

Performance Insights

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EUROPE
EUROZONE & UK EDITION

After volatile Q4 rally, markets exhibit heightened vigilance going into 2026

Q4's market moves exposed concerns around the AI investment theme and stretched asset valuations. US markets were clouded by the lack of timely macroeconomic data.

Global Equities – Asia Pacific and European equities lead in Q4

In local terms, the Asia Pacific, Japan, FTSE 100 and Eurozone indices outperformed FTSE All-World, while FTSE 250, Emerging, Russell 1000 and Russell 2000 lagged. Over 12M, Asia Pacific equities led.

Global Fixed Income – High yield (HY) mostly outperforms investment grade (IG)

US, EM \$ and Euro HY sectors outperformed their IG counterparts in Q4. However, UK IG beat GBP HY and global IG peers. Over 12M, HY largely outperformed IG.

Equity Industries – Cyclical and Health Care lead in most regions

In local currency terms, Energy, Tech, Financials, Basic Materials and Health Care led returns in most regions in Q4. Return dispersion across regions was high.

Alternative Indices – REITs and Infrastructure mostly lag

During Q4, when equity indices rallied despite their November pause, most REITs and Infrastructure indices underperformed their respective equity benchmarks. Silver far outpaced gold and its own prior quarter performances, helped by both industrial and investment demand, while energy commodities posted losses.

Equity Factors – Value and larger equities in favor in Q4

In local currency terms, Value outperformed and (Small) Size lagged across regions as the tech rally moderated. Preference for larger equities may reflect investor caution.

Foreign exchange – Euro and Pound strength moderates in Q4

The US dollar continued to recover in Q4 and was flat versus the euro and pound for the quarter. The yen depreciated substantially versus the dollar, euro and pound, while several EM currencies gained, including the yuan.

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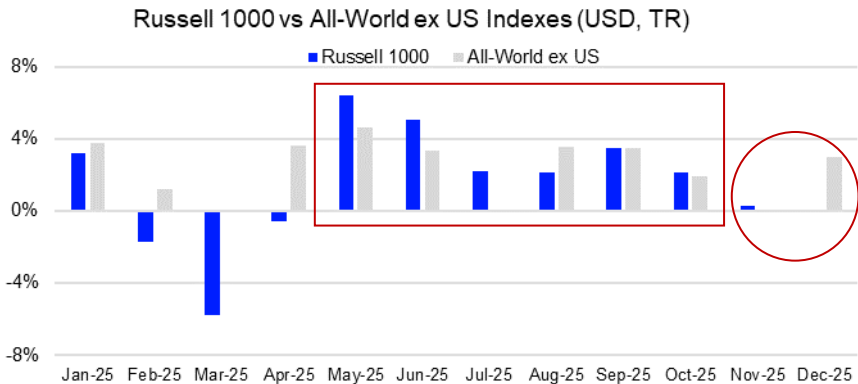
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AUTHORS

Mark Barnes, PhD
Head of Global Investment
Research, Americas
Mark.Barnes@lseg.com

Indhu Raghavan, CFA
Manager, Global Investment
Research
Indhu.Raghavan@lseg.com

After diverging during Feb-Apr, Russell 1000 and FTSE All-World ex US posted steady positive returns until Nov when they were flat. Ex-US equities outpaced US equities in Dec.



3M Change

+5.2%

FTSE Eurozone (TR, EUR)

+6.9%

FTSE 100 (TR, GBP)

-10.5%

Oil Price (Brent, USD)

+2.9%

FTSE 250 (TR, GBP)

+14 bps

10-yr German Bund Yield

-23 bps

10-yr UK Gilt Yield

+13.4%

FTSE Dev Europe ex UK
Energy (TR, EUR)

+19.0%

FTSE UK
Basic Materials (TR, GBP)

+0.0%

EUR vs USD

-0.1%

GBP vs USD

Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of December 31, 2025. *LCY = local currency. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please see the end for important legal disclosures.

Macro Overview — Fourth Quarter 2025

During Q4 2025, key market narratives were tested. In November, continued US policy rate cuts came into question in the absence of timely economic data, which sent US yields higher. However, they eased again on dovish Fed signals in response to softer US labor market conditions, and a subsequent December rate cut. The capex fuelled AI equity run was challenged as increasing use of leverage and circular investments within the AI ecosystem added to investor concern with equity valuations. However, investors found reasons for optimism once again in Q3 tech earnings, among other factors.

Moreover, economic activity indicators remained healthy as global trade patterns were recast, easing the blow from US tariffs. During Q3, the US, Canada, Eurozone and UK expanded, while Japan contracted. But it is worth noting that QoQ GDP growth has been volatile as import/export patterns were distorted by tariff frontloading. December composite PMIs were healthy and mostly expansionary.

In November, US CPI inflation registered slightly below expectations (after a missing October print). CPI inflation was markedly lower in the UK, supporting its central bank’s easing decision in December. Canadian and Eurozone inflation held steady and close to target, while Chinese

inflation ticked up, slightly easing deflationary fears. In this (mostly) benign global growth and inflation context, the Fed eased twice over Q4 (on account of a deteriorating US labor market), while the Bank of Canada and Bank of England eased once. The Bank of Japan delivered on a widely anticipated rate hike. The European Central Bank and People’s Bank of China held rates.

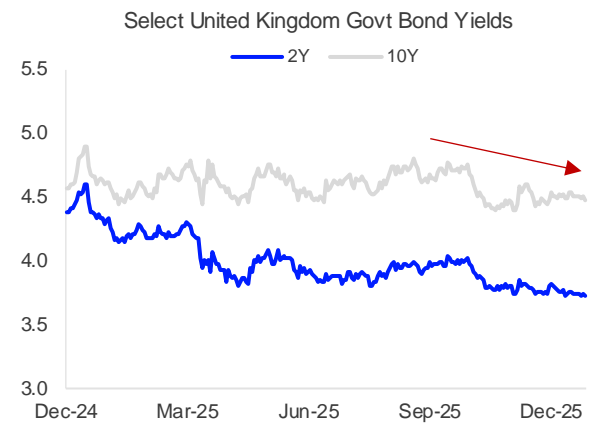
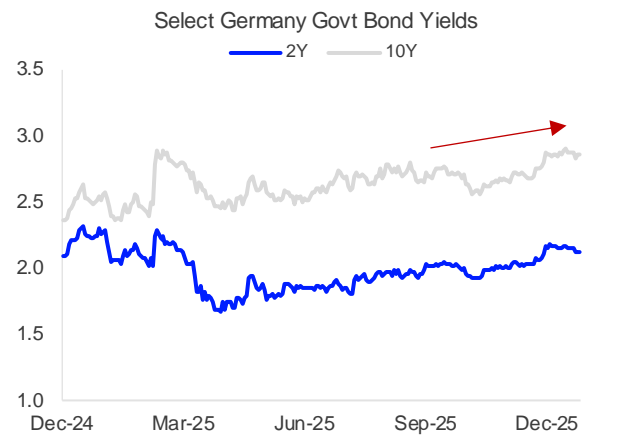
Long government yields diverged in Q4. They rose notably in Japan, Canada and Germany, while they declined in the UK, helped by greater fiscal certainty and easing inflation. US yields were flat QoQ.

Despite intra-quarter volatility, most global equities gained, as financial conditions eased and AI optimism was sustained, but without clear cyclical-defensive leadership. A few industries carried index returns in each region, ranging from those with high exposure to the AI narrative and metals rally, to those with positive policy tailwinds. Most fixed income sectors also gained. The US dollar continued to recover, especially versus DM currencies.

Compared to the start of 2025, global markets entered 2026 with much less concern over the fallout from US trade policy, but a heightened vigilance over the sustainability of this multi-year bull run in risk assets.

In Q4, German 2-yr & 10-yr govt. yields rose 10 & 14 bps, respectively, as the ECB indicated an end to its easing cycle.

In Q4, UK 2-yr & 10-yr govt. yields fell 28 & 23 bps, respectively, after the autumn budget and lower Nov inflation.



Key Macro Indicators

	GDP (%)		Composite PMI		CPI (%)		CPI Core (%)		Unemployment (%)		Policy Rate (%)		10YR Yield (%)	
	QoQ	Poll			YoY		YoY							
period	25Q3	2026	Dec	Nov	Nov	Oct	Nov	Oct	Nov	Oct	Dec	Chng	Dec	Nov
US	4.3	2.0	53.0	54.2	2.7	**	2.6	**	4.6	**	3.75	-0.25	4.15	4.02
Canada	2.6	1.2		48.4	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.9	6.5	6.9	2.25		3.44	3.15
UK	0.4	1.1	52.1	51.2	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.4	4.4	4.3	3.75	-0.25	4.47	4.44
Germany	0.0	1.1	51.5	52.4	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.8	6.3	6.3			2.86	2.69
Eurozone	1.1	1.1	51.9	52.8	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.4	**	6.4	2.00			
Japan	-2.3	0.8	49.7	48.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.6	0.75	0.25	2.08	1.80
China	4.9*	4.3		51.2	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.2	5.1	5.2	1.40		1.86	1.83

Important notes: GDP: QoQ GDP growth rates are annualized. * GDP for the previous quarter. ** Data delayed or unavailable. Japan’s poll GDP growth is for FY 2026 ending March 2027. Composite PMI: December PMI are flash composite PMI, except for Japan which is flash manufacturing PMI. November PMI are final composite PMI, except for Canada and Japan which are final manufacturing PMI.

Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of December 31, 2025. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Asset Class Returns – 3M & 12M (LCY, EUR, GBP, TR %)

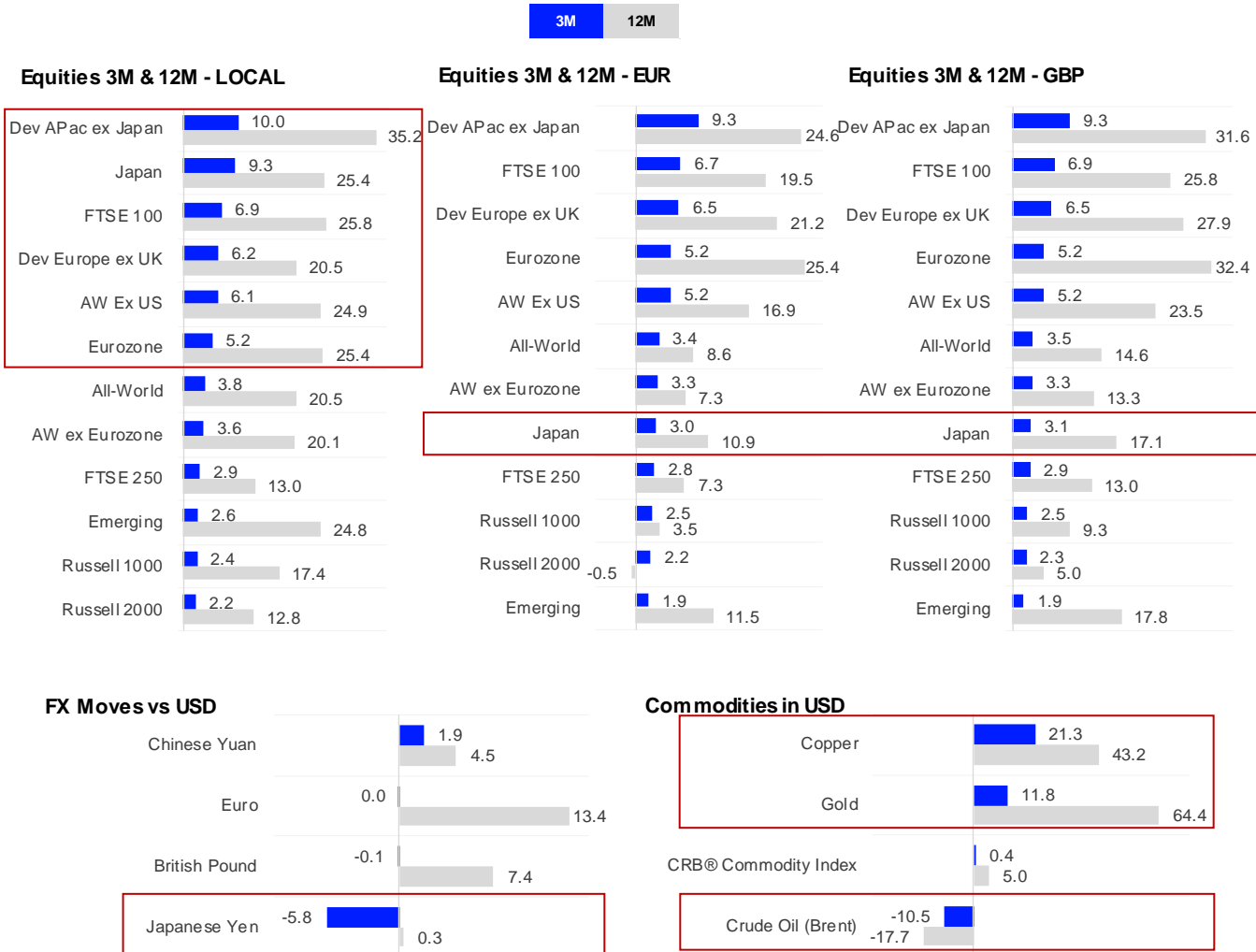
In Q4, global equities rallied despite a moderation in November when key market narratives were tested. The AI theme came into question, adversely impacting tech-related equities, but markets found reasons for optimism in Q3 tech earnings and the Fed easing once again in December.

In local currency terms, the Asia Pacific, Japan, FTSE 100 and Eurozone indices led returns outperforming the FTSE All-World index, while the FTSE 250, Emerging, Russell 1000 and Russell 2000 indices trailed. Even as tech and related sectors staged a recovery globally after a brief pullback in November, strong contribution from the Banks sector helped Eurozone equities outperform All-World ex Eurozone equities (pg. 7). UK large-caps outpaced small-caps, again on the strength of contributions from Banks as well as Pharma & Biotech (page 8). Over 12M, Asia Pacific equities led performance among major FTSE regions and countries, helped by eye-popping returns from Korea equities (pg. 5).

The US dollar, which had weakened over H1 2025, gained ground over H2 2025. In Q4, the dollar's performance versus global FX was mixed. It was flat versus the euro and British pound but weaker versus the yuan. The dollar, euro and pound all appreciated substantially versus the yen, which was weaker on domestic policy issues. The euro's and pound's strength versus the yen eroded the Japan index's EUR- and GBP-denominated returns for the quarter.

In EUR and GBP terms, the Asia Pacific, FTSE 100 and Eurozone indices outperformed FTSE All-World for the quarter, while Japan, FTSE 250, Russell 1000, Russell 2000 and Emerging trailed.

Copper and gold continued to rally (after the latter's brief pullback at the end of October) while oil continued to post losses on unfavorable near-term supply/demand dynamics.



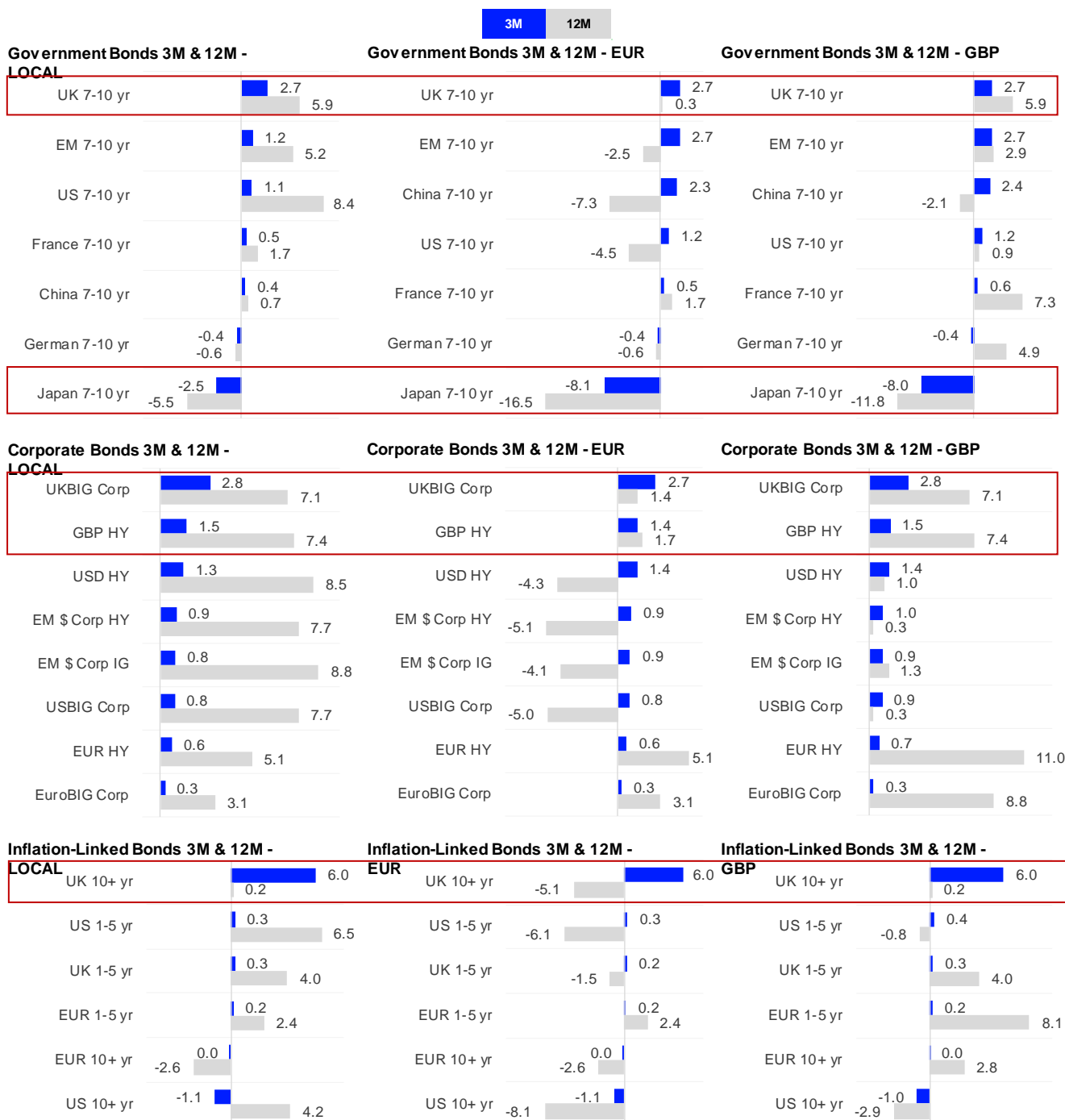
Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of December 31, 2025. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Asset Class Returns – 3M & 12M (LCY, EUR, GBP, TR %)

In Q4, long yield moves in key G20 economies were mixed (pg. 11). Notably, long government bond yields were higher in Japan as the new government's planned fiscal stimulus and tepid demand for ultra long bonds put upward pressure on yields. Yields fell in the UK helped by incremental clarity over the fiscal situation and easing inflation.

In local currency terms, within the 7-10 year government bond sector, UK bonds outperformed peers. They were followed by EM, US, French, Chinese, German and Japanese bonds; the latter two posted losses. This was largely consistent with 12M trends except for US government bonds leading 12M returns. Among corporate bond sectors, high yield (HY) largely outperformed investment grade (IG) except in the UK where UK IG beat GBP HY. Over 12M, HY sectors outperformed IG in the US, Europe and UK as spreads remained tight. Among inflation-linked bonds (ILBs) duration was helped by lower yields in the UK.

In EUR and GBP terms, Japanese bond losses were exacerbated by the yen's relative weakness.

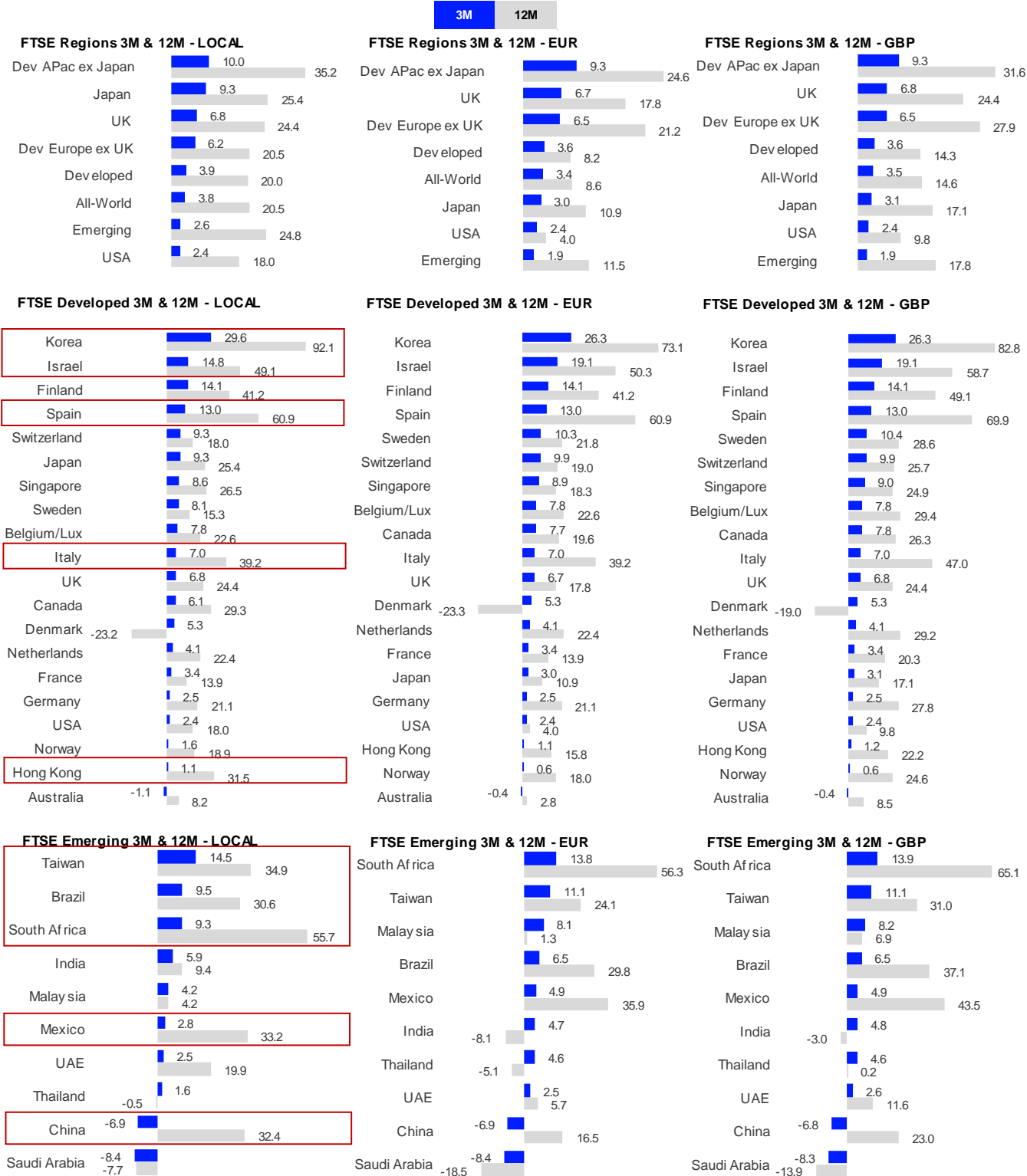


Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of December 31, 2025. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Global Equity Returns – 3M & 12M (LCY, EUR, GBP, TR %)

In Q4, global equities rallied with a few exceptions. In November, Tech- and Telecom-heavy indices suffered from a check to the AI investment theme but largely recovered by quarter-end. In local terms, FTSE Korea and FTSE Taiwan led Developed and Emerging country returns, respectively, for the quarter. FTSE China and Saudi Arabia posted losses.

The 2025 performance of key FTSE indices reflected major equity return drivers. 12M returns were dominated by equities in Korea and Taiwan (AI capex); Spain and Italy (growth in Europe's periphery relative to core); South Africa (demand for precious metals); Israel (defence tech); and Mexico, China, Hong Kong and Brazil (resilience in the face of US tariffs, in addition to domestic factors).



FTSE Emerging 3M & 12M - LOCAL

Taiwan	14.5	34.9
Brazil	9.5	30.6
South Africa	9.3	55.7
India	5.9	9.4
Malay sia	4.2	4.2
Mexico	2.8	33.2
UAE	2.5	19.9
Thailand	1.6	-0.5
China	-6.9	32.4
Saudi Arabia	-8.4	-7.7

FTSE Emerging 3M & 12M - EUR

South Af rica	13.8	56.3
Taiwan	11.1	24.1
Malay sia	8.1	1.3
Brazil	6.5	29.8
Mexico	4.9	35.9
India	4.7	-8.1
Thailand	4.6	-5.1
UAE	2.5	5.7
China	-6.9	16.5
Saudi Arabia	-8.4	-18.5

FTSE Emerging 3M & 12M - GBP

South Af rica	13.9	65.1
Taiwan	11.1	31.0
Malay sia	8.2	6.9
Brazil	6.5	37.1
Mexico	4.9	43.5
India	4.8	-3.0
Thailand	4.6	0.2
UAE	2.6	11.6
China	-6.8	23.0
Saudi Arabia	-8.3	-13.9

Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of December 31, 2025. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Regional Industry-Weighted Contributions to Returns – 3M (LCY, TR %)

In Q4, industry contributions were mostly positive but without a clear cyclical-defensive split in performance leadership.

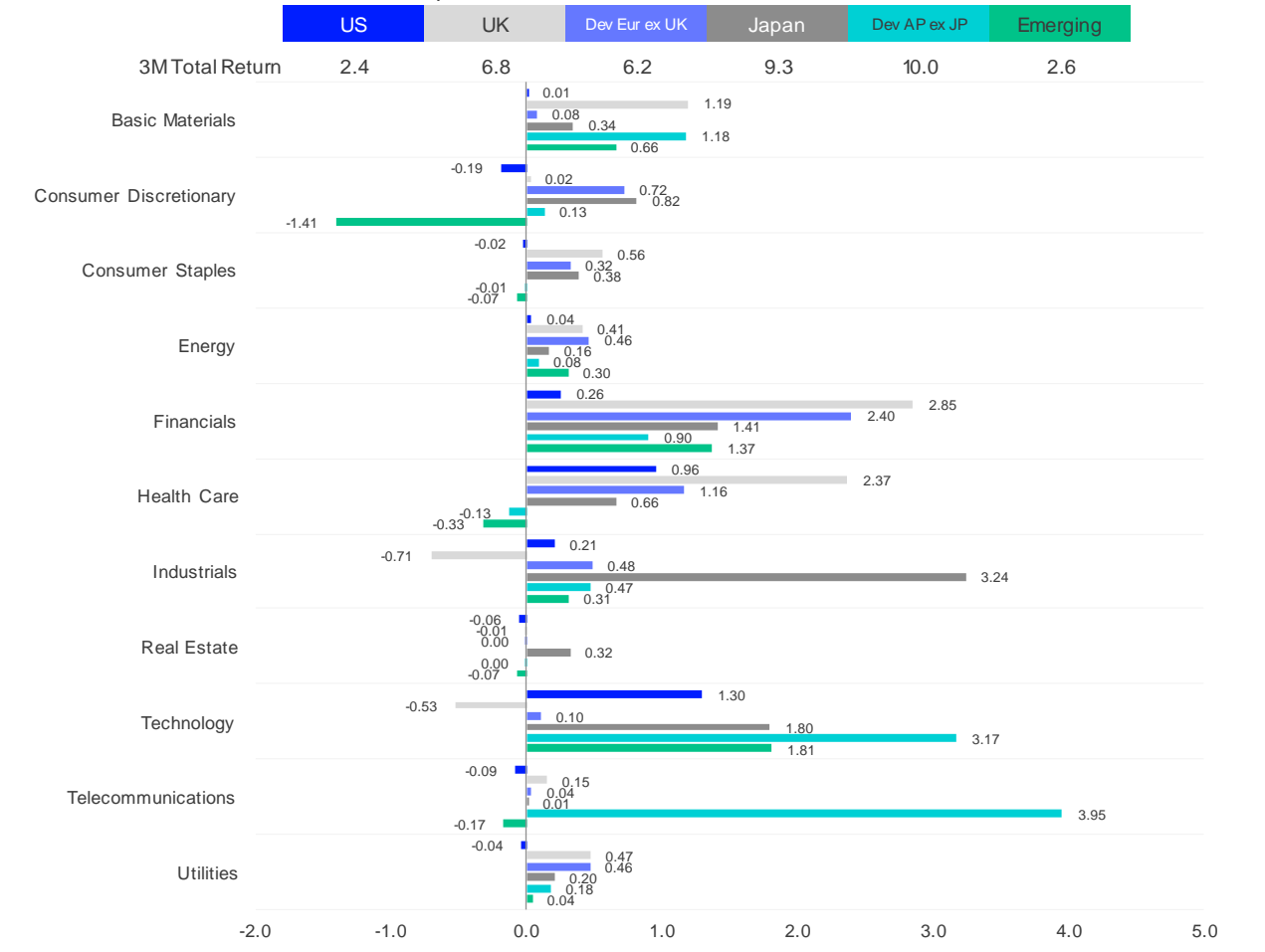
Tech’s contribution in the US was muted compared to previous quarters, but the industry was accretive to returns in 5 of 6 regions.

Related to the AI theme, Telecoms contributed strongly to Asia Pacific index returns but had little impact elsewhere.

While Financials struggled in October, it rebounded to contribute broadly to Q4 index returns, notably outside the US. Discretionary was a drag on the Emerging index.

Other cyclicals such as Basic Materials, Energy and Industrials were accretive to index returns in most regions.

Among defensives, Health Care, Consumer Staples and Utilities generally contributed positively.



In Q4, Energy, Tech, Financials and Basic Materials were among the industries leading performance in key regions.

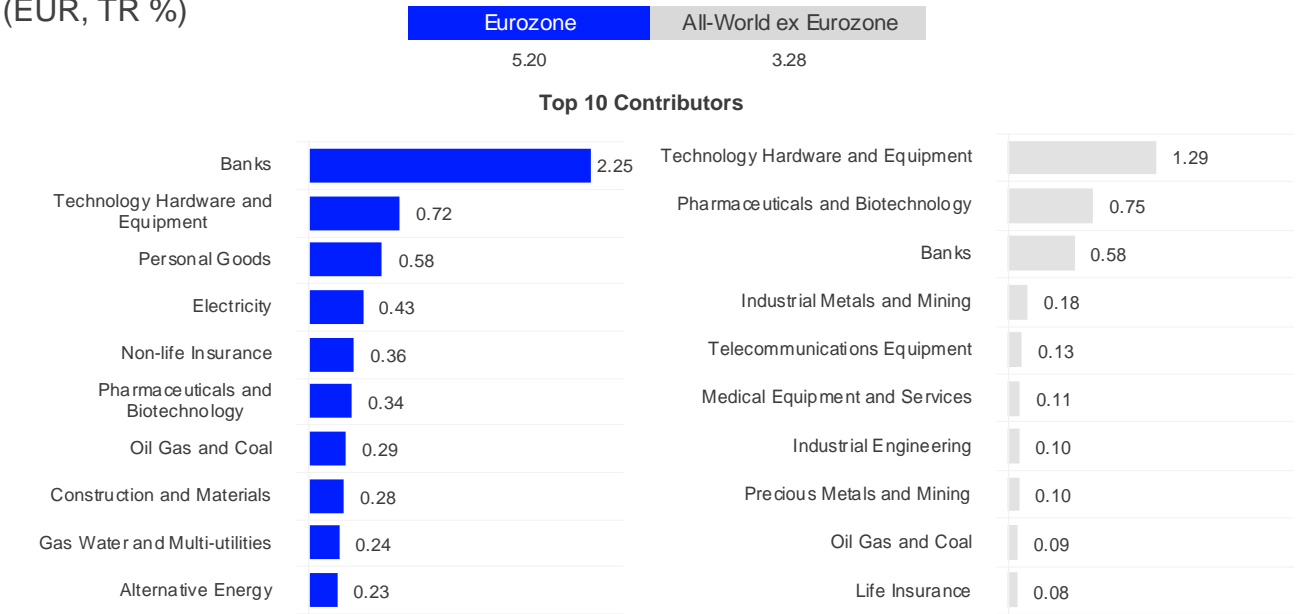
Tech is the largest in the US & Emerging; Financials in the UK, Europe & Asia Pacific; and Industrials in Japan.

3M Regional Industry Returns (TR, LOCAL)						
	US	UK	Dev Eur ex UK	Japan	Dev AP ex JP	Emerging
Basic Materials	0.6	19.0	2.0	7.8	13.2	10.3
Cons. Disc.	- 1.3	0.4	7.4	3.8	1.5	-10.6
Cons. Staples	- 0.6	3.5	5.3	7.1	- 0.4	- 1.7
Energy	1.2	4.1	13.4	19.6	3.3	6.3
Financials	2.4	11.8	10.0	9.1	2.8	6.2
Health Care	11.4	18.9	8.7	11.1	- 2.6	- 8.7
Industrials	1.9	- 5.1	2.3	12.4	3.9	4.1
Real Estate	- 3.0	- 0.6	- 0.4	9.5	- 0.1	- 3.4
Technology	3.2	-14.3	1.0	16.3	39.4	6.3
Telecoms	- 4.5	11.6	1.1	0.1	37.5	- 3.8
Utilities	- 1.6	10.6	10.9	14.6	6.7	1.3

Regional Industry Exposures (%)						
	US	UK	Dev Eur ex UK	Japan	Dev AP ex JP	Emerging
Basic Materials	1.2	7.0	3.5	4.4	9.3	6.9
Cons. Disc.	14.2	6.1	9.8	20.5	7.6	11.5
Cons. Staples	3.4	15.4	6.0	5.2	2.9	4.1
Energy	2.9	9.6	3.8	0.9	2.5	5.0
Financials	10.7	25.3	24.7	15.4	29.5	22.6
Health Care	9.1	14.0	13.7	6.0	4.6	3.4
Industrials	11.0	12.5	20.4	26.8	11.2	7.8
Real Estate	1.8	1.0	1.0	3.3	6.0	1.9
Technology	41.3	3.0	9.5	11.7	10.7	29.5
Telecoms	1.8	1.3	3.1	4.4	13.1	4.3
Utilities	2.4	4.7	4.5	1.5	2.6	3.0

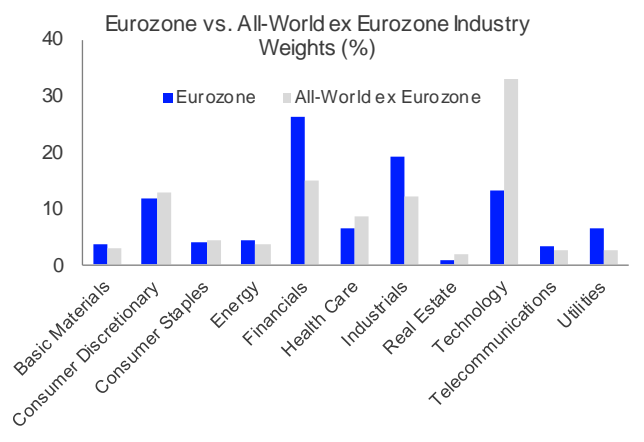
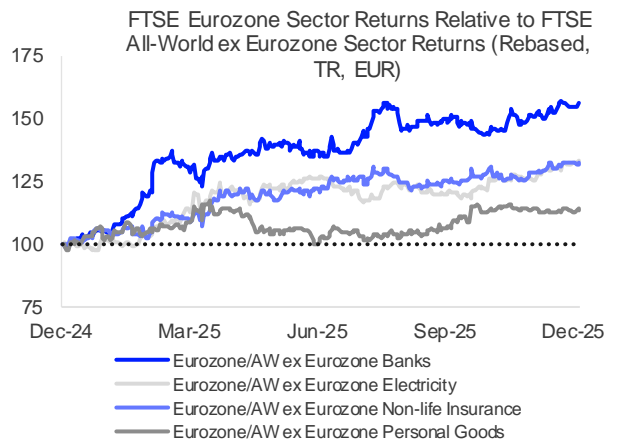
Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of December 31, 2025. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

FTSE Eurozone vs FTSE AW ex Eurozone: Sector-Weighted Return Contributions – 3M (EUR, TR %)



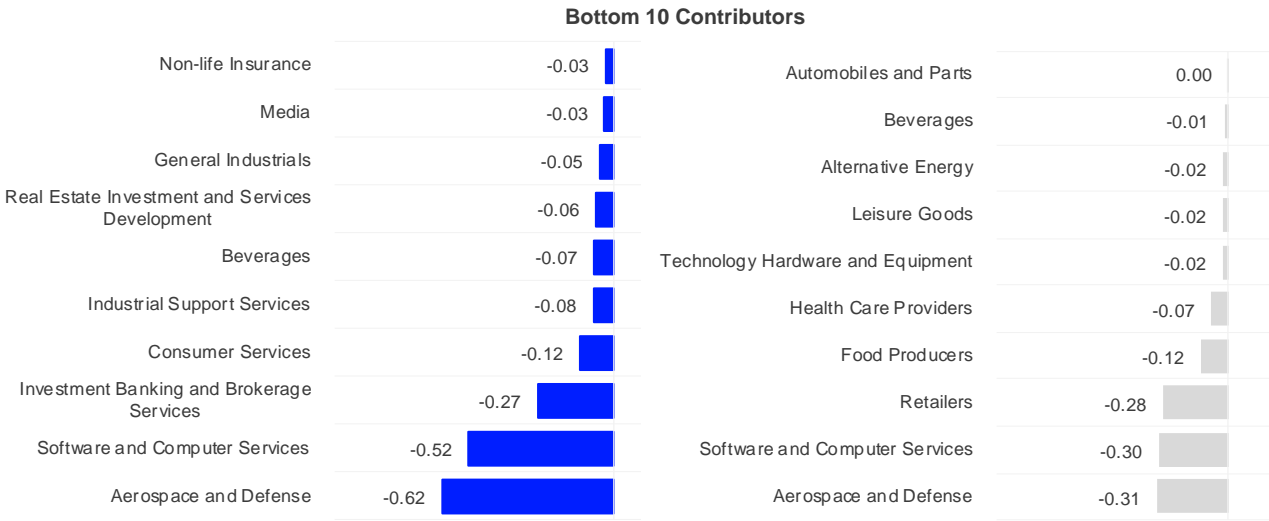
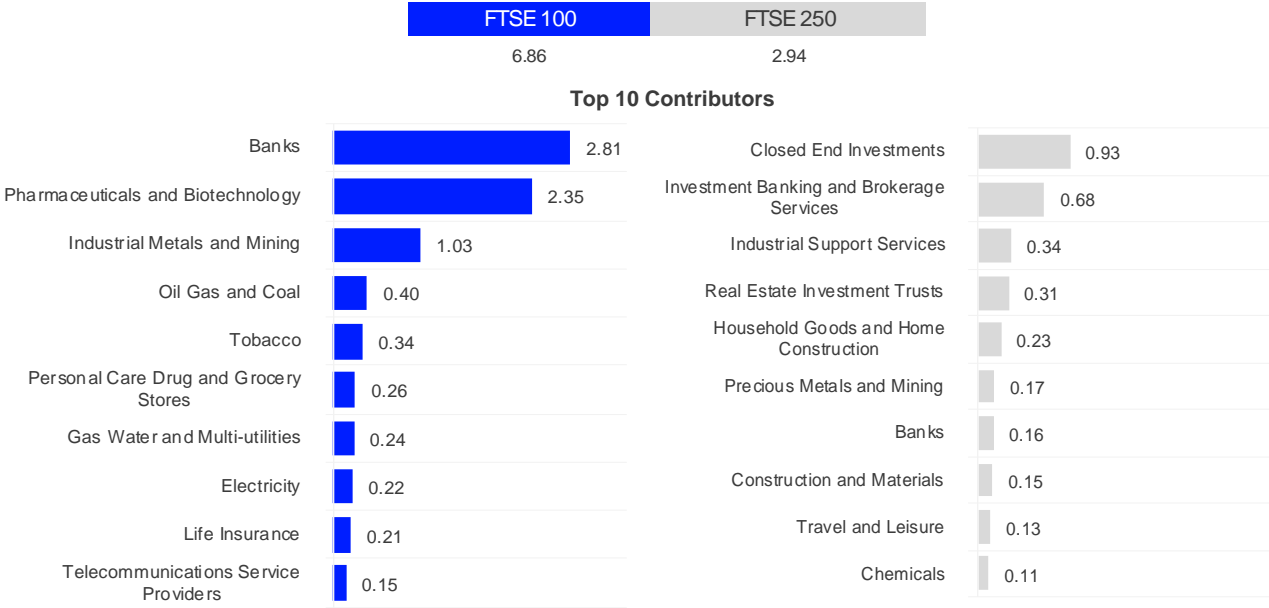
EZ sectors such as banks, electricity, non-life insurance and personal goods beat non-EZ peers in Q4 and over 12M.

Eurozone is more tilted towards Financials, Industrials, Utilities & Materials than peers, and much less so to Tech.



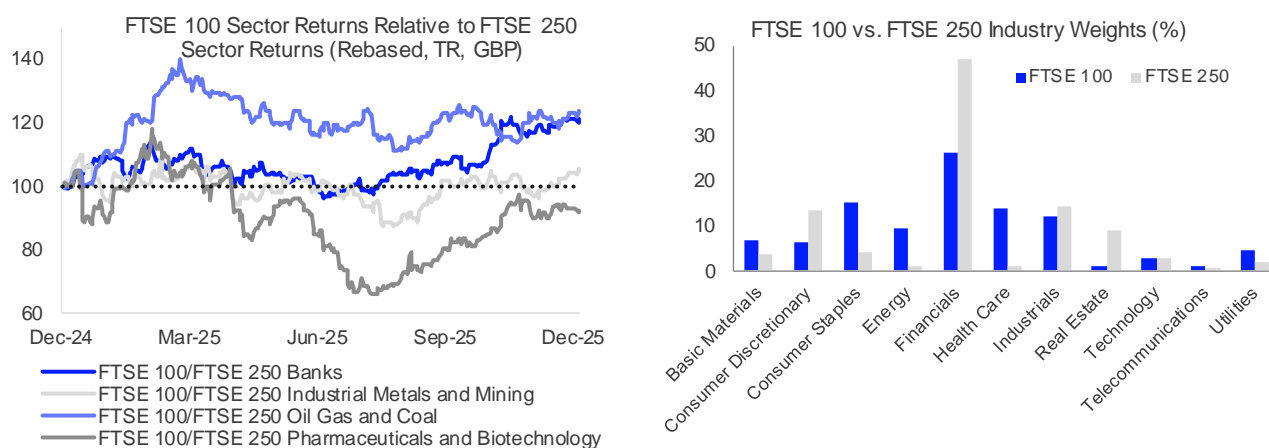
Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of December 31, 2025. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

FTSE 100 vs FTSE 250: Sector-Weighted Return Contributions – 3M (GBP, TR %)



Large-cap banks and pharma sectors helped FTSE 100 beat FTSE 250 in Q4.

FTSE 250 is far more exposed to Financials & other cyclicals, and less to Energy & defensives than FTSE 100.

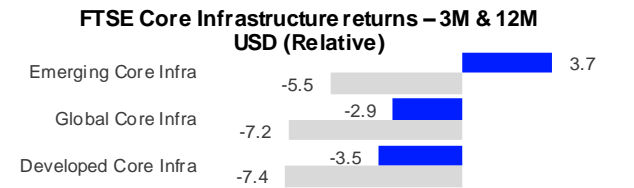
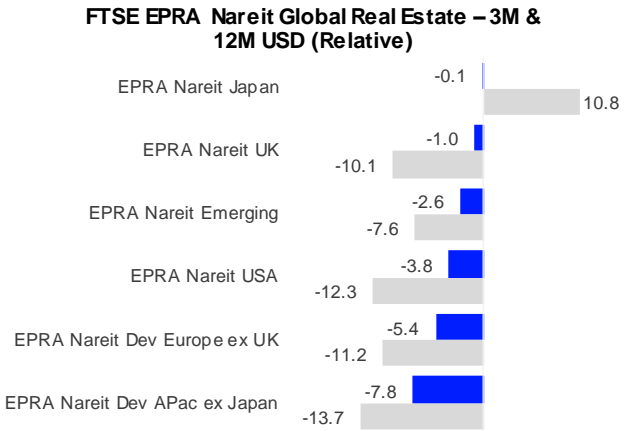


Alternative Indices Returns – 3M & 12M (USD, TR %)

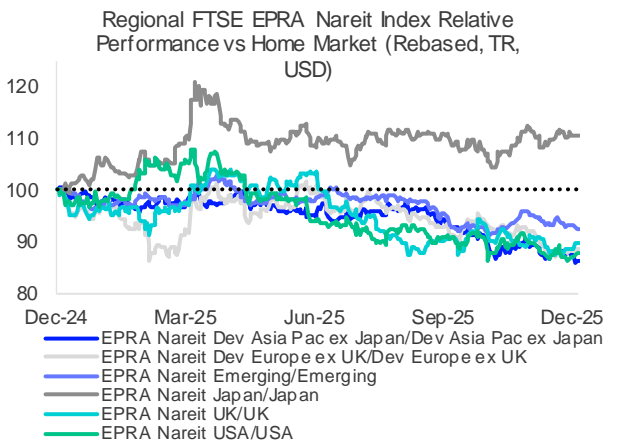
During Q4, as equity indices broadly rallied, most alternative indices lagged their benchmarks.

The quarterly performance of regional real estate and infrastructure indices was mostly in line with 12M trends. EPRA Nareit Japan outperformed the index over the longer timeframe helped by secular tailwinds in the industry, and Emerging Core Infrastructure outperformed in Q4 unlike over the 12M horizon.

Benchmark (All Cap) USD Returns (%)						
	US	UK	Dev Europe ex UK	Japan	Dev AP ex Japan	Emerging
3M	2.3	6.4	6.2	2.8	8.5	17
12M	17.2	32.7	37.5	26.1	41.8	25.0



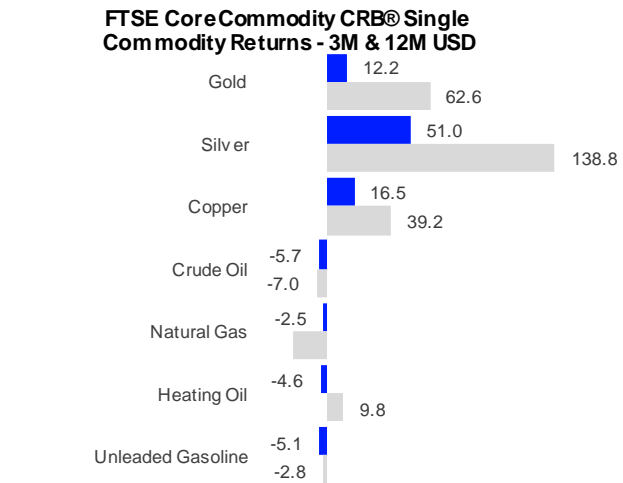
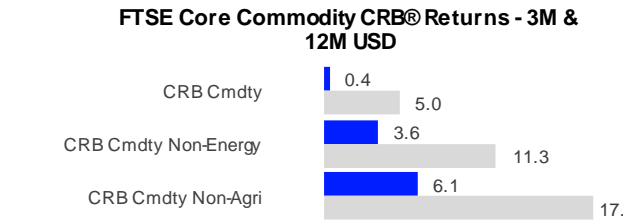
Over 12M, real estate indices lagged benchmarks, except in Japan where the industry enjoyed secular tailwinds.



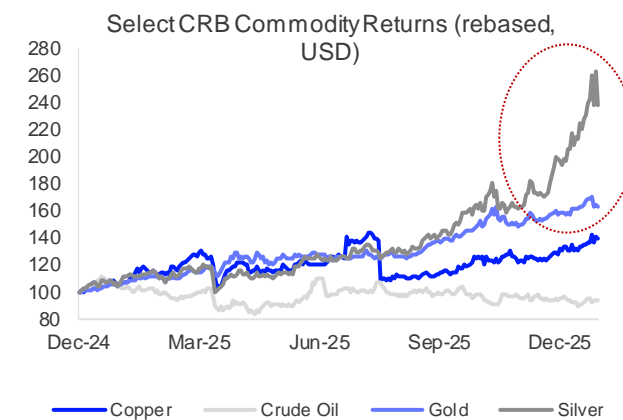
Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of December 31, 2025. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. *The FTSE CoreCommodity CRB Index series is based on commodity futures contracts that account for carry costs (e.g. storage, transportation, insurance) and their returns may deviate from spot price returns. These indices may form the basis of commodities investment vehicles.

The FTSE CoreCommodity CRB Index* (based on futures contracts) was essentially flat over Q4 as the positive returns from precious and industrial metal components of the index were eroded by the losses from crude oil and other energy components. The Non-Energy and Non-Agriculture and Livestock versions of the index posted strong returns consisted with 12M trends.

Silver recorded a spectacular rally in Q4 even relative to its quarterly returns during Q1-Q3 as the metal benefitted from both industrial and investment demand. Copper and gold posted respectable gains, paling only in comparison to silver's performance.



Over 12M, Silver far outpaced gold's performance helped by industrial and investment demand.



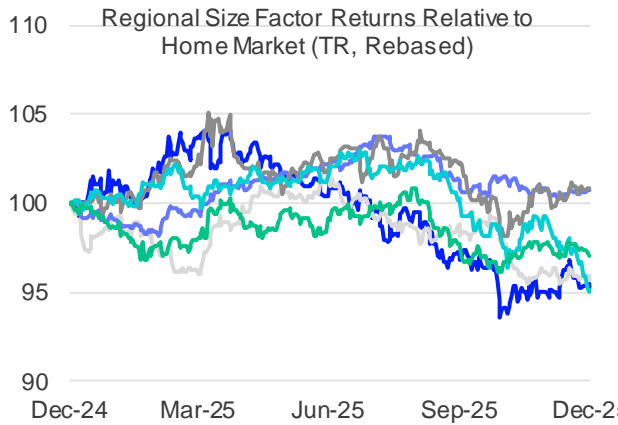
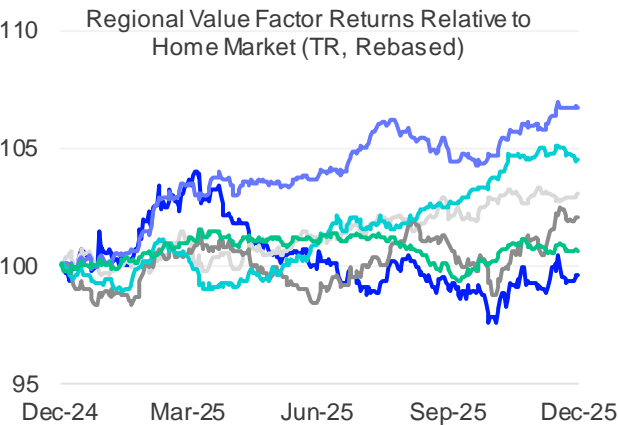
Equity Factor Relative Returns – 3M & 12M (LCY, TR %)

In Q4, Value broadly outperformed, including in the US, even as (Small) Size trailed benchmark indices across regions. This may be due to strong industry outperformance, for example, in Financials and Industrials, as well as investors seeking value within industries. At the same time, larger equities seemed to be in favor, with their potential to offer a measure of security during a volatile quarter for risk assets. Asia Pacific factor patterns stood out from other regions, especially in the magnitude of their outperformance and underperformance.



Over 12M, Value outperformed in 5 of 6 regions, helped by Q4's broad outperformance including in the US.

Size's Q4 underperformance contributed to the factor trailing benchmarks over 12M, except in Europe and Japan.

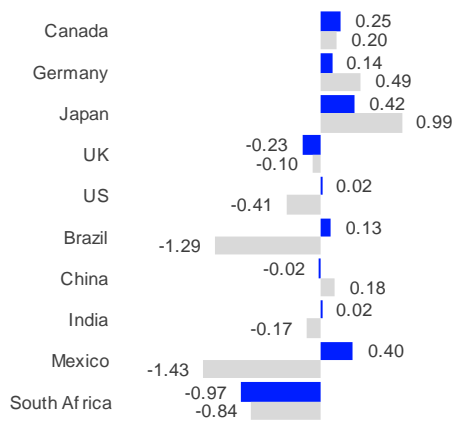


Foreign Exchange Returns – 3M & 12M TR %

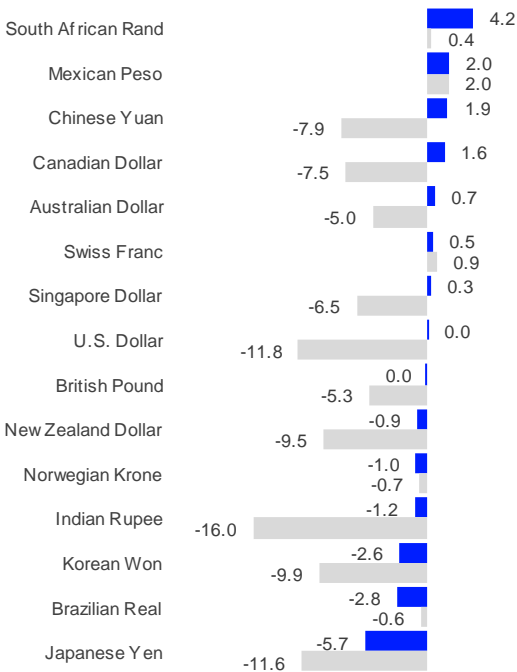
In Q4, long yields rose in Japan, Canada, Germany, Mexico and Brazil among major developed and emerging economies. They declined notably in South Africa and the UK. In the UK, the autumn budget seemed to satisfy market expectations on fiscal discipline and CPI inflation declined MoM in November easing the pressure on gilt yields. Long yields were notably higher in Japan on the government's planned fiscal stimulus package and anticipated higher borrowing needs. Demand for ultra long Japanese government bonds has also been moderating for some time.

FX performance versus the euro and pound over Q4 was mixed. While both currencies strengthened notably versus the yen, they were flat against the US dollar and depreciated versus several EM currencies.

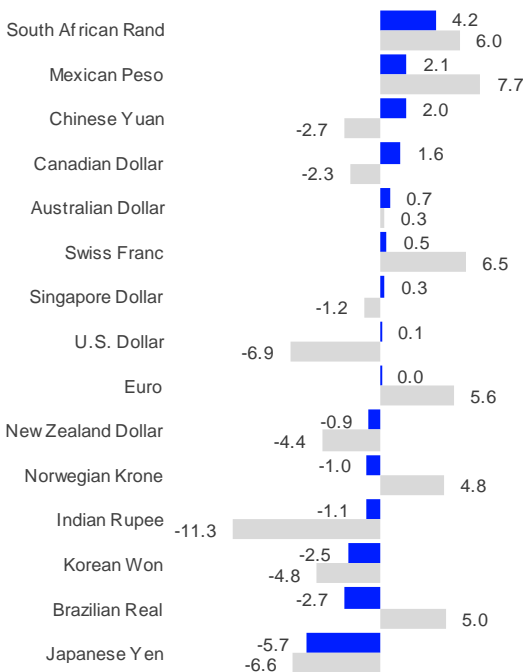
10Y Benchmark Yield Changes (%) - 3M & 12M



FX Moves vs EUR – 3M & 12M

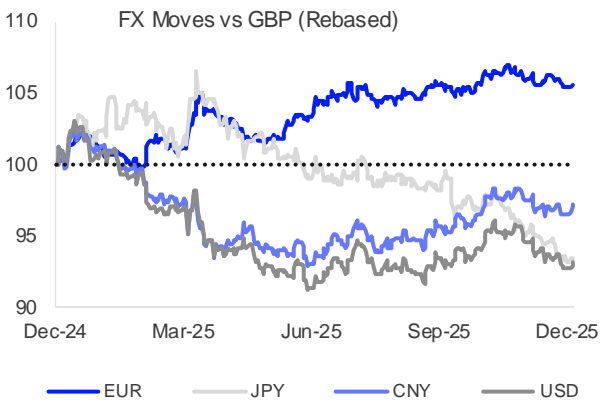
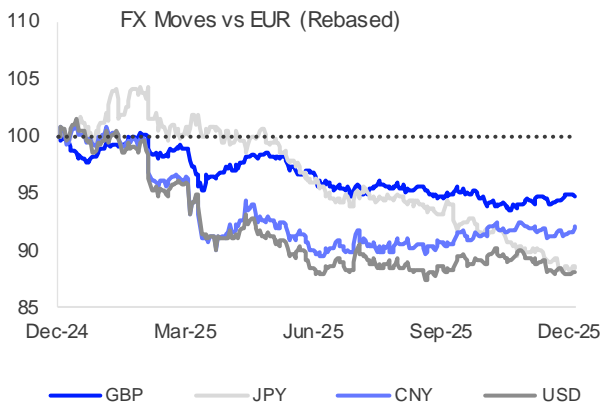


FX Moves vs GBP – 3M & 12M



Over 12M, the dollar, yuan, yen & pound were all weaker vs the euro, even as euro strength has moderated recently.

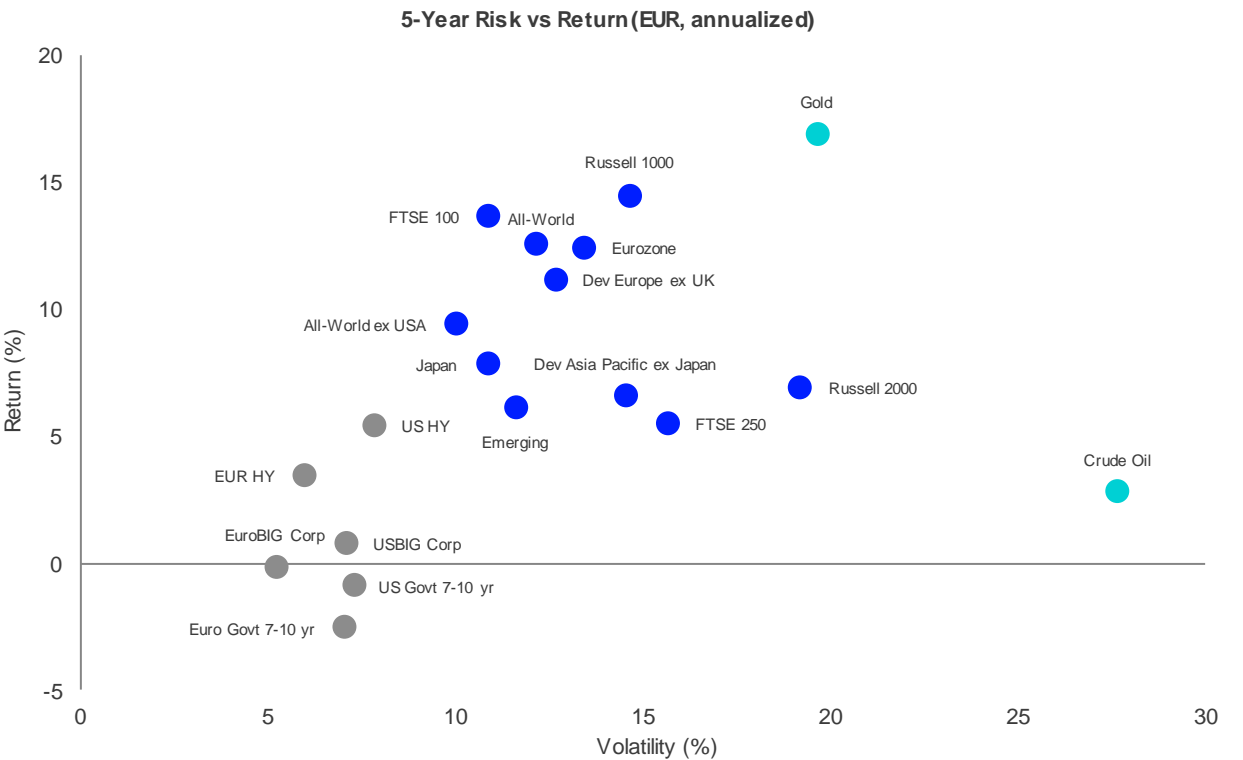
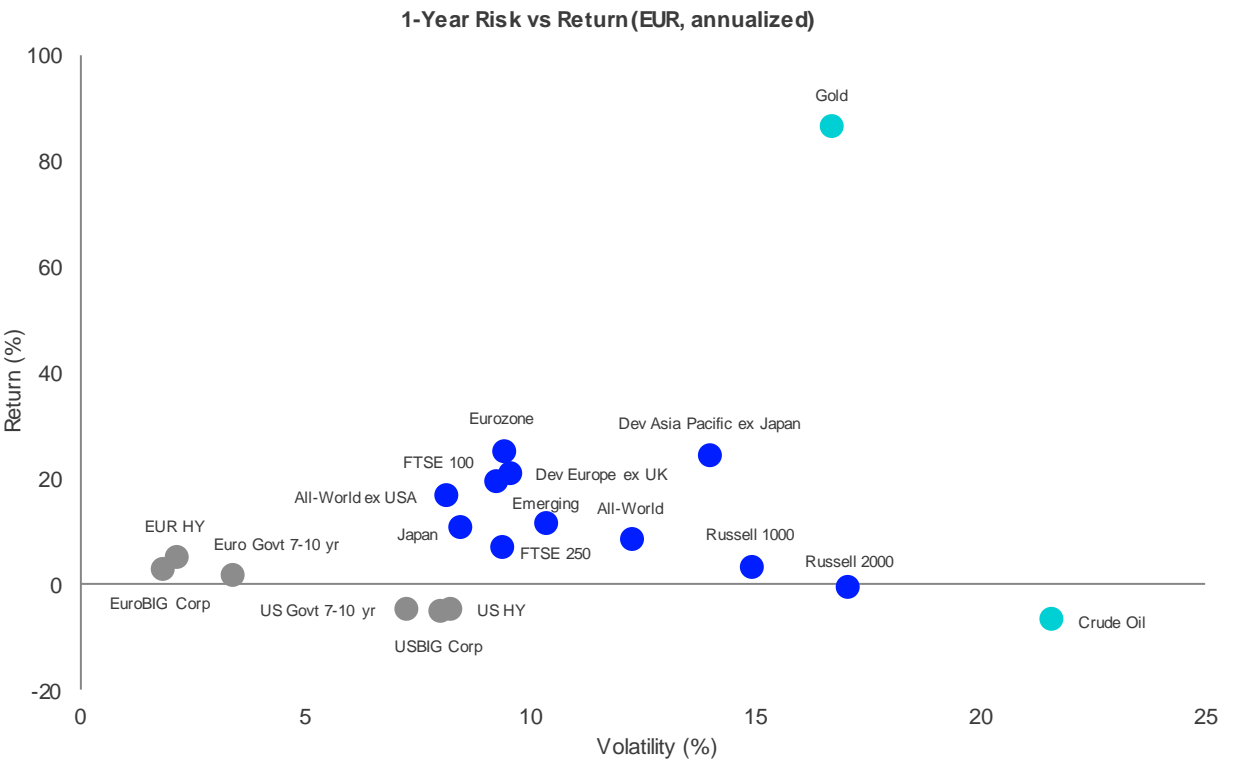
Over 12M, the euro was stronger vs. the pound, gaining steadily since Q2. The dollar, yen & yuan were weaker.



Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of December 31, 2025. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Asset Class Risk/Return – 1-Year and 5-Year (EUR)

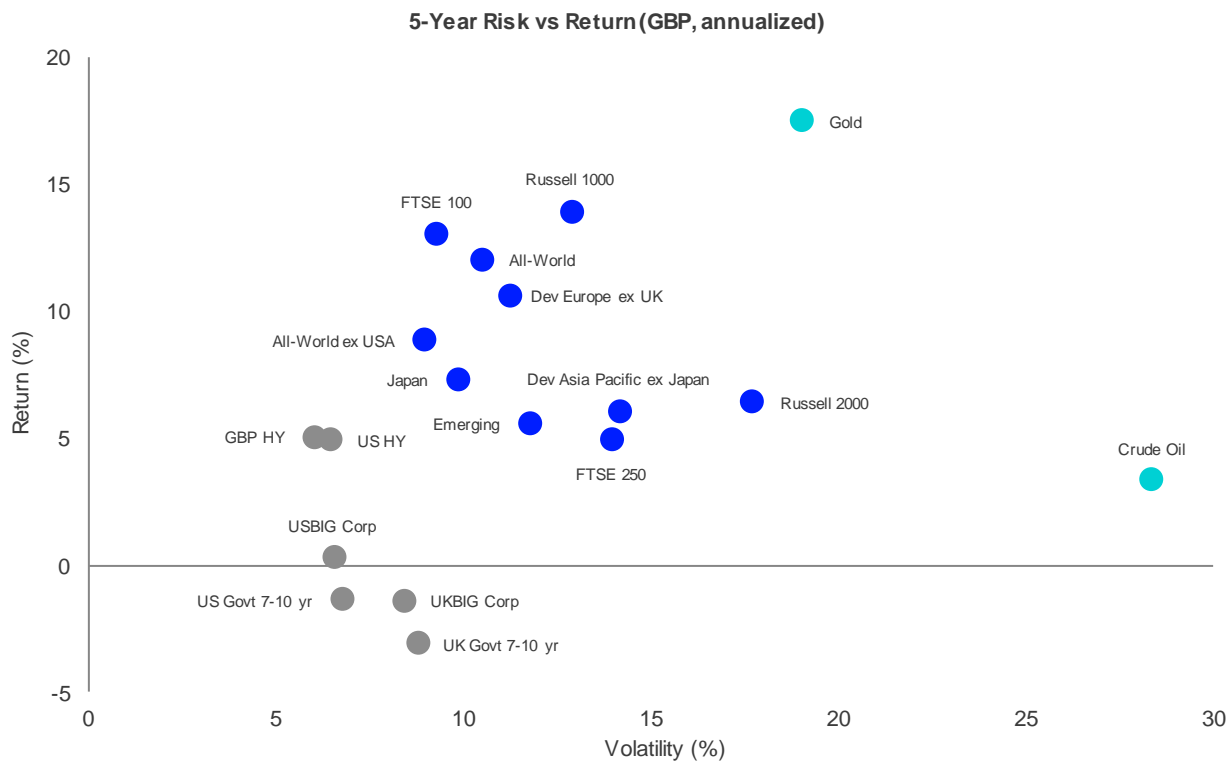
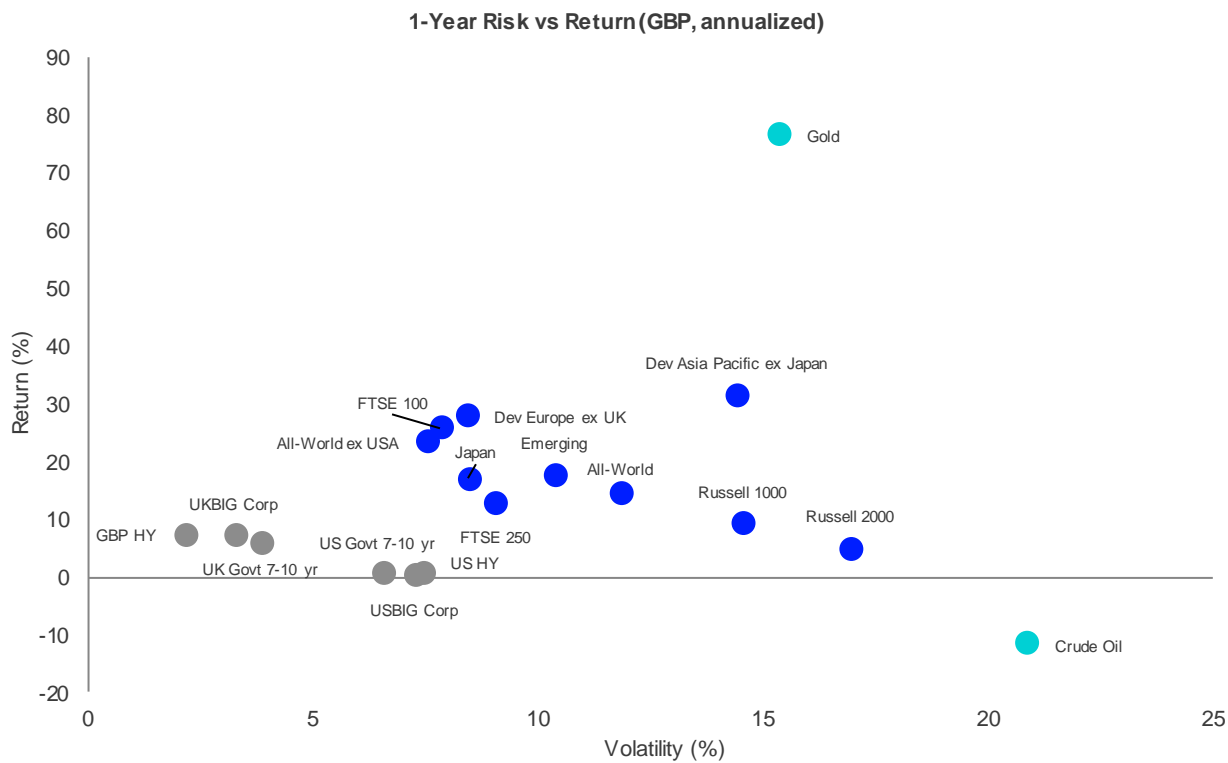
In EUR terms, over one year, gold remained the best-performing asset class by far, on an absolute and return-for-unit-risk basis. It was followed by Eurozone equities and EUR HY in terms of return-to-risk ratio. Among equities, Developed Europe ex UK and FTSE 100 followed Eurozone equities.



Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of December 31, 2025. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Asset Class Risk/Return – 1-Year and 5-Year (GBP)

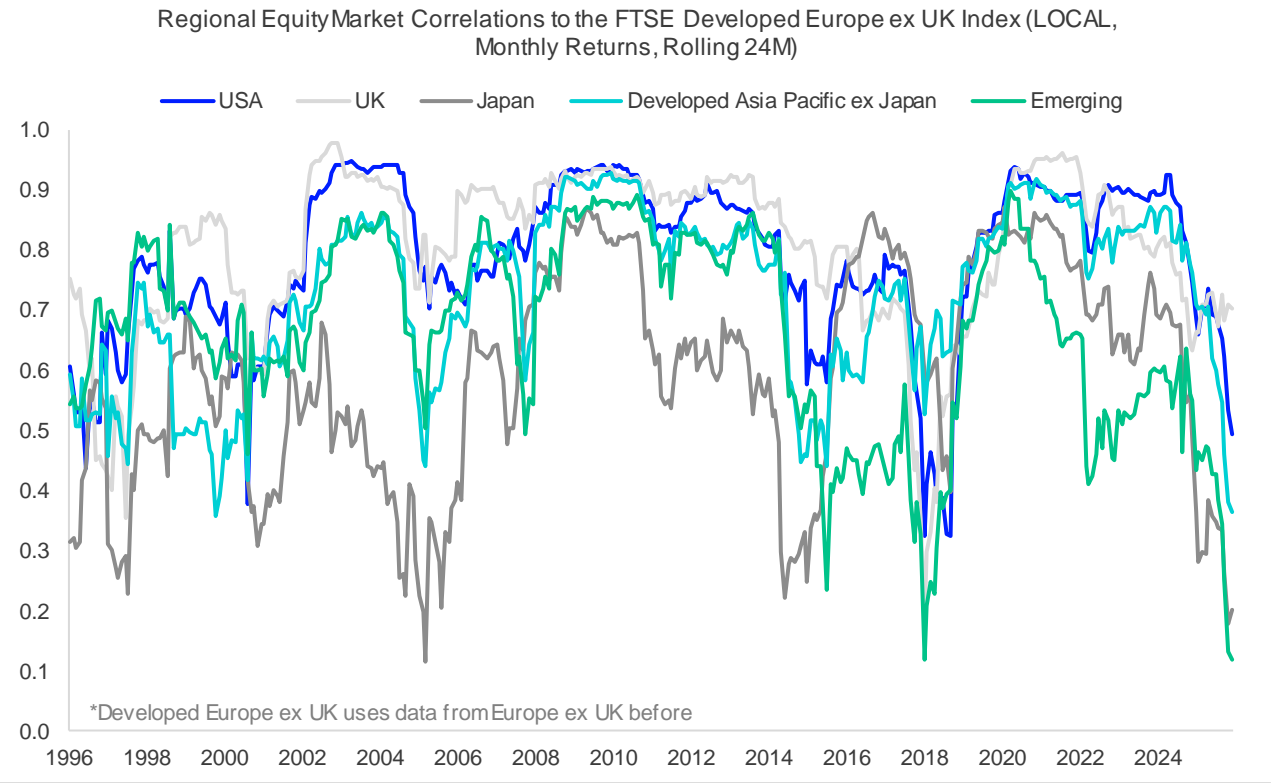
In GBP terms, over one year, gold remained the best-performing asset class by far, on an absolute and return-for-unit-risk basis. Gold was followed closely by GBP HY in terms of best return for unit risk. Among equities, the Developed Europe ex UK, FTSE 100 and FTSE All-World ex USA indices posted strong return-to-risk ratios.



Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of December 31, 2025. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Correlations

Rolling 2-year correlations of regional equity indices relative to the FTSE Developed Europe ex UK index had declined earlier in 2025 amid divergence in global equity performance, especially as US equities struggled relative to that of All-World ex US. In Q2, rolling correlations ticked up amid the global sell-off and rebound but have declined since Q2, potentially offering more diversification opportunities for investors. More recently, the correlation with FTSE UK has increased.



Three-Year Correlation Matrix (LOCAL)																							
	Russell 1000	Russell 2000	FTSE 100	FTSE 250	Eurozone	Japan	Dev APac ex Japan	Emerging	US Govt 7-10 yr	USBIG Corp	US HY	US ILSI	UK Govt 7-10 yr	UKBIG Corp	GBP HY	UK ILSI	Euro Govt 7-10 yr	EuroBIG Corp	EUR HY	Euro ILSI	Copper	Gold	Crude Oil
Russell 1000	-	0.83	0.37	0.56	0.66	0.43	0.70	0.57	0.52	0.68	0.82	0.52	0.45	0.58	0.43	0.61	0.57	0.60	0.59	0.60	0.03	0.00	-0.01
Russell 2000	0.83	-	0.51	0.71	0.55	0.28	0.68	0.48	0.47	0.61	0.77	0.47	0.48	0.61	0.47	0.57	0.52	0.60	0.60	0.61	-0.01	0.01	-0.05
FTSE 100	0.37	0.51	-	0.71	0.65	0.12	0.60	0.33	0.21	0.33	0.45	0.25	0.35	0.49	0.37	0.34	0.13	0.32	0.40	0.21	0.26	0.02	0.25
FTSE 250	0.56	0.71	0.71	-	0.62	0.18	0.69	0.44	0.42	0.56	0.69	0.37	0.51	0.68	0.56	0.42	0.45	0.63	0.67	0.55	0.18	0.02	-0.01
Eurozone	0.66	0.55	0.65	0.62	-	0.37	0.62	0.51	0.44	0.58	0.70	0.47	0.35	0.52	0.54	0.43	0.39	0.47	0.64	0.46	0.34	0.14	-0.05
Japan	0.43	0.28	0.12	0.18	0.37	-	0.34	0.25	-0.08	0.04	0.18	-0.11	-0.16	-0.01	0.18	0.04	-0.06	-0.04	0.14	-0.01	-0.05	-0.14	0.18
Dev APac ex Japan	0.70	0.68	0.60	0.69	0.62	0.34	-	0.72	0.52	0.62	0.72	0.50	0.62	0.72	0.43	0.69	0.49	0.59	0.50	0.56	0.35	0.18	0.01
Emerging	0.57	0.48	0.33	0.44	0.51	0.25	0.72	-	0.41	0.55	0.63	0.45	0.38	0.49	0.35	0.52	0.29	0.38	0.42	0.32	0.50	0.32	0.09
US Govt 7-10 yr	0.52	0.47	0.21	0.42	0.44	-0.08	0.52	0.41	-	0.95	0.76	0.96	0.80	0.74	0.34	0.69	0.81	0.76	0.48	0.68	0.15	0.39	-0.31
USBIG Corp	0.68	0.61	0.33	0.56	0.58	0.04	0.62	0.55	0.95	-	0.90	0.92	0.78	0.80	0.51	0.73	0.81	0.82	0.66	0.71	0.23	0.32	-0.21
US HY	0.82	0.77	0.45	0.69	0.70	0.18	0.72	0.63	0.76	0.90	-	0.74	0.67	0.79	0.62	0.70	0.71	0.79	0.78	0.67	0.24	0.15	-0.07
US ILSI	0.52	0.47	0.25	0.37	0.47	-0.11	0.50	0.45	0.96	0.92	0.74	-	0.76	0.69	0.32	0.70	0.74	0.71	0.45	0.64	0.19	0.42	-0.27
UK Govt 7-10 yr	0.45	0.48	0.35	0.51	0.35	-0.16	0.62	0.38	0.80	0.78	0.67	0.76	-	0.93	0.38	0.83	0.77	0.80	0.46	0.64	0.17	0.32	-0.17
UKBIG Corp	0.58	0.61	0.49	0.68	0.52	-0.01	0.72	0.49	0.74	0.80	0.79	0.69	0.93	-	0.59	0.78	0.74	0.85	0.66	0.65	0.21	0.28	-0.06
GBP HY	0.43	0.47	0.37	0.56	0.54	0.18	0.43	0.35	0.34	0.51	0.62	0.32	0.38	0.59	-	0.24	0.36	0.57	0.90	0.34	0.10	-0.17	0.14
UK ILSI	0.61	0.57	0.34	0.42	0.43	0.04	0.69	0.52	0.69	0.73	0.70	0.70	0.83	0.78	0.24	-	0.67	0.62	0.37	0.62	0.28	0.37	-0.17
Euro Govt 7-10 yr	0.57	0.52	0.13	0.45	0.39	-0.06	0.49	0.29	0.81	0.81	0.71	0.74	0.77	0.74	0.36	0.67	-	0.92	0.56	0.89	0.06	0.32	-0.46
EuroBIG Corp	0.60	0.60	0.32	0.63	0.47	-0.04	0.59	0.38	0.76	0.82	0.79	0.71	0.80	0.85	0.57	0.62	0.92	-	0.72	0.84	0.05	0.24	-0.24
EUR HY	0.59	0.60	0.40	0.67	0.64	0.14	0.50	0.42	0.48	0.66	0.78	0.45	0.46	0.66	0.90	0.37	0.56	0.72	-	0.53	0.12	-0.11	-0.05
Euro ILSI	0.60	0.61	0.21	0.55	0.46	-0.01	0.56	0.32	0.68	0.71	0.67	0.64	0.64	0.65	0.34	0.62	0.89	0.84	0.53	-	0.11	0.30	-0.40
Copper	0.03	-0.01	0.26	0.18	0.34	-0.05	0.35	0.50	0.15	0.23	0.24	0.19	0.17	0.21	0.10	0.28	0.06	0.05	0.12	0.11	-	0.39	-0.01
Gold	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.14	-0.14	0.18	0.32	0.39	0.32	0.15	0.42	0.32	0.28	-0.17	0.37	0.32	0.24	-0.11	0.30	0.39	-	-0.29
Crude Oil	-0.01	-0.05	0.25	-0.01	-0.05	0.18	0.01	0.09	-0.31	-0.21	-0.07	-0.27	-0.17	-0.06	0.14	-0.17	-0.46	-0.24	-0.05	-0.40	-0.01	-0.29	-

Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of December 31, 2025. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Appendix – Total Returns (%)

Regional Equity - Top 20 by % weight (TR)

	Wgt (%)	Mkt Cap (USD bn)	1M				3M				12M			
			LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR
All-World	100.0	94,213	0.8	1.1	-0.4	-0.1	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.4	20.5	23.1	14.6	8.6
Developed	89.8	84,639	0.7	1.0	-0.5	-0.2	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	20.0	22.8	14.3	8.2
USA	62.3	58,661	0.0	0.0	-1.5	-1.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	18.0	18.0	9.8	4.0
Developed Europe ex UK	11.3	10,632	2.8	4.1	2.6	2.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.5	20.5	37.4	27.9	21.2
Emerging	10.2	9,574	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.4	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	24.8	26.5	17.8	11.5
Japan	5.7	5,345	1.1	0.6	-0.9	-0.6	9.3	3.0	3.1	3.0	25.4	25.8	17.1	10.9
Developed Asia Pacific ex Japan	4.0	3,757	4.4	5.9	4.4	4.7	10.0	9.2	9.3	9.3	35.2	41.3	31.6	24.6
UK	3.4	3,168	2.2	3.8	2.2	2.5	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.7	24.4	33.6	24.4	17.8

Developed Equity - Top 20 by % weight (TR)

	Wgt (%)	Mkt Cap (USD bn)	1M				3M				12M			
			LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR
Developed	100.0	84,639	0.7	1.0	-0.5	-0.2	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	20.0	22.8	14.3	8.2
USA	69.3	58,661	0.0	0.0	-1.5	-1.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	18.0	18.0	9.8	4.0
Japan	6.3	5,345	1.1	0.6	-0.9	-0.6	9.3	3.0	3.1	3.0	25.4	25.8	17.1	10.9
UK	3.7	3,168	2.2	3.8	2.2	2.5	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.7	24.4	33.6	24.4	17.8
Canada	3.3	2,821	1.3	3.1	1.5	1.9	6.1	7.7	7.8	7.7	29.3	35.6	26.3	19.6
France	2.6	2,161	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	13.9	29.2	20.3	13.9
Switzerland	2.4	2,026	3.3	4.7	3.1	3.5	9.3	9.8	9.9	9.9	18.0	35.0	25.7	19.0
Germany	2.3	1,968	3.2	4.4	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	21.1	37.3	27.8	21.1
Australia	1.8	1,505	1.5	3.2	1.7	2.0	-1.1	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	8.2	16.6	8.5	2.8
Korea	1.7	1,415	10.2	12.5	10.8	11.1	29.6	26.2	26.3	26.3	92.1	96.3	82.8	73.1
Netherlands	1.1	972	1.7	2.9	1.4	1.7	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	22.4	38.8	29.2	22.4
Spain	1.0	805	5.8	7.1	5.5	5.8	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.0	60.9	82.5	69.9	60.9
Italy	0.9	735	3.6	4.9	3.3	3.6	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0	39.2	57.8	47.0	39.2
Sweden	0.8	710	3.2	5.6	4.0	4.4	8.1	10.3	10.4	10.3	15.3	38.2	28.6	21.8
Hong Kong	0.6	467	-0.6	-0.6	-2.1	-1.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	31.5	31.3	22.2	15.8
Denmark	0.5	383	4.0	5.2	3.7	4.0	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	-23.2	-13.0	-19.0	-23.3
Singapore	0.4	320	2.4	3.1	1.6	1.9	8.6	8.9	9.0	8.9	26.5	34.2	24.9	18.3
Israel	0.3	255	7.6	10.0	8.3	8.7	14.8	19.0	19.1	19.1	49.1	70.5	58.7	50.3
Finland	0.3	240	5.2	6.4	4.8	5.2	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.1	41.2	60.1	49.1	41.2
Belgium/Lux	0.3	229	-0.1	1.1	-0.4	-0.1	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	22.6	39.0	29.4	22.6
Norway	0.1	118	4.6	4.8	3.3	3.6	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	18.9	33.9	24.6	18.0

Emerging Equity - Top 10 by % weight (TR)

	Wgt (%)	Mkt Cap (USD bn)	1M				3M				12M			
			LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR
Emerging	100.0	9,574	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.4	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	24.8	26.5	17.8	11.5
China	32.6	3,125	-1.0	-1.0	-2.4	-2.1	-6.9	-6.9	-6.8	-6.9	32.4	32.1	23.0	16.5
Taiwan	22.5	2,158	5.9	5.8	4.2	4.5	14.5	11.0	11.1	11.1	34.9	40.7	31.0	24.1
India	19.0	1,822	0.0	-0.5	-2.0	-1.7	5.9	4.7	4.8	4.7	9.4	4.2	-3.0	-8.1
South Africa	4.3	410	5.3	8.9	7.2	7.6	9.3	13.8	13.9	13.8	55.7	77.3	65.1	56.3
Brazil	4.2	399	1.6	-0.9	-2.4	-2.1	9.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	30.6	47.2	37.1	29.8
Saudi Arabia	3.4	328	-1.0	-1.0	-2.5	-2.2	-8.4	-8.4	-8.3	-8.4	-7.7	-7.5	-13.9	-18.5
Mexico	2.3	220	1.5	3.4	1.9	2.2	2.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	33.2	54.1	43.5	35.9
UAE	1.8	175	5.2	5.1	3.6	3.9	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	19.9	19.9	11.6	5.7
Malaysia	1.7	160	4.4	6.3	4.7	5.0	4.2	8.1	8.2	8.1	4.2	14.8	6.9	1.3
Thailand	1.5	140	1.3	3.5	2.0	2.3	1.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	-0.5	7.7	0.2	-5.1

Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of December 31, 2025. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Appendix - Total Returns (%)

Conventional Sovereign (TR)														
	Wgt (%)	Mkt Cap	1M				3M				12M			
		(USD bn)	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR
World Govt 7-10 yr	100.0	4,801	-0.7	0.1	-1.4	-1.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.2	9.5	1.9	-3.5
Euro Govt 7-10 yr	33.6	1,615	-0.8	0.4	-1.1	-0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.7	15.3	7.4	1.7
US Govt 7-10 yr	27.5	1,320	-0.6	-0.6	-2.1	-1.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	8.4	8.4	0.9	-4.5
UK Govt 7-10 yr	6.8	324	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	5.9	13.8	5.9	0.3

Inflation-linked Sovereign (1-5 years, TR)														
	Wgt (%)	Mkt Cap	1M				3M				12M			
	(USD bn)		LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR
World ILSI 1-5 yr	100.0	1255.8	-0.1	0.5	-1.0	-0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	5.4	10.3	2.7	-2.8
US ILSI 1-5 yr	57.7	724.3	0.0	0.0	-1.5	-1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	6.5	6.5	-0.8	-6.1
EUR ILSI 1-5 yr	21.7	272.6	-0.2	1.0	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.4	16.1	8.1	2.4
UK ILSI 1-5 yr	10.3	129.4	-0.2	1.4	-0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	4.0	11.7	4.0	-1.5

Inflation-linked Sovereign (10+ years, TR)														
	Wgt (%)	Mkt Cap	1M				3M				12M			
	(USD bn)		LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR
World ILSI 10+ yr	100.0	1027.2	-0.3	0.9	-0.6	-0.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	11.1	3.4	-2.1
UK ILSI 10+ yr	42.2	433.6	1.2	2.7	1.2	1.5	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	0.2	7.6	0.2	-5.1
EUR ILSI 10+ yr	20.0	205.6	-1.7	-0.5	-2.0	-1.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-2.6	10.4	2.8	-2.6
US ILSI 10+ yr	19.7	202.6	-1.9	-1.9	-3.4	-3.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1	4.2	4.2	-2.9	-8.1

High-Yield Credit (TR)														
	Wgt (%)	Mkt Cap	1M				3M				12M			
		(USD bn)	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR
World HY	100.0	1,859	0.6	0.9	-0.6	-0.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	7.7	10.9	3.3	-2.2
USD HY	74.9	1,392	0.7	0.7	-0.8	-0.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	8.5	8.5	1.0	-4.3
EUR HY	22.4	416	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	5.1	19.2	11.0	5.1
GBP HY	2.7	51	0.9	2.4	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	7.4	15.4	7.4	1.7

Investment-grade Corporate Credit (TR)														
	Wgt (%)	Mkt Cap	1M				3M				12M			
		(USD bn)	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR
WorldBIG Corp	100.0	10,929	-0.2	0.3	-1.2	-0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	6.1	10.7	3.1	-2.4
USBIG Corp	63.4	6,924	-0.2	-0.2	-1.7	-1.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	7.7	7.7	0.3	-5.0
EuroBIG Corp	32.2	3,522	-0.2	1.0	-0.5	-0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.1	16.9	8.8	3.1
UKBIG Corp	4.1	449	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	7.1	15.1	7.1	1.4

Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of December 31, 2025. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Appendix – Glossary

Returns are based on the following indices or index families:

FTSE Global Equity Index Series (GEIS) for equity markets ([link](#))

Russell US Indexes ([link](#))

FTSE All-Share Indices ([link](#))

FTSE World Government Bond Index (WGBI) Series for government bond markets ([link](#))

FTSE World Inflation-Linked Securities Index (WorldILSI) for inflation-linked bond markets ([link](#))

FTSE World Broad Investment-Grade Bond Index (WorldBIG) for corporate investment grade bonds ([link](#))

FTSE World High Yield Bond Index for corporate high yield bonds ([link](#))

FTSE Emerging Markets US Dollar Broad Bond Index (EMUSDBBI) for the emerging markets corporate bond market ([link](#))

FTSE EPRA Nareit Global Real Estate Index Series for real estate markets ([link](#))

FTSE Russell's Sustainable Investment Indices for the FTSE4Good and Environmental Opportunities indices ([link](#))

- FTSE4Good Index Series ([link](#))
- FTSE Environmental Markets Index Series for the Environmental Opportunities indices ([link](#))

FTSE Infrastructure Indices for core infrastructure markets ([link](#))

FTSE/CoreCommodity CRB Indices ([link](#))

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EMEA +44 (0) 20 7866 1810
North America +1 877 503 6437

Asia-Pacific
Hong Kong +852 2164 3333
Tokyo +81 3 6441 1430
Sydney +61 (0) 2 7228 5659

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