UBS Americas Holdings LLC

U.S. Liquidity Coverage Ratio Disclosure

For the Quarter ended September 30, 2025

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Overview

UBS Americas Holding LLC (UBS AH, together with its consolidated subsidiaries, the Company) and its subsidiary UBS Bank USA (BUSA) are each required to maintain a minimum Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) of eligible High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) to stressed net cash outflows calculated, over a 30 calendar-day period, as provided in the U.S. LCR rule. The Company is also required to provide quarterly public disclosures, including quantitative and qualitative information related to its LCR calculations and liquidity management practices.

UBS AH is the Intermediate Holding Company for UBS Group AG's U.S. subsidiaries pursuant to Regulation YY of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. UBS AH's principal operating subsidiaries include BUSA, UBS Financial Services Inc. (FSI) and UBS Securities LLC (SEC LLC). BUSA is a U.S. Insured Depository Institution regulated by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as well as regulators in the state of Utah. FSI and SEC LLC are registered securities broker-dealers and futures commission merchants and, along with several other U.S subsidiaries, are subject to regulation by several different government agencies and self-regulatory organizations.

The Company's business includes wealth management, investment banking and asset management. Wealth management provides comprehensive advice and tailored financial services including investment management, wealth planning, banking, and lending, and corporate financial advice to high-net-worth individuals and families. The investment bank provides corporate, institutional and wealth management clients with expert advice, innovative financial solutions, and access to the world's capital markets. Asset management is a full-service asset manager providing investment and sub-advisory services to individuals and institutions in the U.S.

U.S. Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The LCR is a quantitative liquidity requirement intended to promote the short-term resilience of a banking organization's liquidity risk profile over a prospective 30-day period of stress. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) published the international liquidity standards in 2010 as part of its Basel III regulatory capital rules and revised the standards in 2013. In September 2014, the U.S. banking regulators adopted a final rule to implement the quantitative liquidity requirement generally consistent with the BCBS LCR for top-tier U.S. Bank Holding Companies as well as depository institution subsidiaries of U.S. Bank Holding Companies that meet the applicability criteria of the LCR rule. In 2019, the U.S. banking regulators issued guidance that provided for tailored application of certain capital, liquidity, and stress testing requirements across different categories of banking organizations, including U.S. Intermediate Holding Companies of foreign banking organizations, known as the Tailoring Rule. U.S. banking organizations subject to the LCR minimum requirements are herein referred to as "Covered Companies".

The LCR rule requires Covered Companies to maintain on a daily basis an amount of HQLA that are unencumbered and controlled by the Covered Company's liquidity management function (eligible HQLA) sufficient to meet their total stressed net cash outflows over a prospective 30 calendar-day period, as calculated in accordance with the LCR rule. The LCR is calculated by dividing eligible HQLA by the total net cash outflows, with a minimum ratio requirement of 100%. Under the Tailoring Rule, as a Category III institution with total weighted short-term wholesale funding of less than $75.0bn, the Company is eligible for a reduced LCR requirement whereby the Company's net cash outflow amount is reported as 85% of its full net cash outflow amount.

The LCR rule classifies HQLA into three categories of assets: Level 1 liquid assets, Level 2A liquid assets, and Level 2B liquid assets. Level 1 liquid assets are the highest quality and most liquid assets and include, but not limited to, U.S. treasury securities and central bank reserves. These assets are included in a Covered Company's eligible HQLA without limitation and without haircuts. The LCR rule treats Level 2A liquid assets and Level 2B liquid assets as having characteristics that are associated with being relatively stable and significant sources of liquidity, but not to the same degree as Level 1 liquid assets. Level 2A liquid assets include, but not limited to, securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises. Liquid and readily marketable municipal and corporate debt and common equity securities are included in Level 2B liquid assets. Accordingly, the LCR rule subjects Level 2A and Level 2B liquid assets to a 15% and 50% haircut, respectively. Level 2A and Level 2B liquid assets, when combined, may not exceed 40% of the total eligible HQLA. Additionally, Level 2B liquid assets may not exceed 15% of the total eligible HQLA.

The total net cash outflow amount is determined under the LCR rule by applying mandated outflow and inflow rates, which reflect certain prescribed, industry-wide stressed assumptions, against the balances of a company's funding sources, obligations, transactions, and assets over a prospective 30 calendar-day period. Inflows that can be included to offset outflows are limited to 75% of outflows to ensure that companies are maintaining sufficient on-balance sheet liquidity and are not overly reliant on inflows, which may not materialize in a period of stress. The total net cash outflow calculation also includes an add-on calculation that accounts for the largest daily difference between certain outflows and inflows with set maturity dates.

LCR Qualitative Disclosures

Main Drivers of LCR

The table below summarizes the Company's average LCR for the three months ended September 30, 2025.

(USD m)	Average Weighted Amount
HQLA amount	27,496
Total net cash outflow amount (adjusted to 85%)	21,365
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	**128.7%**

The Company maintained a daily LCR well above the regulatory minimum of 100% throughout the quarter. LCR for the quarter ended September 30, 2025, was 128.7% in comparison to 127.9% for the quarter ended June 30, 2025. The average liquidity coverage ratio increased by 0.8%, primarily due to a $1.3bn decrease in adjusted net cash outflows that was partially offset by a $1.5bn decrease in HQLA (net of trapping).

Composition of HQLA

The average weighted HQLA for the quarters ended September 30, 2025, and June 30, 2025, were $27.5 bn and $29.0bn, respectively, consisting mainly of Level 1 liquid assets.

(USD m)	Average Unweighted Amount	Average Weighted Amount
Total Eligible HQLA[1], of which	**27,742**	**27,496**
Eligible Level 1 liquid assets	26,105	26,105
o/w US Treasury Securities[2]	*13,816*	*13,816*
o/w Federal Reserve Bank (unrestricted reserve balance cash)	*9,534*	*9,534*
Eligible Level 2A Liquid Assets	1,637	1,391
Eligible Level 2B Liquid Assets	-	-

[1] Excludes amounts that are available to meet funding, collateral, and regulatory requirements of certain subsidiaries of UBS AH but are not readily transferable to UBS AH or any of its subsidiaries.
[2] Includes securities owned outright and unencumbered collateral under reverse repo agreements.

Concentration of Funding Sources

The Company maintains a funding profile that is diversified across a range of funding types and tenors. The Company closely manages its short-term, long-term liquidity needs and risks in the normal course of business and under different stress scenarios. The primary sources of funding for the Company are detailed below.

Potential liquidity risks associated with the Company's sources of funding are monitored and mitigated per the Combined U.S. Operations (CUSO) Liquidity and Funding Risk framework.

Retail Deposits

The Company has a deposit base largely made up of retail customers, which represents a main source of funding for the Company. These deposits provide a sizeable source of relatively stable and low-cost funding and constituted 37% of the Company's average weighted cash outflow amount during the quarter ended September 30, 2025.

(USD m)	Average Unweighted Amount	Average Weighted Amount
Deposit outflow from retail customers and counterparties, of which:	**90,205**	**20,344**
Stable retail deposit outflow	-	-
Other retail funding	5,090	2,036
Brokered deposit outflow	85,115	18,308

Wholesale Funding

For the quarter ended September 30, 2025, the Company's unsecured wholesale funding transactions and secured funding and asset exchange transactions were 25% and 24%, respectively, of its average weighted cash outflow amount.

Additional unsecured funding needs for the Company are available through term borrowings from the Company's parent, UBS AG. These sources are used to support the cash needs of the Company's businesses and fund its liquidity buffer.

(USD m)	Average Unweighted Amount	Average Weighted Amount
Unsecured wholesale funding outflow, of which:	**21,930**	**13,637**
Operational deposit outflow	-	-
Non-operational funding outflow	21,930	13,637
Unsecured debt outflow	-	-
Secured wholesale funding and asset exchange outflow	**22,514**	**13,255**

Derivative Exposures

The Company enters into derivative transactions in order to meet the financing and hedging needs of its customers, to reduce its own exposure to market and interest rate risk and in connection with its trading activities. The Company may be required to post initial or variation margin in connection with its derivative exposures. The Company's LCR reflects additional collateral calls in the event of potential valuation changes.

Currency Mismatch in the Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The Company conducts business predominantly in U.S. dollars. Exposure from currency mismatches is closely monitored and managed through hedging activities including derivative contracts.

Liquidity Risk Management

The Company maintains a liquidity risk management framework intended to maintain a sound liquidity position and sufficient financial flexibility to respond to a liquidity stress event that is set within the parameters of the overall liquidity and funding framework established for UBS Group AG and its subsidiaries. The liquidity and funding framework for the Company is proposed by management and approved by the CUSO Asset and Liability Management Committee and the UBS AH's Board of Directors. The CUSO Liquidity and Funding Risk framework takes precedence in the event of any differences with the UBS Group AG framework.

The Company manages liquidity primarily through daily and monthly internal liquidity reporting and monitoring by Regional Treasury Americas function. The Company maintains a Treasury risk function that operates as a second line of defense to monitor liquidity and funding risk, with support from Market Risk Control, Market Risk Management and Compliance and Operational Risk Control functions. Group Internal Audit assesses the adequacy and operating effectiveness of controls over the end-to-end liquidity and funding risk management and governance processes.

LCR Quantitative Disclosures

The following table presents the Company's LCR and average unweighted and weighted amounts of HQLA, cash outflows and cash inflows:

06/30/2025 to 09/30/2025[1]

	(USD m)	Average Unweighted Amount	Average Weighted Amount
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS[2]			
1	Total eligible high quality liquid assets (HQLA), of which:	**27,742**	**27,496**
2	Eligible level 1 liquid assets	26,105	26,105
3	Eligible level 2A liquid assets	1,637	1,391
4	Eligible level 2B liquid assets	-	-
CASH OUTFLOW AMOUNTS			
5	Deposit outflow from retail customers and counterparties, of which:	**90,205**	**20,344**
6	Stable retail deposit outflow	-	-
7	Other retail funding	5,090	2,036
8	Brokered deposit outflow	85,115	18,308
9	Unsecured wholesale funding outflow, of which:	**21,930**	**13,637**
10	Operational deposit outflow	-	-
11	Non-operational funding outflow	21,930	13,637
12	Unsecured deposit outflow	-	-
13	Secured wholesale funding and asset exchange outflow	**22,514**	**13,255**
14	Additional outflow requirements, of which:	**9,715**	**5,725**
15	Outflow related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	4,620	3,847
16	Outflow related to credit and liquidity facilities including unconsolidated structured transactions and mortgage commitments-	5,095	1,878
17	Other contractual funding obligation outflow	**1,281**	**1,281**
18	Other contingent funding obligations outflow	**742**	**22**
19	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOW**	**146,387**	**54,264**
CASH INFLOW AMOUNTS			
20	Secured lending and asset exchange cash inflow	49,849	22,059
21	Retail cash inflow	1,042	521
22	Unsecured wholesale cash inflow	4,584	4,461
23	Other cash inflows, of which:	2,389	2,094
24	Net derivative cash inflow	31	31
25	Securities cash inflow	9	9
26	Broker-dealer segregated account inflow	2,054	2,054
27	Other cash inflow	295	-
28	**TOTAL CASH INFLOW**	**57,864**	**29,135**
			Average Amount
29	**HQLA AMOUNT**		**27,496**
30	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOW AMOUNT EXCL. THE MATURITY MISMATCH ADD-ON**		**25,129**
31	**MATURITY MISMATCH ADD-ON**		**6**
32	**TOTAL UNADJUSTED NET CASH OUTFLOW AMOUNT**		**25,135**
33	**OUTFLOW ADJUSTMENT PERCENTAGE**		**85%**
34	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOW AMOUNT**		**21,365**
35	**LIQUDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)**		**128.7%**

[1] The average is calculated based on a simple average of 64 days in the third quarter of 2025.
[2] Excludes amounts that are available to meet funding, collateral, and regulatory requirements of certain subsidiaries of UBS AH but are not readily transferable to UBS AH or any of its other subsidiaries.

Forward-Looking Information

The LCR rule sets forth minimum liquidity standards designed to ensure that Covered Companies maintain adequate liquidity under a 30-calendar day period of stress. Accordingly, the LCR rule prescribes assumptions with respect to the liquidity of certain asset classes and cash flows associated with contractual and contingent obligations. This document may contain forward-looking information based on these assumptions. These assumptions are not intended to be a forecast by the Company of expected future liquidity or cash flows, but rather reflect possible outcomes based on the requirements of the LCR rule. While this forward-looking information represents the Company's judgements and expectations concerning the matters described above, a number of risks, uncertainties and other important factors can cause actual developments and results to differ materially.

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