

UBS GWM CIO Global Investment Management

How to build a Liquidity strategy

UBS GWM Chief Investment Office

22 July 2025

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Section I

Introduction



A Liquidity strategy can be a buffer between spending and market risk

The Liquidity. Longevity. Legacy. framework



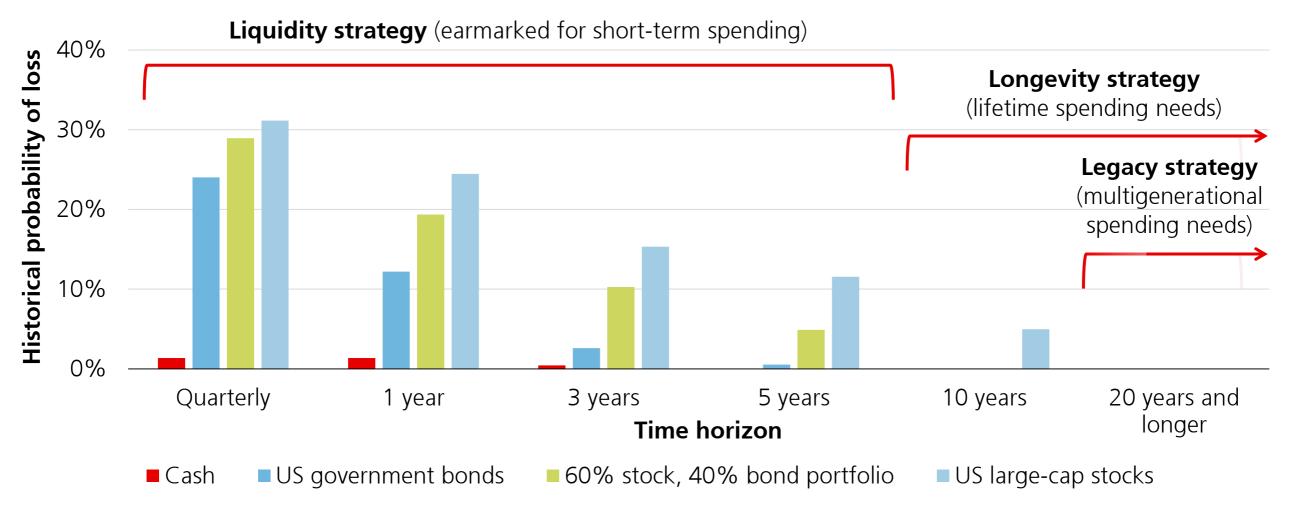


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your lifestyle

Capital preservation can be key for a Liquidity strategy

Historical probability of loss, by time-frame, for US large-cap stocks, US government bonds, cash (one- to three-month T-bills), and a 60/40 stock/bond portfolio, based on monthly returns since December 1945



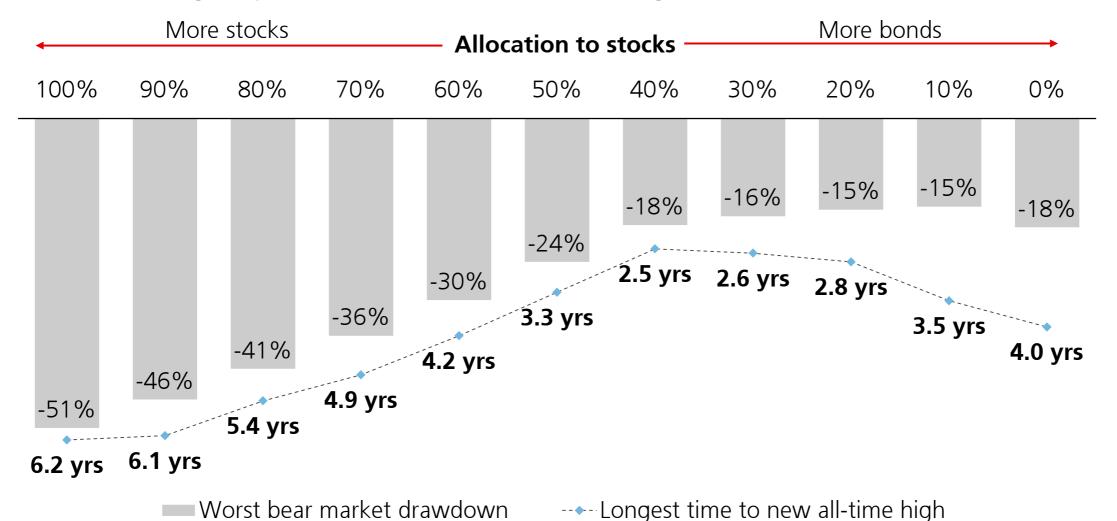


Strategies are subject to individual client goals, objectives and suitability.

Source: Morningstar Direct, Bloomberg, UBS, as of 30 June 2025

A 3- to 5-year Liquidity strategy can help to buy time for a recovery

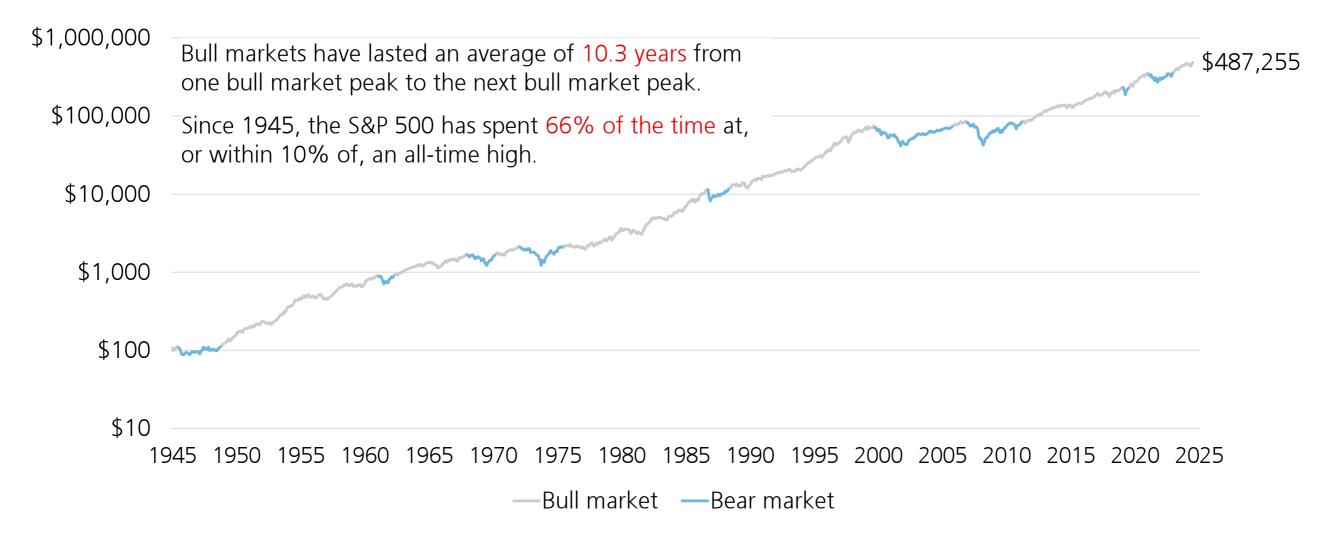
Maximum bear market drawdown and maximum time to full recovery, simple US stock/bond portfolios ranging from 100% US large-cap stocks to 100% intermediate US gov't bonds





With a Liquidity strategy to manage risk, the rest can go for growth

Growth of \$100 invested in US large-cap stocks on 31 December 1945, with market cycle details



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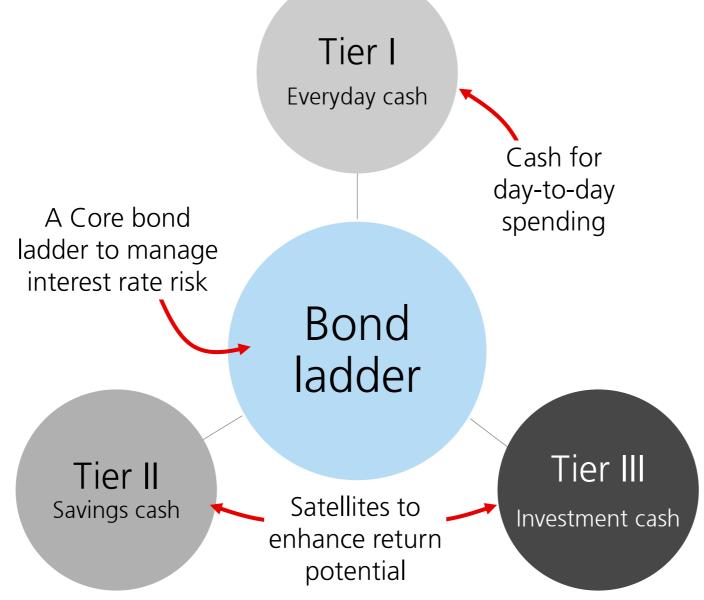


Section II

Liquidity strategy implementation



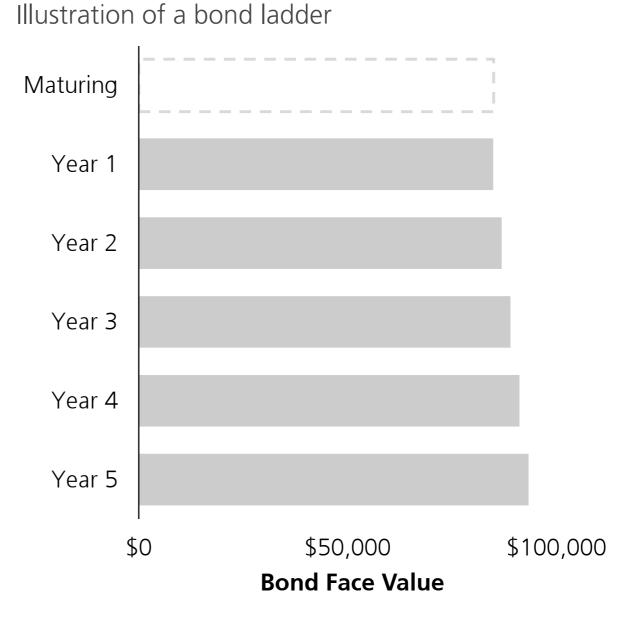
A "Core-Satellite" approach helps to offer a balance of risk and return





A Core bond/CD ladder can help match cash flow to spending needs

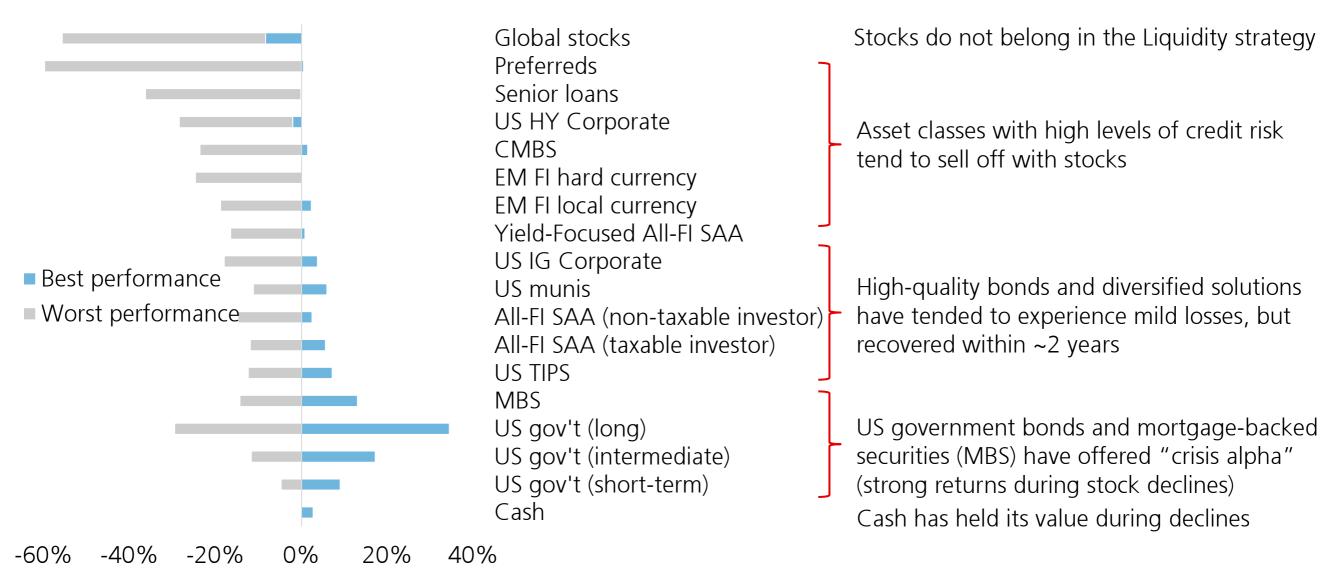
- At its heart, the Liquidity strategy is designed to embrace an institutional approach known as "liability matching," which aims to align future growth and income with the timing of expected spending.
- **Bond ladders** work by aligning the size and duration of individual bonds with the amount and timing of your planned withdrawals.
- Bond ladders help to manage interest rate and market risk, putting capital preservation ahead of return potential.





Liquidity strategy solutions should hold up during market drawdowns

Select asset classes, ranked by performance during 10%-plus peak-to-trough drawdowns in the S&P 500 since 2007





Strategies are subject to individual client goals, objectives and suitability.

A "three tier" Satellite framework can help to enhance return potential

Tier I (Everyday cash): Cash earmarked for day-to-day expenses, or as an emergency fund (6-12 months of spending for "rainy day" needs). Because of the immediacy of these needs, investors should plan for a very short holding period for these funds.

Tier I solutions aim to minimize market, liquidity, and credit/counterparty risks. **Example:** Checking account.

Tier II (Savings cash): Funds that are needed for known expenses in the near future, but not immediately.

Tier II solutions help tap into a small amount of market and liquidity risk (while strictly limiting credit and counterparty risks) to boost return potential. **Example:** Savings account.

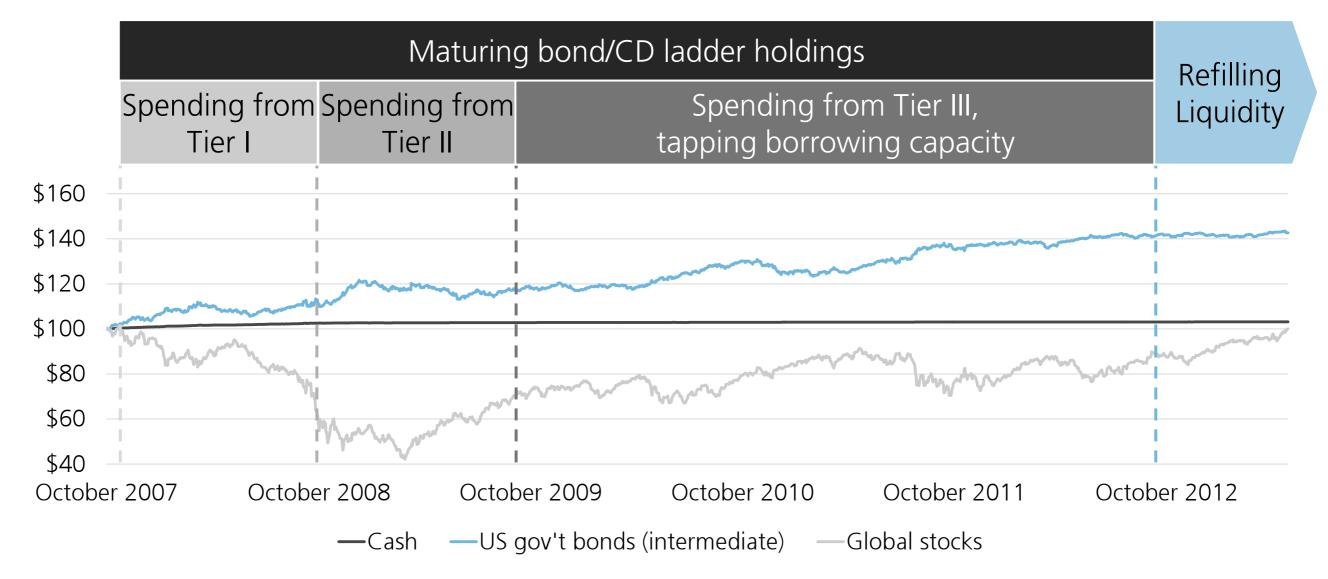
Tier III (Investment cash): Investments dedicated to finance medium-term spending (generally, years 3-5).

Tier III solutions are the broadest category, with a variety of market, liquidity, and credit risk characteristics. Can take on duration risk to boost return/income potential, because interest rates tend to fall during bear markets. **Example:** High-quality bond strategy.



A Liquidity strategy can help to buy time for a Longevity strategy recovery

Illustration of Liquidity strategy spending cascade during a bear market (ex: the Global Financial Crisis)

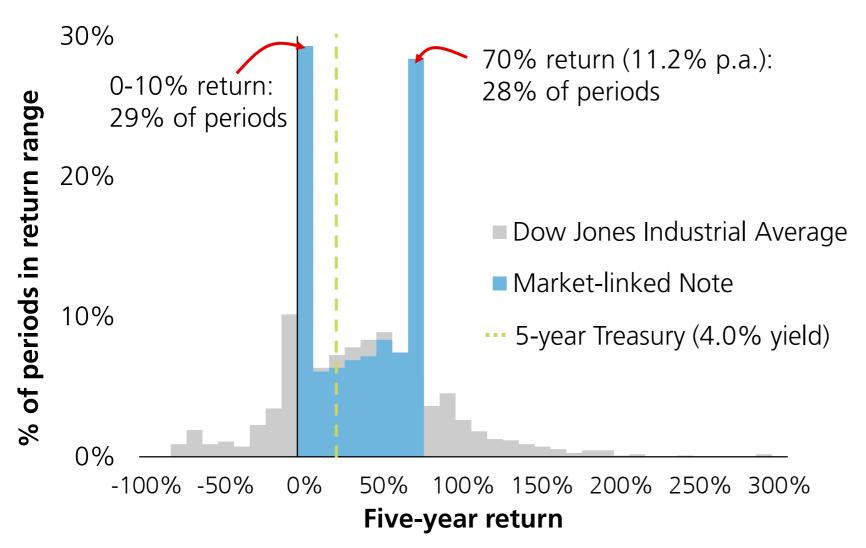




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Structured solutions may be a safer way to tap in stock returns

Five-year rolling returns since 1926 for the DJIA, and an example DJIA-linked MLN, compared with the five-year Treasury return



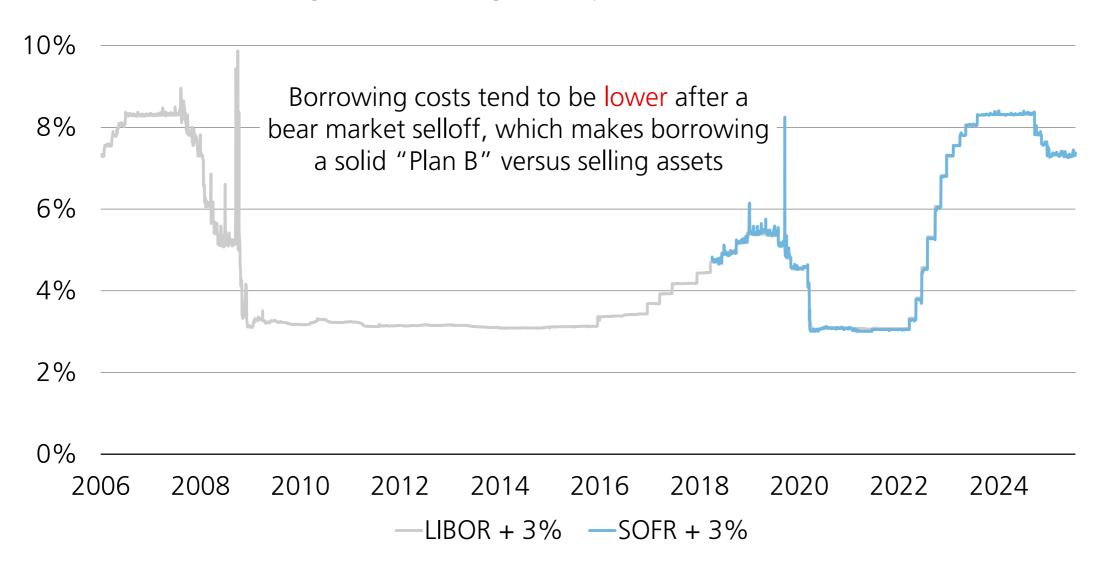
Example:

- Structure: Market-linked note
- **Time to maturity:** 5 years
- Underlying index: Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA)
- Downside participation: Full principal protection at maturity
- **Upside participation:** 110% of the underlying index's price return at maturity, subject to a cap of 70%



You can also fund the Liquidity strategy with borrowing capacity

LIBOR and SOFR borrowing costs, including a 3% spread

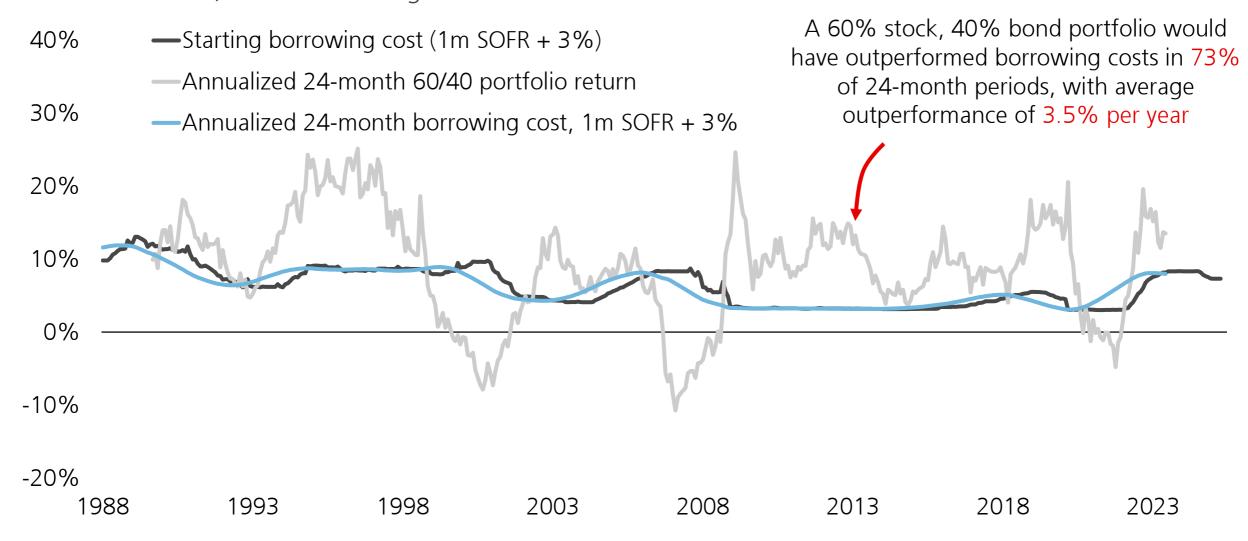


How far will the Fed cut rates if we enter a recession?



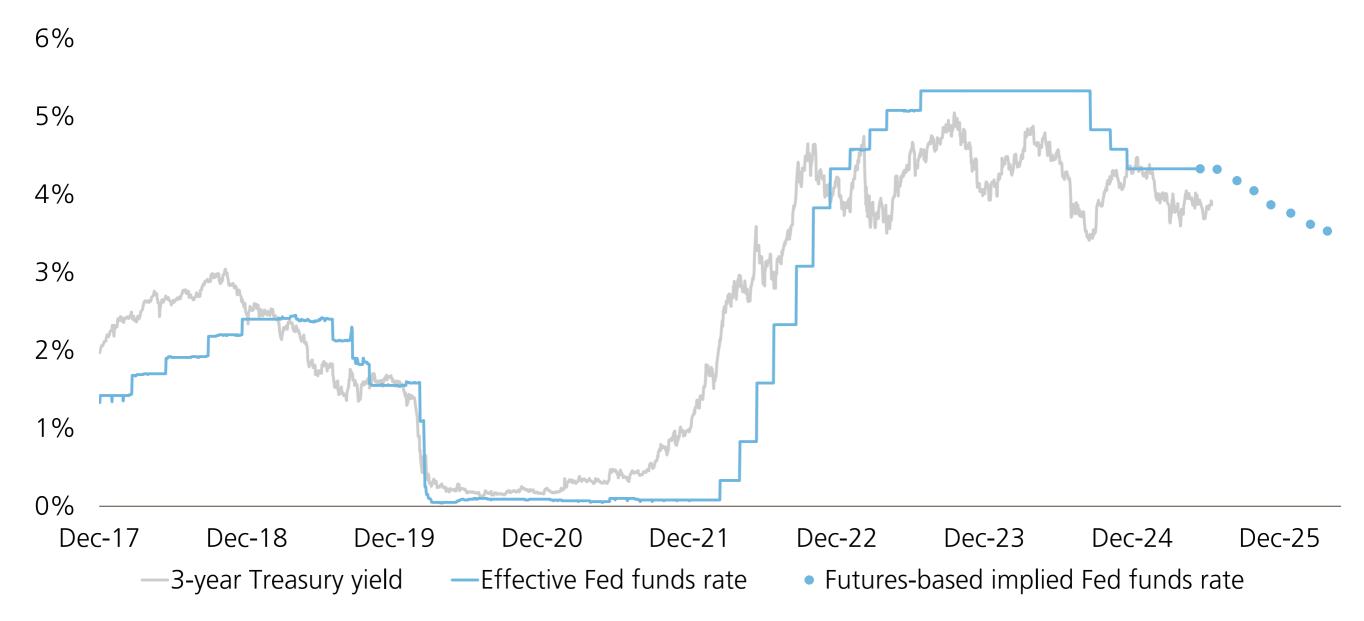
Staying invested often outperforms the cost of a loan

Historical performance, 60%/40% stock/bond portfolio, and borrowing cost for a variable-rate loan tied to 1-month LIBOR/SOFR, 24-month rolling returns





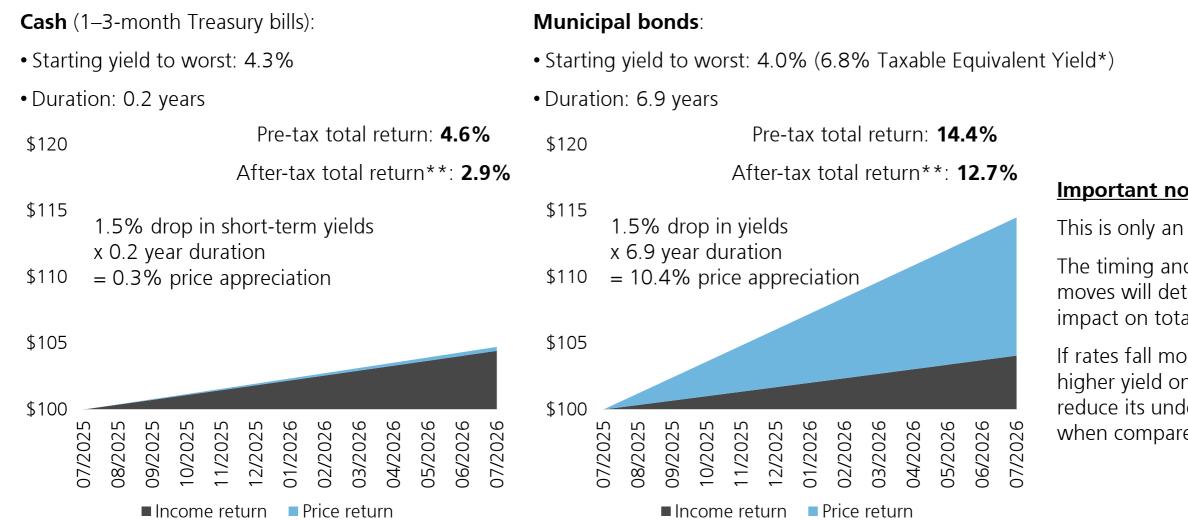
When rates fall, bonds tend to outperform cash owing to duration (interest rate risk)





Even when cash yields are higher than bond yields, bonds can outperform

Expected growth of \$100 invested in cash and municipal bonds, assuming a drop in interest rates



Important note

This is only an illustration.

The timing and speed of rate moves will determine the impact on total return.

If rates fall more slowly, the higher yield on cash may reduce its underperformance when compared to bonds.



*Taxable-equivalent yield assumes a top marginal Federal income tax rate of 40.8%. ** Assumes 23.8% long-term capital gains tax on price return and 40.8% tax on taxable income. Source: Bloomberg, UBS estimates, as of 16 July 2025. Bloomberg 1-3 month Treasury Bill Index, Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index. Assumes that interest is reinvested, and that yields drop evenly over the 1-year period

Don't forget about income taxes

For assets held in taxable checking/savings/investment accounts (non-retirement accounts), we recommend using **taxable equivalent yield (TEY)** to compare municipal bond yields to the yields available from taxable investment options:

Tax-free bond yield

(1 – marginal income tax rate)

Taxable equivalent yield (TEY)

For most non-municipal bonds, income is subject income taxes at the federal level, with tax rates and brackets similar to earned income. This table shows taxable equivalent yields for municipal bonds, given a tax-free yield and an investor's marginal federal income tax rate. For more information on tax brackets and rates, please see <u>UBS Wealth Way: 2025 Tax fact sheet</u>.

Marginal	Tax-free bond yield							
Federal income tax rate	3.0%	3.5%	4.0%	4.5%	5.0%			
10%	3.3%	3.9%	4.4%	5.0%	5.6%			
12%	3.4%	4.0%	4.5%	5.1%	5.7%			
22%	3.8%	4.5%	5.1%	5.8%	6.4%			
24%	3.9%	4.6%	5.3%	5.9%	6.6%			
32%	4.4%	5.1%	5.9%	6.6%	7.4%			
35%	4.6%	5.4%	6.2%	6.9%	7.7%			
37%	4.8%	5.6%	6.3%	7.1%	7.9%			
40.8%*	5.1%	5.9%	6.8%	7.6%	8.4%			



^{*} Some investment income is subject to a 3.8% Net Investment Income Tax (NIIT), in addition to any federal or state income, capital gains, or dividend taxes. NIIT is applied to the lesser of: 1) Your net investment income or 2) The amount that your modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) exceeds a threshold (for the 2024 tax year, this is USD 250,000 for married couples filing jointly, USD 200,000 for single taxpayers). Net investment income includes "passive" sources of income such as taxable interest, dividends, realized capital gains, annuities, royalties, and rental income.

Section III

Model portfolios



There are many opportunities in the current rate environment

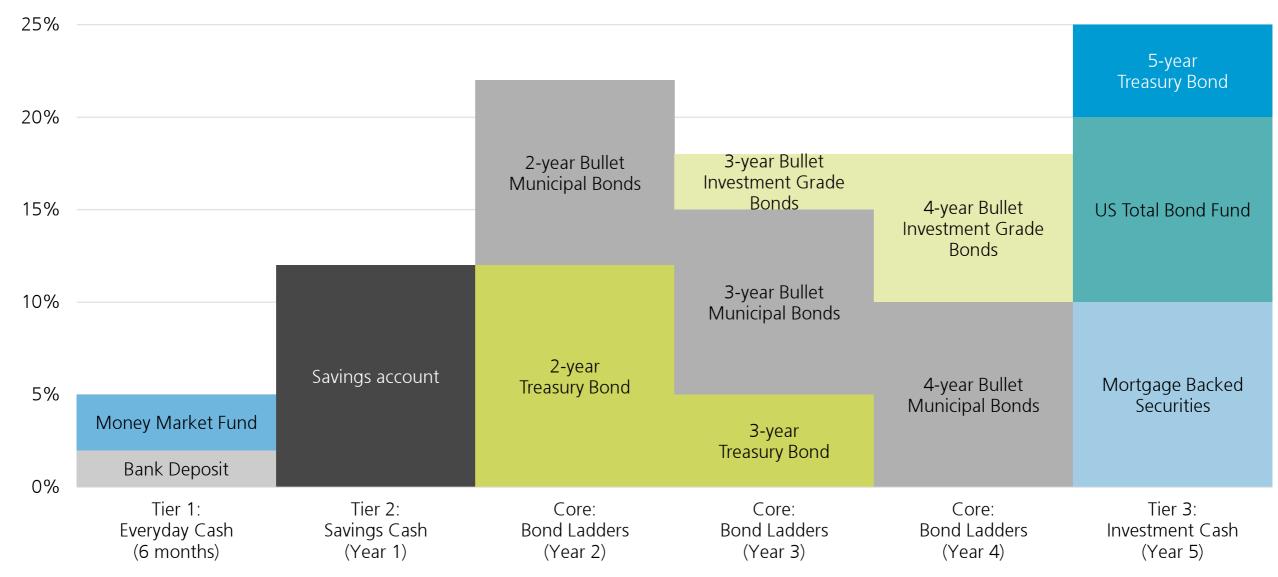
Liquidity strategy Tier	Liquidity strategy solution	Example allocation	Yield (p.a.)
	Callable CD (NC 6m)		4.2%
	1-5 year Certificate of Deposit (CD) ladder	62%	4.0%
Coro	Investment Grade 1-3 year IG Ladder (1.8 year duration)		4.6%
Core Bond/CD ladder	Defined maturity muni fund (December 2026)*		4.3%
	Defined maturity muni fund (December 2027)*		4.3%
	1-5 year AAA municipal bond ladder*		4.8%
	Structured investments with capital preservation		N/A
Tier I Everyday cash	Bank deposit / Sweep account	2%	0.1%
Tier II Savings cash	Savings account	13%	4.0%
	Money Market Funds (Gov't)		4.2%
	Money Market Funds (Prime)	3%	4.3%
	Money Market Funds (Tax-Free)*		3.6%
	Ultra short muni fund (0.7 years)*		5.8%
Tier III Investment cash	US total bond fund (6.3 years)	20%	4.7%
	Ultra short IG corporate fund (0.9 years)		4.8%
	Commercial Paper 180 days		4.3%
	UBS House View All-fixed income SAA (6.4 years)		5.7%
	US national muni fund (6.5 years)*		6.4%

Example allocation (5-year Liquidity strategy, non-taxable investor) 4.1%



Five-year Liquidity strategy model portfolio example: Taxable investor

Illustration of asset allocation & spending schedule for a Liquidity strategy designed for taxable investors

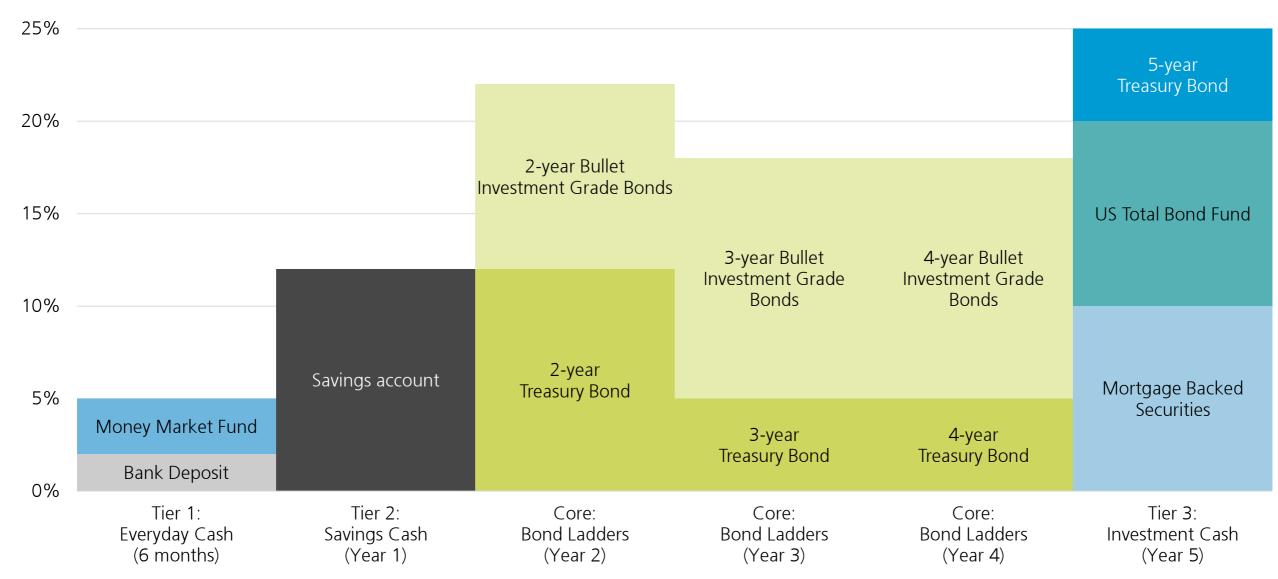




Strategies are subject to individual client goals, objectives and suitability. For illustrative purposes.

5-year Liquidity strategy model portfolio example: Non-taxable investor

Illustration of asset allocation & spending schedule for a Liquidity strategy designed for non-taxable investors

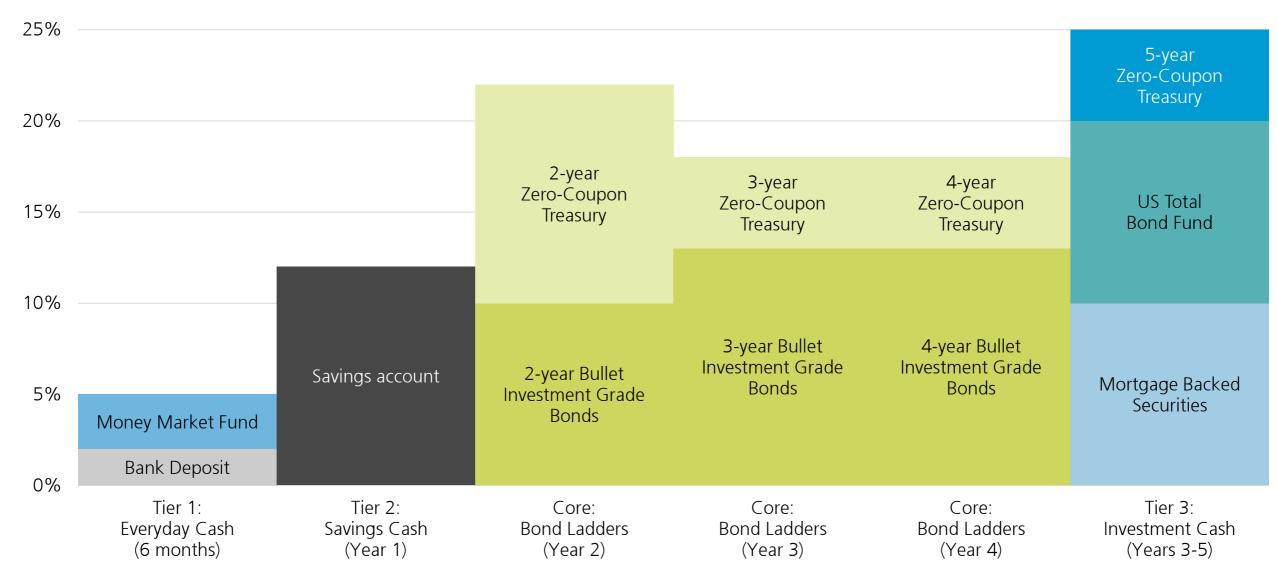




Strategies are subject to individual client goals, objectives and suitability. For illustrative purposes.

5-year Liquidity strategy model portfolio example: Offshore investor

Illustration of asset allocation & spending schedule for a Liquidity strategy designed for offshore investors

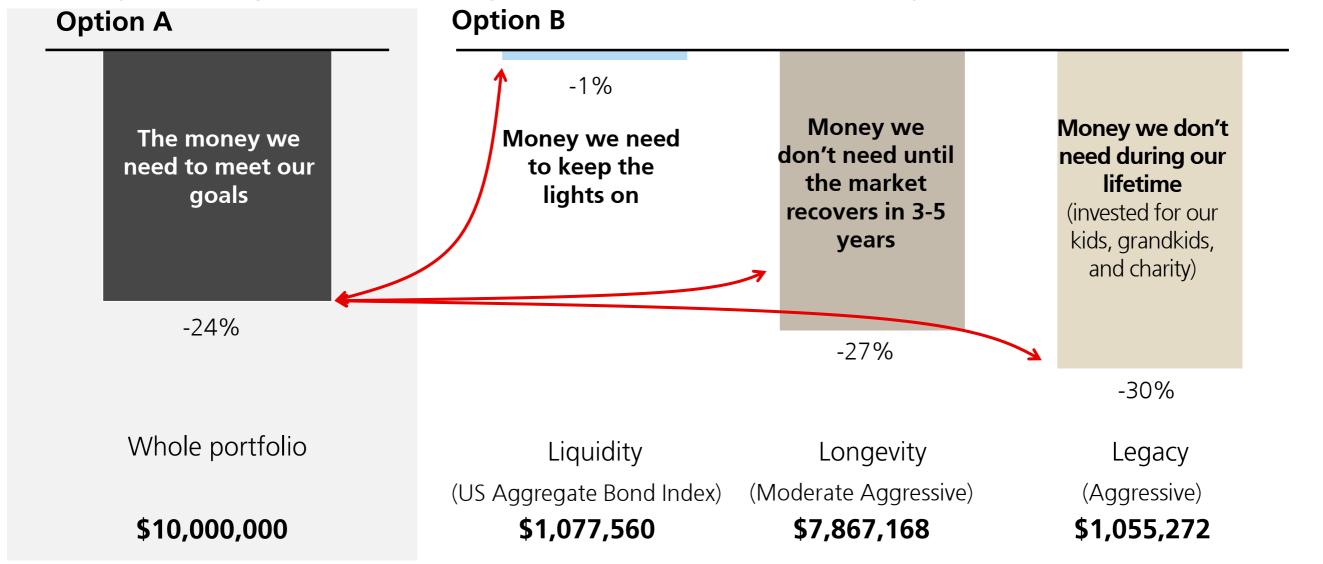




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The UBS Wealth Way framework can help you keep returns in context

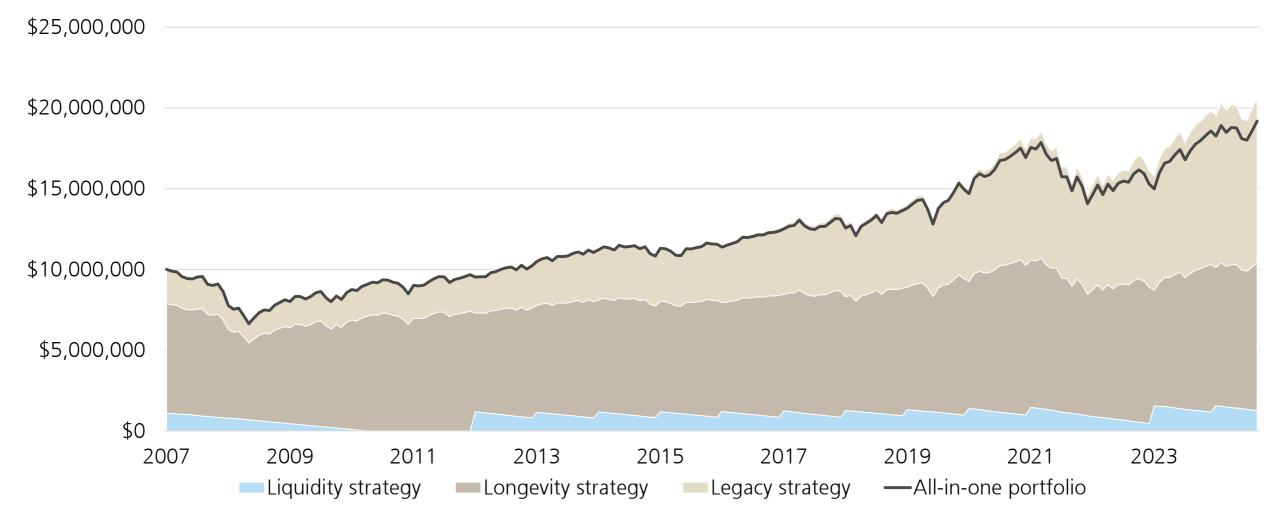
Two ways of viewing performance during the 2020 market selloff, 19 February 2020 to 23 March 2020





The Liquidity strategy helps you keep your long-term investments growing

Growth of \$10 million invested from 31 October 2007, with and without the UBS Wealth Way framework



Strategies are subject to individual client goals, objectives and suitability.



Source: UBS, Morningstar Direct, as of 30 June 2025. Starting value of \$10 million, with annual spending of \$350,000, increased 2.4% p.a. to account for inflation. Liquidity. Longevity. Legacy. portfolio details: \$1.1 million Liquidity strategy (50% cash, 50% bonds), \$5.9 million Longevity strategy (70% stocks, 30% bonds), \$3 million Legacy strategy (85% stocks, 15% bonds). The Liquidity strategy is sized to fund 3 years of spending, refilled annually unless S&P 500 down >10% from all-time high. All portfolios are rebalanced monthly. For illustration purposes only. Does not reflect the impact of taxes or fees. For more information, see www.ubs.com/bearmarketguidebook.

UBS Wealth Way can help you implement the best ideas

Liquidity

The next 3-5 years

Longevity

5 years - lifetime

Legacy

Now – beyond your lifetime

Everyday cash & Savings cash

- Money market funds
- Bank deposits
- Savings account
- Credit and debit cards

Investment cash

- Fixed income ETFs, Mutual Funds, and SMAs
- CD and Bond ladders
- Structured CDs (e.g., Market-Linked CDs)
- Cash and cash alternatives (e.g., term deposits, money markets and T-bills)

Financing

- · Securities-backed lending
- Tailored lending solutions
- Mortgage solutions
- Pre-IPO lending
- Specialized lending (e.g., business, luxury asset, agricultural and student loan financing)
- Commercial real estate financing

Investment strategy (seeks consistent growth)

- Balanced portfolios
- Dynamic allocation portfolios
- Structured investments (e.g., risk-adjusted yield and growth Strategies)
- Alternative investments (e.g., hedge funds, private equity, private credit and private real estate)
- Retirement accounts
- Concentrated stock strategies

Long-term care risk

• Long-term care insurance

Longevity risk & Income replacement

- Disability insurance
- Annuities

Investment strategy (seeks growth maximization)

- Balanced portfolios
- Tax-optimized equity SMAs
- Structured investments (e.g., return-enhanced Yield and Growth Strategies)
- Private direct investments
- Private placement life insurance with alts
- Thematic investments
- Impact investment funds
- Alternative investments (e.g., hedge funds, private equity, private credit and private real estate)
- 529 Plans

Philanthropy

- Donor advised fund
- Private foundation

Wealth transfer

- Estate planning insights
- Trust solution capabilities

Mortality risk

Life insurance

Strategies are subject to individual client goals, objectives and suitability.



The lists above are provided for illustrative purposes only and are not inclusive of all potential implementation strategies or products available. Inclusion of a particular product type or strategy is not intended to suggest it is exclusive to the Liquidity. Longevity. Legacy. strategies where is it included above, or that it is suitable for all investors. In the context of making actual investment decisions, Financial Advisors should work with their clients to customize their portfolios to meet their unique financial and life circumstances, including their age, risk tolerance, financial commitments and short-term liquidity needs. In addition, each BUS program, product or service is subject to specific eligibility and suitability requirements, each of which must be met in order for a client to invest.

Appendix



Summary statistics for market cycles since 1945

Peak year	1947	1962	1969	1973	1988	2001	2008	2020	2022	Average
Market cycle overview										
Length of prior bull market*	13.9 yrs	15.1 yrs	6.4 yrs	2.5 yrs	12.9 yrs	12.8 yrs	5.1 yrs	10.8 yrs	1.8 yrs	9.0 yrs
Time between market cycles**	16.7 yrs	15.6 yrs	6.9 yrs	4.1 yrs	14.7 yrs	13.0 yrs	7.2 yrs	12.2 yrs	2.0 yrs	10.3 yrs
Peak	May 1946	Dec 1961	Nov 1968	Dec 1972	Aug 1987	Aug 2000	Oct 2007	Dec 2019	Dec 2021	
Trough	Nov 1946	Jun 1962	Jun 1970	Sep 1974	Nov 1987	Sep 2002	Feb 2009	Mar 2020	Sep 2022	
US large-cap stocks										
Recovery date	Oct 1949	Apr 1963	Mar 1971	Jun 1976	May 1989	Oct 2006	Mar 2012	Jul 2020	Dec 2023	
Max drawdown	-21.8%	-22.3%	-29.4%	-42.6%	-29.6%	-44.7%	-51.0%	-19.6%	-23.9%	-31.6%
Time to full recovery (new all-time high)	3.4 yrs	1.3 yrs	2.3 yrs	3.5 yrs	1.8 yrs	6.2 yrs	4.4 yrs	0.6 yrs	2.0 yrs	2.8 yrs
Drawdown time	0.5 yrs	0.5 yrs	1.6 yrs	1.8 yrs	0.3 yrs	2.1 yrs	1.3 yrs	0.3 yrs	0.7 yrs	1.0 yrs
Recovery time	2.9 yrs	0.8 yrs	0.8 yrs	1.8 yrs	1.5 yrs	4.1 yrs	3.1 yrs	0.3 yrs	1.3 yrs	1.8 yrs
Years of prior gains 'erased'***	1.2 yrs	2.9 yrs	5.4 yrs	9.7 yrs	1.5 yrs	5.3 yrs	11.6 yrs	2.2 yrs	1.6 yrs	4.6 yrs
60/40 stock/bond portfolio										
Recovery date	Oct 1948	Mar 1963	Dec 1970	Jan 1976	Jan 1989	Oct 2004	Dec 2010	Jun 2020	Feb 2024	
Max drawdown	-13.4%	-13.0%	-17.6%	-26.4%	-17.4%	-21.7%	-29.9%	-9.1%	-19.4%	-18.7%
Time to full recovery (new all-time high)	2.4 yrs	1.3 yrs	2.1 yrs	3.1 yrs	1.4 yrs	4.2 yrs	3.2 yrs	0.5 yrs	2.2 yrs	2.3 yrs
Drawdown time	0.5 yrs	0.5 yrs	1.6 yrs	1.8 yrs	0.3 yrs	2.1 yrs	1.3 yrs	0.3 yrs	0.8 yrs	1.0 yrs
Recovery time	1.9 yrs	0.8 yrs	0.5 yrs	1.3 yrs	1.2 yrs	2.1 yrs	1.8 yrs	0.3 yrs	1.4 yrs	1.3 yrs
Years of prior gains 'erased'***	1.2 yrs	1.4 yrs	3.3 yrs	6.1 yrs	1.2 yrs	4.3 yrs	9.2 yrs	0.9 yrs	1.9 yrs	3.3 yrs



Contact information

Ainsley Carbone, CFP®

Retirement Strategist <u>ainsley.carbone@ubs.com</u>

Dan Scansaroli, PhD

Head Global IM Portfolio Strategy & Multi-Asset Solutions Americas daniel.scansaroli@ubs.com

Justin Waring, APMA®, CFP®

Head UBS Wealth Way Strategy & Solutions justin.waring@ubs.com

UBS Financial Services Inc. 1285 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10019

UBS Financial Services Inc. www.ubs.com/financialservicesinc

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