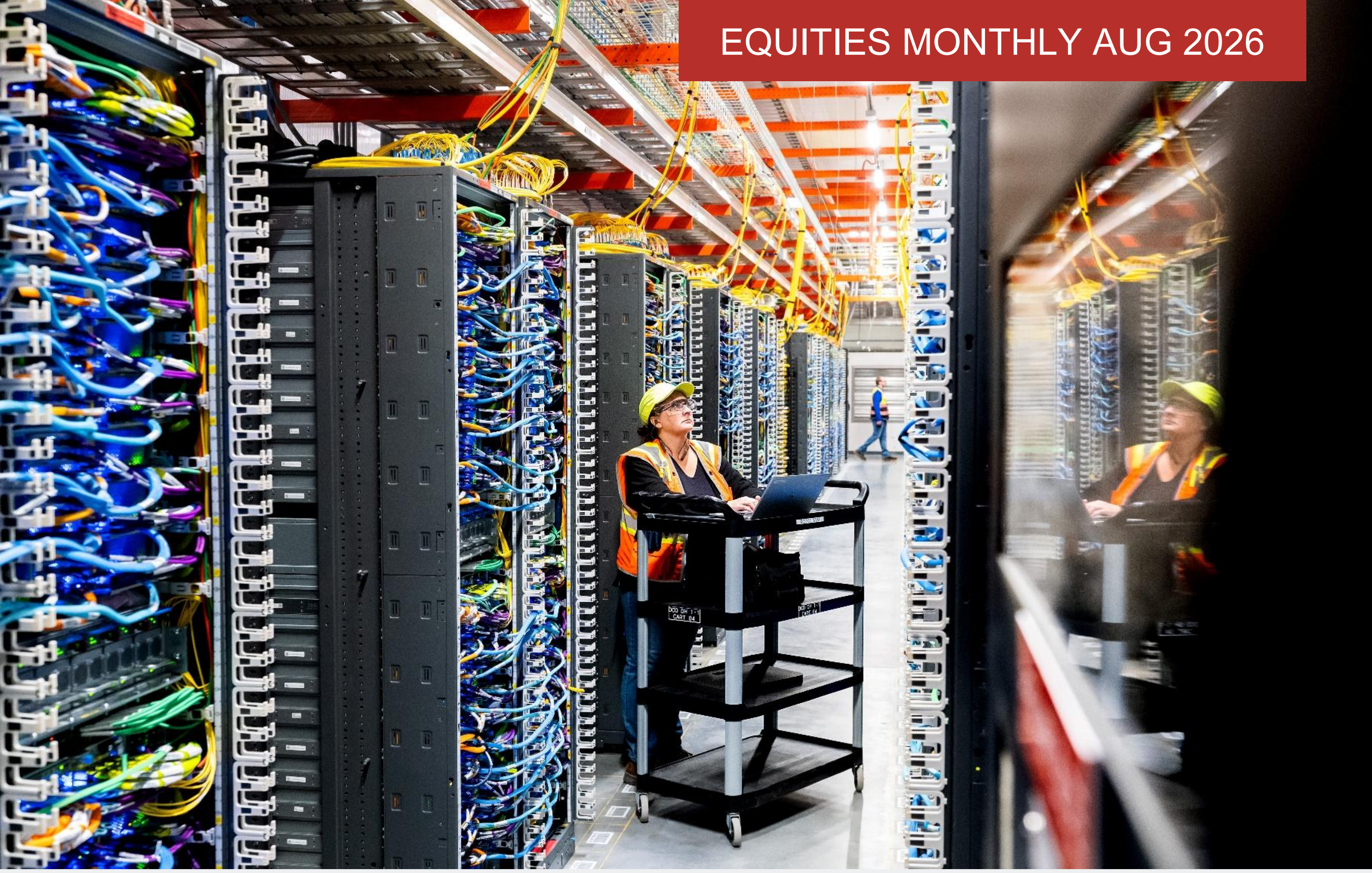


EQUITIES MONTHLY AUG 2026

From AI promise to proof

Fidelity International's outlook from the Equities investment team

For investment professionals only

Contents

Executive summary

AI remains the opportunity, but proof now matters more than promise

July saw sharp moves in equity indices as AI remains the dominant theme despite a re-escalation in tensions in the Middle East and increasing concern over central bank credibility. The divergence between the Nasdaq 100 (-6.6%) and the S&P 500 (-0.1%), and between the Nikkei 225 (-8.1%) and TOPIX (+0.2%), highlights the key driver of the sell-off: AI beneficiaries, which are far more concentrated in the former indices.

There is growing debate over the AI investment case, but we can still have reasonable visibility on short term fundamentals - and they appear supportive. AI demand and capital expenditure continue to grow strongly and, despite July's correction, the KOSPI 200, MSCI Taiwan and Nikkei 225 have still returned 73%, 57% and 28% respectively year to date. What changed in July was not so much the outlook for AI, but investor expectations. Markets are becoming more discerning about which companies can translate AI investment into sustainable earnings, cash flow and shareholder returns.

The next phase of the AI cycle is likely to reward quality as much as growth. Simply supplying AI infrastructure may no longer be sufficient. Companies delivering sustainable revenue growth, resilient margins, strong cash generation and attractive returns on investment are likely to emerge as the next market leaders. Equally, businesses successfully deploying AI to improve productivity may increasingly outperform those simply enabling its development.

Elsewhere, the blockbuster IPO of China's memory chipmaker CXMT highlighted another important theme: competition. While demand across the semiconductor ecosystem remains robust, China's growing ability to produce competitive memory chips at lower cost could reshape parts of the industry. Potential trade protection measures from the US and other countries will also be important to watch.

Korean equities have been especially volatile recently – since 2010, of the top 10 biggest daily moves in the KOSPI, seven gains and eight declines have occurred this year. It is a highly concentrated market, where two companies - Samsung and SK Hynix - accounted for around half the index in mid-July. Both companies delivered strong quarterly results but still failed to meet lofty market expectations or investors fretted whether we are approaching the peak of the earnings revision cycle. The July sell-off was amplified by elevated retail margin financing and leveraged single-stock ETFs. Institutional investors, however, were modest net buyers during the month, suggesting fundamentals remain stronger than headline performance implies.

Beyond AI, monetary policy deserves closer attention. While inflation has continued to moderate overall, resilient labour markets, firm services inflation and the potential inflationary effects of tariffs have made policymakers more cautious about easing policy. In addition, elevated oil prices risk slowing the disinflation process as they continue to feed through to industry.

The Fed's increasingly opaque communication has added uncertainty to the outlook, contributing to a 25 basis point rise in US 10-year Treasury yields to 4.72% during July. Markets are therefore searching for greater clarity on the Fed's reaction function and the conditions under which it would resume rate cuts. Any move in yields towards 5% would likely pressure equity valuations, particularly long-duration US growth stocks, while strengthening the US dollar and tightening financial conditions for emerging markets. The AI narrative and interest rate environment are likely to dominate in the second half.

Stuart Rumble
Head of Investment Directing, Asia Pacific

The Equity Monthly Outlook

The Equities Monthly Outlook provides an overview of our investment team's views in each of the key markets. Each of our portfolio managers has discretion over the positioning and holdings of their portfolios, and, as a result, there may at times be differences between strategies applied within a fund and the views shared in this document.

Important Information

This material is for Investment Professionals only, and should not be relied upon by private investors.

Reference to specific securities should not be construed as a recommendation to buy or sell these securities and is included for the purposes of illustration only.

Investors should note that the views expressed may no longer be current and may have already been acted upon.

The value of investments and the income from them can go down as well as up so you may get back less than you invest.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future returns.

Overseas Markets: Overseas investments will be affected by movements in currency exchange rates. The value of the investment can be affected by changes in currency exchange rates.

Currency Hedging: Currency hedging is used to substantially reduce the risk of losses from unfavourable exchange rate movements on holdings in currencies that differ from the dealing currency. Hedging also has the effect of limiting the potential for currency gains to be made.

Emerging Markets: Investing in emerging markets can be more volatile than other more developed markets.

Trading desk update

Key takeaways

- July marked a reassessment of the AI narrative, driving a rotation away from crowded mega-cap tech stocks. Markets are increasingly rewarding companies that can demonstrate tangible returns on AI investment over capex alone.
- Market leadership is broadening beyond the largest technology stocks, but sustaining the rally will depend on geopolitical stability, earnings resilience and continued improvement in market breadth.

AI narrative evolves

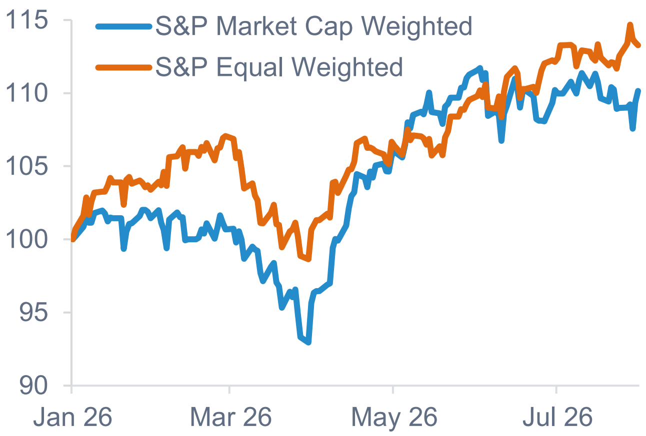
Global equity returns were mixed in July as the AI narrative developed, the Middle East conflict re-escalated and rising bond yields exerted pressure on longer-duration growth stocks. AI-related investment is facing greater scrutiny as markets focus on monetisation rather than investment alone. Generally speaking, markets with the greatest exposure to AI-beneficiaries underperformed the most.

Concerns over hyperscaler spending, increasing competition from open-source AI models, expanding memory supply and the risk of excess compute capacity triggered a significant unwind in momentum across semiconductor and memory stocks. The sell-off was particularly acute in Asia's semiconductor complex, with heightened volatility in major suppliers spilling over into global technology markets.

Market leadership broadens

The Nasdaq Composite and Russell 2000 each fell around 3% in July, reflecting their greater exposure to AI beneficiaries, while the S&P 500 was broadly flat. Beneath the surface, market breadth improved as the equal-weighted S&P 500 outperformed its cap-weighted counterpart, with leadership rotating away from the mega-cap technology stocks that had dominated returns earlier in the year.

Broadening beyond the mega caps



Source: Fidelity International, LSEG DataStream, 31 July 2026.

Earnings reinforced this shift. Alphabet and Meta fell sharply as heavy AI capital expenditure weighed on free cash flow, highlighting growing market focus on investment discipline. By contrast, Microsoft rallied after demonstrating successful AI monetisation. Second-quarter earnings remained broadly robust, with most S&P 500 companies exceeding expectations as pricing power, resilient consumer demand, productivity gains and continued AI investment supported profit growth.

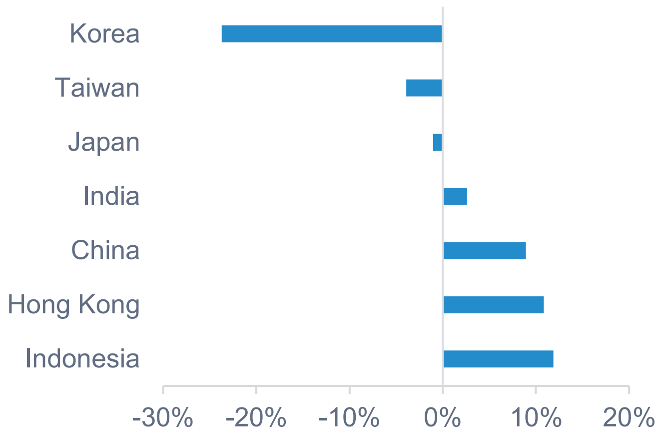
European equities continued to outperform, supported by their value-oriented sector mix and lower exposure to large-cap technology. The STOXX 600 gained 1.6% to a record high, while the FTSE 100 benefited from strength in energy and financials and Germany's DAX was supported by expectations of fiscal stimulus and infrastructure spending.

Europe's relative outperformance may prove more challenging to sustain. A renewed recovery in AI-led growth stocks could narrow its valuation advantage, while developments in the Middle East will remain an important driver of energy prices, inflation expectations and broader market sentiment.

Asia rotates from tech markets to China

The MSCI Asia Pacific Index fell 1.4% in July, masking significant regional divergence. Investors rotated away from AI-heavy semiconductor markets in North Asia towards China and Hong Kong as they unwound crowded positions rather than reassessed economic fundamentals.

Rotation away from AI-led markets



Source: Fidelity International, LSEG DataStream, 31 July 2026.

Korea and Taiwan bore the brunt of the sell-off, while Japan proved more resilient at the broader TOPIX level than the technology-heavy Nikkei 225. China and Hong Kong outperformed as attractive valuations, improving sentiment towards domestic AI innovation and stronger capital flows drew investors back into the market.

Why US value investing deserves another look

Charlotte Apps
Senior investment specialist

Key takeaways

- US market concentration remains near historic highs, strengthening the case for complementing index exposure with a differentiated value allocation and broader sources of return.
- Value investing can help investors access high-quality businesses overlooked by the market, improving diversification while reducing reliance on a narrow group of AI-driven winners.

Concentration raises diversification risk

US equities remain one of the world's most attractive long-term asset classes, supported by deep capital markets, strong corporate profitability and world-leading innovation. However, the way investors access that opportunity is becoming increasingly important.

Although market leadership has broadened beyond the largest technology platforms to include a wider range of AI beneficiaries, concentration remains exceptionally high. Rather than depending on a handful of mega-cap technology companies, market returns are increasingly driven by a broader - but still concentrated - group of businesses tied to the AI investment cycle.

This leaves investors exposed to a common underlying assumption: that AI-related capex remains sufficiently strong, for sufficiently long, to justify today's expectations.

US equity market concentration reaching new highs

Source: Fidelity International, Bloomberg, July 2026.

For portfolio construction, this matters. Market-cap-weighted indices can appear highly diversified by number of holdings while remaining heavily reliant on a relatively small number of return drivers.

This is not an argument against AI. The structural opportunity remains compelling and many market leaders could continue to generate attractive returns. Rather, it strengthens the case for complementing those exposures with a differentiated allocation built on intrinsic value, valuation discipline and broader sources of return.

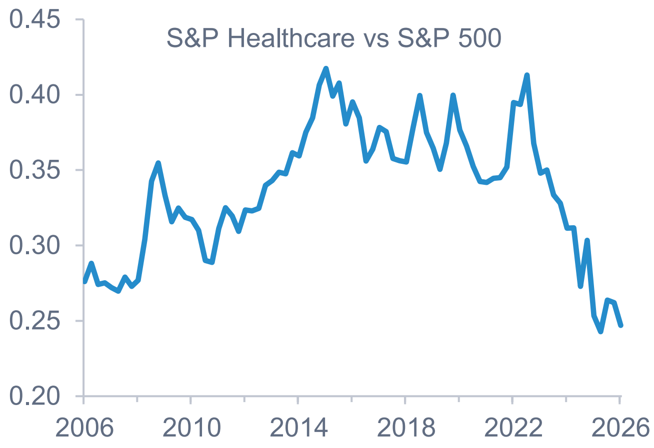
Finding value where the market isn't looking

Value investing is often associated with low valuation multiples, but its real objective is identifying high-quality businesses whose market prices fail to reflect their intrinsic worth. In today's market, that increasingly means looking beyond the most crowded areas of the index.

The post-pandemic period has demonstrated how quickly inflation, geopolitics, supply chains and fiscal policy can reshape market leadership. In this environment, companies supported by tangible assets, resilient cash flows and durable pricing power can provide a stronger valuation anchor and greater margin of safety than businesses whose valuations depend primarily on long-duration growth expectations.

Elsewhere, as attention has centred on key themes, parts of the market have been left in the shadows. For example, the healthcare sector has been impacted by several years of regulatory concerns, pricing pressure and political uncertainty, leaving many healthcare companies trading at historically depressed valuations relative to the broader market.

Healthcare trading at relative multi-decade lows



Source: Bloomberg, July 2026.

Yet the sector continues to benefit from defensive demand, favourable demographics and essential-service characteristics. In many cases, current valuations appear difficult to justify on fundamentals alone, creating attractive opportunities for selective investors.

The case for US value is therefore not about abandoning today's market leaders. It is about improving diversification within an increasingly concentrated market and broadening the opportunity set. By focusing on intrinsic value and disciplined stock selection, investors can gain exposure to businesses where expectations remain more modest, while reducing reliance on a narrow group of companies and a single investment theme.

Market review

US

Leadership broadens beyond AI

US equities edged lower in July, with the S&P 500 declining modestly while the Russell 1000 Value Index advanced, as market leadership broadened beyond large-cap technology and AI-related stocks.

Early-month US–Iran tensions lifted oil prices and revived concerns over energy-driven inflation, but attention soon shifted to second-quarter earnings and the durability of AI-led growth. Strong results from Microsoft and other large technology companies reinforced confidence in cloud and AI demand. However, investors increasingly scrutinised the returns on AI investment, while elevated valuations, tighter US export restrictions and continued technological progress in China weighed on semiconductors and other AI beneficiaries.

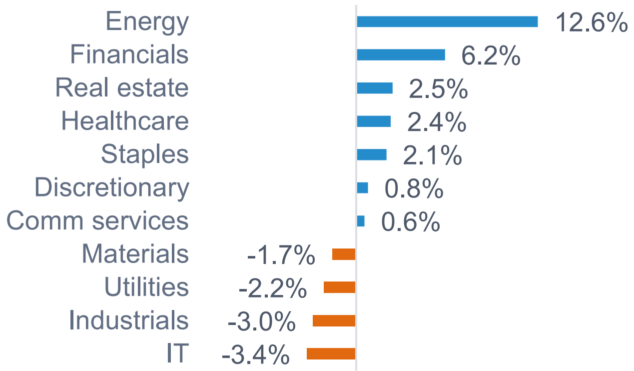
The next phase demands broader growth

US equities remain supported by strong earnings, continued AI investment and resilient domestic demand. However, elevated valuations, concentrated market leadership, persistent inflation and policy uncertainty point to a more selective return environment.

Investor focus is shifting from the scale of AI investment to commercial returns. Markets will be looking for durable revenue growth, broader enterprise adoption, productivity gains and stronger free cash flow. Broader earnings growth across industrials, financials, materials and selected consumer sectors will also be important to sustain leadership beyond mega-cap technology.

Fed communication remains central to the outlook. A restrictive policy bias amid persistent inflation is likely to keep equities sensitive to interest rate expectations, even as easing geopolitical risks and solid corporate earnings provide support.

Value-oriented sectors lead the S&P 500 in July



Source: Fidelity International, LSEG, 31 July 2026.

Europe

Earnings take the lead in Europe

European equities extended their gains in July as second-quarter earnings broadly validated the strong profit expectations built up during the year. Companies meeting elevated expectations were rewarded, while disappointments prompted sharp share price declines.

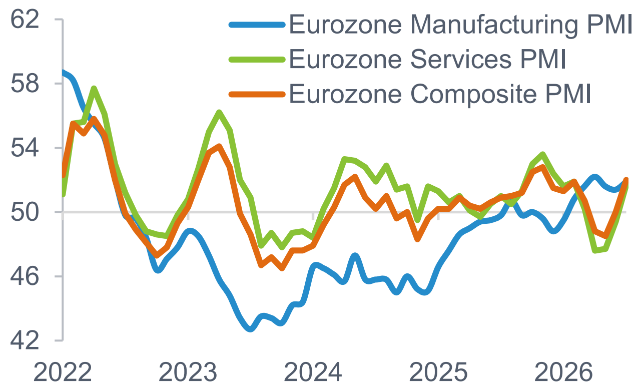
Earnings momentum broadened across more sectors, reinforcing confidence in Europe's recovery. However, Middle East tensions remained a source of volatility, with higher oil prices supporting energy stocks but raising concerns over inflation and corporate costs.

Stock selection takes centre stage

The outlook for European equities remains shaped by geopolitics, particularly through its impact on growth, inflation and energy markets. While progress towards a US–Iran peace framework has improved sentiment, implementation risks remain high, and periods of volatility are likely to persist through the second half of 2026. With inflation still above target, the ECB is are expected to remain data dependent as they assess whether higher energy prices feed through to broader inflation.

Beyond the macro backdrop, the next phase of returns is likely to depend increasingly on company fundamentals. Q2 earnings have broadly validated improving profit expectations, while the market's differentiated reaction to results has reinforced the importance of stock selection.

Eurozone PMIs continue to recover



Source: Fidelity International, LSEG DataStream, 31 July 2026.

Japan

Rotation effects in Japan

Japanese equities were volatile in July, with weakness concentrated in crowded AI and semiconductor stocks following the strong second-quarter rally. Position unwinding and a valuation reset weighed on the Nikkei 225, while TOPIX proved more resilient as investors rotated into financials, energy, domestic demand sectors and selected AI laggards. Despite the pullback, AI earnings and hyperscaler demand remained supportive.

The BoJ left rates unchanged but maintained a tightening bias, supporting financials and keeping currency expectations in focus. The yen strengthened late in the month on suspected official intervention and expectations of further policy normalisation, although it remained weak by historical standards against the US dollar. A late-month earthquake in Kumamoto also added near-term supply chain uncertainty.

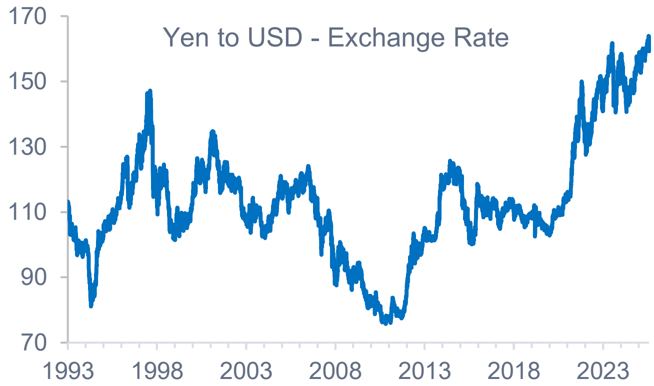
Structural tailwinds remain supportive

Japan's outlook continues to be supported by structural tailwinds. A moderate inflation backdrop, gradual monetary policy normalisation and improving corporate behaviour provide a favourable environment for both the economy and equity market.

The BoJ is expected to continue normalising policy gradually, while companies are passing through higher costs, supporting margins, investment and wage growth. Corporate earnings remain resilient, led by AI-related businesses and financials, while TSE-led governance reforms continue to improve capital efficiency.

Although higher oil prices and Middle East tensions pose near-term risks through imported inflation, supply chains and exports, the longer-term drivers of reflation, reform and earnings growth remain intact.

Yen reached near 40-year lows against USD



Source: LSEG Datastream, 31 July 2026.

UK

Broad-based gains extend UK rally

UK equities delivered another strong month in July, with the FTSE All Share Index rising 3.7% as resilient corporate earnings and improving sentiment supported risk assets. Ongoing M&A activity, particularly from US corporates and private equity firms, also provided support. Although Middle East tensions kept oil and gas prices elevated, the UK market continued to benefit from its differentiated sector mix.

Energy led gains, followed by telecommunications and technology, while real estate, financials and industrials also outperformed.

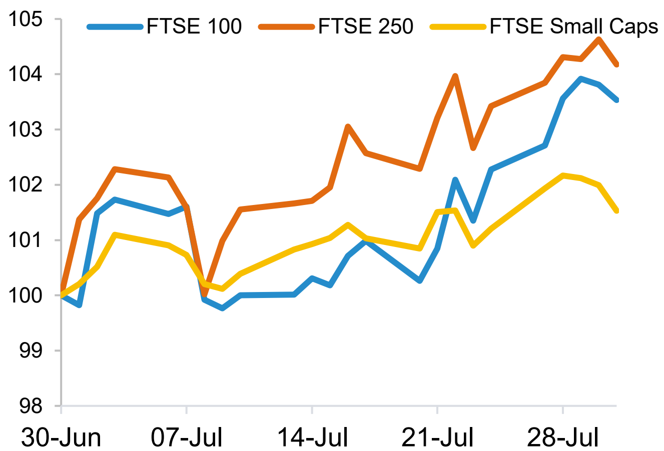
By contrast, healthcare, utilities and consumer discretionary lagged. Value significantly outperformed growth, and mid-caps outpaced large-caps, signalling broader market participation.

Policy and politics remain in focus

The Bank of England left rates unchanged at 3.75%, maintaining a data-dependent stance as inflation remained above target but continued to moderate.

Political developments also attracted attention following Andy Burnham's appointment as prime minister after Keir Starmer's resignation. Initial uncertainty around fiscal policy faded after Burnham reaffirmed his commitment to fiscal discipline, allowing investor focus to return to corporate earnings and the global economic backdrop.

UK equities broaden as mid-caps lead in July



Source: Fidelity International, LSEG DataStream, 31 July 2026.

Emerging markets

Emerging markets diverge as Asia weakens

Emerging market equities declined in July, underperforming developed markets as technology stocks came under pressure amid growing scrutiny of AI investment and earnings. Renewed Middle East tensions and continued disruption to Red Sea shipping also weighed on sentiment.

Emerging Asia was the weakest region. Korea and Taiwan retreated as investors reassessed AI monetisation prospects. China advanced on stronger internet stocks and expectations of further policy stimulus, while India posted modest gains, supported by stronger-than-expected earnings, a recovery in IT stocks and renewed foreign investor inflows after four months of net outflows.

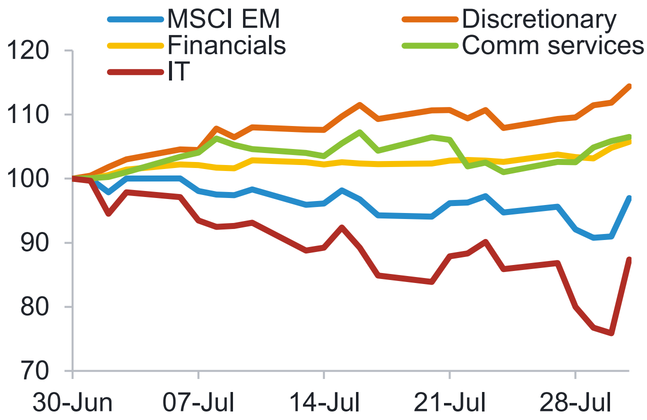
Latin America delivered positive returns, with Brazil benefiting from moderating inflation despite renewed US tariffs and political uncertainty, while Mexico gained on easing inflation, resilient domestic activity and improving sentiment.

EMEA outperforms amid commodity vol

EMEA was the strongest-performing region, led by Poland, the Czech Republic and Greece. Poland benefited from stronger earnings, lower inflation and optimism over potential developed market status, while Greece was supported by robust bank earnings. South Africa ended slightly lower as currency weakness offset support from unchanged interest rates, and Saudi Arabia declined on renewed Middle East tensions and weaker economic data, while the UAE posted modest gains.

Oil prices rose sharply on Middle East tensions and shipping disruptions, gold gained on safe-haven demand, silver weakened, and industrial metals recovered from the previous month's sell-off.

EM leadership rotates away from tech



Source: Fidelity International, LSEG DataStream, 31 July 2026.

Asia-Pacific ex-Japan

Regional leadership reshapes in Asia

APxJ equities fell 2.3% in July as a sharp correction in AI-related stocks triggered a broad market rotation. Investors reassessed AI capex, monetisation and rising competition from China's semiconductor industry, while hedge fund and leveraged ETF deleveraging, particularly in Korea, amplified the sell-off.

Korea and Taiwan were among the weakest markets as foreign investors took profits after strong gains this year. Losses were concentrated in leading chipmakers such as SK Hynix and Samsung, reflecting positioning pressures rather than weakening fundamentals.

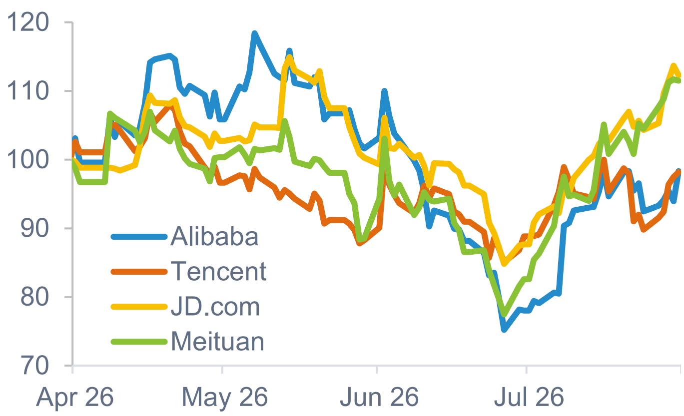
China and Hong Kong outperformed as investors rotated into attractively valued internet companies. ASEAN also outperformed, led by Indonesia, which was supported by valuations, easing MSCI-related uncertainty, steady rates and measures to attract foreign capital.

Energy and AI reshape Asia's outlook

Asia's outlook is increasingly shaped by the energy shock and the AI investment cycle. Higher energy costs are widening the gap between wealthier North Asian economies and more energy-dependent markets in South and Southeast Asia. Commodity exporters may benefit, but importers face inflation and demand risks.

China remains relatively insulated by its large reserves and diversified energy mix. With domestic demand subdued, exports and investment are expected to remain the main drivers of growth, supported by targeted policy measures. Continued AI investment should benefit technology companies in China, Korea and Taiwan.

Chinese internet stocks benefit from A unwind in July



Source: Fidelity International, LSEG DataStream, 31 July 2026.

Earnings scorecard

The earnings scorecard is a forward-looking aggregation of long-term views from our bottom-up equity analysts, distilling their fundamental analysis into a simple earnings growth figure compared to consensus. Over the long term, studies show earnings performance is the biggest driver of stock prices. However, it is not the only factor and given the discretion of our fundamental portfolio managers, the earnings scorecard should not be misconstrued as reflecting individual fund positioning.

Fidelity International earnings growth estimate FY2028, absolute and versus IBES consensus

Sector		US	Europe	APxJ	Japan	EMEA / LATAM	China	Global
Comm services	vs IBES	12.2%	5.2%	-6.0%	-35.5%	12.1%	-5.8%	7.2%
	Absolute	24.8%	4.3%	11.7%	5.8%	33.0%	11.3%	21.0%
Discretionary	vs IBES	0.4%	1.8%	-3.4%	-4.3%	34.4%	-5.2%	0.0%
	Absolute	20.6%	12.2%	20.7%	10.0%	23.3%	23.9%	18.5%
Staples	vs IBES	-5.3%	-1.8%	-6.0%	-7.8%	-1.1%	-8.6%	-4.3%
	Absolute	3.8%	6.5%	7.7%	8.8%	9.9%	6.4%	5.9%
Energy	vs IBES	-2.3%	-6.1%	6.5%	-0.1%	-11.0%	11.2%	-5.4%
	Absolute	6.0%	-7.6%	4.4%	-3.8%	-13.6%	5.8%	-4.9%
Financials	vs IBES	1.2%	0.1%	-4.6%	-16.7%	-0.8%	-6.0%	-1.3%
	Absolute	6.7%	7.9%	6.6%	6.9%	10.0%	5.0%	7.3%
Healthcare	vs IBES	-1.7%	3.4%	-3.6%	-17.1%	-4.5%	-4.1%	-1.0%
	Absolute	8.2%	11.2%	16.6%	3.2%	16.5%	17.3%	9.2%
Industrials	vs IBES	4.5%	3.9%	2.4%	10.0%	-1.1%	-0.8%	4.4%
	Absolute	16.0%	14.9%	18.3%	18.4%	21.5%	17.0%	16.2%
IT	vs IBES	-0.5%	16.1%	7.9%	0.0%	-3.1%	32.1%	3.4%
	Absolute	14.4%	18.5%	10.9%	8.3%	30.1%	63.8%	12.8%
Materials	vs IBES	-4.9%	-12.2%	-7.5%	-0.5%	-9.7%	-12.0%	-7.9%
	Absolute	5.0%	0.7%	-0.1%	15.0%	-1.4%	64.3%	2.2%
Real estate	vs IBES	-4.2%	-5.5%	0.7%	1.9%	-1.4%	2.4%	-1.5%
	Absolute	12.6%	9.0%	9.6%	6.5%	30.7%	12.5%	12.8%
Utilities	vs IBES	0.9%	-0.4%	13.8%	1.2%	1.7%		0.7%
	Absolute	9.8%	5.2%	1.1%	3.8%	0.6%		6.5%
Net	vs IBES	1.4%	0.7%	1.5%	-5.0%	-4.9%	-1.3%	0.8%
	Absolute	13.4%	8.1%	10.4%	9.5%	-0.1%	14.5%	10.8%

Quantitative tactical scorecard

This scorecard provides a forward-looking summary of short-term (1-3 month) views from the quantitative equities team based on factors including fundamental, technical, macro and behavioural. This scorecard should not be misconstrued as representing the discretionary long-term views of our fundamental equity portfolio managers.

Equities signal: Risk ON

Developed market equities	– –	–	=	+	++
US: S&P 500		●			
Canada: S&P/TSX 60			●		
UK: FTSE 100		●	←	←	
Germany: DAX		●			
France: CAC 40		●			
Switzerland: SMI		→	→	●	
Netherlands: AEX		→	●		
Sweden: OMX 30		→	●		
Norway: OBX	●	←			
Spain: IBEX 35					●
Italy: FTSE MIB		●			
Japan: TOPIX				●	
Hong Kong: Hang Seng			●		
Australia: S&P/ASX 200			●		

Main views

- UK experiences weakness across the board, with behavioural factors the primary driver of its double downgrade.
- Switzerland climbs two places to overweight after the market sees strong inflows and holdings.
- Netherlands moves to neutral on inflows despite some softness in technical momentum signals.
- Sweden is upgraded to neutral with strength in flows, technical reversion, and relative style measures.
- Norway drops to strong underweight as it contends with worsening total holdings data and technical momentum readings.

This model allocates cash neutrally among a universe of 14 developed market equity indices, incorporating fundamental, technical, macro and behavioural factors.

US sectors	– –	–	=	+	++
Communication services		●			
Consumer discretionary		●	←		
Consumer staples		●	←		
Energy			●		
Financials			→	●	
Healthcare				●	
Industrials			●		
IT			→	●	
Materials			●		
Real estate			●		
Utilities		●	←		

- Discretionary is downgraded to underweight after weaker flows more than offset positive equity borrowing and buyback data.
- Staples declined to underweight on weaker flows, and free cash flow valuation measures.
- Financials reverses last month's downgrade and moves up back up to overweight after incremental improvement in holdings.
- IT climbs to overweight on stronger behaviourals and buyback data, although its equity borrowing deteriorated.
- Utilities falls to underweight on flows and holdings readings.

This model creates a long-short cash neutral portfolio of sector indices from the US market. The model incorporates fundamental, technical, macro, and behavioural factors.

Europe sectors	– –	–	=	+	++
Communication services				●	
Consumer discretionary			●		
Consumer staples		→	●		
Energy				●	
Financials			●		
Healthcare		●			
Industrials			●		
IT		●	←	←	
Materials			→	●	
Real estate		●			
Utilities		●	←		

Main views

- Staples rises to neutral on stronger flows data.
- IT drops two places to underweight primarily driven by a worsening external financing deficit ratio.
- Materials reverses last month's decline and moves back up to overweight as it sees improvement in equity borrowing, particularly in small cap stocks.
- Utilities also reverses from last month, downgrading to underweight as flows marginally weaken.

This model creates a long-short cash neutral portfolio of sector indices from the European market. The model incorporates fundamental, technical, macro, and behavioural factors.

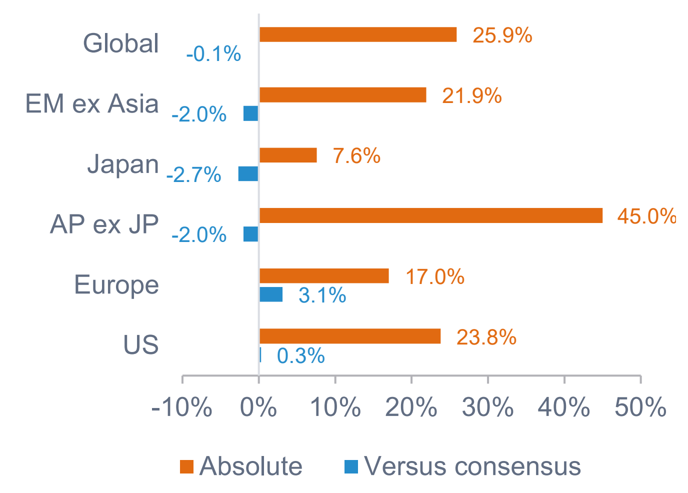
Market Data

Absolute Returns (USD)		1 Month	3 Months	YTD	1 Year
INDEX	MSCI AC World	0.1	4.5	11.6	22.6
SECTORS	C Disc	3.1	0.5	-2.1	5.7
	C Staples	2.6	1.2	8.0	10.4
	Energy	12.3	-1.0	30.9	39.4
	Financials	6.4	10.4	10.9	21.5
	Health Care	1.6	8.4	3.6	20.7
	Industrials	-1.6	0.9	13.7	19.5
	IT	-5.6	9.9	22.6	36.6
	Materials	0.1	-4.0	6.9	27.3
	Comm. Srvcs.	0.8	-6.9	-1.4	11.9
	Utilities	-1.2	-4.5	7.6	13.6
	Real Estate	3.0	0.4	9.3	9.9
MAJOR MARKETS	US	-0.1	4.3	10.0	19.1
	Europe	1.6	5.5	10.1	23.5
	EM ex Asia	2.8	-0.9	8.6	25.9
	Asia ex Japan	-3.2	6.4	22.3	38.1
	Japan	1.0	5.7	17.2	32.7
STYLES	Value	3.1	6.0	15.7	27.0
	Growth	-2.8	3.2	7.6	18.2
	Quality	-0.8	3.6	11.2	23.7
	Risk	3.4	4.0	9.6	17.7
	Momentum	-12.2	5.8	23.5	35.0
	Large Cap	0.2	4.8	11.6	23.4
	Mid Cap	-0.2	2.8	11.6	18.1
	Small Cap	-2.9	1.8	13.0	24.2

Absolute Returns (Local)		1 Month	3 Months	YTD	1 Year
INDEX	MSCI AC World	-0.3	5.0	12.1	22.9
SECTORS	C Disc	2.7	0.9	-1.6	6.1
	C Staples	2.2	1.9	8.5	10.3
	Energy	11.8	-0.2	31.6	39.5
	Financials	5.9	11.4	11.5	21.5
	Health Care	1.4	9.1	4.1	20.8
	Industrials	-2.3	1.6	14.5	20.1
	IT	-6.0	10.1	23.0	37.6
	Materials	-0.5	-2.9	7.2	26.2
	Comm. Srvcs.	0.7	-6.7	-1.2	12.2
	Utilities	-1.5	-3.8	8.1	13.4
	Real Estate	2.7	0.7	9.4	9.9
MAJOR MARKETS	US	-0.1	4.3	10.0	19.1
	Europe	0.9	7.6	11.8	22.4
	EM ex Asia	2.5	-0.5	6.9	20.3
	Asia ex Japan	-4.5	6.4	24.3	42.6
	Japan	-1.0	7.4	19.0	40.4
STYLES	Value	2.7	6.5	16.2	27.3
	Growth	-3.2	3.7	8.1	18.5
	Quality	-0.9	4.1	11.7	24.2
	Risk	2.9	4.8	10.1	17.5
	Momentum	-13.2	6.2	24.1	35.0
	Large Cap	-0.2	5.3	12.0	23.7
	Mid Cap	-0.7	3.6	12.2	18.5
	Small Cap	-3.4	2.5	13.5	24.8

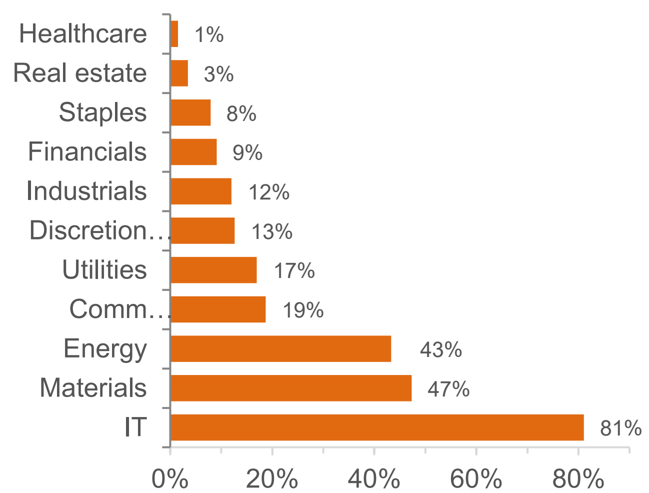
Source: LSEG DataStream, 31 July 2026.

FIL earnings forecasts vs consensus (FY26)



Source: Fidelity International, 31 July 2026.

FIL sector earnings forecasts (FY26)



Source: Fidelity International, 31 July 2026..

Important information