

Global Emerging Market Equities

Outlook and Top-Down positioning







Patrice Lemonnier, CFA
Emerging Market Equities

November 2016

This material is **solely for the attention of « professional » investors** (see more details and definitions at the end of the document).



An experienced and stable investment team



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Team Head

24 years' experience



Lionel Bernard

Portfolio manager

20 years' experience



Mickaël Tricot, CFA
Deputy
Team Head

16 years' experience



Philippe Guigny

Portfolio manager

30 years' experience

LATIN AMERICA



Rémy Marcel Portfolio manager

19 years' experience



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EMERGING ASIA









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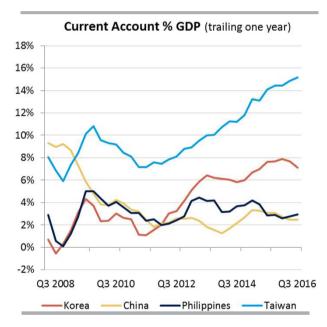


- 1. Emerging Equity Outlook
- 2. Why top-down is part of our process and where do we differ?
- 3. Top-down portfolio positioning and track record
- 4. Addendum

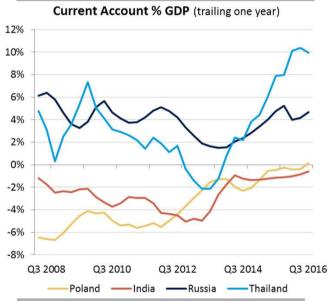


External accounts adjustment taking place

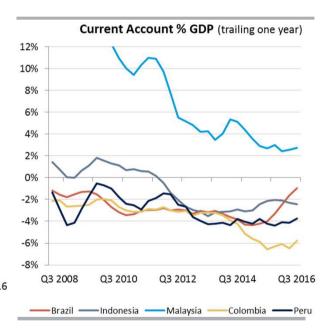
Group 1: No adjustment needed



Group 2: Adjustment already done

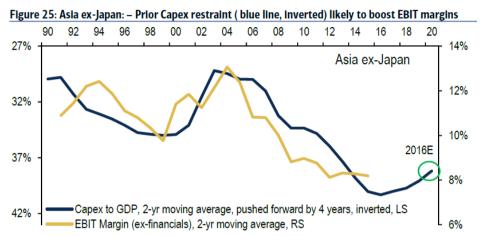


Group 3: Adjustment underway



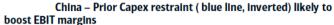


...past capex declines to translate into higher margins



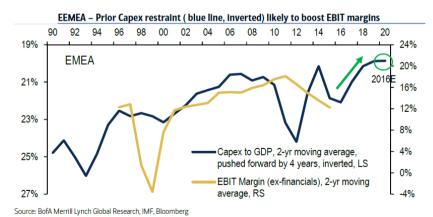
Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, IMF, Bloomberg

Latin America – Prior Capex restraint (blue line, inverted) likely to boost EBIT margins 04 06 08 10 12 14 16 02 Capex to GDP, 2-yr moving average, pushed forward by 4 years, inverted, LS 23% EBIT Margin (ex-financials), 2-yr moving average, RS 18% 19% 18% 2016E 20% 21% 13% 22% LatAm 23%





Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, IMF, FactSet

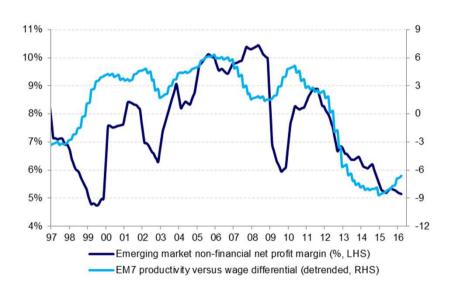


Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, IMF, Bloomberg

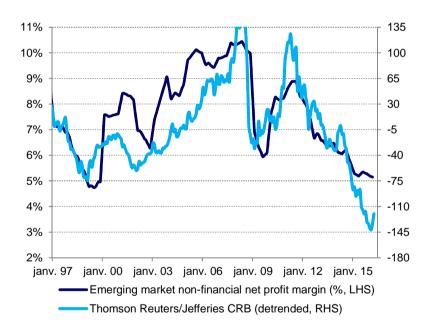


Have margins bottomed out?

EM non-financial net profit margins vs. productivity less wage differential



Emerging market non-financial net profit margins versus commodity prices

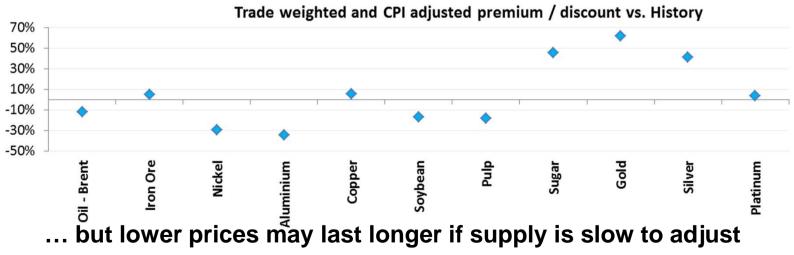




Most commodity prices below CPI adj. historical average

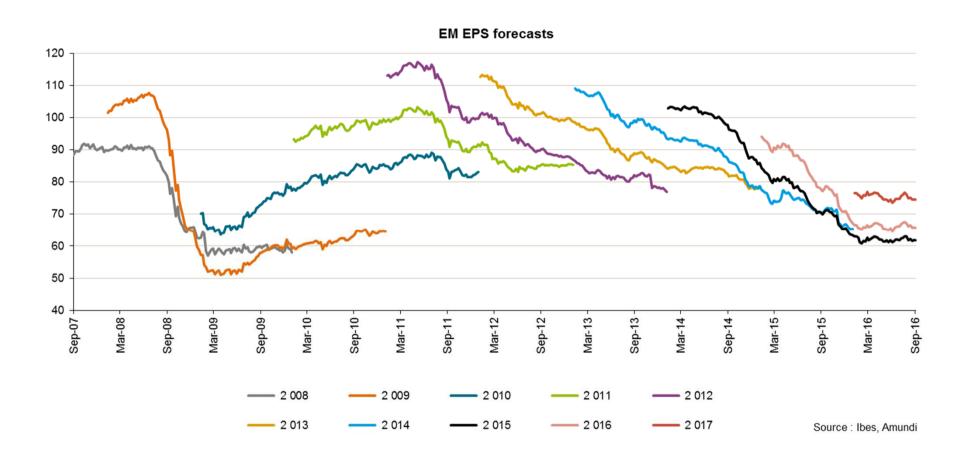
		Prem	ium / Discount vs. H	istory		Estimated mid-	
	\$ Spot price	Short infallisted C.P.I. adilisted "		Trade Weighted \$ & CPI adjusted	Period (years)	cycle spot price	
Oil - Brent	49.0	16%	-13%	-12.1%	35	55.7	
Iron Ore	60.5	31%	1%	4.8%	35	57.7	
Nickel	10 575	-6%	-31%	-29.6%	35	15 015	
Aluminium	1 673	-1%	-33%	-34.8%	35	2 565	
Copper	4 848	37%	2%	5.6%	35	4 590	
Soybean	9	23%	-15%	-17.3%	35	11	
Pulp	810	24%	-16%	-18.2%	35	991	
Sugar	22.9	86%	39%	45.6%	30	15.7	
Gold	1 322	118%	61%	61.8%	35	817	
Silver	1 986	92%	41%	40.8%	35	1 410	
Platinum	1 034	38%	2%	3.8%	35	996	

30/09/2016 source: Datastream, Amundi data as of:





Earnings revisions stabilising, the first time in 5 years





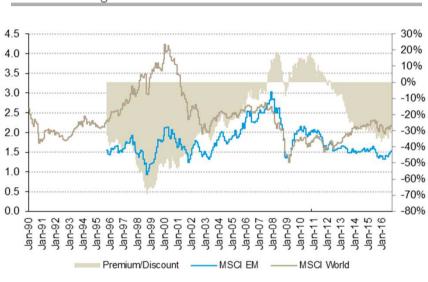
A rare global asset class that looks attractively valued

A sizable valuation gap between DM and EM









Source : Amundi, Ibes Source : Amundi, MSCI

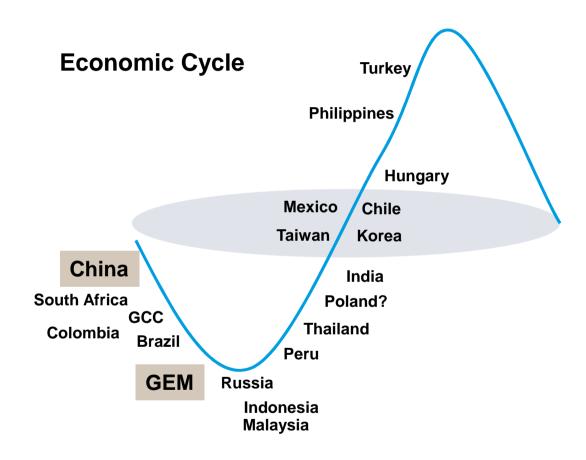
- A relative **20%** discount of Emerging Markets Equities
- 41% discount on EV/EBIT

- A relative 29% discount of Emerging Markets Equities
- **12%** higher dividend yield (2.9% vs. 2.6%)

Price to Book and P/E close to historical bottom level, in absolute terms



Most EM ready to emerge from the trough, despite China



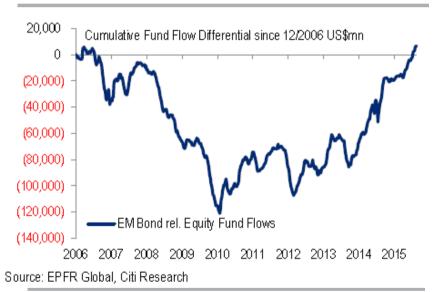
Source: Amundi



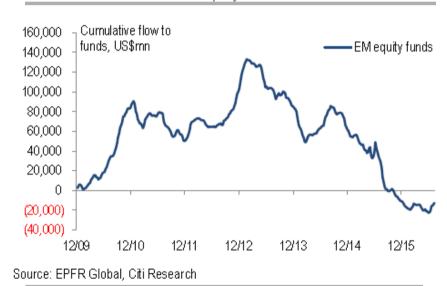
Unloved asset class: technical positioning remains supportive

... with equity inflows lagging bonds'





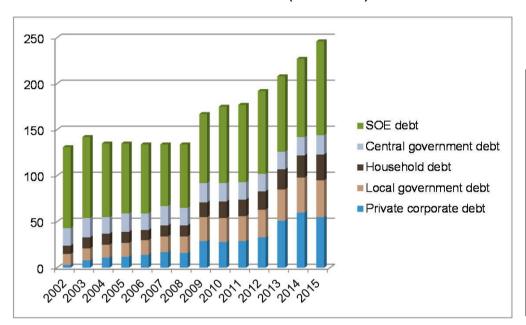
Cumulative flow to EM equity funds since Dec. 2009





China: growth with higher and higher indebtedness...

Chinese debt (% GDP)



	Real GDP growth (%)	Total Chinese debt (% GDP)	$_{\Delta}$ debt	$_{\Delta}$ debt / Real GDP growth
2002	9,1	131		
2003	10,0	142	11	1,1
2004	10,1	135	-7	-0,7
2005	11,3	135	0	0,0
2006	12,7	134	-1	-0,1
2007	14,2	134	0	0,0
2008	9,6	134	0	0,0
2009	9,2	167	33	3,6
2010	10,6	175	8	0,8
2011	9,5	177	2	0,2
2012	7,7	192	15	1,9
2013	7,7	208	16	2,1
2014	7,3	227	19	2,6
2015	6,9	246	19	2,8

- The 6.5% GDP growth target until end of the decade looks incompatible with:
 - A slow-down in debt-to-GDP ratio expansion
 - The current impossibility to grow exports, given global sluggishness
 - Closure of over-capacity which should weigh on growth
 - Necessary investment to improve environment, with diminishing marginal output



China: ...but limited risks in the short term

- Several factors limit the risks of sharp correction in the short term :
 - Positive current account
 - Control of capital accounts
 - Still high domestic savings ratio
 - Very low external debt level
 - Very low participation of foreigners in local bond market
 - Low risk of abrupt renminbi devaluation
 - A still liquid financial system
 - Still high reserve requirement ratio
 - Loans / Deposits at 70%
 - L/D adjusted for off-balance sheet items < 100%

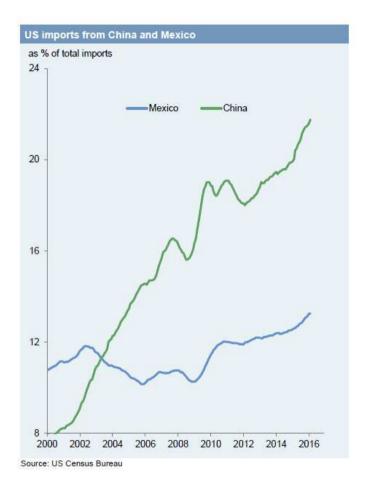




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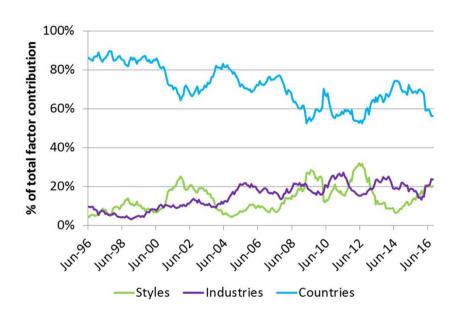


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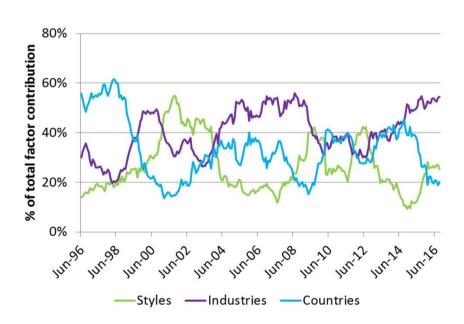


Country and currency are important risk factors for EM

Emerging Equities



Developed Equities



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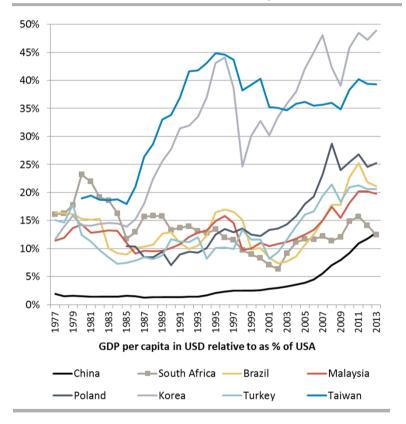


Top down analysis in EM remains critical

What are we focusing on?

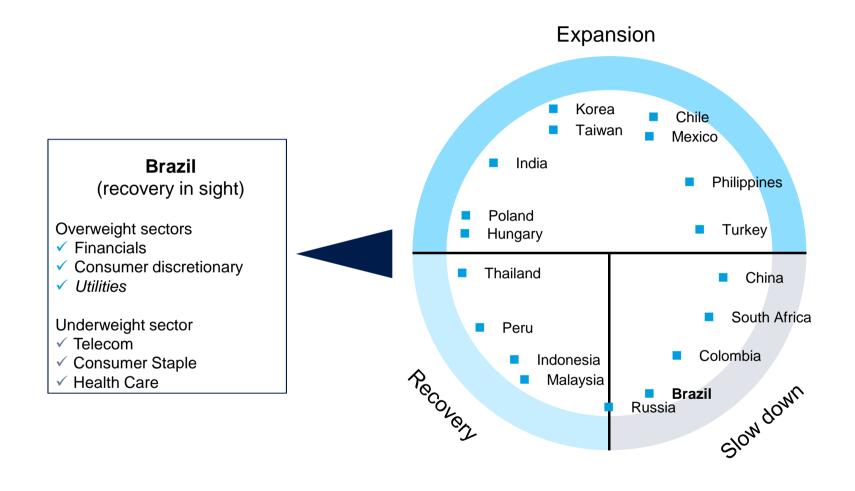
- ✓ External accounts dynamics
- ✓ FX valuation and supports
- ✓ Debt burden and dynamics
- ✓ Monetary policy outlook
- ✓ Fiscal situation and expected influence on growth
- ✓ Political influence on economy and market
- √ Global market influence
- Equity valuation
- ✓ LT economic growth drivers
 - Respect of property rights and quality of legal institutions
 - > Technological and/or natural advantage
 - Quality of the financial system
 - > Level of corruption and institutional strength
 - Debt penetration
 - Social inclusion
 - Demography

Economic growth in Emerging countries: many successes but no automatic catch up



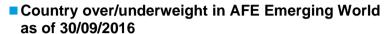


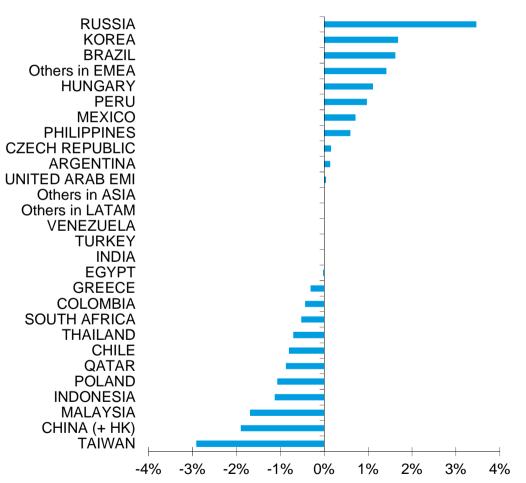
Top-down analysis: a country and sector level view





Country allocation – relative and absolute weights





Country exposure of AFE Emerging World						
Country	Absolute weight 30/09	Relative weight /2016				
RUSSIA	7.1%	3.5%				
KOREA	16.4%	1.7%				
BRAZIL	9.0%	1.6%				
Others in EMEA	1.9%	1.4%				
HUNGARY	1.4%	1.1%				
PERU	1.3%	1.0%				
MEXICO	4.4%	0.7%				
PHILIPPINES	1.9%	0.6%				
CZECH REPUBLIC	0.3%	0.2%				
ARGENTINA	0.1%	0.1%				
UNITED ARAB EMI	0.9%	0.0%				
Others in ASIA	0.0%	0.0%				
Others in LATAM	0.0%	0.0%				
VENEZUELA	0.0%	0.0%				
TURKEY	1.2%	0.0%				
INDIA	8.4%	0.0%				
EGYPT	0.2%	0.0%				
GREECE	0.0%	-0.3%				
COLOMBIA	0.0%	-0.4%				
SOUTH AFRICA	6.1%	-0.5%				
THAILAND	1.5%	-0.7%				
CHILE	0.3%	-0.8%				
QATAR	0.0%	-0.9%				
POLAND	0.0%	-1.1%				
INDONESIA	1.6%	-1.1%				
MALAYSIA	1.0%	-1.7%				
CHINA (+ HK)	25.3%	-1.9%				
TAIWAN	9.1%	-2.9%				

Source: Amundi front office data. Data extracted on 03/10/2016



Brazil: Overweight



Key positives & opportunities

- ✓ Impeachment of Dilma Rousseff and nomination of a credible government team give hope that genuine structural reforms will be approved over the coming quarters
- ✓ GDP to recover in 2017: improving consumer & business confidence, improving external accounts, policy easing cycle expected to start soon
- ✓ SOE reforms ongoing: Oil Law flexibility, turnaround at Petrobras, Eletrobras, Banco do Brasil, CEF...
- ✓ Still positive technical position (high local debt yield supporting currency, emerging market equity investors still underweight, M&A/FDI inflow-linked activity)
- ✓ Some structural strengths: large base of natural resources (agriculture, energy, commodities), relatively functional institutions.
- ✓ Potential for corruption risk to decrease going forward

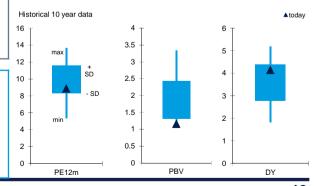
Challenges & concerns

- Risk of disappointment over fiscal reforms: the bulk of fiscal tightening has yet to be done; skeptics stress the little progress achieved so far...
- "Lava jato" corruption probe and unpopularity of new President Temer could disrupt political agreements and derail the adoption of reforms
- Expected GDP recovery could disappoint due to relatively high credit to GDP and slowing wage growth
- BRL already slightly overvalued as a result of investors' search for yield
- Potential reversal of tax breaks previously given to corporate
- Asset sales (BNDES, Eletrobras, other public companies...) may put pressure on stock prices
- Market valuation already priced in part of the expected fiscal reforms

Macro Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP (real, %yoy)	0.1	-3.8	-3.0	-0.5
CPI (%yoy - average)	6.3	10.7	9.0	6.0
Current account balance (%GDP)	-3.0	-3.3	-1.1	-3.0
International reserves (%GDP)	15	20	21	20
Foreign debt (%GDP)	15	21	17	18
FDI (%GDP)	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.2
Budget balance (%GDP)	-6.0	-10.3	-10.2	-4.0



	PE				EV /	Net debt /	
	2016	PBV	DY	ROE	EBITDA	EBITDA	
Brazil	14.4	1.6	3.1%	11%	7.6	3.2	
Prem / Disc vs EMF	6.3%	10.8%	13.5%	5.4%	-35.0%	-41.7%	



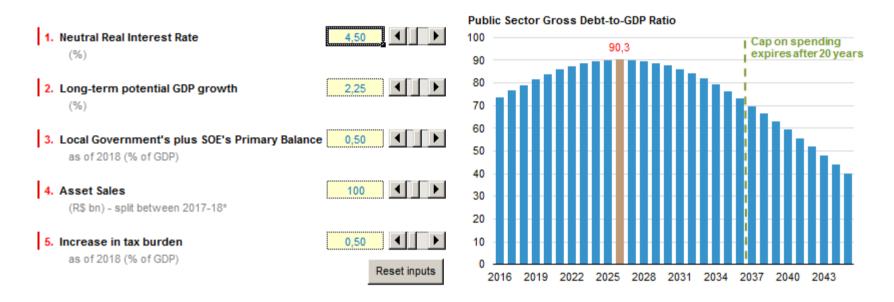
Team's views

Fiscal anchoring (reforms to come) and economic recovery should continue to support country risk and the stock market. Portfolio refocused on companies benefiting from reforms, local interest rate compression and prospects of economic recovery. Failure to adopt genuine reforms remains the key risk factor.



Reforms are key to revert the sovereign debt spiral

Brazil Gross debt-to-GDP (%)



Main Assumptions:

- Approval of **constitutional amendment that caps government spending to inflation** (for 20 years) and **pension reform** that makes spending ceiling credible
- Government estimates for 2016/17 for revenues, expenditure, real GDP growth (-3.1%/+1.2%), inflation (+7.2%/+4.8%), SOEs and local governments primary balance (0.1%/0.0%)



Peru: Overweight



Key positives & opportunities

- ✓ Higher-than-average economic policy leeway: very low public & private debt.
- ✓ Activity sustained by infra investments, competitive mines & energy costs
- ✓ Medium term GDP growth: potential to catch-up in terms of income per capita in the region
- ✓ Currency backed by large reserves (30% of GDP) and fiscal conservativeness
- ✓ Current account deficit starting to improve
- ✓ New government strongly committed to easing bureaucracy and support investment

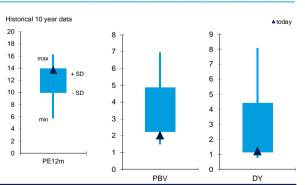
Challenges & concerns

- Lack of majority of incoming president in Congress
- Currency adjustment may not be over
- Exposure to volatile commodities: copper & gold
- * 37% of the economy still dollarized
- Consumption growth may marginally slowdown
- MSCI reclassification to Frontier Market may still happen, though less and less likely
- VAT tax deduction might not be the best idea given social issues

Macro Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP (real, %yoy)	2.5	2.5	4.0	4.2
CPI (%yoy - average)	3.2	4.4	3.1	2.8
Current account balance (%GDP)	-4.0	-4.4	-3.6	-4.0
International reserves (%GDP)	30	31	32	32
Foreign debt (%GDP)	33	37	42	45
FDI (%GDP)	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.0
Budget balance (%GDP)	-0.6	-3.0	-3.0	-2.6



	PE				EV /	Net debt /	
	2016	PBV	DY	ROE	EBITDA	EBITDA	
Peru	14.6	2.0	1.4%	14%	9.8	1.7	
Prem / Disc vs EMF	8.3%	39.9%	-48.8%	30.0%	-16.3%	-69.1%	



Team's views

Peru has superior potential to weather any potential deterioration in the commodity environment: wage competitiveness, orthodox economic management and catch-up potential. Equities look reasonably priced. A sharp copper correction would be disturbing but may potentially offset by gold. Overweight on banking and gold.



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Current	portiollo	positioning	– relative	weights	matrix
AFE Emerging World					

30/09/2016		Energy	Materials	Industrials	Consum. Discret.	Consum. Staples	Health Care	Financials	Info. Tech.	Telecom. Services	Utilities	Real Estate	Country weight in benchmark
Weight	-0.4%	-0.3%	-1.8%	-1.0%	2.2%	-0.0%	-1.0%	-0.3%	5.1%	-2.5%	-0.8%	0.0%	benchmark
ARGENTINA	0.1%							0.1%		0.1%			
BRAZIL	1.6%	-0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.2%	-0.1%	1.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.3%	-0.0%	7.4%
CHILE	-0.8%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%		-0.2%		0.0%	-0.2%		1.1%
COLOMBIA	-0.4%	-0.1%	-0.1%					-0.3%			-0.0%		0.5%
MEXICO	0.7%		0.1%	-0.4%	-0.3%	0.7%		0.9%		-0.2%		0.0%	3.7%
PERU	1.0%		0.2%					0.8%					0.4%
VENEZUELA													
Others in LATAM													
LATIN AMERICA	2.2%	-0.2%	0.8%	-0.4%	-0.5%	0.8%	-0.1%	2.3%	-0.2%	-0.3%	0.1%	-0.0%	13.0%
HUNGARY	1.1%	-0.1%					0.4%	0.8%					0.3%
POLAND	-1.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%		-0.1%	-0.0%		-0.5%		-0.0%	-0.1%		1.1%
CZECH REPUBLIC	0.2%							0.2%		-0.0%	-0.1%		0.2%
RUSSIA	3.5%	0.7%	0.0%		0.4%	-0.2%		1.4%	1.0%	0.2%	-0.0%		3.7%
TURKEY	-0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.1%		0.1%		-0.1%		0.0%	1.2%
GREECE	-0.3%		-0.0%		-0.1%			-0.1%		-0.1%			0.3%
SOUTH AFRICA	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.8%	-0.1%	-0.3%	0.3%		-0.5%		-0.4%	6.7%
EGYPT	-0.0%					0.0%		-0.0%		-0.0%		-0.0%	0.2%
QATAR	-0.9%	-0.0%		-0.1%				-0.5%		-0.1%	-0.0%	-0.1%	0.9%
UNITED ARAB EMI	0.0%			-0.1%		0.1%		-0.1%		-0.2%		0.4%	0.8%
Others in EMEA	1.4%				0.4%			1.1%				-0.1%	0.5%
EMEA	3.4%	-0.1%	-0.3%	0.1%	1.5%	-0.3%	0.0%	2.6%	1.0%	-0.8%	-0.2%	-0.2%	15.7%
CHINA (+ HK)	-1.9%	0.3%	-0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	-0.6%	0.2%	-3.1%	1.3%	0.5%	-0.8%	0.1%	27.2%
KOREA	1.7%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	-0.3%	-0.5%	2.4%	-0.1%	0.2%		14.8%
TAIWAN	-2.9%	-0.1%	-0.7%	-0.1%	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.9%	0.5%	-0.5%		-0.1%	12.0%
THAILAND	-0.7%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.4%	-0.0%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
INDIA	-0.0%	0.3%	-0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	-0.2%	-0.6%	-0.1%	0.2%	-0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	8.4%
INDONESIA	-1.1%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.1%	0.2%		-0.5%	-0.1%	-0.0%	2.7%
MALAYSIA	-1.7%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.7%		-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.0%	2.6%
PHILIPPINES	0.6%			-0.3%	-0.1%	0.3%		0.5%		-0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.3%
Others in ASIA													
ASIA	-6.1%	-0.0%	-2.2%	-0.7%	1.2%	-0.6%	-1.0%	-5.2%	4.3%	-1.4%	-0.6%	0.2%	71.3%
Sector weight in bench		7.3%	6.4%	5.9%	10.6%	7.9%	2.5%	23.8%	23.9%	6.1%	2.9%	2.7%	100.0%
	0.05% / 0.8%	0.8% / 2.5%	>2.5%				-0.05% / 0.05%			-0.05% /- 0.8%	-0.8% / -2.5%	>-2.5%	
Overw eight	0.00707 0.076	5.0707 2.378	~Z.U/U			Neutral	3.03/0/ 0.03/0		Underw eight	3.33 /0 /- 0.0 /0	0.0707-2.070	~2.070	
o.g									220 o.g. it				



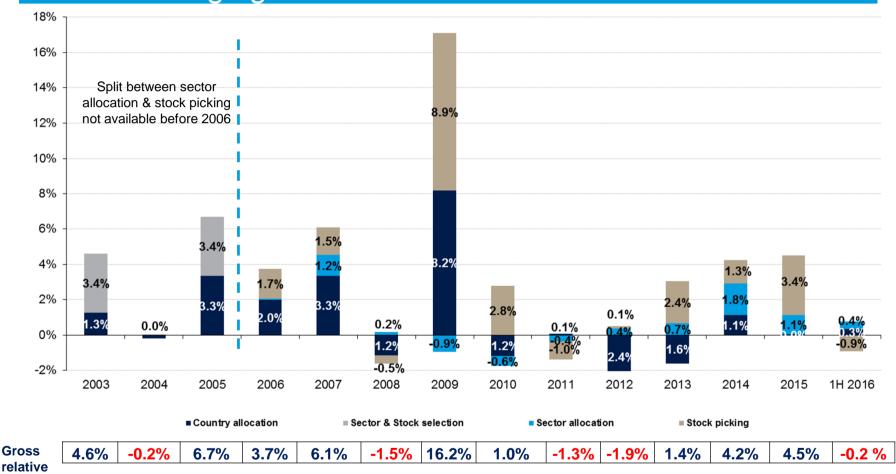
Track-Record: Global Emerging Markets funds

World Emerging Markets GIPS composite

	Composite	Benchmark	Active Performance	Tracking Error	Information Ratio
CUMULATIVE GROSS P	ERFORMANCE TO	\TE			
1 year	-7.34	-12.04	4.70	3.24	1.45
2 years	-11.25	-16.46	5.21	3.22	0.87
3 years	2.91	-4.24	7.16	2.86	0.84
4 years	6.86	-1.41	8.27	2.76	0.73
5 years	-12.19	-17.08	4.89	2.65	0.42
6 years	12.56	6.01	6.55	2.45	0.41
7 years	46.21	30.77	15.44	2.56	0.65
8 years	2.93	-5.74	8.67	2.74	0.40
9 years	13.12	-1.13	14.24	2.77	0.55
10 years	75.44	43.81	31.63	2.70	0.77
Since Inception	259.92	134.84	125.08	4.47	0.53



Global Emerging Markets funds: Performance attribution



relative performance (Ex transaction fees)

Source: Amundi - Data as of 30/06/2016

Global Emerging Markets Equities - Investment Process

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Portfolio: Amundi Actions Emergents from 2003 to 2015 - Amundi Funds Equity Emerging World in 2016.



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Tailwinds supporting Emerging Markets

Low valuations of EM equities, currencies and commodities

- GEM bonds, currencies and equities have adjusted markedly since FED "taper tantrum"
- Many commodity prices now below their 35-year inflation-adjusted average

Well-advanced macro-economic adjustment in emerging countries (bar China)

- Broadly improving external accounts
- Ending of populist policies in South America

Economic activity to stabilise during 2016 and improve in 2017

- Monetary easing in China to help smooth its domestic slow-down
- Medium-long term growth advantage (albeit lower than during 2000-2014)
 - Global convergence (technological and macro-economic know-how)
 - Lower leverage than DM

Several factors should help earnings to stabilise

Past capex reduction / Improving wage to productivity ratio / Commodities stabilisation

Good technical positioning

- EM fund flows are improving, with equity inflows lagging bonds'
- FED rate hike cycle should be smooth and have a diminishing influence on EM assets
- DM growth expected to remain subpar



Main risks to our positive scenario

- Medium-long term risk of an abrupt slowdown in China growth
 - Growth has not declined to a sustainable level yet
- Risk of a correction in developed market equities
 - US equity market: high valuation and risk of downward EPS revisions
 - Absence of the traditional bond buffer
- Postponement of commodity supply/demand adjustment
 - Recent spike in certain commodities may de-incentivise supply rationalisation
 - Demand could weaken if Chinese early 2016 stimulus fades
- (Geo)political uncertainties (South Africa, Brazil, Turkey, Middle East, South China Sea...)
- Long term risk of automation replacing labour, spurring factory relocation to most tech-advanced countries



Russia: Overweight

Key positives & opportunities

- Early signs of stabilization of the economy and moderating inflation (GDP growth expected to be in positive territory in 17, better dynamics in disposable income, etc)
- ✓ Potential de-escalation in the relationship between the EU/Ukraine/Russia
- ✓ Attractive valuation with some stocks offering attractive dividend yields
- ✓ The Central Bank and the government are taking measures to lower short term and medium tem inflation hence anticipating lower interest rate
- ✓ Large FX reserves, Central bank is targeting USD 500bn medium term level
- ✓ Current account surplus expected to remain elevated
- ✓ Low household indebtedness (except for the lower classes)
- ✓ Pockets of solid growth and some companies with good corporate governance

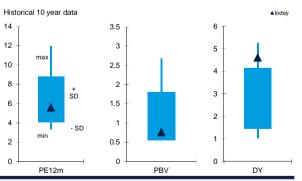
Challenges & concerns

- Oil price likely to be capped (Iran, US shale oil, geopolitics, ...)
- Lack of diversification of the economy outside of oil
- Inefficient economy eaten up by bureaucracy and corruption leading to additional cost and risk of doing business
- Potential reforms after 2016 elections (taxation, pension age and system)
- Risk of poor treatment of minority shareholders
- Potential extension of economic sanctions

Macro Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP (real, %yoy)	0.7	-3.7	-0.8	1.2
CPI (%yoy - average)	7.8	12.9	6.4	5.3
Current account balance (%GDP)	1.3	5.2	3.3	3.8
International reserves (%GDP)	17	24	25	22
Foreign debt (%GDP)	33	39	35	35
FDI (%GDP)	-1.7	-1.2	0.0	-0.2
Budget balance (%GDP)	-0.7	-3.4	-3.7	-2.6



	FE				EV /	Net debt /	
	2016	PBV	DY	ROE	EBITDA	EBITDA	
Russia	7.0	0.7	4.1%	10%	50.4	47.7	
Prem / Disc vs EMF	-48.3%	-52.5%	50.6%	-7.7%	330.7%	780.9%	



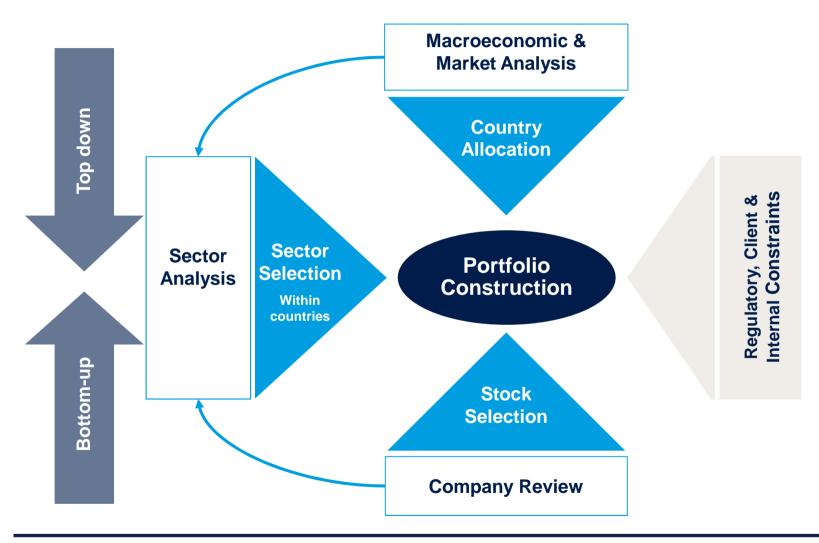
Team's views

Overweight on Russian equities on valuation, macro adjustment mostly done.

Preference for companies making structural gains even in a difficult environment.



3 main sources of alpha





Some elements of our stock-picking approach

	Rules	Why
Companies	A cautious approach toward sectors/companies with low competitive advantage or flawed models	Bad business models do not change easily
	A cautious approach toward companies taking too much debt	Debt hides ability to generate cash, over estimates capacity to grow and weakens flexibility
	Make sure management and shareholders interests are aligned	People rarely change
Portfolio / stocks	A focus on identifying "tipping points": factors with high impact on performance	Negative environments are likely to lead to excessive pessimism and low valuation while risk may be reducing
	A careful approach toward high valuation stocks	Investors tend to over estimate sustainability of high growth or high margins
	Convictions need to be implemented fast	Over or under-valuations tend to correct later but faster than expected
	An open mind and a focus on counter thesis	The quality of a business can change. Deterioration are quicker than improvement



Bottom-up analysis: identify individual stocks

Business and financial analysis

GROWTH

- Sustainability of growth
- Resilience of competition advantage

PROFITABILITY

- Sustainability of margins
- CF generation
- Capital Intensity
- Returns on deployed capital

RISKS

- Shareholding structure
- ESG issues
- Debt management
- Regulatory risks

Equity valuation

VALUATION

 Stock price up/down side based on our EVA valuation model and other multiples

Qualitative score

Quantitative score



Resulting in our watch list

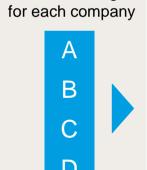
Qualitative score

+

Quantitative score

50% 50%

Global Rating



Watch list

- A: Strong buy: typical upside potential of 20%+ (overweight by 80 150bps)
- B: Buy upside: typical potential of 10 20% (overweight by 40 80 bps)
- C: Buy upside: typical potential below 10% (overweight by 10 40 bps)
- D: Neutral/Underweight occasionally in portfolio for risk control



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