

Overview

If You Build It, the Broadening Will Come

Emerging Markets (EM) are on track for a second consecutive year of outperformance, led by strong earnings growth in AI-related technology. We expect semiconductor stocks to remain a key driver in 2027, supporting continued exposure to Taiwan and South Korea. However, we look for market leadership to broaden as industrial commodity demand strengthens and USD weakness resumes, favouring Latin America and other commodity-exposed markets. This quarter, we upgraded Brazil to a small overweight.

The start of a new Fed hiking cycle, amid an ongoing energy shock, raises some concerns for global and EM equity investors. Historically, rising US rates have been a headwind for equity multiples, while a pause in the USD depreciation trend is also unhelpful for the non-tech components of the MSCI EM Index. However, while we acknowledge these risks and the potential for additional volatility, EM remains on track for a second consecutive year of outperformance relative to global equities (see Chart 1).

The key question for long-term investors is whether EM strength can persist over a multi-year period, similar to the early 2000s. During that time, key tailwinds included China's rapid industrialisation, optimism surrounding the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa), broad-based commodity strength, and USD weakness. There are some parallels today, including an expensive dollar (see Chart 2), which was also a feature of the early-2000s period. There are also signs of broad-based commodity strength, with the Bloomberg Commodity Index up 31% year-to-date. However, unlike the early 2000s, the EM Technology sector has been the primary driver of index returns in 2025 and 2026 as demand for AI-related hardware has surged. Taiwan and South Korea have been key beneficiaries, with a handful of companies dominating both country indices.

Our baseline view is that technology stocks will continue to lead EM in 2027, supported by AI-related demand from the global data centre buildout, agentic AI, and growth in robotics. EM semiconductor and memory-chip manufacturers remain at the forefront of this trend, with record export growth supporting earnings (see Chart 3). However, we expect EM performance to broaden in 2027. Two key catalysts would be further commodity strength, driven by the energy transition and AI-related demand for materials and power, and a resumption of the dollar depreciation trend.

On commodities, Citi commodity research estimates that around 20% of end-use copper consumption is now driven by data centres and the energy transition, with these sectors accounting for

virtually all recent demand growth. Traditional cyclical drivers have contributed little in recent years, largely because of persistent weakness in the Chinese property market. This has also contributed to subdued mining capex, which is likely to leave industrial metals such as copper undersupplied as AI- and energy-transition-related demand continues to expand. Chart 4 highlights the lack of major new discoveries over recent decades. Beyond the positive outlook for industrial metals, ongoing energy supply disruptions in the Middle East should encourage diversification towards alternative long-term suppliers, including Latin American producers such as Brazil (see Chart 5).

A key challenge to our positive commodity and EM view is the path of the dollar. Commodities tend to benefit from a weaker USD, while EM's relative performance is closely tied to the greenback. We previously identified interest rates as the key catalyst for the currency and did not expect an extended hiking cycle this year.

EM Country Allocation

	Chg	-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Asia						
Taiwan	-					
South Korea	-					
China†	-					
Malaysia	-					
Indonesia	-					
Philippines	-					
Thailand	-					
Vietnam	-					
India	-					
Latin America						
Brazil	↑					
Mexico	-					
Europe, Middle East and Africa						
Turkey	-					
Poland	-					
Saudi Arabia	-					
South Africa	-					
UAE	-					

Note: Up/down arrows indicate a positive/negative change in our asset allocation compared to the previous quarterly outlook. A dash indicates no change. The table shows the major Emerging Markets.

†Allocation is overweight China (via OW A-shares and N offshore stocks).

Source: CLIM

*The publication reflects asset performance up to 30 September 2026 and macro events and data releases up to 7 October 2026 unless indicated otherwise.

The Fed's unanimous rate hike adds a near-term headwind, and there is a risk that a handful of hikes develops into a more prolonged cycle. Our current assessment is that the inflation back-drop does not justify more than one or two additional hikes. We expect the Fed to eventually move back to a hold, barring a more material energy shock.

Notably, the dollar's performance has been mixed despite an almost ideal combination of factors that would typically support the currency: higher oil prices, rising US rates, and resilient US growth (see Chart 6). We suspect this lack of dollar strength partly reflects expensive valuations, similar to the early-2000s setup, leaving the currency vulnerable once energy prices and inflation moderate. A resumption of USD depreciation would typically favour a broadening in EM performance beyond technology stocks (see Chart 7).

Market Strategy:

We maintain a positive outlook for EM semiconductor stocks and continue to favour exposure to AI hardware through Taiwan and South Korea. We also expect China A-shares to benefit as China's domestic AI supply chain develops. While the rally has been supported by robust earnings growth, which we expect to persist into 2027, returns could broaden to other countries and sectors if commodity strength continues and USD weakness resumes.

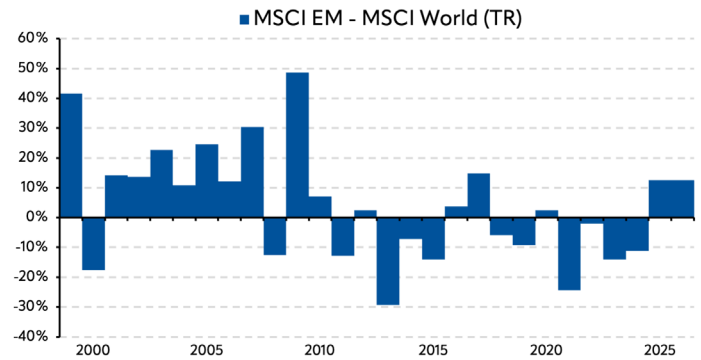
This quarter, we make the following adjustment:

- Upgrade Brazil to *overweight*. Broad commodity strength favours Latin American equities, given the region's sector composition and relative geopolitical insulation from current global conflicts. Brazil, as the region's largest equity market, is well positioned to benefit from a sustained commodity upcycle. In addition, the possibility of a change in government could improve relations with the US, while providing a supportive policy environment for bilateral trade and investment.

Justin Kariya**
October 7th, 2026

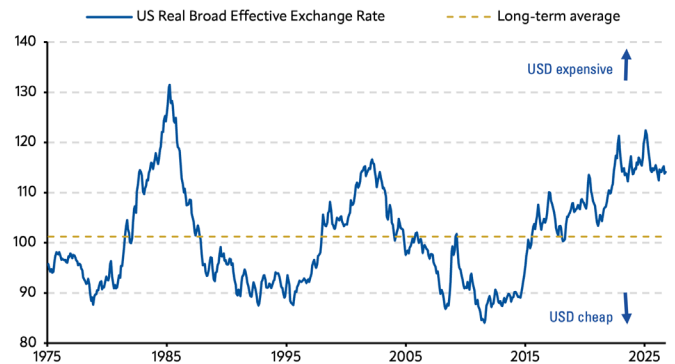
**The document includes significant contributions from Yasemin Engin.

Chart 1: MSCI EM Versus MSCI World Performance



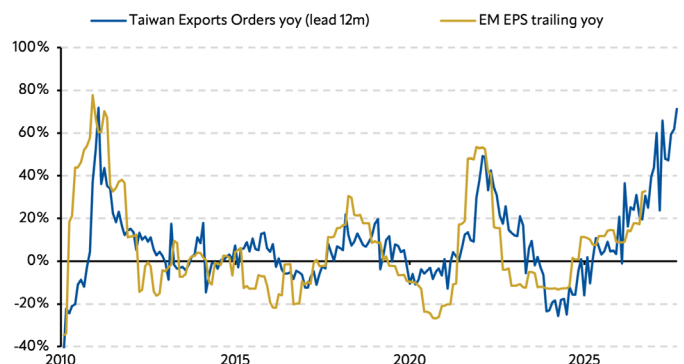
Source: Bloomberg

Chart 2: US Real Broad Effective Exchange Rate (REER)



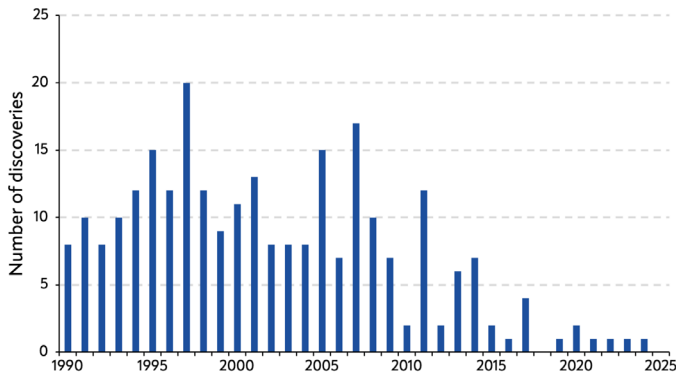
Source: Bloomberg

Chart 3: Taiwan Export Orders (yoy) and EM EPS (yoy)



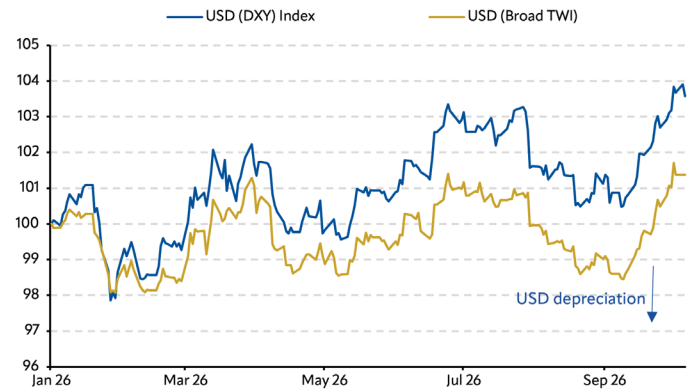
Source: Bloomberg

Chart 4: Major Global Copper Discoveries



Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence

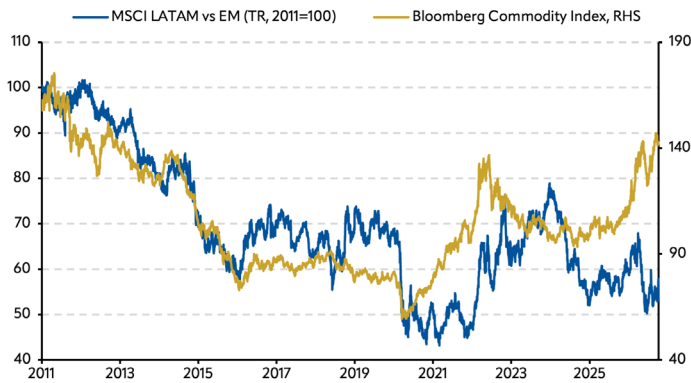
Chart 6: USD Performance in 2026 – Amidst Higher Oil, Higher US Rates, and AI Leadership



Indices rebased to 100 as of Dec 31, 2025

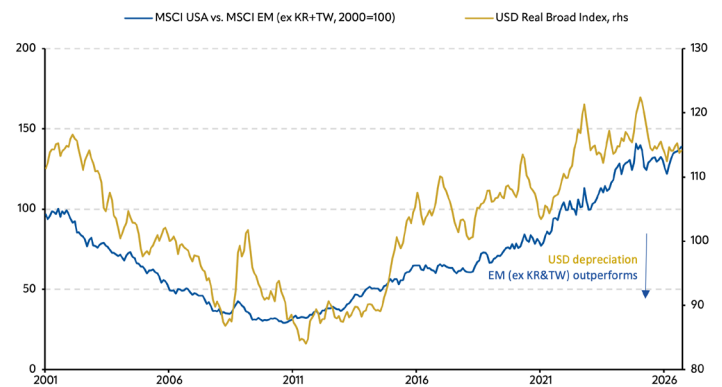
Source: Bloomberg

Chart 5: Commodity Prices and LatAm Equities



Source: Bloomberg

Chart 7: US Equity Performance vs. EM (ex. KR & TW) and the US Dollar

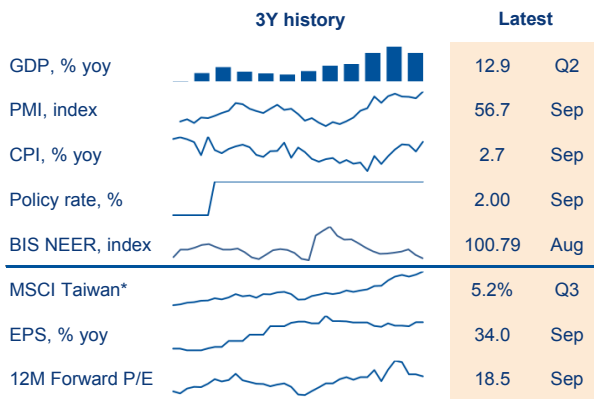


Source: Bloomberg

Asia

Taiwan

OW



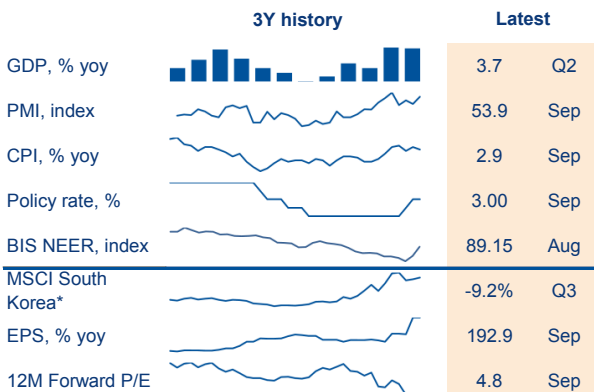
*US\$ total return relative to MSCI EM.

Source: Bloomberg

- The continued strength of AI-related capex remains the biggest tailwind for Taiwan's exports, reflecting its dominant position in advanced semiconductor manufacturing. In addition to core demand from US hyperscalers, emerging areas such as robotics, defence, and autonomous vehicles could become sources of advanced semiconductor demand over time.
- While some moderation from the current pace of global AI-related investment is likely, Taiwan export orders remain healthy and continue to point to robust demand for AI hardware, which should support equity earnings.
- Beyond Taiwan's structural drivers, geopolitical risks associated with China are likely to continue to cap long-term multiple expansion. Our current assessment is that China will avoid a costly confrontation with the US over the foreseeable future and instead seek to influence Taiwan's domestic politics in its favour.

South Korea

OW



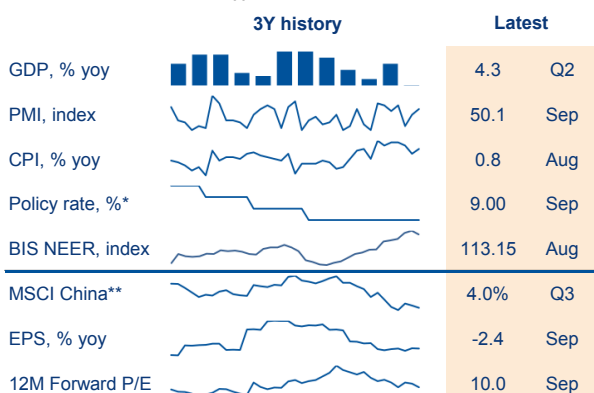
*US\$ total return relative to MSCI EM.

Source: Bloomberg

- Korea's equity market is set to continue to benefit from the memory upcycle and AI-related demand, with the growing use of long-term agreements supporting earnings visibility for producers.
- Valuations are favourable, helped by the robust earnings outlook. Valuations also derated following July's market correction, which appears to have been driven more by profit-taking and the unwinding of leveraged positions rather than by weaker fundamentals.
- In addition to semiconductors, we see growth opportunities across the broader MSCI South Korea Index, with the index offering exposure to other growing areas of technology such as robotics, autonomous vehicles, and battery technology. Moreover, the Value-Up programme remains a potential tailwind for the market.

China

OW (OW A-shares and N offshore stocks)



*Required Deposit Reserve Ratio for Major Banks.

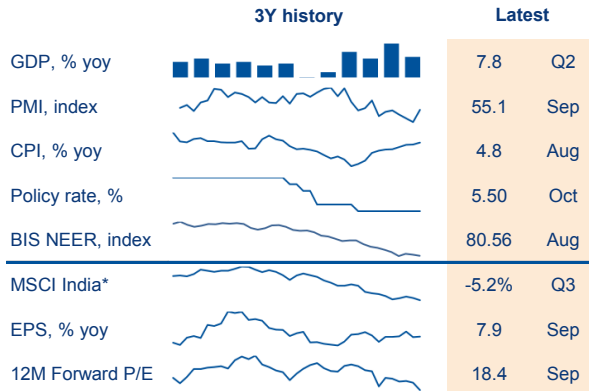
**US\$ total return relative to MSCI EM.

Source: Bloomberg

- China's domestic economy continues to be a headwind for equities, with weakness concentrated in the consumer and property sector. Exports, which have been supported by AI-related demand, have provided an offset to this weakness. Policy measures to support households or help stabilise the property market would be a positive development.
- We favour exposure to the onshore A-shares market. Households continue to hold high levels of excess savings that could be redirected into equity markets. Meanwhile, China's AI ecosystem is broadening across the semiconductor supply chain, with domestic firms making progress in response to US export controls. While less advanced than the leading US models, China's AI models appear to be more cost-effective for many global users.
- US and China relations appear to be improving; however further escalation cannot be ruled. As such, we favour exposure to the A-shares market, where a predominantly domestic ownership structure may help mitigate the impact of external geopolitical shocks.

India

N

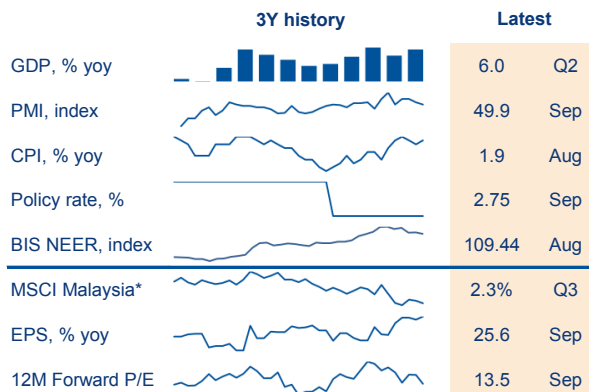


*US\$ total return relative to MSCI EM
Source: Bloomberg

- The long-term outlook for India is positive. Economic growth and corporate earnings are expected to remain robust, supported by a stable government, favourable demographics and an ongoing structural reform agenda. Additionally, India has positioned itself as an alternative manufacturing hub to China.
- Much of this positive outlook appears to be reflected in current valuations, with the market continuing to trade at a premium relative to the EM benchmark. Moreover, higher oil prices and El Niño-related food inflation risks raise the prospect of further RBI policy tightening, which could limit further multiple expansion.
- Despite our constructive long-term outlook, we remain cautious in the near term. Given AI's continued dominance as a market driver, we continue to prefer markets with more direct exposure to this theme than India.

Malaysia

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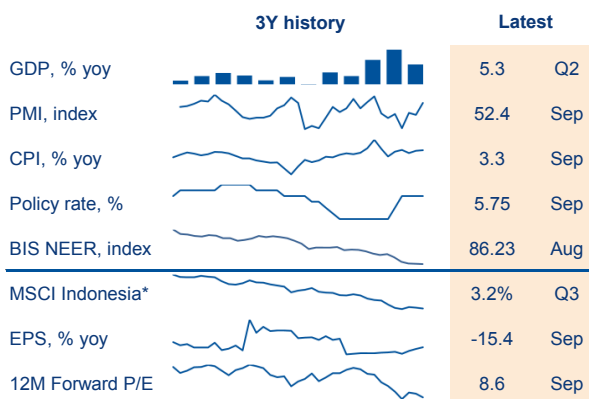


*US\$ total return relative to MSCI EM.
Source: Bloomberg

- Malaysia's net energy exporter status has allowed it to shield consumers from the worst of the oil price shocks through a generous subsidy scheme, albeit at a fiscal cost. Fiscal risks could come into greater focus if a snap election is called, as pressure for additional consumer support may complicate ongoing fiscal consolidation efforts.
- AI-related investment and the associated data centre buildout are tailwinds for Malaysia's equity market. While Malaysia's established assembly, testing and packaging industry provides exposure to the AI theme, its position in the lower value-added segments of the semiconductor supply chain limits the broader economic benefits.
- As a result, earnings projections for Malaysia remain more muted than those of other AI-driven markets. As such, valuations are also not as attractive, justifying a neutral allocation.

Indonesia

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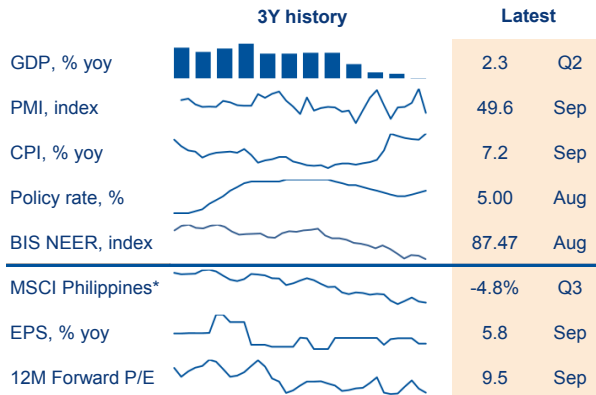


*US\$ total return relative to MSCI EM.
Source: Bloomberg

- Sentiment on Indonesia's stock market has weakened ahead of a much-awaited MSCI decision in November on the market's EM status, leading to cheaper valuations. MSCI has flagged concerns around transparency and high shareholding concentration.
- Beyond the MSCI decision, Indonesian equities and the rupiah are sensitive to US bond yields, meaning the BI is likely to tighten policy further. In addition, the energy price shock is likely to widen the budget deficit closer to the 3% ceiling.
- Governance concerns under Prabowo's leadership and the upcoming MSCI decision have overshadowed Indonesia's potential to benefit from the energy transition, given its ample reserves of metals critical to electrification (nickel, bauxite, copper). As such, we think the valuation discount is justified by the underlying risks.

Philippines

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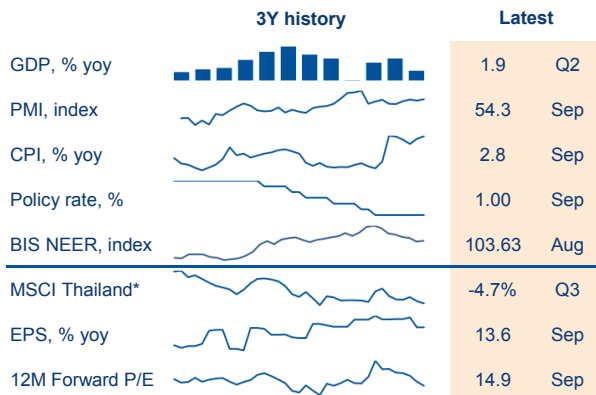
*US\$ total return relative to MSCI EM.

Source: Bloomberg

- The peso and, by extension, the Philippine equity market, are vulnerable to tighter global financial conditions due to the country's sizeable current account deficit. As a result, the BSP is expected to continue tightening monetary policy, particularly as higher oil and food prices place upward pressure on inflation.
- The economic outlook remains soft, with infrastructure spending continuing to be constrained by a corruption scandal that has jeopardised President Marcos' "Build Better More" programme. In addition, remittance inflows have been affected by the conflict in the Gulf, an important source of overseas Filipino workers.
- Reflecting this softer backdrop, the market's cheap valuations appear warranted. While the Pax Silica initiative could strengthen the Philippines' position within the global semiconductor supply chain, the benefits are likely to accrue over a long time horizon.

Thailand

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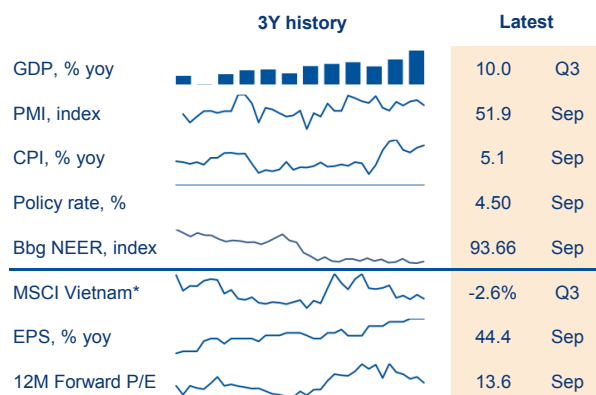
*US\$ total return relative to MSCI EM.

Source: Bloomberg

- Thailand's economy remains weak relative to other ASEAN markets, with the tourism sector still lagging its pre-pandemic trend and consumer demand subdued. With fiscal support constrained by the country's 70% debt-to-GDP ratio ceiling, monetary policy is expected to remain accommodative, particularly as inflationary pressures appear contained.
- The expansion in datacentre construction is a medium-term positive but has come at the expense of the trade balance due to higher capital imports. Moreover, the spillovers from AI-related investment into the broader economy have so far been limited.
- AI infrastructure development is not yet evident in earnings projections, despite Information Technology now accounting for around a fifth of the MSCI Thailand Index. Combined with elevated valuations, we think that other markets offer more attractive exposure to the AI theme.

Vietnam

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*US\$ total return relative to MSCI EM.

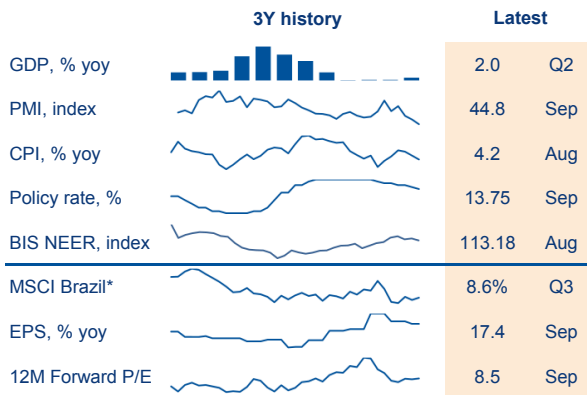
Source: Bloomberg

- We maintain a positive view on Vietnam, as the structural drivers of the market remain intact. The reform agenda is progressing, with the government supporting the private sector, improving administrative efficiency and expanding infrastructure investment. Together, these factors helped sustain strong FDI inflows.
- These reforms, alongside the country's educated labour force, stable politics and favourable geographic position, strengthen the case for Vietnam to benefit from friendshoring. In addition, the global AI investment cycle has supported electronics exports and manufacturing activity, although faster import growth has resulted in a trade deficit.
- Valuations are elevated and there is still a risk of higher US tariff rates. However, the Trump administration's more piecemeal approach to trade policy suggests that Vietnam may face a more level competitive playing field relative to other Asian markets.

Latin America

Brazil

OW (↑)



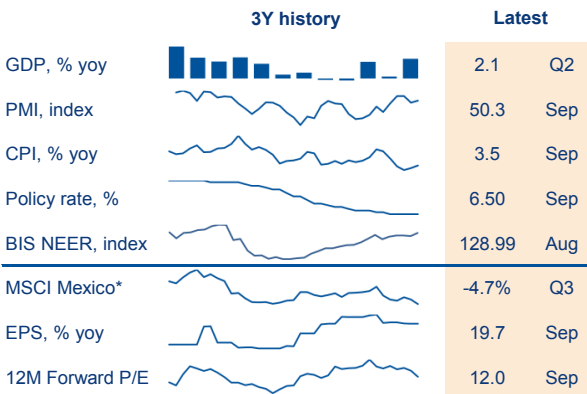
*US\$ total return relative to MSCI EM.

Source: Bloomberg

- We upgrade our allocation to a small, tactical *overweight* following the first round of the presidential elections, where right-wing candidate Bolsonaro won a stronger-than-expected 47% of the vote.
- The long-term backdrop is challenging as structural issues abound. Debt metrics are unfavourable, while the implementation of much-needed fiscal and structural reforms will depend on whether the post-election environment proves conducive to reform.
- While relative valuations appear less attractive compared with history, Brazilian equities continue to trade on low absolute multiples within the EM universe. We think this provides an attractive entry point to add further exposure to commodities. Meanwhile, a change in government could usher in a period of improved relations with the US, which could support bilateral trade and investment.

Mexico

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*US\$ total return relative to MSCI EM.

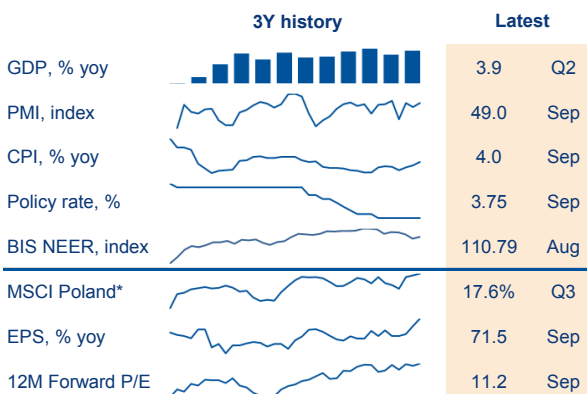
Source: Bloomberg

- Activity indicators continue to point to weak domestic demand, which is likely to prevent the Banxico from raising rates despite sticky inflation. As a result, the peso could remain vulnerable should the Fed tighten policy further. One area of strength is the surge in technology exports, as Mexico becomes a pass-through between Asia and the US within the AI hardware supply chain.
- We continue to view Mexico as a beneficiary of friend-shoring. Annual USMCA reviews are likely to introduce some uncertainty, but Mexico's proximity to the US and competitive labour costs remain favourable relative to other EM. Greater visibility on the future of the USMCA could support upward revisions to earnings projections.
- Mexico's meaningful exposure to industrial materials also aligns with our constructive view on commodities. Materials account for around a third of the MSCI Mexico Index, largely through mining companies that stand to benefit from stronger industrial demand.

Europe, Middle East and Africa

Poland

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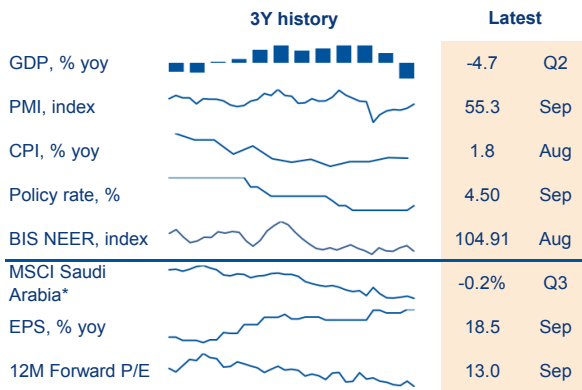
*US\$ total return relative to MSCI EM.

Source: Bloomberg

- The macro backdrop for Poland remains unsupportive for equities, despite tentative signs of a stabilisation in the eurozone industrial cycle. The re-emergence of inflationary pressures, partly driven by higher oil prices, raises the risk of tighter monetary policy.
- The boost from the EU Recovery and Resilience Facility is likely to fade as the programme approaches its conclusion, while fund absorption remains relatively low. The fiscal picture is challenging, with the budget deficit expected to remain wide and appetite for fiscal consolidation constrained ahead of the 2027 parliamentary elections.
- Earnings growth is expected to peak in 2026, while valuations remain elevated relative to the EM benchmark. As such, we keep our *underweight* allocation.

Saudi Arabia

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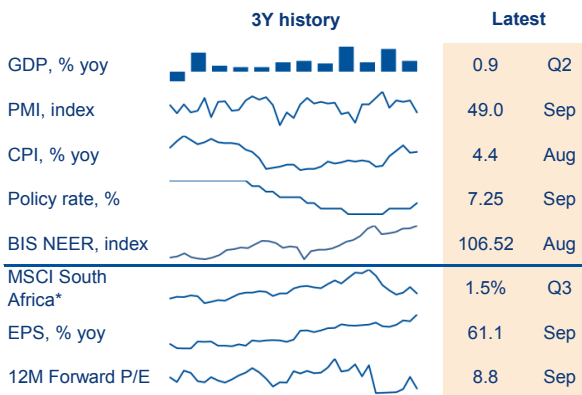
*US\$ total return relative to MSCI EM.

Source: Bloomberg

- The ongoing conflict continues to be the main driver of Saudi Arabian equities. While higher oil prices have partially offset the impact of lower oil exports, renewed conflict with the Houthis provides a stark reminder of the Kingdom's reliance on hydrocarbons.
- The conflict in the Gulf came at a time when concerns about the feasibility of Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 diversification programme were growing. While the Kingdom's low public debt level affords it some fiscal space, fiscal pressures are likely to persist, particularly if oil prices retreat from current levels.
- High domestic ownership and elevated oil prices have helped limit the fall in equities. However, the deterioration in investor sentiment following the conflict poses a risk to the Vision 2030 programme. In addition, our expectation of renewed US dollar weakness removes a support for Saudi equities given the riyal's peg to the US dollar.

South Africa

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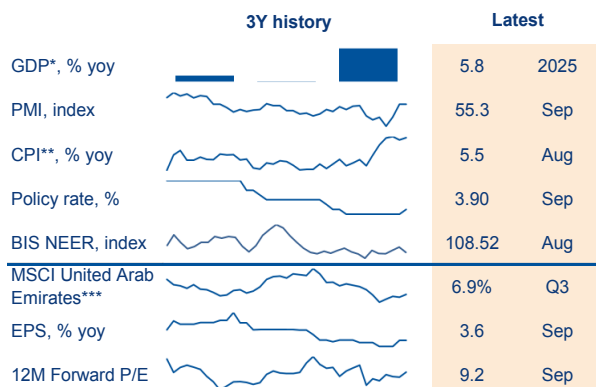
*US\$ total return relative to MSCI EM.

Source: Bloomberg

- The improvement in business confidence following the GNU's structural reform agenda has stalled amid the conflict in the Gulf and ensuing energy price shock. Local government elections in November that reinforce GNU stability could help revive business sentiment. This is important for the fiscal outlook, as stabilising the rising public debt-to-GDP ratio will ultimately require either stronger productivity growth or fiscal consolidation.
- South Africa's large exposure to gold producers (Materials account for around 40% of the MSCI index) has supported earnings and has left valuations looking stretched. We think other EM provide more attractive exposure to our constructive commodity view.
- However, our *underweight* position in South Africa could provide some diversification should US dollar weakness prove less pronounced than expected. Given the historically negative correlation between gold and the US dollar, a stronger dollar would likely weigh on gold prices, and, by extension, South African equities.

United Arab Emirates

UW



* Annual series. ** CPI series for Dubai.

***US\$ total return relative to MSCI EM.

Source: Bloomberg

- The outlook for UAE equities remains fragile as the conflict continues. Higher crude oil prices and the gradual recovery in oil output, particularly now that the UAE is no longer constrained by OPEC production limits, are supportive.
- However, the recovery in the non-oil economy, particularly tourism and real estate, is likely to prove slower. Recent data show that hotel occupancy remains weak, while residential transaction volumes are below pre-conflict levels in both Dubai and Abu Dhabi. Real estate accounts for around a fifth of the MSCI UAE Index.
- The UAE stock market's higher foreign ownership than Saudi Arabia also leaves it more vulnerable to capital outflows. As such, despite projections for an earnings recovery in 2027, we maintain an *underweight* allocation.

KEY ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS

Macroeconomic Data

Market Data

Emerging Markets	% change on year ago				Latest 12 months		Foreign Reserves 2026 Latest	Foreign Reserves 2025 Year Ago	Currency vs \$ 2026 Latest	Currency vs \$ 2025 Year Ago	Short-Term Interest Rates	Sovereign Rating S&P	Performance					Forecast (Bloomberg)†			
	Annual GDP Growth	Industrial Production	Consumer Price Index	Trade Balance	Current Account Balance	% S&P/EM Frontier Super Composite BMI							Stock Market Index S&P/EM Front. Super Comp. BMI US\$	Change Since 12/31/25 US\$	Change Since 12/31/25 Local Currency	Trailing P/E	EBIT Margin 2026 Forecast	6 Month Stock Market Index Estimate (Front. Super Comp. BMI) US\$	3 Month Currency vs \$ +/-		
	%	%	%	\$ Bn	\$ Bn	\$ Bn	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
SOUTH KOREA	3.7	-2.2	2.9	280.1	296.3	403.1	386.3	1339.9	1414.2	3.2	AA	18.6	1658.4	81.9	70.9	12.1	35.4	1684.3	-		
MEXICO	2.1	2.7	3.3	11.0	-30.5	228.4	215.9	18.0	18.4	6.8	BBB	1.5	843.4	5.9	5.9	13.2	20.7	909.7	+		
VIETNAM	10.0	16.7	5.1	-14.0	11.7	82.8	80.3	25980.0	26366.0	3.0	BB+	0.5	387.6	6.2	4.8	20.1	22.4	400.6	-		
CHINA*	4.3	5.2	0.8	1215.9	824.3	3416.3	3317.4	6.7	7.1	1.1	A+	21.4	927.6	-10.0	-10.4	12.4	13.4	956.5	+		
CHILE	-0.2	-5.7	4.1	34.4	0.9	46.6	42.2	981.8	958.9	4.1	A	0.5	639.8	-4.1	3.5	12.1	16.7	687.0	+		
TAIWAN	12.9	23.5	2.7	206.5	237.9	600.8	602.9	31.9	30.5	1.7	AA+	26.6	1607.8	67.6	69.7	29.2	16.9	1657.3	+		
BRAZIL	2.0	-1.2	4.2	84.3	-63.0	324.1	312.5	5.0	5.3	8.3	BB	3.5	1062.4	15.3	9.8	10.2	22.1	1145.3	-		
ARGENTINA	2.0	-13.3	33.5	24.5	-0.4	39.3	33.2	1522.5	1429.8	21.9	B-	0.7	1674.0	-13.0	-8.6	15.5	28.2	1724.3	-		
COLOMBIA	3.4	-0.4	6.2	-18.5	-12.9	61.4	57.8	3254.5	3863.2	10.1	BB-	0.3	15858.9	53.8	38.7	11.1	50.4	17282.5	+		
CZECH REP.	1.8	2.7	2.5	7.6	-0.1	167.6	154.8	21.8	20.9	3.3	AA-	0.1	2313.4	-15.0	-11.2	16.8	n.a.	2442.9	+		
EGYPT	4.4	-10.1	14.5	-61.1	-16.8	35.6	32.5	52.3	47.6	19.0	B	0.1	2472.8	14.0	24.1	6.6	n.a.	2698.8	n.a.		
HUNGARY	1.7	8.7	1.6	7.7	2.7	55.3	41.8	327.6	336.8	5.4	BBB-	0.3	1895.5	32.1	30.4	10.4	n.a.	1988.5	+		
INDIA	7.8	8.0	4.8	-351.7	-28.2	564.7	582.6	96.8	88.7	6.0	BBB	12.1	2056.9	-11.3	-5.4	21.8	14.8	2119.1	+		
INDONESIA	5.3	1.7	3.3	19.0	-14.4	125.3	135.0	17902.0	16586.0	4.5	BBB	0.8	919.5	-36.3	-31.8	9.1	28.5	949.4	+		
MALAYSIA	6.0	4.7	1.9	66.3	10.3	118.9	111.4	4.1	4.2	1.8	A-	1.4	519.4	2.7	3.3	13.5	25.6	543.7	+		
MOROCCO	4.0	-1.4	-0.3	-40.1	-4.9	48.4	40.9	10.0	9.1	2.7	BBB-	0.2	1020.9	-7.8	-1.9	17.3	23.8	1053.7	n.a.		
PERU	2.6	3.6	4.2	45.8	16.8	86.9	76.0	3.4	3.4	0.1	BBB-	0.3	6552.0	38.4	38.5	15.7	35.3	6935.1	+		
ROMANIA	-0.4	-6.1	6.2	-37.9	-35.5	71.5	72.4	4.8	4.4	6.0	BBB-	0.2	575.6	23.1	31.8	14.7	22.3	611.1	+		
SAUDI ARABIA	-4.7	n.a.	1.8	-151.6	-21.8	463.6	418.8	3.8	3.8	5.1	A+	2.2	166.2	1.6	1.7	14.1	32.3	173.5	uc		
SOUTH AFRICA	0.9	1.1	4.4	14.8	-3.0	50.8	49.7	16.7	17.2	6.8	BB	2.3	1254.8	-5.1	-6.1	11.0	27.8	1332.4	+		
THAILAND	1.9	4.4	2.8	14.8	7.7	242.7	234.5	33.7	32.5	2.8	BBB+	1.2	1516.4	23.3	31.1	16.9	13.4	1520.4	+		
UAE	5.8	n.a.	2.0	79.0	48.0	245.9	256.0	3.7	3.7	n.a.	NR	1.3	261.9	7.0	7.0	9.4	n.a.	273.4	uc		
POLAND	3.9	4.3	4.0	-16.4	-13.8	205.3	197.2	3.9	3.6	4.1	A-	1.1	837.8	25.7	34.1	11.3	23.9	877.7	+		
KUWAIT	-4.8	n.a.	2.2	n.a.	35.5	27.4	37.4	0.3	0.3	n.a.	AA-	0.6	181.6	-1.4	-1.0	17.4	n.a.	190.2	n.a.		
TURKEY	2.3	-0.3	29.7	-97.8	-40.7	61.9	83.3	49.2	41.7	36.0	BB-	0.5	429.3	-7.3	5.7	11.1	7.0	435.1	-		
QATAR	-15.7	n.a.	4.0	55.7	31.9	43.0	41.0	3.6	3.6	n.a.	AA	0.4	317.4	-11.0	-11.0	9.9	n.a.	314.7	uc		
PHILIPPINES	2.3	11.8	7.2	-58.4	-22.1	81.2	87.0	62.8	58.1	5.0	BBB+	0.3	556.2	-19.2	-13.9	9.8	30.2	570.5	-		

Note: All data shown are as at 7 October 2026 unless stated otherwise. UC is unchanged (currency versus US dollar). S&P sovereign rating shown is long-term foreign currency rating. Data for countries in the Middle East and North Africa region are the latest available, but in certain cases relate to periods more than one year ago. The 27 countries shown in the table accounted for 98.9% of the S&P/EM Frontier Super Composite BMI on 30 September 2026.
†Any forecasts are based on Bloomberg consensus forecasts, where available, and assumptions. Actual results may vary from any such statements or forecasts. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
*Allocation is overweight China (via OW A-shares and N offshore stocks).

Source: Bloomberg, CLIM



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