

PBF Energy Inc.
Form 8-K
September 07, 2016

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT
PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of Report (Date of Earliest Event Reported): August 31, 2016

PBF ENERGY INC.
PBF HOLDING COMPANY LLC
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware	001-35764	45-3763855
Delaware	333-186007	27-2198168
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(Commission File Number)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

One Sylvan Way, Second Floor
Parsippany, New Jersey 07054
(Address of the Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

(973) 455-7500
(Registrant's Telephone Number, including area code)

N/A
(Former Name or Former Address, if Changed Since Last Report)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K Filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

- Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
- Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)

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- .. Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
 - .. Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))
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Item 1.01 Entry into a Material Definitive Agreement

TVPC Acquisition Contribution Agreement

On September 1, 2016, PBF Logistics LP (the “Partnership”), a consolidated subsidiary of PBF Energy Inc. (“PBF Energy” or together with its consolidated subsidiaries, the “Company”), announced that it had entered into a Contribution Agreement dated as of August 31, 2016 between the Partnership and PBF Energy Company LLC (“PBF LLC”), a subsidiary of PBF Energy and closed the transaction contemplated by the Contribution Agreement. Pursuant to the Contribution Agreement, PBF LLC contributed to the Partnership fifty percent (50%) of the issued and outstanding limited liability company interests of Torrance Valley Pipeline Company LLC (“TVPC”), whose assets consist of the 189-mile San Joaquin Valley Pipeline system with a throughput capacity of approximately 110,000 barrels per day, including the M55, M1 and M70 pipelines, 11 pipeline stations with approximately one million barrels of combined tankage and truck unloading capability at two of the stations (collectively, the “SJV System”). The total consideration paid to PBF LLC was \$175.0 million in cash, which was funded by the Partnership with cash on hand, borrowings under its revolving credit facility and proceeds from a public offering of common units completed in August 2016. The foregoing description is not complete and is subject to and qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Contribution Agreement, a copy of which is filed as Exhibit 2.1 to this Current Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference. The Contribution Agreement contains representations and warranties that the parties to the Contribution Agreement made solely for the benefit of each other. The assertions embodied in such representations and warranties are qualified by information contained in disclosure schedules that the parties exchanged in connection with signing the Contribution Agreement. In addition, these representations and warranties (i) may be intended not as statements of fact, but rather as a way of allocating risk to one of the parties if those statements prove to be inaccurate, (ii) may apply materiality standards different from what may be viewed as material to investors and (iii) were made only as of the date of the Contribution Agreement or as of such other date or dates as may be specified in the Contribution Agreement. Moreover, information concerning the subject matter of such representations and warranties may change after the date of the Contribution Agreement, which subsequent information may or may not be fully reflected in the Company’s public disclosures. Investors are urged not to rely on such representations and warranties as characterizations of the actual state of facts or circumstances at this time or any other time.

In addition, in connection with the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the Contribution Agreement, the Partnership or certain of its affiliates and PBF LLC or certain of its affiliates, as applicable, entered into the following material definitive agreements:

Fourth Amended and Restated Omnibus Agreement

On August 31, 2016, the Partnership, PBF Logistics GP LLC, PBF Holding Company LLC (“PBF Holding”), and PBF LLC entered into the Fourth Amended and Restated Omnibus Agreement (the “Fourth A&R Omnibus Agreement”) to amend and restate the Third Amended and Restated Omnibus Agreement dated as of May 15, 2015, by and among the same parties. The Fourth A&R Omnibus Agreement updates the reimbursements to be made by the Partnership to PBF LLC and from PBF LLC to the Partnership. The Fourth A&R Omnibus Agreement incorporates the SJV System into its provisions and increases the annual fee to be paid by the Partnership to PBF Energy from \$4.8 million to \$5.7 million. All fees to be paid pursuant to the Fourth A&R Omnibus Agreement are indexed for inflation.

The foregoing description is not complete and is subject to and qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Fourth A&R Omnibus Agreement, which is filed as Exhibit 10.1 to this Current Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.

Fourth Amended and Restated Operation and Management Services and Secondment Agreement

On August 31, 2016, PBF Holding, Delaware City Refining Company LLC, Delaware City Terminaling Company LLC, Delaware Pipeline Company LLC, Delaware City Logistics Company LLC, Toledo Terminaling Company LLC, Toledo Refining Company LLC, Torrance Refining Company LLC, Torrance Logistics Company LLC, PBFX Operating Company LLC, the Partnership and PBF GP entered into the Fourth Amended and Restated Operation and Management Services and Secondment Agreement (the “Fourth A&R Services Agreement”) to govern the provision of seconded employees to or from PBF Holding, the Partnership and its affiliates as applicable. The Fourth A&R Services Agreement also governs the use of certain facilities of the parties by the various entities and the services to

be provided by the seconded employees to allow the Partnership to perform its obligations under its commercial agreements. The Fourth A&R Services Agreement incorporates the SJV System into its provisions and increases the annual fee to be paid by the Partnership from \$4.5 million to \$6.4 million. All fees to be paid pursuant to the Fourth A&R Services Agreement are indexed for inflation.

The foregoing description is not complete and is subject to and qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Fourth A&R Services Agreement, which is filed as Exhibit 10.2 to this Current Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by

reference.

Transportation Services Agreements

On August 31, 2016, PBF Holding and TVPC entered into a ten-year transportation services agreement (including the services orders thereunder, collectively the “Transportation Services Agreement”) under which the Partnership, through TVPC, will provide transportation and storage services to PBF Holding in return for throughput fees. The Transportation Services Agreement can be extended by PBF Holding for two additional five-year periods.

Transportation Services. The minimum throughput commitment for transportation services on the northern portion of the SJV System is approximately 50,000 barrels per day for a fee equal to \$0.5625 per barrel of crude throughput up to the minimum throughput commitment and in excess of the minimum throughput commitment. If PBF Holding does not throughput the aggregate amounts equal to the minimum throughput commitment described above, PBF Holding will be required to pay a shortfall payment equal to the shortfall volume multiplied by the fee of \$0.5625 per barrel.

The minimum throughput commitment for the southern portion of the SJV System is approximately 70,000 bpd with a fee equal to approximately \$1.5625 per barrel and a fee of \$0.3125 per barrel for amounts in excess of the minimum throughput commitment. If PBF Holding does not throughput the aggregate amounts equal to the minimum throughput commitment described above, PBF Holding will be required to pay a shortfall payment equal to the shortfall volume multiplied by the fee of \$1.5625 per barrel; provided, however, that PBF Holding will receive a credit to PBF Holding’s account for the amount of such shortfall, and such credit will be applied in subsequent monthly invoices against excess throughput fees during any of the succeeding three (3) months.

Storage Services. PBF Holding will pay TVPC \$0.85 per barrel fixed rate for the shell capacity of the Midway tank, which rate includes throughput equal to the shell capacity of the tank. PBF Holding or its designee will pay \$0.85 per barrel fixed rate for each of the Belridge and Emidio storage tanks (together, the “Throughput Storage Tanks”), which rate includes throughput equal to the shell capacity of each individual Throughput Storage Tank, subject to adjustment. PBF Holding will also pay \$0.425 per barrel for throughput in excess of the shell capacity (“Excess Storage Throughput Rate”) for each Throughput Storage Tank; provided that PBF Holding has a commitment for a minimum incremental throughput in excess of the shell capacity of (A) 715,000 barrels per month for the Belridge Tank (the “Belridge Storage MTC”), and (B) 600,000 barrels per month for the Emidio tank (the “Emidio Storage MTC”) and together with the Belridge Storage MTC, the “Throughput Storage MTC”). If, during any month, actual throughput in excess of the shell capacity of all Throughput Storage Tanks by PBF Holding or its designee (the “Actual Excess Volumes”) is less than the Throughput Storage MTC, then PBF Holding will pay TVPC an amount equal to the Excess Storage Throughput Rate multiplied by the Throughput Storage MTC less the Actual Excess Volumes.

The Partnership is required to maintain the SJV System in a condition and with a capacity sufficient to handle a volume of PBF Holding’s crude at least equal to the current operating capacity or the reserved crude capacity, as the case may be, subject to interruptions for routine repairs and maintenance and force majeure events. Failure to meet such obligations may result in a reduction of fees payable under the Transportation Services Agreement.

The foregoing description is not complete and is subject to and qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Transportation Services Agreement and the related service orders, which are filed as Exhibits 10.3 through 10.7 to this Current Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.

Item 2.01 Completion of Acquisition or Disposition of Assets

The description in Item 1.01 above of the completion of the transactions set forth in the Contribution Agreement is incorporated in this Item 2.01 by reference.

Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits

(d) Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
2.1	Contribution Agreement dated as of August 31, 2016 by and between PBF Energy Company LLC and PBF Logistics LP
10.1	Fourth Amended and Restated Omnibus Agreement dated as of August 31, 2016 among PBF Holding Company LLC, PBF Energy Company LLC, PBF Logistics GP LLC and PBF Logistics LP
10.2	Fourth Amended and Restated Operation and Management Services and Secondment Agreement dated as of August 31, 2016 among PBF Holding Company LLC, Delaware City Refining Company LLC, Toledo Refining Company LLC, Torrance Refining Company LLC, Torrance Logistics Company LLC, PBF Logistics GP LLC, PBF Logistics LP, Delaware City Terminaling Company LLC, Delaware Pipeline Company LLC, Delaware City Logistics Company LLC, Toledo Terminaling Company LLC and PBFX Operating Company LLC
10.3	Transportation Services Agreement dated as of August 31, 2016 among PBF Holding Company LLC and Torrance Valley Pipeline Company LLC
10.4	Pipeline Service Order dated as of August 31, 2016, by and between Torrance Valley Pipeline Company LLC, and PBF Holding Company LLC
10.5	Pipeline Service Order dated as of August 31, 2016, by and between Torrance Valley Pipeline Company LLC, and PBF Holding Company LLC
10.6	Dedicated Storage Service Order dated as of August 31, 2016, by and between Torrance Valley Pipeline Company LLC, and PBF Holding Company LLC
10.7	Throughput Storage Service Order dated as of August 31, 2016, by and between Torrance Valley Pipeline Company LLC, and PBF Holding Company LLC

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrants have duly caused this report to be signed on their behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

Dated: September 7, 2016

PBF Energy Inc.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Trecia Canty
Name: Trecia Canty
Senior Vice
Title: President,
General Counsel

Dated: September 7, 2016

PBF Holding Company
LLC
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Trecia Canty
Name: Trecia Canty
Senior Vice
Title: President,
General Counsel

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Initial Underlier Level)

Hypothetical Cash Settlement Amount
(as Percentage of Face Amount)

150.000% 122.200% 140.000% 122.200% 130.000% 122.200% 120.000% 122.200% 115.000% 122.200% **114.800%** **122.200%**

If, for example, the final underlier level were determined to be 25.000% of the initial underlier level, the cash settlement amount that we would deliver on your notes at maturity would be approximately 27.778% of the face amount of your notes, as shown in the table above. As a result, if you purchased your notes on the original issue date at the face amount and held them to the stated maturity date, you would lose approximately 72.222% of your investment (if you purchased your notes at a premium to face amount you would lose a correspondingly higher percentage of your investment). In addition, if the final underlier level were determined to be 150.000% of the initial underlier level, the cash settlement amount that we would deliver on your notes at maturity would be capped at the maximum settlement amount (expressed as a percentage of the face amount), or 122.200% of each \$1,000.00 face amount of your notes, as shown in the table above. As a result, if you held your notes to the stated maturity date, you would not benefit from any increase in the final underlier level over 114.800% of the initial underlier level.

The following chart also shows a graphical illustration of the hypothetical cash settlement amounts (expressed as a percentage of the face amount of your notes) that we would pay on your notes on the stated maturity date, if the final underlier level (expressed as a percentage of the initial underlier level) were any of the hypothetical levels shown on the horizontal axis. The chart shows that any hypothetical final underlier level (expressed as a percentage of the initial underlier level) of less than 90.000% (the section left of the 90.000% marker on the horizontal axis) would result in a hypothetical cash settlement amount of less than 100.000% of the face amount of your notes (the section below the 100.000% marker on the vertical axis) and, accordingly, in a loss of principal to the holder of the notes. The chart also shows that any hypothetical final underlier level (expressed as a percentage of the initial underlier level) of greater than or equal to 114.800% (the section right of the 114.800% marker on the horizontal axis) would result in a capped return on your investment.

The cash settlement amounts shown above are entirely hypothetical; they are based on market prices for the underlier stocks that may not be achieved on the determination date and on assumptions that may prove to be erroneous. The actual market value of your notes on the stated maturity date or at any other time, including any time you may wish to sell your notes, may bear little relation to the hypothetical cash settlement amounts shown above, and these amounts should not be viewed as an indication of the financial return on an investment in the offered notes. The hypothetical cash settlement amounts on notes held to the stated maturity date in the examples above assume you purchased your notes at their face amount and have not been adjusted to reflect the actual issue price you pay for your notes. The return on your investment (whether positive or negative) in your notes will be affected by the amount you pay for your notes. If you purchase your notes for a price other than the face amount, the return on your investment will differ from, and may be significantly lower than, the hypothetical returns suggested by the above examples. Please read “Additional Risk Factors Specific To Your Notes – Market Risk” and “Additional Risk Factors Specific To Your Notes – If You Purchase Your Notes at a Premium to Face Amount, the Return on Your Investment Will Be Lower Than the Return on Notes Purchased at Face Amount and the Impact of Certain Key Terms of the Notes Will be Negatively Affected” in this pricing supplement.

We cannot predict the actual final underlier level or what the market value of your notes will be on any particular trading day, nor can we predict the relationship between the underlier level and the market value of your notes at any time prior to the stated maturity date. The actual amount that you will receive, if any, at maturity and the rate of return on the offered notes will depend on the actual final underlier level determined by the calculation agent as described above. Moreover, the assumptions on which the hypothetical returns are based may turn out to be inaccurate. Consequently, the amount of cash to be paid in respect of your notes, if any, on the stated maturity date may be very different from the information reflected in the table and chart above.

ADDITIONAL RISK FACTORS SPECIFIC TO YOUR NOTES

An investment in your notes is subject to the risks described below, as well as the risks described under “Considerations Relating to Indexed Securities” in the accompanying prospectus, dated October 31, 2018, and “Risk Factors” in the accompanying product supplement, dated November 1, 2018. You should carefully review these risks as well as the terms of the notes described herein and in the accompanying prospectus, dated October 31, 2018, as supplemented by the accompanying index supplement, dated October 31, 2018 and the accompanying product supplement, dated November 1, 2018, of UBS. Your notes are a riskier investment than ordinary debt securities. Also, your notes are not equivalent to investing directly in the underlier stocks, i.e., the stocks comprising the underlier to which your notes are linked. You should carefully consider whether the offered notes are suited to your particular circumstances.

You May Lose Your Entire Investment In The Notes

You can lose your entire investment in the notes. The cash payment on your notes, if any, on the stated maturity date will be based on the performance of the underlier as measured from the initial underlier level set on the trade date to the closing level on the determination date. If the final underlier level is *less than* the buffer level, you will have a loss for each \$1,000 of the face amount of your notes equal to the *product* of (a) the buffer rate *times* (b) the *sum* of the underlier return *plus* the buffer amount *times* (c) \$1,000. Thus, you may lose your entire investment in the notes, which would include any premium to face amount you paid when you purchased the notes. Specifically, you will lose approximately 1.1111% for every 1% negative underlier return below the buffer level.

Also, the market price of your notes prior to the stated maturity date may be significantly lower than the purchase price you pay for your notes. Consequently, if you sell your notes before the stated maturity date, you may receive far less than the amount of your investment in the notes.

The Upside Participation Rate Applies Only At Maturity

You should be willing to hold your notes to maturity. If you are able to sell your notes prior to maturity in the secondary market, the price you receive will likely not reflect the full economic value of the upside participation rate of the notes and the return you realize may be less than the underlier return multiplied by the upside participation rate, even if such return is positive. You can receive the full benefit of any positive underlier return multiplied by the upside participation rate subject to the maximum settlement amount, only if you hold your notes to maturity.

The Potential for the Value of Your Notes to Increase Will Be Limited

Your ability to participate in any change in the value of the underlier over the life of your notes and the positive effects of the upside participation rate on any positive underlier return will be limited because of the cap level. The maximum settlement amount will limit the cash settlement amount you may receive for each of your notes at maturity, no matter how much the level of the underlier may rise beyond the cap level over the life of your notes. Accordingly, the amount payable for each of your notes may be significantly less than it would have been had you invested directly in the underlier.

Your Notes Do Not Bear Interest

You will not receive any interest payments on your notes. As a result, even if the cash settlement amount payable for your notes on the stated maturity date exceeds the face amount of your notes, the overall return you earn on your notes may be less than you would have earned by investing in a conventional debt security of comparable maturity that bears interest at a prevailing market rate.

The Notes Are Subject to the Credit Risk of the Issuer

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

Market Risk

The return on the notes is directly linked to the performance of the underlier and indirectly linked to the value of the underlier stocks, and the extent to which the underlier return is positive or negative. The level of the underlier can rise or fall sharply due to factors specific to the underlier stocks, as well as general market factors, such as general market volatility and levels, interest rates and economic and political conditions. You may lose some or all of your initial investment.

Fair Value Considerations

The Issue Price You Pay for the Notes Exceeds Their Estimated Initial Value

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

The Estimated Initial Value Is a Theoretical Price; the Actual Price that You May Be Able to Sell Your Notes in Any Secondary Market (if Any) at Any Time After the Trade Date May Differ From the Estimated Initial Value

The value of your notes at any time will vary based on many factors, including the factors described above and in “—Market Risk” above and is impossible to predict. Furthermore, the pricing models that we use are proprietary and rely in part on certain assumptions about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. As a result, after the trade date, if you attempt to sell the notes in the secondary market, the actual value you would receive may differ, perhaps materially, from the estimated initial value of the notes determined by reference to our internal pricing models. The estimated initial value of the notes does not represent a minimum or maximum price at which we or any of our affiliates would be willing to purchase your notes in any secondary market at any time.

Our Actual Profits May Be Greater or Less than the Differential Between the Estimated Initial Value and the Issue Price of the Notes as of the Trade Date

We may determine the economic terms of the notes, as well as hedge our obligations, at least in part, prior to the trade date. In addition, there may be ongoing costs to us to maintain and/or adjust any hedges and such hedges are often imperfect. Therefore, our actual profits (or potentially, losses) in issuing the notes cannot be determined as of the trade date and any such differential between the estimated initial value and the issue price of the notes as of the trade date does not reflect our actual profits. Ultimately, our actual profits will be known only at the maturity of the notes.

Limited or No Secondary Market and Secondary Market Price Considerations

There May Be Little or No Secondary Market for the Notes

The notes will not be listed or displayed on any securities exchange or any electronic communications network. There can be no assurance that a secondary market for the notes will develop. UBS Securities LLC and its affiliates may make a market in the notes, although they are not required to do so and may stop making a market at any time. If you are able to sell your notes prior to maturity, you may have to sell them at a substantial loss. The estimated initial value of the notes does not represent a minimum or maximum price at which we or any of our affiliates would be willing to purchase your notes in any secondary market at any time.

The Price at which UBS Securities LLC and Its Affiliates May Offer to Buy the Notes in the Secondary Market (if Any) May Be Greater than UBS' Valuation of the Notes at that Time, Greater than Any Other Secondary Market Prices Provided by Unaffiliated Dealers (if Any) and, Depending on Your Broker, Greater than the Valuation Provided on Your Customer Account Statements

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

Price of Notes Prior to Maturity

The market price of the notes will be influenced by many unpredictable and interrelated factors, including the level of the underlier; the volatility of the underlier; the dividend rate paid on the underlier stocks; the time remaining to the maturity of the notes; interest rates in the markets; geopolitical conditions and economic, financial, political, force majeure and regulatory or judicial events; the creditworthiness of UBS and the then current bid-ask spread for the notes.

Impact of Fees and the Use of Internal Funding Rates Rather than Secondary Market Credit Spreads on Secondary Market Prices

All other things being equal, the use of the internal funding rates described above under “—Fair Value Considerations” as well as the inclusion in the original issue price of the underwriting discount, hedging costs, issuance costs and any projected profits are, subject to the temporary mitigating effect of UBS Securities LLC’s and its affiliates’ market making premium, expected to reduce the price at which you may be able to sell the notes in any secondary market.

The Amount Payable on Your Notes Is Not Linked to the Level of the Underlier at Any Time Other than the Determination Date

The final underlier level will be based on the closing level of the underlier on the determination date, except in the limited circumstances described under “General Terms of the Notes – Consequences of a Market Disruption Event or a Non-Trading Day” and “General Terms of the Notes – Discontinuance of or Adjustments to the Underlier or a Basket Underlier; Alteration of Method of Calculation” in the accompanying product supplement. Therefore, if the closing

level of the underlier dropped precipitously on the determination date, the cash settlement amount for your notes may be significantly less than it would have been had the cash settlement amount been linked to the closing level of the underlier prior to such drop in the level of the underlier. Although the actual level of the underlier on the stated maturity date or at other times during the life of your notes may be higher than the final underlier level, you will not benefit from the closing level of the underlier at any time other than on the determination date.

You Have No Shareholder Rights or Rights to Receive Any Underlier Stock

Investing in your notes will not make you a holder of any of the underlier stocks. Neither you nor any other holder or owner of your notes will have any voting rights, any right to receive dividends or other distributions, any rights to make a claim against the underlier stocks or any other rights with respect to the underlier stocks. Your notes will be paid in cash and you will have no right to receive delivery of any underlier stocks.

We May Sell an Additional Aggregate Face Amount of the Notes at a Different Issue Price

At our sole option, we may decide to sell an additional aggregate face amount of the notes subsequent to the date of this pricing supplement. The issue price, underwriting discount and net proceeds of the notes in the subsequent sale may differ substantially (higher or lower) from the original issue price you paid as provided on the cover of this pricing supplement. The return (whether positive or negative) on your investment in the notes will depend in part on the issue price you pay for such notes.

If You Purchase Your Notes at a Premium to Face Amount, the Return on Your Investment Will Be Lower Than the Return on Notes Purchased at Face Amount and the Impact of Certain Key Terms of the Notes Will be Negatively Affected

The cash settlement amount will not be adjusted based on the original issue price you pay for the notes. If you purchase notes at a price that differs from the face amount of the notes, then the return on your investment in such notes held to the stated maturity date will differ from, and may be substantially less than, the return on notes purchased at face amount. If you purchase your notes at a premium to face amount and hold them to the stated maturity date, the return on your investment in the notes will be lower than it would have been had you purchased the notes at face amount or a discount to face amount.

In addition, the impact of the buffer level on the return on your investment, and the extent to which the buffer level will diminish your exposure to any negative underlier return will depend upon the price you pay for your notes relative to face amount. For example, if you purchase your notes at a premium to face amount, the buffer level, while still providing some protection against exposure to any negative underlier return, will allow a greater percentage decrease in your investment in the notes than would have been the case for notes purchased at face amount or a discount to face amount.

Lastly, the impact of the cap level on the return on your investment, and the extent to which the cap level will diminish your exposure to any positive underlier return (as leveraged by the upside participation rate), will also depend on the price you pay for your notes relative to face amount. For example, if you purchase your notes at a premium to face amount, the cap level will only permit a lower percentage increase in your investment in the notes than would have been the case for notes purchased at face amount or a discount to face amount.

If the Level of the Underlier Changes, the Market Value of Your Notes May Not Change in the Same Manner

Your notes may trade quite differently from the performance of the underlier. Changes in the level of the underlier may not result in a comparable change in the market value of your notes. This is because your cash settlement amount at maturity will be based on the final underlier level and subject to the maximum settlement amount. If the underlier return is negative and the final underlier level is less than the buffer level, you could lose all or a substantial portion of your investment in the notes. We discuss some of the reasons for this disparity under “Risk Factors — The Market Value of Your Notes May Be Influenced by Many Unpredictable Factors” in the accompanying product supplement.

The Underlier Reflects Price Return, Not Total Return

The return on your notes is based on the performance of the underlier, which reflects the changes in the market prices of the underlier stocks. It is not, however, linked to a “total return” index or strategy, which, in addition to reflecting those price returns, would also reflect dividends paid on the underlier stocks. The return on your notes will not include such a total return feature or dividend component.

The Notes are Considered “Hold To Maturity” Products

Generally, there is no liquid market for the notes.

Changes Affecting the Underlier Could Have An Adverse Effect On the Value of the Notes and the Amount You Will Receive at Maturity of Your Notes

The policies of the underlier sponsor concerning the underlier, additions, deletions or substitutions of the underlier stocks and the manner in which changes affecting the underlier stocks or the issuers of any underlier stocks (such as stock dividends, reorganizations or mergers) are reflected in the underlier, could affect the level of the underlier, and, therefore, could affect the amount payable on your notes at maturity and the market value of your notes prior to maturity. The amount payable on the notes and their market value could also be affected if the underlier sponsor changes these policies, for example by changing the manner in which it calculates the underlier, or if the underlier sponsor discontinues or suspends calculation or publication of the underlier, in which case it may become difficult to determine the market value of the notes. If events such as these occur, or if the final underlier level is not available because of a market disruption event, non-trading day or for any other reason, and no successor underlier is selected, the calculation agent—which initially will be UBS Securities LLC, an affiliate of UBS—may determine the final underlier level — and thus the amount payable at maturity—in a manner it considers appropriate.

UBS Cannot Control Actions By the Underlier Sponsor and the Underlier Sponsor Has No Obligation To Consider Your Interests

UBS and its affiliates are not affiliated with the underlier sponsor and have no ability to control or predict its actions, including any errors in or discontinuation of public disclosure regarding methods or policies relating to the calculation of the underlier. The underlier sponsor is not involved in the notes offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your interest as an owner of the notes in taking any actions that might affect the market value of your notes.

Potential Conflict of Interest

UBS and its affiliates may engage in business related to the underlier or underlier stocks, which may present a conflict between the obligations of UBS and you, as a holder of the notes. There are also potential conflicts of interest between you and the calculation agent, which will be an affiliate of UBS. The calculation agent will determine the underlier return and the cash settlement amount, if any, based on the closing level of the underlier on the determination date. The calculation agent can postpone the determination of the final underlier level if a market disruption event occurs and is continuing on the determination date. As UBS determines the economic terms of the notes, including the upside participation rate, the cap level and the buffer level, and such terms include the underwriting discount, hedging costs, issuance costs and projected profits, the notes represent a package of economic terms. There are other potential conflicts of interest insofar as an investor could potentially get better economic terms if that investor entered into exchange-traded and/or OTC derivatives or other instruments with third parties, assuming that such instruments were available and the investor had the ability to assemble and enter into such instruments.

Furthermore, given that UBS Securities LLC and its affiliates temporarily maintain a market making premium, it may have the effect of discouraging UBS Securities LLC and its affiliates from recommending the sale of your notes in the secondary market. UBS or its affiliates may earn additional profits (or potentially incur losses) as a result of payments pursuant to such hedging activities. In performing these duties, the economic interests of UBS, UBS Securities LLC, the dealers or their respective affiliates are potentially adverse to your interests as an investor in the notes. Additionally, hedging activities may adversely affect the market value of your notes and the amount we will pay on your notes.

Potentially Inconsistent Research, Opinions or Recommendations By UBS

UBS and its affiliates publish research from time to time on financial markets and other matters that may influence the value of the notes, or express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding the notes. Any research, opinions or recommendations expressed by UBS or its affiliates may not be consistent with each other and may be modified from time to time without notice. Investors should make their own independent investigation of the merits of investing in the notes and the underlier to which the notes are linked.

The Notes Are Not Bank Deposits

An investment in the notes carries risks which are very different from the risk profile of a bank deposit placed with UBS or its affiliates. The notes have different yield and/or return, liquidity and risk profiles and would not benefit from any protection provided to deposits. If UBS Experiences Financial Difficulties, FINMA has the Power to Open Restructuring or Liquidation Proceedings in Respect of, and/or Impose Protective Measures in Relation to, UBS, which Proceedings or Measures may have a Material Adverse Effect on the Terms and Market Value of the Notes and/or the Ability of UBS to Make Payments Thereunder

The Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (“FINMA”) has broad statutory powers to take measures and actions in relation to UBS if (i) it concludes that there is justified concern that UBS is over-indebted or has serious liquidity problems or (ii) UBS fails to fulfil the applicable capital adequacy requirements (whether on a standalone or consolidated basis) after expiry of a deadline set by FINMA. If one of these pre-requisites is met, FINMA is authorized to open restructuring proceedings or liquidation (bankruptcy) proceedings in respect of, and/or impose protective measures in relation to, UBS. The Swiss Banking Act grants significant discretion to FINMA in connection with the aforementioned proceedings and measures. In particular, a broad variety of protective measures may be imposed by FINMA, including a bank moratorium or a maturity postponement, which measures may be ordered by FINMA either on a stand-alone basis or in connection with restructuring or liquidation proceedings. The resolution regime of the Swiss Banking Act is further detailed in the FINMA Banking Insolvency Ordinance (“BIO-FINMA”). In a restructuring proceeding, FINMA, as resolution authority, is competent to approve the resolution plan. The resolution plan may, among other things, provide for (a) the transfer of all or a portion of UBS’ assets, debts, other liabilities and contracts (which may or may not include the contractual relationship between UBS and the holders of notes) to another entity, (b) a stay (for a maximum of two business days) on the termination of contracts to which UBS is a party, and/or the exercise of (w) rights to terminate, (x) netting rights, (y) rights to enforce or dispose of collateral or (z) rights to transfer claims, liabilities or collateral under contracts to which UBS is a party, (c) the conversion of UBS’ debt and/or other obligations, including its obligations under the notes, into equity (a “debt-to-equity” swap), and/or (d) the partial or full write-off of obligations owed by UBS (a “write-off”), including its obligations under the notes. The BIO-FINMA provides that a debt-to-equity swap and/or a write-off of debt and other obligations (including the notes) may only take place after (i) all debt instruments issued by UBS qualifying as additional tier 1 capital or tier 2 capital have been converted into equity or written-off, as applicable, and (ii) the existing equity of UBS has been fully cancelled. While the BIO-FINMA does not expressly address the order in which a write-off of debt instruments other than debt instruments qualifying as additional tier 1 capital or tier 2 capital should occur, it states that debt-to-equity swaps should occur in the following order: first, all subordinated claims not qualifying as regulatory capital; second, all other claims not excluded by law from a debt-to-equity swap (other than deposits); and third, deposits (in excess of the amount privileged by law). However, given the broad discretion granted to FINMA as the resolution authority, any restructuring plan in respect of UBS could provide that the claims under or in connection with the notes will be partially or fully converted into equity or written-off, while preserving other obligations of UBS that rank pari passu with, or even junior to, UBS’ obligations under the notes. Consequently, holders of notes may lose all of some of their investment in the notes. In the case of restructuring proceedings with respect to a systemically important Swiss bank (such as UBS), the creditors whose claims are affected by the restructuring plan will not have a right to vote on, reject, or seek the suspension of the restructuring plan. In addition, if a restructuring plan has been approved by FINMA, the rights of a creditor to seek judicial review of the restructuring plan (e.g., on the grounds that the plan would unduly prejudice the rights of holders of notes or otherwise be in violation of the Swiss Banking Act) are very limited. In particular, a court may not suspend the implementation of the restructuring plan. Furthermore, even if a creditor successfully challenges the restructuring plan, the court can only require the relevant creditor to be compensated ex post and there is currently no guidance as to on what basis such compensation would be calculated or how it would be funded.

Uncertain Tax Treatment

Significant aspects of the tax treatment of the notes are uncertain. There are no statutory provisions, regulations, published rulings or judicial decisions addressing the characterization for U.S. federal income tax purposes of securities with terms that are substantially the same as the notes, and we do not plan to request a ruling from the IRS. Consequently, significant aspects of the tax treatment of the notes are uncertain, and the IRS or a court might not agree with the treatment of the notes as pre-paid financial contracts that are not debt. Accordingly, it is possible that your notes could alternatively be treated for tax purposes, and that the timing and character of the income or loss on your notes could be materially and adversely affected.

In 2007, the IRS released a notice that may affect the taxation of holders of the notes. According to Notice 2008-2, the IRS and the Treasury are actively considering whether the holder of an instrument similar to the notes should be required to accrue ordinary income on a current basis, and they are seeking taxpayer comments on the subject. It is not possible to determine what guidance they will ultimately issue, if any. It is possible, however, that under such guidance, holders of the notes will ultimately be required to accrue income currently and this could be applied on a retroactive basis. The IRS and the Treasury are also considering other relevant issues, including whether additional gain or loss from such instruments should be treated as ordinary or capital, whether non-U.S. holders of such instruments should be subject to withholding tax on any deemed income accruals, and whether the special “constructive ownership rules” of Section 1260 of the Code should be applied to such instruments. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the significance, and the potential impact, of the above considerations. Except to the extent otherwise required by law, UBS intends to treat your notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes in accordance with the treatment described above under “Supplemental discussion of U.S. federal income tax consequences” and under “Supplemental U.S. Tax Considerations” in the accompanying product supplement, unless and until such time as the Treasury and the IRS determine that some other treatment is more appropriate.

Prospective purchasers of notes should consult their tax advisors as to the U.S. federal, state, local, non-U.S. and other tax consequences to them of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the notes. For more information, see “Supplemental U.S. Tax Considerations” in the accompanying product supplement.

VALIDITY OF THE NOTES

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

THE UNDERLIER

We have derived all information contained in this pricing supplement regarding the S&P 500[®] Index, including without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (“S&P”), and/or its affiliates.

S&P has no obligation to continue to publish the S&P 500[®] Index, and may discontinue publication of the S&P 500[®] Index at any time. The S&P 500[®] Index is determined, comprised and calculated by S&P without regard to the Notes.

As discussed more fully in the index supplement under the heading “Underlying Indices and Underlying Index Publishers — S&P 500[®] Index”, the S&P 500[®] Index is intended to provide an indication of the pattern of common stock price movement. The calculation of the value of the S&P 500[®] Index is based on the relative value of the aggregate market value of the common stock of 500 companies as of a particular time compared to the aggregate average market value of the common stocks of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. Eleven main groups of companies comprise the S&P 500[®] Index, with the percentage weight of each group in the index as a whole as of September 28, 2018 as follows: Information Technology (21.0%), Health Care (15.0%), Financials (13.3%), Consumer Discretionary (10.3%), Communication Services (10.0%), Industrials (9.7%), Consumer Staples (6.7%), Energy (6.0%), Utilities (2.8%), Real Estate (2.7%) and Materials (2.4%). As of the close of business on September 21, 2018, the underlier sponsor and MSCI, Inc. updated the Global Industry Classification Sector structure. Among other things, the update broadened the Telecommunications Services sector and renamed it the Communication Services sector. The renamed sector includes the previously existing Telecommunication Services Industry group, as well as the Media Industry group, which was moved from the Consumer Discretionary sector and renamed the Media & Entertainment Industry group. The Media & Entertainment Industry group contains three industries: Media, Entertainment and Interactive Media & Services. The Media industry continues to consist of the Advertising, Broadcasting, Cable & Satellite and Publishing sub-industries. The Entertainment industry contains the Movies & Entertainment sub-industry (which includes online entertainment streaming companies in addition to companies previously classified in such industry prior to September 21, 2018) and the Interactive Home Entertainment sub-industry (which includes companies previously classified in the Home Entertainment Software sub-industry prior to September 21, 2018 (when the Home Entertainment Software sub-industry was a sub-industry in the Information Technology sector)), as well as producers of interactive gaming products, including mobile gaming applications). The Interactive Media & Services industry and sub-industry includes companies engaged in content and information creation or distribution through proprietary platforms, where revenues are derived primarily through pay-per-click advertisements, and includes search engines, social media and networking platforms, online classifieds and online review companies. The Global Industry Classification Sector structure changes are effective for the S&P 500[®] Index as of the open of business on September 24, 2018 to coincide with the September 2018 quarterly rebalancing.

As of July 31, 2017, companies with multiple share class lines are no longer eligible for inclusion in the S&P 500[®] Index. Constituents of the S&P 500[®] Index prior to July 31, 2017 with multiple share class lines will be grandfathered in and continue to be included in the S&P 500[®] Index. If a constituent company of the S&P 500[®] Index reorganizes into a multiple share class line structure, that company will be reviewed for continued inclusion in the S&P 500[®] Index at the discretion of the S&P Index Committee.

In addition to the criteria for addition to the S&P 500[®] Index set forth in the accompanying index supplement, a company must have a primary listing of its common stock on the NYSE, NYSE Arca, NYSE American (formerly NYSE MKT), NASDAQ Global Select Market, NASDAQ Select Market, NASDAQ Capital Market, Bats BZX, Bats BYX, Bats EDGA, Bats EDGX or IEX and, effective July 31, 2017, the criteria employed by S&P for purposes of making additions to the S&P 500[®] Index were changed as follows: (a) the former “corporate governance structure

consistent with U.S. practice” requirement was removed; and (b) with respect to constituents of the S&P MidCap 400[®] Index and the S&P SmallCap 600[®] Index that are being considered for addition to the S&P 500[®] Index, the financial viability, public float and/or liquidity eligibility criteria no longer need to be met if the S&P Index Committee decides that such an addition will enhance the representativeness of the S&P 500[®] Index as a market benchmark. Effective March 10, 2017, company additions to the underlier should have an unadjusted company market capitalization of \$6.1 billion or more (an increase from the previous requirement of an unadjusted company market capitalization of \$5.3 billion or more).

Information from outside sources is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered part of, this pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, the accompanying index supplement or the accompanying prospectus. Information about the S&P 500[®] Index, including the methodology used to calculate the S&P 500[®] Index, is available at us.spindices.com/indices/equity/sp-500. We are not incorporating by reference the website or any material it includes in this pricing supplement or any document incorporated herein by reference.

Historical High, Low and Closing Levels of the Underlier

The closing level of the underlier has fluctuated in the past and may, in the future, experience significant fluctuations. Any historical upward or downward trend in the closing level of the underlier during any period shown below is not an indication that the underlier is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during the life of your notes.

The following table sets forth the quarterly closing high, quarterly closing low and quarterly closing levels for the underlier, based on the daily closing level as reported by Bloomberg Professional® service (“Bloomberg”), without independent verification. UBS has not conducted any independent review or due diligence of publicly available information obtained from Bloomberg. The closing level of the underlier on October 31, 2018 was 2,711.74. *Past performance of the underlier is not indicative of the future performance of the underlier.*

Quarterly Closing High, Closing Low and Closing Levels of the Underlier*

Quarter Begin	Quarter End	Quarterly Closing High	Quarterly Closing Low	Quarterly Close
1/1/2014	3/31/2014	1,878.04	1,741.89	1,872.34
4/1/2014	6/30/2014	1,962.87	1,815.69	1,960.23
7/1/2014	9/30/2014	2,011.36	1,909.57	1,972.29
10/1/2014	12/31/2014	2,090.57	1,862.49	2,058.90
1/1/2015	3/31/2015	2,117.39	1,992.67	2,067.89
4/1/2015	6/30/2015	2,130.82	2,057.64	2,063.11
7/1/2015	9/30/2015	2,128.28	1,867.61	1,920.03
10/1/2015	12/31/2015	2,109.79	1,923.82	2,043.94
1/1/2016	3/31/2016	2,063.95	1,829.08	2,059.74
4/1/2016	6/30/2016	2,119.12	2,000.54	2,098.86
7/1/2016	9/30/2016	2,190.15	2,088.55	2,168.27
10/1/2016	12/31/2016	2,271.72	2,085.18	2,238.83
1/1/2017	3/31/2017	2,395.96	2,257.83	2,362.72
4/1/2017	6/30/2017	2,453.46	2,328.95	2,423.41
7/1/2017	9/30/2017	2,519.36	2,409.75	2,519.36
10/1/2017	12/31/2017	2,690.16	2,529.12	2,673.61
1/1/2018	3/31/2018	2,872.87	2,581.00	2,640.87
4/1/2018	6/30/2018	2,786.85	2,581.88	2,718.37
7/1/2018	9/30/2018	2,930.75	2,713.22	2,913.98
10/1/2018*	10/31/2018*	2,925.51	2,641.25	2,711.74

As of the date of this pricing supplement, available information for the fourth calendar quarter of 2018 includes data for the period from October 1, 2018 through October 31, 2018. Accordingly, the “Quarterly Closing High”, “Quarterly Closing Low” and “Quarterly Close” data indicated are for this shortened period only and do not reflect complete data for the fourth calendar quarter of 2018.

The graph below illustrates the performance of the underlier from January 1, 2008 through October 31, 2018, based on information from Bloomberg. The dotted line represents the buffer level, which is equal to 90.00% of 2,711.74, which was the closing level of the underlier on October 31, 2018. ***Past performance of the underlier is not indicative of the future performance of the underlier.***

We have not authorized anyone to provide any information or to make any representations other than those contained or incorporated by reference in this pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, the accompanying index supplement, or the accompanying prospectus. We take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. This pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, the accompanying index supplement and the accompanying prospectus is an offer to sell only the notes offered hereby, but only under circumstances and in jurisdictions where it is lawful to do so. The information contained in this pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, the accompanying index supplement, and the accompanying prospectus is current only as of the respective dates of such documents.

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\$3,805,000

UBS AG

Capped Leveraged Buffered S&P 500[®] Index - Linked Medium-Term Notes due November 4, 2020

UBS Securities LLC