Global Investment Research
Market Maps

FTSE RUSSELL
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Performance Insights

EUROPE
EUROZONE & UK EDITION

MONTHLY REPORT | **JULY 2026**

Differentiation within AI drives equity leaders in Q2, with markets eager to look past the energy supply shock

Despite the US-Iran MoU committing both sides to a peace deal and declining inflation expectations, the Fed outlook turned hawkish. ECB and BoJ hiked; BoE held steady.

Global Equities – AI hardware-related stocks drive equity index leaders in Q2

A robust AI capex pipeline and resilient tech earnings put hardware-heavy indices among the strongest performers, despite rising investor nervousness around chipmakers' profit outlooks. In LCY* terms, Asia Pacific ex Japan led equity returns, followed by Russell 2000, Japan & Eurozone. FTSE 250 & FTSE 100 lagged the most.

Global Fixed Income – Improving risk sentiment supports HY outperformance

The return of investor optimism around Middle East conflict resolution with the signing of the US-Iran MoU provided support to HY bond sectors. As yields and inflation expectations eased somewhat, several 10+ year ILB sectors outperformed their shorter-duration counterparts. Japanese government bonds continued to struggle.

Equity Industries – Tech & Telecoms hold sway in Q2; Energy gives up gains

On average, in LCY* terms, Tech and Telecoms led industry returns, while Energy lagged as oil prices fell sharply during May and June. Most cyclicals rose and defensives lagged as market sentiment turned more risk-on toward quarter-end.

Alternative Indices (USD) – Oil and related energy indices moderate sharply

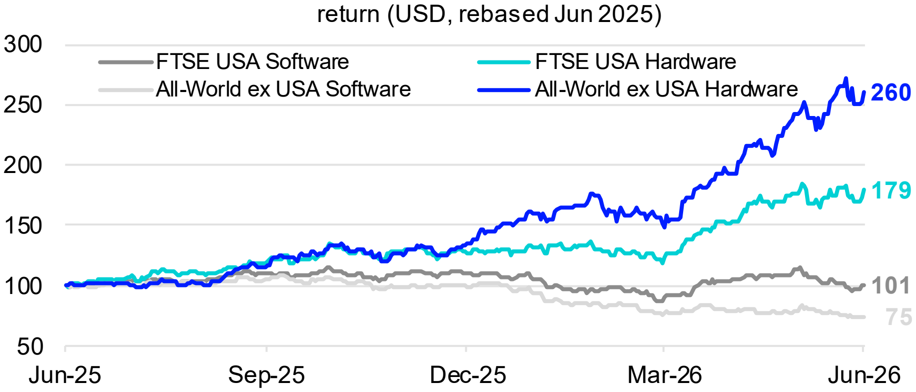
Most REITs and Infrastructure indices posted gains but lagged equity benchmarks which rallied strongly in Q2, with the UK real estate index being an exception. With the sharp slide in oil and related commodities, the energy components of the FTSE CRB Commodity Index dragged down the overall index's performance.

Foreign exchange – Returns vs euro & pound mixed; US dollar outlook is strong

Global currency performance versus the euro and pound was mixed in Q2, with the dollar strengthening toward quarter-end and the yen persistently weak. The shift in the US policy rate outlook to two possible hikes in 2026 has buoyed its near-term outlook.

The Tech Hardware-Software performance divergence has been dramatic recently, driving leadership in global equities based on index exposure to different pockets of the AI story.

FTSE USA and All-World ex USA Technology sector cumulative return (USD, rebased Jun 2025)



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AUTHORS

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

3M Change

+15.5% FTSE Eurozone (TR, EUR)	**+4.0%** FTSE 100 (TR, GBP)
-44.4% Oil Price (Brent, Spot, USD)	**+4.3%** FTSE 250 (TR, GBP)
-10 bps 10-yr German Bund Yield	**-16 bps** 10-yr UK Gilt Yield
+39.5% FTSE Dev Europe ex UK Technology (TR, LCY)	**+24.7%** FTSE UK Real Estate (TR, LCY)
-0.8% EUR vs USD	**+0.6%** GBP vs USD

Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of June 30, 2026. *LCY = local currency. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please see the end for important legal disclosures.

Macro Overview — Second Quarter 2026

During Q2, asset markets swayed with shifting market sentiment around the prospects for a resolution of the Middle East conflict. While equities rebounded in April, sentiment turned pessimistic once again mid-month and oil price spiked; with it, inflation expectations and sovereign yields rose in most G7 economies. Markets found reasons for optimism once again around mid-May. Meanwhile, secular themes such as AI, which were overwhelmed during March, reasserted themselves over the quarter.

By quarter-end, the impact of four months of energy supply constraints was visible in macro indicators and central bank stances, notwithstanding the US-Iran Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). However, the impact of the crisis has varied with each country's energy dependence, access to reserves and alternative energy sources, fiscal support in the form of energy subsidies, and existing economic activity and labor market conditions. These factors helped temper price pressures in some cases.

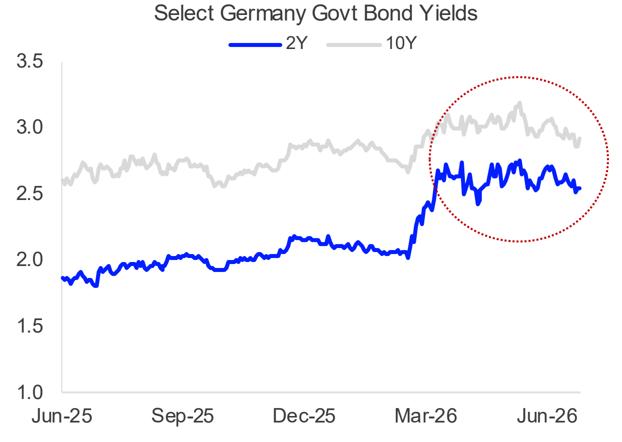
Economic activity (composite PMI) has remained resilient and expansionary in the US, Japan, Canada and China, but declined in Europe and the UK, tipping below 50 in Q2 after remaining expansionary since at least the beginning of 2025. Headline inflation continued to rise broadly m/m in May, but this was prior to the US-Iran MoU that led to oil prices easing considerably. More concerning, however, was the rise in core CPI inflation m/m during May in some economies, e.g. the US and Eurozone, potentially indicating second-order impacts of the energy supply shock and turning their central bank stances hawkish.

In June, the ECB hiked, joining others like the RBA which began tightening before the Middle East conflict flared. While the Fed held its policy rate steady, by quarter-end markets were pricing in two rate hikes in 2026. The BoE also held rates; inflation has been relatively muted in the UK with the government's management of energy prices and a softer labor market (than in 2022). The BoJ hiked as part of its policy normalization goals; again, inflation has remained relatively muted due to energy subsidies directed at households, but inflationary pressures persisted from producer prices and a stubbornly weak yen.

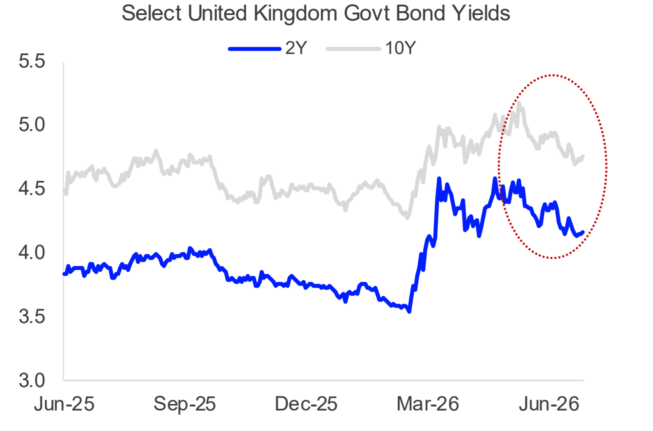
After much intra-quarter volatility, 10-year government yields ended Q2 higher in Japan and the US, and lower in Canada, Germany, the UK and China.

The dollar played a safe haven role during this crisis, but by quarter-end US rate hike prospects seemed to be more consequential for its strong near-term outlook.

In Q2, after much volatility, German govt. yields were slightly lower q/q but still elevated compared to pre-crisis levels.



In Q2, UK govt. yields saw a notable decline toward the second half of May and June, which was supportive of UK bonds.



Key Macro Indicators

	GDP (%)		Composite PMI		CPI (%)		CPI Core (%)		Unemployment (%)		Policy Rate (%)		10YR Yield (%)	
	QoQ	Poll			YoY		YoY					Change		
	26Q1	2026	Jun-26	May-26	May-26	Apr-26	May-26	Apr-26	May-26	Apr-26	Jun-26	Jun-26	Jun-26	May-26
US	2.1	2.1	52.2	51.5	4.2	3.8	2.8	2.7	4.3	4.3	3.75		4.44	4.44
Canada	-0.1	1.1		50.8	3.2	2.8	2.1	2.1	6.6	6.9	2.25		3.38	3.41
UK	2.5	0.9	49.4	49.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	4.5	4.4	3.75		4.76	4.82
Eurozone	-0.9	0.8	49.5	48.5	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.2		6.3	2.25	0.25	2.91	2.93
Germany	1.4	0.8	48.0	48.8	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.2	6.3	6.4			2.91	2.93
Japan	1.8	0.6	52.5	51.1	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.5	1.0	0.25	2.69	2.66
China	6.8	4.5		54.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	5.2	5.3	1.4		1.74	1.73

Important notes: GDP: Quarter-on-Quarter (QoQ) GDP growth rates are annualized. Japan's poll GDP growth is for FY 2026 ending March 2027. Composite PMI: June PMI are flash composite PMI. May PMI are final composite PMI.

Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of June 30, 2026. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

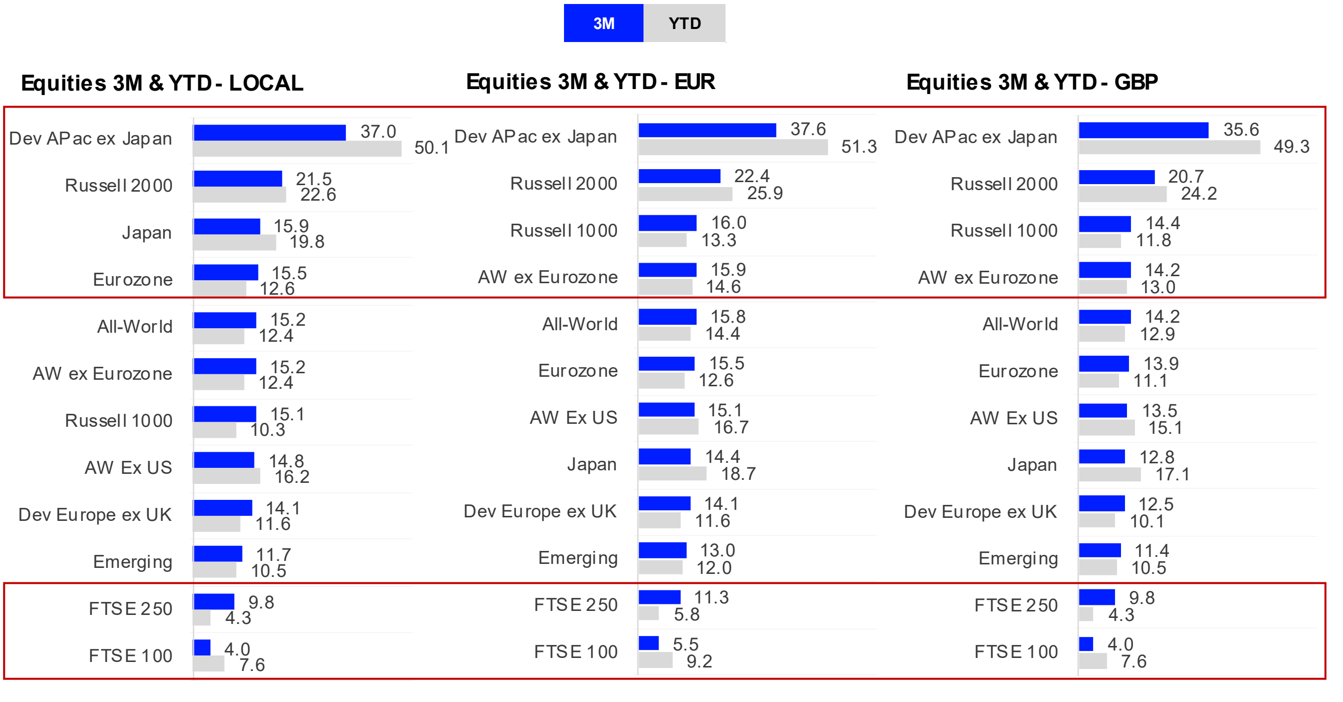
Asset Class Returns – 3M & YTD (LCY, EUR, GBP, TR %)

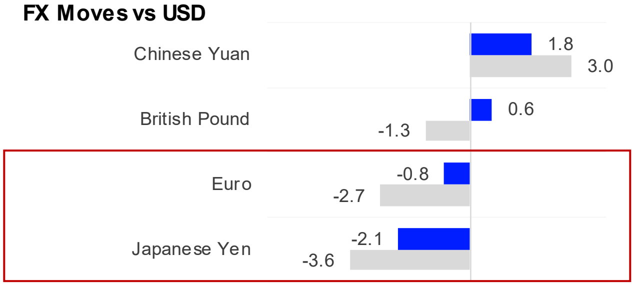
In Q2, global equities rebounded from the broad-based pullback in March. While expectations for the resolution of the Middle East conflict oscillated over the quarter between optimism and pessimism, secular drivers of equity returns, which had been overwhelmed in March, reasserted themselves, particularly the capex-fuelled AI rally. Further, Q1 corporate earnings and outlooks were resilient, providing support for equities broadly.

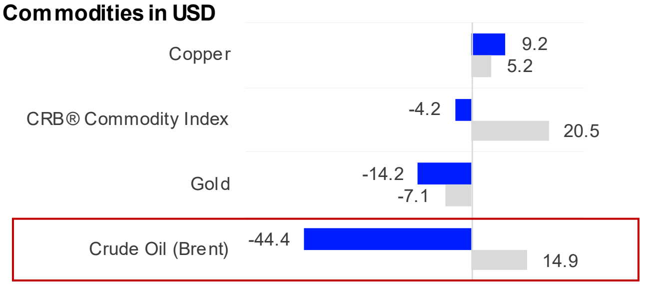
In local currency terms, Asia Pacific ex Japan led equity market returns in Q2 riding AI tailwinds; this was consistent with the YTD and longer-term trend. It was followed by Russell 2000, indicating that there was broad sector contribution to returns in the US overall in Q2, despite the equity rally narrowing considerably in late-April/early-May to AI winners. The Japan and Eurozone indices followed the US small-cap index and outperformed FTSE All-World. The Russell 1000, Emerging, FTSE 250 and FTSE 100 indices trailed the global benchmark. The US large-cap index's concentration in Tech partly contributed to its lagging performance as its large Software sector was only modestly accretive to the headline index's returns. Oil, Gas & Coal was a major detractor globally, with the price of oil moderating steeply with the US-Iran MoU signed toward quarter-end. This was especially relevant for FTSE 100 with its c.10% weight in Energy that was a major drag on index returns (see pg.8).

Currency moves versus the US dollar were also volatile as the dollar gained during risk-off periods and lost ground when risk-on sentiment returned. However, as the US policy rate outlook has shifted from cuts to possibly two hikes over the rest of 2026, the dollar maintained its relative strength versus most global currencies, including the yen and euro, despite a return of risk sentiment to the market and the BoJ's and ECB's 25 bps hike each over the quarter. Currency moves versus the euro and British pound were mixed (see pg.11).

The spot crude oil (Brent) price, which had risen over 77% in March, declined substantially over Q2. Consequently, energy components weighed on the broad CRB Commodity Index. Copper gained notably over the quarter partly due to disruptions to the supply of key inputs in the refining process (e.g. sulfuric acid).





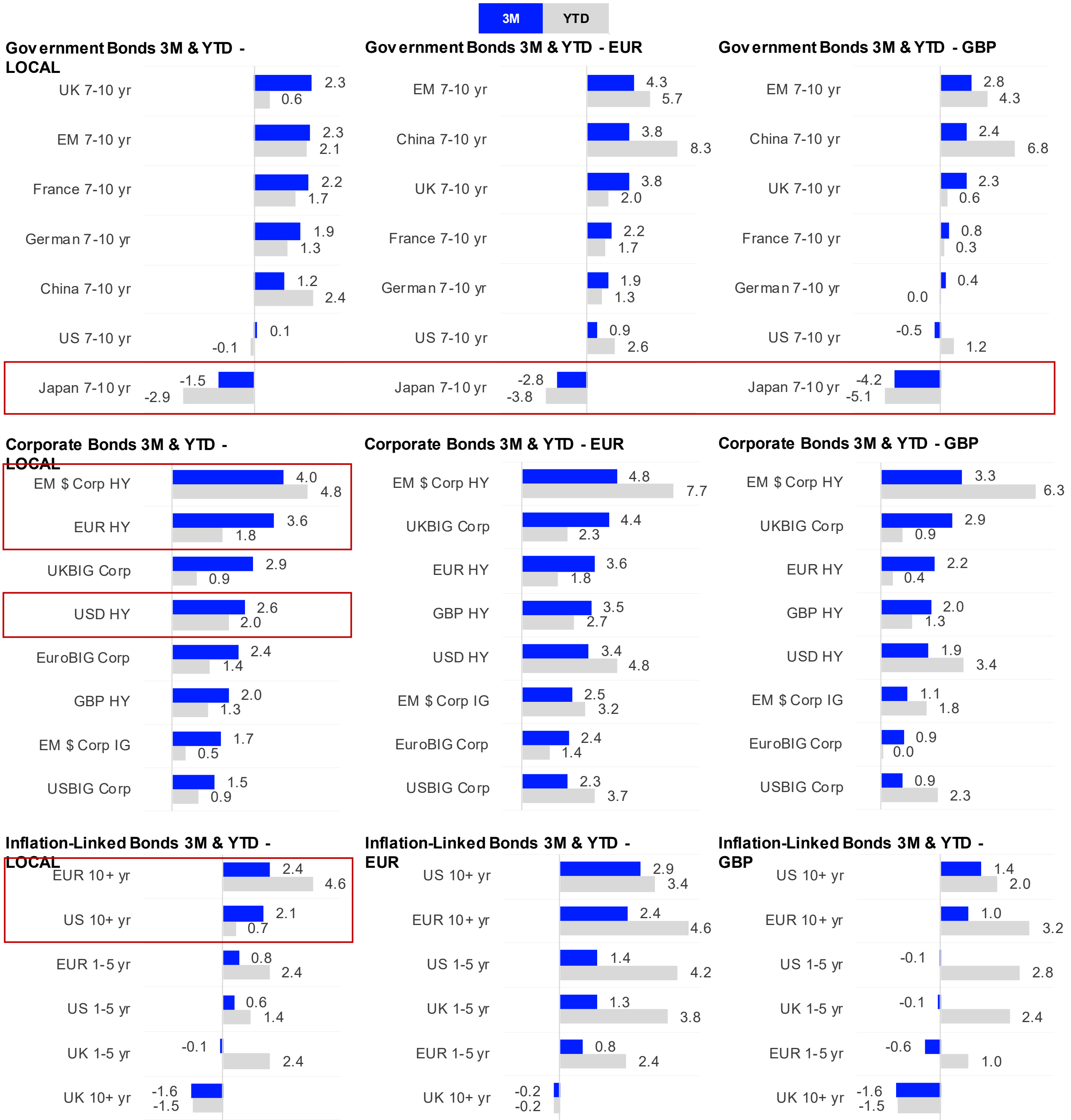


Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of June 30, 2026. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

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

Benchmark government bond yields in key developed and emerging economies were volatile over the quarter, rising with oil price spikes and higher inflation expectations, and easing when the market found reasons for optimism about the resolution of the US-Iran conflict, bringing some relief to bond sectors. In most G7 markets, yields ended the quarter somewhat lower (see pg. 10). Japan was a notable exception where yields were higher q/q, being under pressure from a combination of macro (the Middle East crisis impact, looser fiscal outlook, policy normalization hike) and bond market (supply-demand dynamics) factors.

In local currency terms, within the 7-10 year government bond sector, UK bonds whose yields had eased notably in May and June outperformed peers. They were followed by EM, France, Germany, China, US and Japan bonds (which were in the red). Among corporate bond sectors, most high yield (HY) sectors outperformed their investment grade (IG) counterparts (except in the UK) consistent with the return of risk sentiment. Among inflation-linked bonds (ILBs), the 10+ year sectors beat their shorter-dated counterparts in a reversal from the trend over March-April. Again, the UK was an exception where shorter-duration ILBs outperformed the 10+ year sector.

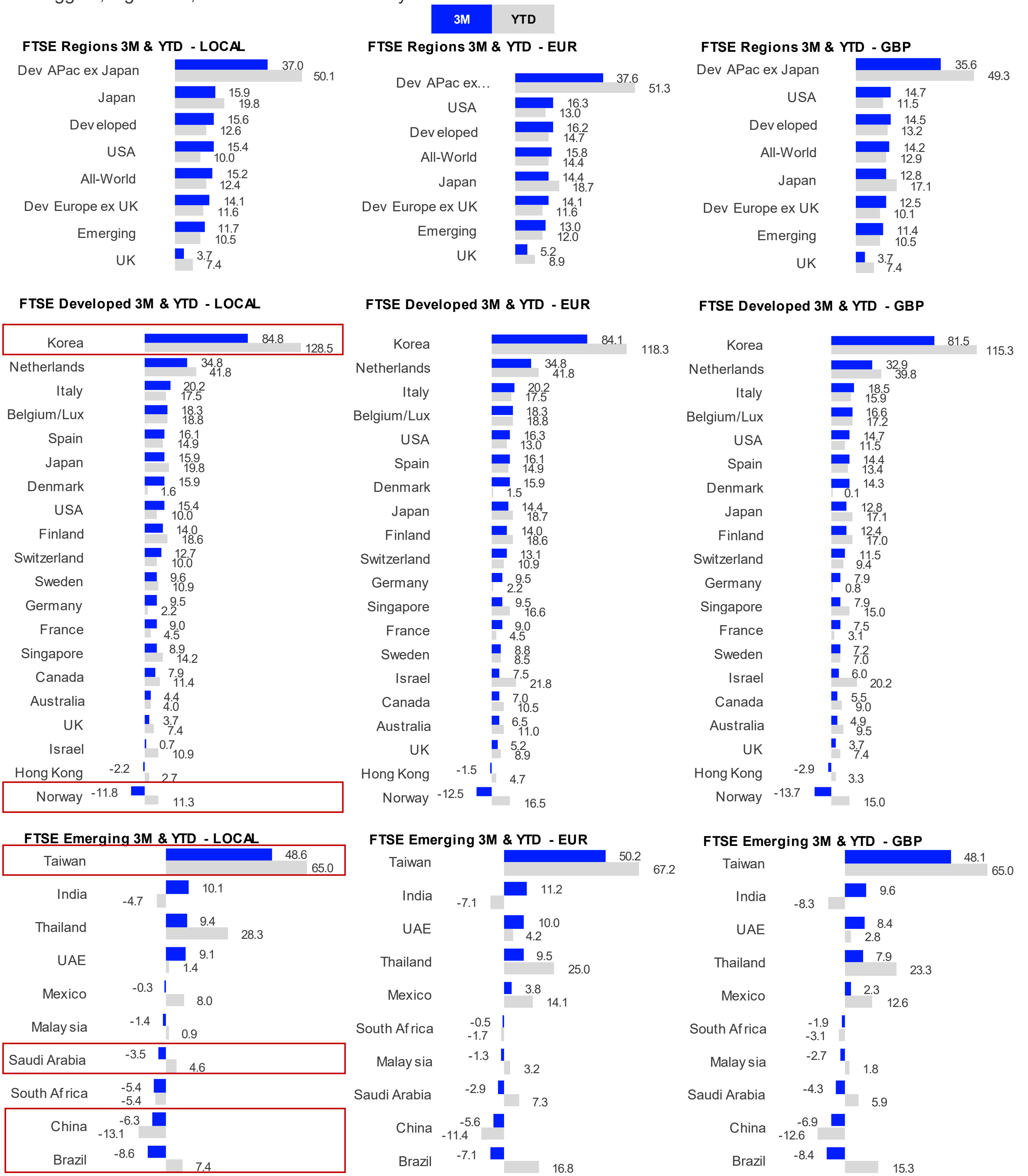


Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of June 30, 2026. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

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

Q2 global equity performance was dominated by AI tailwinds albeit with a few wobbles—Software continued to lag Hardware, but investors also briefly became nervous about the outlook for semiconductor stocks. Regardless, Korea and Taiwan equities led returns among FTSE Developed and FTSE Emerging countries, respectively, by wide margins, benefitting from their exposure to Tech Hardware and Telecom Equipment. Conversely, indices with higher exposure to Software, e.g. FTSE China, lagged. Taiwan (33.8%) now has a higher weight in the Emerging index than China (26.2%).

With crude oil and related commodity prices moderating steeply in May and June, indices with higher exposure to Energy struggled, e.g. Brazil, Saudi Arabia and Norway.



Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of June 30, 2026. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

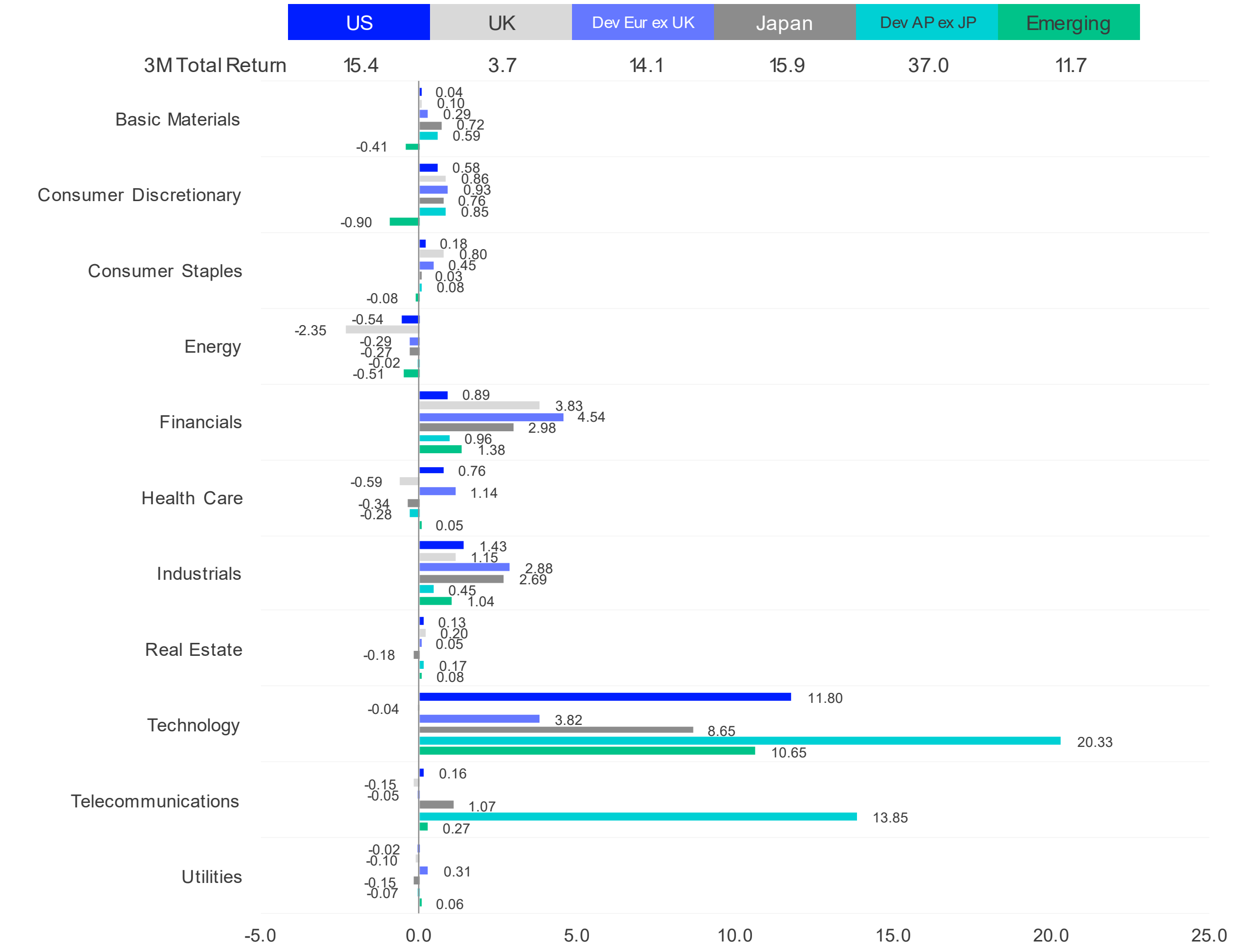
Regional Industry-Weighted Contributions to Returns – 3M (LCY, TR %)

Overall, in Q2, industry return patterns reflected secular tailwinds from AI investment alongside the moderation of the impact of the macro supply shock.

Tech contributed broadly as the AI capex outlook remained robust and tech companies' first quarter earnings mostly beat expectations, but with Hardware surging ahead of Software. Asia Pacific Telecoms was another key beneficiary of this trend.

Other cyclicals such as Financials, Discretionary, Basic Materials and Industrials were largely accretive. However, Financials came under pressure in regions where monetary policy turned hawkish raising the short-term borrowing cost.

Energy, which was the only accretive industry in March, detracted broadly in Q2, notably in the UK, as the price of oil moderated with hopes of a resolution to the Middle East conflict. Defensives' contribution was relatively muted.



In Q2, on average, Tech and Telecoms led industry returns, while Energy lagged most after soaring in March.

3M Regional Industry Returns (TR, LOCAL)

	US	UK	Dev Eur ex UK	Japan	Dev AP ex JP	Emerging
Basic Materials	3.2	1.2	7.6	14.8	6.1	–5.4
Cons. Disc.	4.2	16.9	11.1	4.0	12.2	–8.9
Cons. Staples	4.9	5.7	7.4	0.5	2.8	–2.1
Energy	–13.2	–18.9	–5.5	–22.9	–0.5	–9.4
Financials	8.7	16.4	19.4	18.6	3.4	6.2
Health Care	8.4	–4.0	8.4	–5.5	–7.5	1.5
Industrials	12.4	9.3	14.4	9.6	4.0	12.8
Real Estate	7.1	24.7	5.2	–5.5	3.1	4.2
Technology	30.0	–1.9	39.5	76.7	186.0	35.4
Telecoms	7.4	–9.2	–1.4	27.7	89.4	6.3
Utilities	–0.8	–1.9	5.9	–9.7	–3.0	2.0

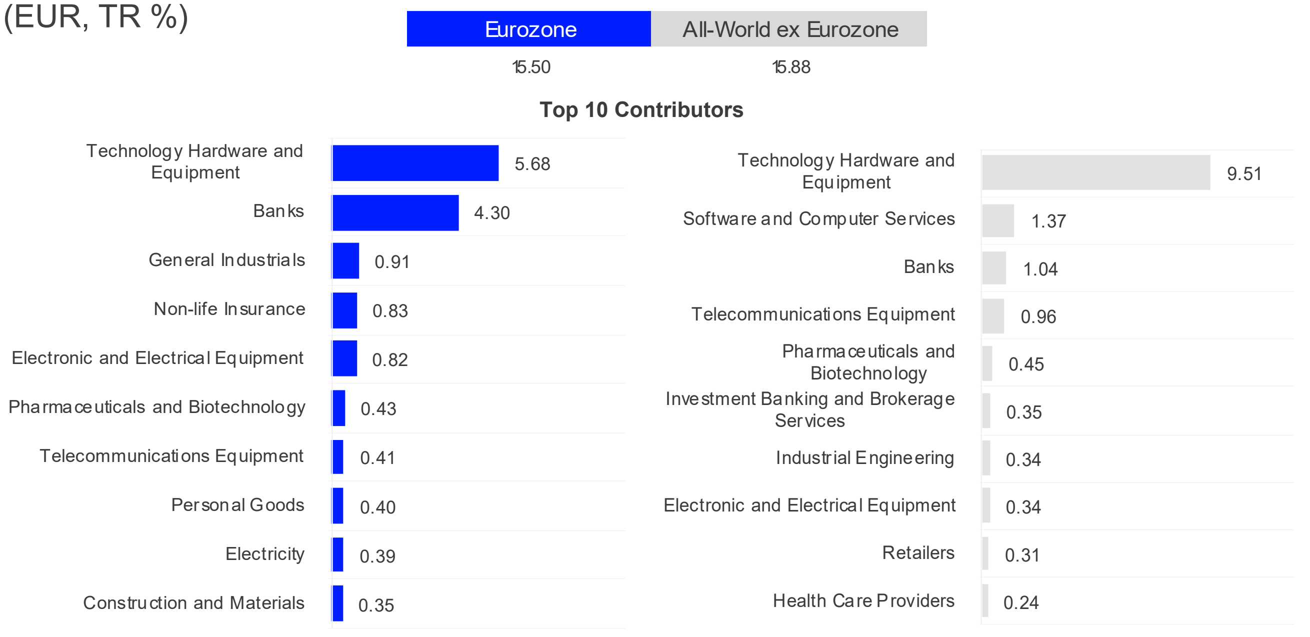
Tech is the largest in the US, Asia Pacific & Emerging; Financials in the UK & Europe; and Industrials in Japan.

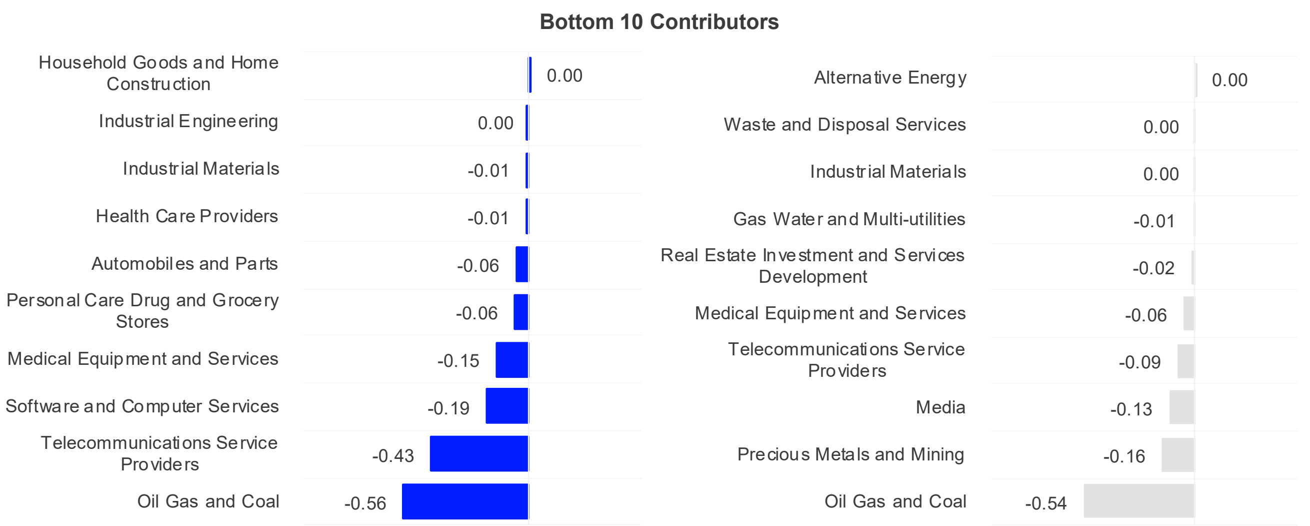
Regional Industry Exposures (%)

	US	UK	Dev Eur ex UK	Japan	Dev AP ex JP	Emerging
Basic Materials	1.2	8.0	3.5	4.7	7.9	6.3
Cons. Disc.	12.6	5.7	8.1	16.5	5.7	8.4
Cons. Staples	3.4	14.2	5.7	4.3	2.2	3.3
Energy	3.1	9.7	4.5	0.8	2.2	4.3
Financials	9.6	26.2	24.3	16.1	21.1	21.0
Health Care	8.4	13.6	12.9	5.0	2.5	3.1
Industrials	11.1	13.0	20.2	26.1	8.4	8.3
Real Estate	1.7	1.0	0.9	2.6	4.0	1.7
Technology	44.4	2.2	11.9	18.6	23.2	36.6
Telecoms	2.1	1.4	3.1	4.1	21.0	4.1
Utilities	2.4	4.9	4.9	1.2	1.7	2.9

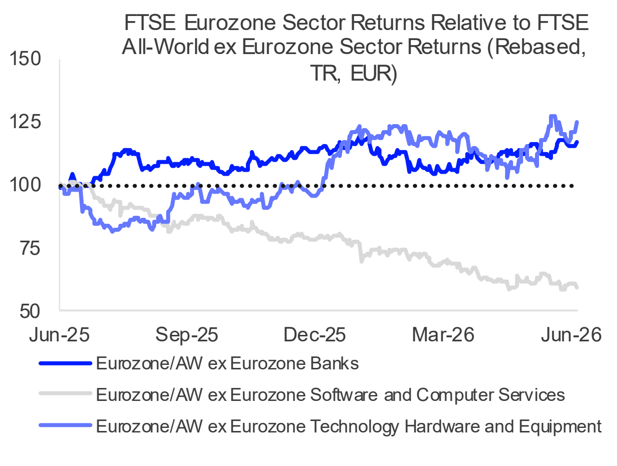
Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of June 30, 2026. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

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

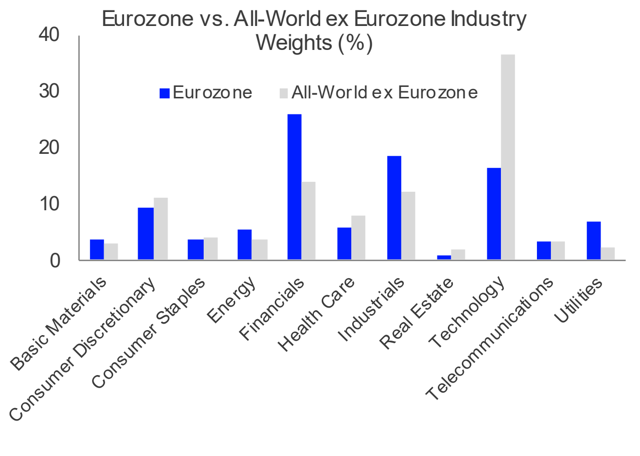




While EZ banks and hardware sectors outperformed non-EZ peers, EZ software steeply lagged over Q2 and 12M.

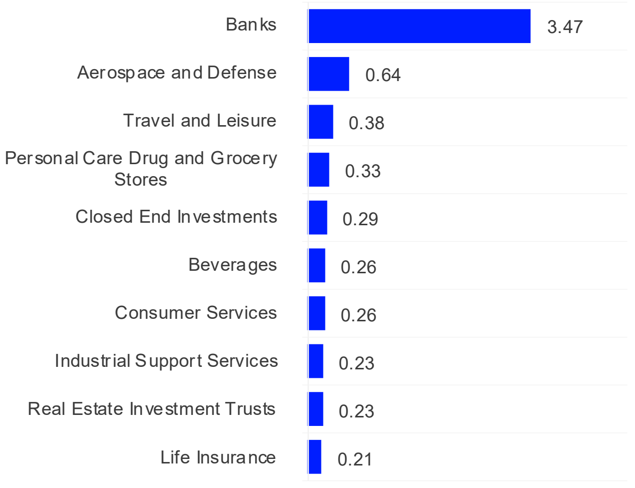


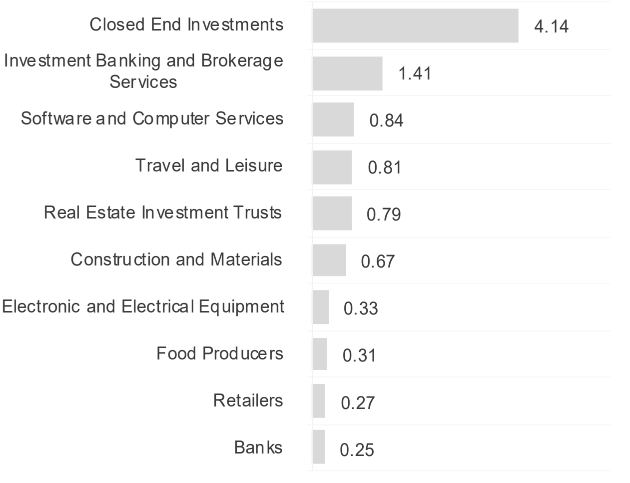
Eurozone is more tilted towards Financials, Industrials, Utilities & Energy than peers, and much less so to Tech.



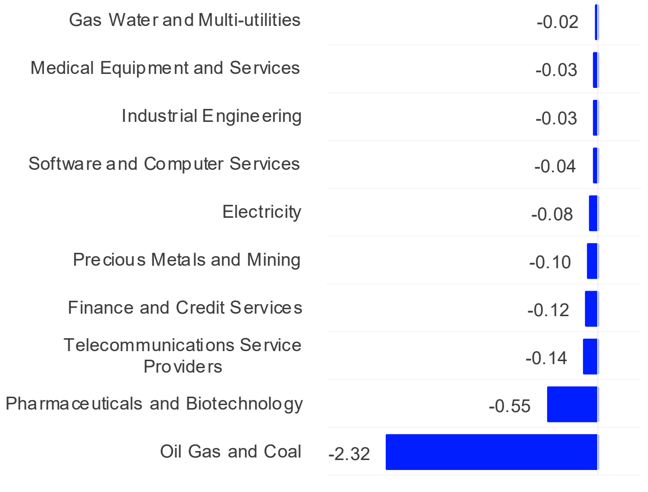
Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of June 30, 2026. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

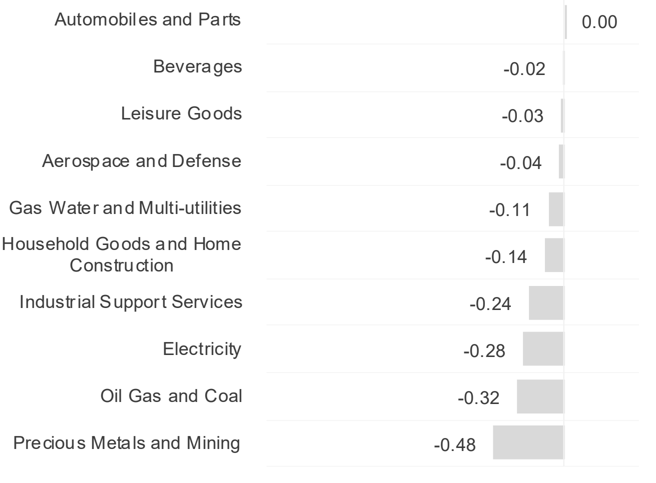
Top 10 Contributors



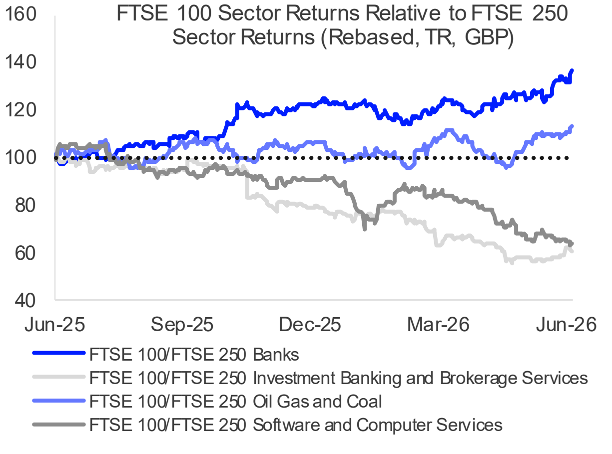


Bottom 10 Contributors

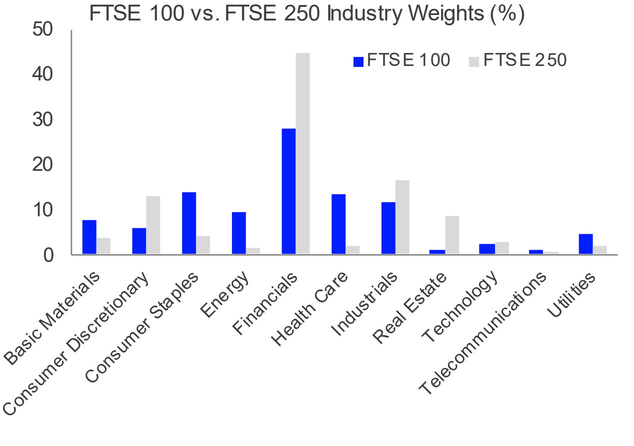




While FTSE 100 Banks outperformed their UK small-cap peers, large caps lagged in sectors like software and oil, gas & coal.



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



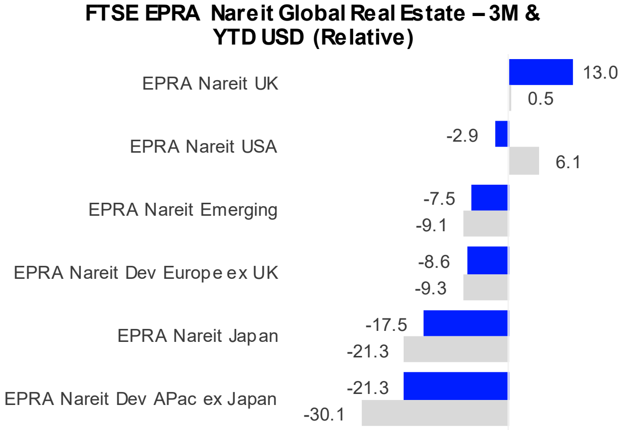
Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of June 30, 2026. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

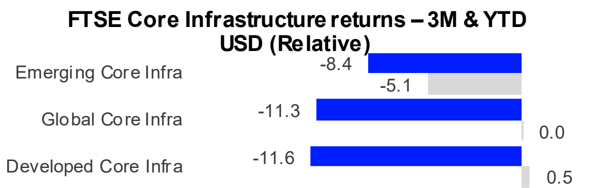
Alternative Indices Returns – 3M & YTD (USD, TR %)

Most REITs and Core Infrastructure segments posted gains for the quarter in absolute terms. However, they mostly trailed equity benchmarks that rebounded strongly from their March pullback. The UK benchmark equity index, which has low exposure to tech-related tailwinds and a higher weight in Energy posted modest gains and EPRA Nareit UK outperformed.

The resilient macro environment and easing interest rates have tended to be supportive of these longer-term assets.

Benchmark (All Cap) USD Returns (%)						
	US	UK	Dev Europe ex UK	Japan	Dev AP ex Japan	Emerging
3M	15.5	4.8	12.8	13.0	33.3	12.5
YTD	10.8	5.7	8.4	15.3	42.8	9.5

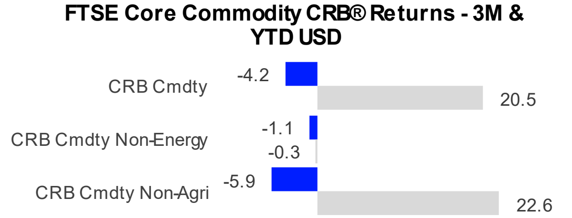


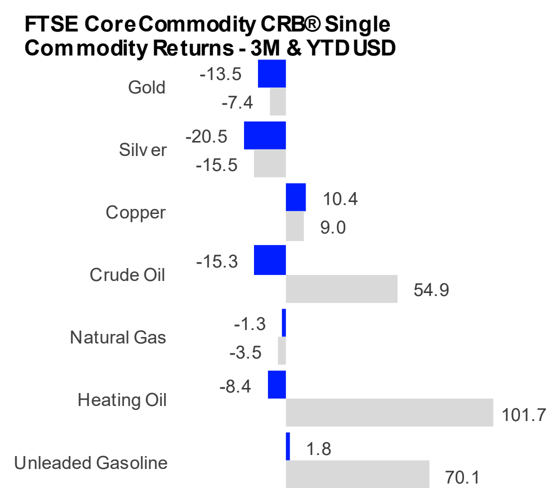


The FTSE CoreCommodity CRB Index* (based on near-term futures contracts) which had gained over March and April posted losses in May and June as it was weighed down by its energy components moderating sharply with prospects for Middle East conflict resolution.

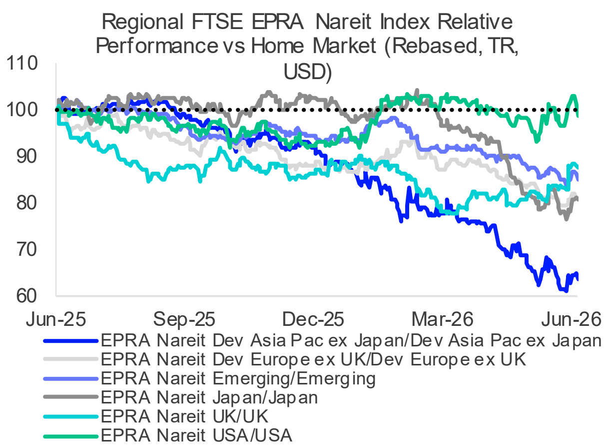
The FTSE CoreCommodity CRB single commodity indices for Crude Oil, Heating Oil and Unleaded Gasoline showed this sharp decline during May and June.

Copper continued to gain over Q2, partly owing to supply-side factors (such as disruption to input components).

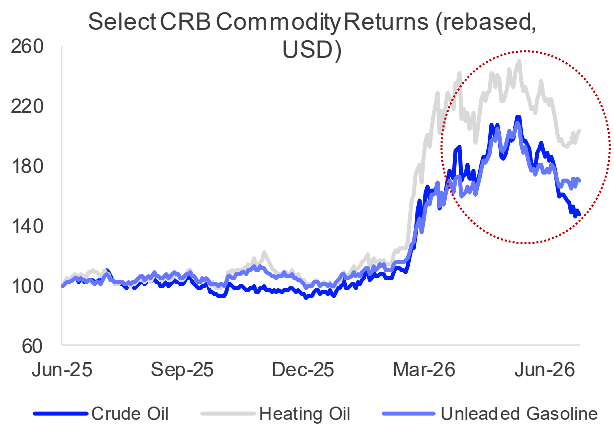




Real estate indices lagged equity benchmarks over 12M primarily due to strong benchmark rallies.



Futures-based energy commodity indices spiked in April and early-May but began to moderate on Middle East deal hopes.



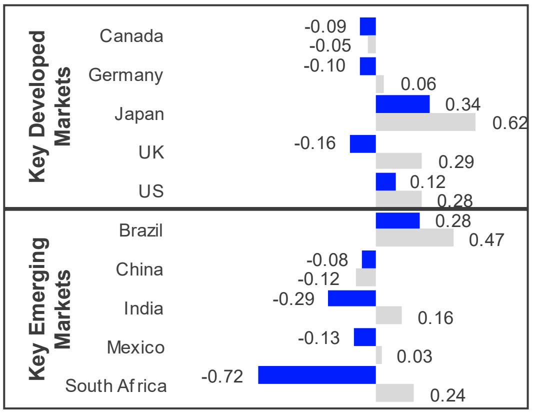
Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of June 30, 2026. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. *The FTSE CoreCommodity CRB Index series is based on commodity futures contracts that account for carry costs (e.g. storage, transportation, insurance) and their returns may deviate from spot price returns. These indices may form the basis of commodities investment vehicles.

Foreign Exchange Returns – 3M & YTD TR %

Government bond yields were fairly volatile in Q2, oscillating with shifting market sentiment toward prospects for resolution of the Middle East conflict. Crucially, how countries managed the energy shock and the resultant impact on inflation expectations has led to a divergence in monetary policy outlooks. The ECB and Fed have assumed a more hawkish stance, while the BoE seems to be in wait-and-see mode and UK yields declined notably over the quarter. The BoJ may now pause following its Q2 hike. This divergence has led to a stronger US dollar outlook in the near-term.

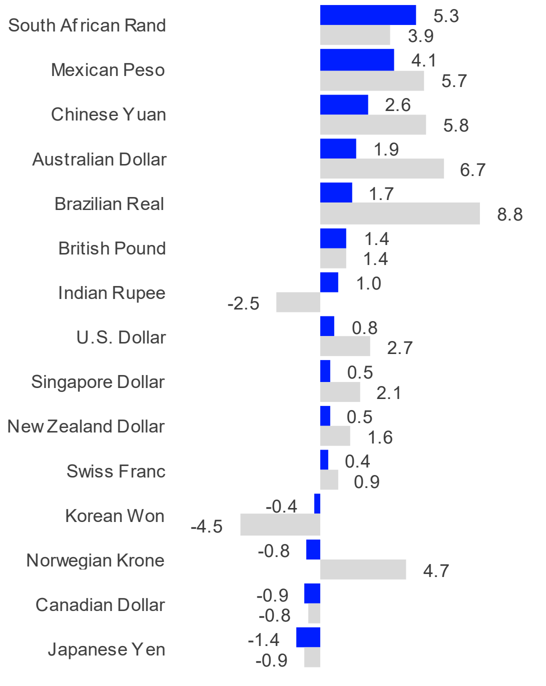
Global currency performance versus the euro and pound was mixed over Q2. The yen has been particularly weak versus both currencies and the dollar; the structural factors contributing to depreciation pressures remain.

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

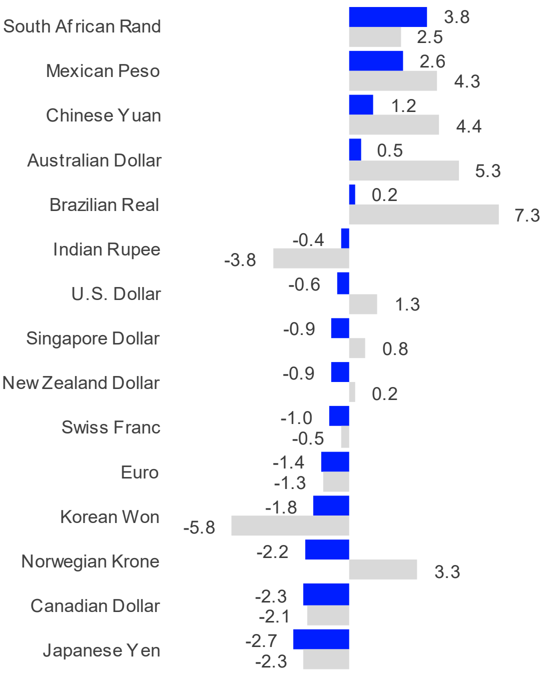


3M YTD

FX Moves vs EUR – 3M & YTD

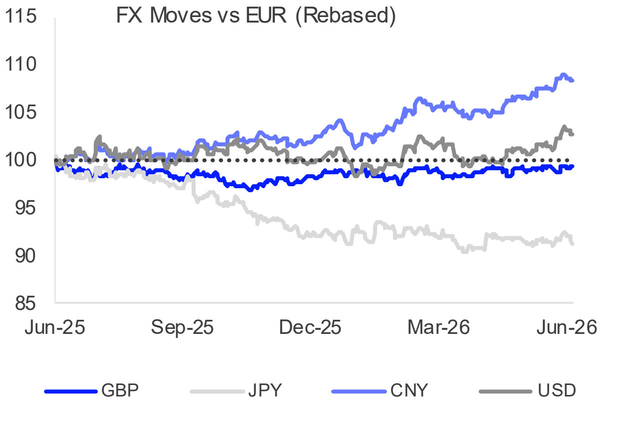


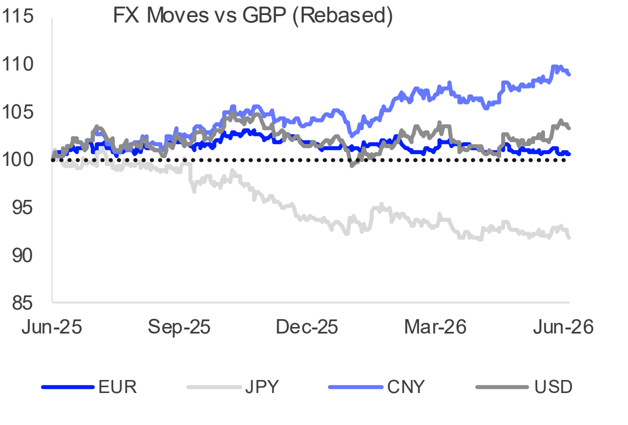
FX Moves vs GBP – 3M & YTD



Over 12M, the yuan was stronger vs the euro while the yen was weaker. The dollar has appreciated more recently.

Over 12M, the yuan, dollar and euro were all stronger versus the pound, while the yen was persistently weaker.

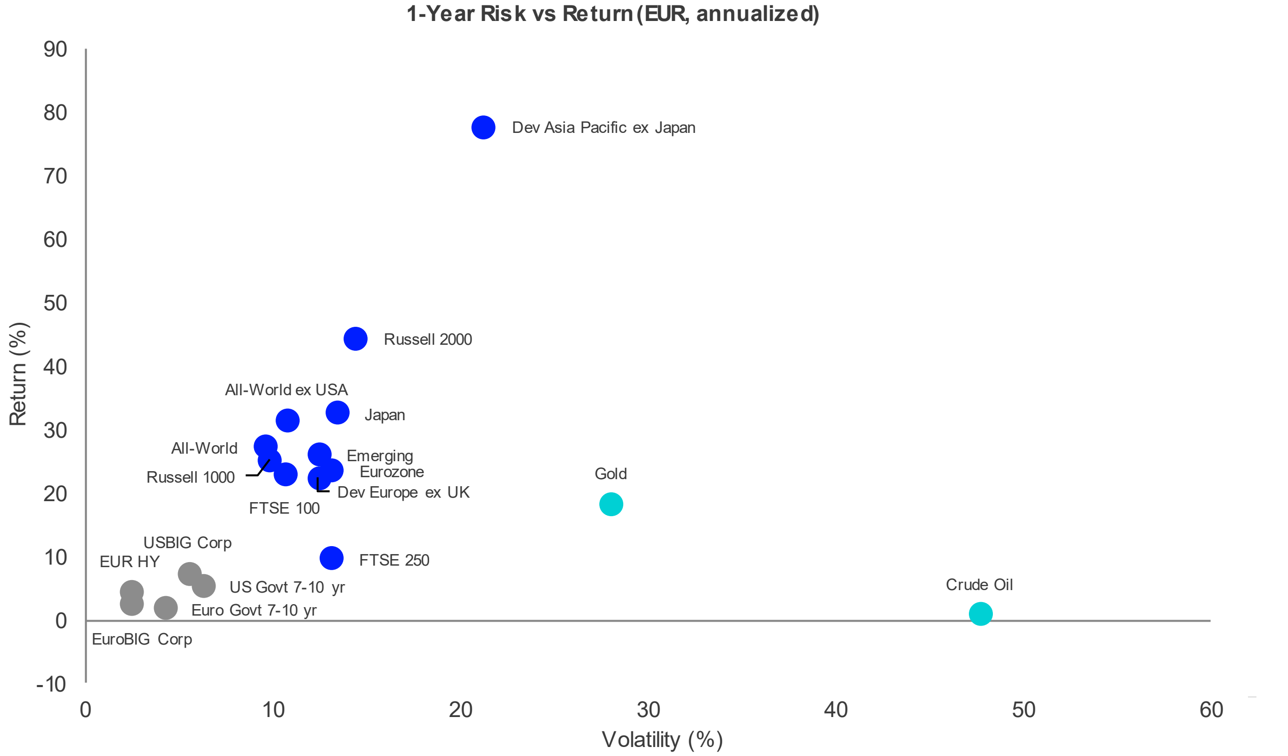


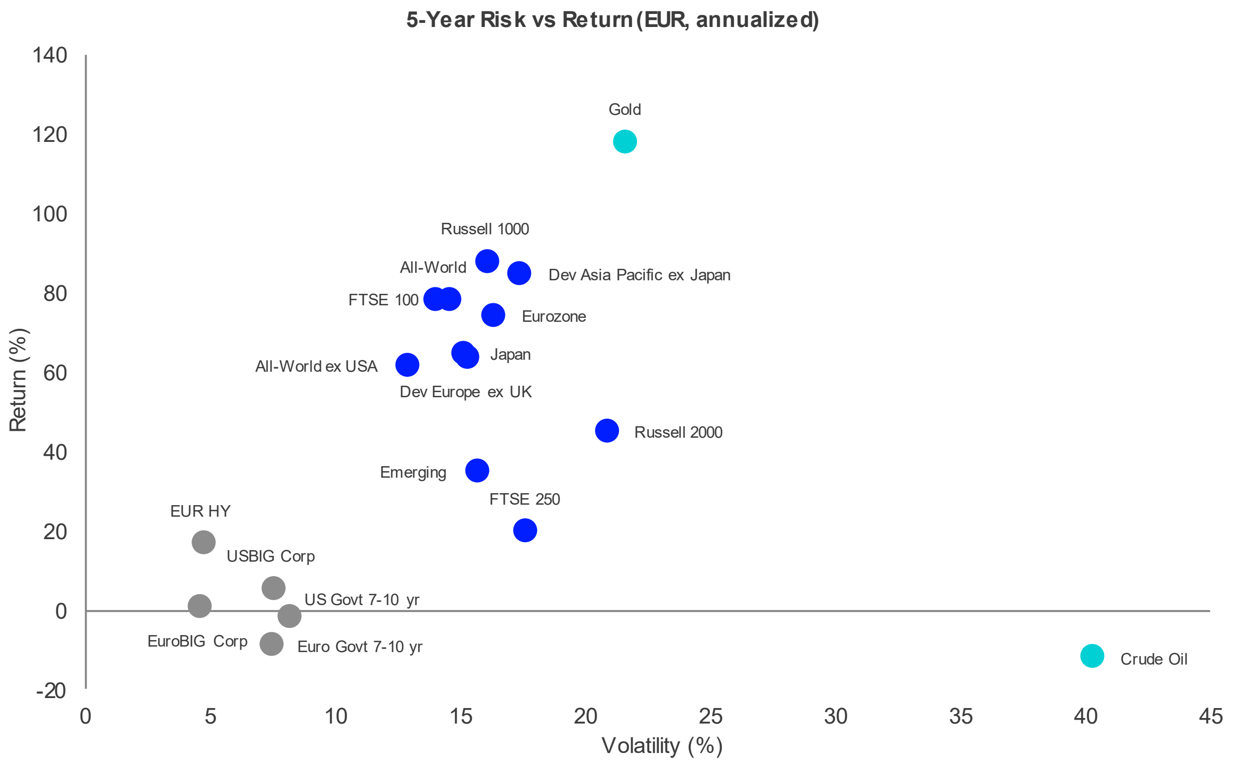


Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of June 30, 2026. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

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

In EUR terms, after Q2's performance, Crude oil gave up most of its gains over the previous 12 months. Gold (0.65) once again offered a better risk-to-return ratio than Crude oil (0.02). Among equities, Developed Asia Pacific ex Japan (3.68) still maintained its lead over 12M in both absolute and return-for-unit-risk terms. Among fixed income sectors, EUR HY (1.80) still offered the best return for unit risk.

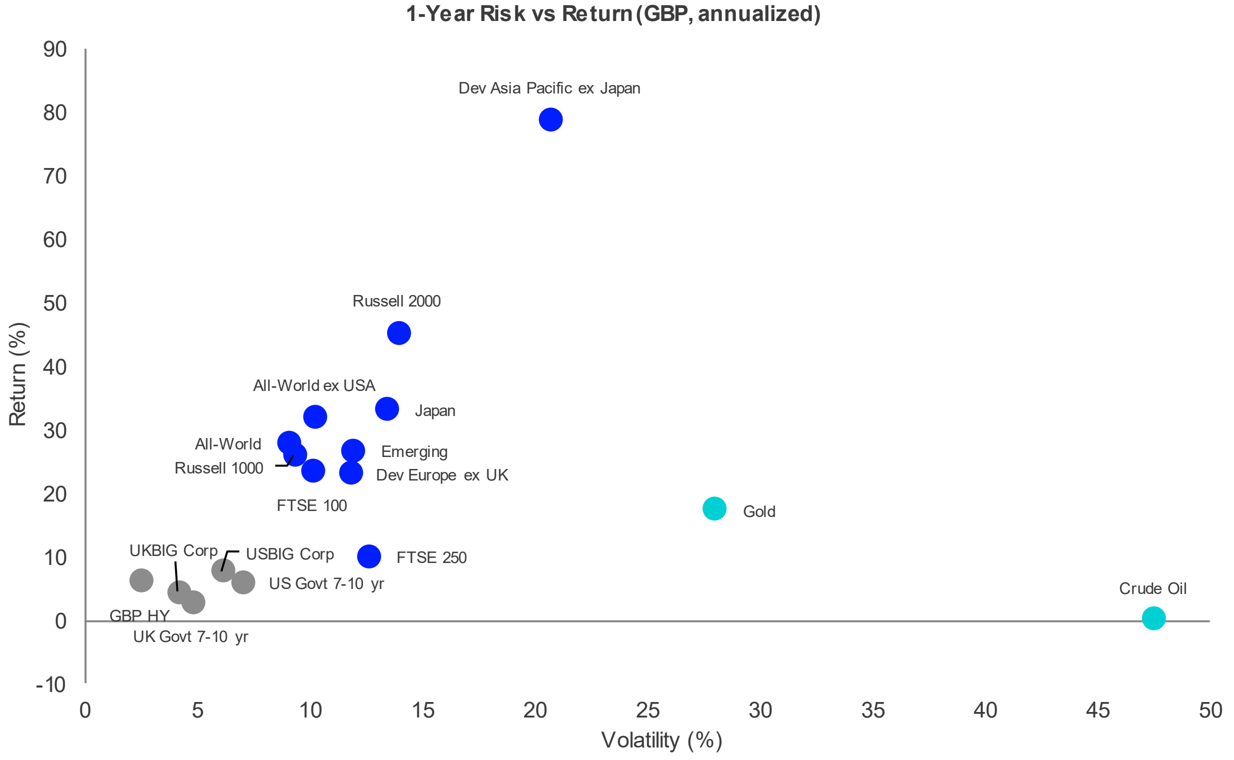


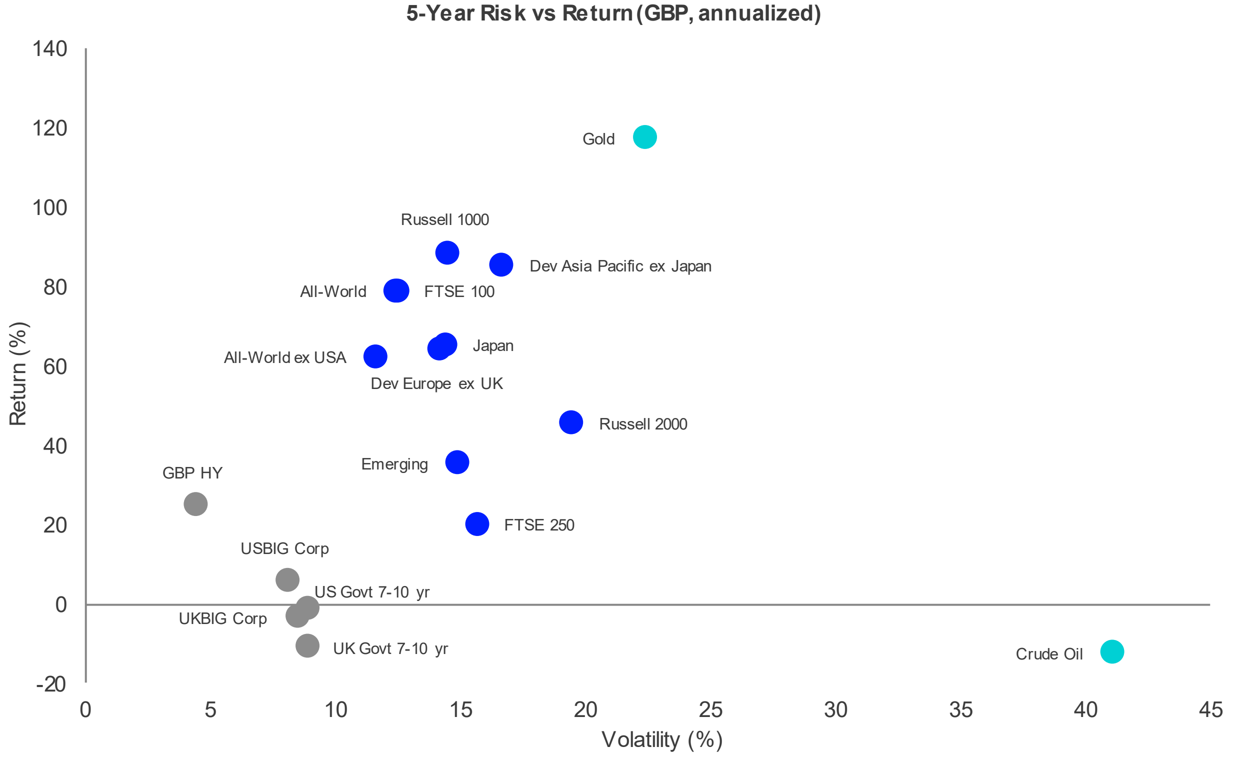


Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of June 30, 2026. Based on weekly return data. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

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

In GBP terms, after Q2's performance, Crude oil gave up most of its gains over the previous 12 months. Gold (0.63) once again offered a better risk-to-return ratio than Crude oil (0.00). Among equities, Developed Asia Pacific ex Japan (3.82) still maintained its lead in both absolute and return for unit risk terms. Among fixed income sectors, GBP HY (2.53) still offered the best return for unit risk.



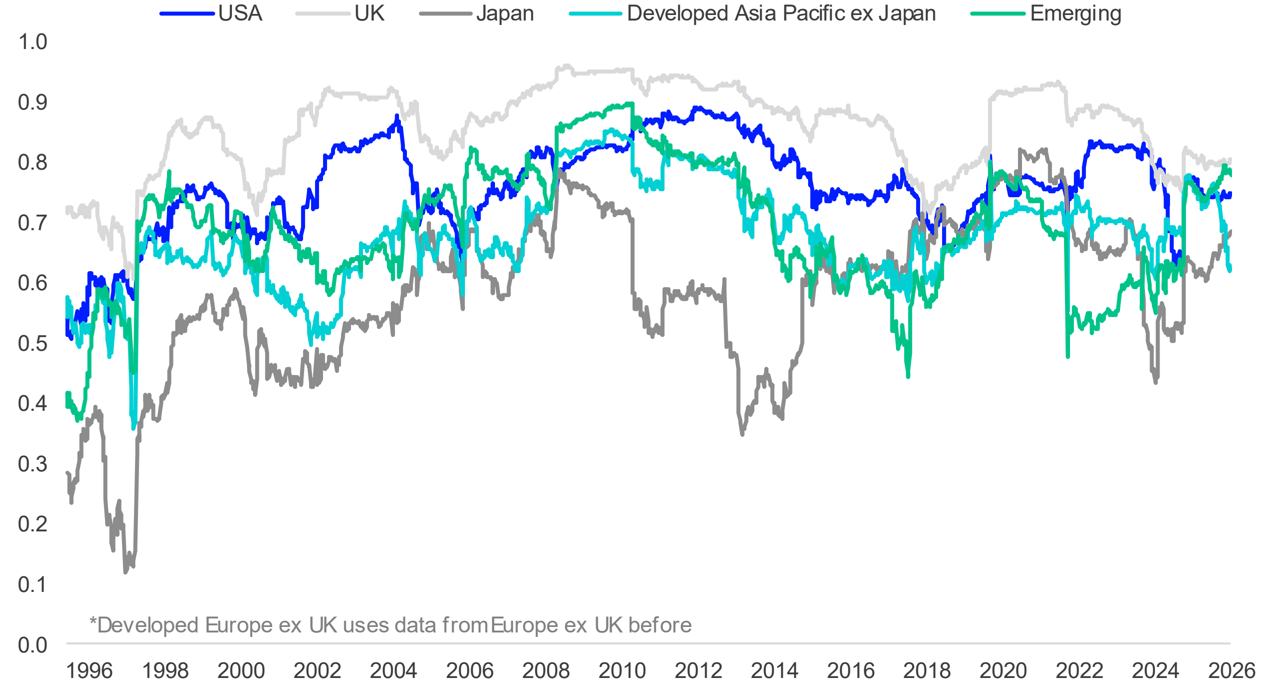


Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of June 30, 2026. Based on weekly return data. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Correlations

Rolling 2-year correlations of regional equity indices relative to the FTSE Developed Europe ex UK index had declined since early 2025 amid divergence in global equity performance, especially as US equities struggled relative to that of All-World ex US. Developed Europe's correlations spiked once again during the energy supply shock in March and subsequent equity rebound and remained high versus most regions as of Q2.

Regional Equity Market Correlations to the FTSE Developed Europe ex UK Index (LOCAL, Weekly Returns, Rolling 2-Year)



Three-Year Correlation Matrix (LOCAL, Weekly Returns)

	Russell 1000	Russell 2000	FTSE 100	FTSE 250	Eurozone	Japan	Dev APac ex Japan	Emerging	US Govt 7-10 yr	USBIG Corp	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	0.61	0.72	0.75	0.56	0.66	0.71	0.24	0.46	0.33	0.22	0.39	0.54	0.27	0.28	0.38	0.68	0.28	0.43	0.27	0.05
Russell 2000	0.83	-	0.53	0.71	0.67	0.47	0.58	0.60	0.27	0.46	0.34	0.29	0.43	0.47	0.34	0.36	0.46	0.61	0.36	0.35	0.23	-0.01
FTSE 100	0.61	0.53	-	0.78	0.75	0.42	0.56	0.64	0.33	0.45	0.40	0.47	0.55	0.47	0.44	0.37	0.42	0.54	0.37	0.40	0.39	0.09
FTSE 250	0.72	0.71	0.78	-	0.77	0.47	0.59	0.69	0.39	0.55	0.43	0.54	0.68	0.57	0.51	0.48	0.56	0.66	0.47	0.41	0.35	-0.10
Eurozone	0.75	0.67	0.75	0.77	-	0.60	0.62	0.75	0.21	0.40	0.26	0.26	0.42	0.53	0.23	0.28	0.39	0.68	0.27	0.43	0.30	-0.09
Japan	0.56	0.47	0.42	0.47	0.60	-	0.57	0.60	-0.03	0.16	0.07	0.00	0.15	0.36	0.05	0.01	0.11	0.51	0.04	0.39	0.12	0.04
Dev APac ex Japan	0.66	0.58	0.56	0.59	0.62	0.57	-	0.75	0.20	0.35	0.29	0.24	0.36	0.44	0.26	0.23	0.30	0.57	0.22	0.39	0.28	-0.06
Emerging	0.71	0.60	0.64	0.69	0.75	0.60	0.75	-	0.20	0.38	0.27	0.21	0.35	0.48	0.20	0.22	0.33	0.62	0.24	0.54	0.38	0.02
US Govt 7-10 yr	0.24	0.27	0.33	0.39	0.21	-0.03	0.20	0.20	-	0.93	0.92	0.78	0.72	0.27	0.70	0.76	0.68	0.32	0.68	0.12	0.26	-0.20
USBIG Corp	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.55	0.40	0.16	0.35	0.38	0.93	-	0.89	0.75	0.77	0.43	0.70	0.73	0.72	0.53	0.67	0.23	0.25	-0.17
US ILSI	0.33	0.34	0.40	0.43	0.26	0.07	0.29	0.27	0.92	0.89	-	0.71	0.68	0.34	0.70	0.70	0.66	0.39	0.73	0.20	0.34	-0.03
UK Govt 7-10 yr	0.22	0.29	0.47	0.54	0.26	0.00	0.24	0.21	0.78	0.75	0.71	-	0.95	0.36	0.86	0.84	0.79	0.38	0.72	0.08	0.26	-0.26
UKBIG Corp	0.39	0.43	0.55	0.68	0.42	0.15	0.36	0.35	0.72	0.77	0.68	0.95	-	0.53	0.84	0.79	0.81	0.58	0.69	0.19	0.26	-0.23
GBP HY	0.54	0.47	0.47	0.57	0.53	0.36	0.44	0.48	0.27	0.43	0.34	0.36	0.53	-	0.30	0.31	0.48	0.84	0.26	0.27	0.17	-0.03
UK ILSI	0.27	0.34	0.44	0.51	0.23	0.05	0.26	0.20	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.86	0.84	0.30	-	0.69	0.62	0.32	0.73	0.16	0.29	-0.03
Euro Govt 7-10 yr	0.28	0.36	0.37	0.48	0.28	0.01	0.23	0.22	0.76	0.73	0.70	0.84	0.79	0.31	0.69	-	0.93	0.41	0.86	0.11	0.35	-0.28
EuroBIG Corp	0.38	0.46	0.42	0.56	0.39	0.11	0.30	0.33	0.68	0.72	0.66	0.79	0.81	0.48	0.62	0.93	-	0.60	0.78	0.15	0.32	-0.28
EUR HY	0.68	0.61	0.54	0.66	0.68	0.51	0.57	0.62	0.32	0.53	0.39	0.38	0.58	0.84	0.32	0.41	0.60	-	0.34	0.37	0.20	-0.09
Euro ILSI	0.28	0.36	0.37	0.47	0.27	0.04	0.22	0.24	0.68	0.67	0.73	0.72	0.69	0.26	0.73	0.86	0.78	0.34	-	0.20	0.41	-0.01
Copper	0.43	0.35	0.40	0.41	0.43	0.39	0.39	0.54	0.12	0.23	0.20	0.08	0.19	0.27	0.16	0.11	0.15	0.37	0.20	-	0.41	0.11
Gold	0.27	0.23	0.39	0.35	0.30	0.12	0.28	0.38	0.26	0.25	0.34	0.26	0.26	0.17	0.29	0.35	0.32	0.20	0.41	0.41	-	0.10
Crude Oil	0.05	-0.01	0.09	-0.10	-0.09	0.04	-0.06	0.02	-0.20	-0.17	-0.03	-0.26	-0.23	-0.03	-0.03	-0.28	-0.28	-0.09	-0.01	0.11	0.10	-

Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of June 30, 2026. Based on weekly return data. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Appendix – Total Returns (%)

Regional Equity - Top 20 by % weight (TR)

	Wgt (%)	Mkt Cap	3M				YTD				12M			
		(USD bn)	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR
All-World	100.0	104,428	15.2	14.9	14.2	15.8	12.4	11.4	12.9	14.4	26.1	24.1	28.1	27.4
Developed	90.0	93,963	15.6	15.3	14.5	16.2	12.6	11.7	13.2	14.7	26.0	24.2	28.2	27.5
USA	61.7	64,470	15.4	15.4	14.7	16.3	10.0	10.0	11.5	13.0	21.8	21.8	25.7	25.0
Developed Europe ex UK	10.8	11,228	14.1	13.2	12.5	14.1	11.6	8.7	10.1	11.6	22.1	19.3	23.2	22.5
Emerging	10.0	10,466	11.7	12.1	11.4	13.0	10.5	9.1	10.5	12.0	26.7	22.9	26.9	26.2
Japan	5.9	6,161	15.9	13.5	12.8	14.4	19.8	15.5	17.1	18.7	45.4	29.2	33.4	32.6
Developed Asia Pacific ex Japan	5.3	5,515	37.0	36.5	35.6	37.6	50.1	47.3	49.3	51.3	79.1	73.2	78.9	77.9
UK	3.1	3,253	3.7	4.4	3.7	5.2	7.4	6.0	7.4	8.9	23.2	19.3	23.2	22.5

Developed Equity - Top 20 by % weight (TR)

	Wgt (%)	Mkt Cap	3M				YTD				12M			
		(USD bn)	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR
Developed	100.0	93,963	15.6	15.3	14.5	16.2	12.6	11.7	13.2	14.7	26.0	24.2	28.2	27.5
USA	68.6	64,470	15.4	15.4	14.7	16.3	10.0	10.0	11.5	13.0	21.8	21.8	25.7	25.0
Japan	6.6	6,161	15.9	13.5	12.8	14.4	19.8	15.5	17.1	18.7	45.4	29.2	33.4	32.6
UK	3.5	3,253	3.7	4.4	3.7	5.2	7.4	6.0	7.4	8.9	23.2	19.3	23.2	22.5
Korea	3.2	3,023	84.8	82.7	81.5	84.1	128.5	112.5	115.3	118.3	243.6	199.3	209.0	207.3
Canada	3.2	3,020	7.9	6.2	5.5	7.0	11.4	7.6	9.0	10.5	31.5	26.5	30.6	29.8
Switzerland	2.3	2,122	12.7	12.2	11.5	13.1	10.0	8.0	9.4	10.9	22.0	20.4	24.3	23.6
France	2.2	2,112	9.0	8.2	7.5	9.0	4.5	1.7	3.1	4.5	11.1	8.2	11.7	11.1
Germany	2.0	1,902	9.5	8.6	7.9	9.5	2.2	-0.5	0.8	2.2	3.5	0.8	4.1	3.5
Australia	1.7	1,625	4.4	5.6	4.9	6.5	4.0	8.0	9.5	11.0	6.2	12.3	16.0	15.3
Netherlands	1.4	1,309	34.8	33.7	32.9	34.8	41.8	38.0	39.8	41.8	62.4	58.2	63.3	62.4
Spain	0.9	886	16.1	15.2	14.4	16.1	14.9	11.9	13.4	14.9	46.1	42.3	46.9	46.1
Italy	0.9	828	20.2	19.3	18.5	20.2	17.5	14.4	15.9	17.5	35.7	32.2	36.5	35.7
Sweden	0.8	722	9.6	7.9	7.2	8.8	10.9	5.6	7.0	8.5	25.6	23.7	27.7	27.0
Hong Kong	0.5	458	-2.2	-2.2	-2.9	-1.5	2.7	1.9	3.3	4.7	13.8	13.9	17.6	17.0
Denmark	0.4	365	15.9	15.0	14.3	15.9	1.6	-1.2	0.1	1.5	-6.5	-9.1	-6.1	-6.7
Singapore	0.4	358	8.9	8.6	7.9	9.5	14.2	13.5	15.0	16.6	34.9	32.8	37.1	36.3
Israel	0.3	316	0.7	6.7	6.0	7.5	10.9	18.6	20.2	21.8	37.2	55.1	60.1	59.3
Finland	0.3	267	14.0	13.1	12.4	14.0	18.6	15.5	17.0	18.6	43.0	39.3	43.8	43.0
Belgium/Lux	0.3	267	18.3	17.3	16.6	18.3	18.8	15.7	17.2	18.8	38.0	34.4	38.8	38.0
Norway	0.1	132	-11.8	-13.2	-13.7	-12.5	11.3	13.4	15.0	16.5	12.9	15.5	19.2	18.6

Emerging Equity - Top 10 by % weight (TR)

	Wgt (%)	Mkt Cap	3M				YTD				12M			
		(USD bn)	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR
Emerging	100.0	10,466	11.7	12.1	11.4	13.0	10.5	9.1	10.5	12.0	26.7	22.9	26.9	26.2
Taiwan	33.8	3,540	48.6	49.1	48.1	50.2	65.0	62.8	65.0	67.2	126.5	107.7	114.5	113.3
China	26.2	2,739	-6.3	-6.3	-6.9	-5.6	-13.1	-13.7	-12.6	-11.4	-2.9	-2.8	0.4	-0.2
India	15.9	1,669	10.1	10.4	9.6	11.2	-4.7	-9.5	-8.3	-7.1	-2.2	-11.4	-8.5	-9.0
Brazil	4.2	442	-8.6	-7.8	-8.4	-7.1	7.4	13.7	15.3	16.8	22.7	29.3	33.5	32.8
South Africa	3.7	390	-5.4	-1.2	-1.9	-0.5	-5.4	-4.4	-3.1	-1.7	20.8	30.9	35.2	34.4
Saudi Arabia	3.2	335	-3.5	-3.7	-4.3	-2.9	4.6	4.5	5.9	7.3	1.3	1.1	4.4	3.8
Mexico	2.2	235	-0.3	3.0	2.3	3.8	8.0	11.1	12.6	14.1	21.4	31.2	35.5	34.7
UAE	1.6	168	9.1	9.1	8.4	10.0	1.4	1.4	2.8	4.2	5.0	5.0	8.4	7.8
Thailand	1.5	160	9.4	8.6	7.9	9.5	28.3	21.7	23.3	25.0	51.6	48.4	53.2	52.4
Malaysia	1.5	160	-1.4	-2.1	-2.7	-1.3	0.9	0.5	1.8	3.2	11.9	15.5	19.3	18.6

Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of June 30, 2026. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Appendix - Total Returns (%)

Conventional Sovereign (TR)

	Wgt (%)	Mkt Cap	3M				YTD				12M			
		(USD bn)	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR
World Govt 7-10 yr	100.0	5,008	1.2	1.0	0.4	1.8	0.7	-0.3	1.0	2.4	1.5	-0.1	3.1	2.5
Euro Govt 7-10 yr	32.0	1,604	2.4	1.6	0.9	2.4	1.5	-1.2	0.1	1.5	1.9	-0.8	2.5	1.9
US Govt 7-10 yr	26.9	1,348	0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.9	-0.1	-0.1	1.2	2.6	2.8	2.8	6.1	5.5
UK Govt 7-10 yr	6.4	322	2.3	3.0	2.3	3.8	0.6	-0.7	0.6	2.0	3.0	-0.2	3.0	2.4

Inflation-linked Sovereign (1-5 years, TR)

	Wgt (%)	Mkt Cap	3M				YTD				12M			
		(USD bn)	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR
World ILSI 1-5 yr	100.0	1276.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.6	4.0	3.5	3.0	6.4	5.8
US ILSI 1-5 yr	56.8	724.7	0.6	0.6	-0.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.8	4.2	3.5	3.5	6.8	6.2
EUR ILSI 1-5 yr	23.8	304.0	0.8	0.1	-0.6	0.8	2.4	-0.3	1.0	2.4	2.8	0.1	3.4	2.8
UK ILSI 1-5 yr	10.2	130.1	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	1.3	2.4	1.1	2.4	3.8	3.5	0.3	3.5	2.9

Inflation-linked Sovereign (10+ years, TR)

	Wgt (%)	Mkt Cap	3M				YTD				12M			
		(USD bn)	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR
World ILSI 10+ yr	100.0	1025.1	1.1	1.8	1.2	2.6	0.8	0.2	1.6	2.9	3.2	2.5	5.8	5.2
UK ILSI 10+ yr	41.2	421.9	-1.6	-1.0	-1.6	-0.2	-1.5	-2.8	-1.5	-0.2	1.5	-1.7	1.5	0.9
US ILSI 10+ yr	20.6	211.0	2.1	2.1	1.4	2.9	0.7	0.7	2.0	3.4	2.4	2.4	5.8	5.2
EUR ILSI 10+ yr	19.1	195.9	2.4	1.6	1.0	2.4	4.6	1.8	3.2	4.6	2.1	-0.5	2.7	2.1

High-Yield Credit (TR)

	Wgt (%)	Mkt Cap	3M				YTD				12M			
		(USD bn)	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR
World HY	100.0	1,858	2.8	2.7	2.0	3.4	1.9	1.3	2.7	4.1	5.5	4.8	8.2	7.6
USD HY	75.3	1,400	2.6	2.6	1.9	3.4	2.0	2.0	3.4	4.8	5.8	5.8	9.3	8.7
EUR HY	22.1	410	3.6	2.8	2.2	3.6	1.8	-0.9	0.4	1.8	4.3	1.6	4.9	4.3
GBP HY	2.6	48	2.0	2.7	2.0	3.5	1.3	-0.1	1.3	2.7	6.2	2.9	6.2	5.6

Investment-grade Corporate Credit (TR)

	Wgt (%)	Mkt Cap	3M				YTD				12M			
		(USD bn)	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR	LOCAL	USD	GBP	EUR
WorldBIG Corp	100.0	11,074	1.8	1.6	0.9	2.4	1.0	0.1	1.5	2.8	3.8	2.7	6.0	5.4
USBIG Corp	64.1	7,102	1.5	1.5	0.9	2.3	0.9	0.9	2.3	3.7	4.5	4.5	7.9	7.3
EuroBIG Corp	31.6	3,495	2.4	1.6	0.9	2.4	1.4	-1.3	0.0	1.4	2.6	-0.1	3.1	2.6
UKBIG Corp	4.0	445	2.9	3.6	2.9	4.4	0.9	-0.4	0.9	2.3	4.5	1.2	4.5	3.9

Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of June 30, 2026. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

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)

FTSE Infrastructure Indices for core infrastructure markets (link)

FTSE/CoreCommodity CRB Indices (link)

Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of June 30, 2026. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

ABOUT FTSE RUSSELL

FTSE Russell is a leading global provider of index and benchmark solutions, spanning diverse asset classes and investment objectives. As a trusted investment partner we help investors make better-informed investment decisions, manage risk, and seize opportunities.

Market participants look to us for our expertise in developing and managing global index solutions across asset classes. Asset owners, asset managers, ETF providers and investment banks choose FTSE Russell solutions to benchmark their investment performance and create investment funds, ETFs, structured products, and index-based derivatives. Our clients use our solutions for asset allocation, investment strategy analysis and risk management, and value us for our robust governance process and operational integrity.

For over 40 years we have been at the forefront of driving change for the investor, always innovating to shape the next generation of benchmarks and investment solutions that open up new opportunities for the global investment community.

CONTACT US

To learn more, visit lseg.com/en/ftse-russell; email info@ftserussell.com; or call your regional Client Service team office:

EMEA +44 (0) 20 7866 1810
North America +1 866 551 0617

Asia-Pacific
Hong Kong +852 2164 3333
Tokyo +81 3 6441 1430