



UBS GWM CIO Global Investment Management – UBS Wealth Way Solutions

Approved Distribution: US
UBS Financial Services Inc.

For educational and marketing purposes

How to build a Liquidity strategy

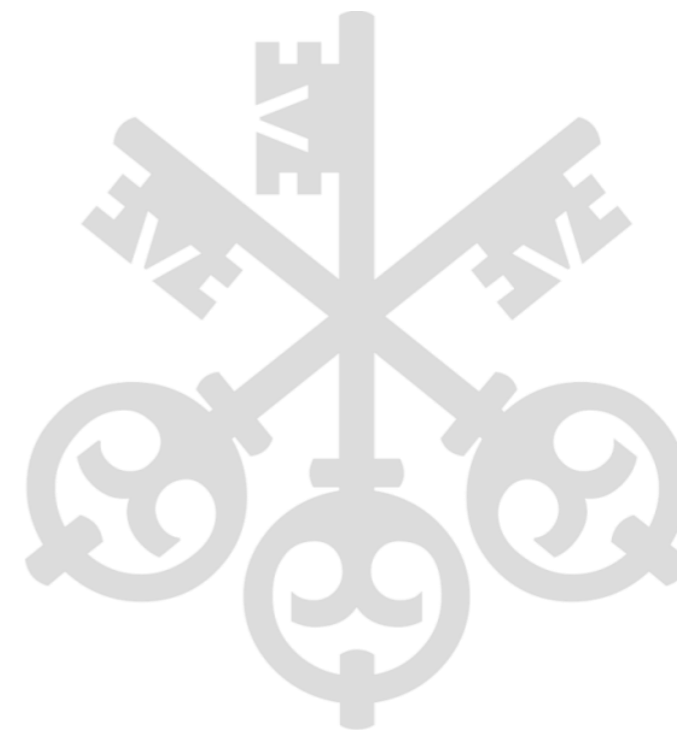
UBS GWM Chief Investment Office

26 February 2026

**This educational report has been prepared by UBS Financial Services, Inc.
Please see important disclaimers and disclosures at the end of the document.**

Time frames may vary. Strategies are subject to individual client goals, objectives and suitability. This approach is not a promise or guarantee that wealth, or any financial results, can or will be achieved.

The authors of this marketing document transitioned from CIO Research to Global Investment Management on 1 July 2025. This document constitutes sales and education content, not a research report, and it is not developed or held to the standards applicable to independent research. This document may include references to previous Research publications by the authors.

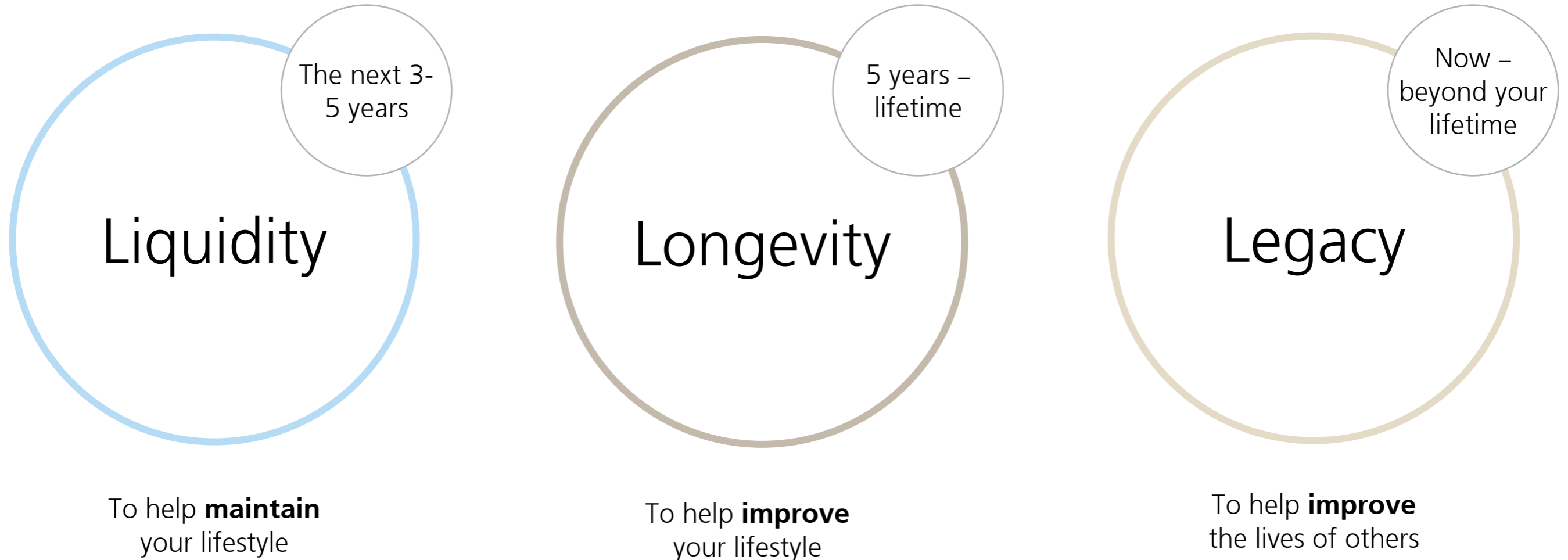


Section I

Introduction

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

The Liquidity. Longevity. Legacy. framework

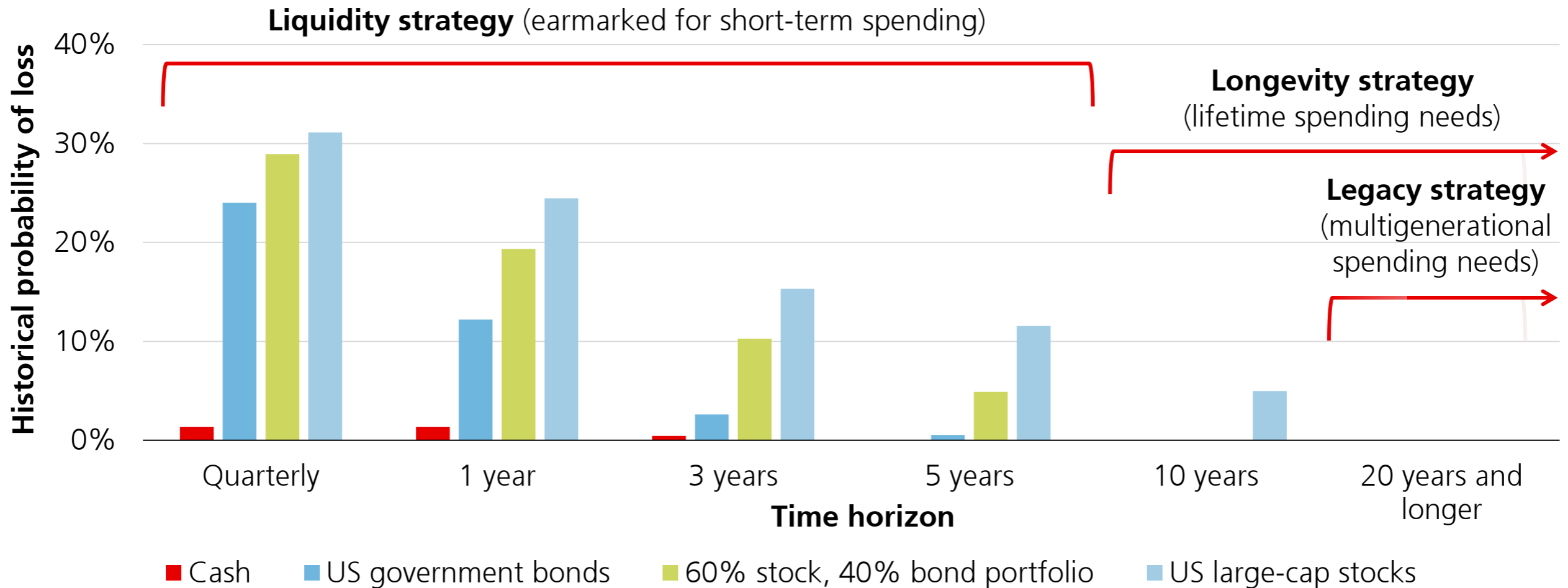


UBS

Timeframes may vary. Strategies are subject to individual client goals, objectives, and suitability. This approach is not a promise or guarantee that wealth, or any financial results, can or will be achieved.

Capital preservation is 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

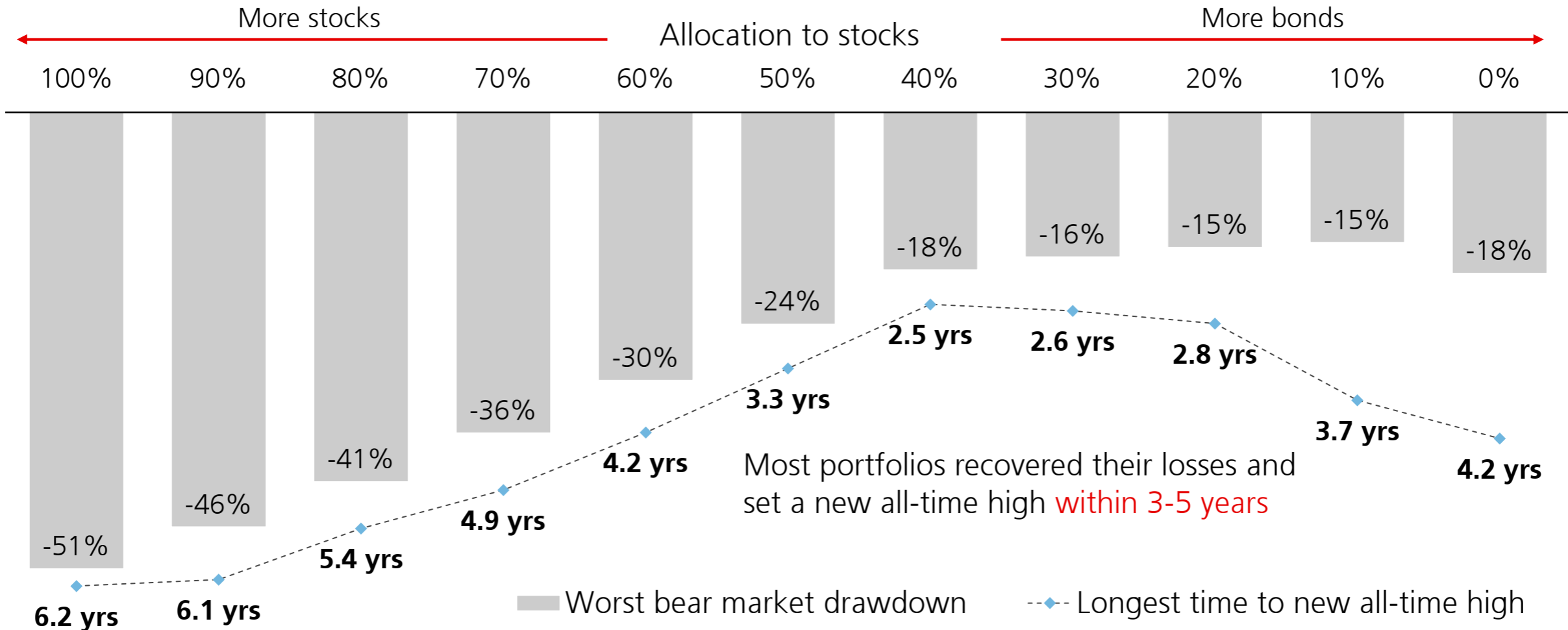


Strategies are subject to individual client goals, objectives and suitability.

Source: Morningstar Direct, Bloomberg, UBS, as of 25 February 2026

A **three- to five-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

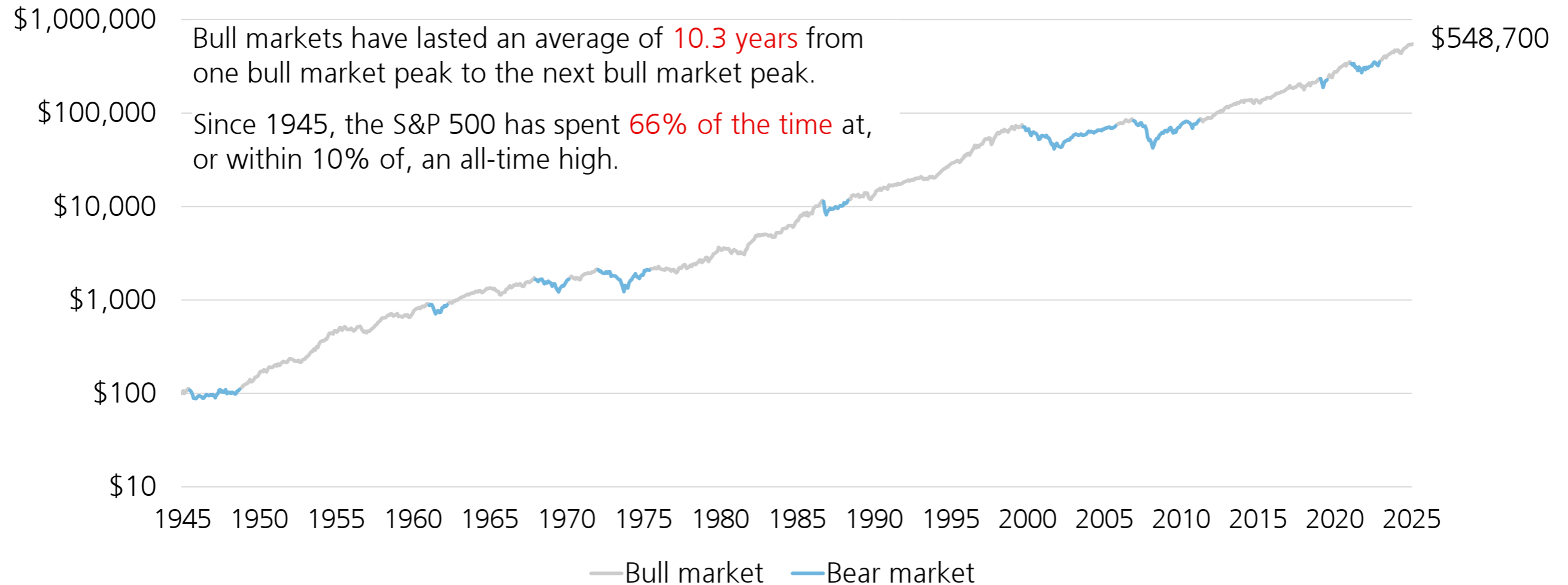


UBS

Source: Morningstar Direct, Bloomberg, UBS, as of 25 February 2026. For more information, see www.ubs.com/bearmarketguidebook. **Note:** This data is based on monthly total returns since December 1945. The 100% bond, 0% stock portfolio has not fully recovered its losses yet, so that portfolio's "maximum time to full recovery" is an estimate.

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



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

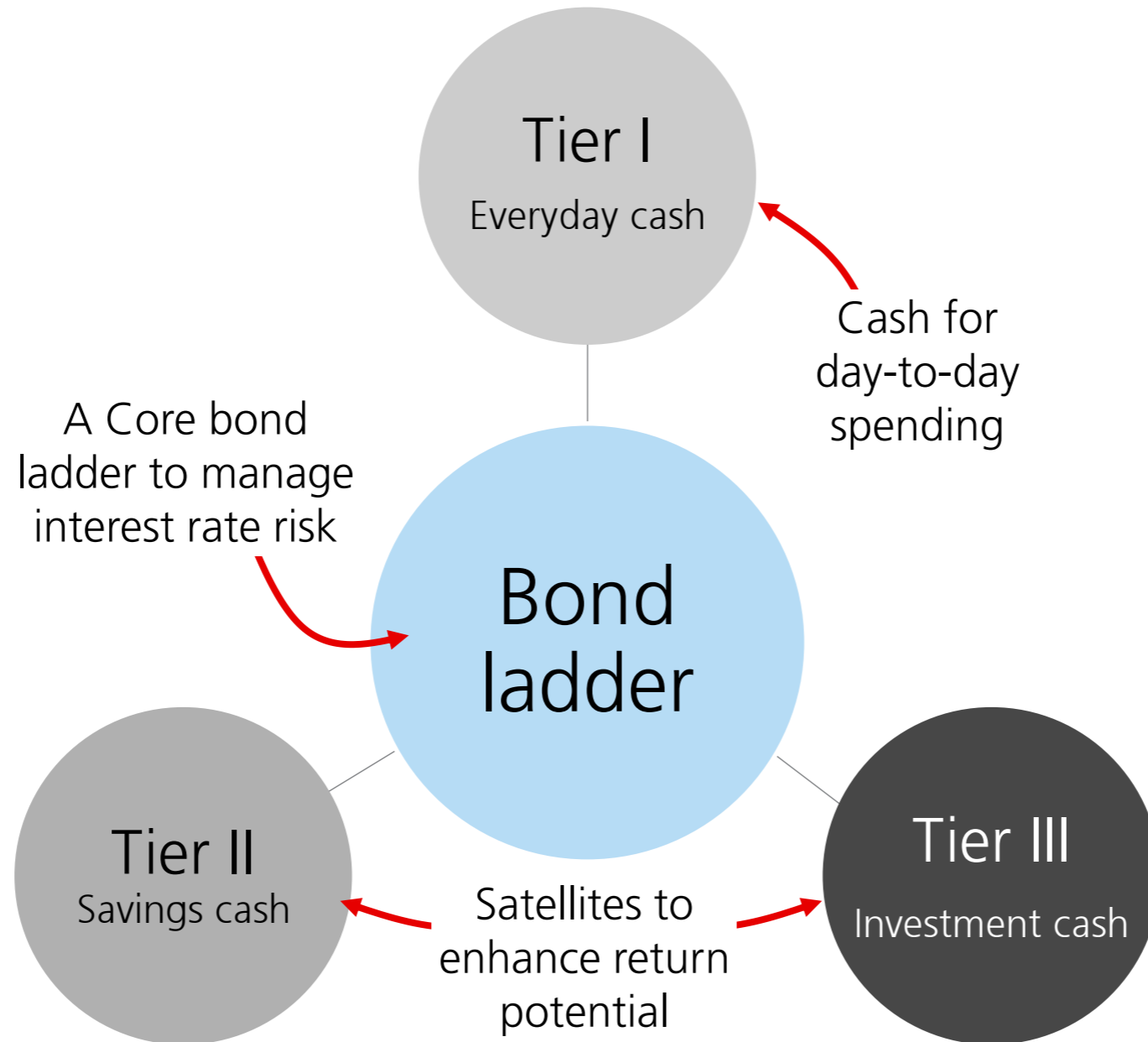


Source: Morningstar Direct, Bloomberg, UBS, as of 31 January 2026. For more information, see www.ubs.com/bearmarketguidebook. **Note:** In this illustration, bear markets begin at a market peak (an all-time high that is followed by a 20%+ drop in the S&P 500) and end when the S&P 500 has reached a new all-time high (on a total return basis, using monthly closing levels).

Section II

Liquidity strategy implementation

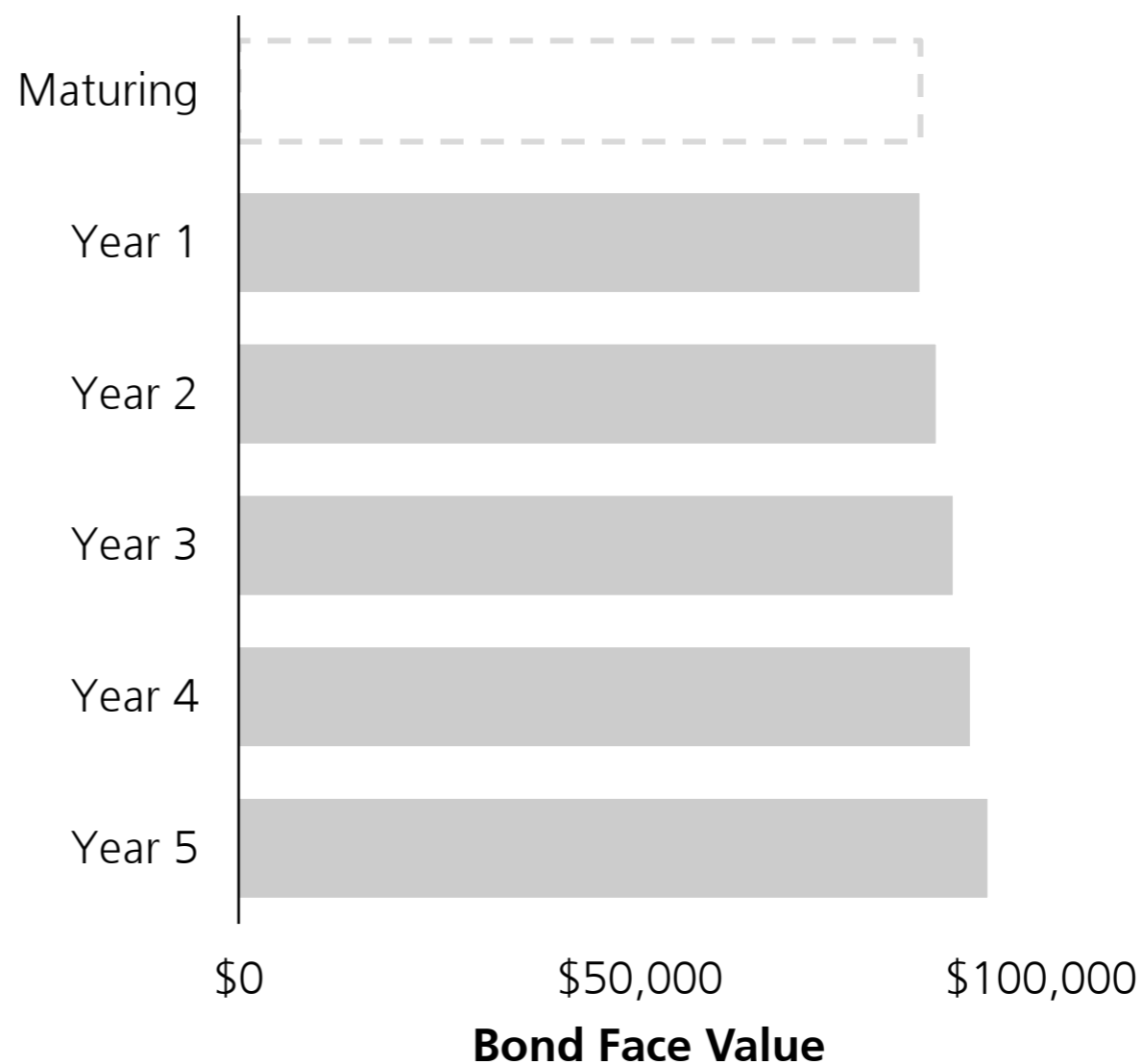
A “Core-Satellite” approach may help offer a balance of risk and return



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

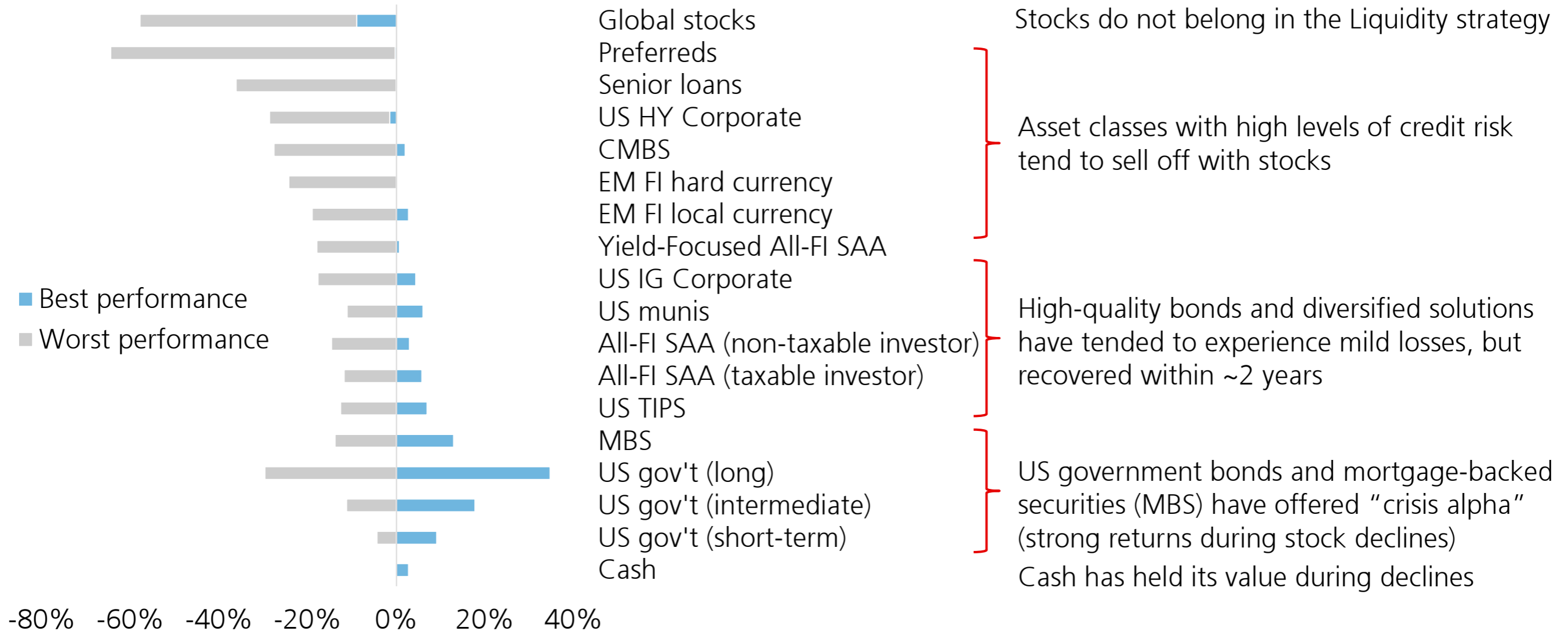
- At its heart, the Liquidity strategy is designed to embrace an institutional approach known as “liability matching,” which aims to align future growth and income with the timing of expected spending.
- **Bond ladders** work by aligning the size and duration of individual bonds with the amount and timing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

Illustration of a bond ladder



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



Stocks do not belong in the Liquidity strategy

Asset classes with high levels of credit risk tend to sell off with stocks

High-quality bonds and diversified solutions have tended to experience mild losses, but recovered within ~2 years

US government bonds and mortgage-backed securities (MBS) have offered "crisis alpha" (strong returns during stock declines)

Cash has held its value during declines

A “three tier” Satellite framework may help enhance return potential

Tier I (Everyday cash): Cash earmarked for day-to-day expenses, or as an emergency fund (six to 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.

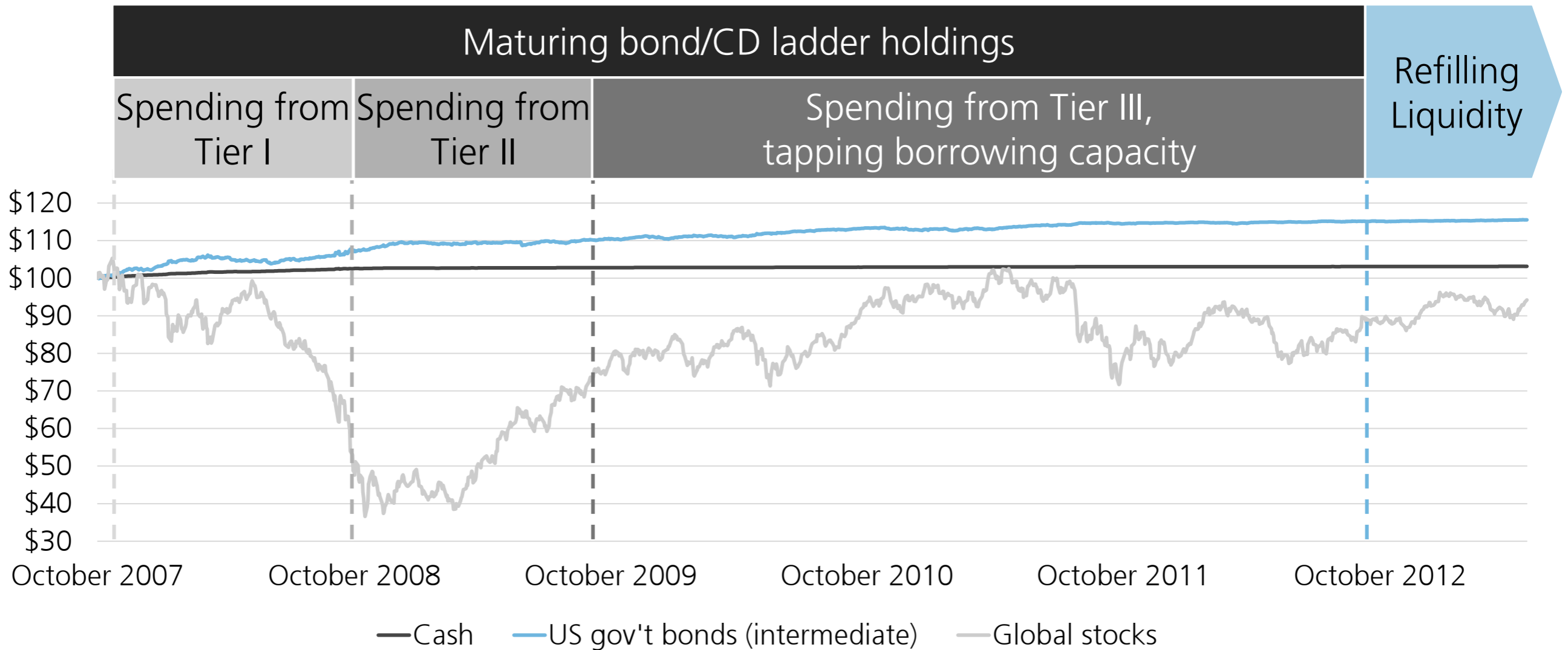
*Tier II solutions help tap into a small amount of market and liquidity risk (while strictly limiting credit and counterparty risks) to boost return potential. **Example:** Savings account.*

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.*

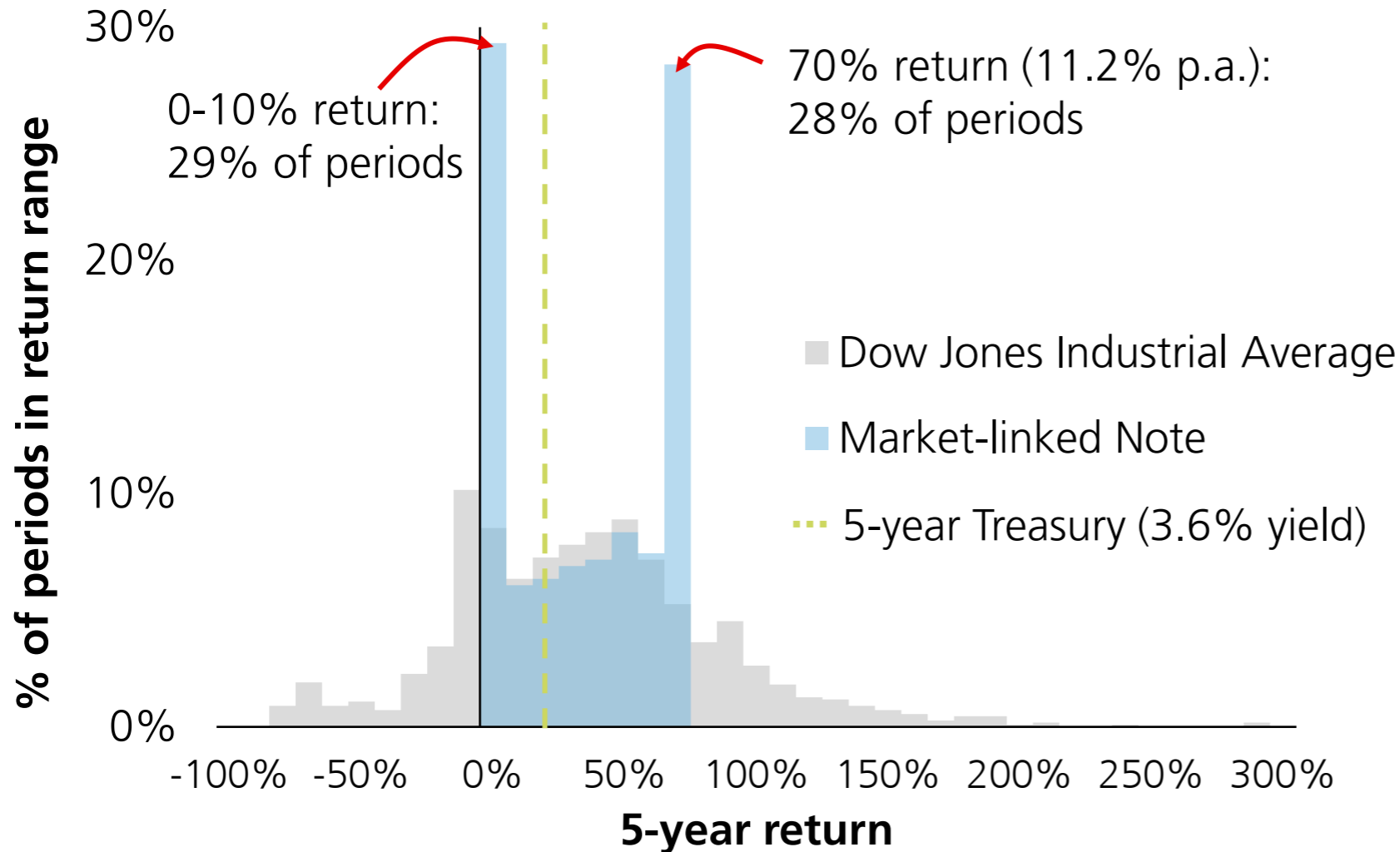
A Liquidity strategy can help to **buy time** for a Longevity strategy recovery

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



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

5-year rolling returns since 1926 for the DJIA and an example DJIA-linked MLN, compared to the five-year Treasury yield

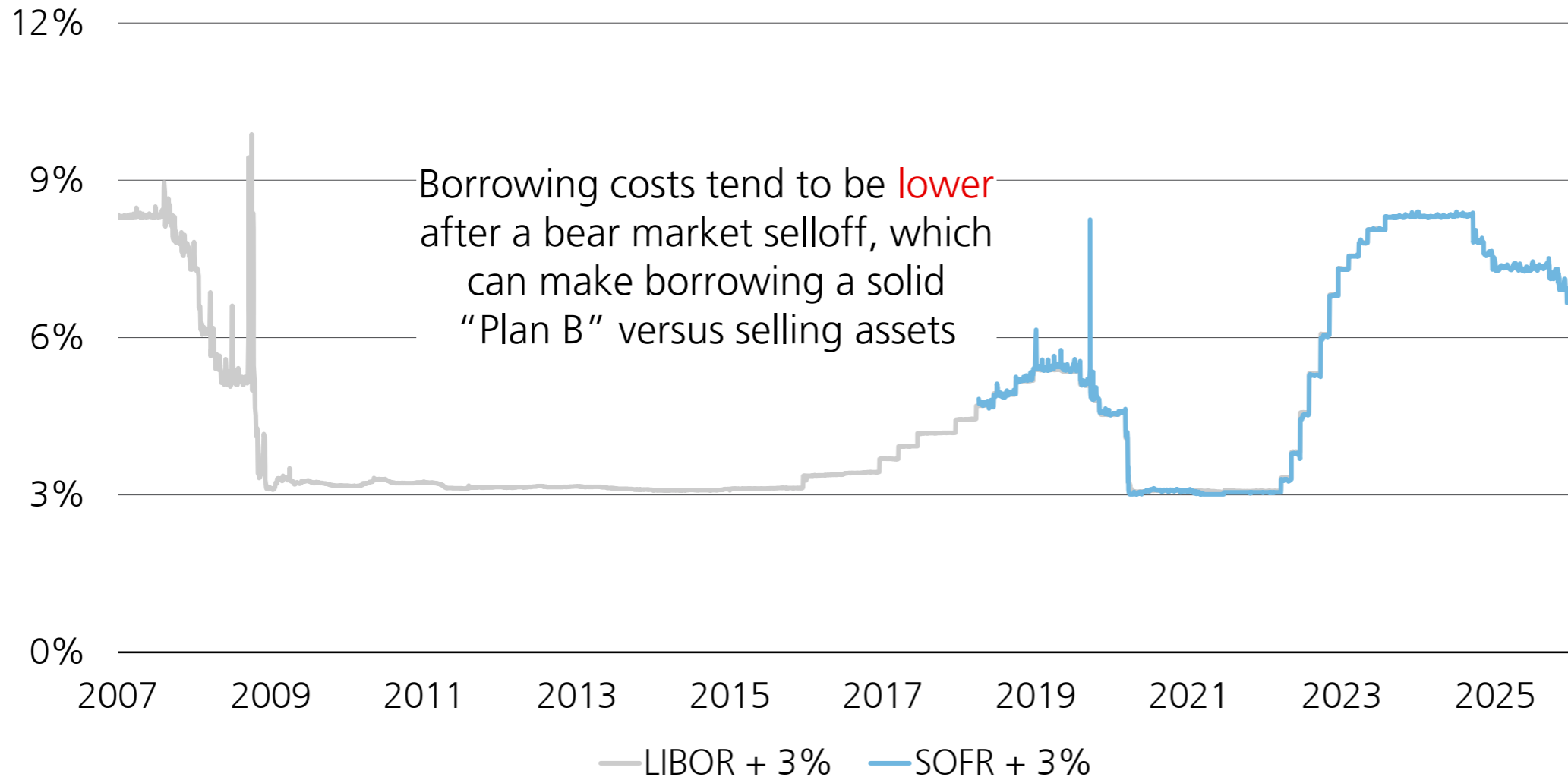


Example:

- **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%

The Liquidity strategy may also be funded with **borrowing capacity**

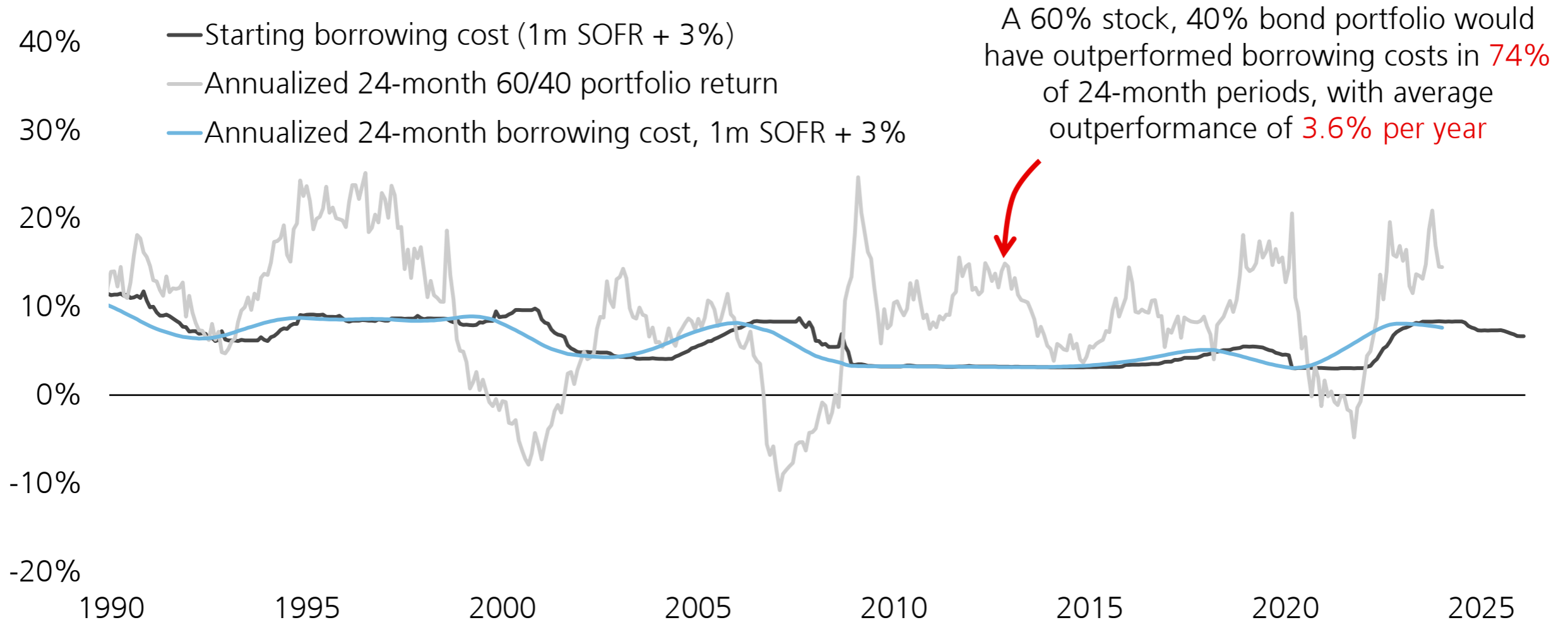
LIBOR and SOFR borrowing costs, including a 3% spread



The Fed is already cutting interest rates—**how far could rates fall** when we enter the next 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



Example: Borrowing or selling over a 2-year period

Hypothetical portfolio growth of a \$10 million 60%/40% stock/bond portfolio, assuming a \$1 million withdrawal (from portfolio or loan), January 2024 to January 2026

	Option 1 Fund spending from portfolio	Option 2 Fund spending using credit line
Assets before spending	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Spending from portfolio	-\$1,000,000	\$0
Spending from credit line	\$0	-\$1,000,000
Taxes due on realized capital gains	-\$95,200	\$0
Starting gross portfolio value	\$8,904,800	\$10,000,000
Starting credit line balance	\$0	-\$1,000,000
Gross portfolio growth	\$3,746,581	\$4,207,373
Accrued credit line interest (1m SOFR + 3%)	\$0	-\$158,372
Net investment return	\$3,746,581	\$4,049,001
Ending gross portfolio value	\$12,651,381	\$14,207,373
Ending credit line balance	\$0	-\$1,158,372
Ending net portfolio value	\$12,651,381	\$13,049,001

Over this period, Option 2 (borrowing) would have resulted in a ~4% higher ending net portfolio value than Option 1 (selling):

+\$460,792 gross investment return
 -\$158,372 interest expense
 +\$95,200 deferred capital gains taxes
\$397,620 increased net portfolio value



Source: Bloomberg, UBS, as of 24 February 2026. Portfolio invested 60% in the S&P 500, 40% in the Bloomberg US Government Bond Index. Past performance is not indicative of future results.
 Note: This analysis assumes that the increased investment returns are in the form of tax-deferred growth. If the increased growth were to increase taxable income, it would increase taxes and reduce the net portfolio value. By contrast, if the interest expense were tax-deductible against net investment income at a **40.8%** tax rate (37% federal income tax + 3.8% net investment income tax), it would reduce taxes and increase the net portfolio value by a further **\$64,616**.

Bonds can outperform cash even when their starting yields are lower

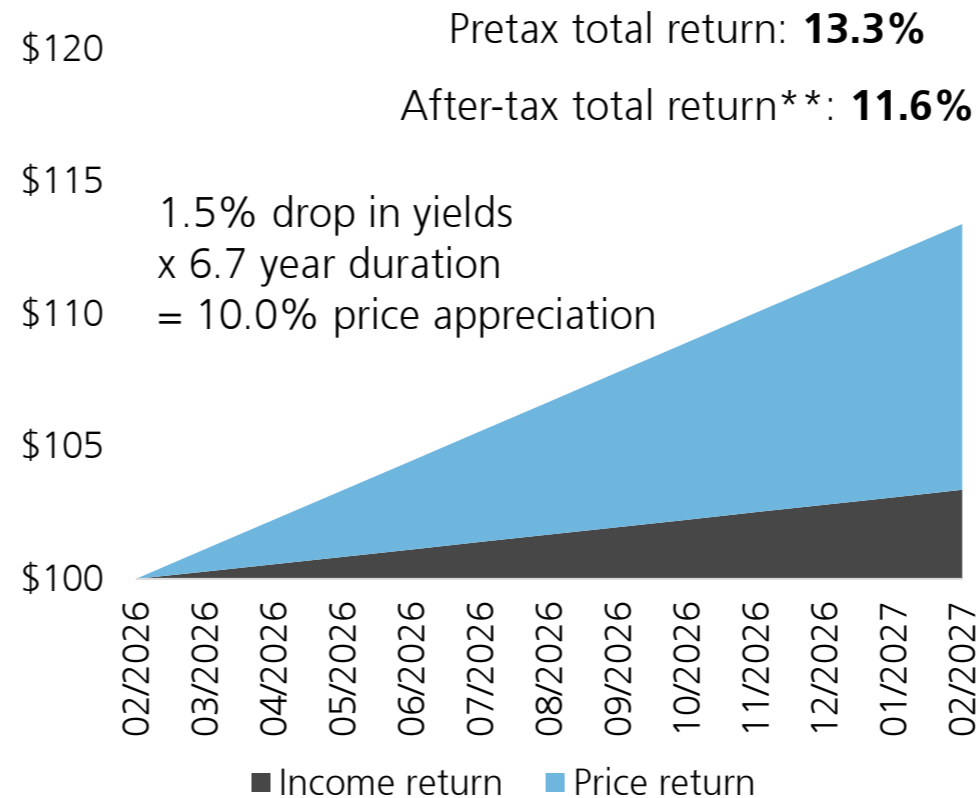
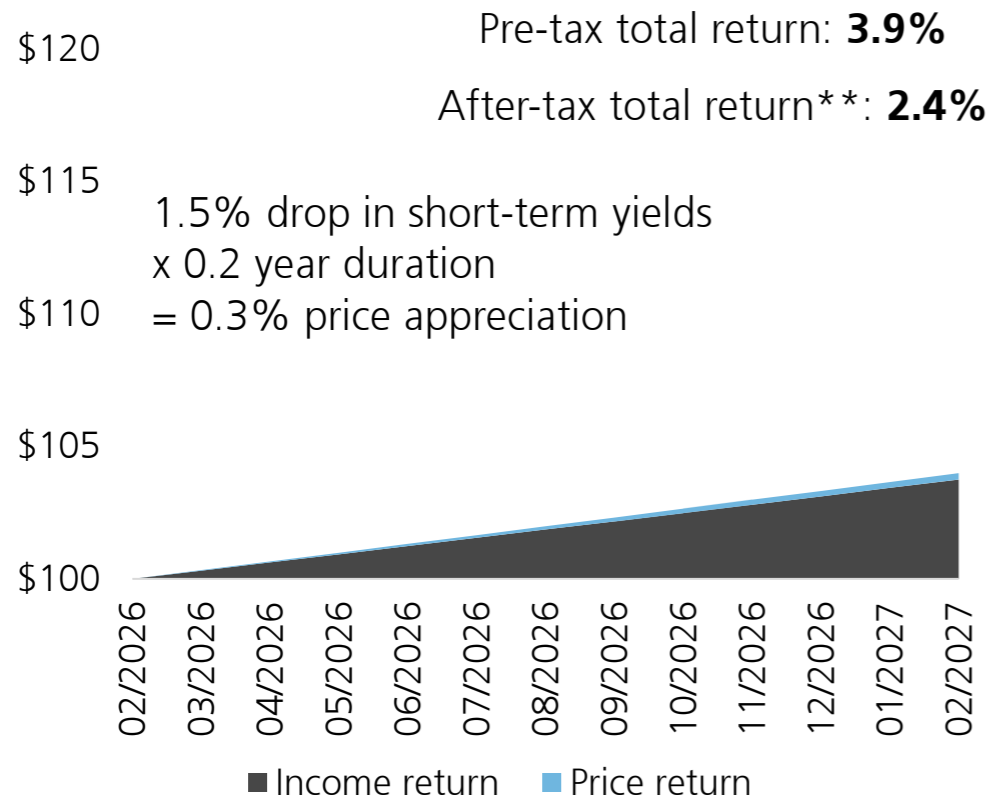
Expected growth of \$100 invested in cash and municipal bonds, assuming a drop in interest rates

Cash (One- to three-month Treasury bills):

- Starting yield to worst: 3.7%
- Duration: 0.2 years

Municipal bonds:

- Starting yield to worst: 3.3% (5.6% Taxable Equivalent Yield*)
- Duration: 6.7 years



Important note

This is only an illustration.

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

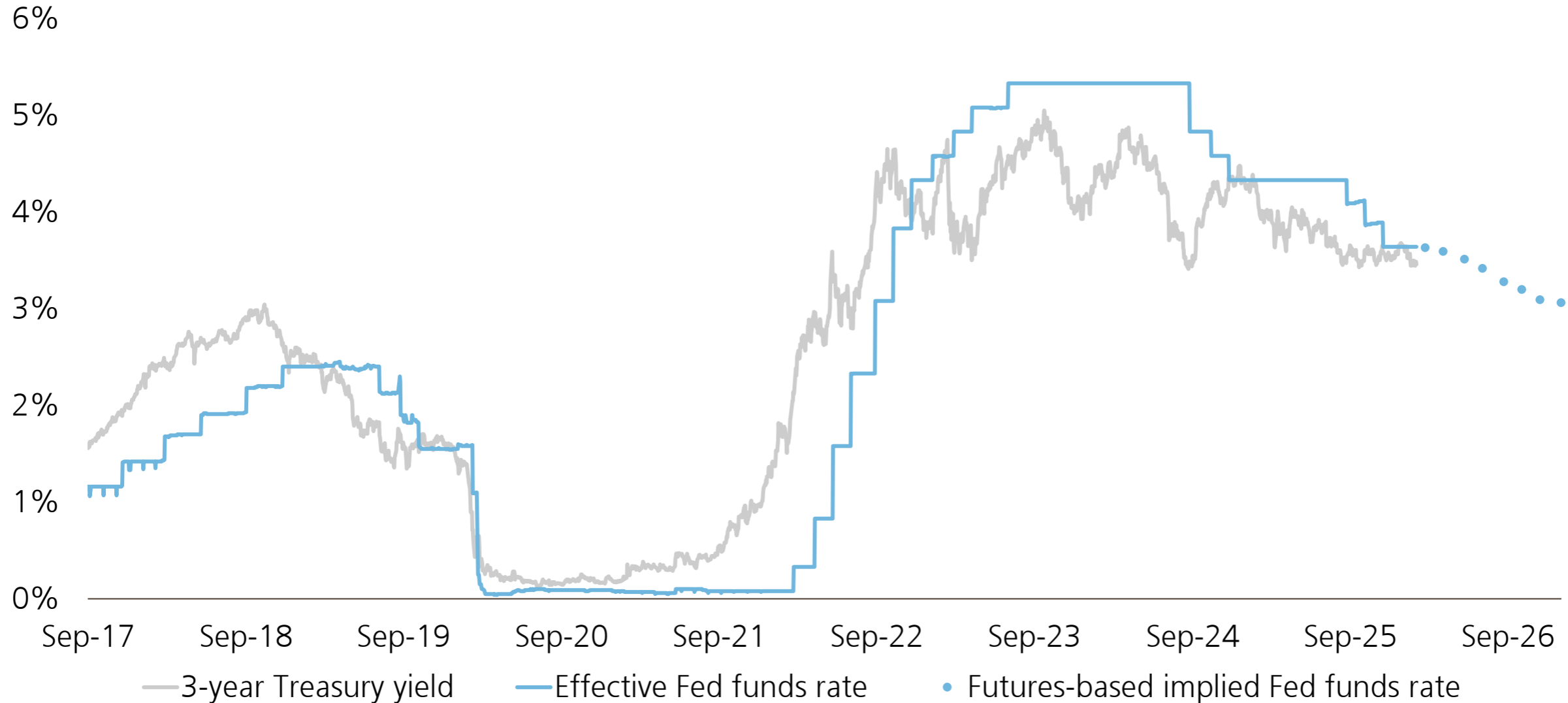
If rates fall more slowly, the higher yield on cash may reduce its underperformance when compared to bonds.



*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 25 February 2026. 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.

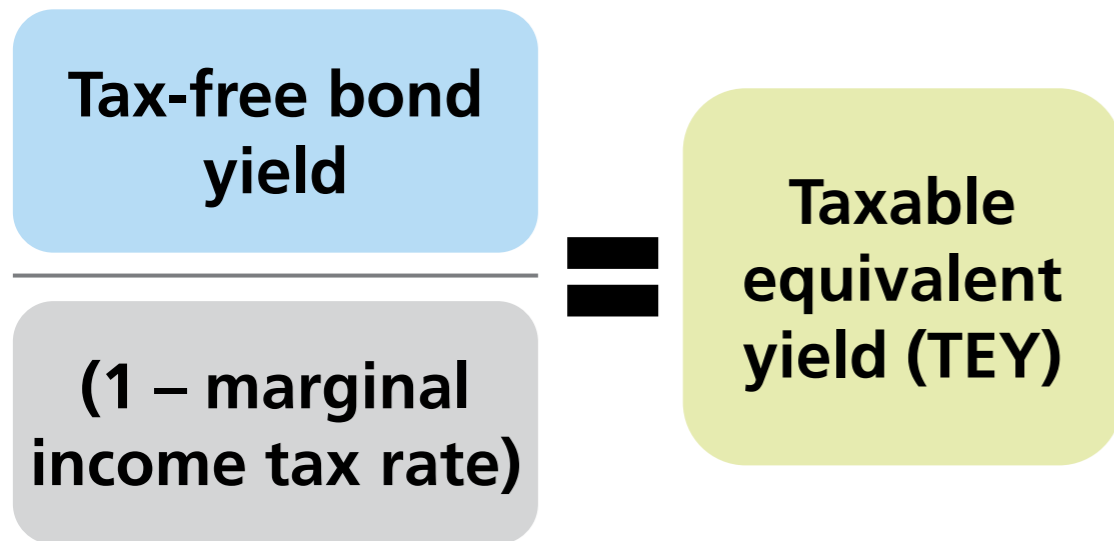
Markets expect falling bond yields (rising bond prices) as the Fed cuts rates

Three-year Treasury yield, Effective Fed funds rate, and Futures-based implied Fed funds rate



Don't forget about **income taxes**

For assets held in taxable checking/savings/investment accounts (non-retirement accounts), a **taxable equivalent yield (TEY)** is helpful when comparing municipal bond yields to the yields available from taxable investment options:



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 [UBS Wealth Way: 2025 Tax fact sheet](#).

Marginal Federal income tax rate	Tax-free bond yield				
	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 2025 tax year, this is \$250,000 for married couples filing jointly, \$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

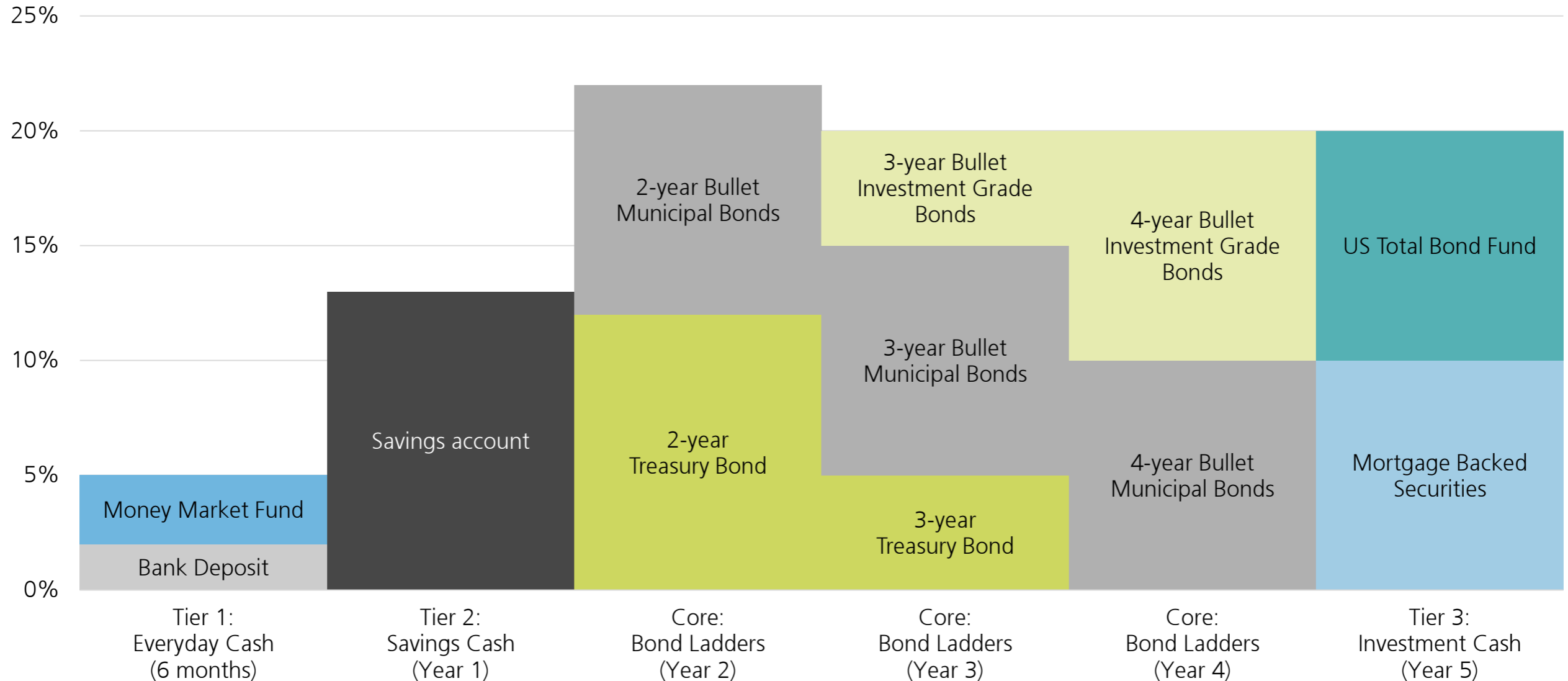
Liquidity strategy Tier	Liquidity strategy solution	Example allocation	Yield (p.a.)
Core Bond/CD ladder	Callable CD (NC 6m)		4.0%
	One- to five-year Certificate of Deposit (CD) ladder	62%	3.9%
	Investment Grade 1-3 year IG Ladder (1.8 year duration)		4.0%
	Defined maturity muni fund (December 2026)*		3.6%
	Defined maturity muni fund (December 2027)*		3.6%
	One- to five-year AAA municipal bond ladder*		3.9%
	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%	3.5%
	Money Market Funds (Gov't)		3.6%
	Money Market Funds (Prime)	3%	3.7%
	Money Market Funds (Tax-Free)*		3.6%
Tier III Investment cash	Ultra short muni fund (0.8 years)*		4.7%
	US total bond fund (5.8 year duration)	20%	4.4%
	Ultra short IG corporate fund (0.9 year duration)		4.1%
	Commercial Paper 180 days		3.6%
	UBS House View All-fixed income SAA (5.7 year duration)		5.4%
	US national muni fund (7.2 years)*		5.3%
Example allocation (5-year Liquidity strategy, non-taxable investor)			3.8%

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

*Reflects taxable-equivalent yield, assuming top marginal Federal income tax rate of 40.8%. Source: Bloomberg, UBS, as of 25 February 2026. Yields are indicative based on current market environment.

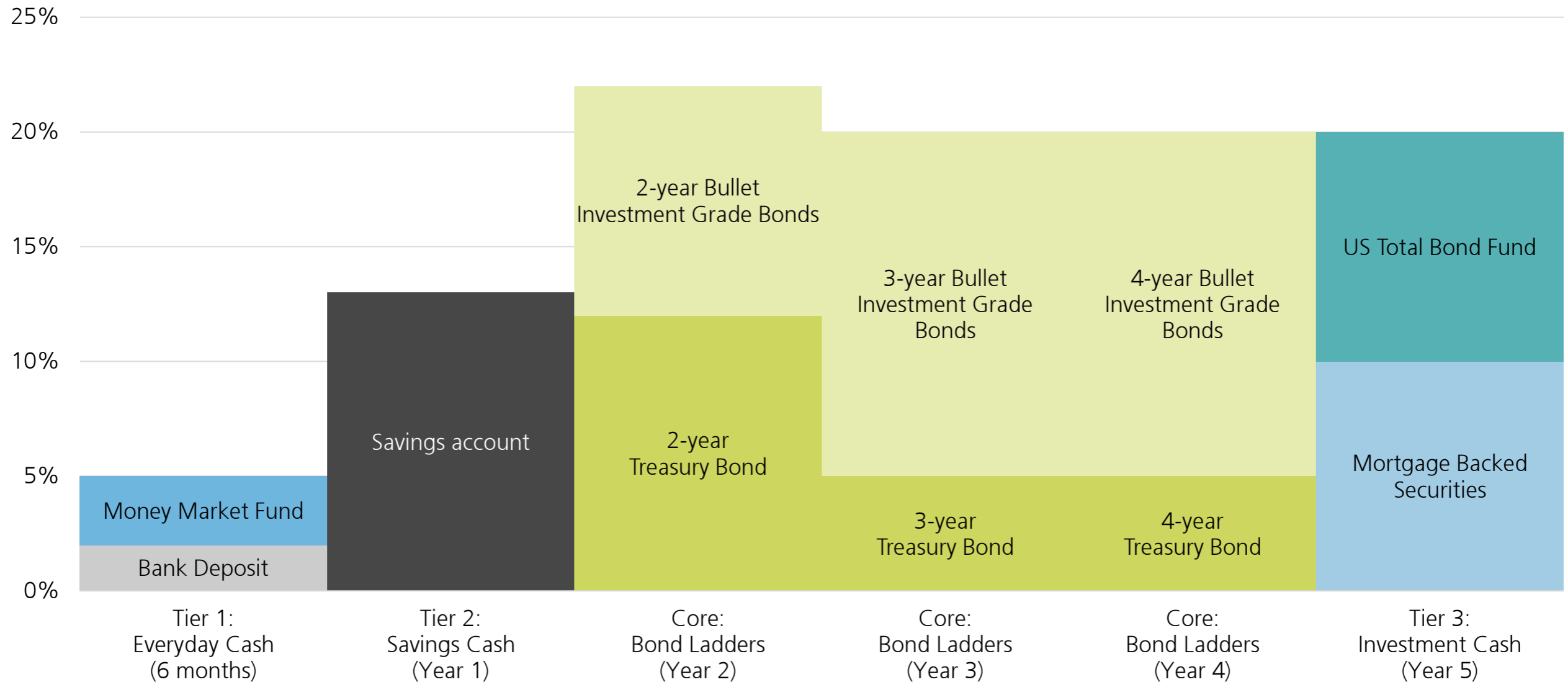
Five-year Liquidity strategy model portfolio example: Taxable investor

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



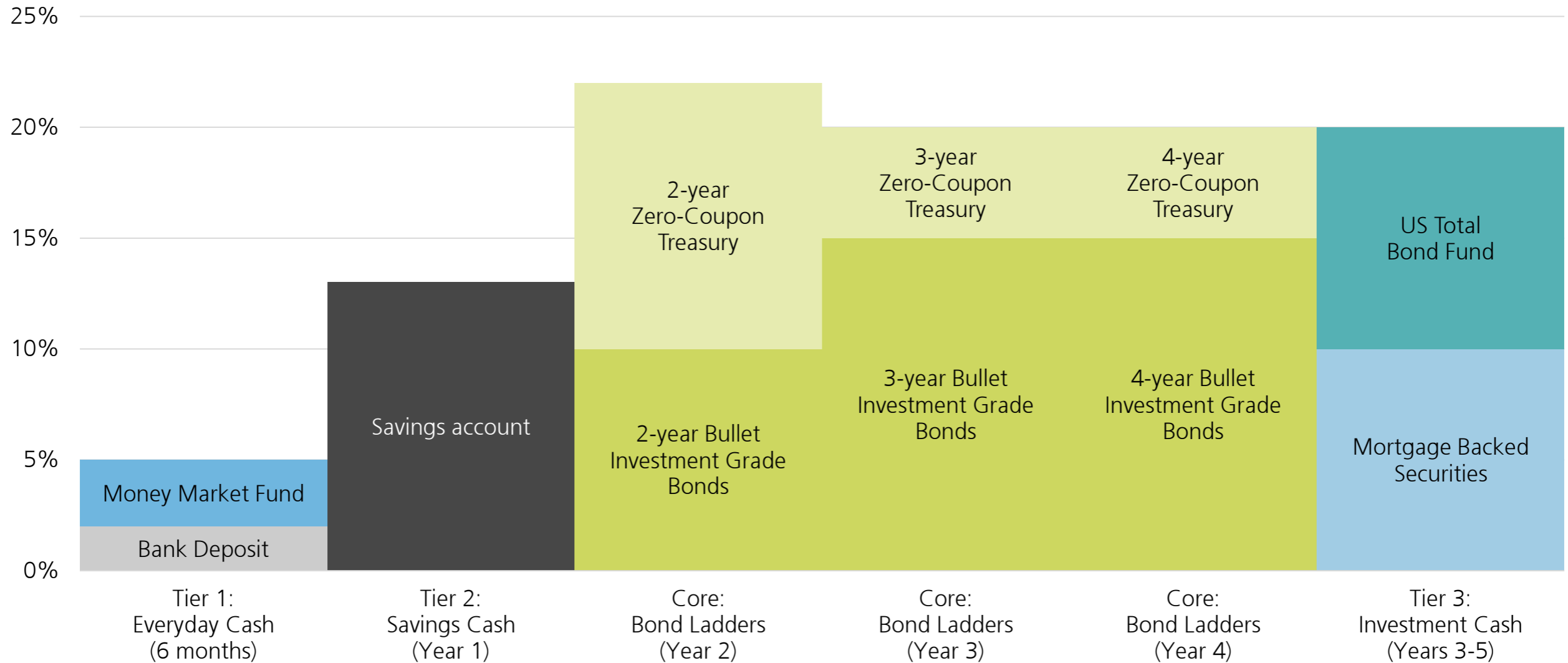
Five-year Liquidity strategy model portfolio example: Non-taxable investor

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



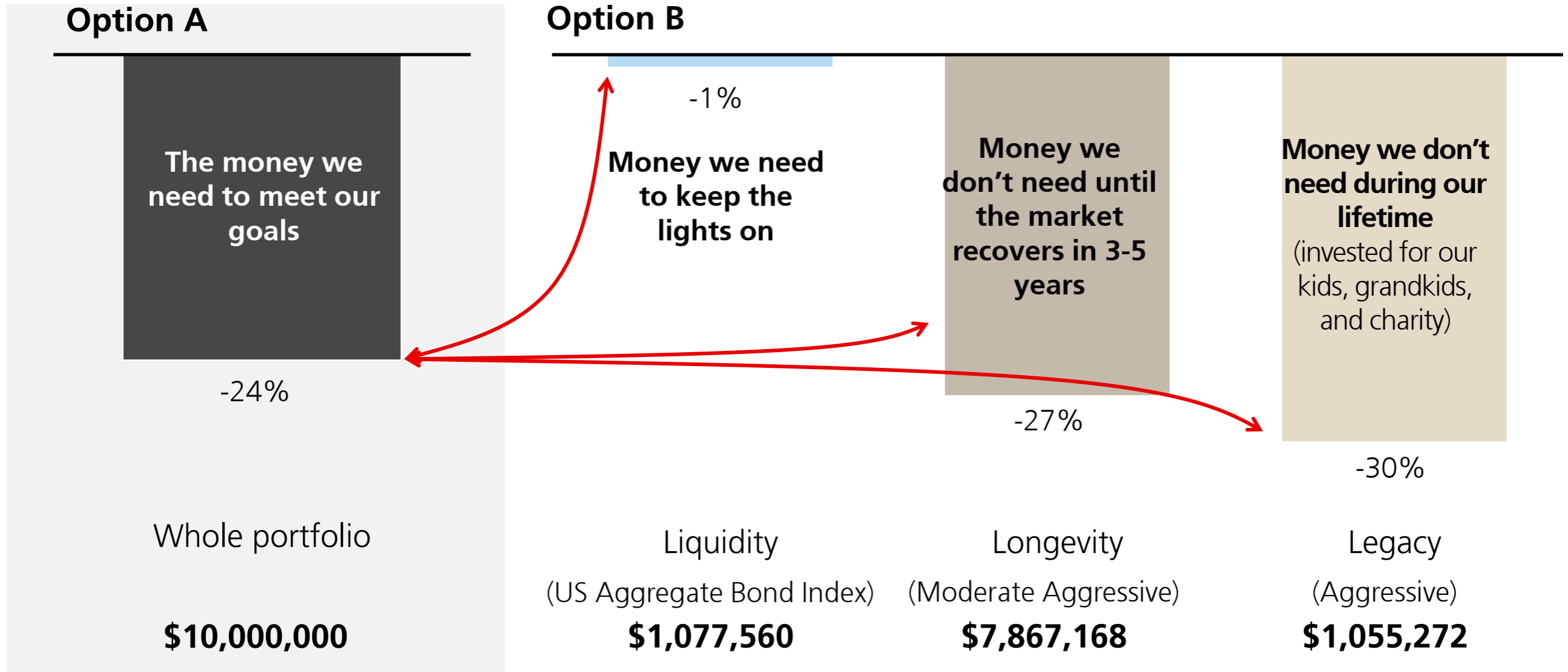
Five-year Liquidity strategy model portfolio example: Offshore investor

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



The UBS Wealth Way framework may help keep returns in **context**

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

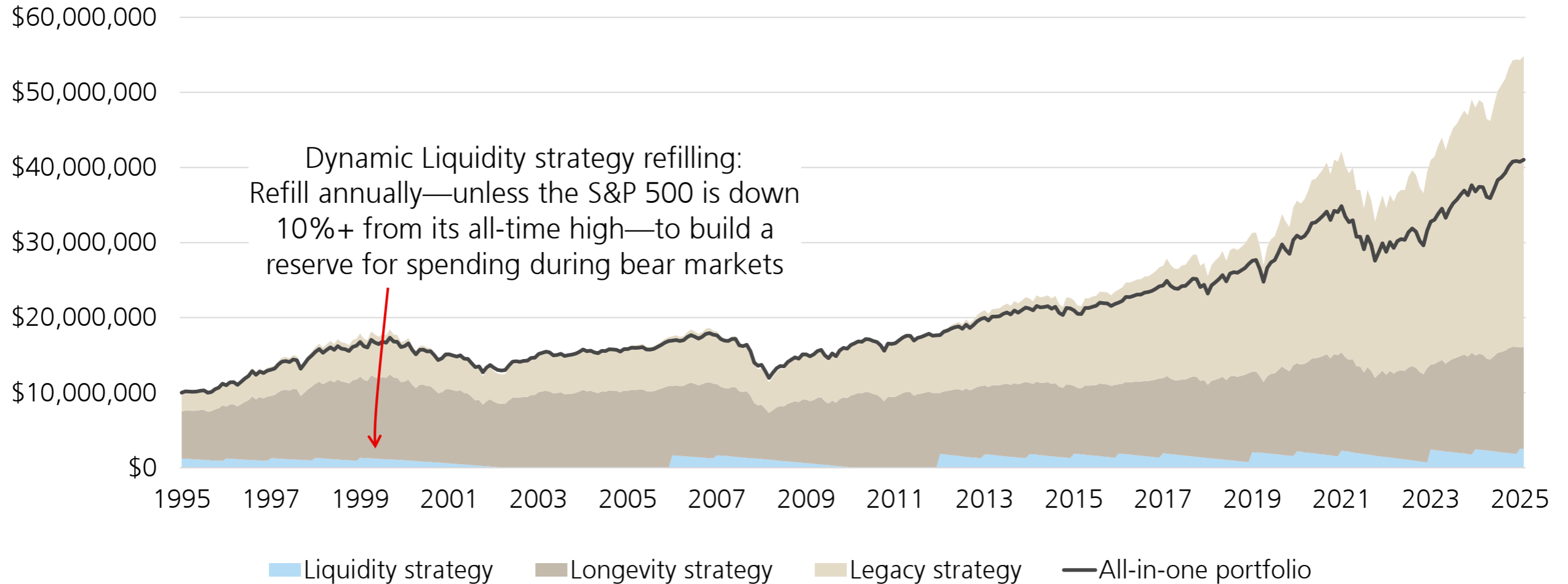


Strategies are subject to individual client goals, objectives and suitability.

Source: Bloomberg, Morningstar Direct, UBS, as of 25 February 2026. Using Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index for the Liquidity strategy, Moderate Aggressive-risk HV portfolio for the Longevity strategy, Aggressive-risk HV portfolio for the Legacy strategy. For illustration purposes. Not official performance.

The **Liquidity strategy** may help keep long-term investments growing

Growth of \$10 million invested from 31 December 1995, with and without the UBS Wealth Way framework



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

Source: UBS, Morningstar Direct, as of 31 January 2026. Starting value of \$10 million, with annual spending of \$400,000, increased annually by inflation. Liquidity. Longevity. Legacy. portfolio details: \$1.25 million Liquidity strategy (50% cash, 50% bonds), \$6.25 million Longevity strategy (70% stocks, 30% bonds), \$2.5 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-in-one portfolio: \$10 million (60% stocks, 40% bonds). 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

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

Longevity

5 years - lifetime

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

Legacy

Now – beyond your lifetime

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 it is 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



Source: Morningstar Direct, Bloomberg, UBS, as of 23 October 2025. 60/40 portfolio invested in US large-cap stocks and intermediate US government bonds.

* Time from previous trough to this cycle peak ** Time between previous peak and this cycle peak. ***At the bear market's trough, how much earlier could an investor have bought at that level?

Contact information

UBS GWM CIO Global Investment Management

Ainsley Carbone, CFP®

Retirement Strategist

ainsley.carbone@ubs.com

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

Important Information and Disclosures

Purpose of this document: This is marketing material intended to help you understand services and investments we offer. It should be used solely for the purposes of discussion with your UBS Financial Advisor and your independent consideration. UBS does not intend this to be fiduciary or best interest investment advice or a recommendation that you take a particular course of action.

Personalized recommendations or advice: If you would like more details about any of the information provided, or personalized recommendations or advice, please contact your UBS Financial Advisor.

Conflicts of interest: UBS Financial Services Inc. is in the business of establishing and maintaining investment accounts (including retirement accounts) and we will receive compensation from you in connection with investments that you make, as well as additional compensation from third parties whose investments we distribute. This presents a conflict of interest when we recommend that you move your assets to UBS from another financial institution or employer retirement plan, and also when we make investment recommendations for assets you hold at, or purchase through, UBS. For more information on how we are compensated by clients and third parties, conflicts of interest and investments available at UBS please refer to the 'Your relationship with UBS' booklet provided at ubs.com/relationshipwithubs, or ask your UBS Financial Advisor for a copy.

Important information about brokerage and advisory services: As a firm providing wealth management services to clients, UBS Financial Services Inc. offers investment advisory services in its capacity as an SEC-registered investment adviser and brokerage services in its capacity as an SEC-registered broker-dealer. Investment advisory services and brokerage services are separate and distinct, differ in material ways and are governed by different laws and separate arrangements. It is important that you understand the ways in which we conduct business and that you carefully read the agreements and disclosures that we provide about the products or services we offer. For more information, please review client relationship summary provided at ubs.com/relationshipsummary.

Important additional information applicable to retirement plan assets (including assets eligible for potential rollover, distribution or conversion): This information is provided for educational and discussion purposes and are not intended to be fiduciary or best interest investment advice or a recommendation that you take a particular course of action (including to roll out, distribute or transfer retirement plan assets to UBS). UBS does not intend (or agree) to act in a fiduciary capacity under ERISA or the Code when providing this educational information. Moreover, a UBS recommendation as to the advisability of rolling assets out of a retirement plan is only valid when made in a written UBS Rollover Recommendation Letter to you provided by your UBS Financial Advisor after a review of detailed information that you provide about your plan and that includes the reasons the rollover is in your best interest. UBS and your UBS Financial Advisor do not provide rollover recommendations verbally. With respect to plan assets eligible to be rolled over or distributed, you should review the IRA Rollover Guide UBS provides at ubs.com/irainformation which outlines the many factors you should consider (including the management of fees and costs of your retirement plan investments) before making a decision to roll out of a retirement plan. Your UBS Financial Advisor will provide a copy upon request.

No tax or legal advice: UBS Financial Services Inc., its affiliates, and its employees do not provide tax or legal advice. You should consult with your personal tax and/or legal advisors regarding your particular situation.

Financial planning services: In providing financial planning services, we may act as a broker-dealer or investment adviser. When we act as investment adviser we charge a separate fee for the service and enter into a written agreement with you. The nature and scope of the services are detailed in the documents and reports provided to you as part of the service.

Important Information and Disclosures

As a firm providing wealth management services to clients, UBS Financial Services, Inc is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as an investment adviser and a broker-dealer, offering both investment advisory and brokerage services. Advisory services and brokerage services are separate and distinct, differ in material ways and are governed by different laws and separate contracts. It is important that you carefully read the agreements and disclosures UBS provides to you about the products or services offered. For more information, please see www.ubs.com/workingwithus

There are two sources of UBS research. Reports from the first source, UBS CIO Global Wealth Management, are designed for individual investors and are produced by UBS Global Wealth Management (which includes UBS Financial Services Inc. and UBS International Inc.). The second research source is UBS Group Research, whose primary business focus is institutional investors. The two sources operate independently and may therefore have different recommendations. The various research content provided does not take into account the unique investment objectives, financial situation or particular needs of any specific individual investor. If you have any questions, please consult your Financial Advisor. UBS Financial Services Inc. is a subsidiary of UBS AG and an affiliate of UBS International Inc.

© UBS 2026. The key symbol and UBS are among the registered and unregistered trademarks of UBS. All rights reserved. UBS Financial Services Inc. is a subsidiary of UBS AG. Member FINRA/SIPC