 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” of the accompanying product supplement, including the discussion under “ — Securities Treated as Prepaid Derivatives or Prepaid Forwards with Associated Contingent Coupons”, and particularly the discussion in respect of the “constructive ownership” rules under Section 1260 of the Code, and to discuss the tax consequences of your particular situation with your tax advisor.

US 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 pre-paid 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 upon an automatic call) 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 determining our information reporting obligations, if any, we intend to treat the contingent coupons as ordinary income.

In addition, excluding amounts or proceeds attributable to any contingent coupons, you should generally recognize gain or loss upon the taxable disposition or maturity 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 coupons) and the amount you paid for your Notes. Subject to the constructive ownership rules, discussed below, 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 would be short-term capital gain or loss). 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 an observation date that are attributable 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 received from 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” under Section 1260 of the Code), 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 — Alternative Treatments for Securities Treated as Any Type of Prepaid Derivative or Prepaid Forward” in the accompanying product supplement.

Section 1260. Because each underlying asset 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. 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 or maturity 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 has released a notice that may affect the taxation of holders of the Notes. According to Notice 2008-2, the IRS and the U.S. Treasury Department 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 U.S. Treasury Department 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. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the significance, and potential impact, of the above considerations. Except to the extent otherwise required by law, UBS intends to treat your Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes in accordance with the treatment described above and 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.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income. U.S. holders that are individuals, estates, and 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. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors with respect to their consequences with respect to 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 the discussions below with respect to Section 871(m) of the Code and FATCA (as defined 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 or maturity 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 asset issuer or 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. Nevertheless, we do not intend to treat the Notes as USRPI. If an underlying asset issuer or 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.

holder in respect of a Note upon a taxable disposition or maturity of a Note to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis, and the proceeds from such a taxable disposition could be subject to a 15% withholding tax. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisor regarding the potential treatment of the an underlying asset issuer or any underlying constituent issuer for their Notes 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. 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 U.S. underlying constituents, 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, the 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, the underlying constituents or the Notes. A non-

U.S. holder that enters, or has entered, into other transactions in respect of an underlying asset, the 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 generally applies to certain “withholdable payments” made on or after July 1, 2014, and will generally apply to certain gross proceeds on a sale or disposition occurring after December 31, 2018, and certain

foreign passthru payments made after December 31, 2018 (or, if later, the date that 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 not be interest payments over the entire term of the Notes. It is not possible to predict whether a similar or identical bill will be enacted in the future, or whether any such bill would affect the tax treatment of your 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.

Prospective purchasers of the Notes are urged to consult their tax advisor 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 (including those of the underlying constituent issuers).

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 less the underwriting discount indicated on the cover hereof. UBS Securities LLC has agreed to resell the Notes to Incapital LLC at a discount from the issue price to public equal to the underwriting discount indicated on the cover hereof. Certain unaffiliated registered investment advisers may have agreed to purchase Notes from Incapital LLC at a purchase price of \$970.00 per principal amount of the Notes, and Incapital LLC, with respect to sales made to such unaffiliated registered investment advisers, may forgo some or all of the underwriting discount with respect to such sales.

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 underwriting discount) 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 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 “Key Risks — 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 June 20, 2017 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to a Current Report on Form 6-K on June 20, 2017. 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 June 15, 2015 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to a Current Report on Form 6-K on June 15, 2015.