

Supplement No. 1 pursuant to Article 10.1 of the Prospectus Regulation (EU) 2017/1129

dated 18 March 2020 to the Registration Document dated 13 November 2019 of UBS AG (thereafter the "**Registration Document**")

Supplement No. 1 pursuant to Article 23.5 of the Prospectus Regulation (EU) 2017/1129

dated 18 March 2020 to the Summary and Securities Note for the issue / public offer of 500,000 Portfolio Certificates linked to the notional KSW BuyList Aktienportfolio (the "Underlying" or the notional "Reference Portfolio") dated 12 February 2020 of UBS AG (ISIN: CH0473581046) (thereafter the "**Summary and Securities Note**")

The Summary and Securities Note, as supplemented from time to time, constitutes together with the Registration Document, as supplemented from time to time, a prospectus (the "**Prospectus**") in the sense of the Prospectus Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

This supplement serves as update to the Registration Document and the Summary and Securities Note as mentioned above in connection to the following occurrence:

The publication of the fourth quarter report as per 31 December 2019 of UBS Group AG (further "**UBS Group Fourth Quarter 2019 Report**") on 21 January 2020 (please refer to the table below).

The following table shows the updated information and reason for the update of the Registration Document and the Summary and Securities Note, as mentioned above, and the revisions that have been made as a result thereof.

Updated information and reason for the update	Revisions
Information regarding UBS AG have been updated pursuant to the above mentioned UBS Group Fourth Quarter 2019 Report.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="831 1144 1417 1480">1. Update of the information regarding UBS AG in the Registration Document. Please refer to the following sections of this Supplement: Risk Factors; Information about UBS AG; Business Overview; Trend Information; Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies of UBS AG; Financial Information concerning the Issuer's Assets and Liabilities; Financial Position and Profits and Losses; Litigation, Regulatory and Similar Matters;<li data-bbox="831 1536 1417 1749">2. Update of the Appendix 9 – INFORMATION FOR THE PURPOSES OF ART. 26 (4) OF THE REGULATION (EU) 2017/1129. Please refer to the following section of this Supplement: Update of the Appendix 9 of the Registration Document<li data-bbox="831 1805 1417 1977">3. The UBS Group Fourth Quarter 2019 Report is added as Appendix 10 to the Registration Document. Please refer to the following section of this Supplement: The UBS Group Fourth Quarter 2019 Report

	<p>4. Update of the information regarding UBS AG in the Summary and Securities Note . Please refer to the following sections of this Supplement:</p> <p>Summary of the Summary and Securities Note in the English Language Summary of the Summary and Securities Note in the German Language</p>
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Investors who have already agreed to purchase or subscribe for the Notes, Certificates, Bonds or Securities before this Supplement is published shall have the right, exercisable within two working days after the publication of this Supplement, to withdraw their acceptances, provided that the significant new factor, material mistake or material inaccuracy referred to in Article 23 paragraph 1 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 arose or was noted before the closing of the offer period or the delivery of the Notes, Certificates, Bonds or Securities, whichever occurs first.

A withdrawal, if any, of an order must be communicated in writing to the Issuer at its Registered Head Office specified in the address list which can be found on page 34 of this supplement.

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1. Registration Document

In the section headed "1. Risk Factors" (page 7 of the Registration Document), the last paragraph of the risk factor "UBS AG is exposed to the credit risk of its clients, trading counterparties and other financial institutions" of the subsection "1.3 Market and macroeconomic risks" shall be completely replaced as follows:

"The aforementioned developments have in the past affected, and going forward could materially affect, UBS AG's overall financial performance and the financial performance of UBS AG's individual businesses. Refer to *"The effect of taxes on UBS AG's financial results is significantly influenced by tax law changes and reassess-ments of its deferred tax assets"* and *"UBS AG's financial results may be negatively affected by changes to as-sumptions and valuations, as well as changes to accounting standards"* below, and to the *"Our environment"* section of the Annual Report 2018 for more information."

In the section headed "1. Risk Factors" (page 9 of the Registration Document), the sixth paragraph of the risk factor "Substantial changes in the regulation may adversely affect UBS AG's businesses and its ability to execute its strategic plans" of the subsection "1.5 Regulatory and legal risks" shall be completely replaced as follows:

"Higher capital and total loss-absorbing capacity requirements increase UBS AG's costs: As an internationally active Swiss systemically relevant bank ("SRB"), UBS AG is subject to capital and total loss-absorbing capacity ("TLAC") requirements that are among the most stringent in the world. UBS AG expects its RWA to increase in 2019 as a result of changes in methodology and add-ons in the calculation of RWA, as well as implementation of new accounting standards. Changes to international capital standards for banks recently adopted by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision are expected to further increase UBS AG's RWA when the standards are scheduled to become effective in 2022. In addition, on 10 October 2019, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System adopted two proposals regarding certain capital and liquidity requirements and enhanced prudential standards applicable to foreign banking organizations (FBO) with significant US operations. Under the proposal, it is expected that UBS Americas Holding LLC would continue to be subject to annual assessments of its capital plan through the Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review ("CCAR") process, a supplementary leverage ratio, newly applicable liquidity coverage ratio requirements and new net stable funding ratio requirements. In November 2019, the Swiss Federal Council decided to adopt Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR") requirements for implementation by mid-2021. If implemented as originally proposed in the 2017 consultation, the introduction of NSFR could result in a significant increase in long-term funding requirements on a legal entity level. The Swiss Federal Council also adopted amendments to the Capital Adequacy Ordinance in November 2019. As a consequence, UBS AG will be subject to (i) a gone concern capital requirement on its third-party exposure on a standalone basis, (ii) an additional gone concern capital buffer requirement equal to 30% of UBS Group's gone concern capital requirement on UBS AG's consolidated exposure, and (iii) a gone concern capital requirement equal to the nominal value of the gone concern instruments issued by UBS entities and held by the parent bank. A transitional period until 2024 will be granted for the buffer requirement. Based on current estimates, and once the new requirements have been fully phased in, we expect UBS Group to be required to maintain a gone concern leverage ratio of around 75 to 100 basis points higher than what would be required to meet the Group requirements alone."

In the section headed "1. Risk Factors" (page 10 of the Registration Document), the last two paragraphs of the risk factor "Substantial changes in the regulation may adversely affect UBS AG's businesses and its ability to execute its strategic plans" of the subsection "1.5 Regulatory and legal risks" shall be completely replaced as follows:

"Some of the regulations applicable to UBS AG as a registered swap dealer with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") in the US, and certain regulations that will be applicable when UBS AG registers as a security-based swap dealer with the US Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), apply to UBS AG globally, including those relating to swap data reporting, record-keeping, compliance and supervision. As a result, in some cases US rules duplicate or may conflict with legal requirements applicable to UBS AG elsewhere, including in Switzerland, and may place UBS AG at a competitive disadvantage to firms that are not required to register in the US with the SEC or CFTC.

In December 2019, the SEC adopted a package of rule amendments guidance and a related order, to expand and improve the framework for regulating cross-border security-based swaps, triggering the compliance date for security-based swap entities to register with the SEC and the implementation period for the SEC's securities-based swaps regulations, including its margin, capital, segregation, recordkeeping and reporting, and business conduct requirements. Registration as a securities-based swap dealer will not be required before 1 September 2021.

In many instances, UBS AG provides services on a cross-border basis, and it is therefore sensitive to barriers restricting market access for third-country firms. In particular, efforts in the EU to harmonise the regime for third-country firms to access the European market may have the effect of creating new barriers that adversely affect UBS AG's ability to conduct business in these jurisdictions from Switzerland. In addition, a number of jurisdictions are increasingly regulating cross-border activities based on determinations of equivalence of home country regulation, substituted compliance or similar principles of comity. A negative determination could limit UBS AG's access to the market in those jurisdictions and may negatively influence its ability to act as a global firm. For example, the EU declined to extend the equivalence determination for Swiss exchanges, which lapsed as of 30 June 2019. Reciprocally, the regulations Switzerland adopted to prohibit trading Swiss incorporated companies on EU venues came into effect on 1 July 2019. In addition, as such determinations are typically applied on a jurisdictional level rather than on an entity level, UBS AG will generally need to rely on jurisdictions' willingness to collaborate."

In the section headed "1. Risk Factors" (pages 11-12 of the Registration Document), the last risk factors of the subsection "1.5 Regulatory and legal risks" shall be completely replaced as follows:

"Discontinuance of, or changes to, benchmark rates may require adjustments to UBS AG's agreements with clients and other market participants, as well as to UBS AG's systems and processes

Since April 2013, the UK Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") has regulated LIBOR and regulators in other jurisdictions have increased oversight of other interbank offered rates ("IBORs") and similar "benchmark" rates. Efforts to transition from IBORs to alternative benchmark rates are underway in several jurisdictions. The FCA announced in July 2017 that it will not continue beyond 2021 to regulate LIBOR or take other actions to sustain LIBOR, and urged users to plan the transition to alternative reference rates. As a result, there can be no guarantee that LIBOR will be determined after 2021 on the same basis as at present, if at all.

Liquidity and activity in alternative reference rates ("ARR") continue to develop in markets globally, with work progressing to resolve certain issues associated with transitioning away from IBORs. Regulatory authorities continue to focus on transitioning to ARR by the end of 2021. The Alternative Reference Rates Committee is considering potential legislative solutions that would mitigate legal risks related to legacy contracts in the event of IBOR discontinuation. In addition, in October 2019, the US Treasury Department and Internal Revenue Service published proposed regulations providing tax relief related to issues that may arise as a result of the modification of

debt, derivative, and other financial contracts from LIBOR-based language to ARR. The European Central Bank published the euro short-term rate, the Risk Free Rate for EUR markets, for the first time on 2 October 2019, reflecting trading activity on 1 October 2019. The Bank of England Working Group on Sterling Risk-Free Reference Rate continues to be supportive of the development of a Term (Sterling Overnight Index Average) Reference Rate.

As part of the ongoing efforts by regulators and others to facilitate the transition from IBORs to new ARR, the IASB published Interest Rate Benchmark Reform, Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7. The amendments permit hedge accounting to continue during the period of uncertainty before IBORs are replaced with ARRs, limiting the consequential impact on the financial statements. UBS early adopted the amendments in the fourth quarter of 2019.

UBS AG has a substantial number of contracts linked to IBORs. The new risk-free ARR do not provide a term structure, which will require a change in the contractual terms of products currently indexed on terms other than overnight. In some cases contracts may contain provisions intended to provide a fall-back interest rate in the event of a brief unavailability of the relevant IBOR. These provisions may not be effective or may produce arbitrary results in the event of a permanent cessation of the relevant IBOR. In addition, numerous of UBS AG's internal systems, limits and processes make use of IBORs as reference rates. Transition to replacement reference rates will require significant effort.

UK withdrawal from the EU

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

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

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

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

In addition, the European Commission has confirmed an extension of the temporary equivalence for UK central counterparties ("CCPs") until 31 January 2021. Should the UK exit the transition period without the necessary equivalence determination in place, UBS ESE's exposures to UK CCPs would need to be migrated to an EU CCP ahead of the 31 January 2021 deadline. In addition, in the absence of an agreement on the future EU-UK relationship or equivalence determinations covering relevant financial services, the industry would face a number of market structure issues that await resolution between the UK and EU in 2020, such as the operation of the derivatives and share trading obligations under the EU's Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II.

Refer to the "Update on the UK's withdrawal from the EU" in the "Recent developments" section of the UBS Group Fourth Quarter 2019 Report for more information."

In the section headed "4. Information about UBS AG" (page 20 of the Registration Document) the second and third paragraph of the subsection "4.1 Introduction" shall be completely replaced as follows:

"On 31 December 2019, UBS Group's common equity tier 1 ("CET1") capital ratio was 13.7%, the CET1 leverage ratio was 3.90%, the total loss-absorbing capacity ratio was 34.6%, and the total loss-absorbing capacity leverage ratio was 9.8%. On the same date, invested assets stood at USD 3,607 billion, equity attributable to shareholders was USD 54,533 million and market capitalisation was USD 45,661 million. On the same date, UBS employed 68,662 people. This information has been extracted from the UBS fourth quarter 2019 report published on 21 January 2020 (the "Fourth Quarter 2019 Report") and therefore it is unaudited and subject to completion of year-end procedures. Refer to section 7.3 "Interim Financial Information" for more information.

On 31 December 2019, UBS AG consolidated CET1 capital ratio was 13.7%, the CET1 leverage ratio was 3.87%, the total loss-absorbing capacity ratio was 33.9%, and the total loss-absorbing capacity leverage ratio was 9.6%.¹ On the same date, invested assets stood at USD 3,607 billion and equity attributable to UBS AG shareholders was USD 53,754 million. On the same date, UBS AG Group employed 47,033 people.² For the year ended 31 December 2019, operating income was USD 29,307 million, operating expenses was USD 24,138 million, operating profit / (loss) before tax was USD 5,169 million and net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders was USD 3,965 million. This information has been extracted from the UBS fourth quarter 2019 report published on 21 January 2020 Fourth Quarter 2019 Report and therefore it is unaudited and it is subject to completion of year-end procedures. Refer to section 7.3 "Interim Financial Information" for more information."

In the section headed "4. Information about UBS AG" (page 23 of the Registration Document) the subsection "4.5 UBS's borrowing and funding structure and financing of UBS's activities" shall be completely replaced as follows:

"For information on UBS's expected financing of its business activities, please refer to "Balance sheet, liquidity and funding management" in the "Treasury management" section of the Annual Report 2018."

In the section headed "5. Business Overview" (page 24 of the Registration Document) the subsection "5.2 Global Wealth Management" shall be completely replaced as follows:

"Global Wealth Management provides investment advice and solutions to private clients, in particular in the ultra high net worth and high net worth segments. Clients benefit from Global Wealth Management's comprehensive set of capabilities, including wealth planning, investing, lending, asset protection, philanthropy, corporate and banking services as well as family office services in collaboration with the Investment Bank and Asset Management. Global Wealth Management has a global footprint, with the US representing its largest market.

In January 2020, UBS announced an expansion of its collaboration with the Investment Bank and an intention to make its Global Family Office capabilities available to 1,500 clients. Ultra high net worth client relationships and advisors will be integrated into regional business. UBS will also create three distinct business units in EMEA –Europe, Central and Eastern Europe, and Middle East and Africa – to better capture the diverse opportunities in these markets. In the newly established Global Capital Markets team, UBS will combine its Investment Product Services unit and Investment Bank teams. Refer to "Global Wealth Management organization changes" in the "Recent developments" section of the Fourth Quarter 2019 Report for more information."

In the section headed "5. Business Overview" (page 24 of the Registration Document) the second paragraph of the subsection "5.5 Investment Bank" shall be completely replaced as follows:

"UBS made changes to the Investment Bank effective 1 January 2020: Corporate Client Solutions (CCS) and Investor Client Services (ICS) were renamed Global Banking and Global Markets, respectively. Global Banking adopted a global coverage model and will deploy its deep global industry expertise to meet the needs of its most important clients. Global Markets combined Equities and Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit, and is introducing three product verticals (Execution & Platform, Derivatives & Solutions, and Financing). Research and Evidence Lab Innovations continues to be a critical part of the Investment Bank's advisory and content offering."

In the section headed "5. Business Overview" (page 25 of the Registration Document) the following sentence shall be added at the end of the subsection "5.7 Competition":

"Any statements regarding the competitive position of UBS AG, UBS AG Group or the Group contained in this document are made on the basis of the opinion of UBS AG or the Group."

In the section headed "5. Business Overview" (page 25 of the Registration Document) the subsection "5.8 UBS AG consolidated key figures" shall be completely replaced as follows:

"UBS AG derived the selected consolidated financial information included in the table below for the years ended 31 December 2018, 2017 and 2016 from the Annual Report 2018, except where noted. The selected consolidated financial information included in the table below for the year ended 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 was derived from the Fourth Quarter 2019 Report, which contains selected unaudited interim consolidated financial information of UBS AG.

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

were translated at the respective average rates prevailing for the relevant periods. UBS AG has not finalized its annual report 2019 and its independent registered public accounting firm has not completed its audit of the consolidated financial statements for the period. Accordingly, the UBS AG financial information available in Fourth Quarter 2019 Report is subject to completion of year-end procedures, which may result in changes to that information.

Information for the years ended 31 December 2018, 2017 and 2016 which is indicated as being unaudited in the table below was included in the Annual Report 2018, but has not been audited on the basis that the respective disclosures are not required under IFRS, and therefore are not part of the audited financial statements. The Annual Report 2018 and the Fourth Quarter 2019 Report are incorporated by reference herein. Prospective investors should read the whole of this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein and should not rely solely on the summarized information set out below.

	As of or for the year ended	As of or for the year ended		
<i>USD million, except where indicated</i>	31.12.19	31.12.18	31.12.17	31.12.16
	<i>unaudited</i>	<i>audited, except where indicated</i>		
Results				
Income statement				
Operating income	29,307	30,642	30,044	28,831
Net interest income ¹	-	5,949	6,607	6,457
Net fee and commission income ¹	-	17,930	17,550	16,644
Credit loss (expense) / recovery ¹	-	(117)	(131)	(38)
Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss ¹	-	5,977	5,067	5,018
Operating expenses	24,138	25,184	24,969	24,643
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	5,169	5,458	5,076	4,188
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	3,965	4,107	758	3,351
Balance sheet ²				
Total assets	971,916	958,055	940,020	919,236
Total financial liabilities measured at amortized cost ¹	-	612,174	660,498	612,884
<i>of which: customer deposits ¹</i>	-	421,986	423,058	418,129
<i>of which: debt issued measured at amortized cost ¹</i>	-	91,245	107,458	77,617
<i>of which: subordinated debt ¹</i>	-	7,511	9,217	11,352* ³
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss ¹	-	283,717	217,814	236,727
<i>of which: debt issued designated at fair value ¹</i>	-	57,031	50,782	49,057
Loans and advances to customers ¹	-	321,482	328,952	300,678
Total equity ¹	-	52,432	52,046	53,627
Equity attributable to shareholders	53,754	52,256	51,987	52,957
Profitability and growth				
Return on equity (%)	7.4	7.9*	1.4*	6.0*
Return on tangible equity (%)	8.5	9.1*	1.6*	6.9*
Return on common equity tier 1 capital (%)	11.3	11.9*	2.3*	10.2*
Return on risk-weighted assets, gross (%)	11.2	12.0*	12.8*	13.1*
Return on leverage ratio denominator, gross (%)	3.2	3.4*	3.4*	3.2*
Cost / income ratio (%)	82.1	81.9*	82.7*	85.4*

Net profit growth (%)	(3.4)	441.9*	(77.4)*	(48.5)*
Resources				
Common equity tier 1 capital ^{4, 5}	35,280	34,608	34,100*	31,879*
Risk-weighted assets ⁴	257,831	262,840*	242,725*	219,330*
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%) ⁴	13.7	13.2*	14.0*	14.5*
Going concern capital ratio (%) ⁴	18.3	16.1*	15.6*	16.3*
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio (%) ⁴	33.9	31.3*	31.4*	29.6*
Leverage ratio denominator ⁴	911,232	904,458*	910,133*	855,718*
Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio (%) ⁴	3.87	3.83*	3.75*	3.73*
Going concern leverage ratio (%) ⁴	5.2	4.7*	4.2*	4.2*
Total loss-absorbing capacity leverage ratio (%) ⁴	9.6	9.1*	8.4*	7.6*
Other				
Invested assets (USD billion) ⁶	3,607	3,101	3,262	2,761
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	47,033	47,643*	46,009*	56,208*

* unaudited

¹ The information for the full year 2019 will only be available with the publication of the UBS Group AG and UBS AG annual report 2019 on 28 February 2020.

² As reflected in the Annual Report 2018, the balance sheet figures under the column 31.12.2016 are as of 1.1.2017 for comparison purposes due to the adoption of IFRS 9, which was effective 1.1.2018.

³ This amount has been translated from the audited financials of the Annual Report 2017, which was reported in Swiss francs, into US dollars at closing exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date.

⁴ Based on the Swiss systemically relevant bank framework as of 1 January 2020.

⁵ The information as published in Swiss francs in the Annual Report 2017 for the period ended on 31 December 2017 (CHF 33,240 million) and in the UBS Group AG and UBS AG annual report 2016 for the period ended on 31 December 2016 (CHF 32,447 million) was audited.

⁶ Includes invested assets for Global Wealth Management, Asset Management and Personal & Corporate Banking.

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In the section headed "7. Trend Information" (page 28 of the Registration Document) the subsection "7.2 Significant Changes in the Financial Performance of the UBS AG Group" shall be completely replaced as follows:

"There has been no significant change in the financial performance of UBS AG since 31 December 2019, which is the end of the last financial period for which financial information has been published."

In the section headed "7. Trend Information" (page 28 of the Registration Document) the subsections "7.3 Recent Developments" and "7.4 Trend Information" shall be completely replaced as follows:

"7.3 Recent Developments

Business and strategic developments

Sale of majority stake in UBS Fondcenter

UBS has agreed to sell a majority stake in UBS Fondcenter to Clearstream, Deutsche Börse Group's post-trade services provider. UBS will retain a minority (48.8%) shareholding in the business and will enter into an agreement under which it may sell its remaining shareholding to Clearstream at a later date. As part of the transaction, UBS and Clearstream will enter into long-term commercial cooperation arrangements for the provision of services to UBS's Global Wealth Management, Asset Management and the Corporate and Institutional Clients unit of Personal & Corporate Banking. Upon closing of the transaction, UBS Fondcenter will be combined with Clearstream's Fund Desk, creating a top two B2B fund distribution platform with a presence in Europe, Switzerland and Asia. The transaction is subject to customary closing conditions and is expected to close in the second half of 2020. UBS expects to record a post-tax gain of around USD 600 million and an increase in CET1 capital of around USD 400 million upon closing of the transaction. UBS will deconsolidate UBS Fondcenter and account for minority interest as an investment in an associate.

Strategic partnership with Banco do Brasil

In November 2019, UBS signed a binding agreement with Banco do Brasil to establish a strategic investment banking partnership that will provide investment banking services and institutional securities brokerage in Brazil and selected countries in South America. By building on the complementary strengths of both firms, UBS and Banco do Brasil believe that the formation of a strategic long-term partnership will create a leading investment bank platform in South America with global coverage.

The partnership is expected to be established through a combination of assets from both stakeholders. UBS intends to contribute its operational investment banking platform in Brazil and Argentina, as well as its institutional brokerage business in Brazil. Banco do Brasil intends to contribute the exclusive access rights to its corporate clients. UBS will hold a controlling interest of 50.01% in the entity and be entitled to 50% of the economic returns, requiring UBS to consolidate it for accounting and regulatory reporting. Closing of the transaction is subject to regulatory approvals and is currently expected in the first half of 2020.

Strategic partnership with Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Holdings

In June 2019, UBS entered into a strategic wealth management partnership in Japan with Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc. ("SuMi Trust Holdings"). In January 2020, the first phase was launched, with operations commencing in the newly established joint venture, UBS SuMi TRUST Wealth Advisory, which is owned equally by UBS Japan Securities and SuMi Trust Holdings and is accounted for as an investment in a joint venture by UBS. UBS and SuMi Trust Holdings have also started offering each other's products and services to their respective current clients.

The second phase of the partnership is expected to launch in 2021 with the establishment of a new entity which will be 51% owned and controlled by UBS, requiring UBS to consolidate this entity for accounting and regulatory reporting.

Accounting, regulatory, legal and other developments

Swiss Federal Council adopts new rules on gone concern capital for G-SIBs

In November 2019, the Swiss Federal Council adopted amendments to the Capital Adequacy Ordinance, which became effective 1 January 2020. The revisions introduce gone concern capital requirements for Switzerland-based intermediate parent banks of global systemically important banks ("G-SIBs") on a standalone basis. As a consequence, UBS AG will be subject to (i) a gone concern capital requirement on its third-party exposure on a standalone basis, (ii) an additional gone concern capital buffer requirement equal to 30% of the Group's gone concern capital requirement on UBS AG's consolidated exposure, and (iii) a gone concern capital requirement equal to the nominal value of the gone concern instruments issued by UBS entities and held by the parent bank. A transitional period until 2024 will be granted for the buffer requirement.

Based on current estimates, and once the new requirements have been fully phased in, UBS expects UBS Group to be required to maintain a gone concern leverage ratio of around 75 to 100 basis points higher than what would be required to meet the Group requirements alone. The actual total loss absorbing capital Group requirement at the end of the transition phase will depend on a number of components, including the subsidiaries' loss absorbing capacity at the time.

The revisions also reduced the gone concern requirement of UBS Switzerland AG to 62% of the Group's gone concern requirement (before rebate) and increased the minimum gone concern requirement for the Group (after rebate) from 3% to 3.75% (based on leverage ratio denominator), effective 1 January 2022.

Finally, instruments available to meet gone concern requirements remain eligible until one year before maturity; however, the current haircut of 50% in the last year of eligibility is no longer applied under the revised rules.

Swiss Federal Council communicated its intention to bring NSFR into force by mid-2021

Having delayed the introduction of Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR") requirements in Switzerland over the previous two years to align with developments in the EU and the US, the Swiss Federal Council communicated its intention in November 2019 to adopt the associated ordinance amendments in early summer 2020, and bring them into force by mid-2021. The Federal Department of Finance was mandated to finalize the regulatory texts jointly with relevant stakeholders, including affected banks, in the coming months. If implemented as originally proposed in the 2017 consultation, the introduction of NSFR could result in a significant increase in long-term funding requirements on a legal entity level.

Swiss investor protection rules entered into force

The Financial Services Act ("FinSA") and the Financial Institutions Act ("FinIA"), together with implementing ordinances, entered into force on 1 January 2020. The acts, together with the ordinances, introduce new investor protection rules and new code of conduct provisions for financial services and product providers. The new provisions significantly enhance information and documentation duties. UBS has made changes to its processes and client documentation to comply with FinSA and FinIA and the implementing ordinances.

Update on the UK's withdrawal from the EU

Based on recent developments, the UK and EU are expected to negotiate the terms of their future relationship during a transition period intended to end 31 December 2020, including the granting of equivalence determinations for the UK under existing EU financial services legislation.

UBS implemented contingency plans through the combined UK business transfer and cross-border merger of UBS Limited into UBS Europe SE ("UBS ESE") in March 2019.

The European Commission has confirmed an extension of the temporary equivalence for UK central counterparties ("CCPs") until 31 January 2021. Should the UK exit the transition period without the necessary equivalence determination in place, UBS ESE's exposures to UK CCPs would need to be migrated to an EU CCP ahead of the 31 January 2021 deadline. In the absence of an agreement on the future EU–UK relationship or equivalence determinations covering relevant financial services, however, the industry would face a number of market structure issues that await resolution between the UK and EU in 2020, such as the operation of the derivatives and share trading obligations under the EU's Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II.

Final BEAT tax regulations issued

In December 2019, the US Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service issued final regulations regarding the base erosion and anti-abuse tax ("BEAT"). BEAT was introduced as part of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 with the intended purpose of preventing US corporations from unduly reducing their US taxable income through payments to related foreign parties. While generally retaining most features of the proposed regulations issued in December 2018, including those that were considered helpful to foreign banks operating through branches and subsidiaries in the US (such as UBS), the final regulations contain a number of meaningful clarifications and changes. UBS continues to expect to have nil to limited exposure to BEAT for the foreseeable future, primarily because payments that UBS's US branches and subsidiaries make to related parties outside the US are expected to remain below the applicable BEAT thresholds.

US Securities and Exchange Commission adopts the US security-based swaps regulation

In December 2019, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") adopted a package of rule amendments guidance and a related order, to expand and improve the framework for regulating cross-border security-based swaps. The adoption of this package triggers the compliance date for security-based swap entities to register with the SEC and the implementation period for the SEC's securities-based swaps regulations, including its margin, capital, segregation, recordkeeping and reporting, and business conduct requirements. Registration as a securities-based swap dealer will not be required before 1 September 2021. The package modifies certain of the thresholds requiring foreign securities-based swap dealers ("SBSDs") to register with the SEC, allows foreign SBSBs to provisionally register without meeting certain requirements, including the requirement to furnish a legal opinion on access to information. The SEC also published guidance on the process for obtaining substituted compliance for non-US SBSBs. UBS expects that UBS AG will be required to register as an SBSB.

Transition away from IBORs – Amendments to IAS 39, IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (Interest Rate Benchmark Reform)

As part of the ongoing efforts by regulators and others to facilitate the transition from interbank offered rates ("IBORs") to new alternative reference rates ("ARR"), the IASB published Interest Rate Benchmark Reform, Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7. The amendments permit hedge accounting to continue during the period of uncertainty before IBORs are replaced with ARRs, limiting the consequential impact on the financial statements. UBS early adopted the amendments in the fourth quarter of 2019 and will provide additional disclosure in its Annual Report 2019.

7.4 Trend Information

As indicated in the Fourth Quarter 2019 Report, stimulus measures and easing of monetary policy by central banks contributed to a strong performance in financial markets in the fourth quarter and are likely to prevail. A favorable credit environment and a partial resolution of trade disputes should

mitigate slowing global economic growth. While the macroeconomic and geopolitical situation remains uncertain, for the first quarter UBS expects more typical seasonality, supporting earnings. Clients are more active, which should lead to an improvement in transaction-related revenues. Higher asset prices should have a positive effect on recurring fee income in UBS's asset gathering businesses. Low and persistently negative interest rates and expectations of continuing easy monetary policy will continue to provide some headwinds to net interest income. As it executes on its strategy, UBS is balancing investments to take advantage of opportunities for growth across its businesses and regions, while managing for efficiency. UBS remains committed to delivering on its financial targets, creating further value through even closer collaboration across all divisions to drive sustainable long-term value for UBS's clients and shareholders."

In the section headed "9 Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies of UBS AG" (page 30 of the Registration Document) the subsection "9.2 Members of the Board of Directors (as of the date of this Registration Document)" shall be completely replaced as follows:

"9.2 Members of the Board of Directors

The current members of the BoD are listed below. In addition, the BoD announced it will nominate Nathalie Rachou and Mark Hughes for election to the BoD at the next annual general meeting, and David Sidwell and Isabelle Romy not standing for re-election.

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

Robert W. Scully UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2020	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; board member of Chubb Limited (chairperson of the audit committee); board member of Zoetis Inc.; board member of KKR & Co Inc.; board member of Teach For All.
Beatrice Weder di Mauro UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2020	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; Research Professor and Distinguished Fellow at INSEAD in Singapore; Supervisory Board member of Robert Bosch GmbH; board member of Bombardier Inc.; member of the Foundation Board of the International Center for Monetary and Banking Studies (ICMB).
Dieter Wemmer UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2020	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; board member of Ørsted A/S; member of the Berlin Center of Corporate Governance.
Jeanette Wong UBS AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich	Member	2020	Member of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG; board member of Essilor International and EssilorLuxottica; board member of Jurong Town Corporation; board member of PSA International; board member of FFMC Holdings Pte. Ltd.; board member of Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.; member of the NUS Business School Management Advisory Board; member of the Global Advisory Board, Asia, University of Chicago Booth School of Business; member of the Securities Industry Council.

"

In the section headed "9. Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies of UBS AG" (page 33 of the Registration Document) the following sentence shall be added at the end of the subsection "9.6 Potential Conflicts of Interest":

"Other than as indicated above, UBS is not aware of potential conflicts of interests between any duties to the Issuer of the members of the BoD and the EB and their private interests or other duties."

In the section headed "11. Financial Information concerning the Issuer's Assets and Liabilities, Financial Position and Profits and Losses" (page 34 of the Registration Document) the subsections "11.3 Interim Financial Information" and "11.4 Significant Changes in the Financial Position of UBS AG Group" shall be replaced as follows:

"11.3 Interim Financial Information

Reference is also made to (i) the UBS Group AG first quarter 2019 report published on 25 April 2019 ("UBS Group First Quarter 2019 Report"), and the UBS AG first quarter 2019 report published on 30 April 2019 ("UBS AG First Quarter 2019 Report"), which contain information on the financial condition and results of operations, including the interim financial statements, of UBS Group AG consolidated and UBS AG consolidated, respectively, as of and for the period ended 31 March 2019; to (ii) the UBS Group AG second quarter 2019 report published on 23 July 2019 ("UBS Group Second Quarter 2019 Report") and the UBS AG second quarter 2019 report, published on 26 July 2019 ("UBS AG Second Quarter 2019 Report"), which contain information on the financial condition and results of operations, including the interim financial statements, of UBS Group AG consolidated and UBS AG consolidated, respectively, as of and for the period ended 30 June 2019; to (iii) the UBS Group AG third quarter 2019 report published on 22 October 2019 ("UBS Group Third Quarter 2019 Report") and the UBS AG third quarter 2019 report, published on 25 October 2019 ("UBS AG Third Quarter 2019 Report"), which contain information on the financial condition and results of operations, including the interim financial statements, of UBS Group AG consolidated and UBS AG consolidated, respectively, as of and for the period ended 30 September 2019; and to (iv) the Fourth Quarter 2019 Report, which contains information on the financial condition and results of operations of UBS Group AG and of UBS AG, as of and for the quarter and the period ended 31 December 2019.

The interim consolidated financial statements of UBS Group AG and UBS AG, contained in the first, second and third quarter 2019 financial reports of UBS Group AG and UBS AG, respectively, and the interim consolidated financial information contained in the Fourth Quarter 2019 Report are not audited and no review report is published. UBS Group has not finalized its annual report 2019 and its independent registered public accounting firm has not completed its audit of the consolidated financial statements for the period. Accordingly, the consolidated financial information contained in the Fourth Quarter 2019 Report is subject to completion of year-end procedures, which may result in changes to that information.

11.4 Significant Changes in the Financial Position of UBS AG Group

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

The section headed "12. Litigation, Regulatory and Similar Matters" (page 35 of the Registration Document) shall be replaced as follows:

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

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

Specific litigation, regulatory and other matters are described below, including all such matters that management considers to be material and others that management believes to be of significance due to potential financial, reputational and other effects. The amount of damages claimed, the size of a transaction or other information is provided where available and appropriate in order to assist users in considering the magnitude of potential exposures.

In the case of certain matters below, UBS states that it has established a provision, and for the other matters, it makes no such statement. When UBS makes this statement and it expects disclosure of the amount of a provision to prejudice seriously its position with other parties in the matter because it would reveal what UBS believes to be the probable and reliably estimable outflow, UBS does not disclose that amount. In some cases UBS is subject to confidentiality obligations that preclude such disclosure. With respect to the matters for which UBS does not state whether it has established a provision, either (a) it has not established a provision, in which case the matter is treated as a contingent liability under the applicable accounting standard; or (b) it has established a provision but expects disclosure of that fact to prejudice seriously its position with other parties in the matter because it would reveal the fact that UBS believes an outflow of resources to be probable and reliably estimable.

With respect to certain litigation, regulatory and similar matters for which UBS has established provisions, UBS is able to estimate the expected timing of outflows. However, the aggregate amount of the expected outflows for those matters for which it is able to estimate expected timing is immaterial relative to its current and expected levels of liquidity over the relevant time periods.

The aggregate amount provisioned for litigation, regulatory and similar matters as a class is disclosed in the "Provisions" table in the "Provisions and contingent liabilities" section of the Fourth Quarter 2019 Report. It is not practicable to provide an aggregate estimate of liability for UBS's litigation, regulatory and similar matters as a class of contingent liabilities. Doing so would require UBS to provide speculative legal assessments as to claims and proceedings that involve unique fact patterns or novel legal theories, that have not yet been initiated or are at early stages of adjudication, or as to

which alleged damages have not been quantified by the claimants. Although it therefore cannot provide a numerical estimate of the future losses that could arise from litigation, regulatory and similar matters, UBS believes that the aggregate amount of possible future losses from this class that are more than remote substantially exceeds the level of current provisions. Litigation, regulatory and similar matters may also result in non-monetary penalties and consequences. For example, the non-prosecution agreement described in item 5 of this section, which UBS entered into with the US Department of Justice ("DOJ"), Criminal Division, Fraud Section in connection with UBS's submissions of benchmark interest rates, including, among others, the British Bankers' Association London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), was terminated by the DOJ based on its determination that UBS had committed a US crime in relation to foreign exchange matters. As a consequence, UBS AG pleaded guilty to one count of wire fraud for conduct in the LIBOR matter, paid a fine and was subject to probation, which ended in early January 2020.

A guilty plea to, or conviction of, a crime could have material consequences for UBS. Resolution of regulatory proceedings may require UBS to obtain waivers of regulatory disqualifications to maintain certain operations, may entitle regulatory authorities to limit, suspend or terminate licenses and regulatory authorizations and may permit financial market utilities to limit, suspend or terminate UBS's participation in such utilities. Failure to obtain such waivers, or any limitation, suspension or termination of licenses, authorizations or participations, could have material consequences for UBS. The risk of loss associated with litigation, regulatory and similar matters is a component of operational risk for purposes of determining UBS's capital requirements. Information concerning UBS's capital requirements and the calculation of operational risk for this purpose is included in the "Capital management" section of the Fourth Quarter 2019 Report.

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

<i>USD million</i>	Global Wealth Manage- ment	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Manage- ment	Investme- nt Bank	Corporat e Center	UBS
Balance as of 31 December 2018	1,003	117	0	269	1,438	2,827
Balance as of 30 September 2019	867	110	0	197	1,329	2,503
Increase in provisions recognized in the income statement	64	0	0	57	10	131
Release of provisions recognized in the income statement	(17)	0	0	(3)	(6)	(25)
Provisions used in conformity with designated purpose	(147)	0	0	0	(9)	(156)
Foreign currency translation / unwind of discount	14	3	0	3	1	22
Balance as of 31 December 2019	782	113	0	255	1,325	2,475

¹ Provisions, if any, for matters described in this section are recorded in Global Wealth Management (item 3, item 4 and item 7) and Corporate Center (item 2). Provisions, if any, for the matters described in items 1 and 6 of this section are allocated between Global Wealth Management and Personal & Corporate Banking, and provisions, if any, for the matters described in this section in item 5 are allocated between the Investment Bank and Corporate Center.

12.1 Inquiries regarding cross-border wealth management businesses

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

The Swiss Federal Administrative Court ruled in 2016 that, in the administrative assistance proceedings related to a French bulk request, UBS has the right to appeal all final FTA client data

disclosure orders. On 30 July 2018, the Swiss Federal Administrative Court granted UBS's appeal by holding the French administrative assistance request inadmissible. The FTA filed a final appeal with the Swiss Federal Supreme Court. On 26 July 2019, the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Federal Administrative Court. In December 2019, the court released its written decision. The decision requires the FTA to obtain confirmation from the French authorities that transmitted data will be used only for the purposes stated in their request before transmitting any data. The stated purpose of the original request was to obtain information relating to taxes owed by account holders. Accordingly, any information transferred to the French authorities must not be passed to criminal authorities or used in connection with the ongoing case against UBS discussed in this item.

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

A trial in the court of first instance took place from 8 October 2018 until 15 November 2018. On 20 February 2019, the court announced a verdict finding UBS AG guilty of unlawful solicitation of clients on French territory and aggravated laundering of the proceeds of tax fraud, and UBS France S.A. guilty of aiding and abetting unlawful solicitation and laundering the proceeds of tax fraud. The court imposed fines aggregating EUR 3.7 billion on UBS AG and UBS France S.A. and awarded EUR 800 million of civil damages to the French state. UBS has appealed the decision. Under French law, the judgment is suspended while the appeal is pending. The trial in the Court of Appeal is scheduled for June 2020. The Court of Appeal will retry the case de novo as to both the law and the facts, and the fines and penalties can be greater than or less than those imposed by the court of first instance. A subsequent appeal to the Cour de Cassation, France's highest court, is possible with respect to questions of law.

UBS believes that based on both the law and the facts the judgment of the court of first instance should be reversed. UBS believes it followed its obligations under Swiss and French law as well as the European Savings Tax Directive. Even assuming liability, which it contests, UBS believes the penalties and damage amounts awarded greatly exceed the amounts that could be supported by the law and the facts. In particular, UBS believes the court incorrectly based the penalty on the total regularized assets rather than on any unpaid taxes on those assets for which a fraud has been characterized and further incorrectly awarded damages based on costs that were not proven by the civil party. Notwithstanding that UBS believes it should be acquitted, UBS's balance sheet at 31 December 2019 reflected provisions with respect to this matter in an amount of EUR 450 million (USD 505 million at 31 December 2019). The wide range of possible outcomes in this case contributes to a high degree of estimation uncertainty. The provision reflected on UBS's balance sheet at 31 December 2019 reflects its best estimate of possible financial implications, although it is reasonably possible that actual penalties and civil damages could exceed the provision amount.

In 2016, UBS was notified by the Belgian investigating judge that it is under formal investigation ("inculpé") regarding the laundering of proceeds of tax fraud, of banking and financial solicitation by unauthorized persons, and of serious tax fraud. In 2018, tax authorities and a prosecutor's office in Italy asserted that UBS is potentially liable for taxes and penalties as a result of its activities in Italy from 2012 to 2017. In June 2019, UBS entered into a settlement agreement with the Italian tax authorities under which it paid EUR 101 million to resolve the claims asserted by the authority related to UBS AG's potential permanent establishment in Italy. In October 2019, the Judge of Preliminary Investigations of the Milan Court approved an agreement with the Milan prosecutor under Article 63 of Italian Administrative Law 231 under which UBS AG, UBS Switzerland AG and UBS Monaco have paid an aggregate of EUR 10.3 million to resolve claims premised on the alleged inadequacy of historical internal controls. No admission of wrongdoing was required in connection with this resolution.

UBS's balance sheet at 31 December 2019 reflected provisions with respect to matters described in this item 1 in an amount that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. As in the case of other matters for which UBS has established provisions, the future outflow of resources in respect of such matters cannot be determined with certainty based on

currently available information and accordingly may ultimately prove to be substantially greater (or may be less) than the provision that UBS has recognized.

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

From 2002 through 2007, prior to the crisis in the US residential loan market, UBS was a substantial issuer and underwriter of US residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS") and was a purchaser and seller of US residential mortgages. A subsidiary of UBS, UBS Real Estate Securities Inc. ("UBS RESI"), acquired pools of residential mortgage loans from originators and (through an affiliate) deposited them into securitization trusts. In this manner, from 2004 through 2007, UBS RESI sponsored approximately USD 80 billion in RMBS, based on the original principal balances of the securities issued.

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

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

Lawsuits related to contractual representations and warranties concerning mortgages and RMBS: When UBS acted as an RMBS sponsor or mortgage seller, it generally made certain representations relating to the characteristics of the underlying loans. In the event of a material breach of these representations, UBS was in certain circumstances contractually obligated to repurchase the loans to which the representations related or to indemnify certain parties against losses. In 2012, certain RMBS trusts filed an action in the US District Court for the Southern District of New York seeking to enforce UBS RESI's obligation to repurchase loans in the collateral pools for three RMBS securitizations issued and underwritten by UBS with an original principal balance of approximately USD 2 billion. In July 2018, UBS and the trustee entered into an agreement under which UBS will pay USD 850 million to resolve this matter. A significant portion of this amount will be borne by other parties that indemnified UBS. In January 2020 the settlement was approved by the court. Proceedings to determine how the settlement funds will be distributed to RMBS holders are ongoing. After giving effect to this settlement, UBS considers claims relating to substantially all loan repurchase demands to be resolved and believes that new demands to repurchase US residential mortgage loans are time-barred under a decision rendered by the New York Court of Appeals.

Mortgage-related regulatory matters: Since 2014, the US Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of New York has sought information from UBS pursuant to the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 ("FIRREA"), related to UBS's RMBS business from 2005 through 2007. On 8 November 2018, the DOJ filed a civil complaint in the District Court for the Eastern District of New York. The complaint seeks unspecified civil monetary penalties under FIRREA related to UBS's issuance, underwriting and sale of 40 RMBS transactions in 2006 and 2007. UBS moved to dismiss the civil complaint on 6 February 2019. On 10 December 2019 the district court denied UBS's motion to dismiss.

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

12.3 Madoff

In relation to the Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC ("BMIS") investment fraud, UBS AG, UBS (Luxembourg) S.A. (now UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg branch) and certain other UBS subsidiaries have been subject to inquiries by a number of regulators, including FINMA and the Luxembourg Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier. Those inquiries concerned two third-party funds established under Luxembourg law, substantially all assets of which were with BMIS, as well as

certain funds established in offshore jurisdictions with either direct or indirect exposure to BMIS. These funds faced severe losses, and the Luxembourg funds are in liquidation. The documentation establishing both funds identifies UBS entities in various roles, including custodian, administrator, manager, distributor and promoter, and indicates that UBS employees serve as board members.

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

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

In the US, the BMIS Trustee filed claims against UBS entities, among others, in relation to the two Luxembourg funds and one of the offshore funds. The total amount claimed against all defendants in these actions was not less than USD 2 billion. In 2014, the US Supreme Court rejected the BMIS Trustee's motion for leave to appeal decisions dismissing all claims except those for the recovery of approximately USD 125 million of payments alleged to be fraudulent conveyances and preference payments. In 2016, the bankruptcy court dismissed these claims against the UBS entities. The BMIS Trustee appealed. In February 2019, the Court of Appeals reversed the dismissal of the BMIS Trustee's remaining claims. In August 2019, the defendants, including UBS, filed a petition to the US Supreme Court requesting that it review the Court of Appeals' decision. The bankruptcy proceedings have been stayed pending a decision with respect to that petition.

12.4 Puerto Rico

Declines since 2013 in the market prices of Puerto Rico municipal bonds and of closed-end funds ("funds") that are sole-managed and co-managed by UBS Trust Company of Puerto Rico and distributed by UBS Financial Services Incorporated of Puerto Rico ("UBS PR") have led to multiple regulatory inquiries, as well as customer complaints and arbitrations with aggregate claimed damages of USD 3.4 billion, of which claims with aggregate claimed damages of USD 2.4 billion have been resolved through settlements, arbitration or withdrawal of the claim. The claims have been filed by clients in Puerto Rico who own the funds or Puerto Rico municipal bonds and / or who used their UBS account assets as collateral for UBS non-purpose loans; customer complaint and arbitration allegations include fraud, misrepresentation and unsuitability of the funds and of the loans.

A shareholder derivative action was filed in 2014 against various UBS entities and current and certain former directors of the funds, alleging hundreds of millions of US dollars in losses in the funds. In 2015, defendants' motion to dismiss was denied and a request for permission to appeal that ruling was denied by the Puerto Rico Supreme Court. In 2014, a federal class action complaint also was filed against various UBS entities, certain members of UBS PR senior management and the co-manager of certain of the funds, seeking damages for investor losses in the funds during the period from May 2008 through May 2014. Following denial of the plaintiffs' motion for class certification, the case was dismissed in October 2018.

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

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

ordered that plaintiffs must file an amended complaint. In 2017, the court denied defendants' motion to dismiss the amended complaint.

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

In May 2019, the oversight board filed complaints in Puerto Rico federal district court bringing claims against financial, legal and accounting firms that had participated in Puerto Rico municipal bond offerings, including UBS, seeking a return of underwriting and swap fees paid in connection with those offerings. UBS estimates that it received approximately USD 125 million in fees in the relevant offerings.

In August 2019, two US insurance companies that insured issues of Puerto Rico municipal bonds sued UBS and seven other underwriters of Puerto Rico municipal bonds, alleging an aggregate of USD 720 million in damages from the defendants. The plaintiffs claim that defendants failed to reasonably investigate financial statements in the offering materials for the insured Puerto Rico bonds issued between 2002 and 2007, which plaintiffs argue they relied upon in agreeing to insure the bonds notwithstanding that they had no contractual relationship with the underwriters.

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

12.5 Foreign exchange, LIBOR and benchmark rates, and other trading practices

Foreign exchange-related regulatory matters: Beginning in 2013, numerous authorities commenced investigations concerning possible manipulation of foreign exchange markets and precious metals prices. In 2014 and 2015, UBS reached settlements with the UK Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") and the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") in connection with their foreign exchange investigations, FINMA issued an order concluding its formal proceedings relating to UBS's foreign exchange and precious metals businesses, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve Board) and the Connecticut Department of Banking issued a Cease and Desist Order and assessed monetary penalties against UBS AG. In 2015, the DOJ's Criminal Division terminated the 2012 non-prosecution agreement with UBS AG related to UBS's submissions of benchmark interest rates, and UBS AG pleaded guilty to one count of wire fraud, paid a fine and was subject to probation, which ended in early January 2020. In 2019 the European Commission announced two decisions with respect to foreign exchange trading. UBS was granted immunity by the European Commission in these matters and therefore was not fined. UBS has ongoing obligations to cooperate with these authorities and to undertake certain remediation measures. UBS has also been granted conditional immunity by the Antitrust Division of the DOJ and by authorities in other jurisdictions in connection with potential competition law violations relating to foreign exchange and precious metals businesses. Investigations relating to foreign exchange matters by certain authorities remain ongoing notwithstanding these resolutions.

Foreign exchange-related civil litigation: Putative class actions have been filed since 2013 in US federal courts and in other jurisdictions against UBS and other banks on behalf of putative classes of persons who engaged in foreign currency transactions with any of the defendant banks. UBS has resolved US federal court class actions relating to foreign currency transactions with the defendant banks and persons who transacted in foreign exchange futures contracts and options on such futures under a settlement agreement that provides for UBS to pay an aggregate of USD 141 million

and provide cooperation to the settlement classes. Certain class members have excluded themselves from that settlement and have filed individual actions in US and English courts against UBS and other banks, alleging violations of US and European competition laws and unjust enrichment.

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

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

LIBOR and other benchmark-related regulatory matters: Numerous government agencies, including the SEC, the CFTC, the DOJ, the FCA, the UK Serious Fraud Office, the Monetary Authority of Singapore, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, FINMA, various state attorneys general in the US and competition authorities in various jurisdictions, have conducted investigations regarding potential improper attempts by UBS, among others, to manipulate LIBOR and other benchmark rates at certain times. UBS reached settlements or otherwise concluded investigations relating to benchmark interest rates with the investigating authorities. UBS has ongoing obligations to cooperate with the authorities with whom UBS has reached resolutions and to undertake certain remediation measures with respect to benchmark interest rate submissions. UBS has been granted conditional leniency or conditional immunity from authorities in certain jurisdictions, including the Antitrust Division of the DOJ and the Swiss Competition Commission ("WEKO"), in connection with potential antitrust or competition law violations related to certain rates. However, UBS has not reached a final settlement with WEKO, as the Secretariat of WEKO has asserted that UBS does not qualify for full immunity.

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

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

bank in USD LIBOR instruments. The complaint asserts antitrust claims. The defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on 30 August 2019.

Other benchmark class actions in the US: In 2014, the court in one of the Euroyen TIBOR lawsuits dismissed certain of the plaintiffs' claims, including a federal antitrust claim, for lack of standing. In 2015, this court dismissed the plaintiffs' federal racketeering claims on the same basis and affirmed its previous dismissal of the plaintiffs' antitrust claims against UBS. In 2017, this court also dismissed the other Yen LIBOR / Euroyen TIBOR action in its entirety on standing grounds, as did the court in the CHF LIBOR action. Also in 2017, the courts in the EURIBOR lawsuit dismissed the cases as to UBS and certain other foreign defendants for lack of personal jurisdiction. Plaintiffs in the other Yen LIBOR, Euroyen TIBOR and the EURIBOR actions have appealed the dismissals. In October 2018, the court in the SIBOR / SOR action dismissed all but one of plaintiffs' claims against UBS. Plaintiffs in the CHF LIBOR and SIBOR / SOR actions filed amended complaints following the dismissals, and the courts granted renewed motions to dismiss in July 2019 (SIBOR / SOR) and in September 2019 (CHF LIBOR). Plaintiffs in the SIBOR / SOR action have appealed the dismissal. In November 2018, the court in the BBSW lawsuit dismissed the case as to UBS and certain other foreign defendants for lack of personal jurisdiction. Following that dismissal, plaintiffs in the BBSW action filed an amended complaint in April 2019, which UBS and other defendants named in the amended complaint have moved to dismiss. The court dismissed the GBP LIBOR action in August 2019, and plaintiffs appealed the dismissal in September 2019.

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

Government sponsored entities ("GSE") bonds: Starting in February 2019, class action complaints were filed in the US District Court for the Southern District of New York against UBS and other banks on behalf of plaintiffs who traded GSE bonds. A consolidated complaint was filed alleging collusion in GSE bond trading between 1 January 2009 and 1 January 2016. In December 2019, UBS and eleven other defendants agreed to settle the class action for a total of USD 250 million.

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

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

12.6 Swiss retrocessions

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

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

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

things, the existence of a discretionary mandate and whether or not the client documentation contained a valid waiver with respect to distribution fees.

UBS's balance sheet at 31 December 2019 reflected a provision with respect to matters described in this item 6 in an amount that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. The ultimate exposure will depend on client requests and the resolution thereof, factors that are difficult to predict and assess. Hence, as in the case of other matters for which UBS has established provisions, the future outflow of resources in respect of such matters cannot be determined with certainty based on currently available information and accordingly may ultimately prove to be substantially greater (or may be less) than the provision that UBS has recognized.

12.7 Securities transaction pricing and disclosure

UBS identified and reported to the relevant authorities instances in which some Global Wealth Management clients booked in Hong Kong and Singapore may have been charged inappropriate spreads on debt securities transactions between 2008 and 2015. In November 2019, UBS AG entered into a settlement with the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission ("SFC") under which it was reprimanded and fined HKD 400 million (USD 51 million) and a settlement with the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) under which it was fined SGD 11 million (USD 8.3 million). In addition, UBS has commenced reimbursing affected customers an aggregate amount equivalent to USD 47 million, including interest.

UBS's balance sheet at 31 December 2019 reflected a provision with respect to the matter described in this item 7 in an amount that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard.

The specific litigation, regulatory and other matters described above under items (1) to (7) include all such matters that management considers to be material and others that management believes to be of significance due to potential financial, reputational and other effects as described in the section "Provisions and contingent liabilities" of the UBS Group AG's interim consolidated financial information included in the Fourth Quarter 2019 Report. The proceedings indicated below are matters that have recently been considered material, but are not currently considered material, by UBS. Besides the proceedings described above and below, there are no governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened, of which UBS AG is aware) that may have, or have had in the recent past, significant effects on UBS AG Group's and/or UBS AG's financial position or profitability and are or have been pending during the last twelve months until the date of this document.

Hong Kong initial public offerings ("IPOs"): The SFC conducted investigations into UBS's role as a sponsor of certain initial public offerings listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. In March 2018, the SFC issued a decision notice in relation to one of the offerings under investigation. On 13 March 2019, UBS Securities Hong Kong Limited and UBS AG entered into a settlement agreement with the SFC resolving all of the SFC's pending investigations related to sponsorship of IPOs by UBS. The agreement provides for a fine of HKD 375 million (USD 48 million) and the suspension of UBS Securities Hong Kong Limited's ability to act as a sponsor for Hong Kong-listed IPOs for one year. The suspension was lifted on 14 January 2020.

FIFA investigation: UBS, and reportedly numerous other financial institutions, received inquiries from authorities concerning accounts relating to the Fédération Internationale de Football Association ("FIFA") and other constituent soccer associations and related persons and entities. UBS cooperated with authorities in these inquiries.

2. Update of the Appendix 9 of the Registration Document

The "APPENDIX 9 - INFORMATION FOR THE PURPOSES OF ART. 26 (4) OF THE REGULATION (EU) 2017/1129" shall be completely replaced as follows:

Key information on the issuer																																																						
Who is the issuer of the securities?																																																						
<p>Domicile and legal form of the issuer UBS AG is incorporated and domiciled in Switzerland and operates under the Swiss Code of Obligations as an Aktiengesellschaft, a corporation limited by shares. UBS AG's Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) code is BFM8T61CT2L1QCEMIK50.</p> <p>Principal activities of the issuer The purpose of UBS AG is the operation of a bank. Its scope of operations extends to all types of banking, financial, advisory, trading and service activities in Switzerland and abroad. UBS AG may borrow and invest money on the capital markets. It may provide loans, guarantees and other kinds of financing and security for group companies.</p> <p>Major shareholders of the issuer UBS Group AG owns 100% of the outstanding shares of UBS AG.</p> <p>Identity of the key managing directors of the issuer The key managing directors of the issuer are the members of the issuer's Executive Board. These are: Sergio P. Ermotti, Christian Bluhm, Markus U. Diethelm, Kirt Gardner, Suni Harford, Robert Karofsky, Sabine Keller-Busse, Iqbal Khan, Edmund Koh, Tom Naratil, Piero Novelli, and Markus Ronner.</p> <p>Identity of the statutory auditors of the issuer The statutory auditors of the issuer are Ernst & Young Ltd, Aeschengraben 9, CH-4002 Basel.</p>																																																						
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<p>UBS AG derived the selected consolidated financial information included in the table below for the years ended 31 December 2018, 2017 and 2016 from the Annual Report 2018, except where noted. The selected consolidated financial information included in the table below for the year ended 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 was derived from the Fourth Quarter 2019 Report, which contains selected unaudited interim consolidated financial information of UBS AG.</p> <p>The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").</p>																																																						
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 45%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">As of or for the year ended</th> <th colspan="3" style="width: 45%; text-align: center;">As of or for the year ended</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><i>USD million, except where indicated</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;">31.12.19</th> <th style="text-align: center;">31.12.18</th> <th style="text-align: center;">31.12.17</th> <th style="text-align: center;">31.12.16</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>unaudited</i></th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;"><i>audited, except where indicated</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5">Results</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">Income statement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating income</td> <td style="text-align: right;">29,307</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30,642</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30,044</td> <td style="text-align: right;">28,831</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net interest income ¹</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,949</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,607</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,457</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net fee and commission income ¹</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">17,930</td> <td style="text-align: right;">17,550</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16,644</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Credit loss (expense) / recovery ¹</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(117)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(131)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(38)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss ¹</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,977</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,067</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,018</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						As of or for the year ended	As of or for the year ended			<i>USD million, except where indicated</i>	31.12.19	31.12.18	31.12.17	31.12.16		<i>unaudited</i>	<i>audited, except where indicated</i>			Results					Income statement					Operating income	29,307	30,642	30,044	28,831	Net interest income ¹	-	5,949	6,607	6,457	Net fee and commission income ¹	-	17,930	17,550	16,644	Credit loss (expense) / recovery ¹	-	(117)	(131)	(38)	Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss ¹	-	5,977	5,067	5,018
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Operating expenses	24,138	25,184	24,969	24,643
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	5,169	5,458	5,076	4,188
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	3,965	4,107	758	3,351
Balance sheet ²				
Total assets	971,916	958,055	940,020	919,236
Total financial liabilities measured at amortized cost ¹	-	612,174	660,498	612,884
<i>of which: customer deposits ¹</i>	-	421,986	423,058	418,129
<i>of which: debt issued measured at amortized cost ¹</i>	-	91,245	107,458	77,617
<i>of which: subordinated debt ¹</i>	-	7,511	9,217	11,352* ³
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss ¹	-	283,717	217,814	236,727
<i>of which: debt issued designated at fair value ¹</i>	-	57,031	50,782	49,057
Loans and advances to customers ¹	-	321,482	328,952	300,678
Total equity ¹	-	52,432	52,046	53,627
Equity attributable to shareholders	53,754	52,256	51,987	52,957
Profitability and growth				
Return on equity (%)	7.4	7.9*	1.4*	6.0*
Return on tangible equity (%)	8.5	9.1*	1.6*	6.9*
Return on common equity tier 1 capital (%)	11.3	11.9*	2.3*	10.2*
Return on risk-weighted assets, gross (%)	11.2	12.0*	12.8*	13.1*
Return on leverage ratio denominator, gross (%)	3.2	3.4*	3.4*	3.2*
Cost / income ratio (%)	82.1	81.9*	82.7*	85.4*
Net profit growth (%)	(3.4)	441.9*	(77.4)*	(48.5)*
Resources				
Common equity tier 1 capital ^{4,5}	35,280	34,608	34,100*	31,879*
Risk-weighted assets ⁴	257,831	262,840*	242,725*	219,330*
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%) ⁴	13.7	13.2*	14.0*	14.5*
Going concern capital ratio (%) ⁴	18.3	16.1*	15.6*	16.3*
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio (%) ⁴	33.9	31.3*	31.4*	29.6*
Leverage ratio denominator ⁴	911,232	904,458*	910,133*	855,718*
Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio (%) ⁴	3.87	3.83*	3.75*	3.73*
Going concern leverage ratio (%) ⁴	5.2	4.7*	4.2*	4.2*
Total loss-absorbing capacity leverage ratio (%) ⁴	9.6	9.1*	8.4*	7.6*
Other				
Invested assets (USD billion) ⁶	3,607	3,101	3,262	2,761
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	47,033	47,643*	46,009*	56,208*
* unaudited				
¹ The information for the full year 2019 will only be available with the publication of the UBS Group AG and UBS AG annual report 2019 on 28 February 2020.				
² As reflected in the Annual Report 2018, the balance sheet figures under the column 31.12.2016 are as of 1.1.2017 for comparison purposes due to the adoption of IFRS 9, which was effective 1.1.2018.				
³ This amount has been translated from the audited financials of the Annual Report 2017, which was reported in Swiss francs, into US dollars at closing exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date.				
⁴ Based on the Swiss systemically relevant bank framework as of 1 January 2020.				
⁵ The information as published in Swiss francs in the Annual Report 2017 for the period ended on 31 December 2017 (CHF 33,240 million) and in the UBS Group AG and UBS AG annual report 2016 for the period ended on 31 December 2016 (CHF 32,447 million) was audited.				
⁶ Includes invested assets for Global Wealth Management, Asset Management and Personal & Corporate Banking.				

What are the key risks that are specific to the issuer?	
	<p>Credit risk in relation to UBS AG as issuer Each investor in securities issued by UBS AG as Issuer is exposed to the credit risk of UBS AG. The assessment of UBS AG's creditworthiness may be affected by a number of factors and developments. These include changes in market and macroeconomic conditions, credit risk exposure to clients and counterparties, results of claims, disputes, legal proceedings and government investigations, availability of funding sources, changes in the laws and regulations affecting financial institutions, heightened regulatory expectations and regulatory changes, and reputational damage and operational risks.</p> <p>If UBS experiences financial difficulties, FINMA has the power to open restructuring or liquidation proceedings or impose protective measures in relation to UBS Group AG, UBS AG or UBS Switzerland AG, and such proceedings or measures may have a material adverse effect on UBS's shareholders and creditors.</p> <p>If restructuring or liquidation proceedings are instituted against UBS AG, holders of securities may suffer a substantial or total loss on the securities.</p>

3. The UBS Group Fourth Quarter 2019 Report

The UBS Group Fourth Quarter 2019 Report contained in this supplement is added as Appendix 10 to the Registration Document.

4. Summary of the Summary and Securities Note in the English Language

In the section headed "Section B – Key information on the Issuer" of the Summary of the Summary and Securities Note in the English Language, the subsection "What is the key financial information regarding the issuer?" shall be replaced as follows:

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³ This amount has been translated from the audited financials of the Annual Report 2017, which was reported in Swiss francs, into US dollars at closing exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date.

⁴ Based on the Swiss systemically relevant bank framework as of 1 January 2020.

⁵ The information as published in Swiss francs in the Annual Report 2017 for the period ended on 31 December 2017 (CHF 33,240 million) and in the UBS Group AG and UBS AG annual report 2016 for the period ended on 31 December 2016 (CHF 32,447 million) was audited.

⁶ Includes invested assets for Global Wealth Management, Asset Management and Personal & Corporate Banking.

..

5. Summary of the Summary and Securities Note in the German Language

In the section headed "Section B – Basisinformationen über den Emittenten" of the Summary of the Summary and Securities Note in the German Language, the subsection "Wesentliche Finanzinformationen der Emittentin" shall be replaced as follows:

"

Die unten aufgeführten ausgewählten konsolidierten Finanzinformationen für die Geschäftsjahre endend am 31. Dezember 2018, 2017 und 2016 stammen aus dem Geschäftsbericht 2018, außer wo vermerkt. Die ausgewählten konsolidierten Finanzinformationen, die in der nachstehenden Tabelle für das am 31. Dezember 2019 und am 31. Dezember 2018 abgelaufene Geschäftsjahr aufgeführt sind, stammen aus dem Bericht über das vierte Quartal 2019, der ausgewählte ungeprüfte konsolidierte Zwischeninformationen UBS AG enthält.

Die konsolidierten Abschlüsse wurden in Übereinstimmung mit den International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") des International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") erstellt.

Mio, USD, Ausnahmen sind angegeben	Für das Jahr endend am oder per	Für das Geschäftsjahr endend am oder per		
	31.12.19 <i>ungeprüft</i>	31.12.18	31.12.17	31.12.16 <i>Geprüft, Ausnahmen sind angegeben</i>
Ergebnisse				
Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung				
Geschäftsertrag	29.307	30.642	30.044	28.831
Nettozinserträge ¹	-	5.949	6.607	6.457
Provisionsüberschuss ¹	-	17.930	17.550	16.644
Wertberichtigungen für Kreditrisiken ¹	-	(117)	(131)	(38)
Andere Erträge aus erfolgswirksam zum Zeitwert bilanzierten Finanzinstrumenten ¹	-	5.977	5.067	5.018
Geschäftsaufwand	24.138	25.184	24.969	24.643
Ergebnis vor Steuern	5.169	5.458	5.076	4.188
Den Aktionären zurechenbares Ergebnis	3.965	4.107	758	3.351
Bilanz ²				
Bilanzsumme	971.916	958.055	940.020	919.236
Total zu fortgeführten Anschaffungskosten bewertete Finanzverbindlichkeiten ¹	-	612.174	660.498	612.884
<i>davon: Kundeneinlagen ¹</i>	-	421.986	423.058	418.129
<i>davon: zu fortgeführten Anschaffungskosten bewertete Schuldtitel ¹</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>davon: nachrangige Verbindlichkeiten ¹</i>	-	7.511	9.217	11.352* ³
Totale finanzielle Verbindlichkeiten, die erfolgswirksam zum beizulegenden Zeitwert bewertet werden ¹	-	283.717	217.814	236.727
<i>davon: Schuldtitel, die zum beizulegenden Zeitwert bewertet werden ¹</i>	-	-	-	-
Forderungen an Kunden ¹	-	321.482	328.952	300.678
Gesamteigenkapital ¹	-	52.432	52.046	53.627
Den Aktionären zurechenbares Eigenkapital	53.754	52.256	51.987	52.957
Profitabilität und Wachstum				
Rendite auf Eigenkapital (%)	7,4	7,9*	1,4*	6,0*
Eigenkapitalrendite abzüglich Goodwill und anderer immaterieller Vermögenswerte (%)	8,5	9,1*	1,6*	6,9*
Rendite auf Hartes Kernkapital (CET1) (%)	11,3	11,9*	2,3*	10,2*
Rendite auf risikogewichteten Aktiven brutto (%)	11,2	12,0*	12,8*	13,1*
Rendite auf den Leverage Ratio Denominator brutto (%)	3,2	3,4*	3,4*	3,2*
Verhältnis von Geschäftsaufwand / Geschäftsertrag (%)	82,1	81,9*	82,7*	85,4*
Wachstum des Ergebnisses (%)	(3,4)	441,9*	(77,4)*	(48,5)*
Resourcen				
Hartes Kernkapital (CET1) ^{4,5}	35.280	34.608	34.100*	31.879*
Risikogewichtige Aktiven ⁴	257.831	262.840*	242.725*	219.330*
Harte Kernkapitalquote (CET1) (%) ⁴	13,7	13,2*	14,0*	14,5*
Going Concern Kapitalquote (%) ⁴	18,3	16,1*	15,6*	16,3*
Total Verlustabsorptionsfähigkeit Ratio (%) ⁴	33,9	31,3*	31,4*	29,6*

Leverage Ratio Denominator ⁴	911.232	904.458*	910.133*	855.718*
Harte Kernkapitalquote (CET1) Leverage Ratio (%) ⁴	3,87	3,83*	3,75*	3,73*
Going Concern Leverage ratio (%) ⁴	5,2	4,7*	4,2*	4,2*
Total Verlustabsorptionsfähigkeit Leverage Ratio (%) ⁴	9,6	9,1*	8,4*	7,6*
Andere				
Verwaltete Vermögen (in Mrd, USD) ⁶	3.607	3.101	3.262	2.761
Personal (auf Vollzeitbasis)	47.033	47.643*	46.009*	56.208*

*ungeprüft

¹ Die Informationen für das Gesamtjahr 2019 werden erst mit der Veröffentlichung des Geschäftsberichts 2019 der UBS Group AG und der UBS AG am 28. Februar 2020 vorliegen.

² Wie im Geschäftsbericht 2018 dargestellt, sind die Bilanzzahlen in der Spalte 31.12.2016 zum Vergleichszweck aufgrund der Anwendung von IFRS 9, welche zum 1.1.2018 in Kraft trat, per 1.1.2017 angegeben.

³ Dieser Betrag wurde aus den geprüften Finanzdaten des in Schweizer Franken ausgewiesenen Geschäftsberichts 2017 zu den am Bilanzstichtag geltenden Schlusskursen in US-Dollar umgerechnet

⁴ Basiert auf den Regeln für Schweizer systemrelevante Banken (SRB) ab dem 1. Januar 2020.

⁵ Die im Geschäftsbericht 2017 in Schweizer Franken veröffentlichten Informationen für die am 31. Dezember 2017 endende Periode (CHF 33.240 Millionen) und der Geschäftsbericht 2016 der UBS Group AG und der UBS AG für die am 31. Dezember 2016 endende Periode (CHF 32.447 Millionen) wurden geprüft.

⁶ Enthält Vermögen unter der Verwaltung von Global Wealth Management, Asset Management und Personal & Corporate Banking.

„

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Availability of Documents

The Registration Document dated 13 November 2019,

The Summary and Securities Note for the issue / public offer of 500,00 Portfolio Certificates linked to the notional KSW BuyList Aktienportfolio (the "Underlying" or the notional "Reference Portfolio") (ISIN: CH0473581046),

and all supplements thereto, if any, shall be maintained in printed format, for free distribution, at the offices of the Issuer for a period of twelve months after the publication of this document and are published on the website <https://keyinvest-de.ubs.com/rechtliche-dokumentation> or any successor address notified by the Issuer to the Securityholders for this purpose by way of publication on <http://keyinvest-de.ubs.com/bekanntmachungen>.

In addition, the annual and quarterly financial reports of UBS AG and UBS Group AG are published on UBS's website, at www.ubs.com/investors or any successor address notified by the Issuer to the Securityholders for this purpose by way of publication on <http://keyinvest-de.ubs.com/bekanntmachungen>.

The UBS Group Fourth Quarter 2019 Report



Our financial results

Fourth quarter 2019 report

Corporate calendar UBS Group AG

Publication of the Annual Report 2019:	Friday, 28 February 2020
Publication of the first quarter 2020 report:	Tuesday, 28 April 2020
Annual General Meeting 2020:	Wednesday, 29 April 2020
Publication of the second quarter 2020 report:	Tuesday, 21 July 2020
Publication of the third quarter 2020 report:	Tuesday, 20 October 2020

Corporate calendar UBS AG*

Publication of the Annual Report 2019:	Friday, 28 February 2020
--	--------------------------

*Publication dates of further quarterly and annual reports and results will be made available as part of the corporate calendar of UBS AG at www.ubs.com/investors

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Our key figures

USD million, except where indicated	As of or for the quarter ended			As of or for the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	31.12.19	31.12.18
Group results					
Operating income	7,052	7,088	6,972	28,889	30,213
Operating expenses	6,124	5,743	6,492	23,312	24,222
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	928	1,345	481	5,577	5,991
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	722	1,049	315	4,304	4,516
Diluted earnings per share (USD) ¹	0.19	0.28	0.08	1.14	1.18
Profitability and growth²					
Return on equity (%) ³	5.2	7.7	2.4	7.9	8.6
Return on tangible equity (%) ⁴	5.9	8.7	2.7	9.0	9.8
Return on common equity tier 1 capital (%) ⁵	8.2	12.1	3.7	12.4	13.1
Return on risk-weighted assets, gross (%) ⁶	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.8
Return on leverage ratio denominator, gross (%) ⁶	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3
Cost / income ratio (%) ⁷	86.8	80.6	92.4	80.5	79.9
Adjusted cost / income ratio (%) ⁸	82.8	79.1	92.2	78.9	79.5
Effective tax rate (%)	21.6	21.9	34.4	22.7	24.5
Net profit growth (%) ⁹	129.4	(16.2)		(4.7)	366.0
Resources					
Total assets	972,183	973,118	958,489	972,183	958,489
Equity attributable to shareholders	54,533	56,187	52,928	54,533	52,928
Common equity tier 1 capital ¹⁰	35,582	34,673	34,119	35,582	34,119
Risk-weighted assets ¹⁰	259,208	264,626	263,747	259,208	263,747
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%) ¹⁰	13.7	13.1	12.9	13.7	12.9
Going concern capital ratio (%) ¹⁰	20.0	19.2	17.5	20.0	17.5
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio (%) ¹⁰	34.6	33.3	31.7	34.6	31.7
Leverage ratio denominator ¹⁰	911,325	901,914	904,598	911,325	904,598
Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio (%) ¹⁰	3.90	3.84	3.77	3.90	3.77
Going concern leverage ratio (%) ¹⁰	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.7	5.1
Total loss-absorbing capacity leverage ratio (%) ¹⁰	9.8	9.8	9.3	9.8	9.3
Liquidity coverage ratio (%) ¹¹	134	138	136	134	136
Other					
Invested assets (USD billion) ¹²	3,607	3,422	3,101	3,607	3,101
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	68,662	67,634	66,888	68,662	66,888
Market capitalization ¹³	45,661	41,210	45,907	45,661	45,907
Total book value per share (USD) ¹³	15.08	15.47	14.35	15.08	14.35
Total book value per share (CHF) ^{13,14}	14.60	15.45	14.11	14.60	14.11
Tangible book value per share (USD) ¹³	13.29	13.67	12.55	13.29	12.55
Tangible book value per share (CHF) ^{13,14}	12.87	13.64	12.33	12.87	12.33

¹ Refer to "Earnings per share (EPS) and shares outstanding" in the "Consolidated financial information" section of this report for more information. ² Refer to the "Performance targets and measurement" section of our Annual Report 2018 for more information about our performance targets. ³ Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized as applicable) divided by average equity attributable to shareholders. ⁴ Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized as applicable) divided by average equity attributable to shareholders less average goodwill and intangible assets. Effective 1 January 2019, the definition of the numerator for return on tangible equity has been revised to align with numerators for return on equity and return on common equity tier 1 capital; i.e., we no longer adjust for amortization and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets. Prior periods have been restated. ⁵ Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized as applicable) divided by average common equity tier 1 capital. ⁶ Calculated as operating income before credit loss expense or recovery (annualized as applicable) divided by average risk-weighted assets and average leverage ratio denominator, respectively. ⁷ Calculated as operating expenses divided by operating income before credit loss expense or recovery. ⁸ Calculated as adjusted operating expenses divided by adjusted operating income before credit loss expense or recovery. ⁹ Calculated as change in net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations between current and comparison periods divided by net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations of comparison period. ¹⁰ Based on the Swiss systemically relevant bank framework as of 1 January 2020. Refer to the "Capital management" section of this report for more information. ¹¹ Refer to the "Balance sheet, liquidity and funding management" section of this report for more information. ¹² Includes invested assets for Global Wealth Management, Asset Management and Personal & Corporate Banking. ¹³ Refer to "UBS shares" in the "Capital management" section of this report for more information. ¹⁴ Total book value per share and tangible book value per share in Swiss francs are calculated based on a translation of equity under our US dollar presentation currency. As a consequence of the restatement to a US dollar presentation currency, amounts may differ from those originally published in our quarterly and annual reports.

Performance measures: reasons for use

Return on equity	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to equity.
Return on tangible equity	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to tangible equity.
Return on common equity tier 1 capital	This measure provides information about the profitability of the business in relation to common equity tier 1 capital.
Return on risk-weighted assets, gross	This measure provides information about the revenues of the business in relation to risk-weighted assets.
Return on leverage ratio denominator, gross	This measure provides information about the revenues of the business in relation to leverage ratio denominator.
Cost / income ratio	This measure provides information about the efficiency of the business by comparing operating expenses with gross income.
Adjusted cost / income ratio	This measure provides information about the efficiency of the business by comparing operating expenses with gross income, while excluding items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of the businesses.
Net profit growth	This measure provides information about profit growth in comparison with the prior-year period.

UBS Group

Management report

Terms used in this report, unless the context requires otherwise

"UBS," "UBS Group," "UBS Group AG consolidated," "Group," "the Group," "we," "us" and "our"	UBS Group AG and its consolidated subsidiaries
"UBS AG consolidated"	UBS AG and its consolidated subsidiaries
"UBS Group AG" and "UBS Group AG standalone"	UBS Group AG on a standalone basis
"UBS AG" and "UBS AG standalone"	UBS AG on a standalone basis
"UBS Switzerland AG" and "UBS Switzerland AG standalone"	UBS Switzerland AG on a standalone basis
"UBS Europe SE consolidated"	UBS Europe SE and its consolidated subsidiaries
"UBS Americas Holding LLC" and "UBS Americas Holding LLC consolidated"	UBS Americas Holding LLC and its consolidated subsidiaries

Recent developments

Changes to our performance targets

In connection with the completion of our annual planning process, we are updating our performance targets and capital and resource guidance effective in 2020. These are reflected in the table below.

Our updated performance targets are based on reported results. Therefore, from the first quarter of 2020, we will no longer disclose adjusted results in our financial reports. We will continue to provide disclosure of restructuring and litigation expenses as well as other material profit or loss items that management believes are not representative of underlying business performance in our Management Discussion & Analysis.

Targets, capital and resource guidelines 2020-2022

(on a reported basis)

Group returns	12–15% return on CET1 capital (RoCET1)
Cost efficiency	Positive operating leverage and 75–78% cost/income ratio
Growth	10–15% profit before tax growth in Global Wealth Management
Capital allocation	Up to 1/3 of Group RWA and LRD in Investment Bank
Capital guidance	~ 13% CET1 capital ratio ~ 3.7% CET1 leverage ratio

Capital returns

For 2019, the Board of Directors intends to propose a dividend to UBS Group AG shareholders of USD 0.73 per share. Subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting scheduled for 29 April 2020, the dividend will be paid on 7 May 2020 to holders of record on 6 May 2020. The ex-dividend date will be 5 May 2020.

Shareholders whose shares are held through SIX (ISIN CH0244767585) will receive dividends in Swiss francs, based on a published exchange rate calculated to five decimal places, immediately before the ex-dividend date. Shareholders holding shares through DTC (ISIN: CH0244767585; CUSIP: H42097107) will be paid dividends in US dollars.

As newly required under Swiss tax law, 50% of the dividend will be paid out of retained earnings and the balance will be paid out of capital contribution reserves. Dividends paid out of capital contribution reserves are not subject to Swiss withholding tax. The portion of the dividend paid out of retained earnings will be subject to a 35% Swiss withholding tax. For US federal income tax purposes, we expect that the dividend will be paid out of current or accumulated earnings and profits.

In 2019, we purchased a total of USD 0.8 billion of shares under our share repurchase program. For the first half of 2020, we expect to repurchase an additional USD 0.45 billion of shares. We will assess further repurchases in the second half of 2020 considering business conditions and any idiosyncratic developments.

Global Wealth Management organization changes

In January 2020, we announced several initiatives designed to accelerate Global Wealth Management's growth ambitions and elevate the quality and value of the service we deliver to our clients. First, we are reframing our offering around each client's needs to deliver even more tailored services and solutions. Second, we are making it easier for advisors to spend more time with clients and to better understand their needs and preferences, and we are taking measures to improve our responsiveness and speed to market. Finally, we intend to deliver the firm's full strength through expanded strategic partnerships with the Investment Bank and Asset Management. To implement these initiatives, we will make our Global Family Office capabilities available to 1,500 clients. Ultra high net worth client relationships and advisors will be integrated into regional business units to increase speed and proximity to clients.

We are also creating three distinct business units in EMEA – Europe, Central and Eastern Europe, and Middle East and Africa – to better capture the diverse opportunities in these markets. In

our newly established Global Capital Markets team we combine our Investment Product Services unit and Investment Bank teams and their respective expertise. The Global Capital Markets team is expected to provide clients with an enhanced offering, faster execution, and more competitive conditions.

Strategic partnerships and initiatives

Sale of majority stake in UBS Fondcenter

We have agreed to sell a majority stake in UBS Fondcenter to Clearstream, Deutsche Börse Group's post-trade services provider. UBS will retain a minority (48.8%) shareholding in the business and will enter into an agreement under which it may sell its remaining shareholding to Clearstream at a later date. As part of the transaction, UBS and Clearstream will enter into long-term commercial cooperation arrangements for the provision of services to our Global Wealth Management, Asset Management and the Corporate and Institutional Clients unit of Personal & Corporate Banking. Upon closing of the transaction, UBS Fondcenter will be combined with Clearstream's Fund Desk, creating a top two B2B fund distribution platform with a presence in Europe, Switzerland and Asia. The transaction is subject to customary closing conditions and is expected to close in the second half of 2020. We expect to record a post-tax gain of around USD 600 million and an increase in CET1 capital of around USD 400 million upon closing of the transaction. We will deconsolidate UBS Fondcenter and account for our minority interest as an investment in an associate.

Strategic partnership with Banco do Brasil

In November 2019, we signed a binding agreement with Banco do Brasil to establish a strategic investment banking partnership that will provide investment banking services and institutional securities brokerage in Brazil and selected countries in South America. By building on the complementary strengths of both firms, UBS and Banco do Brasil believe that the formation of a strategic long-term partnership will create a leading investment bank platform in South America with global coverage.

The partnership is expected to be established through a combination of assets from both stakeholders. We intend to contribute our operational investment banking platform in Brazil and Argentina, as well as our institutional brokerage business in Brazil. Banco do Brasil intends to contribute the exclusive access rights to its corporate clients. UBS will hold a controlling interest of 50.01% in the entity and be entitled to 50% of the economic returns, requiring us to consolidate it for accounting and regulatory reporting. Closing of the transaction is subject to regulatory approvals and is currently expected in the first half of 2020.

Strategic partnership with Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Holdings

In June 2019, we entered into a strategic wealth management partnership in Japan with Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc. (SuMi Trust Holdings). In January 2020, the first phase was launched, with operations commencing in the newly established joint venture, UBS SuMi TRUST Wealth Advisory, which is owned equally by UBS Japan Securities and SuMi Trust Holdings and is accounted for as an investment in a joint venture by UBS. UBS and SuMi Trust Holdings have also started offering each other's products and services to their respective current clients.

The second phase of the partnership is expected to launch in 2021 with the establishment of a new entity which will be 51% owned and controlled by UBS, requiring us to consolidate this entity for accounting and regulatory reporting.

Regulatory and legal developments

Swiss Federal Council adopts new rules on gone concern capital for G-SIBs

In November 2019, the Swiss Federal Council adopted amendments to the Capital Adequacy Ordinance, which became effective 1 January 2020. The revisions introduce gone concern capital requirements for Switzerland-based intermediate parent banks of global systemically important banks (G-SIBs) on a standalone basis. As a consequence, UBS AG will be subject to (i) a gone concern capital requirement on its third-party exposure on a standalone basis, (ii) an additional gone concern capital buffer requirement equal to 30% of the Group's gone concern capital requirement on UBS AG's consolidated exposure, and (iii) a gone concern capital requirement equal to the nominal value of the gone concern instruments issued by UBS entities and held by the parent bank. A transitional period until 2024 will be granted for the buffer requirement.

Based on current estimates, and once the new requirements have been fully phased in, we expect UBS Group to be required to maintain a gone concern leverage ratio of around 75 to 100 basis points higher than what would be required to meet the Group requirements alone. The actual total loss absorbing capital Group requirement at the end of the transition phase will depend on a number of components, including the subsidiaries' loss absorbing capacity at the time.

The revisions also reduced the gone concern requirement of UBS Switzerland AG to 62% of the Group's gone concern requirement (before rebate) and increased the minimum gone concern requirement for the Group (after rebate) from 3% to 3.75% (based on leverage ratio denominator), effective 1 January 2022.

Finally, instruments available to meet gone concern requirements remain eligible until one year before maturity; however, the current haircut of 50% in the last year of eligibility is no longer applied under the revised rules.

→ **Please refer to the "Capital management" section of this report for more information about the currently applicable requirements**

Swiss Federal Council communicated its intention to bring NSFR into force by mid-2021

Having delayed the introduction of Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) requirements in Switzerland over the previous two years to align with developments in the EU and the US, the Swiss Federal Council communicated its intention in November 2019 to adopt the associated ordinance amendments in early summer 2020, and bring them into force by mid-2021. The Federal Department of Finance was mandated to finalize the regulatory texts jointly with relevant stakeholders, including affected banks, in the coming months. If implemented as originally proposed in the 2017 consultation, the introduction of NSFR could result in a significant increase in long-term funding requirements on a legal entity level.

Swiss investor protection rules entered into force

The Financial Services Act (FinSA) and the Financial Institutions Act (FinIA), together with implementing ordinances, entered into force on 1 January 2020. The acts, together with the ordinances, introduce new investor protection rules and new code of conduct provisions for financial services and product providers. The new provisions significantly enhance information and documentation duties. UBS has made changes to its processes and client documentation to comply with FinSA and FinIA and the implementing ordinances.

Update on the UK's withdrawal from the EU

Based on recent developments, the UK and EU are expected to negotiate the terms of their future relationship during a transition period intended to end 31 December 2020, including the granting of equivalence determinations for the UK under existing EU financial services legislation.

UBS implemented contingency plans through the combined UK business transfer and cross-border merger of UBS Limited into UBS Europe SE (UBS ESE) in March 2019.

The European Commission has confirmed an extension of the temporary equivalence for UK central counterparties (CCPs) until 31 January 2021. Should the UK exit the transition period without the necessary equivalence determination in place, UBS ESE's exposures to UK CCPs would need to be migrated to an EU CCP ahead of the 31 January 2021 deadline. In the absence of an agreement on the future EU-UK relationship or equivalence determinations covering relevant financial services, however, the industry would face a number of market structure issues that await resolution between the UK and EU in 2020, such as the operation of the derivatives and share trading obligations under the EU's Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II.

Final BEAT tax regulations issued

In December 2019, the US Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service issued final regulations regarding the base erosion and anti-abuse tax (BEAT). BEAT was introduced as part of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 with the intended purpose of preventing US corporations from unduly reducing their US taxable income through payments to related foreign parties. While generally retaining most features of the proposed regulations issued in December 2018, including those that were considered helpful to foreign banks operating through branches and subsidiaries in the US (such as UBS), the final regulations contain a number of meaningful clarifications and changes. We continue to expect to have nil to limited exposure to BEAT for the foreseeable future, primarily because payments that our US branches and subsidiaries make to related parties outside the US are expected to remain below the applicable BEAT thresholds.

US Securities and Exchange Commission adopts the US security-based swaps regulation

In December 2019, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) adopted a package of rule amendments guidance and a related order, to expand and improve the framework for regulating cross-border security-based swaps. The adoption of this package triggers the compliance date for security-based swap entities to register with the SEC and the implementation period for the SEC's securities-based swaps regulations, including its margin, capital, segregation, recordkeeping and reporting, and business conduct requirements. Registration as a securities-based swap dealer will not be required before 1 September 2021. The package modifies certain of the thresholds requiring foreign securities-based swap dealers (SBSDs) to register with the SEC, allows foreign SBSBDs to provisionally register without meeting certain requirements, including the requirement to furnish a legal opinion on access to information. The SEC also published guidance on the process for obtaining substituted compliance for non-US SBSBDs. We expect that UBS AG will be required to register as an SBSBD.

Other developments

Transition away from IBORs – Amendments to IAS 39, IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (Interest Rate Benchmark Reform)

As part of the ongoing efforts by regulators and others to facilitate the transition from interbank offered rates (IBORs) to new alternative reference rates (ARR), the IASB published *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform, Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7*. The amendments permit hedge accounting to continue during the period of uncertainty before IBORs are replaced with ARRs, limiting the consequential impact on the financial statements. We early adopted the amendments in the fourth quarter of 2019 and will provide additional disclosure in our Annual Report 2019.

Group performance

Income statement

<i>USD million</i>	For the quarter ended			% change from		For the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	3Q19	4Q18	31.12.19	31.12.18
Net interest income	1,262	1,090	1,226	16	3	4,501	5,048
Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,381	1,587	1,297	(13)	6	6,842	6,960
Credit loss (expense) / recovery	(8)	(38)	(53)	(80)	(86)	(78)	(118)
Fee and commission income	4,856	4,805	4,700	1	3	19,110	19,598
Fee and commission expense	(458)	(396)	(439)	16	4	(1,696)	(1,703)
Net fee and commission income	4,398	4,409	4,261	0	3	17,413	17,895
Other income	19	39	241	(52)	(92)	212	428
Total operating income	7,052	7,088	6,972	(1)	1	28,889	30,213
Personnel expenses	3,902	3,987	3,839	(2)	2	16,084	16,132
General and administrative expenses	1,618	1,308	2,293	24	(29)	5,288	6,797
Depreciation and impairment of property, equipment and software	480	432	343	11	40	1,765	1,228
Amortization and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	125	16	17	659	635	175	65
Total operating expenses	6,124	5,743	6,492	7	(6)	23,312	24,222
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	928	1,345	481	(31)	93	5,577	5,991
Tax expense / (benefit)	200	294	165	(32)	21	1,267	1,468
Net profit / (loss)	727	1,051	315	(31)	131	4,310	4,522
Net profit / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	6	1	1	351	712	6	7
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	722	1,049	315	(31)	129	4,304	4,516
Comprehensive income							
Total comprehensive income	(1,567)	3,146	1,208			5,091	4,231
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	10	(5)	2		468	2	5
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	(1,577)	3,151	1,207			5,089	4,225

Performance of our business divisions and Corporate Center – reported and adjusted^{1,2}

	For the quarter ended 31.12.19					
<i>USD million</i>	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Corporate Center ³	UBS
Operating income as reported	4,150	881	551	1,681	(211)	7,052
<i>of which: net gains / (losses) from properties held for sale</i>					(29)	(29)
Operating income (adjusted)	4,150	881	551	1,681	(182)	7,080
Operating expenses as reported	3,384	571	371	1,703	95	6,124
<i>of which: personnel-related restructuring expenses⁴</i>	0	0	1	81	32	114
<i>of which: non-personnel-related restructuring expenses⁴</i>	0	0	1	2	28	32
<i>of which: restructuring expenses allocated from Corporate Center^{4,5}</i>	21	3	5	28	(57)	0
<i>of which: impairment of goodwill</i>				110		110
Operating expenses (adjusted)	3,363	567	365	1,483	91	5,868
<i>of which: net expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters⁶</i>	47	0	0	55	3	104
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	766	310	180	(22)	(306)	928
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (adjusted)	787	314	187	198	(273)	1,212
	For the quarter ended 30.9.19					
<i>USD million</i>	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Corporate Center ³	UBS
Operating income as reported	4,142	919	465	1,752	(191)	7,088
<i>of which: net foreign currency translations losses⁷</i>					(46)	(46)
Operating income (adjusted)	4,142	919	465	1,752	(145)	7,133
Operating expenses as reported	3,248	565	341	1,580	9	5,743
<i>of which: personnel-related restructuring expenses⁴</i>	0	0	1	1	44	46
<i>of which: non-personnel-related restructuring expenses⁴</i>	0	0	2	1	20	23
<i>of which: restructuring expenses allocated from Corporate Center^{4,5}</i>	25	8	8	28	(70)	0
Operating expenses (adjusted)	3,223	557	331	1,549	15	5,674
<i>of which: net expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters⁶</i>	69	0	0	0	(4)	65
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	894	354	124	172	(200)	1,345
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (adjusted)	919	362	135	203	(160)	1,459

Performance of our business divisions and Corporate Center – reported and adjusted (continued)^{1,2}

For the quarter ended 31.12.18

<i>USD million</i>	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Manage- ment	Investment Bank	Corporate Center ³	UBS
Operating income as reported	4,129	1,278	468	1,521	(423)	6,972
<i>of which: gains related to investments in associates</i>	101	359				460
<i>of which: remeasurement loss related to UBS Securities China</i>					(270)	(270)
Operating income (adjusted)	4,028	919	468	1,521	(154)	6,782
Operating expenses as reported	3,802	634	362	1,598	95	6,492
<i>of which: personnel-related restructuring expenses⁴</i>	17	1	5	1	70	95
<i>of which: non-personnel-related restructuring expenses⁴</i>	0	0	3	3	87	93
<i>of which: restructuring expenses allocated from Corporate Center^{4,5}</i>	59	17	13	69	(157)	0
Operating expenses (adjusted)	3,726	616	342	1,526	95	6,304
<i>of which: net expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters⁶</i>	505	41	0	(6)	(8)	533
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	327	644	106	(78)	(518)	481
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (adjusted)	302	303	126	(5)	(248)	478

¹ Adjusted results are non-GAAP financial measures as defined by SEC regulations. ² Prior-year comparative figures in this table have been restated for the changes in Corporate Center cost and resource allocation to the business divisions and the changes in the equity attribution framework effective 1 January 2019. Refer to "Note 1 Basis of accounting" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of our first quarter 2019 report for more information about the changes to the Corporate Center cost and resource allocation to business divisions and to the "Recent developments" section of our first quarter 2019 report for more information about the changes in the equity attribution framework. Comparatives may additionally differ as a result of adjustments following organizational changes, restatements due to the retrospective adoption of new accounting standards or changes in accounting policies, and events after the reporting period. ³ Corporate Center operating expenses presented in this table are after service allocations to business divisions. ⁴ Reflects restructuring expenses related to legacy cost programs as well as expenses for new restructuring initiatives. ⁵ Prior periods may include allocations (to) / from other business divisions. ⁶ Reflects the net increase in / (release of) provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters recognized in the income statement. Refer to "Provisions and contingent liabilities" in the "Consolidated financial information" section of this report for more information. Also includes recoveries from third parties (fourth quarter of 2019: USD 1 million; third quarter of 2019: USD 2 million; fourth quarter of 2018: USD 1 million). ⁷ Related to the disposal or closure of foreign operations.

Performance of our business divisions and Corporate Center – reported and adjusted^{1,2}

	For the year ended 31.12.19					
<i>USD million</i>	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Corporate Center ³	UBS
Operating income as reported	16,353	3,715	1,938	7,269	(385)	28,889
<i>of which: net foreign currency translations losses⁴</i>					(35)	(35)
<i>of which: net gains / (losses) from properties held for sale</i>					(29)	(29)
Operating income (adjusted)	16,353	3,715	1,938	7,269	(321)	28,953
Operating expenses as reported	12,955	2,274	1,406	6,485	192	23,312
<i>of which: personnel-related restructuring expenses⁵</i>	0	0	6	84	113	203
<i>of which: non-personnel-related restructuring expenses⁵</i>	0	0	7	7	68	81
<i>of which: restructuring expenses allocated from Corporate Center⁵</i>	69	17	20	77	(183)	0
<i>of which: impairment of goodwill</i>				110		110
Operating expenses (adjusted)	12,887	2,257	1,373	6,208	194	22,918
<i>of which: net expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters⁶</i>	135	0	0	53	(23)	165
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	3,397	1,441	532	784	(577)	5,577
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (adjusted)	3,466	1,458	565	1,061	(515)	6,035
	For the year ended 31.12.18					
<i>USD million</i>	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Corporate Center ³	UBS
Operating income as reported	16,785	4,161	1,852	8,041	(626)	30,213
<i>of which: gains related to investments in associates</i>	101	359				460
<i>of which: gains on sale of real estate</i>					31	31
<i>of which: gains on sale of subsidiaries and businesses</i>					25	25
<i>of which: remeasurement loss related to UBS Securities China</i>					(270)	(270)
Operating income (adjusted)	16,684	3,802	1,852	8,041	(413)	29,966
Operating expenses as reported	13,531	2,365	1,426	6,554	346	24,222
<i>of which: personnel-related restructuring expenses⁵</i>	34	4	23	16	208	286
<i>of which: non-personnel-related restructuring expenses⁵</i>	16	0	10	11	238	275
<i>of which: restructuring expenses allocated from Corporate Center⁵</i>	209	43	33	166	(450)	0
<i>of which: gain related to changes to the Swiss pension plan⁷</i>	(66)	(38)	(10)	(5)	(122)	(241)
Operating expenses (adjusted)	13,338	2,355	1,370	6,367	472	23,903
<i>of which: net expenses for litigation, regulatory and similar matters⁶</i>	619	41	0	(64)	62	657
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	3,254	1,796	426	1,486	(971)	5,991
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (adjusted)	3,346	1,447	482	1,674	(885)	6,063

¹ Adjusted results are non-GAAP financial measures as defined by SEC regulations. ² Prior-year comparative figures in this table have been restated for the changes in Corporate Center cost and resource allocation to the business divisions and the changes in the equity attribution framework effective 1 January 2019. Refer to "Note 1 Basis of accounting" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of our first quarter 2019 report for more information about the changes to the Corporate Center cost and resource allocation to business divisions and to the "Recent developments" section of our first quarter 2019 report for more information about the changes in the equity attribution framework. Comparatives may additionally differ as a result of adjustments following organizational changes, restatements due to the retrospective adoption of new accounting standards or changes in accounting policies, and events after the reporting period. ³ Corporate Center operating expenses presented in this table are after service allocations to business divisions. ⁴ Related to the disposal of foreign branches and subsidiaries. ⁵ Reflects restructuring expenses related to legacy cost programs as well as expenses for new restructuring initiatives. ⁶ Reflects the net increase in / (release of) provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters recognized in the income statement. Refer to "Provisions and contingent liabilities" in the "Consolidated financial information" section of this report for more information. Also includes recoveries from third parties of USD 11 million and USD 29 million for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018, respectively. ⁷ Changes to the Pension Fund of UBS in Switzerland in the first quarter of 2018 resulted in a reduction in the pension obligation recognized by UBS. As a consequence, a pre-tax gain of USD 241 million was recognized in the income statement in the first quarter of 2018, with no overall effect on total equity. Refer to "Note 29 Pension and other post-employment benefit plans" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of our Annual Report 2018 for more information.

Results: 2019

We recorded net profit attributable to shareholders of USD 4,304 million in 2019, which included a net tax expense of USD 1,267 million. In 2018, net profit attributable to shareholders was USD 4,516 million, which included a net tax expense of USD 1,468 million.

Profit before tax was USD 5,577 million in 2019, compared with USD 5,991 million in 2018, reflecting USD 1,324 million lower operating income and USD 910 million lower operating expenses. Adjusted profit before tax was USD 6,035 million, compared with USD 6,063 million, reflecting USD 1,013 million lower operating income and USD 985 million lower operating expenses on an adjusted basis.

Results: 4Q19 vs 4Q18

Profit before tax increased by USD 447 million, or 93%, to USD 928 million, mainly reflecting a decrease in operating expenses. Operating income increased by USD 80 million, or 1%, to USD 7,052 million. Operating expenses decreased by USD 368 million, or 6%, to USD 6,124 million, primarily due to USD 675 million lower general and administrative expenses, mainly driven by USD 429 million lower expenses related to litigation, regulatory and similar matters. This was partly offset by USD 137 million higher depreciation and impairment of property, equipment and software, as well as USD 108 million higher amortization and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets.

In addition to reporting our results in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), we report adjusted results, which exclude items that management believes are not representative of the underlying performance of our businesses. Such adjusted results are non-GAAP financial measures as defined by US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regulations. These adjustments include restructuring expenses related to our CHF 2.1 billion cost reduction program completed at the end of 2017 (referred to as our "legacy cost programs" in this report), as well as expenses relating to new restructuring initiatives. For the full year 2019, we incurred a runoff of restructuring expenses associated with our legacy cost programs of USD 205 million, which are now expected to be nil for 2020 and future years. In addition, in connection with the previously announced planned structural changes in the Investment Bank, we incurred USD 79 million of restructuring expenses in the fourth quarter of 2019. We expect to incur restructuring expenses of approximately USD 200 million in 2020 related to additional cost actions across the Group, with the majority of these expenses being incurred in the first half of the year.

For the purpose of determining adjusted results for the fourth quarter of 2019, we excluded net restructuring expenses of

USD 146 million, a USD 110 million loss related to an impairment of goodwill, and a loss of USD 29 million related to the remeasurement of properties that were reclassified as properties held for sale. For the fourth quarter of 2018, we excluded a gain of USD 460 million related to investments in associates and a remeasurement loss of USD 270 million related to the increase of our shareholding in UBS Securities China, as well as net restructuring expenses of USD 188 million.

On this adjusted basis, profit before tax for the fourth quarter of 2019 increased by USD 734 million, or 153%, to USD 1,212 million, reflecting USD 436 million, or 7%, lower operating expenses and USD 298 million, or 4%, higher operating income.

Operating income: 4Q19 vs 4Q18

Operating income increased by USD 80 million, or 1%, to USD 7,052 million. On an adjusted basis, total operating income increased by USD 298 million, or 4%, to USD 7,080 million.

Net interest income and other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

Total combined net interest income and other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss increased by USD 119 million to USD 2,642 million. A USD 156 million increase in the Investment Bank was mainly driven by our Equities and Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit businesses, which benefited from a more constructive trading environment in the fourth quarter of 2019. This was partly offset by USD 21 million and USD 19 million lower income earned in Corporate Center and Global Wealth Management, respectively.

Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income was USD 4,398 million compared with USD 4,261 million, primarily reflecting increases in investment fund fees in Asset Management and fees for portfolio management and related services, as well as higher M&A and corporate finance fees.

In the fourth quarter of 2019, we realigned our client coverage between Global Wealth Management and Personal & Corporate Banking as a result of a detailed client segmentation review. This resulted in a reduction of USD 5 billion in invested assets in Global Wealth Management and the shifting of USD 1 billion in loans from Global Wealth Management to Personal & Corporate Banking. In line with the remuneration framework for net client shifts and referrals, Global Wealth Management received a fee of USD 75 million (CHF 73 million) from Personal & Corporate Banking related to this shift. This increased transaction-based income in Global Wealth Management, with an offsetting decrease in transaction-based income in Personal & Corporate Banking. The reduction of invested assets and the shift of loans did not affect net new money or net new business volume reported by Global Wealth Management and Personal & Corporate Banking, respectively.

Other income

Other income was USD 19 million, compared with USD 241 million. The fourth quarter 2019 included a loss of USD 29 million related to the remeasurement of properties that were reclassified as properties held for sale. The fourth quarter of 2018 included a valuation gain of USD 460 million on our equity ownership in SIX related to the sale of SIX Payment Services to Worldline and a remeasurement loss of USD 270 million related to the increase of our shareholding in UBS Securities China. Excluding these items, adjusted other income decreased by USD 4 million.

Credit loss expense / recovery

Total net credit loss expenses were USD 8 million, compared with USD 53 million, reflecting net expenses of USD 7 million related to credit-impaired (stage 3) positions and net expenses of USD 1 million related to stage 1 and stage 2 positions.

Operating expenses: 4Q19 vs 4Q18

Total operating expenses decreased by USD 368 million, or 6%, to USD 6,124 million. On an adjusted basis, total operating expenses decreased by USD 436 million, or 7%, to USD 5,868 million.

Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses increased by USD 63 million to USD 3,902 million on a reported basis, and by USD 43 million to USD 3,787 million on an adjusted basis, primarily reflecting higher variable compensation, as well as an increase in expenses related to financial advisor compensation and social security. This was partly offset by a decline in medical insurance costs, as well as lower expenses related to contractors in Corporate Center, mainly reflecting our insourcing initiatives.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses decreased by USD 675 million to USD 1,618 million. This was mainly driven by USD 429 million lower expenses related to litigation, regulatory and similar matters, as the prior-year quarter included an increase in provisions that largely related to our cross-border wealth management businesses. There was also a USD 129 million decrease in rent expenses arising from the application of IFRS 16, *Leases*, which was adopted in the first quarter of 2019. This decrease was more than offset by an increase of USD 130 million in depreciation expense and an increase of USD 30 million in interest expense relating to lease liabilities, also as a direct result of the application of IFRS 16. The full year effect of the application of IFRS 16 was a net decrease in profit before tax of approximately USD 60 million, reflecting reductions of approximately USD 120 million and USD 60 million in operating income and expenses, respectively.

The fourth quarter of 2019 included an expense for the UK bank levy of USD 61 million compared with an expense of USD 85 million in the fourth quarter of 2018.

On an adjusted basis, general and administrative expenses decreased by USD 633 million to USD 1,588 million, largely due to the aforementioned decreases in expenses related to litigation, regulatory and similar matters, and rent expenses.

We believe that the industry continues to operate in an environment in which expenses associated with litigation, regulatory and similar matters will remain elevated for the foreseeable future and we continue to be exposed to a number of significant claims and regulatory matters. The outcome of many of these matters, the timing of a resolution, and the potential effects of resolutions on our future business, financial results or financial condition are extremely difficult to predict.

→ Refer to “Provisions and contingent liabilities” in the “Consolidated financial information” section of this report and to the “Regulatory and legal developments” and “Risk factors” sections of our Annual Report 2018 for more information about litigation, regulatory and similar matters

Depreciation, amortization and impairment

Depreciation and impairment of property, equipment and software increased by USD 137 million to USD 480 million on a reported basis, and by USD 155 million to USD 477 million on an adjusted basis, mainly driven by USD 130 million higher depreciation expenses resulting from the application of IFRS 16.

Amortization and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets increased by USD 108 million to USD 125 million on a reported basis, as a result of a USD 110 million impairment of goodwill in the Investment Bank in the fourth quarter of 2019. Excluding this item, these expenses were broadly unchanged.

→ Refer to “Investment Bank” in the “UBS business divisions and Corporate Center” section of this report for more information about the impairment of goodwill

Tax: 4Q19 vs 4Q18

We recognized income tax expenses of USD 200 million for the fourth quarter of 2019, representing an effective tax rate of 21.6%.

Current tax expenses were USD 183 million and related to taxable profits of UBS Switzerland AG and other entities.

Deferred tax expenses were USD 17 million. These included expenses of USD 100 million that primarily reflect the amortization of deferred tax assets (DTAs) previously recognized in relation to tax losses carried forward and deductible temporary differences to reflect their offset against profits for the quarter, including the amortization of US tax loss DTAs at the level of UBS Americas Inc. Deferred tax expenses were decreased by a benefit of USD 65 million in respect of additional DTA recognition that resulted from the contribution of real estate assets by UBS AG to UBS Americas Inc. during the second quarter of 2019 in accordance with the requirements of IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*, as described in our second quarter 2019 report. Deferred tax expenses for the quarter were also reduced by a net tax benefit of USD 18 million in relation to the revaluation of DTAs for certain entities, following the production of profit forecasts for them in the quarter.

Income tax expenses for the fourth quarter of 2018 were USD 165 million, including current tax expenses of USD 395 million and a net deferred tax benefit of USD 230 million. These income tax expenses reflected a net tax benefit of USD 275 million, following the review of our approach to the remeasurement of our US DTAs in that quarter. This included current tax expenses of USD 160 million in relation to the taxable income that resulted from the capitalization of real estate costs for US tax purposes under elections made in that quarter for certain states where taxable profits could not be reduced by brought-forward tax losses. It also included a net deferred tax benefit of USD 435 million from revaluations of DTAs (refer to the "Group performance" section of our fourth quarter 2018 report).

For 2020, we expect a full-year tax rate of approximately 25%.

Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders: 4Q19 vs 4Q18

Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders was negative USD 1,577 million, compared with positive USD 1,207 million. Net profit attributable to shareholders was USD 722 million, compared with USD 315 million, and other comprehensive income (OCI) attributable to shareholders, net of tax, was negative USD 2,299 million, compared with positive USD 892 million.

Defined benefit plan OCI was negative USD 2,015 million, compared with negative USD 31 million. We recorded net pre-tax OCI losses of USD 2,626 million related to our Swiss pension plan, reflecting a reversal of the Swiss plan's net defined benefit asset that was initially recognized in the third quarter of 2019. The plan's surplus was derecognized in accordance with IFRS requirements, which stipulate how much of the surplus can be recognized as a pension asset by considering whether the future service benefits in the plan exceed the future contributions that UBS is required to make. The derecognition was primarily due to the annual update of membership data and certain actuarial assumptions in the fourth quarter of 2019, which decreased the value of the expected future service benefits. There was no significant effect on regulatory capital as the Swiss pension plan surplus was reversed as a CET1 capital deduction.

Net pre-tax OCI gains related to the non-Swiss pension plans amounted to USD 151 million, primarily driven by the UK and US defined benefit plans.

The total net pre-tax OCI losses on defined benefit plans of USD 2,475 million were partly offset by a net tax benefit of USD 461 million, largely related to the aforementioned pre-tax OCI losses in the Swiss pension plan.

In the fourth quarter of 2019, UBS established an enhanced methodology for measuring the estimated future economic benefits available under the Swiss pension plan, which limits the amount of any surplus recognized in accordance with IFRS, i.e., the asset ceiling calculation. Under the revised approach, which will come into effect in the first quarter of 2020, future service cost is measured individually for each future year, considering the individually applicable discount rate. In addition, an enhanced discount curve methodology will be adopted, utilizing

the FINMA-published ultimate forward rate, which represents the average long-term historical real rate plus expected inflation over the long-dated periods where discount rates are unobservable. Application of this approach is expected to reduce the sensitivity in the quarterly asset ceiling calculation to short-term interest rates, resulting in less frequent recognition of the plan's surplus, with the asset ceiling presently at zero. No changes have been made to the methodology for measuring the defined benefit obligation.

In the fourth quarter of 2019, OCI related to cash flow hedges was negative USD 506 million, mainly reflecting a decrease in unrealized gains on US dollar hedging derivatives resulting from increases in the relevant US dollar long-term interest rates. In the fourth quarter of 2018, OCI related to cash flow hedges was positive USD 616 million.

OCI related to own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value was negative USD 147 million, compared with positive USD 368 million, mainly due to tightening credit spreads in the fourth quarter of 2019.

OCI associated with financial assets measured at fair value through OCI was negative 11 million, compared with positive USD 44 million, and mainly reflected net unrealized losses of USD 12 million following increases in the relevant US dollar long-term interest rates in the fourth quarter of 2019.

Foreign currency translation OCI was positive USD 380 million in the fourth quarter of 2019, mainly resulting from the strengthening of the Swiss franc, the euro and the pound sterling against the US dollar. OCI related to foreign currency translation in the fourth quarter of 2018 was negative USD 105 million.

- Refer to "Statement of comprehensive income" in the "Consolidated financial information" section of this report for more information
- Refer to "Note 29 Pension and other post-employment benefit plans" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of our Annual Report 2018 for more information about other comprehensive income related to defined benefit plans

Sensitivity to interest rate movements

As of 31 December 2019, we estimate that a parallel shift in yield curves by +100 basis points could lead to a combined increase in annual net interest income of approximately USD 0.6 billion in Global Wealth Management and Personal & Corporate Banking. A parallel shift in yield curves by -100 basis points could lead to a combined reduction in annual net interest income of approximately USD 0.6 billion.

These estimates are based on a hypothetical scenario of an immediate change in interest rates, equal across all currencies and relative to implied forward rates applied to our banking book. These estimates further assume no change to balance sheet size and structure, constant foreign exchange rates and no specific management action.

- Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for information about interest rate risk in the banking book

Key figures and personnel

Below we provide an overview of selected key figures of the Group. For further information about key figures related to capital management, refer to the "Capital management" section of this report.

Adjusted cost / income ratio: 4Q19 vs 4Q18

The adjusted cost / income ratio was 82.8%, compared with 92.2%, driven mainly by a decrease in adjusted operating expenses.

Common equity tier 1 capital: 4Q19 vs 3Q19

Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital increased by USD 0.9 billion to USD 35.6 billion.

Return on CET1 capital: 4Q19 vs 4Q18

The annualized return on CET1 capital (RoCET1) was 8.2%, compared with 3.7%, driven by a USD 1.6 billion increase in annualized quarterly net profit attributable to shareholders and a USD 0.7 billion increase in the average CET1 capital.

Risk-weighted assets: 4Q19 vs 3Q19

Risk-weighted assets (RWA) decreased by USD 5.4 billion to USD 259.2 billion, reflecting decreases from asset size and other movements of USD 6.2 billion and model updates of USD 2.9 billion, partly offset by currency effects of USD 3.2 billion and regulatory add-ons of USD 0.5 billion.

Common equity tier 1 capital ratio: 4Q19 vs 3Q19

Our CET1 capital ratio increased 0.6 percentage points to 13.7%, reflecting a USD 5.4 billion decrease in RWA and a USD 0.9 billion increase in CET1 capital.

Leverage ratio denominator: 4Q19 vs 3Q19

The leverage ratio denominator (LRD) increased by USD 9 billion to USD 911 billion. The increase was driven by currency effects of USD 16 billion, partly offset by a decrease in asset size and other movements of USD 7 billion.

Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio: 4Q19 vs 3Q19

Our CET1 leverage ratio increased from 3.84% to 3.90% in the fourth quarter of 2019, as the aforementioned USD 9 billion increase in the LRD was more than offset by the aforementioned USD 0.9 billion increase in CET1 capital.

Going concern leverage ratio: 4Q19 vs 3Q19

Our going concern leverage ratio increased from 5.6% to 5.7%, reflecting a USD 1.2 billion increase in our going concern capital as well as the increase in the LRD of USD 9 billion.

Personnel: 4Q19 vs 3Q19

We employed 68,662 personnel (full-time equivalents) as of 31 December 2019, a net increase of 1,028 compared with 30 September 2019, driven by the ongoing insourcing of certain activities from third-party vendors to our Business Solutions Centers, as well as staffing to address regulatory requirements.

Return on equity

<i>USD million, except where indicated</i>	As of or for the quarter ended			As of or for the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	31.12.19	31.12.18
Net profit					
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	722	1,049	315	4,304	4,516
Equity					
Equity attributable to shareholders	54,533	56,187	52,928	54,533	52,928
Less: goodwill and intangible assets	6,469	6,560	6,647	6,469	6,647
Tangible equity attributable to shareholders	48,064	49,627	46,281	48,064	46,281
Less: other CET1 deductions	12,482	14,954	12,162	12,482	12,162
Common equity tier 1 capital	35,582	34,673	34,119	35,582	34,119
Return on equity					
Return on equity (%) ¹	5.2	7.7	2.4	7.9	8.6
Return on tangible equity (%) ²	5.9	8.7	2.7	9.0	9.8
Return on common equity tier 1 capital (%) ³	8.2	12.1	3.7	12.4	13.1

¹ Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized as applicable) divided by average equity attributable to shareholders. ² Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized as applicable) divided by average equity attributable to shareholders less average goodwill and intangible assets. Effective 1 January 2019, the definition of the numerator for return on tangible equity has been revised to align with numerators for return on equity and return on CET1 capital; i.e., we no longer adjust for amortization and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets. Prior periods have been restated. ³ Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized as applicable) divided by average common equity tier 1 capital.

Net new money and invested assets

Management's discussion and analysis of net new money and invested assets is provided in the "UBS business divisions and Corporate Center" section of this report.

Outlook

Stimulus measures and easing of monetary policy by central banks contributed to a strong performance in financial markets in the fourth quarter and are likely to prevail. A favorable credit environment and a partial resolution of trade disputes should mitigate slowing global economic growth.

While the macroeconomic and geopolitical situation remains uncertain, for the first quarter we expect more typical

seasonality, supporting earnings. Clients are more active, which should lead to an improvement in transaction-related revenues. Higher asset prices should have a positive effect on recurring fee income in our asset gathering businesses. Low and persistently negative interest rates and expectations of continuing easy monetary policy will continue to provide some headwinds to net interest income.

As we execute on our strategy, we are balancing investments to take advantage of opportunities for growth across our businesses and regions, while managing for efficiency. We remain committed to delivering on our financial targets, creating further value through even closer collaboration across all divisions to drive sustainable long-term value for our clients and shareholders.

UBS business divisions and Corporate Center

Management report

Global Wealth Management

Global Wealth Management¹

<i>USD million, except where indicated</i>	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		As of or for the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	3Q19	4Q18	31.12.19	31.12.18
Results							
Net interest income	993	979	1,028	1	(3)	3,947	4,101
Recurring net fee income ²	2,354	2,371	2,374	(1)	(1)	9,258	9,577
Transaction-based income ³	789	741	627	7	26	3,059	2,971
Other income	23	58	112	(60)	(79)	110	151
Income	4,160	4,149	4,141	0	0	16,373	16,800
Credit loss (expense) / recovery	(10)	(7)	(12)	45	(17)	(20)	(15)
Total operating income	4,150	4,142	4,129	0	1	16,353	16,785
Personnel expenses	1,912	1,903	1,882	0	2	7,621	7,683
Salaries and other personnel costs	863	874	883	(1)	(2)	3,578	3,628
Financial advisor variable compensation ^{4,5}	913	894	857	2	7	3,501	3,470
Compensation commitments with recruited financial advisors ^{4,6}	137	135	142	1	(4)	542	584
General and administrative expenses	353	344	816	2	(57)	1,217	1,724
Services (to) / from Corporate Center and other business divisions	1,104	985	1,088	12	1	4,056	4,070
<i>of which: services from Corporate Center</i>	<i>1,089</i>	<i>948</i>	<i>1,050</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3,922</i>	<i>3,936</i>
Depreciation and impairment of property, equipment and software	1	2	2	(34)	(40)	5	4
Amortization and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	14	14	14	(2)	(3)	56	50
Total operating expenses	3,384	3,248	3,802	4	(11)	12,955	13,531
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	766	894	327	(14)	134	3,397	3,254
Adjusted results⁷							
Total operating income as reported	4,150	4,142	4,129	0	1	16,353	16,785
<i>of which: gain related to investments in associates</i>			<i>101</i>				<i>101</i>
Total operating income (adjusted)	4,150	4,142	4,028	0	3	16,353	16,684
Total operating expenses as reported	3,384	3,248	3,802	4	(11)	12,955	13,531
<i>of which: personnel-related restructuring expenses⁸</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>17</i>			<i>0</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>of which: non-personnel-related restructuring expenses⁸</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>			<i>0</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>of which: restructuring expenses allocated from Corporate Center^{8,9}</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>59</i>			<i>69</i>	<i>209</i>
<i>of which: gain related to changes to the Swiss pension plan</i>							<i>(66)</i>
Total operating expenses (adjusted)	3,363	3,223	3,726	4	(10)	12,887	13,338
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	766	894	327	(14)	134	3,397	3,254
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax (adjusted)	787	919	302	(14)	160	3,466	3,346
Performance measures¹⁰							
Pre-tax profit growth (%)	134.3	3.5	(52.9)			4.4	1.1
Cost / income ratio (%)	81.4	78.3	91.8			79.1	80.5
Net new money growth (%)	(0.8)	2.5	(1.3)			1.4	1.0
Adjusted performance measures^{7,10}							
Pre-tax profit growth (%)	160.4	(1.8)	(66.1)			3.6	(12.1)
Cost / income ratio (%)	80.8	77.7	92.2			78.7	79.9

Global Wealth Management (continued)¹

USD million, except where indicated	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		As of or for the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	3Q19	4Q18	31.12.19	31.12.18
Additional information							
Recurring income ¹¹	3,348	3,350	3,402	0	(2)	13,205	13,678
Recurring income as a percentage of income (%)	80.5	80.7	82.2			80.6	81.4
Average attributed equity (USD billion) ¹²	16.6	16.7	16.3	(1)	1	16.6	16.3
Return on attributed equity (%) ¹²	18.5	21.4	8.0			20.5	20.0
Risk-weighted assets (USD billion) ¹²	78.1	78.7	74.3	(1)	5	78.1	74.3
Leverage ratio denominator (USD billion) ¹²	312.7	313.6	315.8	0	(1)	312.7	315.8
Goodwill and intangible assets (USD billion)	5.1	5.1	5.2	0	(1)	5.1	5.2
Net new money (USD billion)	(4.7)	15.7	(7.9)			31.6	24.7
Invested assets (USD billion)	2,635	2,502	2,260	5	17	2,635	2,260
Net margin on invested assets (bps) ¹³	12	14	6	(17)	114	14	14
Gross margin on invested assets (bps)	65	67	71	(3)	(8)	66	70
Client assets (USD billion)	2,909	2,770	2,519	5	15	2,909	2,519
Loans, gross (USD billion) ¹⁴	179.3	176.1	174.7	2	3	179.3	174.7
Customer deposits (USD billion) ¹⁴	296.1	284.2	278.1	4	6	296.1	278.1
Recruitment loans to financial advisors ⁴	2,053	2,153	2,296	(5)	(11)	2,053	2,296
Other loans to financial advisors ⁴	824	851	994	(3)	(17)	824	994
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	22,681	22,748	23,618	0	(4)	22,681	23,618
Advisors (full-time equivalents)	10,077	10,217	10,677	(1)	(6)	10,077	10,677

¹ Prior-year comparative figures in this table have been restated for the changes in Corporate Center cost and resource allocation to the business divisions and the changes in the equity attribution framework effective 1 January 2019. Refer to "Note 1 Basis of accounting" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of our first quarter 2019 report for more information about the changes to the Corporate Center cost and resource allocation to business divisions and to the "Recent developments" section of our first quarter 2019 report for more information about the changes in the equity attribution framework. Comparatives may additionally differ as a result of adjustments following organizational changes, restatements due to the retrospective adoption of new accounting standards or changes in accounting policies, and events after the reporting period. ² Recurring net fee income consists of fees for services provided on an ongoing basis, such as portfolio management fees, asset-based investment fund fees, custody fees and account-keeping fees, which are generated on client assets. ³ Transaction-based income consists of the non-recurring portion of net fee and commission income, mainly composed of brokerage and transaction-based investment fund fees, as well as credit card fees and fees for payment transactions, together with Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss. ⁴ Relates to licensed professionals with the ability to provide investment advice to clients in the Americas. ⁵ Financial advisor variable compensation consists of formulaic compensation based directly on compensable revenues generated by financial advisors and supplemental compensation calculated on the basis of financial advisor productivity, firm tenure, new assets and other variables. ⁶ Compensation commitments with recruited financial advisors represent expenses related to compensation commitments granted to financial advisors at the time of recruitment that are subject to vesting requirements. ⁷ Adjusted results are non-GAAP financial measures as defined by SEC regulations. ⁸ Reflects restructuring expenses related to legacy cost programs as well as expenses for new restructuring initiatives. ⁹ Prior periods may include allocations (to) / from other business divisions. ¹⁰ Refer to the "Performance targets and measurement" section of our Annual Report 2018 for the definitions of our performance measures. ¹¹ Recurring income consists of net interest income and recurring net fee income. ¹² Refer to the "Capital management" section of this report for more information. ¹³ Calculated as operating profit before tax (annualized as applicable) divided by average invested assets. ¹⁴ Loans and Customer deposits in this table include customer brokerage receivables and payables, respectively, which, with the adoption of IFRS 9, effective 1 January 2018, have been reclassified to a separate reporting line on the balance sheet.

Regional breakdown of performance measures¹

As of or for the quarter ended 31.12.19 USD billion, except where indicated	Americas	EMEA	Asia Pacific	Switzerland	Total of regions ²	of which: ultra high net worth (UHNW)
Net new money	(9.0)	0.0	3.1	1.3	(4.6)	5.7
Net new money growth (%)	(2.7)	0.0	3.0	2.3	(0.7)	1.8
Invested assets	1,403	552	450	228	2,633	1,371
Loans, gross	62.5 ³	37.1	43.1	36.0	178.7	
Advisors (full-time equivalents)	6,549	1,660	1,041	727	9,976	1,042 ⁴

¹ Refer to the "Performance targets and measurement" section of our Annual Report 2018 for the definitions of our performance measures. ² Excluding minor functions with 101 advisors, USD 3 billion of invested assets, USD 0.6 billion of loans and USD 0.1 billion of net new money outflows in the fourth quarter of 2019. ³ Loans include customer brokerage receivables, which with the adoption of IFRS 9, effective 1 January 2018, have been reclassified to a separate reporting line on the balance sheet. ⁴ Represents advisors who exclusively serve ultra high net worth clients in a globally managed unit.

Results: 4Q19 vs 4Q18

Profit before tax increased by USD 439 million to USD 766 million. Excluding a USD 101 million valuation gain on our equity ownership in SIX related to the sale of SIX Payment Services to Worldline in the fourth quarter of 2018 and restructuring expenses, adjusted profit before tax increased by USD 485 million to USD 787 million, reflecting lower operating expenses and higher operating income. Operating income included a USD 75 million fee received from Personal & Corporate Banking for the shift of USD 6 billion of business volume from Global Wealth Management to Personal & Corporate Banking, as a result of a detailed client segmentation review.

Operating income

Total operating income increased by USD 21 million to USD 4,150 million. Excluding the aforementioned valuation gain on our equity ownership in SIX, adjusted total operating income increased by USD 122 million, or 3%, mainly driven by higher transaction-based income, partly offset by lower net interest and recurring net fee income.

Net interest income decreased by USD 35 million to USD 993 million, mainly reflecting lower deposit and loan margins, partly offset by higher investment-of-equity income.

Recurring net fee income decreased by USD 20 million to USD 2,354 million. The effects of positive market performance and increased mandate penetration were more than offset by margin compression and moves into lower-margin products.

Transaction-based income increased by USD 162 million to USD 789 million, driven by higher levels of client activity in all regions as well as the aforementioned fee received from Personal & Corporate Banking.

→ Refer to the “Group performance” section of our third quarter 2019 report for more information about the realignment of our client coverage between Global Wealth Management and Personal & Corporate Banking

Other income decreased by USD 89 million to USD 23 million. Excluding the aforementioned valuation gain on our equity ownership in SIX, adjusted other income increased by USD 13 million to USD 23 million, mainly reflecting a gain related to legacy securities positions.

→ Refer to the “Recent developments” section of our fourth quarter 2018 report for more information about the Worldline acquisition of SIX Payment Services

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses decreased by USD 418 million, or 11%, to USD 3,384 million, and adjusted operating expenses decreased by USD 363 million, or 10%, to USD 3,363 million.

Personnel expenses increased by USD 30 million to USD 1,912 million. Adjusted personnel expenses increased by USD 47 million to USD 1,912 million, mainly as a result of higher financial advisor variable compensation, partly offset by a decrease in staffing levels.

General and administrative expenses decreased by USD 463 million to USD 353 million, driven by lower expenses for provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters.

Net expenses for services to/from Corporate Center and other business divisions increased by USD 16 million to USD 1,104 million. Excluding restructuring expenses, adjusted net expenses for services increased by USD 55 million to USD 1,083 million, mainly due to higher expenses for regulatory projects and IT development.

Net new money: 4Q19 vs 4Q18

Net new money outflows were USD 4.7 billion, compared with net outflows of USD 7.9 billion, reflecting an annualized net new money growth rate of negative 0.8%, compared with negative 1.3%. Outflows mainly occurred in the Americas, which included two single large outflows that amounted to USD 5.4 billion. Net new money from ultra high net worth clients was USD 5.7 billion.

Invested assets: 4Q19 vs 3Q19

Invested assets increased by USD 133 billion to USD 2,635 billion, driven by positive market performance of USD 110 billion, positive currency effects of USD 24 billion and reclassifications of USD 5 billion, partly offset by net new money outflows of USD 5 billion. Mandate penetration decreased to 34.3% from 34.4%.

Personal & Corporate Banking

Personal & Corporate Banking – in Swiss francs¹

CHF million, except where indicated	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		As of or for the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	3Q19	4Q18	31.12.19	31.12.18
Results							
Net interest income	494	495	515	0	(4)	1,980	2,003
Recurring net fee income ²	164	155	157	6	5	634	625
Transaction-based income ³	189	283	247	(33)	(23)	1,041	1,082
Other income	14	11	373	24	(96)	60	419
Income	861	944	1,292	(9)	(33)	3,714	4,128
Credit loss (expense) / recovery	7	(30)	(17)			(22)	(55)
Total operating income	868	914	1,275	(5)	(32)	3,692	4,074
Personnel expenses	203	204	185	0	10	850	786
General and administrative expenses	61	57	109	7	(44)	222	279
Services (to) / from Corporate Center and other business divisions	295	298	334	(1)	(12)	1,173	1,234
<i>of which: services from Corporate Center</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>(10)</i>	<i>1,286</i>	<i>1,336</i>
Depreciation and impairment of property, equipment and software	3	3	4	5	(24)	13	14
Amortization and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	0	0	0			0	0
Total operating expenses	562	562	632	0	(11)	2,259	2,313
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	306	353	643	(13)	(52)	1,433	1,760
Adjusted results⁴							
Total operating income as reported	868	914	1,275	(5)	(32)	3,692	4,074
<i>of which: gains related to investments in associates</i>			<i>359</i>				<i>359</i>
Total operating income (adjusted)	868	914	916	(5)	(5)	3,692	3,715
Total operating expenses as reported	562	562	632	0	(11)	2,259	2,313
<i>of which: personnel-related restructuring expenses⁵</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>			<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>of which: non-personnel-related restructuring expenses⁵</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>			<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: restructuring expenses allocated from Corporate Center^{5,6}</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>17</i>			<i>17</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>of which: gain related to changes to the Swiss pension plan</i>							<i>(35)</i>
Total operating expenses (adjusted)	559	554	614	1	(9)	2,242	2,302
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	306	353	643	(13)	(52)	1,433	1,760
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax (adjusted)	309	360	303	(14)	2	1,450	1,413
Performance measures⁷							
Pre-tax profit growth (%)	(52.4)	(9.6)	79.9			(18.6)	21.6
Cost / income ratio (%)	65.3	59.5	48.9			60.8	56.0
Net interest margin (bps)	149	150	157			150	153
Adjusted performance measures^{4,7}							
Pre-tax profit growth (%)	2.2	(9.8)	(23.1)			2.6	(8.8)
Cost / income ratio (%)	64.9	58.7	65.8			60.4	61.1

Personal & Corporate Banking – in Swiss francs (continued)¹

<i>CHF million, except where indicated</i>	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		As of or for the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	3Q19	4Q18	31.12.19	31.12.18
Additional information							
Average attributed equity (CHF billion) ²	8.4	8.4	8.1	1	5	8.4	7.8
Return on attributed equity (%) ³	14.5	16.8	31.8			17.1	22.5
Risk-weighted assets (CHF billion) ⁴	65.0	64.4	62.8	1	3	65.0	62.8
Leverage ratio denominator (CHF billion) ⁵	217.1	214.3	210.2	1	3	217.1	210.2
Business volume for personal banking (CHF billion)	168	161	156	5	8	168	156
Net new business volume for personal banking (CHF billion)	1.1	1.2	0.9			7.3	6.6
Net new business volume growth for personal banking (%) ⁶	2.8	3.1	2.2			4.7	4.2
Goodwill and intangible assets (CHF billion)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0.0	0.0
Client assets (CHF billion) ⁷	685	670	638	2	7	685	638
Loans, gross (CHF billion)	132.2	132.0	131.0	0	1	132.2	131.0
Customer deposits (CHF billion)	150.5	145.3	141.7	4	6	150.5	141.7
Secured loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%)	92.6	91.8	92.0			92.6	92.0
Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%) ⁸	1.1	1.3	1.3			1.1	1.3
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	5,148	5,183	5,183	(1)	(1)	5,148	5,183

¹ Prior-year comparative figures in this table have been restated for the changes in Corporate Center cost and resource allocation to the business divisions and the changes in the equity attribution framework effective 1 January 2019. Refer to "Note 1 Basis of accounting" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of our first quarter 2019 report for more information about the changes to the Corporate Center cost and resource allocation to business divisions and to the "Recent developments" section of our first quarter 2019 report for more information about the changes in the equity attribution framework. Comparatives may additionally differ as a result of adjustments following organizational changes, restatements due to the retrospective adoption of new accounting standards or changes in accounting policies, and events after the reporting period. ² Recurring net fee income consists of fees for services provided on an ongoing basis, such as portfolio management fees, asset-based investment fund fees, custody fees and account-keeping fees, which are generated on client assets. ³ Transaction-based income comprises the non-recurring portion of net fee and commission income, mainly consisting of brokerage and transaction-based investment fund fees, as well as credit card fees and fees for payment transactions, together with Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss. ⁴ Adjusted results are non-GAAP financial measures as defined by SEC regulations. ⁵ Reflects restructuring expenses related to legacy cost programs. ⁶ Prior periods may include allocations (to) / from other business divisions. ⁷ Refer to the "Performance targets and measurement" section of our Annual Report 2018 for the definitions of our performance measures. ⁸ Refer to the "Capital management" section of this report for more information. ⁹ Calculated as net new business volume for the period (annualized as applicable) divided by business volume at the beginning of the period. ¹⁰ Client assets are comprised of invested assets and other assets held purely for transactional purposes or custody only. We do not measure net new money for Personal & Corporate Banking. ¹¹ Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information about (credit-)impaired exposures.

Results: 4Q19 vs 4Q18

Profit before tax decreased by CHF 337 million to CHF 306 million. Excluding a CHF 359 million valuation gain on our equity ownership in SIX related to the sale of SIX Payment Services to Worldline in the fourth quarter of 2018 and restructuring expenses, adjusted profit before tax increased by CHF 6 million, or 2%, to CHF 309 million, reflecting lower operating expenses, partly offset by lower operating income.

Operating income included a CHF 73 million fee paid to Global Wealth Management for the shift of CHF 6 billion of business volume from Global Wealth Management to Personal & Corporate Banking, as a result of a detailed client segmentation review.

Operating income

Total operating income decreased by CHF 407 million to CHF 868 million. Excluding the aforementioned valuation gain on our equity ownership in SIX, adjusted operating income decreased by CHF 48 million, mainly reflecting lower transaction-based income and net interest income.

Net interest income decreased by CHF 21 million to CHF 494 million, mainly as a result of decreased investment-of-equity income and higher funding expenses for long-term debt that contributes to total loss-absorbing capacity.

Recurring net fee income increased by CHF 7 million to CHF 164 million, reflecting increased custody and mandate revenues due to higher client asset levels.

Transaction-based income decreased by CHF 58 million to CHF 189 million, mainly reflecting the aforementioned fee paid to Global Wealth Management, partly offset by increased revenues from foreign exchange transactions.

→ **Refer to the “Group performance” section of our third quarter 2019 report for more information about the realignment of our client coverage between Global Wealth Management and Personal & Corporate Banking**

Other income decreased by CHF 359 million to CHF 14 million. Excluding the aforementioned valuation gain on our equity ownership in SIX, adjusted other income was broadly unchanged.

→ **Refer to the “Recent developments” section of our fourth quarter 2018 report for more information about the Worldline acquisition of SIX Payment Services**

Net credit loss recoveries were CHF 7 million, compared with expenses of CHF 17 million in the fourth quarter of 2018. Stage 3 expected credit losses were CHF 0 million, compared with CHF 30 million in the prior-year period, which primarily included impairments on a number of Corporate Client loans.

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses decreased by CHF 70 million to CHF 562 million. Excluding restructuring expenses, adjusted operating expenses decreased by CHF 55 million to CHF 559 million.

Personnel expenses increased by CHF 18 million to CHF 203 million, mainly reflecting higher variable compensation.

General and administrative expenses decreased by CHF 48 million to CHF 61 million, mainly due to lower expenses for provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters.

Net expenses for services to/from Corporate Center and other business divisions decreased by CHF 39 million to CHF 295 million, and decreased by CHF 25 million to CHF 291 million on an adjusted basis mainly reflecting lower expenses for real estate and regulatory projects.

Personal & Corporate Banking – in US dollars¹

<i>USD million, except where indicated</i>	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		As of or for the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	3Q19	4Q18	31.12.19	31.12.18
Results							
Net interest income	501	497	517	1	(3)	1,992	2,049
Recurring net fee income ²	167	156	157	7	6	638	640
Transaction-based income ³	191	285	247	(33)	(23)	1,045	1,108
Other income	14	11	373	26	(96)	60	420
Income	873	949	1,295	(8)	(33)	3,736	4,217
Credit loss (expense) / recovery	8	(30)	(17)			(21)	(56)
Total operating income	881	919	1,278	(4)	(31)	3,715	4,161
Personnel expenses	206	205	185	1	11	856	803
General and administrative expenses	62	57	110	8	(44)	224	285
Services (to) / from Corporate Center and other business divisions	299	299	335	0	(11)	1,181	1,263
<i>of which: services from Corporate Center</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>(9)</i>	<i>1,294</i>	<i>1,367</i>
Depreciation and impairment of property, equipment and software	3	3	4	6	(23)	13	14
Amortization and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	0	0	0			0	0
Total operating expenses	571	565	634	1	(10)	2,274	2,365
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	310	354	644	(12)	(52)	1,441	1,796
Adjusted results⁴							
Total operating income as reported	881	919	1,278	(4)	(31)	3,715	4,161
<i>of which: gains related to investments in associates</i>			<i>359</i>				<i>359</i>
Total operating income (adjusted)	881	919	919	(4)	(4)	3,715	3,802
Total operating expenses as reported	571	565	634	1	(10)	2,274	2,365
<i>of which: personnel-related restructuring expenses⁵</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>			<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>of which: non-personnel-related restructuring expenses⁵</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>			<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>of which: restructuring expenses allocated from Corporate Center^{5,6}</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>17</i>			<i>17</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>of which: gain related to changes to the Swiss pension plan</i>							<i>(38)</i>
Total operating expenses (adjusted)	567	557	616	2	(8)	2,257	2,355
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	310	354	644	(12)	(52)	1,441	1,796
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax (adjusted)	314	362	303	(13)	4	1,458	1,447
Performance measures⁷							
Pre-tax profit growth (%)	(51.8)	(10.9)	77.6			(19.7)	21.8
Cost / income ratio (%)	65.4	59.5	49.0			60.9	56.1
Net interest margin (bps)	149	149	155			149	153
Adjusted performance measures^{4,7}							
Pre-tax profit growth (%)	3.5	(11.0)	(24.0)			0.8	(8.4)
Cost / income ratio (%)	65.0	58.7	65.8			60.4	61.0

Personal & Corporate Banking – in US dollars (continued)¹

USD million, except where indicated	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		As of or for the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	3Q19	4Q18	31.12.19	31.12.18
Additional information							
Average attributed equity (USD billion) ⁸	8.5	8.5	8.1	1	5	8.4	8.0
Return on attributed equity (%) ⁸	14.5	16.8	31.8			17.1	22.5
Risk-weighted assets (USD billion) ⁸	67.1	64.5	63.9	4	5	67.1	63.9
Leverage ratio denominator (USD billion) ⁸	224.2	214.6	213.7	4	5	224.2	213.7
Business volume for personal banking (USD billion)	174	161	158	8	10	174	158
Net new business volume for personal banking (USD billion)	1.1	1.2	0.9			7.3	6.7
Net new business volume growth for personal banking (%) ⁹	2.7	3.0	2.1			4.6	4.2
Goodwill and intangible assets (USD billion)	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	2	0.0	0.0
Client assets (USD billion) ¹⁰	708	671	648	5	9	708	648
Loans, gross (USD billion)	136.6	132.2	133.3	3	2	136.6	133.3
Customer deposits (USD billion)	155.5	145.5	144.1	7	8	155.5	144.1
Secured loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%)	92.6	91.8	92.0			92.6	92.0
Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%) ¹¹	1.1	1.3	1.3			1.1	1.3
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	5,148	5,183	5,183	(1)	(1)	5,148	5,183

¹ Prior-year comparative figures in this table have been restated for the changes in Corporate Center cost and resource allocation to the business divisions and the changes in the equity attribution framework effective 1 January 2019. Refer to "Note 1 Basis of accounting" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of our first quarter 2019 report for more information about the changes to the Corporate Center cost and resource allocation to business divisions and to the "Recent developments" section of our first quarter 2019 report for more information about the changes in the equity attribution framework. Comparatives may additionally differ as a result of adjustments following organizational changes, restatements due to the retrospective adoption of new accounting standards or changes in accounting policies, and events after the reporting period. ² Recurring net fee income consists of fees for services provided on an ongoing basis, such as portfolio management fees, asset-based investment fund fees, custody fees and account-keeping fees, which are generated on client assets. ³ Transaction-based income comprises the non-recurring portion of net fee and commission income, mainly consisting of brokerage and transaction-based investment fund fees, as well as credit card fees and fees for payment transactions, together with Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss. ⁴ Adjusted results are non-GAAP financial measures as defined by SEC regulations. ⁵ Reflects restructuring expenses related to legacy cost programs. ⁶ Prior periods may include allocations (to) / from other business divisions. ⁷ Refer to the "Performance targets and measurement" section of our Annual Report 2018 for the definitions of our performance measures. ⁸ Refer to the "Capital management" section of this report for more information. ⁹ Calculated as net new business volume for the period (annualized as applicable) divided by business volume at the beginning of the period. ¹⁰ Client assets are comprised of invested assets and other assets held purely for transactional purposes or custody only. We do not measure net new money for Personal & Corporate Banking. ¹¹ Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information about (credit-)impaired exposures.

Asset Management

Asset Management¹

USD million, except where indicated	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		As of or for the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	3Q19	4Q18	31.12.19	31.12.18
Results							
Net management fees ²	455	452	440	1	4	1,778	1,772
Performance fees	96	14	28	596	240	160	80
Total operating income	551	465	468	18	18	1,938	1,852
Personnel expenses	185	174	166	6	11	722	703
General and administrative expenses	56	49	57	16	(1)	197	202
Services (to) / from Corporate Center and other business divisions	130	119	139	10	(6)	486	518
<i>of which: services from Corporate Center</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>563</i>
Depreciation and impairment of property, equipment and software	0	0	0	80	(23)	1	2
Amortization and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	0	0	0			0	1
Total operating expenses	371	341	362	9	3	1,406	1,426
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	180	124	106	45	70	532	426
Adjusted results³							
Total operating income as reported	551	465	468	18	18	1,938	1,852
Total operating income (adjusted)	551	465	468	18	18	1,938	1,852
Total operating expenses as reported	371	341	362	9	3	1,406	1,426
<i>of which: personnel-related restructuring expenses⁴</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>			<i>6</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>of which: non-personnel-related restructuring expenses⁴</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>			<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>of which: restructuring expenses allocated from Corporate Center⁴</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>13</i>			<i>20</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>of which: gain related to changes to the Swiss pension plan</i>							<i>(10)</i>
Total operating expenses (adjusted)	365	331	342	10	7	1,373	1,370
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	180	124	106	45	70	532	426
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax (adjusted)	187	135	126	39	48	565	482
Performance measures⁵							
Pre-tax profit growth (%)	69.7	5.2	(54.5)			24.9	(24.3)
Cost / income ratio (%)	67.4	73.3	77.4			72.6	77.0
Net new money growth excluding money market flows (%) ⁶	2.4	13.1	(2.7)			1.8	3.5
Adjusted performance measures^{3,5}							
Pre-tax profit growth (%) ⁷	47.7	6.3	14.4			17.1	(0.8)
Cost / income ratio (%)	66.2	71.1	73.0			70.8	74.0
Information by business line / asset class							
Net new money (USD billion)⁶							
Equities	8.3	19.6	(6.4)			23.8	8.8
Fixed Income	(9.4)	7.6	6.7			(9.2)	8.3
<i>of which: money market</i>	<i>(5.0)</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>			<i>5.2</i>	<i>7.5</i>
Multi-asset & Solutions	1.0	6.7	(1.3)			5.1	13.6
Hedge Fund Businesses	(0.5)	(1.2)	(0.4)			(3.2)	0.3
Real Estate & Private Markets	0.2	0.4	(0.8)			1.3	1.1
Total net new money	(0.4)	33.1	(2.1)			17.8	32.2
<i>of which: net new money excluding money markets</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>(4.9)</i>			<i>12.6</i>	<i>24.7</i>

Asset Management (continued)¹

USD million, except where indicated	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		As of or for the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	3Q19	4Q18	31.12.19	31.12.18
Invested assets (USD billion)⁶							
Equities	367	328	272	12	35	367	272
Fixed Income	253	259	253	(2)	0	253	253
<i>of which: money market</i>	102	106	95	(4)	6	102	95
Multi-asset & Solutions	155	147	132	6	17	155	132
Hedge Fund Businesses	42	41	42	1	(1)	42	42
Real Estate & Private Markets	86	83	82	3	5	86	82
Total invested assets	903	858	781	5	16	903	781
<i>of which: passive strategies</i>	374	342	298	10	26	374	298

Information by region

Invested assets (USD billion)							
Americas	206	211	192	(3)	7	206	192
Asia Pacific	155	147	141	6	11	155	141
Europe, Middle East and Africa	236	214	189	10	25	236	189
Switzerland	306	286	259	7	18	306	259
Total invested assets	903	858	781	5	16	903	781

Information by channel

Invested assets (USD billion)							
Third-party institutional	552	526	484	5	14	552	484
Third-party wholesale	98	88	78	11	25	98	78
UBS's wealth management businesses	253	244	219	4	15	253	219
Total invested assets	903	858	781	5	16	903	781

Additional information

Average attributed equity (USD billion) ⁸	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0	1.8	1.8
Return on attributed equity (%) ⁸	40.3	27.9	23.7			29.7	23.5
Risk-weighted assets (USD billion) ⁸	4.6	4.6	4.3	(1)	6	4.6	4.3
Leverage ratio denominator (USD billion) ⁸	5.0	5.2	5.0	(4)	(2)	5.0	5.0
Goodwill and intangible assets (USD billion)	1.4	1.3	1.4	1	0	1.4	1.4
Net margin on invested assets (bps) ⁹	8	6	5	39	55	6	5
Gross margin on invested assets (bps)	25	22	23	14	8	23	23
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	2,284	2,308	2,301	(1)	(1)	2,284	2,301

¹ Prior-year comparative figures in this table have been restated for the changes in Corporate Center cost and resource allocation to the business divisions and the changes in the equity attribution framework effective 1 January 2019. Refer to "Note 1 Basis of accounting" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of our first quarter 2019 report for more information about the changes to the Corporate Center cost and resource allocation to business divisions and to the "Recent developments" section of our first quarter 2019 report for more information about the changes in the equity attribution framework. Comparatives may additionally differ as a result of adjustments following organizational changes, restatements due to the retrospective adoption of new accounting standards or changes in accounting policies, and events after the reporting period. ² Net management fees include transaction fees, fund administration revenues (including net interest and trading income from lending activities and foreign exchange hedging as part of the fund services offering), gains or losses from seed money and co-investments, funding costs, and other items that are not performance fees. ³ Adjusted results are non-GAAP financial measures as defined by SEC regulations. ⁴ Reflects restructuring expenses related to legacy cost programs as well as expenses for new restructuring initiatives. ⁵ Refer to the "Performance targets and measurement" section of our Annual Report 2018 for the definitions of our performance measures. ⁶ Effective 1 January 2019, certain assets have been reclassified between asset classes to better reflect their underlying nature, with prior-period information restated. The adjustments have no effect on total net new money and total invested assets. ⁷ Excluding the effect of business exits. ⁸ Refer to the "Capital management" section of this report for more information. ⁹ Calculated as operating profit before tax (annualized as applicable) divided by average invested assets.

Results: 4Q19 vs 4Q18

Profit before tax increased by USD 74 million, or 70%, to USD 180 million. Excluding restructuring expenses, adjusted profit before tax increased by USD 61 million, or 48%, to USD 187 million, reflecting higher operating income, partly offset by higher operating expenses.

Operating income

Total operating income increased by USD 83 million, or 18%, to USD 551 million.

Net management fees increased by USD 15 million to USD 455 million, reflecting the effect of higher average invested assets, partly offset by continued pressure on margins.

Performance fees increased by USD 68 million to USD 96 million, driven by increases in performance fees in Equities and in Hedge Fund Businesses, reflecting both annual performance fees on certain larger mandates recognized in the fourth quarter of 2019 and a constructive market environment.

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses increased by USD 9 million, or 3%, to USD 371 million, and adjusted operating expenses increased by USD 23 million, or 7%, to USD 365 million.

Personnel expenses increased by USD 19 million to USD 185 million. Excluding restructuring expenses, adjusted personnel expenses increased by USD 23 million to USD 184 million, driven by higher expenses for variable compensation.

General and administrative expenses on a reported and an adjusted basis were stable at USD 56 million and USD 55 million, respectively.

Net expenses for services to/from Corporate Center and other business divisions decreased by USD 9 million to USD 130 million. Adjusted net expenses were stable at USD 125 million.

Net new money: 4Q19 vs 4Q18

Net new money outflows were USD 0.4 billion, compared with net outflows of USD 2.1 billion. Excluding money market flows, net new money inflows were USD 4.6 billion, compared with net outflows of USD 4.9 billion, an annualized net new money growth rate of positive 2.4%, compared with negative 2.7%.

Invested assets: 4Q19 vs 3Q19

Invested assets increased by USD 45 billion to USD 903 billion, reflecting positive market performance of USD 29 billion and currency effects of USD 16 billion.

Investment Bank

Investment Bank¹

<i>USD million, except where indicated</i>	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		As of or for the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	3Q19	4Q18	31.12.19	31.12.18
Results							
Corporate Client Solutions	543	532	460	2	18	2,267	2,621
Advisory	144	186	115	(22)	25	707	717
Equity Capital Markets	144	126	122	14	18	631	785
Debt Capital Markets	178	156	160	14	12	652	769
Financing Solutions	69	76	53	(9)	31	270	278
Risk Management	8	(12)	11		(31)	7	72
Investor Client Services	1,144	1,220	1,078	(6)	6	5,032	5,458
Equities	792	838	776	(6)	2	3,453	3,850
Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit	352	382	302	(8)	16	1,579	1,609
Income	1,687	1,752	1,539	(4)	10	7,299	8,079
Credit loss (expense) / recovery	(6)	0	(18)		(67)	(30)	(38)
Total operating income	1,681	1,752	1,521	(4)	11	7,269	8,041
Personnel expenses	550	699	537	(21)	3	2,748	2,941
General and administrative expenses	262	143	253	83	4	688	651
Services (to) / from Corporate Center and other business divisions	779	735	805	6	(3)	2,926	2,942
<i>of which: services from Corporate Center</i>	<i>793</i>	<i>748</i>	<i>820</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>2,980</i>	<i>2,995</i>
Depreciation and impairment of property, equipment and software	2	2	2	21	3	8	8
Amortization and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	110	1	2			115	12
Total operating expenses	1,703	1,580	1,598	8	7	6,485	6,554
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax	(22)	172	(78)		(71)	784	1,486
Adjusted results²							
Total operating income as reported	1,681	1,752	1,521	(4)	11	7,269	8,041
Total operating income (adjusted)	1,681	1,752	1,521	(4)	11	7,269	8,041
Total operating expenses as reported	1,703	1,580	1,598	8	7	6,485	6,554
<i>of which: personnel-related restructuring expenses³</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>			<i>84</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>of which: non-personnel-related restructuring expenses³</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>			<i>7</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>of which: restructuring expenses allocated from Corporate Center³</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>69</i>			<i>77</i>	<i>166</i>
<i>of which: gain related to changes to the Swiss pension plan</i>							<i>(5)</i>
<i>of which: impairment of goodwill</i>	<i>110</i>					<i>110</i>	
Total operating expenses (adjusted)	1,483	1,549	1,526	(4)	(3)	6,208	6,367
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	(22)	172	(78)		(71)	784	1,486
Business division operating profit / (loss) before tax (adjusted)	198	203	(5)	(2)		1,061	1,674
Performance measures⁴							
Return on attributed equity (%) ⁵	(0.7)	5.6	(2.5)			6.4	11.5
Cost / income ratio (%)	101.0	90.2	103.9			88.9	81.1
Adjusted performance measures^{2,4}							
Return on attributed equity (%) ⁵	6.4	6.6	(0.2)			8.6	12.9
Cost / income ratio (%)	87.9	88.4	99.1			85.1	78.8

Investment Bank (continued)¹

	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		As of or for the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	3Q19	4Q18	31.12.19	31.12.18
<i>USD million, except where indicated</i>							
Additional information							
Pre-tax profit growth (%)		(62.0)				(47.3)	36.7
Adjusted pre-tax profit growth (%)		(58.5)				(36.6)	24.7
Average attributed equity (USD billion) ⁵	12.3	12.2	12.7	0	(3)	12.3	13.0
Risk-weighted assets (USD billion) ⁵	81.1	88.9	93.2	(9)	(13)	81.1	93.2
Return on risk-weighted assets, gross (%)	7.9	8.0	6.8			8.2	9.0
Leverage ratio denominator (USD billion) ⁵	293.2	299.7	283.4	(2)	3	293.2	283.4
Return on leverage ratio denominator, gross (%)	2.3	2.3	2.1			2.5	2.6
Goodwill and intangible assets (USD billion)	0.0	0.1	0.1	(95)	(96)	0.0	0.1
Compensation ratio (%)	32.6	39.9	34.9			37.7	36.4
Average VaR (1-day, 95% confidence, 5 years of historical data)	7	10	10	(30)	(26)	9	11
Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross (%) ^{6,7}	0.7	0.9	1.4			0.7	1.4
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	5,332	5,482	5,205	(3)	2	5,332	5,205

¹ Prior-year comparative figures in this table have been restated for the changes in Corporate Center cost and resource allocation to the business divisions and the changes in the equity attribution framework effective 1 January 2019. Refer to "Note 1 Basis of accounting" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of our first quarter 2019 report for more information about the changes to the Corporate Center cost and resource allocation to business divisions and to the "Recent developments" section of our first quarter 2019 report for more information about the changes in the equity attribution framework. Comparatives may additionally differ as a result of adjustments following organizational changes, restatements due to the retrospective adoption of new accounting standards or changes in accounting policies, and events after the reporting period. ² Adjusted results are non-GAAP financial measures as defined by SEC regulations. ³ Reflects restructuring expenses related to legacy cost programs. ⁴ Refer to the "Performance targets and measurement" section of our Annual Report 2018 for the definitions of our performance measures. ⁵ Refer to the "Capital management" section of this report for more information. ⁶ Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report for more information about (credit-)impaired loan exposures. ⁷ Impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of total loan portfolio, gross in the comparative periods has been restated, resulting in a decrease of 0.6% as of 30 September 2019 and 0.1% as of 31 December 2018.

Results: 4Q19 vs 4Q18

Loss before tax was USD 22 million, compared with a loss before tax of USD 78 million. Excluding restructuring expenses and a goodwill charge, adjusted profit before tax improved by USD 203 million to USD 198 million. This was driven by higher operating income and lower operating expenses.

Operating income

Total operating income increased by USD 160 million, or 11%, to USD 1,681 million. This reflected higher revenues across both Corporate Client Solutions and Investor Client Services.

Corporate Client Solutions

Corporate Client Solutions revenues increased by USD 83 million, or 18%, to USD 543 million, driven by increases across nearly all income lines.

Advisory revenues increased by USD 29 million, or 25%, to USD 144 million, mainly driven by higher revenues from merger and acquisition transactions, against a 25% decrease in the global fee pool, as well as from private transactions.

Equity Capital Markets revenues increased by USD 22 million, or 18%, to USD 144 million, mainly reflecting higher revenues from public offerings, against a global fee pool increase of 30%. Revenues from private transactions were broadly stable.

Debt Capital Markets revenues increased by USD 18 million, or 12%, to USD 178 million. Investment grade revenues increased 58%, against a global fee pool increase of 22%. Leveraged finance revenues decreased 5%, against a global fee pool increase of 10% and a strong prior-year quarter.

Financing Solutions revenues increased by USD 16 million, or 31%, to USD 69 million, mainly reflecting higher revenues from real estate finance and mortgage-backed securities, which benefited from a favorable US interest rate environment.

Risk Management revenues decreased by USD 3 million, or 31%, to USD 8 million, mainly driven by losses on a portfolio of loans that are being exited.

Investor Client Services

Investor Client Services revenues increased by USD 66 million, or 6%, to USD 1,144 million, reflecting increases in Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit, and in Equities revenues.

Equities

Equities revenues increased by USD 16 million, or 2%, to USD 792 million, across Derivatives and Financing Services.

Cash revenues decreased by USD 19 million, or 6%, to USD 284 million, mainly due to lower market volumes.

Derivatives revenues increased to USD 168 million from USD 156 million, driven by higher client activity levels.

Financing Services revenues increased to USD 347 million from USD 345 million, mainly driven by higher equity financing revenues.

Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit

Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit revenues increased by USD 50 million, or 16%, to USD 352 million. Rates and Credit revenues increased 362%, mainly due to higher client activity in a more constructive trading environment. Foreign Exchange revenues decreased 29% as the business was affected by historically low levels of volatility, and due to the prior-year period including USD 53 million of revenues from Group Treasury for the rebalancing of the Group's currency exposures in connection with the change of functional and presentation currencies.

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses increased by USD 105 million to USD 1,703 million, and adjusted operating expenses decreased by USD 43 million, or 3%, to USD 1,483 million.

Personnel expenses increased by USD 13 million to USD 550 million. Excluding restructuring expenses, adjusted personnel expenses decreased by USD 66 million to USD 469 million, driven by reductions across all main cost categories.

General and administrative expenses increased by USD 9 million to USD 262 million, and on an adjusted basis increased by USD 10 million to USD 260 million, mainly as a result of an increase in provisions for litigation, regulatory and similar matters, partly offset by a reduction of the expense for the UK bank levy, which decreased to USD 46 million from USD 61 million.

Net expenses for services to/from Corporate Center and other business divisions decreased to USD 779 million from USD 805 million. Excluding restructuring expenses, adjusted net expenses increased to USD 751 million from USD 737 million, mainly driven by higher expenses for IT development and compliance costs.

Amortization and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets increased by USD 108 million to USD 110 million. Excluding a USD 110 million goodwill charge, amortization and impairment of goodwill and intangibles assets on an adjusted basis were stable at USD 1 million. As we continue to realign our Investment Bank and execute on a number of strategic initiatives to drive profitable growth, IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets*, requires us to give consideration to the range of possible forecast cash flows and uncertainties in macroeconomic factors that currently exist when determining the recoverability of goodwill. With this write-down, goodwill in the Investment Bank is now nil.

Risk-weighted assets and leverage ratio denominator: 4Q19 vs 3Q19

Risk-weighted assets

Total risk-weighted assets (RWA) decreased by USD 8 billion to USD 81 billion, driven by a reduction in credit risk RWA, which reflected a lower level of secured financing transactions and lending exposure, a decrease in market risk RWA, which reflected lower average regulatory and stressed value-at-risk levels, and a reduction in operational risk RWA due to the annual recalibration of the advanced measurement approach (AMA) model.

→ **Refer to the "Capital management" section of this report for more information**

Leverage ratio denominator

The leverage ratio denominator (LRD) decreased by USD 7 billion to USD 293 billion, due to lower derivative and securities financing transaction exposures, partly offset by higher trading portfolio assets, mainly due to market appreciation.

→ **Refer to the "Capital management" and "Balance sheet, liquidity and funding management" sections of this report for more information**

Corporate Center

Corporate Center^{1,2}

USD million, except where indicated	As of or for the quarter ended			% change from		As of or for the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	3Q19	4Q18	31.12.19	31.12.18
Results							
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	(306)	(200)	(518)	53	(41)	(577)	(971)
<i>of which: Group Treasury</i>	<i>(100)</i>	<i>(87)</i>	<i>(82)</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>(69)</i>	<i>(445)</i>
<i>of which: Non-core and Legacy Portfolio</i>	<i>(68)</i>	<i>(53)</i>	<i>(91)</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>(25)</i>	<i>(84)</i>	<i>(128)</i>
<i>of which: Retained Services</i>	<i>(137)</i>	<i>(60)</i>	<i>(345)</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>(60)</i>	<i>(424)</i>	<i>(398)</i>
Adjusted results³							
Total operating income as reported	(211)	(191)	(423)	11	(50)	(385)	(626)
<i>of which: gains on sale of real estate</i>							<i>31</i>
<i>of which: gain / (loss) on sale of subsidiaries and businesses</i>							<i>25</i>
<i>of which: remeasurement loss related to UBS Securities China</i>			<i>(270)</i>				<i>(270)</i>
<i>of which: net foreign currency translation gains / (losses)</i>		<i>(46)</i>				<i>(35)</i>	
<i>of which: net gains / (losses) from properties held for sale</i>	<i>(29)</i>					<i>(29)</i>	
Total operating income (adjusted)	(182)	(145)	(154)	26	19	(321)	(413)
Total operating expenses as reported	95	9	95			192	346
<i>of which: gain related to changes to the Swiss pension plan</i>							<i>(122)</i>
<i>of which: net restructuring (credits) / expenses</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>(6)</i>				<i>(2)</i>	<i>(4)</i>
Total operating expenses (adjusted)	91	15	95	511	(4)	194	472
Operating profit / (loss) before tax as reported	(306)	(200)	(518)	53	(41)	(577)	(971)
Operating profit / (loss) before tax (adjusted)	(273)	(160)	(248)	71	10	(515)	(885)
Additional information							
Average attributed equity (USD billion) ⁴	16.2	15.5	13.6	5	19	15.1	13.3
Risk-weighted assets (USD billion) ⁴	28.3	27.9	28.1	2	1	28.3	28.1
Leverage ratio denominator (USD billion) ⁴	76.2	68.8	86.5	11	(12)	76.2	86.5
Personnel (full-time equivalents)	33,218	31,913	30,581	4	9	33,218	30,581

¹ Prior-year comparative figures in this table have been restated for the changes in Corporate Center cost and resource allocation to the business divisions and the changes in the equity attribution framework effective 1 January 2019. Refer to "Note 1 Basis of accounting" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of our first quarter 2019 report for more information about the changes to the Corporate Center cost and resource allocation to business divisions and to the "Recent developments" section of our first quarter 2019 report for more information about the changes in the equity attribution framework. Comparatives may additionally differ as a result of adjustments following organizational changes, restatements due to the retrospective adoption of new accounting standards or changes in accounting policies, and events after the reporting period. ² The presentation of reported results in this table has been amended to focus on operating profit / (loss), providing a breakdown into Group Treasury, Non-core and Legacy Portfolio, and Retained Services. ³ Adjusted results are non-GAAP financial measures as defined by SEC regulations. ⁴ Refer to the "Capital management" section of this report for more information.

Results: 4Q19 vs 4Q18

Corporate Center recorded a loss before tax of USD 306 million, compared with a loss of USD 518 million in the prior-year quarter. The adjusted loss before tax was USD 273 million, compared with a loss of USD 248 million, excluding losses from the remeasurement of properties reclassified as properties held for sale in the fourth quarter of 2019 and a remeasurement loss related to the increase of our shareholding in UBS Securities China in the fourth quarter of 2018.

Group Treasury

The Group Treasury result was negative USD 100 million, compared with negative USD 82 million.

Group Treasury included income related to hedge accounting ineffectiveness of negative USD 34 million, compared with positive USD 91 million. Revenues from accounting asymmetries were negative USD 47 million, compared with negative USD 67 million. Revenues relating to centralized Group Treasury risk management services were positive USD 4 million, compared with negative revenues of USD 92 million. Operating expenses were stable at USD 23 million.

Non-core and Legacy Portfolio

The Non-core and Legacy Portfolio result was negative USD 68 million, compared with negative USD 91 million. The improved result was mainly due to increased net operating income reflecting lower losses on unwind activities. In addition, lower operating expenses were predominantly driven by the release of litigation provisions.

Retained Services

The Retained Services result was negative USD 137 million, compared with negative USD 345 million. Excluding losses from the remeasurement of properties reclassified as properties held for sale and restructuring expenses in the fourth quarter of 2019, as well as the remeasurement loss related to the increase of our shareholding in UBS Securities China in the fourth quarter of 2018, the adjusted result was negative USD 105 million, compared with negative USD 77 million.

Personnel: 4Q19 vs 3Q19

As of 31 December 2019, Corporate Center employed 33,218 personnel (full-time equivalents), a net increase of 1,305 compared with 30 September 2019. The increase was mainly driven by the ongoing insourcing of certain activities from third-party vendors to our Business Solutions Centers, as well as staffing to address regulatory requirements.

Risk, treasury and capital management

Management report

Risk management and control

This section provides information about key developments during the reporting period and should be read in conjunction with the "Risk management and control" section of our Annual Report 2018.

Credit risk

Total net credit loss expenses in the fourth quarter of 2019 were USD 8 million, reflecting net expenses of USD 7 million related to credit-impaired (stage 3) positions and net expenses of USD 1 million related to stage 1 and stage 2 positions.

Overall credit risk exposures were broadly unchanged during the fourth quarter of 2019.

We aim to manage our Swiss lending portfolios prudently and remain watchful for signs of deterioration that could affect our counterparties.

Within the Investment Bank, our leveraged loan underwriting business's overall ability to distribute risk remained sound. Loan underwriting exposures are held for trading, with fair values reflecting the market conditions at the end of the quarter.

Banking and traded products exposure in our business divisions and Corporate Center

	31.12.19					
USD million	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Corporate Center	Group
Banking products¹						
Gross exposure	239,032	194,395	2,914	48,170	30,570	515,081
of which: loans and advances to customers (on-balance sheet)	174,510	136,572	1	10,585	5,882	327,550
of which: guarantees and loan commitments (off-balance sheet)	5,578	23,142	0	16,009	960	45,689
Traded products^{2,3}						
Gross exposure	8,830	841	0	38,233		47,904
of which: over-the-counter derivatives	6,571	804	0	9,832		17,207
of which: securities financing transactions	0	0	0	20,821		20,821
of which: exchange-traded derivatives	2,259	36	0	7,580		9,876
Other credit lines, gross⁴	10,735	20,986	0	3,227	144	35,092
Total credit-impaired exposure, gross (stage 3) ¹	902	1,694	0	91	427	3,113
Total allowances and provisions for expected credit losses (stages 1 to 3)	209	696	0	87	37	1,029
of which: stage 1	59	81	0	38	3	181
of which: stage 2	34	122	0	3	0	160
of which: stage 3 (allowances and provisions for credit-impaired exposures)	116	493	0	46	34	689
	30.9.19					
USD million	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Corporate Center	Group
Banking products¹						
Gross exposure	231,438	182,077	2,692	51,480	23,491	491,177
of which: loans and advances to customers (on-balance sheet)	171,608	132,222	0	10,639	6,489	320,958
of which: guarantees and loan commitments (off-balance sheet)	5,157	19,932	0	17,523	81	42,692
Traded products^{2,3}						
Gross exposure	10,419	1,018	0	35,879		47,316
of which: over-the-counter derivatives	7,322	978	0	10,277		18,577
of which: securities financing transactions	287	0	0	18,835		19,122
of which: exchange-traded derivatives	2,810	40	0	6,766		9,617
Other credit lines, gross⁴	10,352	19,911	0	2,196	138	32,597
Total credit-impaired exposure, gross (stage 3) ¹	858	1,828	0	115	417	3,218
Total allowances and provisions for expected credit losses (stages 1 to 3)	205	688	0	113	35	1,041
of which: stage 1	57	74	0	26	3	160
of which: stage 2	28	131	0	13	0	173
of which: stage 3 (allowances and provisions for credit-impaired exposures)	120	483	0	74	32	709

¹ IFRS 9 gross exposure including other financial assets at amortized cost, but excluding cash, receivables from securities financing transactions, cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments, financial assets at FVOCI, irrevocable committed prolongation of existing loans and unconditionally revocable committed credit lines and forward starting reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements. ² Internal management view of credit risk, which differs in certain respects from IFRS. ³ As counterparty risk for traded products is managed at counterparty level, no further split between exposures in the Investment Bank and Corporate Center is provided. ⁴ Unconditionally revocable committed credit lines.

Global Wealth Management and Personal & Corporate Banking loans and advances to customers, gross

	Global Wealth Management		Personal & Corporate Banking	
<i>USD million</i>	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.19	30.9.19
Secured by residential property	54,383	53,506	100,645	96,288
Secured by commercial / industrial property	2,619	2,346	17,131	16,725
Secured by cash	16,852	15,098	1,569	1,444
Secured by securities	88,684	89,577	1,766	1,678
Secured by guarantees and other collateral	10,591	9,978	5,351	5,221
Unsecured loans and advances to customers	1,381	1,104	10,111	10,867
Total loans and advances to customers, gross	174,510	171,608	136,572	132,222
Allowances	(93)	(92)	(595)	(592)
Total loans and advances to customers, net of allowances	174,417	171,517	135,978	131,629

Market risk

Market risk remained at low levels due to our continued focus on managing tail risks. Average management value-at-risk (VaR) (1-day, 95% confidence level) decreased to USD 8 million from USD 12 million in the previous quarter, mainly driven by the Investment Bank's Equities business.

There were no Group VaR negative backtesting exceptions in the fourth quarter of 2019 and the total number of negative backtesting exceptions within the most recent 250 business days decreased from 1 to 0. The FINMA VaR multiplier for market risk RWA was unchanged compared with the previous quarter, at 3.

Management value-at-risk (1-day, 95% confidence, 5 years of historical data) of our business divisions and Corporate Center by general market risk type¹

<i>USD million</i>	Average by risk type								
	Min.	Max.	Period end	Average	Equity	Interest rates	Credit spreads	Foreign exchange	Commodities
Global Wealth Management	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Personal & Corporate Banking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asset Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Bank	4	11	7	7	5	6	5	3	2
Corporate Center	4	6	5	5	1	5	2	1	0
Diversification effect ^{2,3}			(4)	(4)	0	(4)	(3)	(1)	0
Total as of 31.12.19	6	12	9	8	5	8	5	3	2
Total as of 30.9.19	8	18	11	12	8	9	4	3	2

¹ Statistics at individual levels may not be summed to deduce the corresponding aggregate figures. The minima and maxima for each level may occur on different days, and, likewise, the VaR for each business line or risk type, being driven by the extreme loss tail of the corresponding distribution of simulated profits and losses for that business line or risk type, may well be driven by different days in the historical time series, rendering invalid the simple summation of figures to arrive at the aggregate total. ² Difference between the sum of the standalone VaR for the business divisions and Corporate Center and the VaR for the Group as a whole. ³ As the minimum and maximum occur on different days for different business divisions and Corporate Center, it is not meaningful to calculate a portfolio diversification effect.

As of 31 December 2019, the interest rate sensitivity of our banking book to a +1-basis-point parallel shift in yield curves was negative USD 25.1 million, compared with negative USD 24.3 million as of 30 September 2019. The change in interest rate sensitivity was driven by a slight reduction in the modeled duration of our Swiss franc deposits and from hedges on newly issued additional tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments denominated in Swiss francs. The reported interest rate sensitivity excludes the AT1 capital instruments as per FINMA Pillar 3 disclosure requirements and our equity, goodwill and real estate with a modeled sensitivity of approximately USD 4 million per basis point in Swiss francs and USD 15 million per basis point in US dollars.

The most adverse of the six FINMA interest rate scenarios was the "Parallel up" scenario, which resulted in a change in the economic value of equity of negative USD 5.0 billion, representing a pro forma reduction of 9.6% of tier 1 capital, which is well below the regulatory outlier test of 15% of tier 1

capital. The immediate effect of the "Parallel up" scenario on tier 1 capital as of 31 December 2019 would be a reduction of 1.3%, or USD 0.7 billion, arising from the part of our banking book that is measured at fair value through profit or loss and from the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. This scenario would, however, have a positive effect on net interest income.

- Refer to "Interest rate risk in the banking book" in the "Market risk" section of our Annual Report 2018 and the 30 June 2019 Pillar 3 report, available under "Pillar 3 disclosures" at www.ubs.com/investors, for more information about the management of interest rate risk in the banking book
- Refer to "Sensitivity to interest rate movements" in the "Group performance" section of this report for more information about the effects of increases in interest rates on the equity, capital and net interest income of Global Wealth Management and Personal & Corporate Banking

Interest rate risk – banking book

USD million	+1 bp	Parallel up ¹	Parallel down ¹	Steeper ²	Flattener ³	Short-term up ⁴	Short-term down ⁵
CHF	(3.3)	(463.1)	519.6	(235.7)	143.9	(44.7)	47.6
EUR	(0.4)	(73.6)	79.3	(5.3)	(7.3)	(28.0)	29.5
GBP	0.1	8.9	(23.0)	(6.7)	6.4	11.5	(11.0)
USD	(20.8)	(4,317.5)	3,570.0	(566.9)	(450.5)	(2,019.7)	2,132.4
Other	(0.8)	(157.9)	169.9	(1.4)	(29.8)	(85.0)	93.5
Total effect on economic value of equity as per Pillar 3 requirement as of 31.12.19	(25.1)	(5,003.2)	4,315.9	(816.1)	(337.2)	(2,166.0)	2,292.0
Additional tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments	5.0	954.3	(1,024.6)	(42.2)	253.5	610.8	(638.5)
Total including AT1 capital instruments as of 31.12.19	(20.1)	(4,048.9)	3,291.2	(858.3)	(83.7)	(1,555.2)	1,653.5
Total effect on economic value of equity as per Pillar 3 requirement as of 30.9.19	(24.3)	(4,942.3)	4,301.9	(647.1)	(468.2)	(2,245.6)	2,449.0
Total including AT1 capital instruments as of 30.9.19	(19.1)	(3,934.2)	3,216.4	(673.2)	(217.5)	(1,613.4)	1,788.1

¹ Rates across all tenors move by ±150 bps for Swiss franc, ±200 bps for euro and US dollar and ±250 bps for pound sterling. ² Short-term rates decrease and long-term rates increase. ³ Short-term rates increase and long-term rates decrease. ⁴ Short-term rates increase more than long-term rates. ⁵ Short-term rates decrease more than long-term rates.

Country risk

We remain watchful of developments in Europe and political changes in a number of countries. Our direct exposure to peripheral European countries is limited, although we have significant country risk exposure to major European economies, including the UK, Germany and France. The UK's process of withdrawing from the EU remains an area of concern.

The Middle East remains volatile, with tensions among a number of key regional players persisting.

We are closely monitoring the growing risks stemming from ongoing US trade policy shifts, and their potential effects on key markets, economies and countries.

We also continue to closely monitor our direct exposure to China. In addition, a number of emerging markets are facing economic, political and market pressures.

Our exposure to emerging market countries is well diversified.

→ Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of our Annual Report 2018 for more information

Exposures to eurozone countries rated lower than AAA / Aaa by at least one major rating agency

USD million	31.12.19						30.9.19		
	Banking products, gross ¹		Traded products		Trading inventory	Total		Total	
	Before hedges	Net of hedges	Before hedges	Net of hedges	Net long per issuer	Net of hedges		Net of hedges	
Austria	125	124	446	412	2,612	3,183	3,148	2,840	2,793
Belgium	382	382	182	182	46	609	609	378	378
Finland	7	7	614	614	344	965	965	236	236
France	494	490	951	834	2,029	3,473	3,353	3,619	3,530
Greece	12	4	0	0	4	16	8	28	18
Ireland ²	338	338	58	58	488	884	884	923	923
Italy	765	680	150	135	324	1,240	1,139	1,436	1,296
Portugal	26	26	59	59	9	94	94	107	107
Spain	420	391	17	17	337	774	745	1,480	1,452
Other ³	26	9	18	18	28	72	56	304	288
Total	2,594	2,451	2,495	2,328	6,221	11,310	11,001	11,352	11,022

¹ Before deduction of IFRS 9 ECL allowances and provisions. ² The majority of the Ireland exposure relates to funds and foreign bank subsidiaries. ³ Represents aggregate exposures to Andorra, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, San Marino, Slovakia and Slovenia.

Operational risk

There have been no significant changes in the operational risk environment over the quarter, with operational resilience, conduct and financial crime remaining the key consequential risk themes for UBS and the financial services industry.

As critical elements of operational resilience, cybersecurity, technology, data protection, third party risk management and business continuity management remain key focus areas for the firm. In particular, we continue to invest in preemptive and detective measures to defend UBS against evolving and highly sophisticated cyberattacks with a focus on (i) increasing readiness to identify and respond to cyber threats and data loss, (ii) employee training and behaviors, and (iii) application and infrastructure security (including vulnerability management).

Managing conduct risks – through achieving fair outcomes for our clients, upholding market integrity and cultivating the highest standards of employee conduct – is an integral part of our operational risk framework. We continue to seek to effectively embed the conduct risk framework across our activities, enhance management information and maintain momentum on fostering a strong culture.

Financial crime (including money laundering, terrorist financing, sanctions violations, fraud, bribery and corruption) continues to present a major risk, as technological innovation

and geopolitical developments increase the complexity of doing business and heightened regulatory attention persists. We continue to prioritize our efforts to meet the developing nature of these risks and to invest heavily in our detection capabilities and core systems as part of our financial crime prevention program, with a focus on improving these to meet regulatory expectations. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency issued a Cease and Desist Order against the firm in May 2018 related to our US branch know-your-customer and anti-money laundering (AML) programs. As a response, the firm initiated a comprehensive program to ensure sustainable remediation of US-relevant Bank Secrecy Act / AML issues across all US legal entities. We have introduced significant improvement measures in 2019 and aim to complete remediation in 2020. We have also been focusing on strategic enhancements in the areas of AML / know-your-customer and sanctions on a global scale to cope with the evolving risk profile and regulatory expectations.

During 2018 and 2019, the firm performed a systematic review of wider risk themes and creation of programs to drive sustainable remediation, which have contributed to a reduction in the overall portfolio of high-rated operational risk issues and the number of new deficiencies being discovered by the end of 2019. This trend indicates a more holistic approach to identification of operational risk issues, accountability for ownership, and focus on resolution of the underlying root causes.

Balance sheet, liquidity and funding management

Strategy, objectives and governance

This section provides balance sheet, liquidity and funding management information and should be read in conjunction with the "Treasury management" section of our Annual Report 2018, which provides more information about the Group's strategy, objectives and governance in connection with liquidity and funding management.

Balances disclosed in this section represent quarter-end positions, unless indicated otherwise. Intra-quarter balances fluctuate in the ordinary course of business and may differ from quarter-end positions.

Assets and liquidity management

Balance sheet assets (31 December 2019 vs 30 September 2019)

As of 31 December 2019, balance sheet assets totaled USD 972 billion, a decrease of USD 1 billion compared with 30 September 2019.

Total assets excluding derivatives and cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments increased by USD 14 billion to USD 827 billion, mainly driven by increases in cash and balances at central banks, trading portfolio assets and lending balances. This was partly offset by decreases in other financial assets measured at amortized cost and fair value, as well as in securities financing transactions at amortized cost.

Cash and balances at central banks increased by USD 16 billion to USD 107 billion, mainly as a result of higher customer deposits and transfers from debt securities within our high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) portfolio, partly offset by increased funding consumption by the business divisions. Trading portfolio assets increased by USD 12 billion to USD 128 billion, mainly in the Investment Bank, largely reflecting mark-to-market gains and

increased hedging requirements on the back of client activity in our Equities business. Lending assets increased by USD 6 billion to USD 339 billion, primarily driven by currency effects.

These increases were partly offset by a decrease of USD 13 billion in other financial assets measured at amortized cost and fair value to USD 86 billion, predominantly driven by the aforementioned transfers from debt securities to cash and balances at central banks. Securities financing transactions at amortized cost decreased by USD 8 billion to USD 84 billion, reflecting a reduction of excess cash reinvestments.

Derivatives and cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments decreased by USD 15 billion to USD 145 billion, primarily due to compression activity and mark-to-market movements on interest rate contracts held in our Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit business and Non-core and Legacy Portfolio.

Liquidity coverage ratio

In the fourth quarter of 2019, the UBS Group liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) decreased 4 percentage points to 134%, remaining above the 110% Group LCR minimum communicated by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA).

The LCR decrease was primarily driven by lower average HQLA balances, as higher funding consumption by the business divisions and reductions in issued debt were partially offset by higher deposit balances. In addition, average net cash outflows increased, following a reduction in inflows from secured financing transaction investments, partially offset by higher average inflows from loans.

→ Refer to the "Treasury management" section of our Annual Report 2018 for more information about liquidity management and the liquidity coverage ratio

Liquidity coverage ratio

<i>USD billion, except where indicated</i>	Average 4Q19 ¹	Average 3Q19 ¹
High-quality liquid assets	166	168
Net cash outflows	124	122
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	134	138

¹ Calculated based on an average of 64 data points in the fourth quarter of 2019 and 66 data points in the third quarter of 2019.

Liabilities and funding management

Liabilities (31 December 2019 vs 30 September 2019)

Total liabilities were broadly unchanged at USD 917 billion as of 31 December 2019. Total liabilities excluding derivatives and cash collateral payables on derivative instruments increased by USD 12 billion to USD 765 billion as of 31 December 2019.

Customer deposits increased by USD 21 billion to USD 448 billion, primarily in Global Wealth Management and Personal & Corporate Banking, driven by currency effects as well as deposit increases in the Americas.

The increase in customer deposits was partly offset by decreases in short-term borrowings of USD 6 billion to USD 28 billion and long-term debt of USD 3 billion to USD 155 billion, mainly reflecting net maturities, as well as a decrease in trading portfolio liabilities of USD 3 billion to USD 31 billion as a result of client-driven decreases in our Equities business.

Derivatives and cash collateral payables on derivative instruments decreased by USD 11 billion to USD 152 billion, in line with the aforementioned decrease in derivative financial assets and cash collateral receivables.

→ Refer to “Bondholder information” at www.ubs.com/investors for more information about capital and senior debt instruments

Equity (31 December 2019 vs 30 September 2019)

Equity attributable to shareholders decreased to USD 54,533 million as of 31 December 2019, from USD 56,187 million as of 30 September 2019.

Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders was negative USD 1,577 million, reflecting net profit of USD 722 million and negative other comprehensive income (OCI) of USD 2,299 million. OCI consisted mainly of negative defined benefit plan OCI of USD 2,015 million, primarily reflecting a reversal of the Swiss plan’s net defined benefit asset that was initially recognized in the third quarter of 2019, negative cash flow hedge OCI of USD 506 million and negative OCI related to own credit of USD 147 million. These effects were partly offset by positive foreign currency translation OCI of USD 380 million.

Share premium increased by USD 98 million, mainly due to the amortization of deferred share-based compensation awards.

Net treasury share activity reduced equity attributable to shareholders by USD 175 million. This was predominantly due to repurchases of USD 202 million under our share repurchase program.

→ Refer to the “Group performance” section of this report for more information

→ Refer to “UBS shares” in the “Capital management” section of this report for more information about the share repurchase program

Off-balance sheet (31 December 2019 vs 30 September 2019)

Forward starting reverse repurchase agreements and forward starting repurchase agreements decreased by USD 16 billion to USD 22 billion and by USD 13 billion to USD 8 billion, respectively, primarily in Corporate Center, reflecting lower client activity in short-dated securities financing transactions. Guarantees net of sub-participations increased by USD 2 billion to USD 16 billion, mainly in Personal & Corporate Banking.

Net stable funding ratio

As of 31 December 2019, our estimated pro forma net stable funding ratio (NSFR) was 111%, an increase of 3 percentage points compared with 30 September 2019. This mainly reflected an USD 9 billion increase in available stable funding, mainly driven by an increase in deposits. In addition, required stable funding decreased by USD 3 billion, largely due to a reduction in derivative instruments and calculation refinements, partly offset by an increase in trading assets.

The calculation of our pro forma NSFR includes estimates of the effect of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision rules and will continue to be refined when NSFR rule-making is completed in Switzerland and as regulatory interpretations evolve and new models and associated systems are enhanced.

→ Refer to the “Treasury management” section of our Annual Report 2018 for more information about the net stable funding ratio

Pro forma net stable funding ratio

USD billion, except where indicated	31.12.19	30.9.19
Available stable funding	488	479
Required stable funding	442	445
Pro forma net stable funding ratio (%)	111	108

Capital management

The disclosures in this section are provided for UBS Group AG on a consolidated basis and focus on key developments during the reporting period and information in accordance with the Basel III framework, as applicable to Swiss systemically relevant banks (SRBs). They should be read in conjunction with the “Capital management” section of our Annual Report 2018, which provides more information about our capital management objectives, planning and activities as well as the Swiss SRB total loss-absorbing capacity framework.

Additional regulatory disclosures for UBS Group AG on a consolidated basis will be provided in our 31 December 2019 Pillar 3 report. The Pillar 3 report further includes information relating to our significant regulated subsidiaries and subgroups (UBS AG standalone, UBS Switzerland AG standalone, UBS Europe SE consolidated and UBS Americas Holding LLC consolidated) as of 31 December 2019 and will be available as of 28 February 2020 under “Pillar 3 disclosures” at www.ubs.com/investors.

Capital and other regulatory information for UBS AG consolidated in accordance with the Basel III framework, as applicable to Swiss SRBs, will be provided in the combined UBS Group AG and UBS AG Annual Report 2019, which will be available as of 28 February 2020 under “Annual reporting” at www.ubs.com/investors.

UBS Group AG is a holding company and conducts substantially all operations through UBS AG and subsidiaries thereof. UBS Group AG and UBS AG have contributed a significant portion of their respective capital to, and provide substantial liquidity to, such subsidiaries. Many of these subsidiaries are subject to regulations requiring compliance with minimum capital, liquidity and similar requirements.

→ **Please refer to “Regulatory and legal developments” in the “Recent developments” section of this report for information about changes to the gone concern capital requirements and the introduction of the Net Stable Funding Ratio**

Swiss SRB requirements and information

The table below provides the risk-weighted assets (RWA)- and leverage ratio denominator (LRD)-based requirements and information as of 31 December 2019. During the fourth quarter of 2019, we began to apply a lower add-on requirement in the table below, reflecting the degree of systemic importance based on market share.

Swiss SRB going and gone concern requirements and information

As of 31.12.19	Swiss SRB, including transitional arrangements				Swiss SRB as of 1.1.20			
	RWA		LRD		RWA		LRD	
<i>USD million, except where indicated</i>	in %		in %		in %		in %	
Required going concern capital								
Total going concern capital	13.71	35,543	4.50	41,010	14.25¹	36,943	4.88¹	44,427
Common equity tier 1 capital	9.81	25,434	3.20	29,162	9.95	25,797	3.38	30,757
<i>of which: minimum capital</i>	<i>4.90</i>	<i>12,701</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>15,493</i>	<i>4.50</i>	<i>11,664</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>13,670</i>
<i>of which: buffer capital</i>	<i>4.60</i>	<i>11,924</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>13,670</i>	<i>5.14</i>	<i>13,323</i>	<i>1.88</i>	<i>17,087</i>
<i>of which: countercyclical buffer</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>810</i>			<i>0.31</i>	<i>810</i>		
Maximum additional tier 1 capital	3.90	10,109	1.30	11,847	4.30	11,146	1.50	13,670
<i>of which: additional tier 1 capital</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>8,035</i>	<i>1.30</i>	<i>11,847</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>9,072</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>13,670</i>
<i>of which: additional tier 1 buffer capital</i>	<i>0.80</i>	<i>2,074</i>			<i>0.80</i>	<i>2,074</i>		
Eligible going concern capital								
Total going concern capital	22.01	57,056	6.26	57,056	20.02	51,888	5.69	51,888
Common equity tier 1 capital	13.73	35,582	3.90	35,582	13.73	35,582	3.90	35,582
Total loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital²	8.28	21,474	2.36	21,474	6.29	16,306	1.79	16,306
<i>of which: high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital</i>	<i>5.36</i>	<i>13,892</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>13,892</i>	<i>5.36</i>	<i>13,892</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>13,892</i>
<i>of which: low-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>2,414</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>2,414</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>2,414</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>2,414</i>
<i>of which: low-trigger loss-absorbing tier 2 capital</i>	<i>1.99</i>	<i>5,168</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>5,168</i>				
Required gone concern capital								
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity	9.51	24,662	3.27	29,789	10.34	26,805	3.70	33,719
<i>of which: base requirement</i>	<i>10.52</i>	<i>27,269</i>	<i>3.63</i>	<i>33,036</i>	<i>12.86</i>	<i>33,334</i>	<i>4.50</i>	<i>41,010</i>
<i>of which: additional requirement for market share and LRD³</i>	<i>0.81</i>	<i>2,100</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>2,563</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>2,799</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>3,417</i>
<i>of which: applicable reduction on requirements</i>	<i>(1.82)</i>	<i>(4,706)</i>	<i>(0.64)</i>	<i>(5,810)</i>	<i>(3.60)</i>	<i>(9,329)</i>	<i>(1.17)</i>	<i>(10,708)</i>
<i>of which: rebate granted (equivalent to 42.5% of maximum rebate)</i>	<i>(1.82)</i>	<i>(4,706)</i>	<i>(0.64)</i>	<i>(5,810)</i>	<i>(2.27)</i>	<i>(5,883)</i>	<i>(0.80)</i>	<i>(7,262)</i>
<i>of which: reduction for usage of low-trigger tier 2 capital instruments</i>					<i>(1.33)</i>	<i>(3,446)</i>	<i>(0.38)</i>	<i>(3,446)</i>
Eligible gone concern capital								
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity	12.57	32,585	3.58	32,585	14.56	37,753	4.14	37,753
Total tier 2 capital	0.87	2,263	0.25	2,263	2.87	7,431	0.82	7,431
<i>of which: low-trigger loss-absorbing tier 2 capital</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>1,724</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>1,724</i>	<i>2.66</i>	<i>6,892</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>6,892</i>
<i>of which: non-Basel III-compliant tier 2 capital</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>540</i>
TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt	11.70	30,322	3.33	30,322	11.70	30,322	3.33	30,322
Total loss-absorbing capacity								
Required total loss-absorbing capacity	23.23	60,205	7.77	70,799	24.59	63,748	8.58	78,146
Eligible total loss-absorbing capacity	34.58	89,641	9.84	89,641	34.58	89,641	9.84	89,641

¹ Includes applicable add-ons of 1.08% for RWA and 0.375% for LRD (30 September 2019: 1.44% for RWA and 0.5% for LRD). ² Includes outstanding low-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 and tier 2 capital instruments, which are available under the transitional rules of the Swiss SRB framework to meet the going concern requirements until their first call date, even if the first call date is after 31 December 2019. As of their first call date, these instruments are eligible to meet the gone concern requirements. Outstanding low-trigger loss-absorbing tier 2 capital instruments are subject to amortization starting five years prior to their maturity, with the amortized portion qualifying as gone concern loss-absorbing capacity. Instruments available to meet gone concern requirements are eligible until one year before maturity, with a haircut of 50% applied in the last year of eligibility, as reflected in this table. Under the revised Capital Adequacy Ordinance issued in November 2019, effective 1 January 2020, the 50% haircut is no longer applied; refer to "Regulatory and legal developments" in the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information. ³ A lower add-on requirement for market share was applied in the fourth quarter of 2019, of which 0.27% was applied for RWA and 0.09% for LRD under the transitional rules, 0.36% was applied for RWA and 0.125% for LRD under the final rules as of 1.1.2020.

Total loss-absorbing capacity

The table below provides Swiss SRB going and gone concern information based on both transitional arrangements and final rules, which are effective as of 1 January 2020. The remaining differences between the "Swiss SRB, including transitional arrangements" and "Swiss SRB as of 1.1.20" columns are entirely related to the eligibility of instruments as required by the too big to fail provisions in the Swiss Capital Adequacy

Ordinance applicable to Swiss SRBs, which are described under "Swiss SRB total loss-absorbing capacity framework" in the "Capital management" section of our Annual Report 2019, which will be available as of 28 February 2020 under "Annual reporting" at www.ubs.com/investors.

Swiss SRB going and gone concern information

USD million, except where indicated	Swiss SRB, including transitional arrangements			Swiss SRB as of 1.1.20		
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18
Eligible going concern capital						
Total going concern capital	57,056	55,843	52,287	51,888	50,702	46,279
Total tier 1 capital	51,888	50,702	46,279	51,888	50,702	46,279
Common equity tier 1 capital	35,582	34,673	34,119	35,582	34,673	34,119
Total loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	16,306	16,029	12,160	16,306	16,029	12,160
of which: high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	13,892	13,625	9,790	13,892	13,625	9,790
of which: low-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	2,414	2,404	2,369	2,414	2,404	2,369
Total tier 2 capital	5,168	5,140	6,008			
of which: low-trigger loss-absorbing tier 2 capital ¹	5,168	5,140	6,008			
Eligible gone concern capital²						
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity	32,585	32,336	31,452	37,753	37,476	37,460
Total tier 2 capital	2,263	2,267	1,464	7,431	7,407	7,471
of which: low-trigger loss-absorbing tier 2 capital ¹	1,724	1,733	771	6,892	6,873	6,779
of which: non-Basel III-compliant tier 2 capital ³	540	534	693	540	534	693
TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt	30,322	30,069	29,988	30,322	30,069	29,988
Total loss-absorbing capacity						
Total loss-absorbing capacity	89,641	88,178	83,738	89,641	88,178	83,738
Risk-weighted assets / leverage ratio denominator						
Risk-weighted assets	259,208	264,626	263,747	259,208	264,626	263,747
Leverage ratio denominator	911,325	901,914	904,598	911,325	901,914	904,598
Capital and loss-absorbing capacity ratios (%)						
Going concern capital ratio	22.0	21.1	19.8	20.0	19.2	17.5
of which: common equity tier 1 capital ratio	13.7	13.1	12.9	13.7	13.1	12.9
Gone concern loss-absorbing capacity ratio	12.6	12.2	11.9	14.6	14.2	14.2
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio	34.6	33.3	31.7	34.6	33.3	31.7
Leverage ratios (%)						
Going concern leverage ratio	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.1
of which: common equity tier 1 leverage ratio	3.90	3.84	3.77	3.90	3.84	3.77
Gone concern leverage ratio	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.1	4.2	4.1
Total loss-absorbing capacity leverage ratio	9.8	9.8	9.3	9.8	9.8	9.3

¹ Under the transitional rules of the Swiss SRB framework, outstanding low-trigger loss-absorbing tier 2 capital instruments are subject to amortization starting five years prior to their maturity, with the amortized portion qualifying as gone concern loss-absorbing capacity. ² Instruments available to meet gone concern requirements are eligible until one year before maturity, with a haircut of 50% applied in the last year of eligibility, as reflected in this table. Under the revised Capital Adequacy Ordinance issued in November 2019, effective 1 January 2020, the 50% haircut is no longer applied; refer to "Regulatory and legal developments" in the "Recent developments" section of this report for more information. ³ Non-Basel III-compliant tier 2 capital instruments qualify as gone concern instruments.

Total loss-absorbing capacity and movement under Swiss SRB rules applicable as of 1 January 2020

Going concern capital and movement

As of 31 December 2019, our going concern capital increased by USD 1.2 billion to USD 51.9 billion, primarily due to a USD 0.9 billion increase in our common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital and the issuance of a USD 0.3 billion high-trigger loss-absorbing AT1 capital instrument denominated in Swiss francs. The increase in our CET1 capital was mainly due to operating profit before tax, changes in compensation-related regulatory capital accruals, foreign currency translation effects and defined benefit plans. These effects were partially offset by accruals for capital returns to shareholders, share repurchases under our share repurchase program and current tax expenses.

→ Refer to "UBS shares" in this section for more information about the share repurchase program

Gone concern loss-absorbing capacity and movement

Our total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity increased by USD 0.3 billion to USD 37.8 billion, mainly due to issuances of

total loss-absorbing capacity (TLAC)-eligible senior unsecured debt instruments during the fourth quarter of 2019.

→ Refer to "Bondholder information" at www.ubs.com/investors for more information about the eligibility of capital and senior unsecured debt instruments and about key features and terms and conditions of capital instruments

Loss-absorbing capacity and leverage ratios

Our CET1 capital ratio increased 0.6 percentage points to 13.7%, reflecting a USD 5.4 billion decrease in risk-weighted assets (RWA) and the USD 0.9 billion increase in CET1 capital.

Our CET1 leverage ratio increased from 3.84% to 3.90% in the fourth quarter of 2019, as the USD 9 billion increase in the leverage ratio denominator (LRD) was more than offset by the aforementioned increase in CET1 capital.

Our gone concern loss-absorbing capacity ratio increased from 14.2% to 14.6%, mainly driven by the aforementioned decrease in RWA. Our gone concern leverage ratio decreased from 4.2% to 4.1% due to the aforementioned increase in LRD.

Reconciliation of IFRS equity to Swiss SRB common equity tier 1 capital

USD million	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18
Total IFRS equity	54,707	56,351	53,103
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	(174)	(163)	(176)
Defined benefit plans, net of tax	(9)	(2,140)	0
Deferred tax assets recognized for tax loss carry-forwards	(6,121)	(6,333)	(6,107)
Deferred tax assets on temporary differences, excess over threshold	(221)	(119)	(586)
Goodwill, net of tax ¹	(6,178)	(6,256)	(6,514)
Intangible assets, net of tax	(195)	(210)	(251)
Compensation-related components (not recognized in net profit)	(1,717)	(1,944)	(1,652)
Expected losses on advanced internal ratings-based portfolio less provisions	(495)	(458)	(368)
Unrealized (gains) / losses from cash flow hedges, net of tax	(1,260)	(1,749)	(109)
Own credit related to (gains) / losses on financial liabilities measured at fair value that existed at the balance sheet date, net of tax	48	(114)	(397)
Prudential valuation adjustments	(104)	(128)	(120)
Accruals for proposed dividends to shareholders for 2018			(2,648)
Other ²	(2,700) ³	(2,061)	(56)
Total common equity tier 1 capital	35,582	34,673	34,119

¹ Includes goodwill related to significant investments in financial institutions of USD 178 million as of 31 December 2019 (30 September 2019: USD 173 million; 31 December 2018: USD 176 million) presented on the balance sheet line Investments in associates. ² Includes accruals for dividends to shareholders for the current year and other items. ³ Includes accruals for proposed dividends to shareholders of USD 2,628 million as of 31 December 2019.

Swiss SRB total loss-absorbing capacity movement

<i>USD million</i>	Swiss SRB, including transitional arrangements	Swiss SRB as of 1.1.20
Going concern capital		
Common equity tier 1 capital as of 30.9.19	34,673	34,673
Operating profit before tax	928	928
Current tax (expense) / benefit	(183)	(183)
Foreign currency translation effects	338	338
Compensation- and own shares-related capital components (including share premium)	360	360
Defined benefit plans ¹	117	117
Share repurchase program ²	(202)	(202)
Other ³	(449)	(449)
Common equity tier 1 capital as of 31.12.19	35,582	35,582
Loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital as of 30.9.19	16,029	16,029
Issuance of high-trigger loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital	275	275
Foreign currency translation and other effects	2	2
Loss-absorbing additional tier 1 capital as of 31.12.19	16,306	16,306
Tier 2 capital as of 30.9.19	5,140	
Foreign currency translation and other effects	28	
Tier 2 capital as of 31.12.19	5,168	
Total going concern capital as of 30.9.19	55,843	50,702
Total going concern capital as of 31.12.19	57,056	51,888
Gone concern loss-absorbing capacity		
Tier 2 capital as of 30.9.19	2,267	7,407
Foreign currency translation and other effects	(3)	25
Tier 2 capital as of 31.12.19	2,263	7,431
TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt as of 30.9.19	30,069	30,069
Issuance of TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt instruments	212	212
Foreign currency translation and other effects	41	41
TLAC-eligible senior unsecured debt as of 31.12.19	30,322	30,322
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity as of 30.9.19	32,336	37,476
Total gone concern loss-absorbing capacity as of 31.12.19	32,585	37,753
Total loss-absorbing capacity		
Total loss-absorbing capacity as of 30.9.19	88,178	88,178
Total loss-absorbing capacity as of 31.12.19	89,641	89,641

¹ Relates to pension liabilities of non-Swiss pension plans. ² Refer to "UBS shares" in this section for more information about the publicly announced share repurchase program. ³ Includes movements related to accruals for dividends to shareholders for the current year and other items.

Additional information

Sensitivity to currency movements

Risk-weighted assets

We estimate that a 10% depreciation of the US dollar against other currencies would have increased our RWA by USD 11 billion and our CET1 capital by USD 1.1 billion as of 31 December 2019 (30 September 2019: USD 11 billion and USD 1.0 billion, respectively) and decreased our CET1 capital ratio 14 basis points (30 September 2019: 13 basis points). Conversely, we estimate that a 10% appreciation of the US dollar against other currencies would have decreased our RWA by USD 10 billion and our CET1 capital by USD 1.0 billion (30 September 2019: USD 10 billion and USD 0.9 billion, respectively) and increased our CET1 capital ratio 14 basis points (30 September 2019: 13 basis points).

Leverage ratio denominator

We estimate that a 10% depreciation of the US dollar against other currencies would have increased our LRD by USD 57 billion as of 31 December 2019 (30 September 2019: USD 56 billion) and decreased our Swiss SRB going concern leverage ratio 18 basis points (30 September 2019: 18 basis points). Conversely, we estimate that a 10% appreciation of the US dollar against other currencies would have decreased our LRD by USD 51 billion (30 September 2019: USD 50 billion) and increased our Swiss SRB going concern leverage ratio 18 basis points (30 September 2019: 18 basis points).

The aforementioned sensitivities do not consider foreign currency translation effects related to defined benefit plans other than those related to the currency translation of the net equity of foreign operations.

→ Refer to **“Active management of sensitivity to currency movements”** in the **“Capital management”** section of our **Annual Report 2018** for more information

Estimated effect on capital from litigation, regulatory and similar matters subject to provisions and contingent liabilities

We have estimated the loss in capital that we could incur as a result of the risks associated with the matters described in “Provisions and contingent liabilities” in the “Consolidated financial information” section of this report. We have used for this purpose the advanced measurement approach (AMA) methodology that we use when determining the capital requirements associated with operational risks, based on a 99.9% confidence level over a 12-month horizon. The methodology takes into consideration UBS and industry experience for the AMA operational risk categories to which those matters correspond, as well as the external environment affecting risks of these types, in isolation from other areas. On this standalone basis, we estimate the loss in capital that we could incur over a 12-month period as a result of our risks associated with these operational risk categories at USD 4.3 billion as of 31 December 2019. This estimate is not related to and does not take into account any provisions recognized for any of these matters and does not constitute a subjective assessment of our actual exposure in any of these matters.

- Refer to **“Operational risk”** in the **“Risk management and control”** section of our **Annual Report 2018** for more information
- Refer to **“Provisions and contingent liabilities”** in the **“Consolidated financial information”** section of this report for more information

Risk-weighted assets

During the fourth quarter of 2019, risk-weighted assets (RWA) decreased by USD 5.4 billion to USD 259.2 billion, reflecting decreases from asset size and other movements of USD 6.2 billion and model updates of USD 2.9 billion, partly offset by currency effects of USD 3.2 billion and regulatory add-ons of USD 0.5 billion.

Movement in risk-weighted assets by key driver

<i>USD billion</i>	RWA as of 30.9.19	Currency effects	Model updates / changes	Regulatory add-ons	Asset size and other ¹	RWA as of 31.12.19
Credit and counterparty credit risk ²	153.7	2.9	1.0		(4.6)	153.0
Non-counterparty-related risk	21.4	0.3			0.4	22.1
Market risk	9.2		(1.1)	0.5	(2.1)	6.6
Operational risk	80.3		(2.8)		0.0	77.5
Total	264.6	3.2	(2.9)	0.5	(6.2)	259.2

¹ Includes the Pillar 3 categories "Asset size," "Credit quality of counterparties," "Acquisitions and disposals" and "Other." For more information, refer to the 31 December 2019 Pillar 3 report, which will be available as of 28 February 2020 under "Pillar 3 disclosures" at www.ubs.com/investors. ² Includes settlement risk, credit valuation adjustments, equity exposures in the banking book and securitization exposures in the banking book.

Credit and counterparty credit risk

Credit and counterparty credit risk RWA decreased by USD 0.7 billion to USD 153.0 billion as of 31 December 2019. The RWA movements described below exclude currency effects.

The RWA decrease from asset size and other movements of USD 4.6 billion was predominantly driven by decreases in traded loans, term loan exposures and unutilized credit facilities in the Investment Bank's Corporate Client Solutions business. In addition, RWA decreased by USD 1.4 billion as a result of transfers from debt securities to cash in Corporate Center.

The increase in RWA from model updates of USD 1.0 billion was mainly driven by the continued phasing-in of RWA increases related to probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) changes from the implementation of revised models for Swiss residential mortgages, which resulted in an RWA increase of USD 0.4 billion in Personal & Corporate Banking and of USD 0.1 billion in Global Wealth Management. In addition, a change of the credit conversion factor for zero-balance securities-backed lending and margin loans exposures increased RWA in Global Wealth Management by USD 0.4 billion.

We anticipate that methodology changes and model updates will increase credit and counterparty credit risk RWA by around USD 3 billion in the first quarter of 2020, primarily from the implementation of the standardized approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR), which became effective 1 January 2020. In addition, changes in the composition of the relevant portfolios and other factors will affect our RWA.

- Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report and our 31 December 2019 Pillar 3 report, which will be available as of 28 February 2020 under "Pillar 3 disclosures" at www.ubs.com/investors, for more information
- Refer to "Credit risk models" in the "Risk management and control" section of our Annual Report 2018 for more information

Market risk

Market risk RWA decreased by USD 2.7 billion to USD 6.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 2019, driven by a decrease of USD 2.1 billion in asset size and other movements resulting from lower average regulatory value-at-risk (VaR) and stressed VaR levels observed in the Investment Bank's Equities business as well as reductions of USD 1.1 billion related to the ongoing parameter update of the VaR model. This was partially offset by an increase from regulatory add-ons of USD 0.5 billion, which reflected updates from the monthly risks-not-in-VaR assessment.

- Refer to the "Risk management and control" section of this report and our 31 December 2019 Pillar 3 report, which will be available as of 28 February 2020 under "Pillar 3 disclosures" at www.ubs.com/investors, for more information
- Refer to "Market risk" in the "Risk management and control" section of our Annual Report 2018 for more information

Operational risk

Operational risk RWA decreased by USD 2.8 billion to USD 77.5 billion as of 31 December 2019, driven by the annual recalibration of the advanced measurement approach (AMA) model used for the calculation of operational risk capital.

- Refer to "Operational risk" in the "Risk management and control" section of our Annual Report 2018 for information about the advanced measurement approach model

Risk-weighted assets by business division and Corporate Center

<i>USD billion</i>	Global Wealth Management	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Management	Investment Bank	Corporate Center	Total RWA
			31.12.19			
Credit and counterparty credit risk ¹	35.0	57.3	1.8	50.6	8.3	153.0
Non-counterparty-related risk ²	6.4	2.1	0.8	3.4	9.5	22.1
Market risk	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.6	1.1	6.6
Operational risk	35.9	7.7	2.0	22.5	9.4	77.5
Total	78.1	67.1	4.6	81.1	28.3	259.2
			30.9.19			
Credit and counterparty credit risk ¹	34.4	54.5	1.8	55.7	7.2	153.7
Non-counterparty-related risk ²	6.2	2.1	0.7	3.3	9.1	21.4
Market risk	0.8	0.0	0.0	6.6	1.8	9.2
Operational risk	37.2	8.0	2.1	23.3	9.7	80.3
Total	78.7	64.5	4.6	88.9	27.9	264.6
			31.12.19 vs 30.9.19			
Credit and counterparty credit risk ¹	0.6	2.8	0.0	(5.2)	1.1	(0.7)
Non-counterparty-related risk ²	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7
Market risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.0)	(0.7)	(2.7)
Operational risk	(1.3)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(2.8)
Total	(0.5)	2.6	0.0	(7.9)	0.4	(5.4)

¹ Includes settlement risk, credit valuation adjustments, equity exposures in the banking book and securitization exposures in the banking book. ² Non-counterparty-related risk includes deferred tax assets recognized for temporary differences (31 December 2019: USD 9.0 billion; 30 September 2019: USD 8.7 billion), property, equipment and software (31 December 2019: USD 12.8 billion; 30 September 2019: USD 12.4 billion) and other items (31 December 2019: USD 0.4 billion; 30 September 2019: USD 0.2 billion).

Leverage ratio denominator

During the fourth quarter of 2019, the leverage ratio denominator (LRD) increased by USD 9 billion to USD 911 billion. The increase was driven by currency effects of USD 16 billion, partly offset by a decrease in asset size and other movements of USD 7 billion.

Movement in leverage ratio denominator by key driver

<i>USD billion</i>	LRD as of 30.9.19	Currency effects	Asset size and other	LRD as of 31.12.19
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivative exposures and SFTs) ¹	667.6	12.7	10.0	690.3
Derivative exposures	95.7	1.6	(8.3)	89.0
Securities financing transactions	129.0	1.5	(13.1)	117.5
Off-balance sheet items	25.2	0.4	2.3	27.9
Deduction items	(15.6)	(0.1)	2.4	(13.3)
Total	901.9	16.1	(6.7)	911.3

¹ Excludes positive replacement values, cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments, cash collateral on securities borrowed, reverse repurchase agreements, margin loans and prime brokerage receivables related to securities financing transactions, which are presented separately under Derivative exposures and Securities financing transactions in this table.

The LRD movements described below exclude currency effects.

On-balance sheet exposures increased by USD 10 billion, mainly driven by higher trading portfolio assets in the Investment Bank's Equities business as a result of mark-to-market movements and increased hedging activities against client positions and notes sold, as well as higher cash and balances with central banks in Corporate Center due to higher customer deposits and transfers from debt securities. This was partly offset by the derecognition of the Swiss pension plan surplus in the fourth quarter of 2019.

Derivative exposures decreased by USD 8 billion, mainly as a result of compression activity and mark-to-market movements on interest rate and foreign exchange contracts held in the Investment Bank's Foreign Exchange, Rates and Credit business, as well as reductions in the Investment Bank's Equities business, mainly due to trade expiries.

Securities financing transactions (SFTs) decreased by USD 13 billion, mainly driven by trade roll-offs due to excess cash re-investment activities and lower client demand in Corporate Center.

Off-balance sheet items increased by USD 2 billion, mainly driven by guarantees issued in Personal & Corporate Banking.

Deduction items increased by USD 2 billion, predominantly driven by the derecognition in OCI of the Swiss pension plan surplus in the fourth quarter of 2019.

→ **Refer to the "Balance sheet, liquidity and funding management" section of this report for more information about balance sheet movements**

Leverage ratio denominator by business division and Corporate Center

USD billion	Global Wealth	Personal &	Asset	Investment	Corporate	Total
	Management	Corporate Banking	Management	Bank	Center	
	31.12.19					
Total IFRS assets	309.8	209.4	34.6	315.9	102.6	972.2
Difference in scope of consolidation ¹	(0.1)	0.0	(28.2)	0.0	0.1	(28.3)
Less: derivative exposures and SFTs ²	(34.9)	(20.6)	(0.9)	(141.9)	(55.3)	(253.6)
On-balance sheet exposures	274.7	188.8	5.5	173.9	47.4	690.3
Derivative exposures	6.4	1.4	0.0	73.2	8.0	89.0
Securities financing transactions	32.1	19.6	0.9	38.9	26.0	117.5
Off-balance sheet items	4.7	14.8	0.0	7.3	1.0	27.9
Items deducted from Swiss SRB tier 1 capital	(5.2)	(0.4)	(1.4)	(0.2)	(6.2)	(13.3)
Total	312.7	224.2	5.0	293.2	76.2	911.3
	30.9.19					
Total IFRS assets	311.7	202.3	32.2	325.0	101.9	973.1
Difference in scope of consolidation ¹	(0.1)	0.0	(25.5)	(0.3)	0.1	(25.9)
Less: derivative exposures and SFTs ²	(37.3)	(19.9)	(1.0)	(158.1)	(63.4)	(279.6)
On-balance sheet exposures	274.3	182.4	5.7	166.6	38.6	667.6
Derivative exposures	6.8	1.9	0.0	78.3	8.6	95.7
Securities financing transactions	34.1	18.5	1.0	47.2	28.1	129.0
Off-balance sheet items	4.3	12.6	0.0	7.9	0.4	25.2
Items deducted from Swiss SRB tier 1 capital	(6.0)	(0.8)	(1.5)	(0.3)	(6.9)	(15.6)
Total	313.6	214.6	5.2	299.7	68.8	901.9
	31.12.19 vs 30.9.19					
Total IFRS assets	(1.9)	7.1	2.4	(9.1)	0.7	(0.9)
Difference in scope of consolidation ¹	0.0	0.0	(2.7)	0.3	0.0	(2.4)
Less: derivative exposures and SFTs ²	2.3	(0.7)	0.1	16.2	8.1	26.0
On-balance sheet exposures	0.4	6.4	(0.2)	7.3	8.7	22.7
Derivative exposures	(0.5)	(0.5)	0.0	(5.1)	(0.7)	(6.7)
Securities financing transactions	(2.0)	1.0	(0.1)	(8.4)	(2.1)	(11.5)
Off-balance sheet items	0.4	2.2	0.0	(0.5)	0.6	2.7
Items deducted from Swiss SRB tier 1 capital	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.3
Total	(0.9)	9.6	(0.2)	(6.5)	7.4	9.4

¹ Represents the difference between the IFRS and the regulatory scope of consolidation, which is the applicable scope for the LRD calculation. ² Consists of derivative financial instruments, cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments, receivables from securities financing transactions, and margin loans as well as prime brokerage receivables and financial assets at fair value not held for trading, both related to securities financing transactions, in accordance with the regulatory scope of consolidation, which are presented separately under Derivative exposures and Securities financing transactions.

Equity attribution and return on attributed equity

Under our equity attribution framework, tangible equity is attributed based on a weighting of 50% each for average risk weighted assets (RWA) and average leverage ratio denominator (LRD), which both include resource allocations from Corporate Center to the business divisions. Average RWA and LRD are converted to their common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital equivalents based on capital ratios of 12.5% and 3.75%, respectively. If the attributed tangible equity calculated under the weighted-driver approach is less than the CET1 capital equivalent of risk-based capital (RBC) for any business division, the CET1 capital equivalent of RBC is used as a floor for that business division.

Furthermore, we allocate to business divisions attributed equity that is related to certain CET1 deduction items, such as compensation-related components and the expected losses on advanced internal ratings-based portfolio less general provisions.

In addition to tangible equity, we allocate equity to our businesses to support goodwill and intangible assets.

We attribute all remaining Basel III capital deduction items to Corporate Center Group items. These deduction items include deferred tax assets (DTAs) recognized for tax loss carry-forwards and DTAs on temporary differences in excess of the threshold, which together constitute the largest component of Corporate Center Group items, dividend accruals and unrealized gains from cash flow hedges.

- Refer to the “Capital management” section of our Annual Report 2018 for more information about the equity attribution framework
- Refer to the “Balance sheet, liquidity and funding management” section of this report for more information about movements in equity attributable to shareholders

Attributed equity

USD billion	For the quarter ended			For the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	31.12.19	31.12.18
Average attributed equity					
Global Wealth Management	16.6	16.7	16.3	16.6	16.3
Personal & Corporate Banking	8.5	8.5	8.1	8.4	8.0
Asset Management	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Investment Bank	12.3	12.2	12.7	12.3	13.0
Corporate Center	16.2	15.5	13.6	15.1	13.3
of which: deferred tax assets ¹	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
of which: related to retained RWA and LRD ²	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.0
of which: defined benefit plans	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0
of which: dividend accruals and others	5.5	4.6	3.6	4.6	3.2
Average equity attributed to business divisions and Corporate Center	55.4	54.7	52.5	54.2	52.4

¹ Includes average attributed equity related to the Basel III capital deduction items for deferred tax assets (deferred tax assets recognized for tax loss carry-forwards and deferred tax assets on temporary differences, excess over threshold) as well as retained RWA and LRD related to deferred tax assets. ² Excludes average attributed equity related to retained RWA and LRD related to deferred tax assets.

Return on attributed equity¹

In %	For the quarter ended			For the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	31.12.19	31.12.18

Return on attributed equity¹

Reported

Global Wealth Management	18.5	21.4	8.0	20.5	20.0
Personal & Corporate Banking	14.5	16.8	31.8	17.1	22.5
Asset Management	40.3	27.9	23.7	29.7	23.5
Investment Bank	(0.7)	5.6	(2.5)	6.4	11.5

Adjusted²

Global Wealth Management	19.0	22.0	7.4	20.9	20.5
Personal & Corporate Banking	14.7	17.1	15.0	17.3	18.1
Asset Management	41.8	30.2	28.2	31.5	26.6
Investment Bank	6.4	6.6	(0.2)	8.6	12.9

¹ Return on attributed equity for Corporate Center is not shown, as it is not meaningful. ² Adjusted results are non-GAAP financial measures as defined by SEC regulations.

UBS shares

UBS Group AG shares are listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange (SIX). They are also listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the NYSE) as global registered shares. Each share has a par value of CHF 0.10 per share.

Shares issued were unchanged in the fourth quarter of 2019.

We held 243 million treasury shares as of 31 December 2019, of which 118 million shares had been acquired under our share repurchase program for cancellation purposes. The remaining shares are primarily held to hedge our share delivery obligations

related to employee share-based compensation and participation plans and totaled 125 million shares as of 31 December 2019.

Treasury shares held increased by 15 million shares in the fourth quarter of 2019. This largely reflected repurchases of 17.0 million shares under our share repurchase program. Since March 2018, when the share repurchase program was started, we have acquired 117.7 million shares for a total consideration of CHF 1,550 million (USD 1,567 million).

UBS Group AG share information

	As of or for the quarter ended			As of or for the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	31.12.19	31.12.18
Shares issued	3,859,055,395	3,859,055,395	3,855,634,749	3,859,055,395	3,855,634,749
Treasury shares	243,021,296	227,874,988	166,467,802	243,021,296	166,467,802
<i>of which: related to share repurchase program</i>	<i>117,706,540</i>	<i>100,688,200</i>	<i>48,318,800</i>	<i>117,706,540</i>	<i>48,318,800</i>
Shares outstanding	3,616,034,099	3,631,180,407	3,689,166,947	3,616,034,099	3,689,166,947
Basic earnings per share (USD) ¹	0.20	0.29	0.08	1.17	1.21
Diluted earnings per share (USD) ¹	0.19	0.28	0.08	1.14	1.18
Basic earnings per share (CHF) ²	0.20	0.29	0.09	1.17	1.18
Diluted earnings per share (CHF) ²	0.19	0.28	0.09	1.14	1.14
Equity attributable to shareholders (USD million)	54,533	56,187	52,928	54,533	52,928
Less: goodwill and intangible assets (USD million)	6,469	6,560	6,647	6,469	6,647
Tangible equity attributable to shareholders (USD million)	48,064	49,627	46,281	48,064	46,281
Total book value per share (USD)	15.08	15.47	14.35	15.08	14.35
Tangible book value per share (USD)	13.29	13.67	12.55	13.29	12.55
Share price (USD) ³	12.63	11.35	12.44	12.63	12.44
Market capitalization (USD million)	45,661	41,210	45,907	45,661	45,907

¹ Refer to "Earnings per share (EPS) and shares outstanding" in the "Consolidated financial information" section of this report for more information. ² Basic and diluted earnings per share in Swiss francs are calculated based on a translation of net profit / (loss) under our US dollar presentation currency. As a consequence of the restatement to a US dollar presentation currency, amounts may differ from those originally published in our quarterly and annual reports. ³ Represents the share price as listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange, translated to US dollars using the closing exchange rate as of the respective date.

Ticker symbols UBS Group AG

Trading exchange	SIX / NYSE	Bloomberg	Reuters
SIX Swiss Exchange	UBSG	UBSG SW	UBSG.S
New York Stock Exchange	UBS	UBS UN	UBS.N

Security identification codes

ISIN	CH0244767585
Valoren	24 476 758
CUSIP	CINS H42097 10 7

Consolidated financial information

Unaudited

Information in this section is presented for UBS Group AG on a consolidated basis unless otherwise specified. In preparing this financial information, the same accounting policies and methods of computation have been applied as in the UBS Group AG consolidated annual Financial Statements for the period ended 31 December 2018, except for the changes described in "Note 1 Basis of accounting" in the "Consolidated financial statements" section of the first, second and third quarter 2019 reports, and in the "Recent developments" section of this report. The financial information presented is unaudited and does not constitute financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

UBS Group AG interim consolidated financial information (unaudited)

Income statement

<i>USD million</i>	For the quarter ended			For the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	31.12.19	31.12.18
Interest income from financial instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	2,566	2,699	2,683	10,684	10,100
Interest expense from financial instruments measured at amortized cost	(1,578)	(1,776)	(1,781)	(7,194)	(6,391)
Net interest income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	273	167	324	1,011	1,338
Net interest income	1,262	1,090	1,226	4,501	5,048
Other net income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,381	1,587	1,297	6,842	6,960
Credit loss (expense) / recovery	(8)	(38)	(53)	(78)	(118)
Fee and commission income	4,856	4,805	4,700	19,110	19,598
Fee and commission expense	(458)	(396)	(439)	(1,696)	(1,703)
Net fee and commission income	4,398	4,409	4,261	17,413	17,895
Other income	19	39	241	212	428
Total operating income	7,052	7,088	6,972	28,889	30,213
Personnel expenses	3,902	3,987	3,839	16,084	16,132
General and administrative expenses	1,618	1,308	2,293	5,288	6,797
Depreciation and impairment of property, equipment and software	480	432	343	1,765	1,228
Amortization and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	125	16	17	175	65
Total operating expenses	6,124	5,743	6,492	23,312	24,222
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	928	1,345	481	5,577	5,991
Tax expense / (benefit)	200	294	165	1,267	1,468
Net profit / (loss)	727	1,051	315	4,310	4,522
Net profit / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	6	1	1	6	7
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	722	1,049	315	4,304	4,516

Earnings per share (USD)

Basic	0.20	0.29	0.08	1.17	1.21
Diluted	0.19	0.28	0.08	1.14	1.18

Statement of comprehensive income

USD million	For the quarter ended			For the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	31.12.19	31.12.18
Comprehensive income attributable to shareholders					
Net profit / (loss)	722	1,049	315	4,304	4,516
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the income statement					
Foreign currency translation					
Foreign currency translation movements related to net assets of foreign operations, before tax	723	(668)	(120)	200	(725)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of hedging instruments designated as net investment hedges, before tax	(343)	305	21	(134)	181
Foreign currency translation differences on foreign operations reclassified to the income statement	3	45	(8)	52	3
Effective portion of changes in fair value of hedging instruments designated as net investment hedges reclassified to the income statement	(2)	1	2	(14)	2
Income tax relating to foreign currency translations, including the impact of net investment hedges	(1)	1	0	0	(2)
Subtotal foreign currency translation, net of tax	380	(316)	(105)	104	(541)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Net unrealized gains / (losses), before tax	(12)	30	68	189	(56)
Impairment charges reclassified to the income statement from equity	0	0	0	0	0
Realized gains reclassified to the income statement from equity	(4)	(26)	0	(33)	0
Realized losses reclassified to the income statement from equity	0	1	0	2	0
Income tax relating to net unrealized gains / (losses)	4	(4)	(23)	(41)	12
Subtotal financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	(11)	0	44	117	(45)
Cash flow hedges of interest rate risk					
Effective portion of changes in fair value of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, before tax	(545)	542	816	1,571	(42)
Net (gains) / losses reclassified to the income statement from equity	(82)	(49)	(43)	(175)	(294)
Income tax relating to cash flow hedges	121	(76)	(157)	(253)	67
Subtotal cash flow hedges, net of tax	(506)	417	616	1,143	(269)
Total other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the income statement, net of tax	(137)	101	556	1,363	(855)
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement					
Defined benefit plans					
Gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans, before tax	(2,475)	2,478	(252)	(146)	(220)
Income tax relating to defined benefit plans	461	(478)	221	(41)	276
Subtotal defined benefit plans, net of tax	(2,015)	2,000	(31)	(186)	56
Own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value					
Gains / (losses) from own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value, before tax	(147)	1	376	(400)	517
Income tax relating to own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value	0	0	(8)	8	(8)
Subtotal own credit on financial liabilities designated at fair value, net of tax	(147)	1	368	(392)	509
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement, net of tax	(2,162)	2,001	336	(578)	565
Total other comprehensive income	(2,299)	2,101	892	785	(290)
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	(1,577)	3,151	1,207	5,089	4,225

Statement of comprehensive income (continued)

<i>USD million</i>	For the quarter ended			For the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	31.12.19	31.12.18
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests					
Net profit / (loss)	6	1	1	6	7
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement					
Foreign currency translation movements, before tax	4	(6)	1	(4)	(1)
Income tax relating to foreign currency translation movements	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal foreign currency translation, net of tax	4	(6)	1	(4)	(1)
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement, net of tax	4	(6)	1	(4)	(1)
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	10	(5)	2	2	5
Total comprehensive income					
Net profit / (loss)	727	1,051	315	4,310	4,522
Other comprehensive income	(2,295)	2,095	893	781	(292)
<i>of which: other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the income statement</i>	<i>(137)</i>	101	556	1,363	(855)
<i>of which: other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement</i>	<i>(2,158)</i>	1,994	337	(582)	563
Total comprehensive income	(1,567)	3,146	1,208	5,091	4,231

Balance sheet

<i>USD million</i>	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks	107,068	91,292	108,370
Loans and advances to banks	12,447	13,152	16,868
Receivables from securities financing transactions	84,245	91,954	95,349
Cash collateral receivables on derivative instruments	23,289	25,659	23,602
Loans and advances to customers	326,786	320,170	320,352
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	22,980	23,552	22,563
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost	576,815	565,780	587,104
Financial assets at fair value held for trading	127,514	115,840	104,370
<i>of which: assets pledged as collateral that may be sold or repledged by counterparties</i>	<i>41,285</i>	<i>40,412</i>	<i>32,121</i>
Derivative financial instruments	121,841	134,241	126,210
Brokerage receivables	18,007	17,653	16,840
Financial assets at fair value not held for trading	83,944	93,162	82,690
Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	351,307	360,896	330,110
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,345	6,993	6,667
Investments in associates	1,051	1,009	1,099
Property, equipment and software	12,804	12,487	9,348
Goodwill and intangible assets	6,469	6,560	6,647
Deferred tax assets	9,537	9,471	10,105
Other non-financial assets	7,856	9,923	7,410
Total assets	972,183	973,118	958,489

Balance sheet (continued)

<i>USD million</i>	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18
Liabilities			
Amounts due to banks	6,570	8,235	10,962
Payables from securities financing transactions	7,778	5,570	10,296
Cash collateral payables on derivative instruments	31,415	32,291	28,906
Customer deposits	448,284	426,785	419,838
Debt issued measured at amortized cost	110,497	117,084	132,271
Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	9,712	10,507	6,885
Total financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	614,256	600,472	609,158
Financial liabilities at fair value held for trading	30,591	33,494	28,943
Derivative financial instruments	120,880	131,435	125,723
Brokerage payables designated at fair value	37,233	38,260	38,420
Debt issued designated at fair value	66,809	66,709	57,031
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value	35,940	34,782	33,594
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	291,452	304,680	283,711
Provisions	2,974	2,965	3,494
Other non-financial liabilities	8,794	8,650	9,022
Total liabilities	917,476	916,768	905,386
Equity			
Share capital	338	338	338
Share premium	18,064	17,966	20,843
Treasury shares	(3,326)	(3,151)	(2,631)
Retained earnings	34,154	35,611	30,448
Other comprehensive income recognized directly in equity, net of tax	5,303	5,422	3,930
Equity attributable to shareholders	54,533	56,187	52,928
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	174	163	176
Total equity	54,707	56,351	53,103
Total liabilities and equity	972,183	973,118	958,489

Earnings per share (EPS) and shares outstanding

	As of or for the quarter ended			As of or for the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	31.12.19	31.12.18
Basic earnings (USD million)					
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	722	1,049	315	4,304	4,516
Diluted earnings (USD million)					
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	722	1,049	315	4,304	4,516
Less: (profit) / loss on own equity derivative contracts	0	0	0	0	(2)
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders for diluted EPS	722	1,049	315	4,304	4,514
Weighted average shares outstanding					
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic EPS ¹	3,620,301,872	3,643,751,429	3,712,860,295	3,663,278,238	3,730,297,877
Effect of dilutive potential shares resulting from notional shares, in-the-money options and warrants outstanding	111,621,088	101,443,358	107,685,855	103,881,600	111,271,269
Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted EPS	3,731,922,960	3,745,194,787	3,820,546,150	3,767,159,838	3,841,569,146
Earnings per share (USD)					
Basic	0.20	0.29	0.08	1.17	1.21
Diluted	0.19	0.28	0.08	1.14	1.18

Shares outstanding

Shares issued	3,859,055,395	3,859,055,395	3,855,634,749		
Treasury shares	243,021,296	227,874,988	166,467,802		
Shares outstanding	3,616,034,099	3,631,180,407	3,689,166,947		

¹ The weighted average shares outstanding for basic EPS are calculated by taking the number of shares at the beginning of the period, adjusted by the number of shares acquired or issued during the period, multiplied by a time-weighted factor for the period outstanding. As a result, balances are affected by the timing of acquisitions and issuances during the period.

The table below outlines the potential shares that could dilute basic earnings per share in the future, but were not dilutive for the periods presented.

Number of shares	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	31.12.19	31.12.18
Potentially dilutive instruments					
Employee share-based compensation awards ¹		855,690	3,605,198		3,605,198
Other equity derivative contracts	21,578,671	29,552,630	15,501,021	21,632,879	11,912,450
Total	21,578,671	30,408,320	19,106,219	21,632,879	15,517,648

¹ The last remaining option awards and stock appreciation rights expired during the fourth quarter of 2019.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

a) Provisions

The table below presents an overview of total provisions.

<i>USD million</i>	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18
Provisions (excluding IFRS 9 provisions)	2,861	2,862	3,377
IFRS 9 provisions for off-balance sheet financial instruments	77	66	79
IFRS 9 provisions for other credit lines	37	38	37
Total provisions	2,974	2,965	3,494

The following table presents additional information for provisions (excluding IFRS 9 provisions).

<i>USD million</i>	Operational risks ¹	Litigation, regulatory and similar matters ²	Restructuring	Real estate	Employee benefits ⁵	Other	Total
Balance as of 31 December 2018	46	2,827	224	131	70	78	3,377
Adjustment from adoption of IFRS 16	0	0	(103)	(29)	0	0	(132)
Balance as of 1 January 2019	46	2,827	121	102	70	78	3,245
Balance as of 30 September 2019	41	2,503	77	95	68	77	2,862
Increase in provisions recognized in the income statement	7	131	68	4	3	2	214
Release of provisions recognized in the income statement	0	(25)	(5)	0	(3)	(12)	(45)
Provisions used in conformity with designated purpose	(5)	(156)	(36)	(2)	0	(4)	(203)
Capitalized reinstatement costs	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Foreign currency translation / unwind of discount	1	22	2	2	2	2	31
Balance as of 31 December 2019	44	2,475	106³	100⁴	70	66	2,861

¹ Comprises provisions for losses resulting from security risks and transaction processing risks. ² Comprises provisions for losses resulting from legal, liability and compliance risks. ³ Primarily consists of personnel-related restructuring provisions of USD 40 million as of 31 December 2019 (30 September 2019: USD 16 million; 31 December 2018: USD 50 million) and provisions for onerous contracts of USD 61 million as of 31 December 2019 (30 September 2019: USD 57 million; 31 December 2018: USD 170 million). ⁴ Consists of reinstatement costs for leasehold improvements of USD 89 million as of 31 December 2019 (30 September 2019: USD 86 million; 31 December 2018: USD 89 million) and provisions for onerous contracts of USD 11 million as of 31 December 2019 (30 September 2019: USD 9 million; 31 December 2018: USD 42 million). ⁵ Includes provisions for sabbatical and anniversary awards.

Restructuring provisions primarily relate to onerous contracts and severance payments. Onerous contracts for property are recognized when UBS is committed to pay for non-lease components, such as utilities, when a property is vacated or not fully recovered from subtenants. Severance-related provisions are used within a short time period, usually within six months, but potential changes in amount may be triggered when natural

staff attrition reduces the number of people affected by a restructuring event and therefore the estimated costs.

Information about provisions and contingent liabilities in respect of litigation, regulatory and similar matters, as a class, is included in part b). There are no material contingent liabilities associated with the other classes of provisions.

Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

b) Litigation, regulatory and similar matters

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

Such matters are subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome and the timing of resolution are often difficult to predict, particularly in the earlier stages of a case. There are also situations where the Group may enter into a settlement agreement. This may occur in order to avoid the expense, management distraction or reputational implications of continuing to contest liability, even for those matters for which the Group believes it should be exonerated. The uncertainties inherent in all such matters affect the amount and timing of any potential outflows for both matters with respect to which provisions have been established and other contingent liabilities. The Group makes provisions for such matters brought against it when, in the opinion of management after seeking legal advice, it is more likely than not that the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Where these factors are otherwise satisfied, a provision may be established for claims that have not

yet been asserted against the Group, but are nevertheless expected to be, based on the Group's experience with similar asserted claims. If any of those conditions is not met, such matters result in contingent liabilities. If the amount of an obligation cannot be reliably estimated, a liability exists that is not recognized even if an outflow of resources is probable. Accordingly, no provision is established even if the potential outflow of resources with respect to such matters could be significant. Developments relating to a matter that occur after the relevant reporting period, but prior to the issuance of financial statements, which affect management's assessment of the provision for such matter (because, for example, the developments provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period), are adjusting events after the reporting period under IAS 10 and must be recognized in the financial statements for the reporting period.

Specific litigation, regulatory and other matters are described below, including all such matters that management considers to be material and others that management believes to be of significance due to potential financial, reputational and other effects. The amount of damages claimed, the size of a transaction or other information is provided where available and appropriate in order to assist users in considering the magnitude of potential exposures.

Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

In the case of certain matters below, we state that we have established a provision, and for the other matters, we make no such statement. When we make this statement and we expect disclosure of the amount of a provision to prejudice seriously our position with other parties in the matter because it would reveal what UBS believes to be the probable and reliably estimable outflow, we do not disclose that amount. In some cases we are subject to confidentiality obligations that preclude such disclosure. With respect to the matters for which we do not state whether we have established a provision, either (a) we have not established a provision, in which case the matter is treated as a contingent liability under the applicable accounting standard; or (b) we have established a provision but expect disclosure of that fact to prejudice seriously our position with other parties in the matter because it would reveal the fact that UBS believes an outflow of resources to be probable and reliably estimable.

With respect to certain litigation, regulatory and similar matters for which we have established provisions, we are able to estimate the expected timing of outflows. However, the aggregate amount of the expected outflows for those matters for which we are able to estimate expected timing is immaterial relative to our current and expected levels of liquidity over the relevant time periods.

The aggregate amount provisioned for litigation, regulatory and similar matters as a class is disclosed in the "Provisions" table in part a) above. It is not practicable to provide an aggregate estimate of liability for our litigation, regulatory and similar matters as a class of contingent liabilities. Doing so would require us to provide speculative legal assessments as to claims and proceedings that involve unique fact patterns or novel legal theories, that have not yet been initiated or are at early stages of adjudication, or as to which alleged damages have not been quantified by the claimants. Although we therefore cannot

provide a numerical estimate of the future losses that could arise from litigation, regulatory and similar matters, we believe that the aggregate amount of possible future losses from this class that are more than remote substantially exceeds the level of current provisions.

Litigation, regulatory and similar matters may also result in non-monetary penalties and consequences. For example, the non-prosecution agreement described in item 5 of this disclosure, which we entered into with the US Department of Justice (DOJ), Criminal Division, Fraud Section in connection with our submissions of benchmark interest rates, including, among others, the British Bankers' Association London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), was terminated by the DOJ based on its determination that we had committed a US crime in relation to foreign exchange matters. As a consequence, UBS AG pleaded guilty to one count of wire fraud for conduct in the LIBOR matter, paid a fine and was subject to probation, which ended in early January 2020.

A guilty plea to, or conviction of, a crime could have material consequences for UBS. Resolution of regulatory proceedings may require us to obtain waivers of regulatory disqualifications to maintain certain operations, may entitle regulatory authorities to limit, suspend or terminate licenses and regulatory authorizations, and may permit financial market utilities to limit, suspend or terminate our participation in such utilities. Failure to obtain such waivers, or any limitation, suspension or termination of licenses, authorizations or participations, could have material consequences for UBS.

The risk of loss associated with litigation, regulatory and similar matters is a component of operational risk for purposes of determining our capital requirements. Information concerning our capital requirements and the calculation of operational risk for this purpose is included in the "Capital management" section of this report.

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

<i>USD million</i>	Global Wealth Manage- ment	Personal & Corporate Banking	Asset Manage- ment	Investment Bank	Corporate Center	UBS
Balance as of 31 December 2018	1,003	117	0	269	1,438	2,827
Balance as of 30 September 2019	867	110	0	197	1,329	2,503
Increase in provisions recognized in the income statement	64	0	0	57	10	131
Release of provisions recognized in the income statement	(17)	0	0	(3)	(6)	(25)
Provisions used in conformity with designated purpose	(147)	0	0	0	(9)	(156)
Foreign currency translation / unwind of discount	14	3	0	3	1	22
Balance as of 31 December 2019	782	113	0	255	1,325	2,475

¹ Provisions, if any, for matters described in this disclosure are recorded in Global Wealth Management (item 3, item 4 and item 7) and Corporate Center (item 2). Provisions, if any, for the matters described in items 1 and 6 of this disclosure are allocated between Global Wealth Management and Personal & Corporate Banking, and provisions, if any, for the matters described in this disclosure in item 5 are allocated between the Investment Bank and Corporate Center.

Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

1. Inquiries regarding cross-border wealth management businesses

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

The Swiss Federal Administrative Court ruled in 2016 that, in the administrative assistance proceedings related to a French bulk request, UBS has the right to appeal all final FTA client data disclosure orders. On 30 July 2018, the Swiss Federal Administrative Court granted UBS's appeal by holding the French administrative assistance request inadmissible. The FTA filed a final appeal with the Swiss Federal Supreme Court. On 26 July 2019, the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Federal Administrative Court. In December 2019, the court released its written decision. The decision requires the FTA to obtain confirmation from the French authorities that transmitted data will be used only for the purposes stated in their request before transmitting any data. The stated purpose of the original request was to obtain information relating to taxes owed by account holders. Accordingly, any information transferred to the French authorities must not be passed to criminal authorities or used in connection with the ongoing case against UBS discussed in this item.

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

A trial in the court of first instance took place from 8 October 2018 until 15 November 2018. On 20 February 2019, the court announced a verdict finding UBS AG guilty of unlawful

solicitation of clients on French territory and aggravated laundering of the proceeds of tax fraud, and UBS France S.A. guilty of aiding and abetting unlawful solicitation and laundering the proceeds of tax fraud. The court imposed fines aggregating EUR 3.7 billion on UBS AG and UBS France S.A. and awarded EUR 800 million of civil damages to the French state. UBS has appealed the decision. Under French law, the judgment is suspended while the appeal is pending. The trial in the Court of Appeal is scheduled for June 2020. The Court of Appeal will retry the case de novo as to both the law and the facts, and the fines and penalties can be greater than or less than those imposed by the court of first instance. A subsequent appeal to the Cour de Cassation, France's highest court, is possible with respect to questions of law.

UBS believes that based on both the law and the facts the judgment of the court of first instance should be reversed. UBS believes it followed its obligations under Swiss and French law as well as the European Savings Tax Directive. Even assuming liability, which it contests, UBS believes the penalties and damage amounts awarded greatly exceed the amounts that could be supported by the law and the facts. In particular, UBS believes the court incorrectly based the penalty on the total regularized assets rather than on any unpaid taxes on those assets for which a fraud has been characterized and further incorrectly awarded damages based on costs that were not proven by the civil party. Notwithstanding that UBS believes it should be acquitted, our balance sheet at 31 December 2019 reflected provisions with respect to this matter in an amount of EUR 450 million (USD 505 million at 31 December 2019). The wide range of possible outcomes in this case contributes to a high degree of estimation uncertainty. The provision reflected on our balance sheet at 31 December 2019 reflects our best estimate of possible financial implications, although it is reasonably possible that actual penalties and civil damages could exceed the provision amount.

In 2016, UBS was notified by the Belgian investigating judge that it is under formal investigation ("inculpé") regarding the laundering of proceeds of tax fraud, of banking and financial solicitation by unauthorized persons, and of serious tax fraud. In 2018, tax authorities and a prosecutor's office in Italy asserted that UBS is potentially liable for taxes and penalties as a result of its activities in Italy from 2012 to 2017. In June 2019, UBS entered into a settlement agreement with the Italian tax authorities under which it paid EUR 101 million to resolve the claims asserted by the authority related to UBS AG's potential permanent establishment in Italy. In October 2019, the Judge of Preliminary Investigations of the Milan Court approved an agreement with the Milan prosecutor under Article 63 of Italian Administrative Law 231 under which UBS AG, UBS Switzerland AG and UBS Monaco have paid an aggregate of EUR 10.3 million to resolve claims premised on the alleged inadequacy of historical internal controls. No admission of wrongdoing was required in connection with this resolution.

Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

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

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

From 2002 through 2007, prior to the crisis in the US residential loan market, UBS was a substantial issuer and underwriter of US residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) and was a purchaser and seller of US residential mortgages. A subsidiary of UBS, UBS Real Estate Securities Inc. (UBS RESI), acquired pools of residential mortgage loans from originators and (through an affiliate) deposited them into securitization trusts. In this manner, from 2004 through 2007, UBS RESI sponsored approximately USD 80 billion in RMBS, based on the original principal balances of the securities issued.

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

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

Lawsuits related to contractual representations and warranties concerning mortgages and RMBS: When UBS acted as an RMBS sponsor or mortgage seller, it generally made certain representations relating to the characteristics of the underlying loans. In the event of a material breach of these representations, UBS was in certain circumstances contractually obligated to repurchase the loans to which the representations related or to indemnify certain parties against losses. In 2012, certain RMBS trusts filed an action in the US District Court for the Southern District of New York seeking to enforce UBS RESI's obligation to repurchase loans in the collateral pools for three RMBS securitizations issued and underwritten by UBS with an original principal balance of approximately USD 2 billion. In July 2018, UBS and the trustee entered into an agreement under which UBS will pay USD 850 million to resolve this matter. A significant portion of this amount will be borne by other parties that indemnified UBS. In January 2020 the settlement was approved by the court. Proceedings to determine how the settlement funds will be distributed to RMBS holders are

ongoing. After giving effect to this settlement, UBS considers claims relating to substantially all loan repurchase demands to be resolved and believes that new demands to repurchase US residential mortgage loans are time-barred under a decision rendered by the New York Court of Appeals.

Mortgage-related regulatory matters: Since 2014, the US Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of New York has sought information from UBS pursuant to the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA), related to UBS's RMBS business from 2005 through 2007. On 8 November 2018, the DOJ filed a civil complaint in the District Court for the Eastern District of New York. The complaint seeks unspecified civil monetary penalties under FIRREA related to UBS's issuance, underwriting and sale of 40 RMBS transactions in 2006 and 2007. UBS moved to dismiss the civil complaint on 6 February 2019. On 10 December 2019 the district court denied UBS's motion to dismiss.

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

3. Madoff

In relation to the Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (BMIS) investment fraud, UBS AG, UBS (Luxembourg) S.A. (now UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg branch) and certain other UBS subsidiaries have been subject to inquiries by a number of regulators, including the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) and the Luxembourg Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier. Those inquiries concerned two third-party funds established under Luxembourg law, substantially all assets of which were with BMIS, as well as certain funds established in offshore jurisdictions with either direct or indirect exposure to BMIS. These funds faced severe losses, and the Luxembourg funds are in liquidation. The documentation establishing both funds identifies UBS entities in various roles, including custodian, administrator, manager, distributor and promoter, and indicates that UBS employees serve as board members.

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

Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

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

In the US, the BMIS Trustee filed claims against UBS entities, among others, in relation to the two Luxembourg funds and one of the offshore funds. The total amount claimed against all defendants in these actions was not less than USD 2 billion. In 2014, the US Supreme Court rejected the BMIS Trustee's motion for leave to appeal decisions dismissing all claims except those for the recovery of approximately USD 125 million of payments alleged to be fraudulent conveyances and preference payments. In 2016, the bankruptcy court dismissed these claims against the UBS entities. The BMIS Trustee appealed. In February 2019, the Court of Appeals reversed the dismissal of the BMIS Trustee's remaining claims. In August 2019, the defendants, including UBS, filed a petition to the US Supreme Court requesting that it review the Court of Appeals' decision. The bankruptcy proceedings have been stayed pending a decision with respect to that petition.

4. Puerto Rico

Declines since 2013 in the market prices of Puerto Rico municipal bonds and of closed-end funds (funds) that are sole-managed and co-managed by UBS Trust Company of Puerto Rico and distributed by UBS Financial Services Incorporated of Puerto Rico (UBS PR) have led to multiple regulatory inquiries, as well as customer complaints and arbitrations with aggregate claimed damages of USD 3.4 billion, of which claims with aggregate claimed damages of USD 2.4 billion have been resolved through settlements, arbitration or withdrawal of the claim. The claims have been filed by clients in Puerto Rico who own the funds or Puerto Rico municipal bonds and / or who used their UBS account assets as collateral for UBS non-purpose loans; customer complaint and arbitration allegations include fraud, misrepresentation and unsuitability of the funds and of the loans.

A shareholder derivative action was filed in 2014 against various UBS entities and current and certain former directors of the funds, alleging hundreds of millions of US dollars in losses in the funds. In 2015, defendants' motion to dismiss was denied and a request for permission to appeal that ruling was denied by the Puerto Rico Supreme Court. In 2014, a federal class action complaint also was filed against various UBS entities, certain members of UBS PR senior management and the co-manager of certain of the funds, seeking damages for investor losses in the funds during the period from May 2008 through May 2014. Following denial of the plaintiffs' motion for class certification, the case was dismissed in October 2018.

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

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

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

In May 2019, the oversight board filed complaints in Puerto Rico federal district court bringing claims against financial, legal and accounting firms that had participated in Puerto Rico municipal bond offerings, including UBS, seeking a return of underwriting and swap fees paid in connection with those offerings. UBS estimates that it received approximately USD 125 million in fees in the relevant offerings.

In August 2019, two US insurance companies that insured issues of Puerto Rico municipal bonds sued UBS and seven other underwriters of Puerto Rico municipal bonds, alleging an aggregate of USD 720 million in damages from the defendants. The plaintiffs claim that defendants failed to reasonably investigate financial statements in the offering materials for the insured Puerto Rico bonds issued between 2002 and 2007, which plaintiffs argue they relied upon in agreeing to insure the bonds notwithstanding that they had no contractual relationship with the underwriters.

Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

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

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

Foreign exchange-related regulatory matters: Beginning in 2013, numerous authorities commenced investigations concerning possible manipulation of foreign exchange markets and precious metals prices. In 2014 and 2015, UBS reached settlements with the UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) in connection with their foreign exchange investigations, FINMA issued an order concluding its formal proceedings relating to UBS's foreign exchange and precious metals businesses, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve Board) and the Connecticut Department of Banking issued a Cease and Desist Order and assessed monetary penalties against UBS AG. In 2015, the DOJ's Criminal Division terminated the 2012 non-prosecution agreement with UBS AG related to UBS's submissions of benchmark interest rates, and UBS AG pleaded guilty to one count of wire fraud, paid a fine and was subject to probation, which ended in early January 2020. In 2019 the European Commission announced two decisions with respect to foreign exchange trading. UBS was granted immunity by the European Commission in these matters and therefore was not fined. UBS has ongoing obligations to cooperate with these authorities and to undertake certain remediation measures. UBS has also been granted conditional immunity by the Antitrust Division of the DOJ and by authorities in other jurisdictions in connection with potential competition law violations relating to foreign exchange and precious metals businesses. Investigations relating to foreign exchange matters by certain authorities remain ongoing notwithstanding these resolutions.

Foreign exchange-related civil litigation: Putative class actions have been filed since 2013 in US federal courts and in other jurisdictions against UBS and other banks on behalf of putative classes of persons who engaged in foreign currency transactions with any of the defendant banks. UBS has resolved US federal court class actions relating to foreign currency transactions with the defendant banks and persons who transacted in foreign

exchange futures contracts and options on such futures under a settlement agreement that provides for UBS to pay an aggregate of USD 141 million and provide cooperation to the settlement classes. Certain class members have excluded themselves from that settlement and have filed individual actions in US and English courts against UBS and other banks, alleging violations of US and European competition laws and unjust enrichment.

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

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

LIBOR and other benchmark-related regulatory matters: Numerous government agencies, including the SEC, the CFTC, the DOJ, the FCA, the UK Serious Fraud Office, the Monetary Authority of Singapore, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, FINMA, various state attorneys general in the US and competition authorities in various jurisdictions, have conducted investigations regarding potential improper attempts by UBS, among others, to manipulate LIBOR and other benchmark rates at certain times. UBS reached settlements or otherwise concluded investigations relating to benchmark interest rates with the investigating authorities. UBS has ongoing obligations to cooperate with the authorities with whom we have reached resolutions and to undertake certain remediation measures with respect to benchmark interest rate submissions. UBS has been granted conditional leniency or conditional immunity from authorities in certain jurisdictions, including the Antitrust Division of the DOJ and the Swiss Competition Commission (WEKO), in connection with potential antitrust or competition law violations related to certain rates. However, UBS has not reached a final settlement with WEKO, as the Secretariat of WEKO has asserted that UBS does not qualify for full immunity.

Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

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

USD LIBOR class and individual actions in the US: In 2013 and 2015, the district court in the USD LIBOR actions dismissed, in whole or in part, certain plaintiffs' antitrust claims, federal racketeering claims, CEA claims, and state common law claims. Although the Second Circuit vacated the district court's judgment dismissing antitrust claims, the district court again dismissed antitrust claims against UBS in 2016. Certain plaintiffs have appealed that decision to the Second Circuit. Separately, in 2018, the Second Circuit reversed in part the district court's 2015 decision dismissing certain individual plaintiffs' claims and certain of these actions are now proceeding. UBS entered into an agreement in 2016 with representatives of a class of bondholders to settle their USD LIBOR class action. The agreement has received preliminary court approval and remains subject to final approval. In 2018, the district court denied plaintiffs' motions for class certification in the USD class actions for claims pending against UBS, and plaintiffs sought permission to appeal that ruling to the Second Circuit. In July 2018, the Second Circuit denied the petition to appeal of the class of USD lenders and in November 2018 denied the petition of the USD exchange class. In December 2019, UBS entered into an agreement with representatives of the class of USD lenders to settle their USD LIBOR class action. The agreement is subject to approval by the court. In January 2019, a putative class action was filed in the District Court for the Southern District of New York against UBS and numerous other banks on behalf of US residents who, since 1 February 2014, directly transacted with a defendant bank in USD LIBOR instruments. The complaint asserts antitrust claims. The defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on 30 August 2019.

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

CHF LIBOR action. Also in 2017, the courts in the EURIBOR lawsuit dismissed the cases as to UBS and certain other foreign defendants for lack of personal jurisdiction. Plaintiffs in the other Yen LIBOR, Euroyen TIBOR and the EURIBOR actions have appealed the dismissals. In October 2018, the court in the SIBOR / SOR action dismissed all but one of plaintiffs' claims against UBS. Plaintiffs in the CHF LIBOR and SIBOR / SOR actions filed amended complaints following the dismissals, and the courts granted renewed motions to dismiss in July 2019 (SIBOR / SOR) and in September 2019 (CHF LIBOR). Plaintiffs in the SIBOR / SOR action have appealed the dismissal. In November 2018, the court in the BBSW lawsuit dismissed the case as to UBS and certain other foreign defendants for lack of personal jurisdiction. Following that dismissal, plaintiffs in the BBSW action filed an amended complaint in April 2019, which UBS and other defendants named in the amended complaint have moved to dismiss. The court dismissed the GBP LIBOR action in August 2019, and plaintiffs appealed the dismissal in September 2019.

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

Government sponsored entities (GSE) bonds: Starting in February 2019, class action complaints were filed in the US District Court for the Southern District of New York against UBS and other banks on behalf of plaintiffs who traded GSE bonds. A consolidated complaint was filed alleging collusion in GSE bond trading between 1 January 2009 and 1 January 2016. In December 2019, UBS and eleven other defendants agreed to settle the class action for a total of USD 250 million.

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

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

Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

6. Swiss retrocessions

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

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

The Supreme Court decision has resulted, and may continue to result, in a number of client requests for UBS to disclose and potentially surrender retrocessions. Client requests are assessed on a case-by-case basis. Considerations taken into account when assessing these cases include, among other things, the existence of a discretionary mandate and whether or not the client documentation contained a valid waiver with respect to distribution fees.

Our balance sheet at 31 December 2019 reflected a provision with respect to matters described in this item 6 in an amount that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard. The ultimate exposure will depend on client requests and the resolution thereof, factors that are difficult to predict and assess. Hence, as in the case of other matters for which we have established provisions, the future outflow of resources in respect of such matters cannot be determined with certainty based on currently available information and accordingly may ultimately prove to be substantially greater (or may be less) than the provision that we have recognized.

7. Securities transaction pricing and disclosure

UBS identified and reported to the relevant authorities instances in which some Global Wealth Management clients booked in Hong Kong and Singapore may have been charged inappropriate spreads on debt securities transactions between 2008 and 2015. In November 2019, UBS AG entered into a settlement with the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission (SFC) under which it was reprimanded and fined HKD 400 million (USD 51 million) and a settlement with the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) under which it was fined SGD 11 million (USD 8.3 million). In addition, UBS has commenced reimbursing affected customers an aggregate amount equivalent to USD 47 million, including interest.

Our balance sheet at 31 December 2019 reflected a provision with respect to the matter described in this item 7 in an amount that UBS believes to be appropriate under the applicable accounting standard.

UBS AG interim consolidated financial information (unaudited)

This section contains a comparison of selected financial and capital information between UBS Group AG consolidated and UBS AG consolidated. Information for UBS AG consolidated does not differ materially from UBS Group AG on a consolidated basis.

Comparison between UBS Group AG consolidated and UBS AG consolidated

The accounting policies applied under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) to both UBS Group AG and UBS AG consolidated financial statements are identical. However, there are certain scope and presentation differences as noted below:

- Assets, liabilities, operating income, operating expenses and operating profit before tax relating to UBS Group AG and its directly held subsidiaries, including UBS Business Solutions AG, are reflected in the consolidated financial statements of UBS Group AG but not of UBS AG. UBS AG's assets, liabilities, operating income and operating expenses related to transactions with UBS Group AG and its directly held subsidiaries, including UBS Business Solutions AG and other shared services subsidiaries, are not subject to elimination in the UBS AG consolidated financial statements, but are eliminated in the UBS Group AG consolidated financial statements. UBS Business Solutions AG and other shared services subsidiaries of UBS Group AG charge other legal entities within the UBS AG consolidation scope for services provided, including a markup on costs incurred.
- The equity of UBS Group AG consolidated was USD 0.8 billion higher than the equity of UBS AG consolidated as of 31 December 2019. This difference is mainly driven by higher dividends paid by UBS AG to UBS Group AG compared with the dividend distributions of UBS Group AG, as well as higher retained earnings in the UBS Group AG consolidated financial statements, largely related to the aforementioned markup charged by shared services subsidiaries of UBS Group AG to other legal entities in the UBS AG scope of consolidation. In addition, UBS Group is the grantor of the majority of the compensation plans of the Group and recognizes share premium for equity-settled awards granted. These effects were partly offset by treasury shares acquired as part of our share repurchase program and those held to hedge share delivery obligations associated with Group compensation plans, as well as additional share premium recognized at the UBS AG consolidated level related to the establishment of UBS Group AG and UBS Business Solutions AG, a wholly owned subsidiary of UBS Group AG.
- Going concern capital of UBS AG consolidated was USD 4.7 billion lower than going concern capital of UBS Group AG consolidated as of 31 December 2019, reflecting lower additional tier 1 (AT1) capital of USD 4.3 billion and lower common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital of USD 0.3 billion.
- CET1 capital of UBS Group AG consolidated was USD 0.3 billion higher than that of UBS AG consolidated as of 31 December 2019. The difference in CET1 capital was primarily due to different accruals for capital return and differences in equity, as mentioned above.
- Going concern loss-absorbing AT1 capital of UBS AG consolidated was USD 4.3 billion lower than that of UBS Group AG consolidated as of 31 December 2019, reflecting Deferred Contingent Capital Plan awards and low-trigger AT1 capital notes. These AT1 capital notes were issued by UBS Group AG, after the implementation of the new Swiss SRB framework, and only qualify as going concern loss-absorbing capacity at the UBS AG consolidated level.

Comparison between UBS Group AG consolidated and UBS AG consolidated

	As of or for the quarter ended 31.12.19		
	UBS Group AG consolidated	UBS AG consolidated	Difference (absolute)
<i>USD million, except where indicated</i>			
Income statement			
Operating income	7,052	7,145	(93)
Operating expenses	6,124	6,332	(207)
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	928	814	114
<i>of which: Global Wealth Management</i>	766	754	12
<i>of which: Personal & Corporate Banking</i>	310	311	(1)
<i>of which: Asset Management</i>	180	180	0
<i>of which: Investment Bank</i>	(22)	(18)	(4)
<i>of which: Corporate Center</i>	(306)	(413)	107
Net profit / (loss)	727	628	100
<i>of which: net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders</i>	722	622	100
<i>of which: net profit / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests</i>	6	6	0
Statement of comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income	(2,295)	(1,475)	(819)
<i>of which: attributable to shareholders</i>	(2,299)	(1,479)	(819)
<i>of which: attributable to non-controlling interests</i>	4	4	0
Total comprehensive income	(1,567)	(847)	(720)
<i>of which: attributable to shareholders</i>	(1,577)	(857)	(720)
<i>of which: attributable to non-controlling interests</i>	10	10	0
Balance sheet			
Total assets	972,183	971,916	267
Total liabilities	917,476	917,988	(512)
Total equity	54,707	53,928	779
<i>of which: equity attributable to shareholders</i>	54,533	53,754	779
<i>of which: equity attributable to non-controlling interests</i>	174	174	0
Capital information			
Common equity tier 1 capital	35,582	35,280	302
Going concern capital	51,888	47,237	4,650
Risk-weighted assets	259,208	257,831	1,376
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%)	13.7	13.7	0.0
Going concern capital ratio (%)	20.0	18.3	1.7
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio (%)	34.6	33.9	0.7
Leverage ratio denominator	911,325	911,232	94
Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio (%)	3.90	3.87	0.03
Going concern leverage ratio (%)	5.7	5.2	0.5
Total loss-absorbing capacity leverage ratio (%)	9.8	9.6	0.2

As of or for the quarter ended 30.9.19			As of or for the quarter ended 31.12.18		
UBS Group AG consolidated	UBS AG consolidated	Difference (absolute)	UBS Group AG consolidated	UBS AG consolidated	Difference (absolute)
7,088	7,187	(100)	6,972	7,083	(111)
5,743	5,942	(199)	6,492	6,667	(176)
1,345	1,245	100	481	416	65
894	877	17	327	316	11
354	354	0	644	645	(1)
124	124	0	106	105	1
172	165	7	(78)	(79)	1
(200)	(275)	75	(518)	(571)	53
1,051	969	82	315	273	42
1,049	967	82	315	272	42
1	1	0	1	1	0
2,095	1,274	821	893	895	(2)
2,101	1,280	821	892	894	(2)
(6)	(6)	0	1	1	0
3,146	2,243	903	1,208	1,168	41
3,151	2,248	903	1,207	1,166	41
(5)	(5)	0	2	2	0
973,118	972,048	1,071	958,489	958,055	434
916,768	917,271	(503)	905,386	905,624	(238)
56,351	54,776	1,574	53,103	52,432	671
56,187	54,613	1,574	52,928	52,256	671
163	163	0	176	176	0
34,673	35,211	(538)	34,119	34,608	(489)
50,702	46,895	3,807	46,279	42,413	3,865
264,626	263,777	849	263,747	262,840	907
13.1	13.3	(0.2)	12.9	13.2	(0.2)
19.2	17.8	1.4	17.5	16.1	1.4
33.3	32.9	0.4	31.7	31.3	0.5
901,914	901,926	(11)	904,598	904,458	140
3.84	3.90	(0.06)	3.77	3.83	(0.05)
5.6	5.2	0.4	5.1	4.7	0.4
9.8	9.6	0.2	9.3	9.1	0.2

UBS AG consolidated key figures

	As of or for the quarter ended			As of or for the year ended	
<i>USD million, except where indicated</i>	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	31.12.19	31.12.18
Results					
Operating income	7,145	7,187	7,083	29,307	30,642
Operating expenses	6,332	5,942	6,667	24,138	25,184
Operating profit / (loss) before tax	814	1,245	416	5,169	5,458
Net profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders	622	967	272	3,965	4,107
Profitability and growth¹					
Return on equity (%) ²	4.6	7.2	2.1	7.4	7.9
Return on tangible equity (%) ³	5.2	8.3	2.4	8.5	9.1
Return on common equity tier 1 capital (%) ⁴	7.1	10.9	3.1	11.3	11.9
Return on risk-weighted assets, gross (%) ⁵	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.2	12.0
Return on leverage ratio denominator, gross (%) ⁵	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4
Cost / income ratio (%) ⁶	88.5	82.2	93.4	82.1	81.9
Net profit growth (%) ⁷	128.4	(15.3)		(3.4)	441.9
Resources					
Total assets	971,916	972,048	958,055	971,916	958,055
Equity attributable to shareholders	53,754	54,613	52,256	53,754	52,256
Common equity tier 1 capital ⁸	35,280	35,211	34,608	35,280	34,608
Risk-weighted assets ⁸	257,831	263,777	262,840	257,831	262,840
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%) ⁸	13.7	13.3	13.2	13.7	13.2
Going concern capital ratio (%) ⁸	18.3	17.8	16.1	18.3	16.1
Total loss-absorbing capacity ratio (%) ⁸	33.9	32.9	31.3	33.9	31.3
Leverage ratio denominator ⁹	911,232	901,926	904,458	911,232	904,458
Common equity tier 1 leverage ratio (%) ⁸	3.87	3.90	3.83	3.87	3.83
Going concern leverage ratio (%) ⁸	5.2	5.2	4.7	5.2	4.7
Total loss-absorbing capacity leverage ratio (%) ⁸	9.6	9.6	9.1	9.6	9.1
Other					
Invested assets (USD billion) ⁹	3,607	3,422	3,101	3,607	3,101
Personnel (full-time equivalents) ¹⁰	47,033	47,180	47,643	47,033	47,643

¹ Refer to the "Performance targets and measurement" section of our Annual Report 2018 for more information about our performance targets. ² Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized as applicable) divided by average equity attributable to shareholders. ³ Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized as applicable) divided by average equity attributable to shareholders less average goodwill and intangible assets. Effective 1 January 2019, the definition of the numerator for return on tangible equity has been revised to align with numerators for return on equity and return on common equity tier 1 capital; i.e., we no longer adjust for amortization and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets. Prior periods have been restated. ⁴ Calculated as net profit attributable to shareholders (annualized as applicable) divided by average common equity tier 1 capital. ⁵ Calculated as operating income before credit loss expense or recovery (annualized as applicable) divided by average risk-weighted assets and average leverage ratio denominator, respectively. ⁶ Calculated as operating expenses divided by operating income before credit loss expense or recovery. ⁷ Calculated as change in net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations between current and comparison periods divided by net profit attributable to shareholders from continuing operations of comparison period. ⁸ Based on the Swiss systemically relevant bank framework as of 1 January 2020. Refer to the "Capital management" section of this report for more information. ⁹ Includes invested assets for Global Wealth Management, Asset Management and Personal & Corporate Banking. ¹⁰ As of 31 December 2019, the breakdown of personnel by business division and Corporate Center was: Global Wealth Management: 22,633; Personal & Corporate Banking: 5,064; Asset Management: 2,220; Investment Bank: 4,974; Corporate Center: 12,142.

Currency translation rates

The following table shows the rates of the main currencies used to translate the financial information of UBS's operations with a functional currency other than the US dollar into US dollars.

	Closing exchange rate			Average rate ¹				
	As of			For the quarter ended			For the year ended	
	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	31.12.19	30.9.19	31.12.18	31.12.19	31.12.18
1 CHF	1.03	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.02
1 EUR	1.12	1.09	1.15	1.11	1.10	1.14	1.12	1.18
1 GBP	1.32	1.23	1.28	1.31	1.22	1.28	1.28	1.33
100 JPY	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.89	0.92	0.91

¹ Monthly income statement items of operations with a functional currency other than the US dollar are translated with month-end rates into US dollars. Disclosed average rates for a quarter represent an average of three month-end rates, weighted according to the income and expense volumes of all operations of the Group with the same functional currency for each month. Weighted average rates for individual business divisions may deviate from the weighted average rates for the Group.

Abbreviations frequently used in our financial reports

A		CDR	constant default rate	E	
ABS	asset-backed security	CDS	credit default swap	EAD	exposure at default
AEI	automatic exchange of information	CEA	Commodity Exchange Act	EBA	European Banking Authority
AGM	annual general meeting of shareholders	CECL	current expected credit loss	EC	European Commission
A-IRB	advanced internal ratings-based	CEM	current exposure method	ECB	European Central Bank
AI	artificial intelligence	CEO	Chief Executive Officer	ECL	expected credit loss(es)
AIV	alternative investment vehicle	CET1	common equity tier 1	EIR	effective interest rate
ALCO	Asset and Liability Management Committee	CFO	Chief Financial Officer	EL	expected loss
AMA	advanced measurement approach	CFTC	US Commodity Futures Trading Commission	EMEA	Europe, Middle East and Africa
AML	anti-money laundering	CHF	Swiss franc	EOP	Equity Ownership Plan
AoA	Articles of Association of UBS Group AG	CIC	Corporate Institutional Clients	EPE	expected positive exposure
ASF	available stable funding	CIO	Chief Investment Office	EPS	earnings per share
ASFA	advanced supervisory formula approach	CLN	credit-linked note	ERISA	Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974
AT1	additional tier 1	CLO	collateralized loan obligation	ESG	environmental, social and governance
AuM	assets under management	CLS	continuous linked settlement	ESMA	European Securities and Markets Authority
B		CMBS	commercial mortgage-backed security	ESR	environmental and social risk
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision	C&ORC	Compliance & Operational Risk Control	ETD	exchange-traded derivative
BD	business division	CRD IV	EU Capital Requirements Directive of 2013	ETF	exchange-traded fund
BEAT	base erosion and anti-abuse tax	CRM	credit risk mitigation (credit risk) or comprehensive risk measure (market risk)	EU	European Union
BIS	Bank for International Settlements	CSO	Client Strategy Office	EUR	euro
BoD	Board of Directors	CVA	credit valuation adjustment	EURIBOR	Euro Interbank Offered Rate
BSC	Business Solutions Center	D		F	
BVG	Swiss occupational pension plan	DBO	defined benefit obligation	FCA	UK Financial Conduct Authority
C		DCCP	Deferred Contingent Capital Plan	FCT	foreign currency translation
CAO	Capital Adequacy Ordinance	DJSI	Dow Jones Sustainability Indices	FINMA	Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority
CC	Corporate Center	DOJ	US Department of Justice	FINRA	US Financial Industry Regulatory Authority
CCAR	Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review	DOL	US Department of Labor	FMIA	Swiss Financial Market Infrastructure Act
CCyB	countercyclical buffer	D-SIB	domestic systemically important bank		
CCF	credit conversion factor	DTA	deferred tax asset		
CCP	central counterparty	DVA	debit valuation adjustment		
CCR	counterparty credit risk				
CCRC	Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee				
CDO	collateralized debt obligation				

Abbreviations frequently used in our financial reports (continued)

FRA	forward rate agreement	IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards	O	
FSB	Financial Stability Board	IHC	intermediate holding company	OCA	own credit adjustment
FTA	Swiss Federal Tax Administration	IMA	internal models approach	OCI	other comprehensive income
FTD	first to default	IMM	internal model method	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
FTP	funds transfer pricing	IPS	Investment Platforms and Solutions	OIS	overnight index swap
FVA	funding valuation adjustment	IRB	internal ratings-based	OTC	over-the-counter
FVOCI	fair value through other comprehensive income	IRC	incremental risk charge	P	
FVTPL	fair value through profit or loss	IRRBB	interest rate risk in the banking book	PD	probability of default
FX	foreign exchange	ISDA	International Swaps and Derivatives Association	PFE	potential future exposure
G				PIT	point in time
GAAP	generally accepted accounting principles	K		P&L	profit or loss
GBP	pound sterling	KRT	Key Risk Taker	POCI	purchased or originated credit-impaired
GEB	Group Executive Board	L		PRA	UK Prudential Regulation Authority
GFA	Group Franchise Awards	LAC	loss-absorbing capacity	PRV	positive replacement value
GHG	greenhouse gas	LAS	liquidity-adjusted stress	Q	
GIA	Group Internal Audit	LCR	liquidity coverage ratio	QRRE	qualifying revolving retail exposures
GIIPS	Greece, Italy, Ireland, Portugal and Spain	LGD	loss given default	R	
GMD	Group Managing Director	LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate	RBA	role-based allowances
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative	LLC	limited liability company	RBC	risk-based capital
G-SIB	global systemically important bank	LRD	leverage ratio denominator	RLN	reference-linked note
H		LTV	loan-to-value	RMBS	residential mortgage-backed securities
HQLA	high-quality liquid assets	M		RniV	risks not in VaR
HR	human resources	MiFID II	Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II	RoAE	return on attributed equity
I		MiFIR	Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation	RoCET1	return on CET1
IAA	internal assessment approach	MRT	Material Risk Taker	RoE	return on equity
IAS	International Accounting Standards	MTN	medium-term note	RoTE	return on tangible equity
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board	N		RoU	right-of-use
IBOR	interbank offered rate	NAV	net asset value	RV	replacement value
IFRIC	International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee	NII	net interest income	RW	risk weight
		NRV	negative replacement value	RWA	risk-weighted assets
		NSFR	net stable funding ratio		
		NYSE	New York Stock Exchange		

 Abbreviations frequently used in our financial reports (continued)

S		SI	sustainable investing	T	
SA	standardized approach	SICR	significant increase in credit risk	TBTF	too big to fail
SA-CCR	standardized approach for counterparty credit risk	SIX	SIX Swiss Exchange	TCJA	US Tax Cuts and Jobs Act
SAR	stock appreciation right	SMA	standardized measurement approach	TLAC	total loss-absorbing capacity
SBC	Swiss Bank Corporation	SME	small and medium-sized enterprises	TRS	total return swap
SCCL	single-counterparty credit limit	SMF	Senior Management Function	TTC	through the cycle
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal	SNB	Swiss National Bank	U	
SE	structured entity	SPPI	solely payments of principal and interest	UoM	units of measure
SEC	US Securities and Exchange Commission	SRB	systemically relevant bank	USD	US dollar
SEEOP	Senior Executive Equity Ownership Plan	SRM	specific risk measure	US IHC	US intermediate holding company
SFT	securities financing transaction	SVaR	stressed value-at-risk	V	
				VaR	value-at-risk

This is a general list of the abbreviations frequently used in our financial reporting. Not all of the listed abbreviations may appear in this particular report.

Information sources

Reporting publications

Annual publications: *Annual Report (SAP no. 80531)*: Published in English, this single-volume report provides descriptions of: our Group strategy and performance; the strategy and performance of the business divisions and Corporate Center; risk, treasury and capital management; corporate governance, corporate responsibility and our compensation framework, including information about compensation for the Board of Directors and the Group Executive Board members; and financial information, including the financial statements. *Auszug aus dem Geschäftsbericht (SAP no. 80531)*: This publication provides the translation into German of selected sections of the Annual Report. *Annual Review (SAP no. 80530)*: This booklet contains key information about our strategy and performance, with a focus on corporate responsibility at UBS. It is published in English, German, French and Italian. *Compensation Report (SAP no. 82307)*: This report discusses our compensation framework and provides information about compensation for the Board of Directors and the Group Executive Board members. It is available in English and German.

Quarterly publications: The quarterly financial report provides an update on our strategy and performance for the respective quarter. It is available in English.

How to order publications: The annual and quarterly publications are available in .pdf format at www.ubs.com/investors, in the "UBS Group AG and UBS AG consolidated financial information" section, and printed copies can be requested from UBS free of charge. For annual publications, refer to the "Investor services" section at www.ubs.com/investors. Alternatively, they can be ordered by quoting the SAP number and the language preference, where applicable, from UBS AG, F4UK–AUL, P.O. Box, CH-8098 Zurich, Switzerland.

Other information

Website: The "Investor Relations" website at www.ubs.com/investors provides the following information about UBS: news releases; financial information, including results-related filings with the US Securities and Exchange Commission; information for shareholders, including UBS share price charts as well as data and dividend information, and for bondholders; the UBS corporate calendar; and presentations by management for investors and financial analysts. Information on the internet is available in English, with some information also available in German.

Results presentations: Our quarterly results presentations are webcast live. A playback of most presentations is downloadable at www.ubs.com/presentations.

Messaging service: Email alerts to news about UBS can be subscribed to under "UBS news alert" at www.ubs.com/investors. Messages are sent in English, German, French or Italian, with an option to select theme preferences for such alerts.

Form 20-F and other submissions to the US Securities and Exchange Commission: We file periodic reports and submit other information about UBS to the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Principal among these filings is the annual report on Form 20-F, filed pursuant to the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The filing of Form 20-F is structured as a wrap-around document. Most sections of the filing can be satisfied by referring to the combined UBS Group AG and UBS AG annual report. However, there is a small amount of additional information in Form 20-F that is not presented elsewhere and is particularly targeted at readers in the US. Readers are encouraged to refer to this additional disclosure. Any document that we file with the SEC is available on the SEC's website www.sec.gov. Refer to www.ubs.com/investors for more information.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements | This report contains statements that constitute “forward-looking statements,” including but not limited to management’s outlook for UBS’s financial performance and statements relating to the anticipated effect of transactions and strategic initiatives on UBS’s business and future development. While these forward-looking statements represent UBS’s judgments and expectations concerning the matters described, a number of risks, uncertainties and other important factors could cause actual developments and results to differ materially from UBS’s expectations. These factors include, but are not limited to: (i) the degree to which UBS is successful in the ongoing execution of its strategic plans, including its cost reduction and efficiency initiatives and its ability to manage its levels of risk-weighted assets (RWA) and leverage ratio denominator (LRD), including to counteract regulatory-driven increases, liquidity coverage ratio and other financial resources, and the degree to which UBS is successful in implementing changes to its businesses to meet changing market, regulatory and other conditions; (ii) the continuing low or negative interest rate environment in Switzerland and other jurisdictions, developments in the macroeconomic climate and in the markets in which UBS operates or to which it is exposed, including movements in securities prices or liquidity, credit spreads, and currency exchange rates, and the effects of economic conditions, market developments, and geopolitical tensions, and changes to national trade policies on the financial position or creditworthiness of UBS’s clients and counterparties as well as on client sentiment and levels of activity; (iii) changes in the availability of capital and funding, including any changes in UBS’s credit spreads and ratings, as well as availability and cost of funding to meet requirements for debt eligible for total loss-absorbing capacity (TLAC); (iv) changes in or the implementation of financial legislation, including Interest Rate Benchmark Reform, and regulation in Switzerland, the US, the UK, the European Union and other financial centers that have imposed, or resulted in, or may do so in the future, more stringent or entity-specific capital, TLAC, leverage ratio, net stable funding ratio, liquidity and funding requirements, heightened operational resilience requirements, incremental tax requirements, additional levies, limitations on permitted activities, constraints on remuneration, constraints on transfers of capital and liquidity and sharing of operational costs across the Group or other measures, and the effect these will or would have on UBS’s business activities; (v) the degree to which UBS is successful in implementing further changes to its legal structure to improve its resolvability and meet related regulatory requirements and the potential need to make further changes to the legal structure or booking model of UBS Group in response to legal and regulatory requirements, proposals in Switzerland and other jurisdictions for mandatory structural reform of banks or systemically important institutions or to other external developments, and the extent to which such changes will have the intended effects; (vi) UBS’s ability to maintain and improve its systems and controls for the detection and prevention of money laundering and compliance with sanctions to meet evolving regulatory requirements and expectations, in particular in the US; (vii) the uncertainty arising from the UK’s exit from the EU; (viii) changes in UBS’s competitive position, including whether differences in regulatory capital and other requirements among the major financial centers will adversely affect UBS’s ability to compete in certain lines of business; (ix) changes in the standards of conduct applicable to our businesses that may result from new regulations or new enforcement of existing standards, including recently enacted and proposed measures to impose new and enhanced duties when interacting with customers and in the execution and handling of customer transactions; (x) the liability to which UBS may be exposed, or possible constraints or sanctions that regulatory authorities might impose on UBS, due to litigation, contractual claims and regulatory investigations, including the potential for disqualification from certain businesses, potentially large fines or monetary penalties, or the loss of licenses or privileges as a result of regulatory or other governmental sanctions, as well as the effect that litigation, regulatory and similar matters have on the operational risk component of our RWA as well as the amount of capital available for return to shareholders; (xi) the effects on UBS’s cross-border banking business of tax or regulatory developments and of possible changes in UBS’s policies and practices relating to this business; (xii) UBS’s ability to retain and attract the employees necessary to generate revenues and to manage, support and control its businesses, which may be affected by competitive factors; (xiii) changes in accounting or tax standards or policies, and determinations or interpretations affecting the recognition of gain or loss, the valuation of goodwill, the recognition of deferred tax assets and other matters; (xiv) UBS’s ability to implement new technologies and business methods, including digital services and technologies, and ability to successfully compete with both existing and new financial service providers, some of which may not be regulated to the same extent; (xv) limitations on the effectiveness of UBS’s internal processes for risk management, risk control, measurement and modeling, and of financial models generally; (xvi) the occurrence of operational failures, such as fraud, misconduct, unauthorized trading, financial crime, cyberattacks or other cybersecurity disruptions, and systems failures; (xvii) restrictions on the ability of UBS Group AG to make payments or distributions, including due to restrictions on the ability of its subsidiaries to make loans or distributions, directly or indirectly, or, in the case of financial difficulties, due to the exercise by FINMA or the regulators of UBS’s operations in other countries of their broad statutory powers in relation to protective measures, restructuring and liquidation proceedings; (xviii) the degree to which changes in regulation, capital or legal structure, financial results or other factors may affect UBS’s ability to maintain its stated capital return objective; and (xix) the effect that these or other factors or unanticipated events may have on our reputation and the additional consequences that this may have on our business and performance. The sequence in which the factors above are presented is not indicative of their likelihood of occurrence or the potential magnitude of their consequences. Our business and financial performance could be affected by other factors identified in our past and future filings and reports, including those filed with the SEC. More detailed information about those factors is set forth in documents furnished by UBS and filings made by UBS with the SEC, including UBS’s Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2018. UBS is not under any obligation to (and expressly disclaims any obligation to) update or alter its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

Rounding | Numbers presented throughout this report may not add up precisely to the totals provided in the tables and text. Percentages, percent changes, and adjusted results are calculated on the basis of unrounded figures. Information about absolute changes between reporting periods, which is provided in text and which can be derived from figures displayed in the tables, is calculated on a rounded basis.

Tables | Within tables, blank fields generally indicate that the field is not applicable or not meaningful, or that information is not available as of the relevant date or for the relevant period. Zero values generally indicate that the respective figure is zero on an actual or rounded basis. Percentage changes are presented as a mathematical calculation of the change between periods.

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