

Alpha/Beta Allocator: Equities

Why pay more for less?

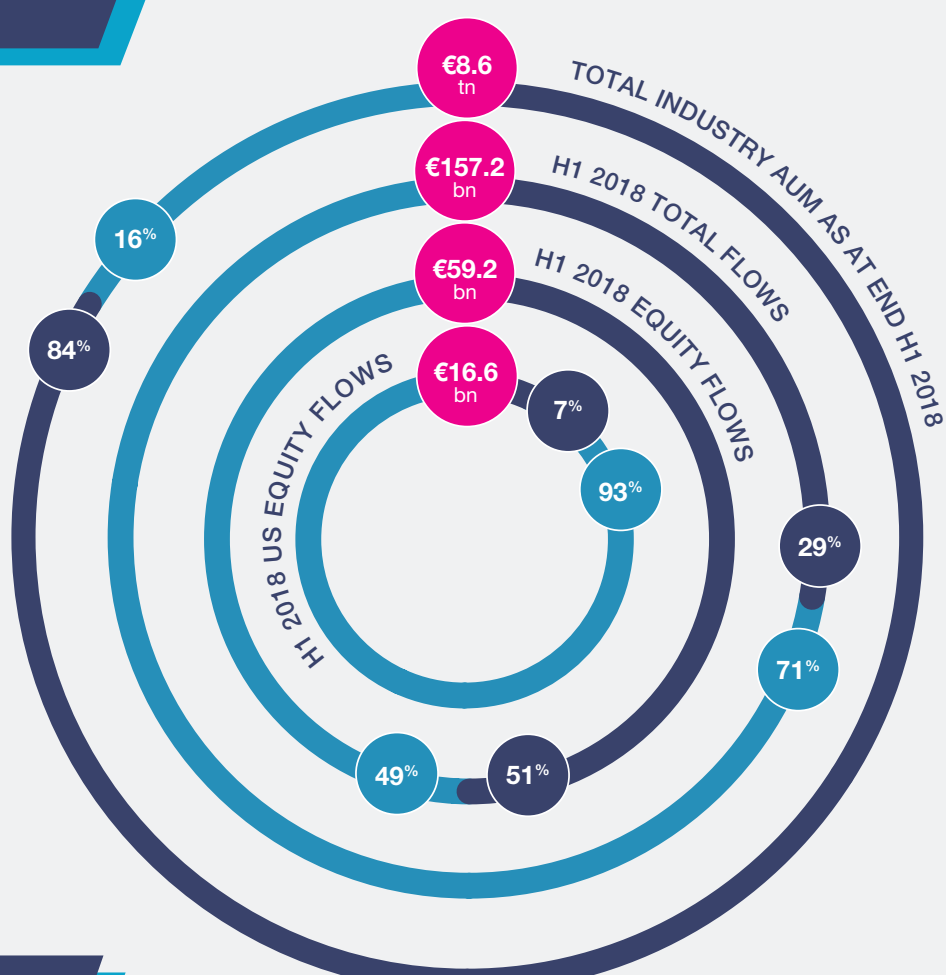
The industry

AUM & flows

Active Passive

“The data is clear – passive is now the default choice”

Marlène Hassine Konqui,
Head of ETF Research

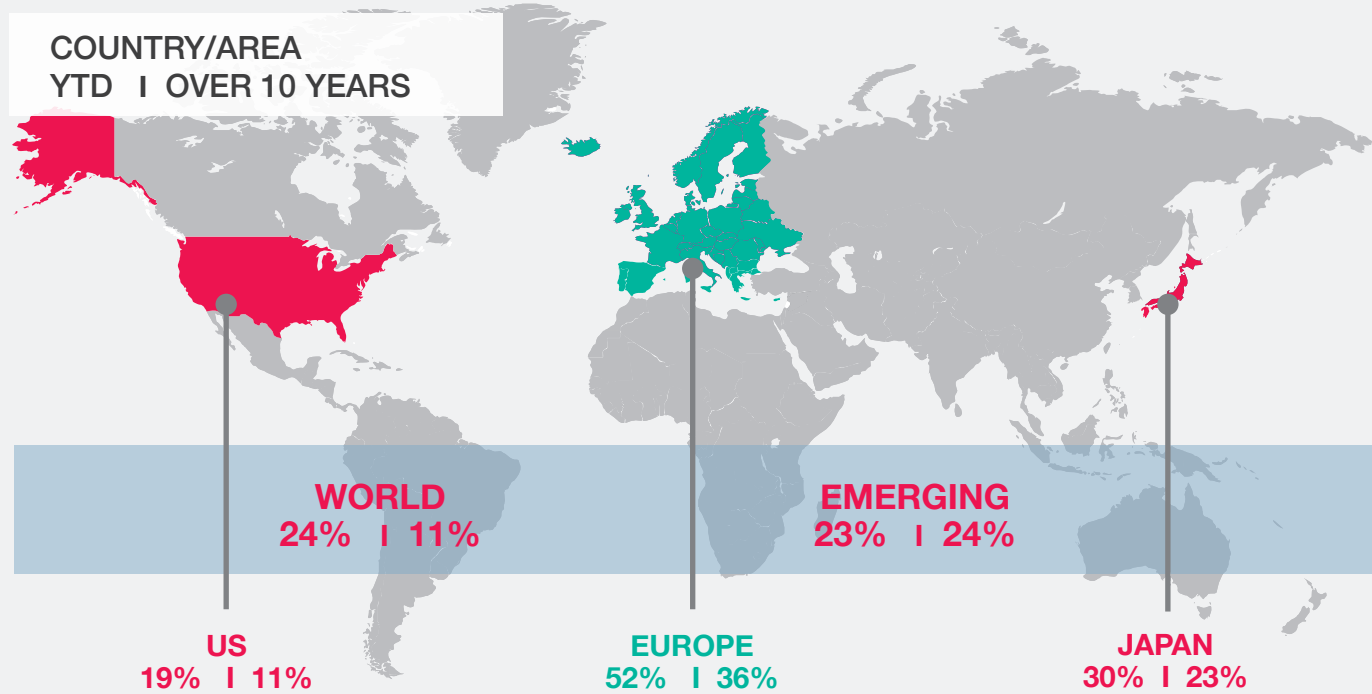


The active managers

Performance vs. benchmarks

Europe is one of the best regional destinations for alpha seekers...

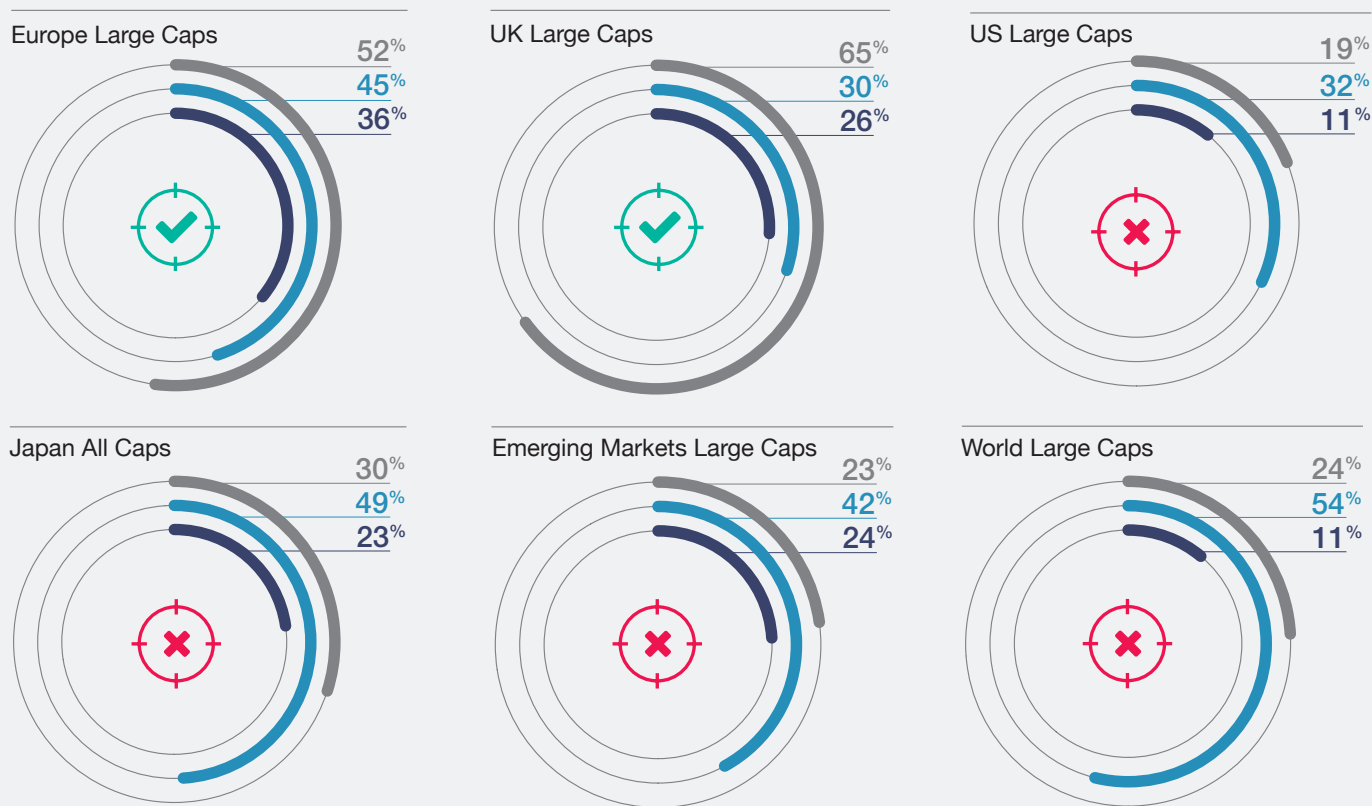
Hit Miss



...but very few managers beat the benchmark in the US whether over the short, or long, term.*

YTD 2017 10 year average

✓ Hit: when YTD results are >50% or >10yr figure
✗ Miss: when YTD results are <33% or <10yr figure



The costs

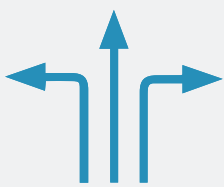
How active & passive compare

Active 0.89%
ETF 0.21%

The typical active equity fund is c.4x more expensive than the typical ETF – why pay more for less?

Why Lyxor for US equities?

14+ routes into US equities



Lowest cost core US equity exposures in Europe 0.04%

Best performing: S&P 500 ETF you can buy



Oldest: NASDAQ 100 & DJIA ETFs



Source: Lyxor International Asset Management. Data over 5 years as at 23/04/2018. All other statements refer to European ETF market and were correct as at 5 July 2018. Past performance is no guide to future returns.

*Source: Morningstar and Bloomberg data from 31/12/2007 to 29/06/2018. 50% and 33% represent the best and worst results after we divided the universe we cover into 3 sub-groups. Between those limits, “hits” and “misses” are set comparing the current quarter’s result vs. the long-term averages. Past performance is no guide to future returns.

Conflicts of interest

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Knowing your risk

It is important for potential investors to evaluate the general risks described below and in the fund prospectus on our website www.lyxoretf.com

Capital at risk

ETFs are tracking instruments: Their risk profile is similar to a direct investment in the Underlying index. Investors’ capital is fully at risk and investors may not get back the amount originally invested.

Replication risk

The fund objectives might not be reached due to unexpected events on the underlying markets which will impact the index calculation and the efficient fund replication.

Counterparty risk

With synthetic ETFs, investors are exposed to risks resulting from the use of an OTC swap with Société Générale. In-line with UCITS guidelines, the exposure to Société Générale cannot exceed 10% of the total fund assets. Physically replicated ETFs may have counterparty risk if they use a securities lending programme.

Concentration risk

Smart Beta ETFs select stocks or bonds for their portfolio from the original benchmark index. Where selection rules are extensive, it can lead to a more

concentrated portfolio where risk is spread over fewer stocks than the original benchmark.

Underlying risk

The Underlying index of a Lyxor ETF may be complex and volatile. For example, when investing in commodities, the Underlying index is calculated with reference to commodity futures contracts exposing the investor to a liquidity risk linked to costs such as cost of carry and transportation. ETFs exposed to Emerging Markets carry a greater risk of potential loss than investment in Developed Markets as they are exposed to a wide range of unpredictable Emerging Market risks.

Currency risk

ETFs may be exposed to currency risk if the ETF is denominated in a currency different to that of the Underlying index they are tracking. This means that exchange rate fluctuations could have a negative or positive effect on returns.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity is provided by registered market-makers on the respective stock exchange where the ETF is listed, including Société Générale. On exchange, liquidity may be limited as a result of a suspension in the underlying market represented by the Underlying index tracked by the ETF; a failure in the systems of one of the relevant stock exchanges, or other market-maker systems; or an abnormal trading situation or event.

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