

Performance Insights

US 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' valuations and profit outlooks. Asia Pacific ex Japan led equity returns among major FTSE regions, followed by Russell 2000. FTSE UK 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 in Q2 and defensives lagged as market sentiment turned more risk-on toward quarter-end.

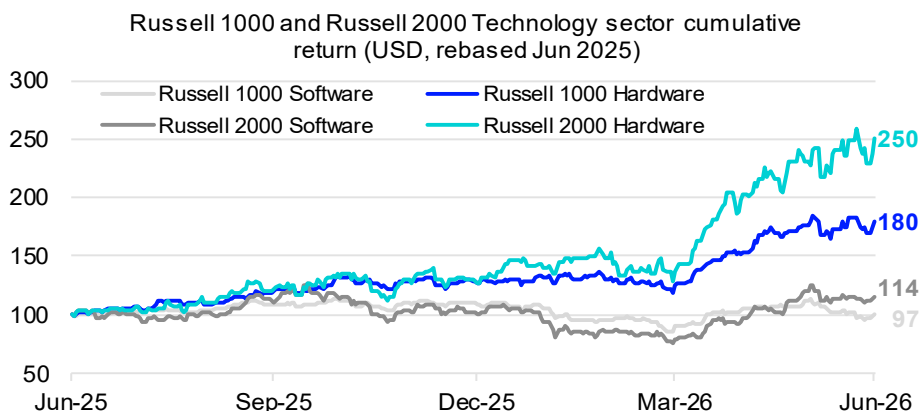
Alternative Indices (USD) – Oil and related energy indices moderate sharply

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 – US dollar returns mixed in Q2, with policy-related tailwinds

The US dollar played a safe haven role during the Middle East conflict but, overall, its Q2 performance versus global currencies was mixed. 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, influencing leadership across global equities as well as within US equities.



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.

CONTENTS

Macro Overview	2
Asset Class Returns	3-4
Global Equity Returns	5
Industry/Sector Contributions	6-8
Alternative Indices Returns	9
Foreign Exchange Returns	10
Asset Class Risk/Return	11
Asset Class Correlations	12
Appendix	13-15

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3M Change

+15.1% Russell 1000 (TR)	+21.5% Russell 2000 (TR)
-44.4% Oil Price (Brent, Spot, USD)	+12 bps 10-year US Treasury Yield
+30.0% FTSE USA Technology (TR)	-13.2% FTSE USA Energy (TR)

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.

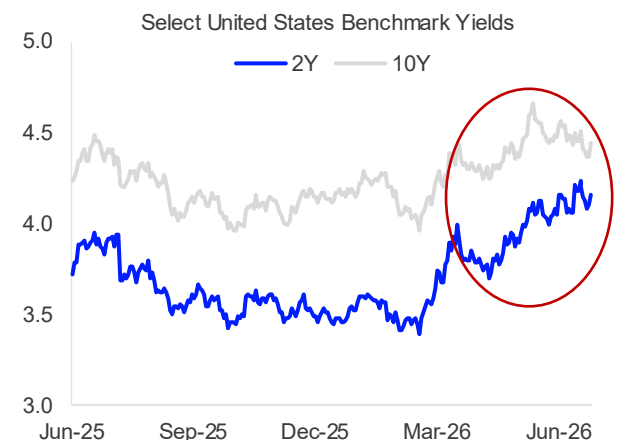
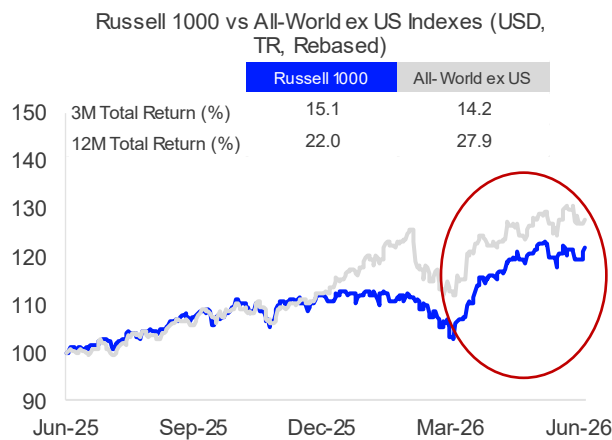
In June, the ECB hiked, joining others like the RBA which began tightening before the Middle East conflict flared. While the Fed held its policy rate steady, by quarter-end markets were pricing in two rate hikes in 2026. The BoE also held rates; inflation has been relatively muted in the UK with the 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.

After much intra-quarter volatility, US equities edged out global equities over 3M but continued to trail them over 12M.

The US yield curve continued to bear steepen during Q2 as US policy rate hike expectations rose with sticky core inflation.



Key Macro Indicators

	GDP (%)		Composite PMI		CPI (%)		CPI Core (%)		Unemployment (%)		Policy Rate (%)		10YR Yield (%)	
	QoQ	Poll	Jun-26	May-26	YoY		YoY		May-26	Apr-26	Jun-26	Change	Jun-26	May-26
	26Q1	2026			May-26	Apr-26	May-26	Apr-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, USD, 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.

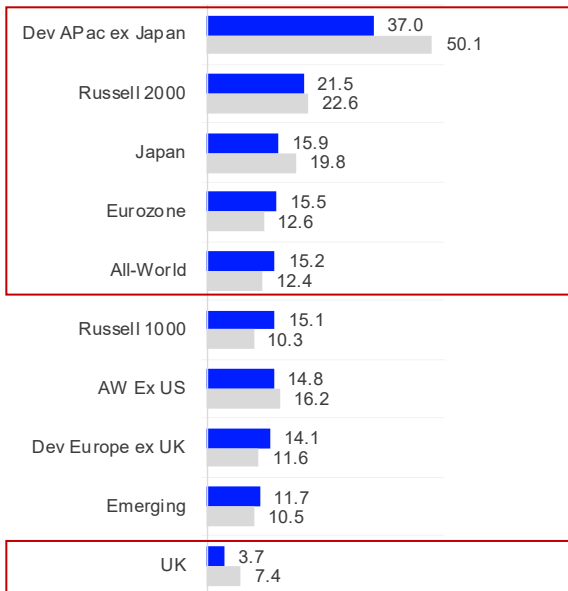
In local currency terms, Asia Pacific ex Japan led equity market returns in Q2 riding AI tailwinds; this was consistent with the YTD and longer-term trend. It was followed by Russell 2000, indicating that there was broad sector contribution to returns in the US (see pg. 8) overall in Q2, despite the 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 and UK 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 (see pg.8). 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 relevant for the UK index with its c.10% weight in Energy.

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. This impacted dollar-based returns of global equities.

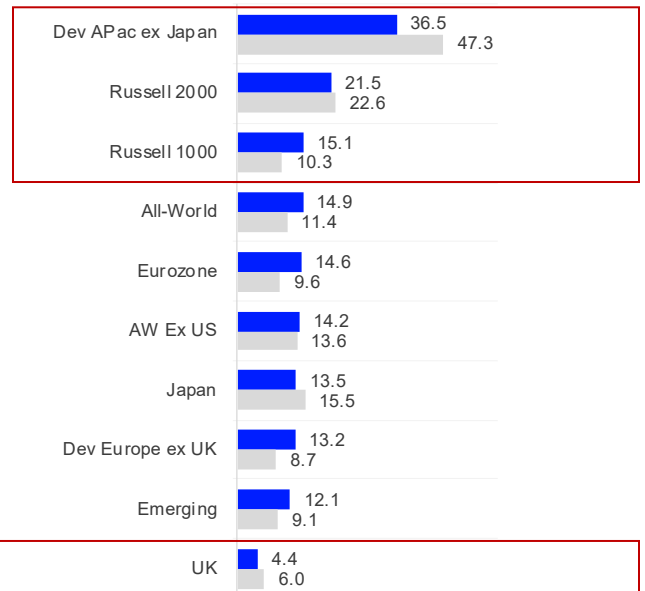
The spot crude oil (Brent) price, which had risen over 77% in March, declined substantially over Q2. Consequently, energy components weighed on the broad CRB Commodity Index. Copper gained notably over the quarter partly due to disruptions to the supply of key inputs in the refining process (e.g. sulfuric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

3M YTD

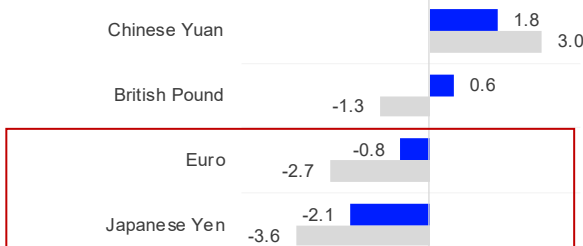
Equities 3M & YTD - LOCAL



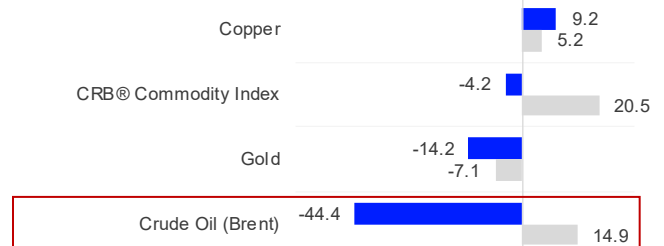
Equities 3M & YTD - USD



FX Moves vs USD



Commodities in USD



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

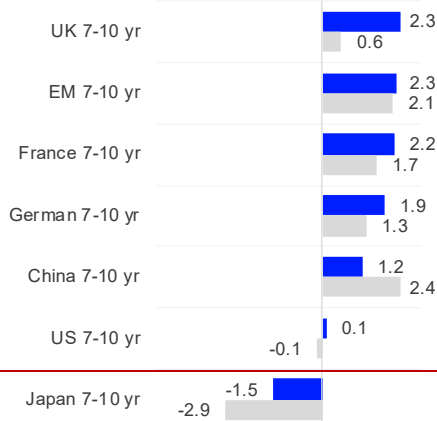
Asset Class Returns – 3M & YTD (LCY, USD, TR %)

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.

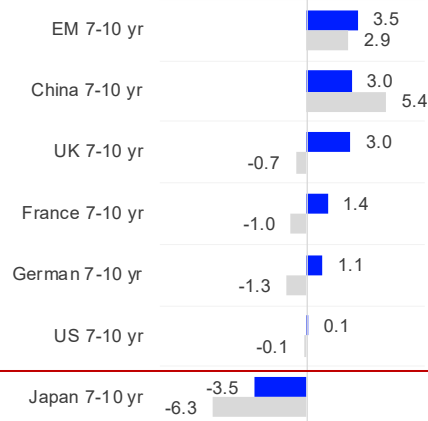
In local currency terms, within the 7-10 year government bond sector, UK bonds whose yields had eased notably in May and June outperformed peers. They were followed by EM, France, Germany, China, US and Japan bonds (which were in the red). Among corporate bond sectors, most high yield (HY) sectors outperformed 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.

3M YTD

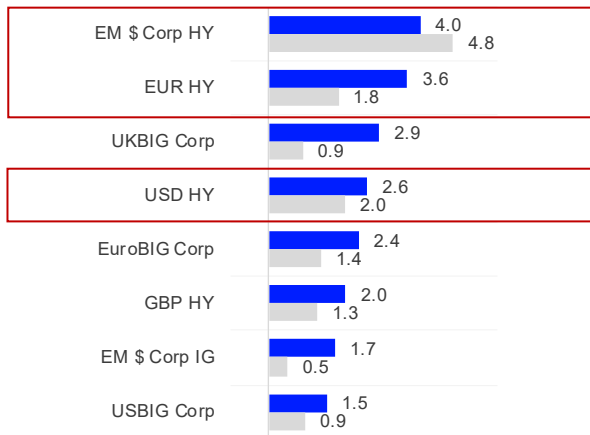
Government Bonds 3M & YTD - LOCAL



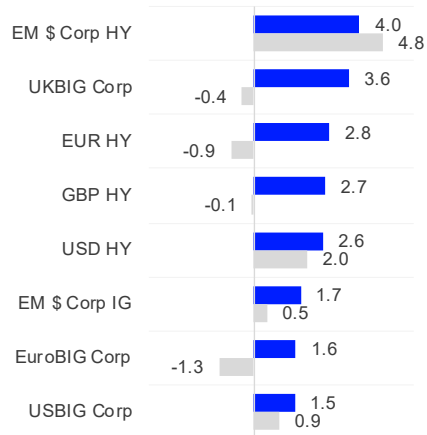
Government Bonds 3M & YTD - USD



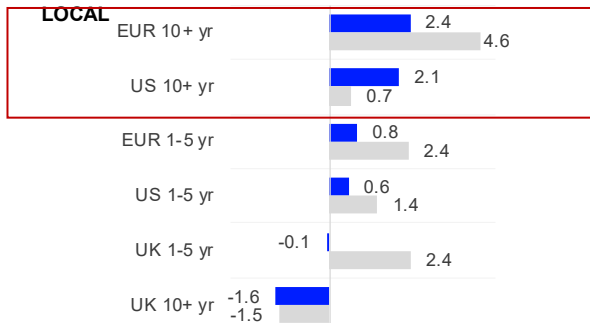
Corporate Bonds 3M & YTD - LOCAL



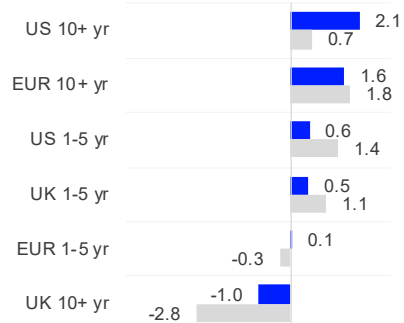
Corporate Bonds 3M & YTD - USD



Inflation-Linked Bonds 3M & YTD - LOCAL



Inflation-Linked Bonds 3M & YTD - USD

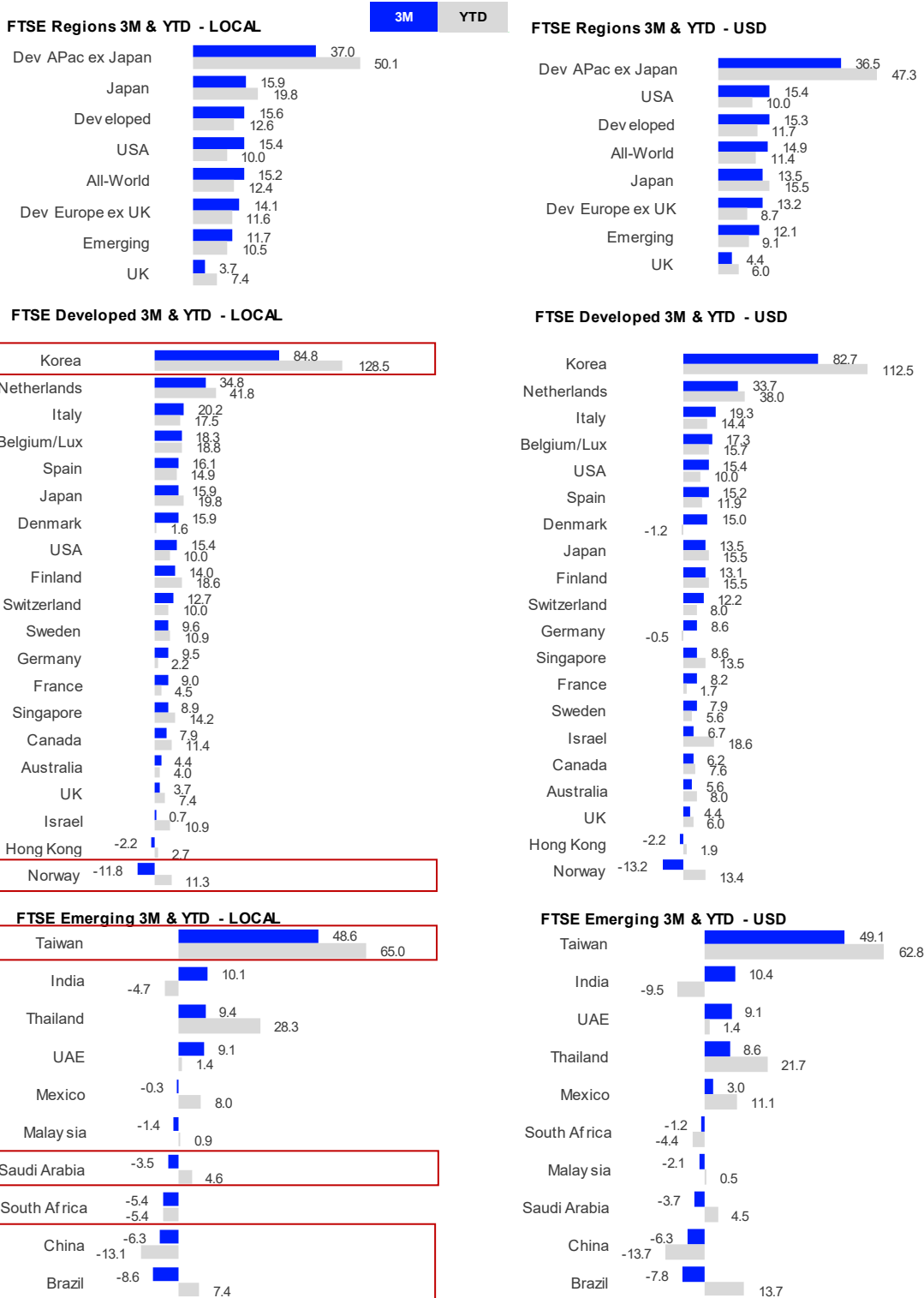


Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of June 30, 2026. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Global Equity Returns – 3M & YTD (LCY, USD, 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.

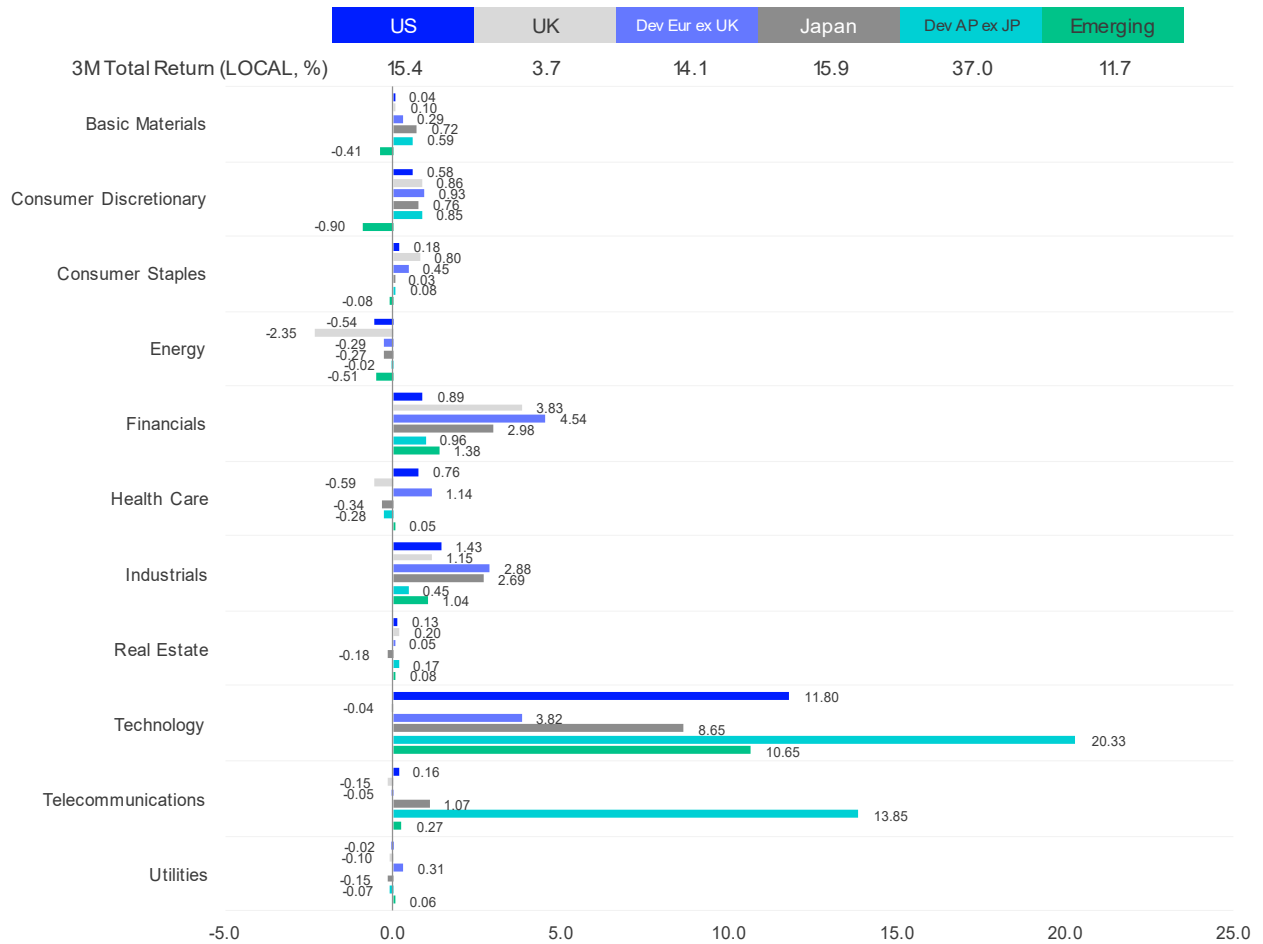
Regional Industry-Weighted Contributions to Returns – 3M (LCY, TR %)

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.

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

3M Regional Industry Returns (TR, LOCAL)

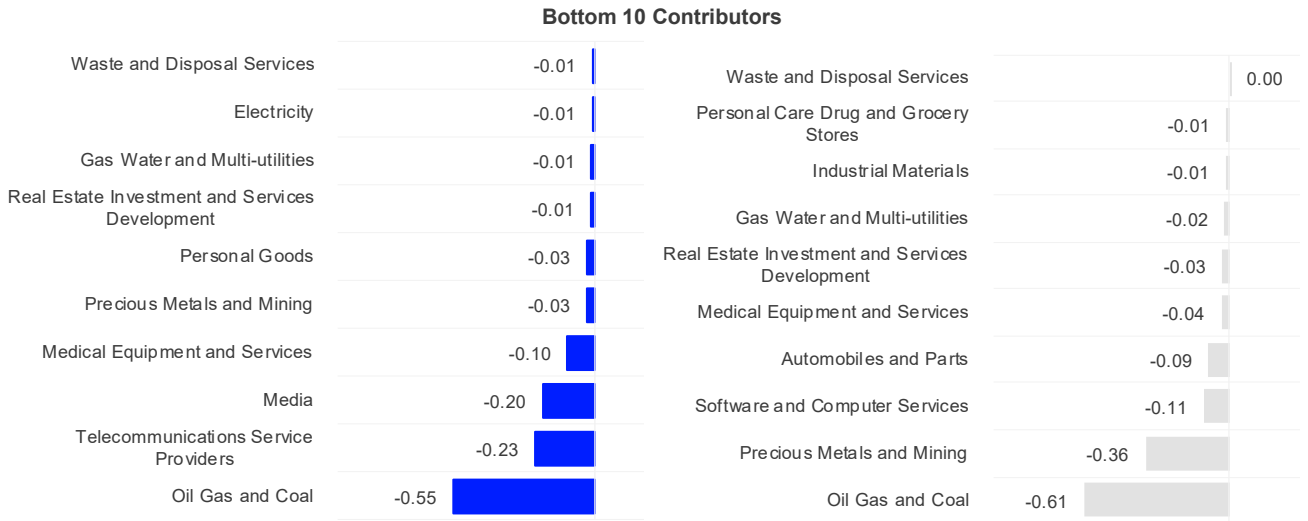
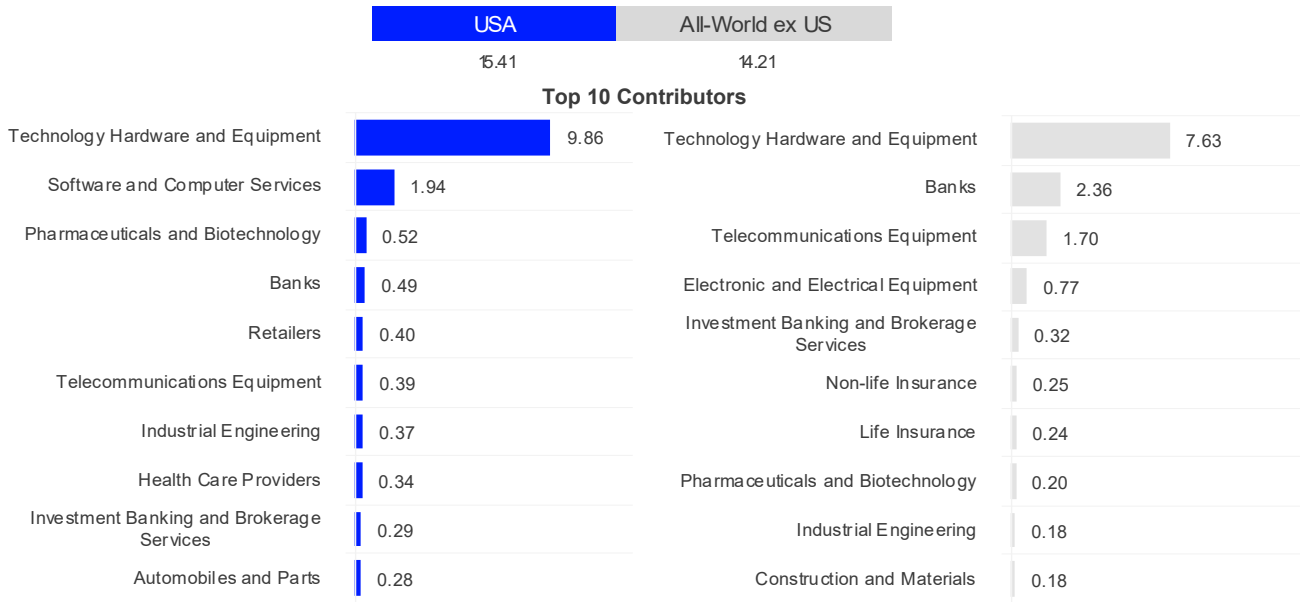
	US	UK	Dev Eur ex UK	Japan	Dev AP ex JP	Emerging
Basic Materials	3.2	1.2	7.6	14.8	6.1	-5.4
Cons. Disc.	4.2	16.9	11.1	4.0	12.2	-8.9
Cons. Staples	4.9	5.7	7.4	0.5	2.8	-2.1
Energy	-13.2	-18.9	-5.5	-22.9	-0.5	-9.4
Financials	8.7	16.4	19.4	18.6	3.4	6.2
Health Care	8.4	-4.0	8.4	-5.5	-7.5	1.5
Industrials	12.4	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

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

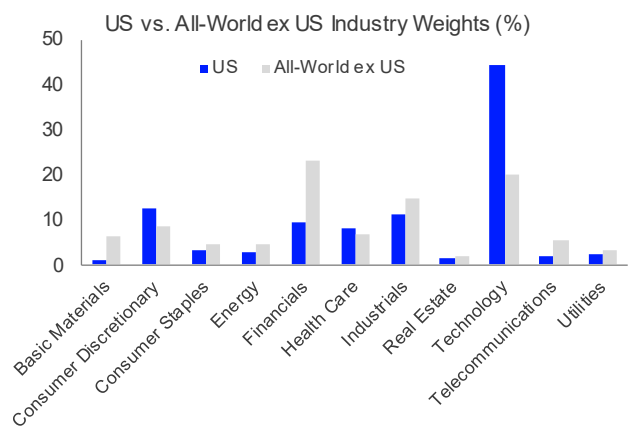
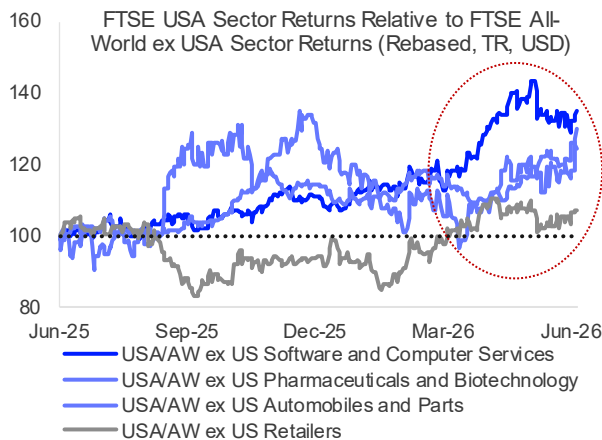
Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of June 30, 2026. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

FTSE USA vs AW ex US: Sector-Weighted Return Contributions – 3M (USD, TR %)



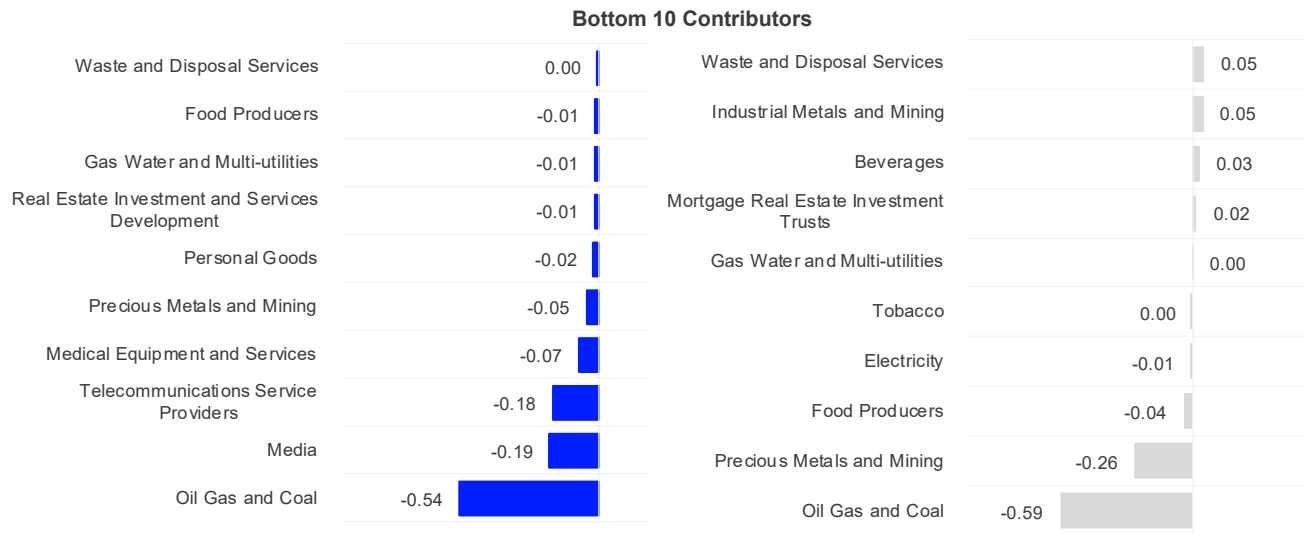
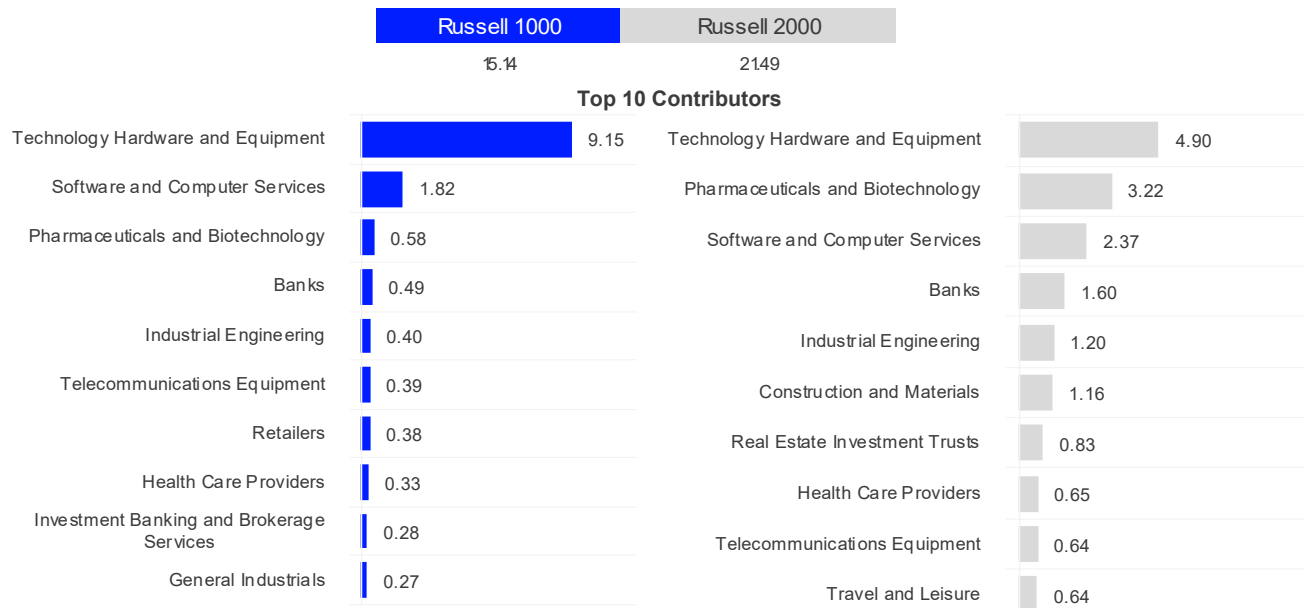
US slightly outperformed ex-US peers in Q2 by faring better in sectors like tech software, pharma & biotech and retailers.

The US is tilted more to Tech & Discretionary than peers, and less to Financials, Basic Materials and Industrials.



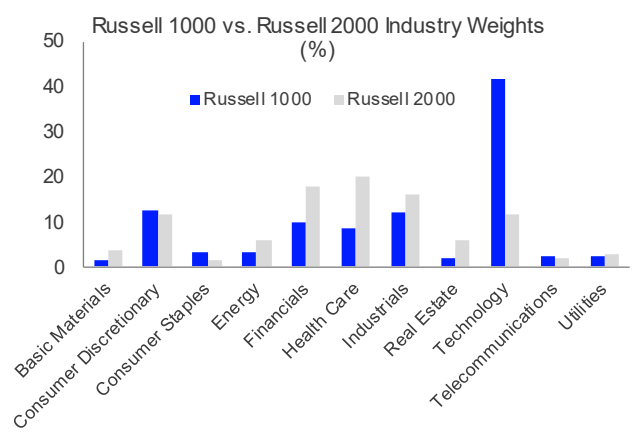
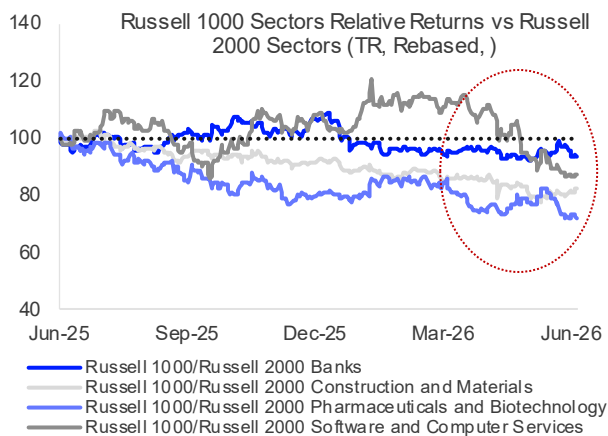
Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of June 30, 2026. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Russell 1000 vs 2000: Sector-Weighted Return Contributions – 3M (USD, TR %)



R2000 handily beat R1000 in Q2 with a broader set of sectors outperforming and contributing to headline index returns.

Russell 2000 is more tilted to Financials, Industrials, Health Care & Energy than Russell 1000 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.

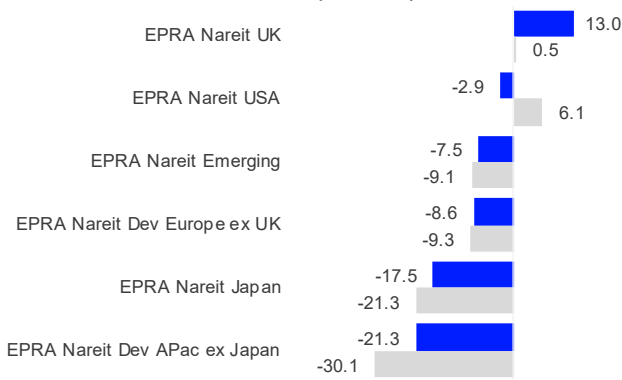
Alternative Indices Returns – 3M & YTD (USD, TR %)

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.

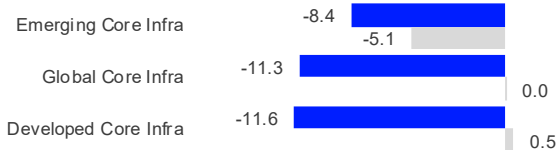
The resilient macro environment and easing interest rates have tended to be supportive of these longer-term assets.

Benchmark (All Cap) USD Returns (%)						
	US	UK	Europe ex UK	Japan	Dev AP ex Japan	Emerging
3 M	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

FTSE EPRA Nareit Global Real Estate – 3M & YTD USD (Relative)



FTSE Core Infrastructure returns – 3M & YTD USD (Relative)

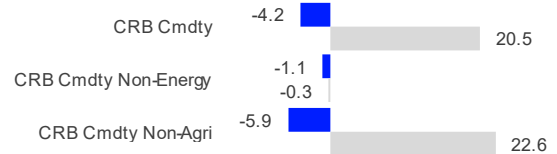


The FTSE CoreCommodity CRB Index* (based on near-term futures contracts) which had gained over March and April posted losses in May and June as it was weighed down by its energy components moderating sharply with prospects for Middle East conflict resolution.

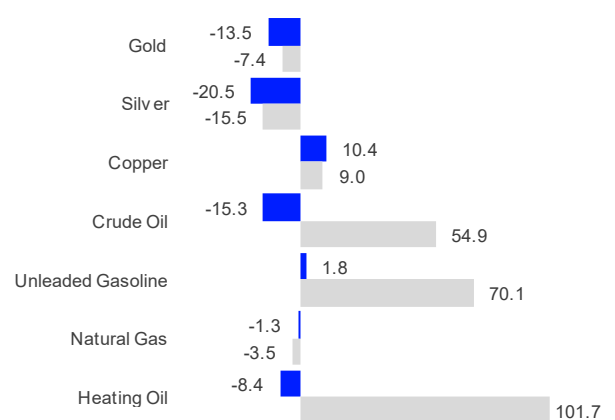
The FTSE CoreCommodity CRB single commodity indices for Crude Oil, Heating Oil and Unleaded Gasoline showed this sharp decline during May and June.

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

FTSE Core Commodity CRB® Returns - 3M & YTD USD

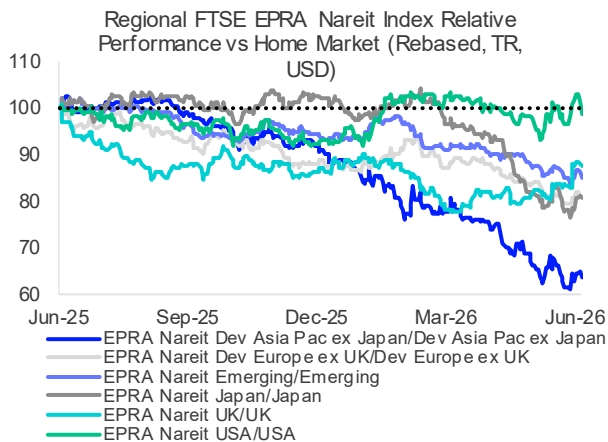


FTSE Core Commodity CRB® Single Commodity Returns - 3M & YTD USD

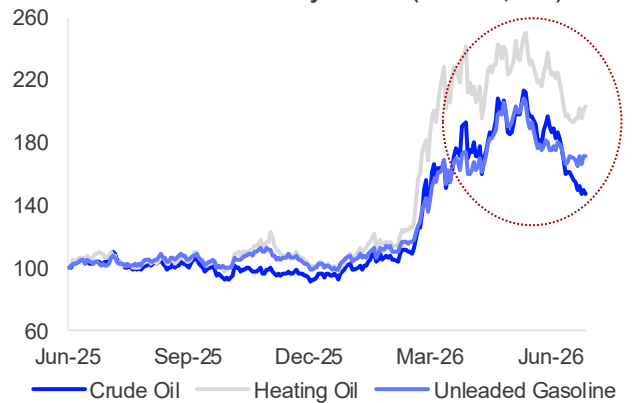


Real estate indices lagged equity benchmarks over 12M primarily due to strong benchmark rallies.

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



Select CRB Commodity Returns (rebased, USD)



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.

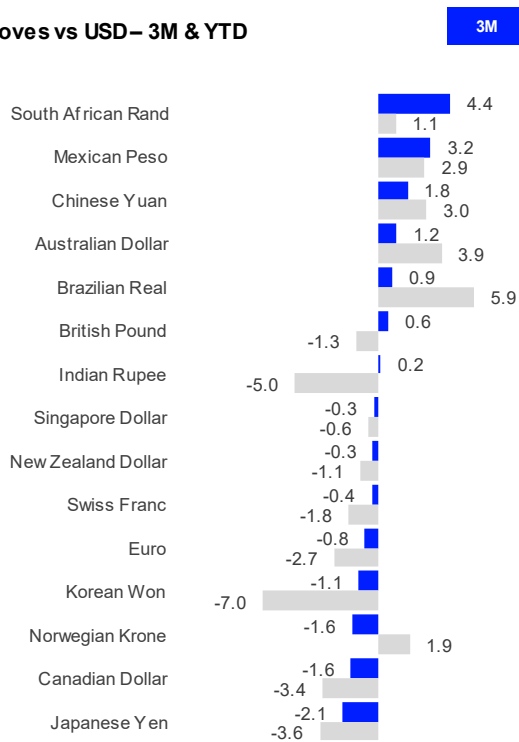
Foreign Exchange Returns – 3M & YTD TR %

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. Notwithstanding recent policy moves, the ECB and Fed have assumed a more hawkish stance, while the BoE seems to be in wait-and-see mode, and the BoJ may be on hold in the near term after its Q2 hike (even as it noted persistent inflationary pressures.) This divergence has led to a stronger US dollar outlook in the near-term.

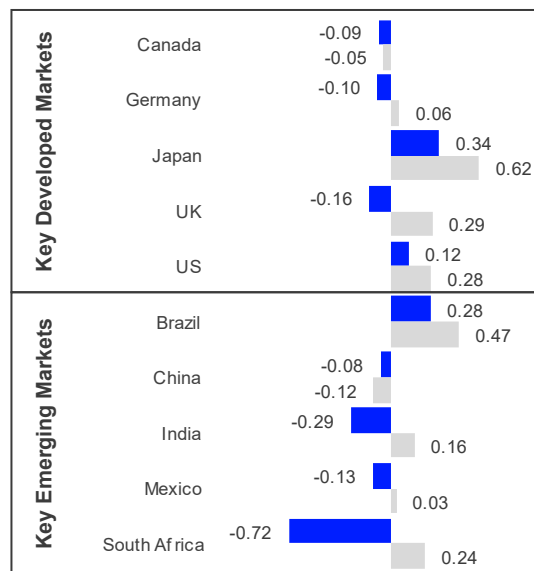
The dollar performed a safe haven role during this Middle East conflict, gaining versus global currencies during risk-off periods and vice versa. On balance, its performance in Q2 was mixed, with the shift in the US policy rate outlook toward possibly two hikes in 2026 providing a tailwind despite the return of risk-on sentiment to markets.

The yen has been particularly weak versus the dollar given the macro impact of the Middle East crisis on Japanese assets, prospects for looser fiscal policy, as well as unfavorable interest rate differentials with the US's shifting rates outlook. While past currency interventions seem to have provided a soft floor for the yen/dollar exchange rate, the structural factors contributing to yen depreciation pressures remain.

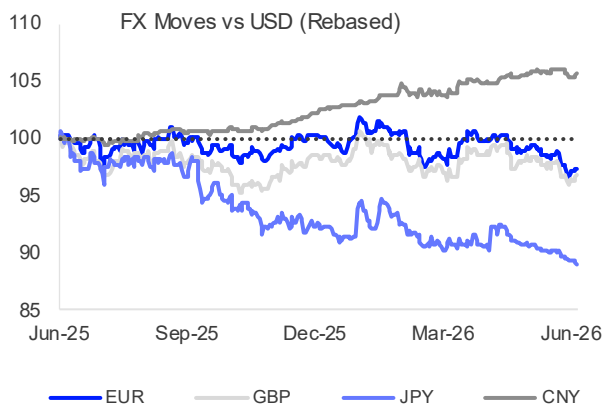
FX Moves vs USD – 3M & YTD



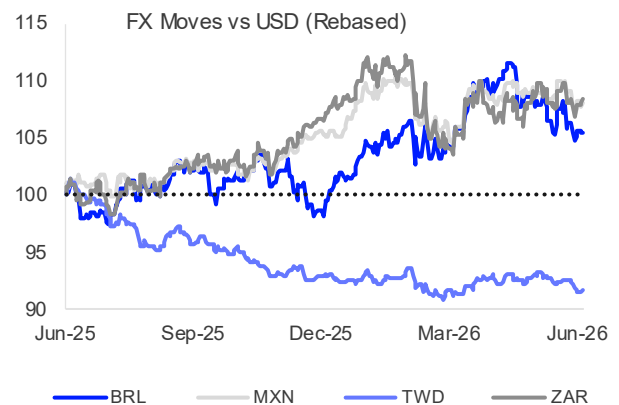
10Y Benchmark Yield Changes (%) - 3M & YTD



Over 12M, the yuan has appreciated steadily versus the US dollar, while the yen has weakened substantially.



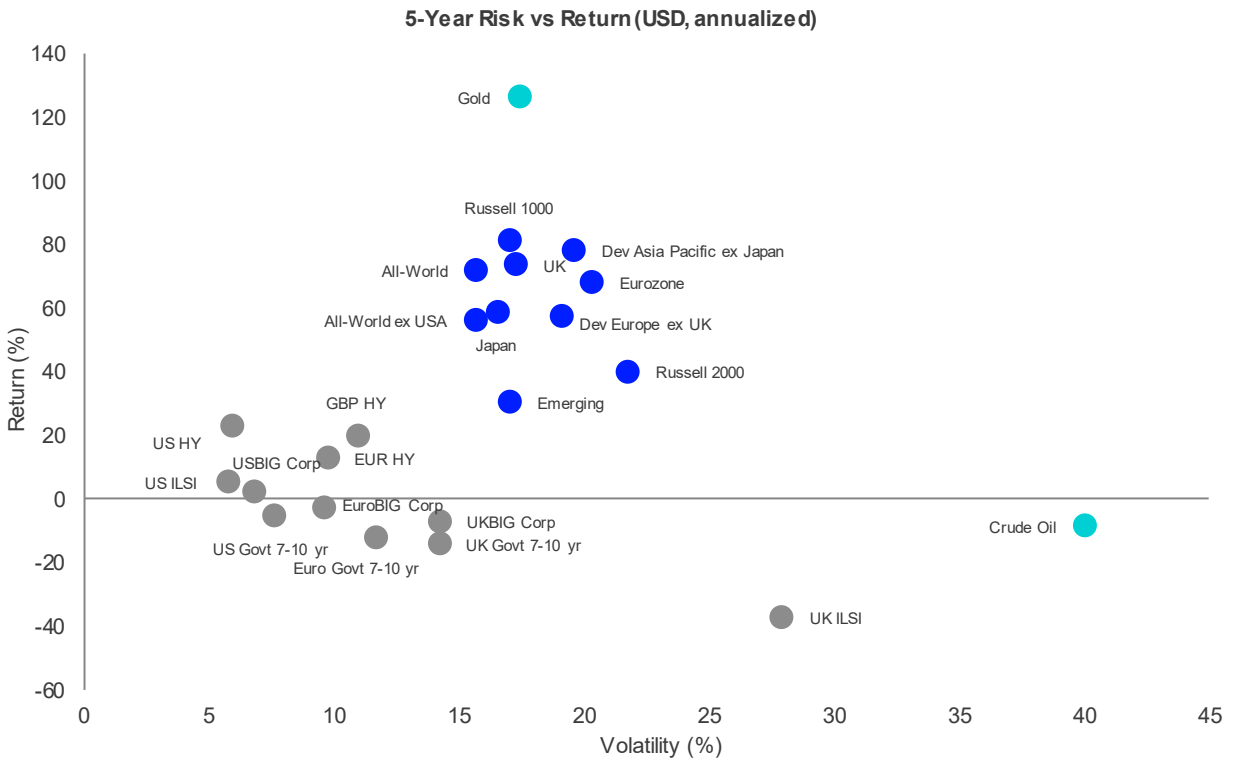
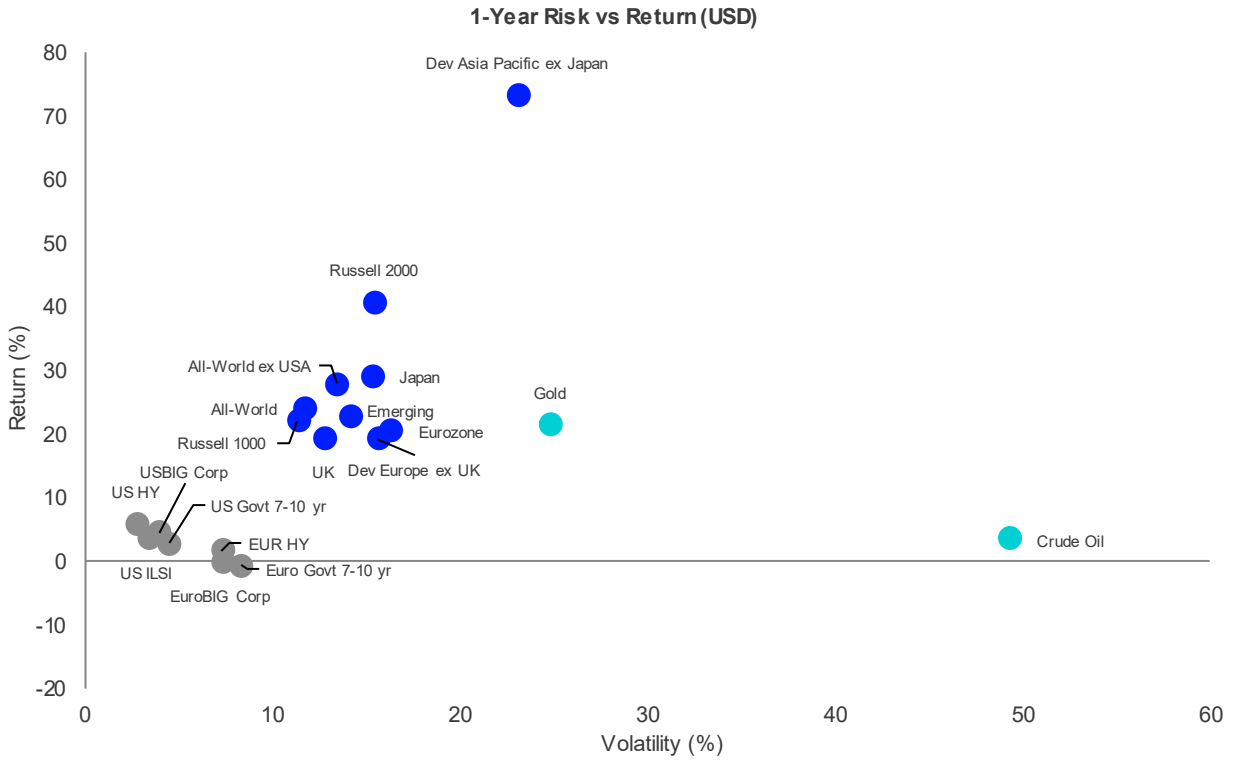
The real, peso and rand have gained notably versus the US dollar over 12M while the Taiwan dollar has weakened.



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 (USD)

After Q2's performance, Crude oil gave up most of its gains over the previous 12 months. Gold (0.86) once again offered a better risk-to-return ratio than Crude oil (0.07). Among equities, Developed Asia Pacific ex Japan (3.18) was notably ahead of the Russell 2000 index (2.64) in both absolute return and return-for-unit-risk terms. Among fixed income sectors, US HY still offered the best return for unit risk.

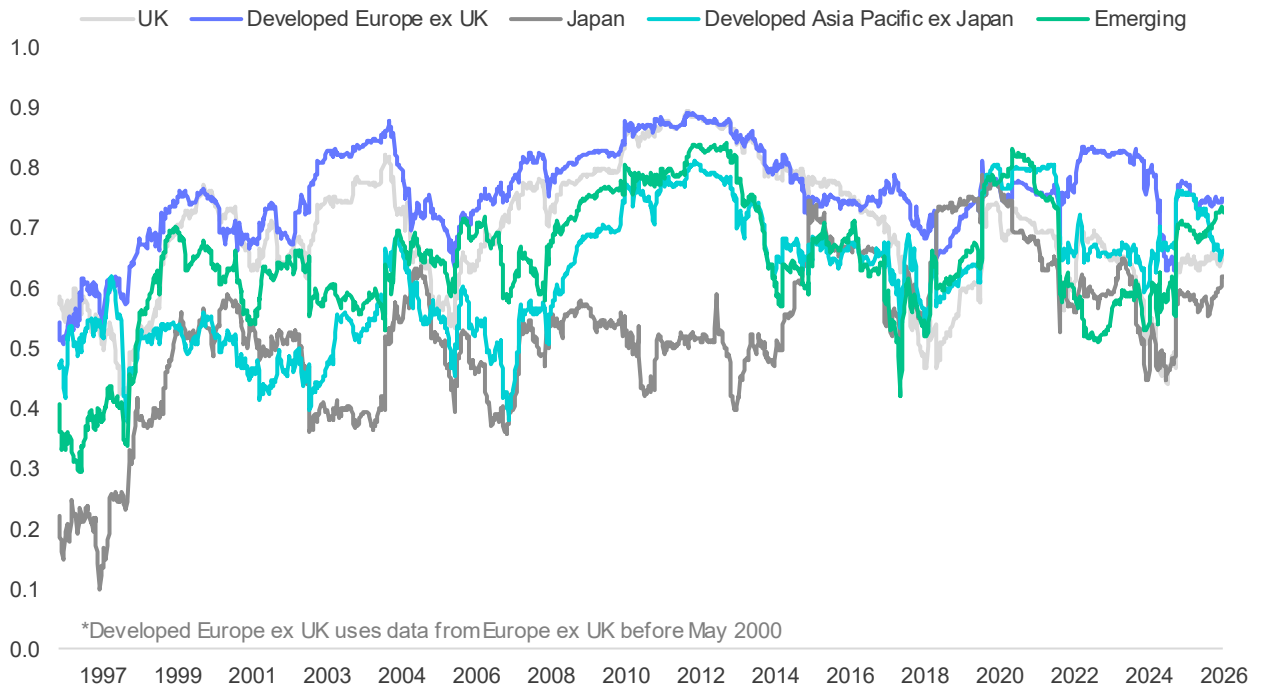


Source: FTSE Russell and LSEG. Data as of June 30, 2026. Based on weekly returns data. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Correlations

Rolling 2-year correlations of regional equity indices relative to the FTSE USA index have declined since early 2025 before spiking with the energy supply shock in March. As of Q2, US equities' correlation was highest with that of European equities and lowest with that of Japan.

Regional Equity Market Correlations to the FTSE USA Index (LOCAL, Weekly Returns, Rolling 2Y)



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	UK Govt 7-10 yr	UKBIG Corp	GBP HY	Euro Govt 7-10 yr	EuroBIG Corp	EUR HY	Copper	Gold	Crude Oil
Russell 1000	-	0.83	0.61	0.72	0.75	0.56	0.66	0.71	0.24	0.46	0.22	0.39	0.54	0.28	0.38	0.68	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	0.29	0.43	0.47	0.36	0.46	0.61	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	0.47	0.55	0.47	0.37	0.42	0.54	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	0.54	0.68	0.57	0.48	0.56	0.66	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	0.42	0.53	0.28	0.39	0.68	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	0.00	0.15	0.36	0.01	0.11	0.51	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	0.24	0.36	0.44	0.23	0.30	0.57	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	0.21	0.35	0.48	0.22	0.33	0.62	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	0.78	0.72	0.27	0.76	0.68	0.32	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	-	0.75	0.77	0.43	0.73	0.72	0.53	0.23	0.25	-0.17
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	-	0.95	0.36	0.84	0.79	0.38	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	0.95	-	0.53	0.79	0.81	0.58	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	0.36	0.53	-	0.31	0.48	0.84	0.27	0.17	-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	0.84	0.79	0.31	-	0.93	0.41	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	0.79	0.81	0.48	0.93	-	0.60	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	0.38	0.58	0.84	0.41	0.60	-	0.37	0.20	-0.09
Copper	0.43	0.35	0.40	0.41	0.43	0.39	0.39	0.54	0.12	0.23	0.08	0.19	0.27	0.11	0.15	0.37	-	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	0.26	0.26	0.17	0.35	0.32	0.20	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	-0.26	-0.23	-0.03	-0.28	-0.28	-0.09	0.11	0.10	-

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

Appendix – Total Returns (%)

Regional Equity - Top 20 by % weight (TR)

	Wgt (%)	Mkt Cap (USD bn)	3M				YTD				12M			
			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 (USD bn)	3M				YTD				12M			
			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 (USD bn)	3M				YTD				12M			
			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 (USD bn)	3M				YTD				12M			
			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
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 (USD bn)	3M				YTD				12M			
			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
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 (USD bn)	3M				YTD				12M			
			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
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 (USD bn)	3M				YTD				12M			
			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
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 (USD bn)	3M				YTD				12M			
			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
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.

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](#))

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

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

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