Performance Insights

MONTHLY REPORT - SEPTEMBER 2023 | EUR EDITION

FOR PROFESSIONAL INVESTORS ONLY

Stock rally fades in August as 'higher-for-longer' rate worries return

Good economic news (especially in the US) became bad news for global stocks, as investors recalibrated expectations for 'higherfor-longer' interest rates. Last month's rally winners, notably small cap and emerging market stocks, were among the biggest laggards. Energy, health care and telecoms held up best in most markets, while real estate & other defensives suffered most.

Global Asset Classes – Sentiment sours in August

Equities broadly fell, government bond markets posted small gains or losses, but corporates continued to rally, with high yield credit doing best. Oil rose on OPEC-induced supply concerns, but copper fell on renewed China demand concerns. Gold also fell. (page 3)

Global Equities - US & Japan fare best; Asia Pac & EM rallies falter

The US and Japan held up better than markets elsewhere, particularly Asia Pacific and EM indices. Emerging Europe was a notable outlier, rising 6.7% for the month. YTD, the US remained the top performer, while Asia Pacific and EM ranked at the bottom. (page 4)

Industry returns – Energy stocks buck the trend

Energy gained in most markets, while health care and telecoms held up better than real estate and other defensives. (page 5)

Alternative Indices – Broad underperformance

REITs lagged in most markets in August, as did most regional Environment Opportunities, hurt by the continued outperformance in energy stocks. FTSE4Good and Core Infrastructure indices also mostly underperformed. (page 8)

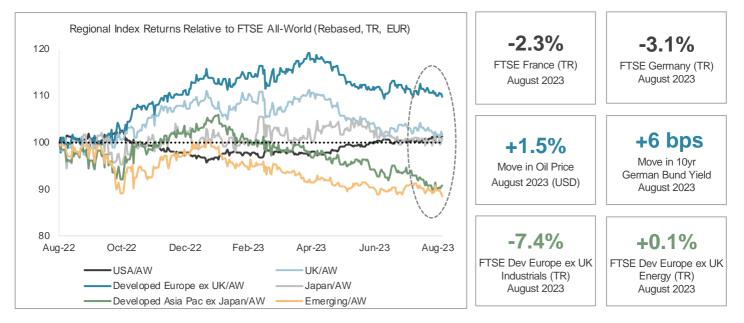
Factor performance – Low Volatility protects

Low Volatility and Quality fared relatively well amid the August rout, while Value added value in most regions. (page 9)

Foreign Exchange – US dollar regains footing

The US dollar broadly rallied, notably reversing July losses vs the yen and most EM and commodity-sensitive currencies. (page 10)

Appendix - Asset Class Risk/Returns (3-Year and 5-Year Annualised), Correlation, Regional Performance and Country Exposures.



Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of August 31, 2023. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please see the end for important legal disclosures.

Highlights

Most equity markets ended August in the red, despite latemonth rebounds, as worries about the persistence of inflation amid surprisingly resilient economic data (especially in the US) re-ignited 'higher for longer' rate expectations and weighed on risk appetite.

Long government bond returns ranged between small gains and losses in August, while high-yield credit continued to outpace investment grade equivalents. Ten-year US, UK and Eurozone government yields spiked to new year-to-date highs through mid-month before easing somewhat by month end. The 10yr/2yr yield curve inversions deepened across advanced economies through most of August but spreads narrowed somewhat by month-end as rate fears diminished.

The US dollar rebounded against most major currencies in August, marking notably reversals from the strong gains in the yen and a broad swath of emerging-market and commoditysensitive currencies (also see page 10).

Oil prices extended their gains in August, while copper and other commodity prices reversed July gains amid continued weakness in China. The gold rally lost steam in August as officials at developed market central banks remained steadfast in their goal to get inflation back to target.

Main Market-Moving Events

- Fitch Ratings downgrades US long-term Treasury rating to AA+ from AAA, citing repeated debt-ceiling crises.
- BoE raises bank rate 25bps; strikes a more hawkish tone, adding "resilience of economy" to indicators of persistent inflationary pressures.
- US unemployment falls to 3.5% (July) vs 3.6% (Jun); 187K jobs added; avg hourly wage growth flat at 4.4% YoY.
- China's exports fall 14.5% YoY (July); imports fall 12.3%.
- Chinese developer Country Garden Holdings misses interest payments on two US dollar-denominated bonds.
- China CPI falls 0.3% YoY (July); core rises 0.8% vs 0.4% (Jun).
- US headline CPI rises to 3.2% YoY (July) vs 3.0% (Jun); core eases to 4.7% vs 4.8%. PPI final demand prices rise 0.8% YoY, hotter than expected.
- PBOC slashes a range of bank and policy rates and restricts access to key economic data.
- Japan grew a better than expected 6% in Q2 vs 3.7% in Q1.
- July FOMC meeting notes show most policymakers see significant upside risk to inflation & reiterate commitment to reaching 2% target.
- Central bank policymakers maintain hawkish stance in presentations at the annual Jackson Hole gathering.
- UK headline CPI falls to 6.8% YoY (July) vs 7.9% (Jun); core flat at 6.4%.
- August flash PMI composite output falls in the US (to 50.4 vs 52.0 in July) and enters contractionary territory in the UK (to 47.9 vs 50.8); contracts further to 47.0 vs 48.9 in Eurozone but improves modestly to 52.6 vs 52.2 in Japan.

Eurozone vs All-World ex Eurozone Indexes (EUR, TR, Rebased)

	Eurozone	All-World ex Eurozone
1M Total Return (%) 1M	-3.1	-1.0
YTD Total Return (%) YTD	14.5	13.0



Source: FTSE Russell. Data as of August 31, 2023. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please see the end for important legal disclosures.

Asset Class Returns – 1M & YTD (EUR, TR %)

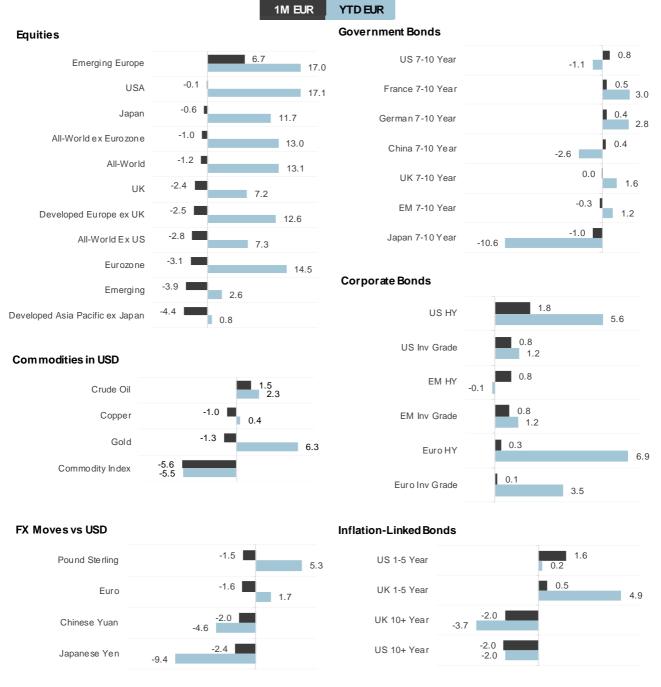
Key Observations – August 2023

Equity markets pulled back in August as investors absorbed the expectations of 'higher-for-longer' interest rates. Among developed markets, the US and Japan held up best and outperformed the UK and developed Europe. The worst performers were Asia Pac ex Japan and Emerging markets, which were dragged down by a sell-off in China prompted by worry of slowing growth. The US retained its YTD leadership, with Emerging and Asia Pac ex Japan continuing to underperform for the period (see page 4). Emerging Europe was a bright spot with strong returns powered by the continued rebound in Turkey's equity market.

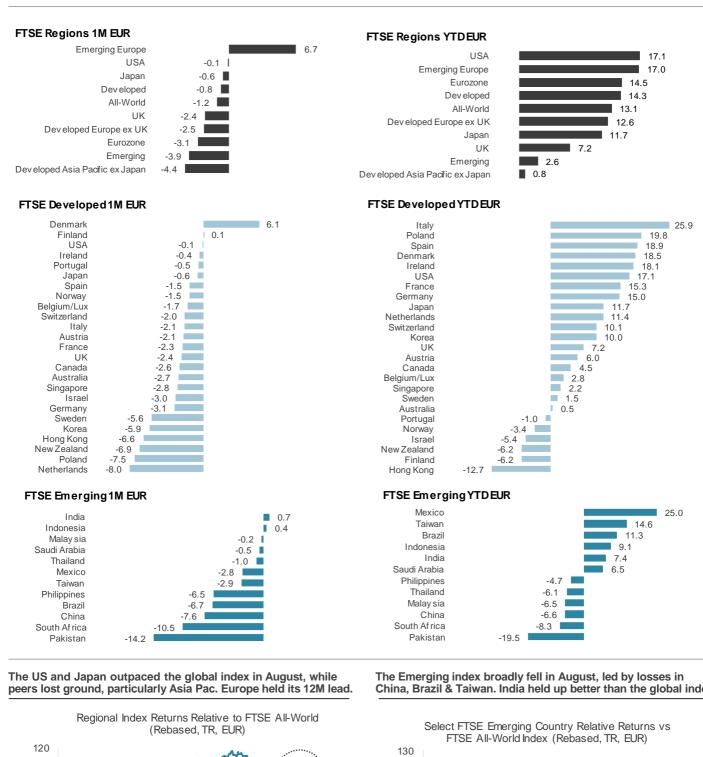
Government 7-10 year bond returns varied, with US and European bonds gaining and EM and Japanese bonds posting losses. Corporate bond returns were generally positive for August, with US and EM corporates outperformed European peers. Longer-dated (10yr+) US and UK inflation-linked bonds sold off, while shorter-dated counterparts saw positive returns.

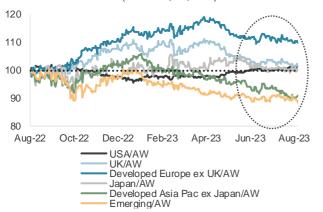
After pulling back in July, the US dollar rebounded against all major currencies, particularly against commodity-sensitive currencies that had done well in July, perhaps indicating that the commodity-led surge in July was overdone (also see page 10).

Commodities weakened in August, with the commodity index plummeting 5.6%. While oil continued to drift up another 1.5% after a double-digit percentage jump in July amid growing supply worries, copper dropped as China growth concerns increased. Gold reversed course in August and dropped 1.3% on the back of higher rate expectations.

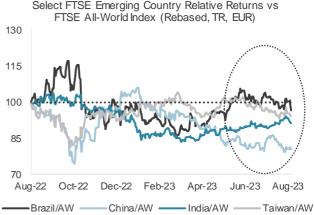


Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of August 31, 2023. Equity markets data based on: FTSE All-World®, FTSE All-Share®, Russell 2000®, Russell 1000®, FTSE Europe ex UK, FTSE Japan, FTSE Developed Asia Pacific ex Japan and FTSE Emerging indexes. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please see the end for important legal disclosures.





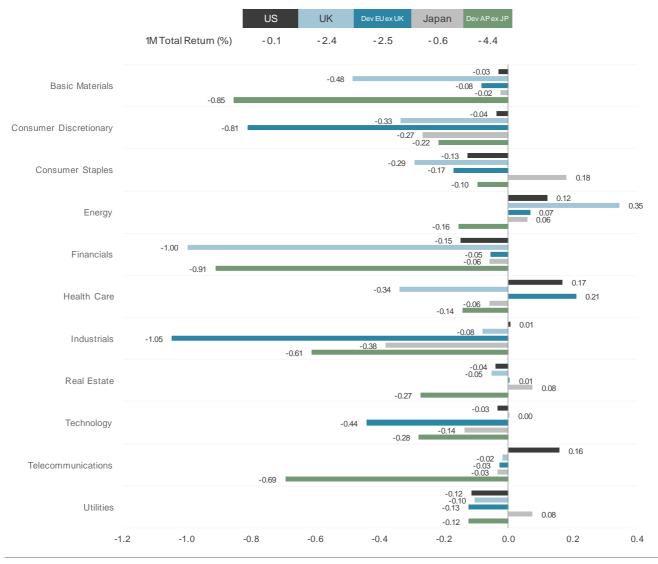
China, Brazil & Taiwan. India held up better than the global index.



Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of August 31, 2023. Equity markets data based on: FTSE All-World®, FTSE All-Share®, Russell 2000®, Russell 1000®, FTSE Europe ex UK, FTSE Japan, FTSE Developed Asia Pacific ex Japan and FTSE Emerging indexes. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please see the end for important legal disclosures.

Key Observations – August 2023

- Broad sell-offs were led by industrials, financials and discretionary, with energy one of the only bright spots.
- In the US, health care, telecoms and energy contributed most, while financials, staples and utilities detracted most.
- In the UK, only energy and technology were additive; financials, materials, health care and discretionary led detractors. In Europe, health care and energy contributed most, while detractors were led by industrials, discretionary and technology.
- Japan's staples, real estate and utilities contributed, but these were offset by industrials, discretionary, and technology. In Asia Pacific, all industries detracted, led by financials, materials and telecoms.



Energy, health care and telecoms fared best in the August rout; real estate, industrials & other defensives suffered most.

	1M I	1M Regional Industry Returns (TR, EUR)										
	US	UK	Dev EU ex UK	Japan	Dev AP ex JP							
Basic Materials	- 1.7	- 6.0	- 1.8	- 0.5	- 6.4							
Consumer Disc.	- 0.3	- 3.0	- 5.9	- 1.2	- 2.5							
Consumer Staples	- 2.4	- 1.7	- 1.9	2.9	- 2.6							
Energy	2.8	2.8	1.7	7.9	- 4.3							
Financials	- 1.5	- 5.6	- 0.3	- 0.5	- 3.4							
Health Care	1.3	- 2.6	1.3	- 0.7	- 2.4							
Industrials	0.1	- 0.6	- 5.9	- 1.5	- 6.0							
Real Estate	- 1.6	- 3.9	0.5	2.2	- 3.9							
Technology	- 0.1	0.4	- 4.7	- 1.3	- 4.5							
Telecoms	7.0	- 1.4	- 1.0	- 0.9	- 6.1							
Utilities	- 4.3	- 2.7	- 3.1	5.3	- 4.3							

Tech dominates in the US; financials are largest in the UK and Asia Pacific and industrials are tops in Europe and Japan.

	l	Regional In	dustry Exp	osures (%	b)
	US	UK	Dev EU ex UK	Japan	Dev AP ex JP
Basic Materials	1.8	7.8	4.5	5.1	13.3
Consumer Disc.	14.5	11.0	13.6	22.7	8.8
Consumer Staples	5.2	17.1	9.0	6.4	3.7
Energy	4.5	12.8	4.2	0.8	3.6
Financials	9.9	17.7	17.1	11.1	26.9
Health Care	12.7	12.9	16.8	8.4	6.0
Industrials	11.8	13.4	17.3	26.0	10.2
Real Estate	2.5	1.4	1.0	3.5	7.0
Technology	32.4	0.8	9.3	10.7	6.3
Telecoms	2.4	1.3	3.0	4.0	11.3
Utilities	2.6	3.9	4.1	1.5	2.9

Source: FTSE Russell. All data as of August 31, 2023. Equity markets data based on: FTSE USA, FTSE UK, FTSE Europe ex UK, FTSE Japan and FTSE Developed Asia Pacific ex Japan Indexes and Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB®) industry groups. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please see the end for important legal disclosures.

FTSE Eurozone vs AW ex Eurozone: Sector-Weighted Return Contributions – 1M (EUR, TR %)

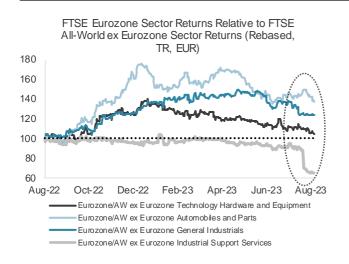
	Eurozo	one i	All-World ex Eurozone				
	-3.1		-1.0				
	Τορ	p 10 Contri	ibutors				
Oil Gas and Coal	Top 10 Contributors Oil Gas and Coal 0.17 Non-life Insurance 0.11 Industrial Materials 0.02 Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology 0.06 Pharmaceuticals & Biotech 0.01 Pharmaceuticals & Biotech 0.01 Pharmaceuticals & Biotech 0.01 Industrial Materials 0.02 Pharmaceuticals & Biotech 0.01 Industrial Support Services 0.03 Industrial Support Services 0.02 Industrial Support Services 0.02 Industrial Support Services 0.02 Industrial Support Services 0.02						
Non-life Insurance	0.11		Pharmaceuticals and	Biotechnology			0.25
			Oi	I Gas and Coal		0.13	
Industrial Materials	0.02			Retailers	0.06		
Real Estate Investment & Services	0.02		Telecommunicati	ons Equipment	0.03		
Pharmaceuticals & Biotech	0.01		Industrial St	upport Services	0.03		
Telecommunications Equipment	0.01		No	n-life Insurance	0.02		
Aerospace and Defense	0.00				0.02		
Household Goods and Home Construction	0.00		Investment Bankir	ng & Brokerage	0.02		
Life Insurance	0.00		Aerospac	æ and Defense	0.00		
Leisure Goods	0.00		Cons	sumer Services	0.00		

Bottom 10 Contributors

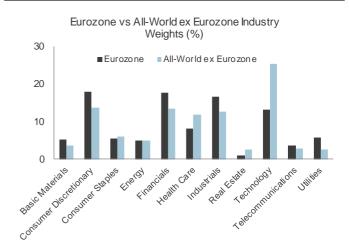
Electricity	-0.08
Food Producers	-0.08
Medical Equipment and Services	-0.10
Industrial Transportation	-0.10
Banks	-0.18
General Industrials	-0.22
Automobiles and Parts	-0.33
Industrial Support Services	-0.51
Personal Goods	-0.54
Technology Hardware and Equipment	-0.58

Leisure Goods	-0.05
Health Care Providers	-0.06
Automobiles and Parts	-0.07
Travel and Leisure	-0.07
Electricity	-0.08
Industrial Transportation	-0.08
Medical Equipment and Services	-0.08
Industrial Metals and Mining	-0.08
Technology Hardware and Equipment	-0.13
Banks	-0.33

Lagging returns within tech, discretionary & industrials led the Eurozone's underperformance vs the non-EZ index in August.



The Eurozone is more tilted to discretionary, industrials and financials than non-EZ peers and less to tech and health care.



Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Equity markets data based on: FTSE USA, FTSE UK, FTSE Europe ex UK, FTSE Japan and FTSE Developed Asia Pacific ex Japan Indexes and Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB®) industry groups. All data as of August 31, 2023. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please see the end for important legal disclosures.

FTSE Developed vs Emerging Europe: Sector-Weighted Return Contributions – 1M (EUR, TR %)

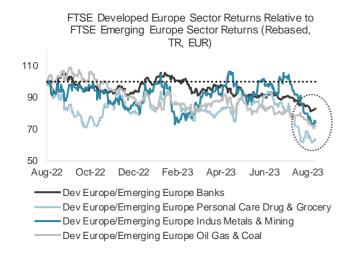
	Developed Europe	Emerging Europe	
	-2.5	6.7	
	Тор 10 Со	ntributors	
Oil Gas and Coal	0.18	Banks	1.37
Pharmaceuticals & Biotech	0.17	Oil Gas and Coal	1.04
Aerospace and Defense	0.07	Personal Care, Drug & Grocery	0.74
Non-life Insurance	0.04	Industrial Metals and Mining	0.69
Investment Banking & Brokerage	0.03	Industrial Engine ering	0.49
Industrial Materials	0.01	Investment Banking & Brokerage	0.47
Telecommunications Equipment	0.01	Construction and Materials	0.45
Real Estate Investment and Services		Beverages	0.25
Development	0.01	General Industrials	0.22
Tobacco 0.00		Travel and Leisure	0.21
Health Care Providers 0.00)		
	Dettem 10	Contributoro	



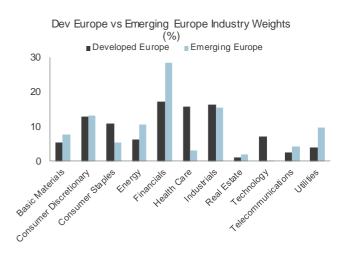
Industrial Engineering	-0.10
Industrial Transportation	-0.12
General Industrials	-0.12
Construction and Materials	-0.13
Industrial Metals and Mining	-0.15
Automobiles and Parts	-0.17
Banks	-0.29
Technology Hardware and Equipment	-0.30
Industrial Support Services	-0.33
Personal Goods	-0.36

0.03 Precious Metals and Mining 0.03 Gas Water and Multi-utilities Real Estate Investment & Services Dev 0.02 Telecommunications Equipment 0.02 Tobacco 0.00 Software and Computer Services -0.01 Industrial Materials -0.01 Chemicals -0.06 Automobiles and Parts -0.13 Electricity -0.15

Emerging Europe strongly outpaced Developed Europe in August, led by banks, oil, metals and personal care stocks.

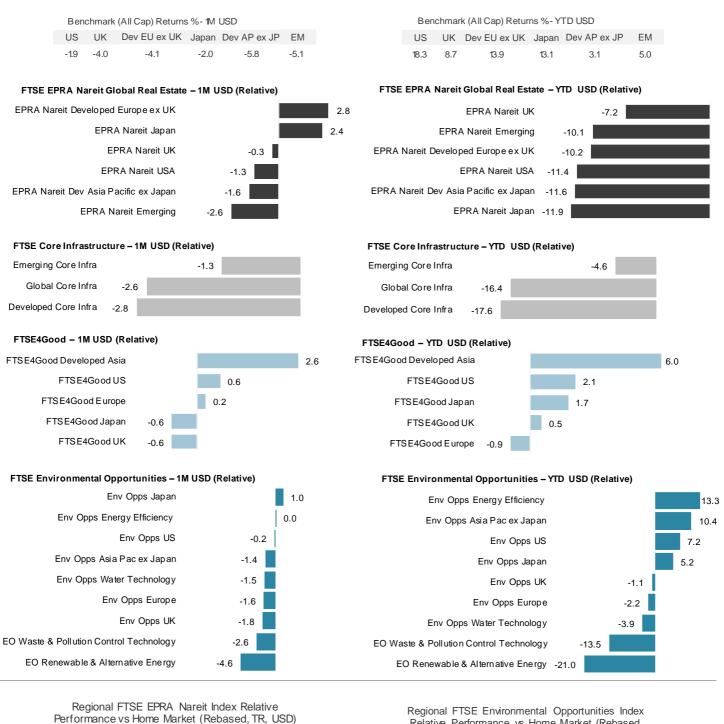


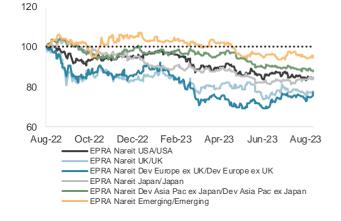
Emerging Europe is more tilted to financials, energy & utilities than Developed Europe and less to tech, health care & staples.



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Alternative Indices – REITs, FTSE4Good, Environmental Opportunities, Infrastructure (USD)





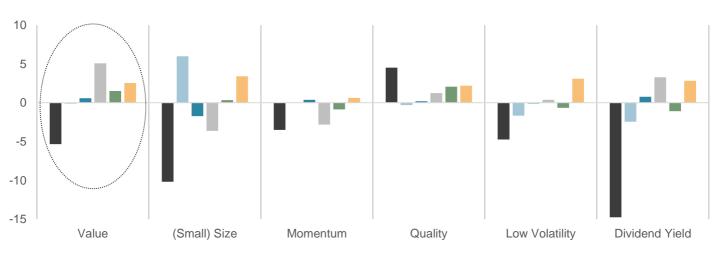




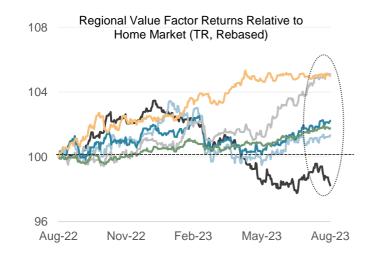
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Value outperformance continued in August (except in the US), buoyed mainly by the energy-stock rally, extending YTD gains. Low Volatility performed well across regions as most markets were down for the month.



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FX Moves vs EUR - 1M

Turkish Lira U.S. Dollars Indian Rupee Mexican Peso Pound Sterling Singapore Dollar Swiss Franc Chinese Yuan Renminb Japanese Yen Canadian Dollar Korean Won Australian Dollar Brazilian Real New Zealand Dollar Norwegian Krone S.African Rand

FX Moves vs EUR - YTD

Mexican Peso

-0.1 -0.1 -0.3 -0.4 -0.9 -1.2 -2.0 -2.4 -2.4 -2.4 -2.4 -2.8

2.6

13.8

4.9

3.6

3.0

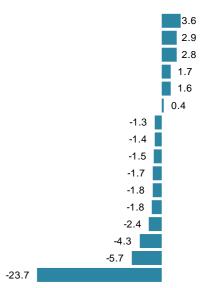
-1.5

-1.7

-1.7

-2.3

FX Moves vs EUR – 3M



10.7

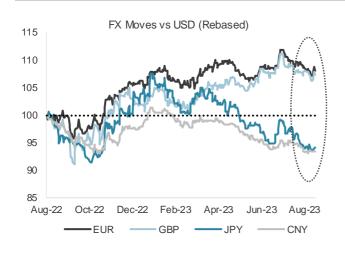
FX Moves vs EUR – 12M



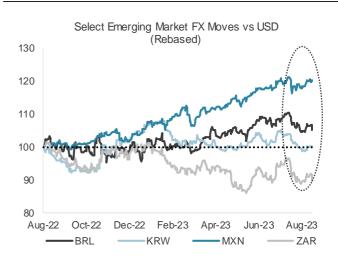
Brazilian Real Pound Sterling Swiss Franc Canadian Dollar U.S. Dollars Indian Rupee Singapore Dollar Korean Won -5.9 -6.1 Australian Dollar Chinese Yuan Renminb -6.2 New Zealand Dollar -7.4 Norwegian Krone -8.9 -10.9 Japanese Yen S.African Rand -11.6 Turkish Lira -30.9

-4.6

The US dollar staged a broad-based recovery in August, notably reversing July losses vs the yen and Chinese yuan.



EM currencies broadly fell vs USD in August, led by losses in the South African rand, Brazilian real & Korean won.



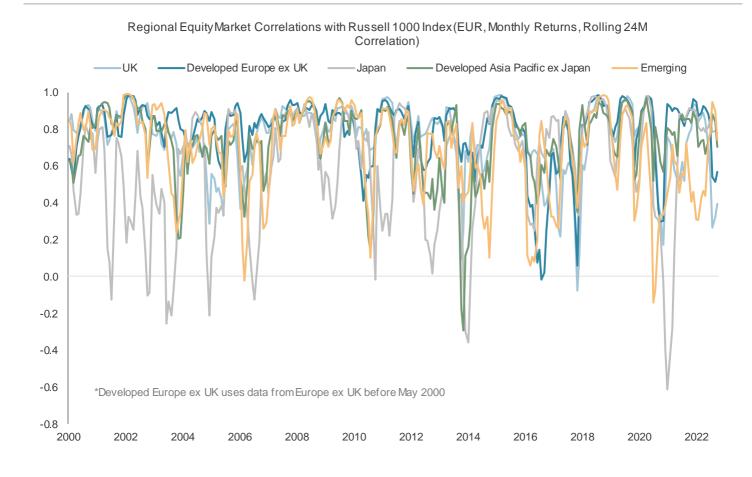
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Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. All data as of August 31, 2023. Equity market data based on: FTSE Regional, and FTSE Developed Indexes. Returns shown for UK, Europe ex UK, Japan, and Developed Asia Pacific ex Japan Factor Indicators represent hypothetical, historical performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please see the end for important legal disclosures.

Correlations



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Russell 1000		0.83	0.98	0.80	0.71	0.81	0.69	0.72	0.41	0.26	0.47	0.67	0.46	-0.15
Russell 2000	0.83		0.84	0.77	0.67	0.70	0.67	0.76	0.49	0.06	0.30	0.62	0.30	-0.33
All-World	0.98	0.84		0.91	0.80	0.89	0.76	0.83	0.54	0.20	0.40	0.62	0.43	-0.13
All-World ex USA	0.80	0.77	0.91	-	0.88	0.92	0.80	0.93	0.74	0.05	0.19	0.44	0.32	-0.10
UK	0.71	0.67	0.80	0.88		0.92	0.58	0.78	0.46	-0.08	0.12	0.37	0.12	-0.15
Developed Europe ex UK	0.81	0.70	0.89	0.92	0.92	-	0.66	0.80	0.45	0.02	0.16	0.40	0.25	-0.12
Japan	0.69	0.67	0.76	0.80	0.58	0.66		0.73	0.57	0.23	0.33	0.56	0.45	-0.19
Developed Asia Pacific ex Japan	0.72	0.76	0.83	0.93	0.78	0.80	0.73	-	0.73	-0.03	0.15	0.37	0.23	0.02
Emerging	0.41	0.49	0.54	0.74	0.46	0.45	0.57	0.73	-	0.06	0.06	0.18	0.28	0.01
US Govt 7-10yr	0.26	0.06	0.20	0.05	-0.08	0.02	0.23	-0.03	0.06	-	0.85	0.60	0.91	0.21
USILSI	0.47	0.30	0.40	0.19	0.12	0.16	0.33	0.15	0.06	0.85		0.79	0.80	0.18
US High Yield	0.67	0.62	0.62	0.44	0.37	0.40	0.56	0.37	0.18	0.60	0.79	-	0.73	-0.14
USBIG Corp	0.46	0.30	0.43	0.32	0.12	0.25	0.45	0.23	0.28	0.91	0.80	0.73		0.04
Gold	-0.15	-0.33	-0.13	-0.10	-0.15	-0.12	-0.19	0.02	0.01	0.21	0.18	-0.14	0.04	-
	Russell 1000	Russell 2000	All-World	All-World ex USA	UK	Dev Europe ex UK	Japan	Dev Asia Pacific ex JP	Emerging	US Govt 7- 10yr	US IL SI	US High Yield	USBIG Corp	Gold

Three-Year Correlation Matrix (EUR)

Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. All data as of August 31, 2023. Equity market data based on: FTSE Regional, and FTSE Developed Indexes. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please see the end for important legal disclosures.

Appendix

	Wgt (%) Mkt Cap 1M							Ŷ	ГD		12M			
		(USD bn)	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR
All-World	100.0	64,227	-1.9	-2.7	-1.2	-1.2	15.5	15.0	9.2	13.1	13.8	14.5	5.1	6.1
Developed	90.0	57,966	-1.7	-2.4	-0.9	-0.8	16.7	16.3	10.4	14.3	15.2	16.1	6.6	7.6
USA	60.4	39,207	-1.6	-1.6	-0.1	-0.1	19.1	19.1	13.1	17.1	15.9	15.9	6.4	7.3
Developed Europe ex UK	12.3	7,791	-2.2	-4.0	-2.6	-2.5	12.5	14.5	8.7	12.6	16.9	25.6	15.4	16.4
Emerging	10.0	6,261	-4.3	-5.4	-4.0	-3.9	5.1	4.3	-1.0	2.6	2.6	1.3	-7.0	-6.2
Japan	6.3	4,062	0.3	-2.1	-0.6	-0.6	25.3	13.6	7.8	11.7	21.5	15.7	6.3	7.2
Developed Asia Pacific ex Japan	4.5	2,786	-2.8	-5.9	-4.4	-4.4	6.2	2.5	-2.7	0.8	6.0	4.0	-4.5	-3.7
UK	3.9	2,458	-2.4	-3.9	-2.4	-2.4	3.5	9.0	3.5	7.2	6.9	16.5	6.9	7.9

Developed - Top 20 by % weight (TR)

Deteleped ie	p =0 by /0 molgine (in	·)												
			1M YTD					12M						
			LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR
Developed	100.0	57,966	-1.7	-2.4	-0.9	-0.8	16.7	16.3	10.4	14.3	15.2	16.1	6.6	7.6
USA	67.1	39,207	-1.6	-1.6	-0.1	-0.1	19.1	19.1	13.1	17.1	15.9	15.9	6.4	7.3
Japan	7.0	4,062	0.3	-2.1	-0.6	-0.6	25.3	13.6	7.8	11.7	21.5	15.7	6.3	7.2
UK	4.3	2,458	-2.4	-3.9	-2.4	-2.4	3.5	9.0	3.5	7.2	6.9	16.5	6.9	7.9
France	3.2	1,845	-2.3	-3.8	-2.3	-2.3	15.3	17.2	11.3	15.3	21.5	31.1	20.4	21.5
Canada	2.7	1,560	-1.4	-4.1	-2.6	-2.6	6.1	6.3	0.9	4.5	8.7	5.3	-3.3	-2.5
Switzerland	2.7	1,543	-1.7	-3.5	-2.0	-2.0	6.8	11.9	6.2	10.1	4.5	15.5	6.0	7.0
Germany	2.3	1,316	-3.1	-4.6	-3.2	-3.1	15.0	17.0	11.1	15.0	23.1	32.9	22.0	23.1
Australia	2.2	1,265	-0.4	-4.2	-2.8	-2.7	7.0	2.2	-3.0	0.5	10.2	4.1	-4.4	-3.5
Korea	1.5	837	-3.9	-7.4	-5.9	-5.9	17.0	11.9	6.2	10.0	7.2	8.5	-0.4	0.5
Netherlands	1.3	687	-8.0	-9.4	-8.0	-8.0	11.4	13.3	7.6	11.4	13.6	22.6	12.6	13.6
Sweden	0.8	463	-3.2	-7.1	-5.7	-5.6	8.5	3.2	-2.0	1.5	13.8	10.5	1.5	2.4
Denmark	0.8	482	6.1	4.4	6.0	6.1	18.8	20.5	14.4	18.5	28.5	38.4	27.1	28.3
Hong Kong	0.8	419	-7.5	-8.0	-6.6	-6.6	-10.8	-11.3	-15.8	-12.7	-6.3	-6.2	-13.9	-13.1
Italy	0.8	434	-2.1	-3.6	-2.1	-2.1	25.9	28.0	21.5	25.9	40.0	51.1	38.8	40.0
Spain	0.7	409	-1.5	-3.0	-1.5	-1.5	18.9	20.9	14.8	18.9	25.2	35.1	24.1	25.2
Singapore	0.4	215	-2.7	-4.4	-2.9	-2.8	4.7	4.0	-1.3	2.2	5.9	9.4	0.4	1.3
Finland	0.3	180	0.1	-1.5	0.0	0.1	-6.2	-4.7	-9.5	-6.2	-4.2	3.4	-5.1	-4.2
Belgium/Lux	0.3	157	-1.7	-3.2	-1.8	-1.7	2.8	4.6	-0.7	2.8	11.2	20.0	10.2	11.2
Norway	0.2	115	1.9	-3.1	-1.6	-1.5	6.1	-1.8	-6.7	-3.4	-0.3	-7.0	-14.6	-13.8
Israel	0.2	102	-1.0	-4.5	-3.1	-3.0	3.5	-3.8	-8.7	-5.4	-7.8	-19.2	-25.8	-25.2

Emerging - Top 10 by % weight (TR)

			1 M				YTD				12M			
			LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR
Emerging	100.0	6,261	-4.3	-5.4	-4.0	-3.9	5.1	4.3	-1.0	2.6	2.6	1.3	-7.0	-6.2
China	33.9	2,046	-8.5	-9.0	-7.6	-7.6	-4.6	-5.0	-9.8	-6.6	-8.0	-7.9	-15.4	-14.7
India	17.5	1,151	-0.2	-0.9	0.7	0.7	9.3	9.2	3.7	7.4	9.0	4.6	-3.9	-3.1
Taiwan	16.2	1,022	-3.1	-4.4	-2.9	-2.9	20.7	16.5	10.6	14.6	12.8	7.8	-1.0	-0.1
Brazil	6.6	396	-4.4	-8.1	-6.7	-6.7	6.2	13.2	7.5	11.3	5.8	10.8	1.7	2.6
Saudi Arabia	4.6	298	-2.1	-2.1	-0.6	-0.5	8.1	8.3	2.8	6.5	-6.9	-6.7	-14.3	-13.5
South Africa	3.8	222	-6.2	-11.9	-10.5	-10.5	3.7	-6.8	-11.5	-8.3	11.9	0.8	-7.5	-6.7
Mexico	3.2	206	-3.5	-4.3	-2.8	-2.8	9.8	27.2	20.7	25.0	20.6	44.1	32.3	33.5
Thailand	2.4	158	-0.3	-2.5	-1.0	-1.0	-3.4	-4.5	-9.3	-6.1	-0.6	3.5	-5.0	-4.1
Indonesia	2.2	147	-0.2	-1.2	0.3	0.4	8.5	10.9	5.3	9.1	8.1	5.4	-3.3	-2.4
UAE	1.7	114	-1.2	-1.2	0.3	0.4	-2.3	-2.3	-7.2	-3.9	-6.1	-6.1	-13.8	-13.0

Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. All data as of August 31, 2023. Equity market data based on: FTSE Regional, and FTSE Developed Indexes. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please see the end for important legal disclosures.



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