

Global Market Performance Data

Index	Value as at 30-Sep-09	Change Sep 2009		Q3 2009		YTD 2009		Change 2008		Rolling 3-year	
		Local	GBP	Local	GBP	Local	GBP	Local	GBP	Local	GBP
FTSE World (TR)	189.5	4.4%	6.2%	17.5%	20.8%	27.0%	15.6%	-43.4%	-23.0%	-13.8%	0.8%
United Kingdom											
FTSE All Share	2634.8	4.5%	4.5%	21.3%	21.3%	19.3%	19.3%	-32.8%	-32.8%	-13.6%	-13.6%
FTSE All Share (TR)	3404.4	4.7%	4.7%	22.4%	22.4%	23.4%	23.4%	-29.9%	-29.9%	-3.4%	-3.4%
FTSE 100	5133.9	4.6%	4.6%	20.8%	20.8%	15.8%	15.8%	-31.3%	-31.3%	-13.9%	-13.9%
FTSE Mid 250	9142.3	3.7%	3.7%	23.3%	23.3%	43.7%	43.7%	-40.3%	-40.3%	-8.5%	-8.5%
FTSE Small Cap	2888.1	6.8%	6.8%	29.0%	29.0%	55.8%	55.8%	-45.8%	-45.8%	-18.5%	-18.5%
North America											
S&P 500	1057.1	3.6%	5.3%	15.0%	18.2%	17.0%	6.5%	-38.5%	-16.3%	-20.9%	-7.5%
Dow Jones Industrials	9712.3	2.3%	4.0%	15.0%	18.2%	10.7%	0.7%	-33.8%	-10.0%	-16.8%	-2.8%
NASDAQ	2122.4	5.6%	7.4%	15.7%	18.9%	34.6%	22.5%	-40.5%	-19.1%	-6.0%	9.8%
Europe											
DJ Stoxx Europe	269.1	4.4%	4.0%	20.7%	18.2%	20.9%	0.7%	-46.3%	-10.0%	-26.8%	-2.8%
France CAC 40	3795.4	3.9%	7.8%	20.9%	29.5%	17.9%	12.6%	-42.7%	-25.4%	-27.7%	-2.5%
Germany DAX	5675.2	3.9%	7.8%	18.0%	26.4%	18.0%	10.1%	-40.4%	-20.9%	-5.5%	27.5%
Switzerland SMI	6323.2	1.7%	5.5%	17.0%	25.9%	14.2%	4.8%	-34.8%	-3.8%	-25.0%	5.8%
Asia Pacific & Emerging Markets											
Topix	909.8	-5.8%	-0.9%	-2.1%	8.0%	5.9%	-4.0%	-41.8%	0.5%	-43.5%	-13.1%
Australia All Ords	4739.3	5.7%	12.7%	20.0%	35.1%	29.5%	47.8%	-43.0%	-37.7%	-7.3%	28.3%
MSCI Emerging Markets (Free)	914.1	8.9%	10.7%	20.1%	23.4%	61.2%	46.7%	-54.5%	-38.1%	17.5%	37.3%
Brazil Bovespa	61517.9	8.9%	17.5%	19.5%	36.4%	63.8%	94.8%	-41.2%	-38.2%	68.8%	141.9%
Russia IRTS	1254.5	17.6%	19.6%	27.1%	30.6%	98.5%	80.7%	-72.4%	-62.3%	-19.1%	-5.4%
India Sensex	17126.8	9.3%	12.9%	18.2%	21.0%	77.5%	63.5%	-52.4%	-47.6%	37.5%	53.4%
China Shanghai	2198.4	7.4%	9.3%	-7.7%	-5.0%	58.7%	44.4%	-67.2%	-52.1%	97.0%	166.6%
Fixed Interest & Cash											
FT-A All Stocks Gilt	156.9	0.1%	0.1%	1.9%	1.9%	-2.4%	-2.4%	7.4%	7.4%	3.2%	3.2%
FT-A All Stocks Gilt (TR)	2335.1	0.2%	0.2%	3.1%	3.1%	0.9%	0.9%	12.8%	12.8%	19.5%	19.5%
FT-A Index-linked (TR)	2439.2	0.5%	0.5%	3.1%	3.1%	4.7%	4.7%	3.7%	3.7%	18.1%	18.1%
ML Global Broad Corporate Index (I)	218.8	2.5%	4.5%	9.3%	12.5%	18.4%	8.1%	-8.3%	24.7%	19.1%	39.5%
Boxx£ Corp Bond Index (TR)	191.8	1.8%	1.8%	11.5%	11.5%	13.9%	13.9%	-9.9%	-9.9%	3.3%	3.3%
JPMorgan Emerging Market Bonds	486.4	5.2%	7.2%	9.9%	13.2%	24.3%	13.5%	-9.7%	22.8%	24.3%	45.7%
Citigroup World Govt Bond (TR)	846.9	2.3%	4.2%	6.2%	9.3%	4.6%	-4.5%	11.1%	51.1%	31.0%	53.4%
3 month LIBOR (TR)	205.8	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	1.3%	1.3%	6.1%	6.1%	15.5%	15.5%
Other Assets											
PD UK Property (TR)*		n/a	n/a	-9.1%	-9.1%	-24.1%	-25.1%	-22.5%	-22.5%	-29.3%	-29.3%
GSCI Commodities (TR)	4182.2	0.2%	2.1%	-1.8%	1.2%	4.7%	-4.4%	-46.5%	-27.2%	-29.0%	-16.9%
Gold (New York, \$/oz)	1007.7	5.9%	7.7%	8.8%	11.8%	14.2%	4.0%	5.8%	43.9%	68.4%	96.8%
LPXMM Listed Private Equity (€, TR)	170.4	6.7%	10.8%	24.7%	33.6%	49.0%	42.3%	-64.5%	-54.0%	-51.6%	-34.8%
HFRX Hedge Funds Index*	2036.6	1.8%	1.8%	4.8%	4.8%	10.4%	10.4%	-22.8%	-22.8%	-6.4%	-6.4%
7MM Funds											
Income OEIC - C Acc	118.8	3.5%	3.5%	11.2%	11.2%	9.7%	9.7%	-7.8%	-7.8%	4.2%	4.2%
Mod Cautious OEIC - C Acc	132.8	2.5%	2.5%	8.9%	8.9%	8.2%	8.2%	-2.4%	-2.4%	10.2%	10.2%
Balanced OEIC - C Acc	137.3	3.5%	3.5%	12.6%	12.6%	11.9%	11.9%	-10.0%	-10.0%	6.5%	6.5%
Mod Adventurous OEIC - C Acc	143.5	4.2%	4.2%	15.4%	15.4%	16.4%	16.4%	-16.7%	-16.7%	5.7%	5.7%
Adventurous OEIC - C Acc	133.7	4.9%	4.9%	18.3%	18.3%	20.7%	20.7%	-24.5%	-24.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%
Ethical OEIC - C Acc	96.7	3.7%	3.7%	10.9%	10.9%	7.9%	7.9%	-14.3%	-14.3%	n/a	n/a
Mod Cautious AAP - C Acc	132.8	2.7%	2.7%	9.3%	9.3%	6.5%	6.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Balanced AAP - C Acc	137.3	3.7%	3.7%	13.4%	13.4%	12.7%	12.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mod Adventurous AAP - C Acc	143.5	4.6%	4.6%	16.3%	16.3%	16.5%	16.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Adventurous AAP - C Acc	133.7	5.4%	5.4%	19.4%	19.4%	20.5%	20.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

* Data is most recent available and subject to revision.

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Ecowin.

Market Overview

'The IMF estimates that world growth will resume this year and rise by around 3% in 2010. Subsequently, our objective is to return the world to high, sustainable, and balanced growth, while retaining our commitment to fiscal responsibility and sustainability, with reforms to increase our growth potential and capacity to generate jobs and policies designed to avoid both the recreation of asset bubble and the re-emergence of unsustainable global financial flows.'

Statement from G20 meeting in Pittsburgh 25 September 2009

'We face an economy with substantial slack, prospect for moderate growth and low and declining inflation. With our policy rate already as low as it can go, it is no wonder that the FOMC's last statement indicated that 'economic conditions are likely to warrant exceptionally low levels of Fed funds rate for an extended period.'

Janet Yellen, President San Francisco Fed, 14 September 2009

'After the wrenching economic crisis of the past year, people crave stability and predictability-in short, normalcy. But how far off is it? And what will a 'normal' world economy look like after the biggest financial bust since the depression?'

The Economist, 3 October 2009

'Crisis overturns established orders. The financial and economic crises of 2007-9 are no exception. The rise of the G20 to prominence is a watershed in history. For the first time since the industrial revolution, economic power is no longer concentrated in western hands.'

Marin Wolf, Financial Times, 21 September 2009

Most reports from advanced industrial countries, and certainly among emerging economies, have signalled continued acceleration in the pace of economic recovery. GDP data for the third quarter, to be released shortly, is expected to confirm that even laggards, notably the UK and US, have moved out of recession. Unprecedented intervention by governments and their agencies in lowering interest rates to near-zero levels, in the provision of over \$2 trillion worth of stimulus packages and flooding the financial system with liquidity have certainly born fruit. The IMF has recently raised its forecast of world growth for 2010 to 3.1%. However, doubts persist over the strength and sustainability of recovery, derived from concerns over the build-up of government debt, weak employment markets and a lacklustre outlook for US consumption.

Quarterly Investment Review – October 2009

The strong revival in investor confidence, coupled with a rising appetite for risk, which characterised the three months to 30 June, persisted in the third quarter. The FTSE World Index gained a further 17.5% over the period. Equity markets in Europe (including the UK) and in emerging countries performed particularly strongly, though returns from both China and Japan were negative in local terms. Government bond prices also edged forward, with continuing subdued inflation, low interest rates and central bank buying outweighing a surge in issuance. The Pound weakened against other currencies (including the sickly Dollar) boosting returns from overseas markets to UK-based investors.

One year after the Lehman collapse, prospects for the global economy look a little clearer... at least in the short term

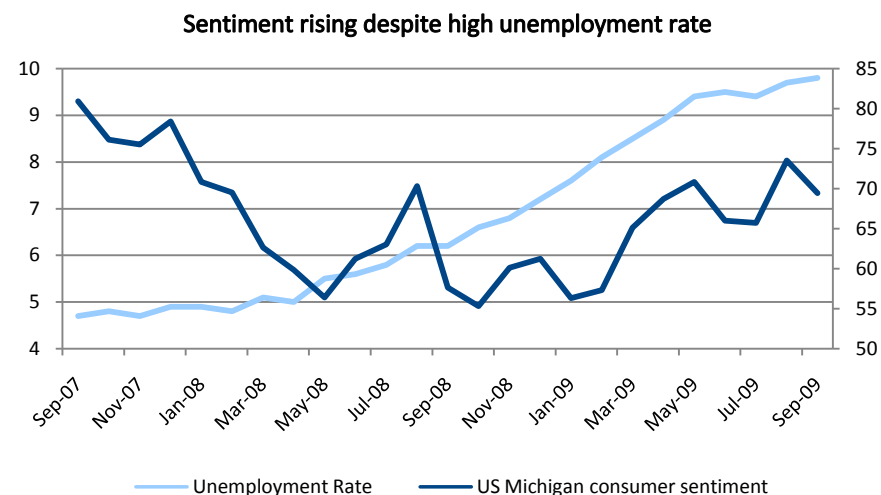
The fascinating narrative of the great escape from deep recession, involving an estimated loss of output for the UK and US of 4% and 5.5% respectively, has evolved in a positive direction during the quarter under review. 15 September 2009 marked the first anniversary of the failure of Lehman Brothers, an event which has been likened to a heart attack for the world economy. Its consequences ensured that global recession, which touched its lowest point during that final quarter of 2008 and the first three months of 2009, rapidly developed into the deepest downturn since the Second World War. The second and third quarters of 2009 witnessed the dispersion of fears of a 1930's-style Depression and the onset of a sharp recovery. This was primarily thanks to an impressive global response by governments and their agencies in the shape of record low interest rates, huge (\$2 trillion-plus) stimulus packages, coupled with the injection of untold volumes of liquidity into the financial system. In addition, the rebuilding of depleted inventories is a key contributor to the rebound in manufacturing activity. The main focus of debate has moved on to the character, strength and sustainability of recovery, the timing of withdrawal of stimulus measures and the likely contours of the new post-recession world.

Official third quarter GDP data, to be released shortly, is universally forecast to show a further strengthening of global recovery, including a return to growth for economies such as the UK and US which remained in recession in the previous quarter. The IMF has recently upgraded its world GDP growth forecast for 2010 from 2.5% to 3.1% (though well down on the average of 4.6% over 2003-7), including 1.7% for advanced economies and 5.5% for the emerging world. Such optimism over near term prospects is based on a range of indicators pointing predominantly in a positive direction.

A mixed picture in the US

The latest Federal Reserve Beige Book provides a vital insight into official attitudes to US recovery. Whilst acknowledging signs of stabilisation, rising business and investor

confidence and the beneficial impact of government intervention on consumer spending, particularly on auto sales ('cash for clunkers'), it strikes a cautious tone. Nevertheless, the influential ISM purchasing managers indices (PMI) record a return to expansion in both manufacturing and service activities, with September readings of 52.6 and 50.9 respectively, both above pre-Lehman levels. The housing market appears to be stabilising, helped by heavy intervention to restrain mortgage costs, with the S&P Case/Shiller survey indicating a rise of more than 3% in house prices in the May-July period. This, together with rising bond and share prices, should boost household wealth. However, other indicators remain less positive.



Source: Reuters

The labour market remains weak, with the unemployment rate rising from 9.5% to 9.8% over the quarter, average number of hours worked down to a record 33 per week and subdued wages growth. Although consumer confidence has improved (University of Michigan index 73.5 in September versus 70.8 in June) this is still well below the 83.8 figure recorded in more normal times two years ago. Moreover, record recent net repayment of household debts (by \$21.5 billion in July) suggest that consumers are prioritising debt reduction and rebuilding savings over spending. These, together with weak business investment, a lack of demand for bank loans/tighter lending terms, underlines the essential fragility of the recovery and the risk of lacklustre expansion when official support is eventually removed (the much discussed 'U' shaped recovery).

Elsewhere in the developed world, recovery has many of same features as in the US

This applies particularly to the UK, where the build-up of household debt and the boom and slump in the housing market most closely resembles the US model. According to Nationwide, UK house prices have risen 3.8% over the quarter, and the number of mortgage approvals has also increased. UK service activities have been expanding since May (the September PMI rebounded to 55.3, the highest level since October 2007) though inventory rebuilding and the impact of weak Sterling on exports has failed to generate expansion in manufacturing (September manufacturing PMI slipped back to 49.5). In continental Europe (particularly France and Germany) and Japan, household debts are less of an issue than in Anglo-Saxon countries. The September Eurozone composite PMI reached 51.1, indicating a return to expansion (albeit unevenly across the region) in service activities and manufacturing (helped by a recovery in exports). Finally, in Japan, industrial output has edged forward, although exports fell 0.7% in August, and growth in household spending has resumed despite a weak labour market trend. Throughout the developed world, recovery is proceeding despite rising unemployment (5.5% in Japan, 7.9% in the UK, 9.6% in the Eurozone), weak bank lending and a low level of business investment.

An ever higher profile for emerging economies

The global status of leading emerging economies, particularly Brazil, China and India, has been greatly enhanced by their resilience during the past turbulent year. This was symbolised by the replacement of the G7, composed exclusively of advanced industrial countries, by the G20 as the main global forum. The IMF estimates emerging countries growth of 1.7% in 2009 compared with a shortfall of 3.4% for developed economies. Continuation of this differential will significantly boost the share of emerging countries in world GDP to above the current 25% figure. Moreover, leading emerging countries hold a dominant proportion of world central bank reserves. The performance of China, where a huge investment programme and a surge in bank lending is likely to restore growth to close to 8% this year has been particularly noteworthy. However, even China is not a risk free zone. Much of the investment may be unproductive (spare capacity is high) and the flood of liquidity has inflated property and stock market bubbles. Even the prime minister of China recently described the rebound as ‘unstable, unbalanced and not yet solid.’

The banking system: revived but not yet returned to full health

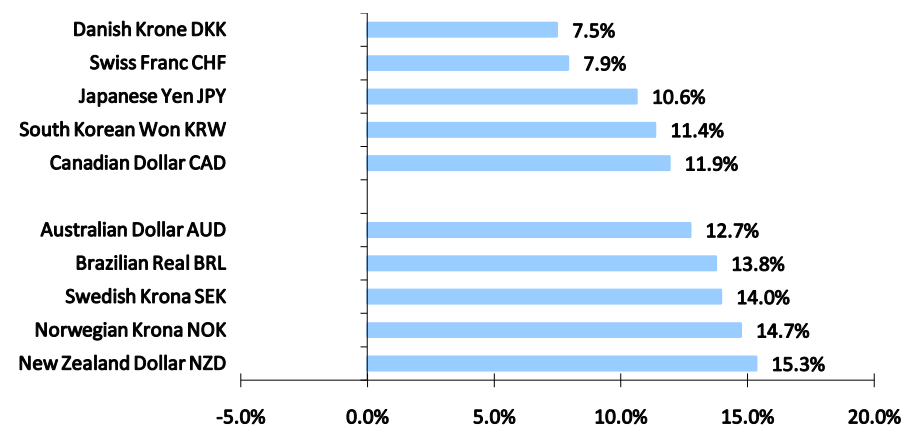
The IMF Global Financial Stability Report, released on 30 September, acknowledged the dramatic improvement in the financial health of the banks. Profitability and balance sheet strength have been boosted by access to a seemingly limitless flow of extremely cheap central bank liquidity and by record volumes of capital markets activity. Rehabilitation has been particularly rapid among the winners, banks like Barclays and JP Morgan which took

advantage of the crisis to make acquisitions on bargain basement terms. This has been recognised by the sharp recovery in bank shares (e.g. the UK bank sector has risen nearly 80% over the past 6 months) and by the return of elements of the over-confident behaviour which triggered the crisis in the first place. The stronger banks have embarked on a programme of capital raising from their shareholders (most recently 9.7 billion Euros from BNP Paribas and Société Générale) partly to repay emergency government loans. However, the IMF report also warns about continuing risks (e.g. the estimated \$3.4 billion of undeclared losses from toxic assets/ bad debts). Bank lending remains subdued, a situation which is unlikely to be helped by regulatory proposals (e.g. from the FSA) for banks to hold increased amounts of capital.

Unusually sharp movements in currency markets: a sure sign of an unbalanced world

The US Dollar’s trade-weighted index has fallen 6.3% since mid-year, continuing the weak trend which resumed in the second quarter. This has mainly been due to rumoured challenges to its dominant reserve status, a lack of interest in defensive assets and record-low interest rates. The latter has prompted an increasing use of the Dollar to fund carry trade activities. Virtually all major currencies have appreciated against the US Dollar over the quarter. The only exception has been Sterling which has fallen back since mid-year, mainly due to the continuing marginalisation of its reserve position, coupled with concerns over the UK’s exceptionally large public sector deficit.

Currencies gain against Sterling



Source: Bloomberg

Capital flows out of the Dollar have been concentrated on the Japanese Yen (+5.7% over the quarter) and commodity-backed currencies such as the Australian and Canadian Dollar (+6.6% and +8.8% respectively). US Dollar weakness is boosting American exports, depressing import volumes, thereby shrinking its current account deficit. Despite a reduction in China's trade surplus, the process of global rebalancing is only at an early stage. Although the US Dollar could be due for a short term rally, it is likely to remain in a long term downtrend. The implications for countries, notably China and Japan, whose reserves are mainly held in US-denominated assets, and for international trade (especially in oil and other raw materials) are significant and far-reaching. However, the transition to diversification of reserves and the full use of the Chinese currency for trade finance and in international financial markets will be gradual. It may also involve an enhanced role for gold, a possibility which has been partly responsible for the 11% rise in its price to over \$1000 since 30 June.

Continuing revival in investor confidence and an unprecedented flood of liquidity fuels rising demand for risky assets - Equity markets climb further out of the 'valley of fear'

The total return of 17.5% (in US Dollar terms) on the FTSE All World Index over the three months to 30 September continued the strong trend (+21.7%) recorded over the previous quarter. The strength of the rally (approx 39% since the early-March low) was confirmed, with even September, traditionally a tricky month, producing a positive return (of +4.4%). Moreover, the index has now almost recovered to its level immediately prior to the Lehman collapse. Share prices have been driven by a rising tide of investor optimism in response to a powerful range of positive forces. Chief among these are evidence of economic recovery, strengthening business confidence, a shift from earnings downgrades to upgrades from August onwards, together with a flood of liquidity (due in part to central bank quantitative easing programmes). The monthly Merrill Lynch Global Fund Manager surveys show clear evidence of a switch from cash and defensive assets, particularly government bonds, over the period, although trading volumes have been thin. Market volatility has also remained subdued. Equity fund raising (via placings and rights issues) has continued, albeit at a lower level than in the previous quarter.

During the period, there were substantial variations between individual markets and sectors. As in the previous quarter, cyclical sectors (e.g. banks, industrials and mining) generally outperformed defensive areas. In the UK, although the FTSE 100 Index returned 20.8%, its strongest quarterly performance since its launch in 1984, the FTSE SmallCap Index did even better (+29%). Returns, expressed in local currency terms, from most overseas markets slightly lagged behind those from UK indices: 15% from the S&P 500 Index, 20.3% from the S&P Euro Index, 20.1% from the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. However, stock

markets in Japan and China moved against the general global trend. The Topix Index in Japan was down 2.1% in Yen terms: the loss reflected unhelpful developments in the banking sector, the impact of the strong Yen on exporters and uncertainty over the policies of the new administration. In China, the explosive bull market suffered a severe setback from its early August peak, despite upgrades to economic growth forecasts. Over the quarter, the Shanghai Composite Index fell 7.7%, amid concerns about possible official moves to rein in bank lending and signs of indigestion over a surfeit of new equity issues.

Investors will closely study forthcoming third quarter company reports, paying particular attention to tentative signs of greater optimism in trading statements. Analyst forecasts of earnings growth in the UK and elsewhere have been upgraded to for both 2010 and 2011. On such assumptions, the current level of prospective valuations (e.g. 13 times 2010 earnings and 10.5 times those for 2011 for the FTSE All-Share Index) is supportive of stock markets.

Government bond markets remain calm in the face of an explosion in issuance.....with a little help from central banks

Despite a multitude of potential negatives, particularly the diminishing appeal of safe haven assets, an increasing focus on the spectacular expansion of public sector deficits and the associated leap in debt issuance, government bond yields throughout the world moved steadily lower over the period. In the UK, for example, the yield on 10-year gilts eased from 3.69% on 30 June to 3.41% at the time of writing, bringing a return on the FTA All Stocks Gilts Index over the quarter of 3.1%, compared with only 0.9% for the previous three months. Most of this resilience can be attributed to the supportive policies of central banks, particularly the unprecedented scale of quantitative easing (QE) programmes. Since the launch of the UK programme in early March, the Bank of England has bought over £150 billion of gilts (over 15% of the total market) out of a targeted total (extended by £50 billion in August) of £175 billion. The Federal Reserve's QE strategy has been slanted more towards the purchase of mortgage securities (up to a total of \$1.5 trillion). QE, together with other large scale official sources of the cheap liquidity for the banking system has played a crucial role in enabling the market to absorb substantial volumes of new issuance without triggering compensating yield increases. But what will happen when QE programmes are completed?

Additional vital supportive influences for bonds include the continuing fall in inflation (now negative in the US, Eurozone and Japan) and repeated declarations from the Bank of England, European Central Bank and US Federal Reserve that near-zero interest rates will be maintained for an extended period until economic recovery is well entrenched. These

reassurances have pushed yields on short-dated government bonds to record lows (e.g. 0.35% for 1-year gilts). However, despite the current disinflationary background, continuing steady demand for index-linked stocks (10-year US TIPS point to an average rate of 1.75% over the next decade) highlight the sharp divisions of opinion on inflation prospects. The possibility of an inflation surprise, particularly from further strength in the oil price, cannot be ruled out. Likewise, Australia recently raised interest rates by 0.25% to 3.25%, the first G20 member to do so. Likely near term rate increases elsewhere, probably in Korea and Norway, could well bruise bond market sentiment.

Corporate bonds remain in favour particularly among income seeking investors

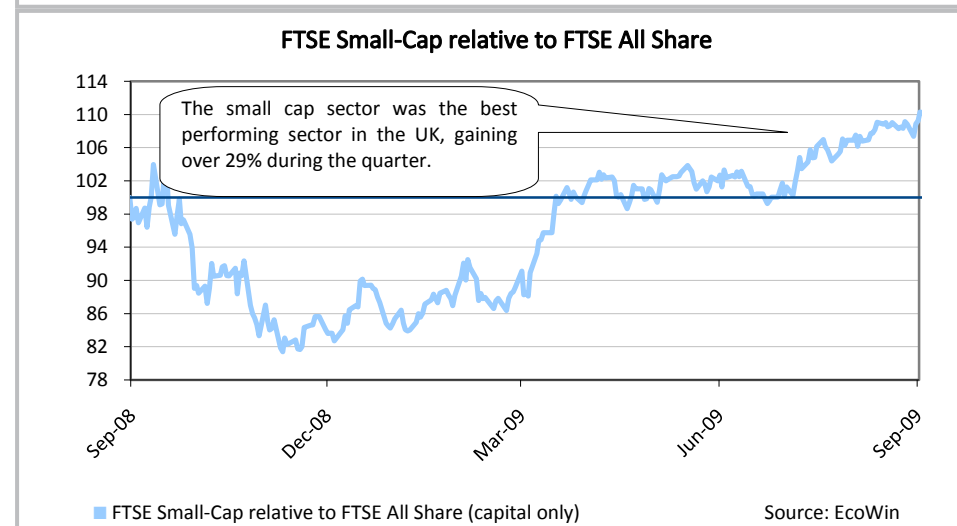
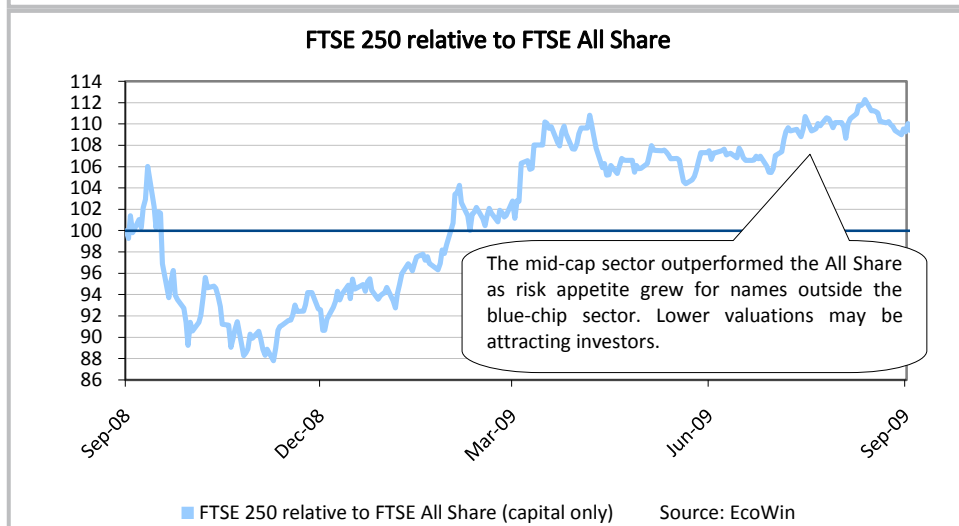
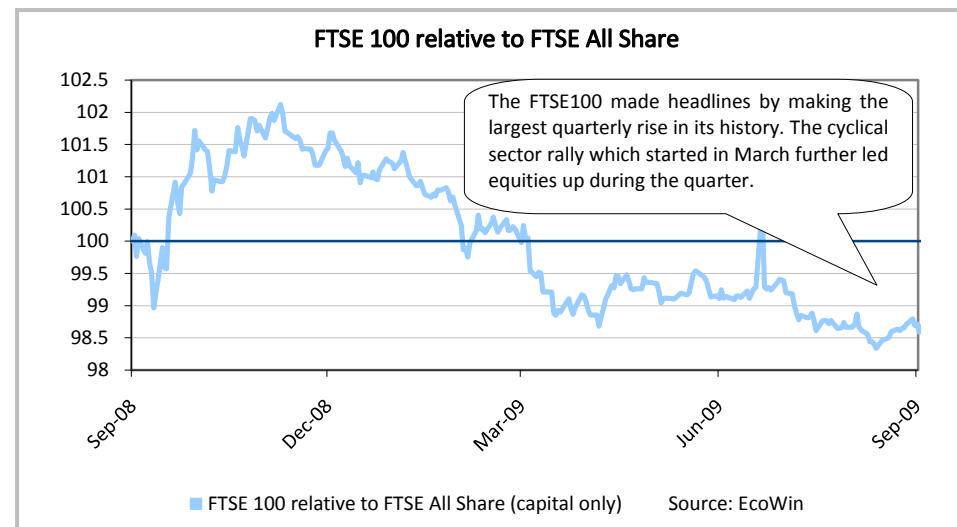
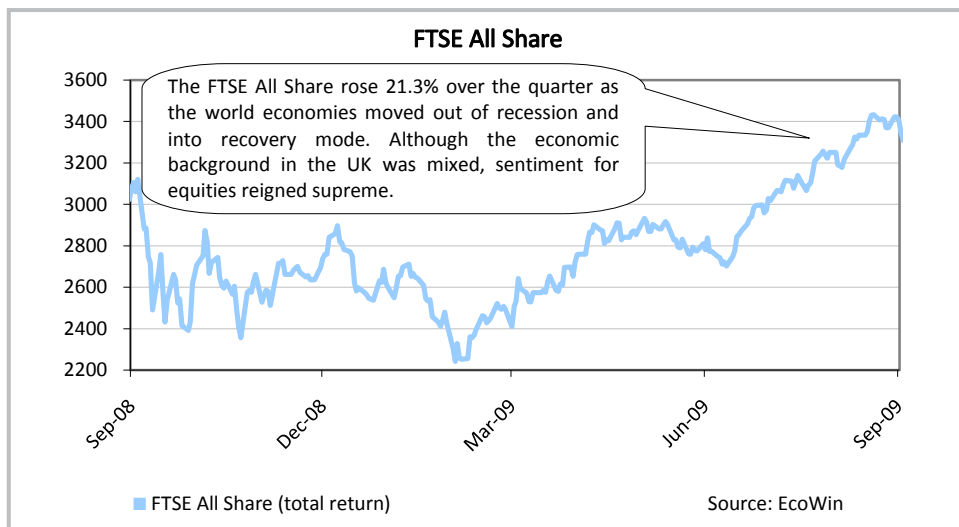
Yield spreads for corporate bonds have continued to narrow over the period from historic peaks reached at the end of 2008 (billed as a once in a lifetime opportunity), reflecting a more considered pricing of default risk and strong investor support, particularly from retail savers seeking to replace low yield cash accounts. Over the quarter, the Iboxx Corporate Bond Index returned 11.5%, a total of 13.9% over the year to date. Credit issuance has diminished a little during the Summer months, albeit from record levels in the first half of the year. A further pointer towards the growth in risk appetite is the reopening of the European issue market during the Summer for companies with sub-investment grade credit ratings. Corporate bonds have regained their favoured position among retail investors but the bulk of the upward re-rating of investment grade bonds has probably now occurred, implying that further upside may be limited.

Is the commercial property market turning the corner?

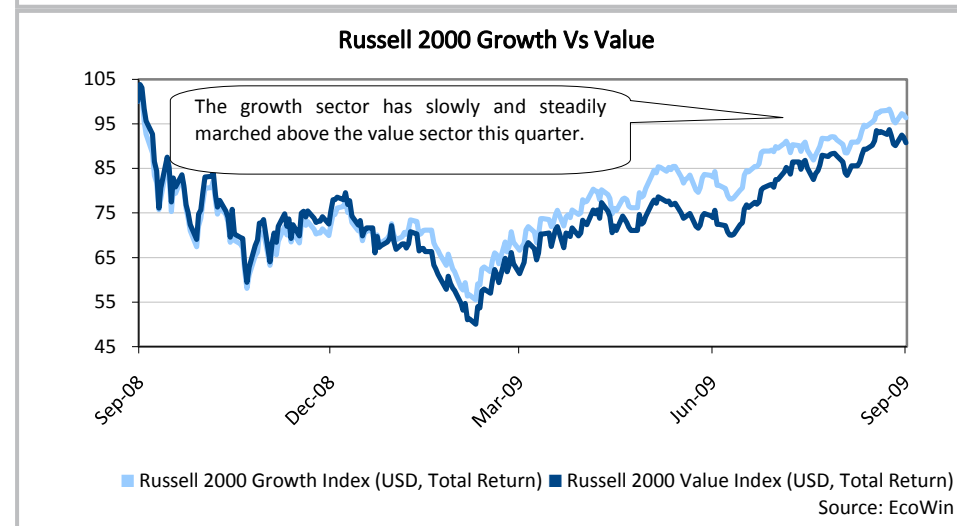
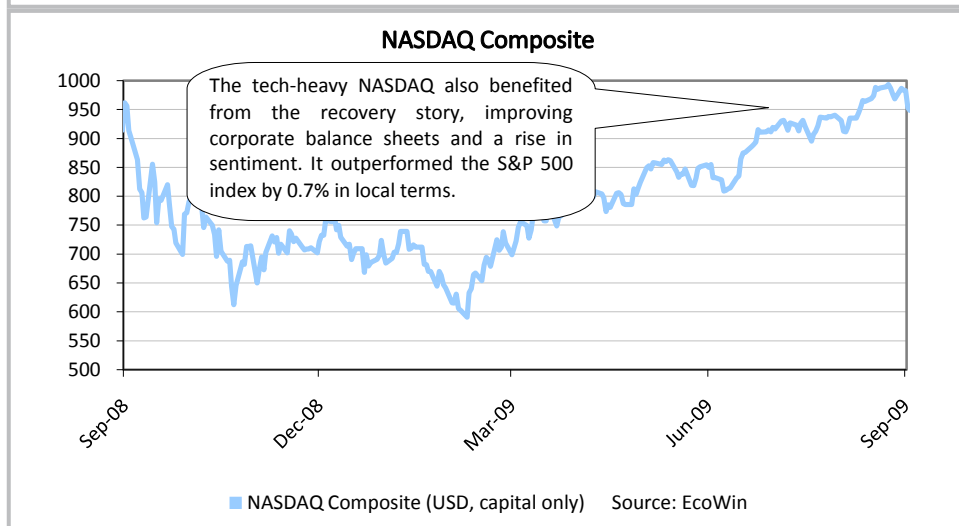
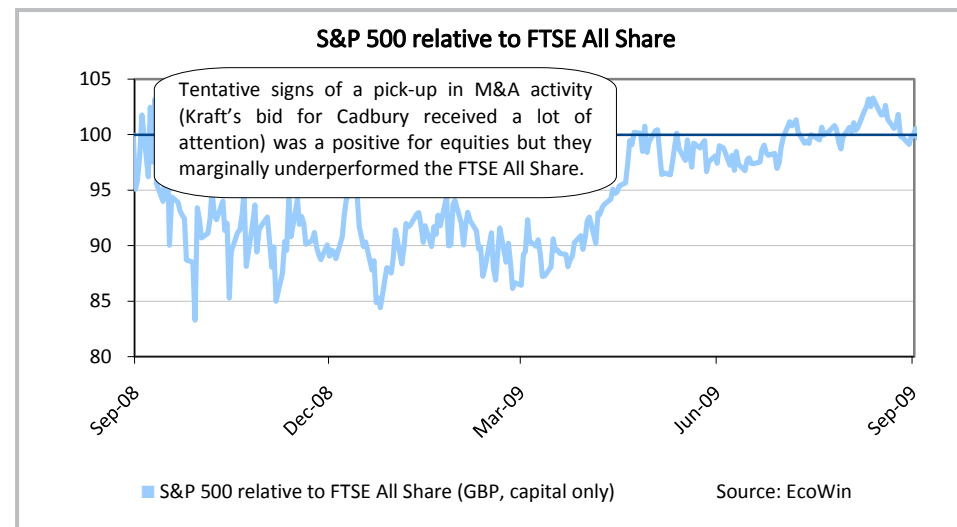
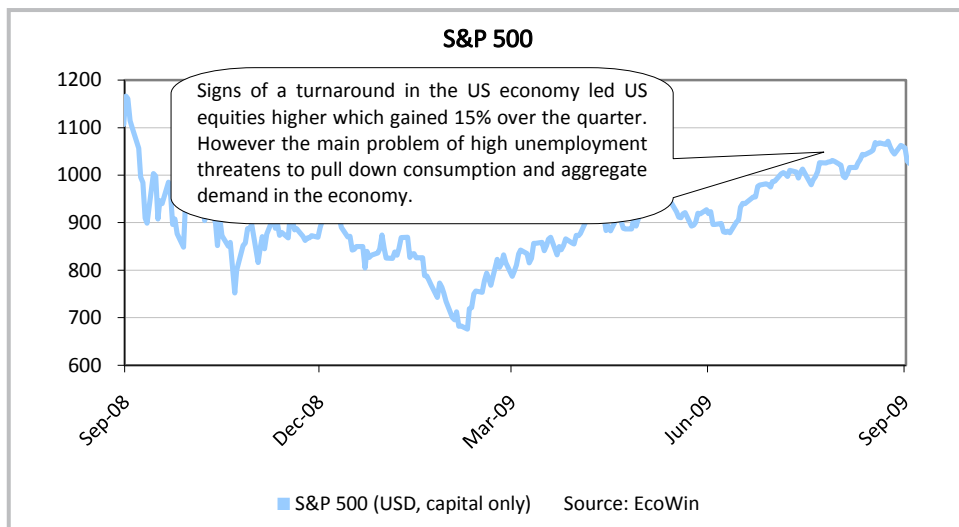
The UK IPD Index recorded a capital gain of 0.2% in August, the first positive reading since the peak of the property boom in June 2007, making a fall of over 44% from peak to (probable) trough. This trend broadly mirrors the position in most overseas real estate markets. The UK occupational market has continued to weaken as the grip of recession has tightened, with vacancy rates rising and rental levels in decline. However, there has been a distinct pickup in the investment market, with an increasing number of high profile transactions (e.g. the Bullring shopping centre in Birmingham and Broadgate in the City). Prices of UK Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITS) have recovered strongly since March in anticipation of a revival in net assets, enabling companies to raise several billion Pounds from shareholders. Although the near term outlook for commercial property remains clouded, with rents vulnerable to further falls, current depressed valuations (e.g. the current yield of 7.8% on the IPD Index) are certainly pricing in plenty of bad news.

The third quarter of this year saw countries move out of recession and into recovery mode. Although sentiment on the back of the recovery story and investor engorged appetite for risk has driven prices of all risk assets upwards, questions still remain of the sustainability of the recovery. However for the third quarter, markets clearly decided to brush this aside and bounded ahead. Equity markets worldwide made double digit gains and un-hedged Sterling investors were rewarded with even higher returns from the weakness of the Pound. Bond markets, not wanting to be left out, also joined in the fun. Higher prices in this asset class were largely driven by Government buying in the UK and the promise of lower rates for longer by the three major central banks. One year on from the Lehman crisis, the world definitely looked to be in a better place and most asset classes made hay while the sun shone.

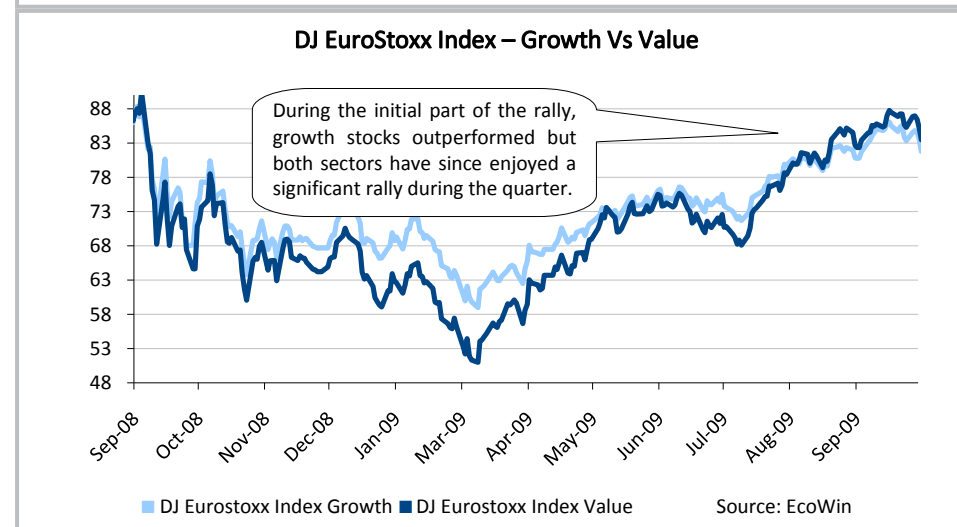
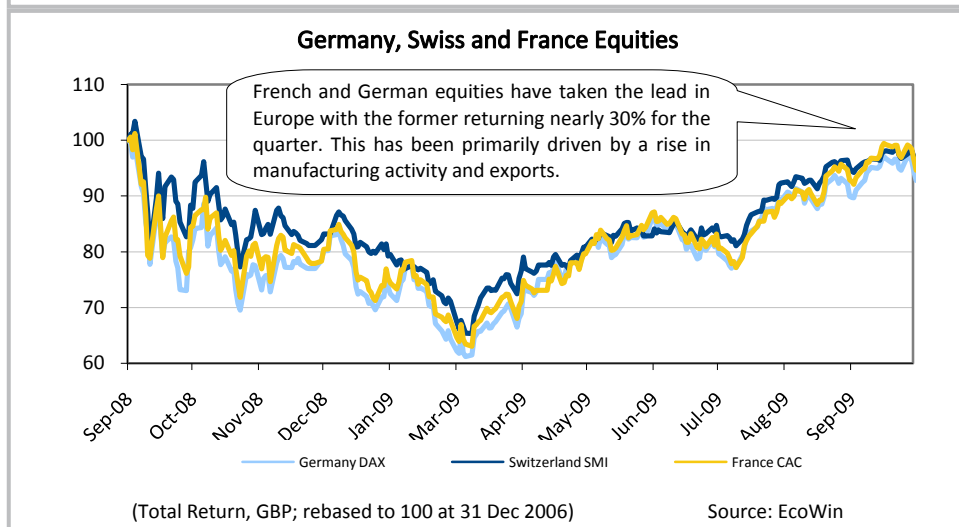
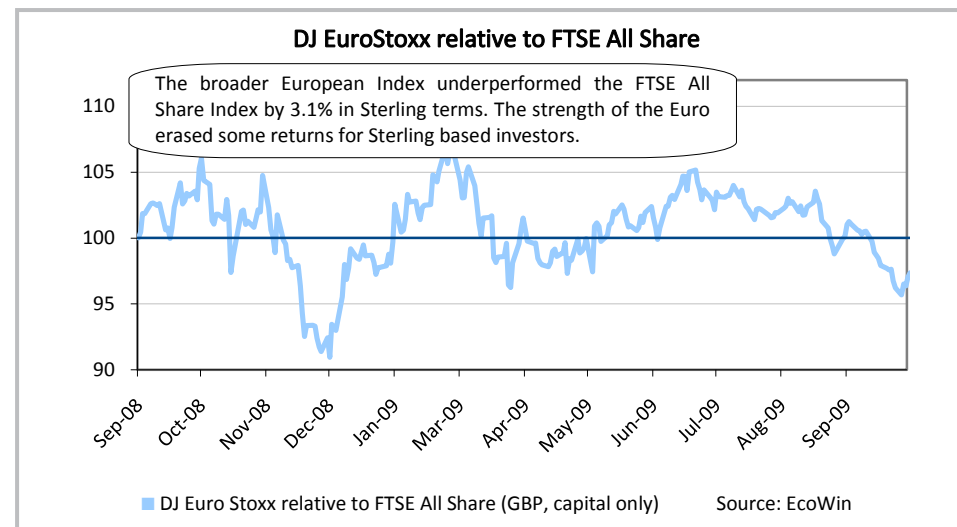
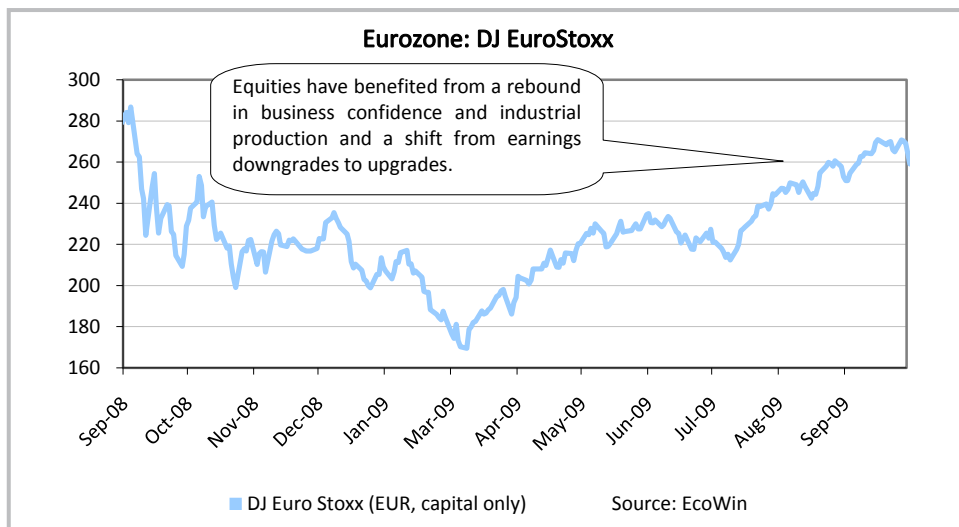
UK Equity



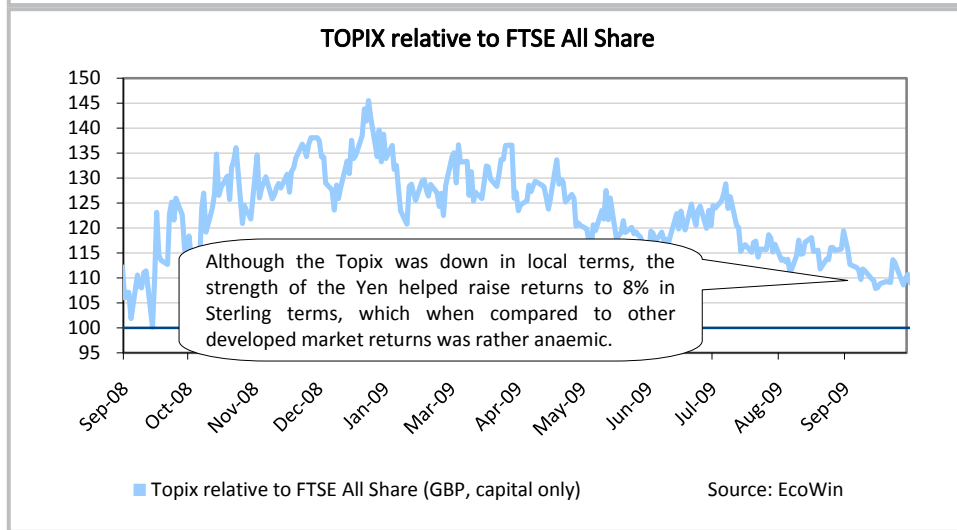
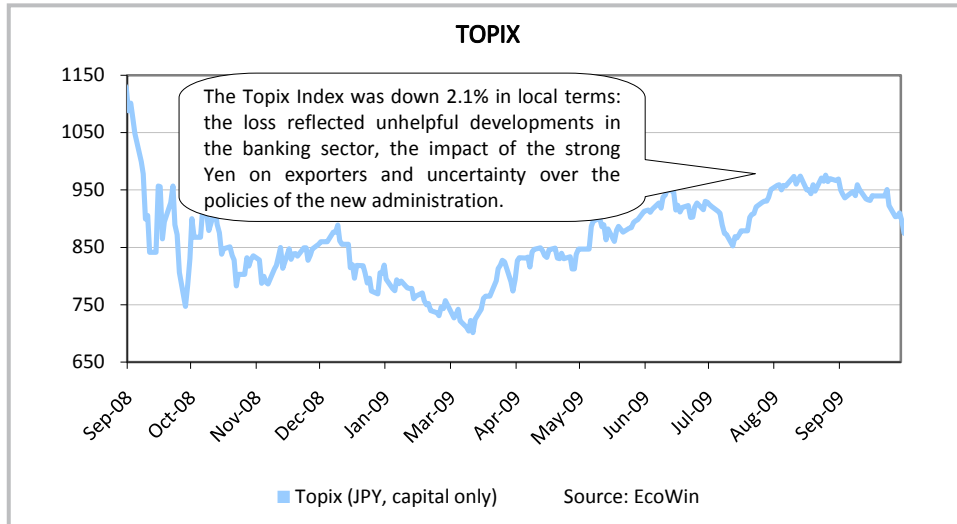
North American Equity



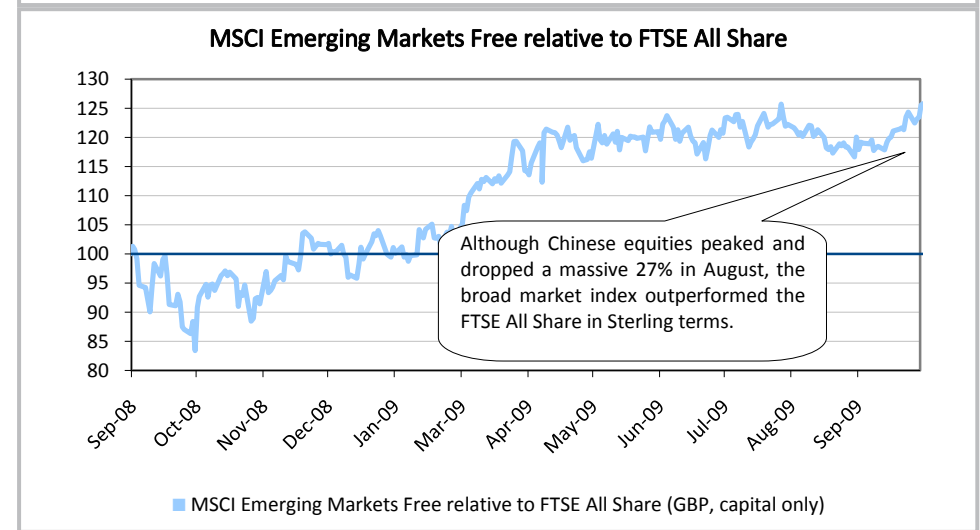
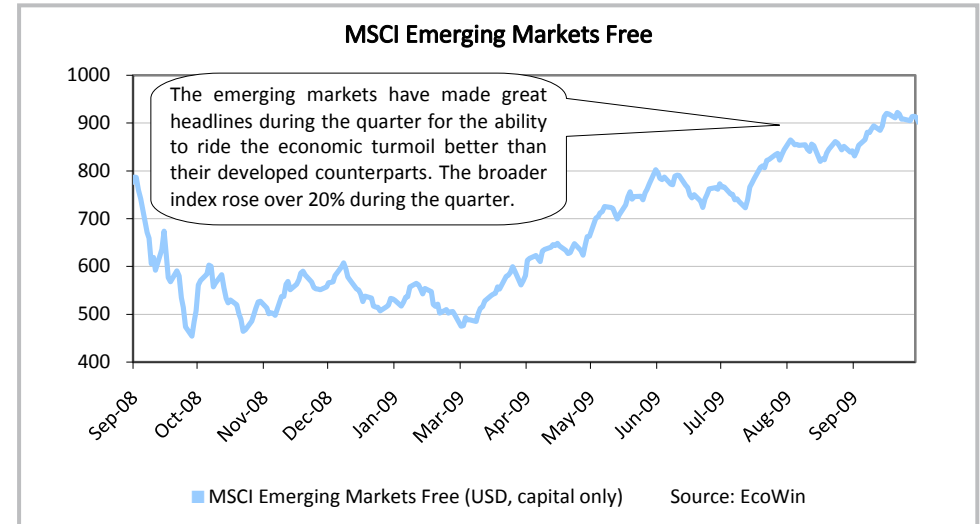
European Equity



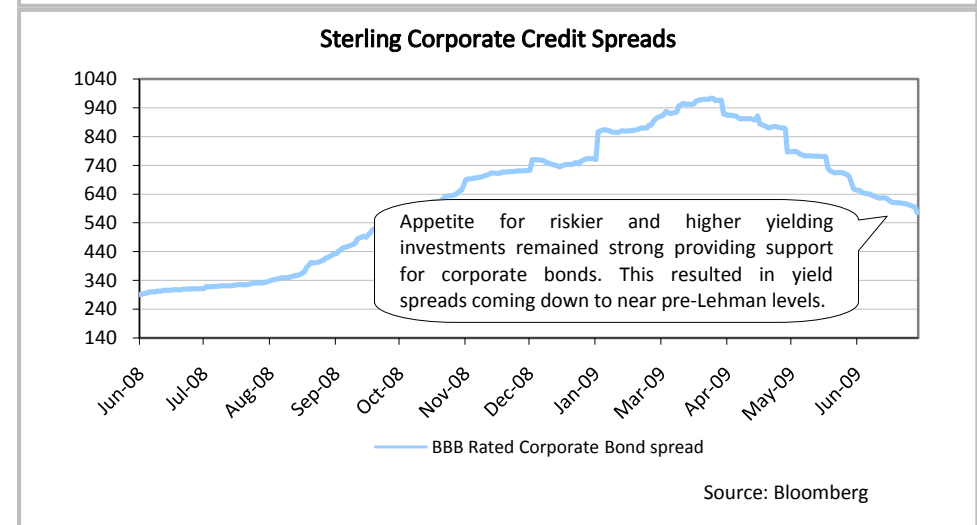
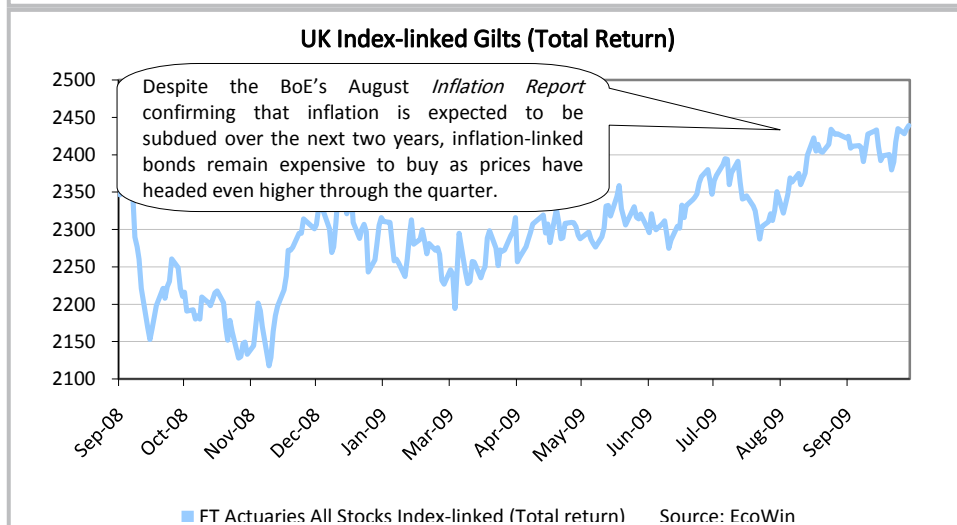
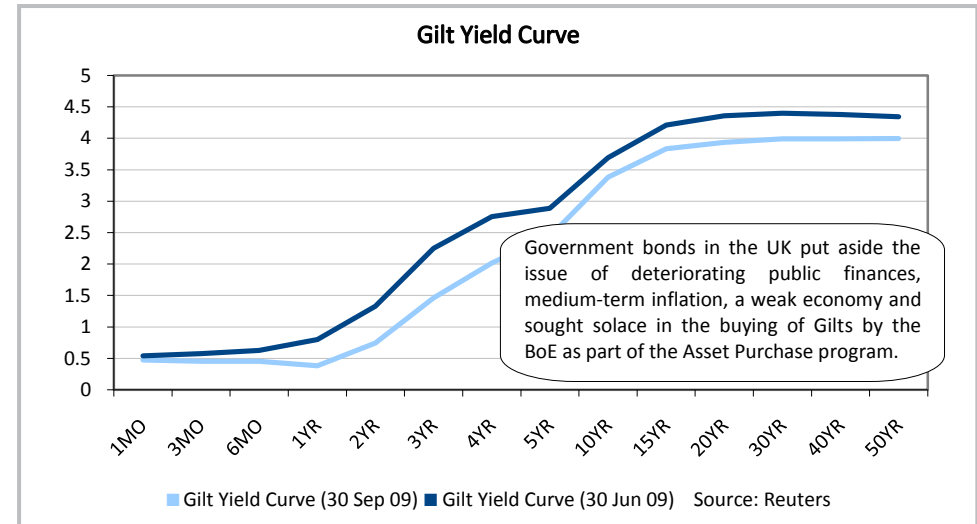
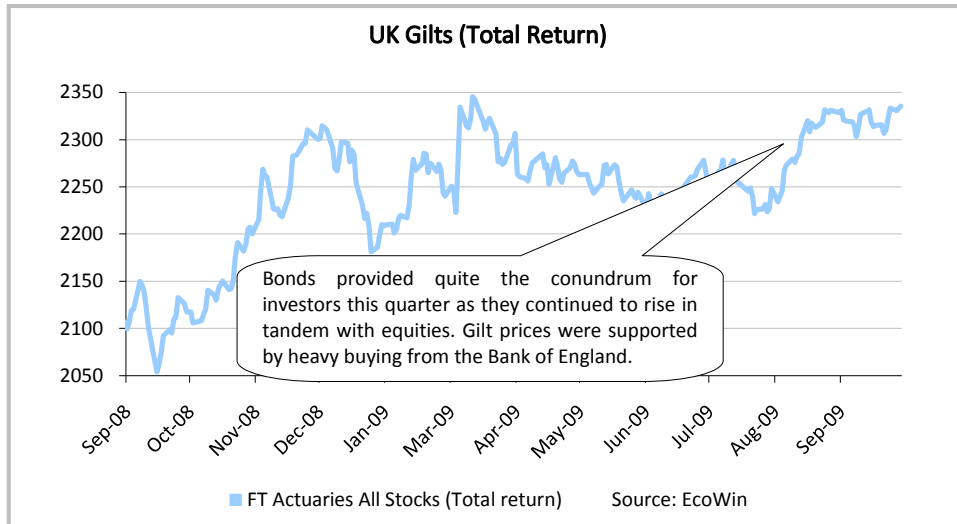
Japan Equity



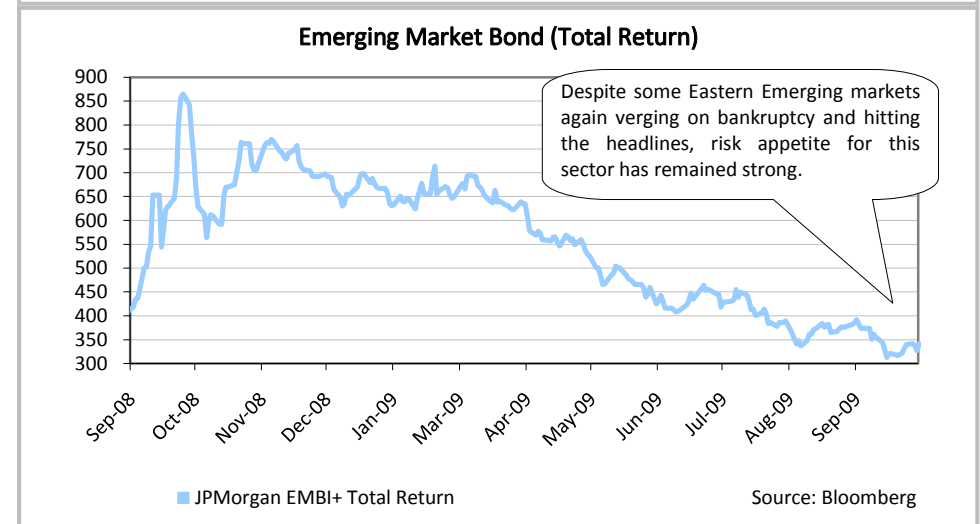
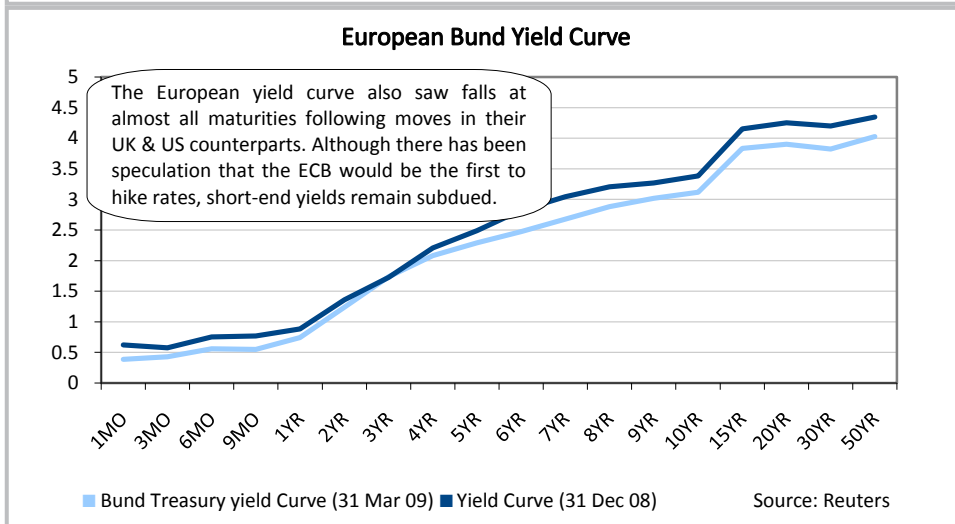
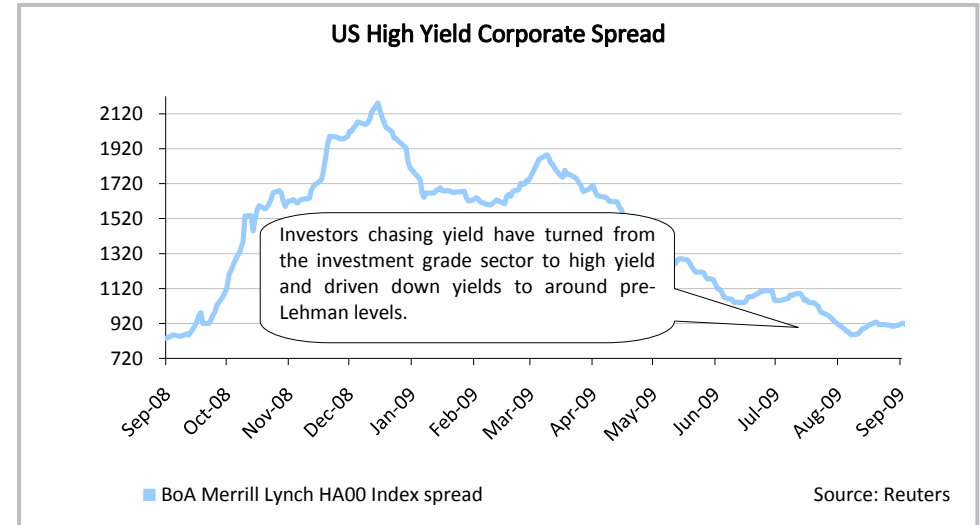
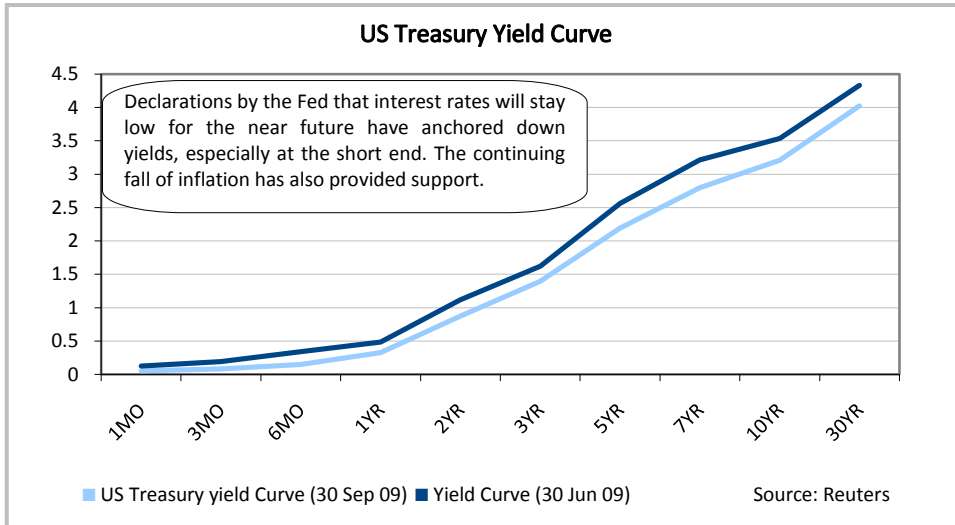
Emerging Market Equity



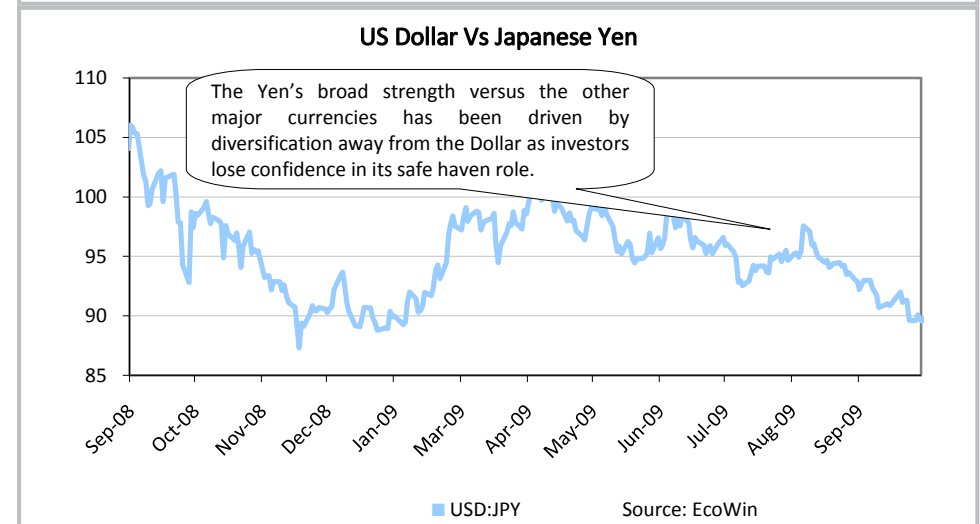
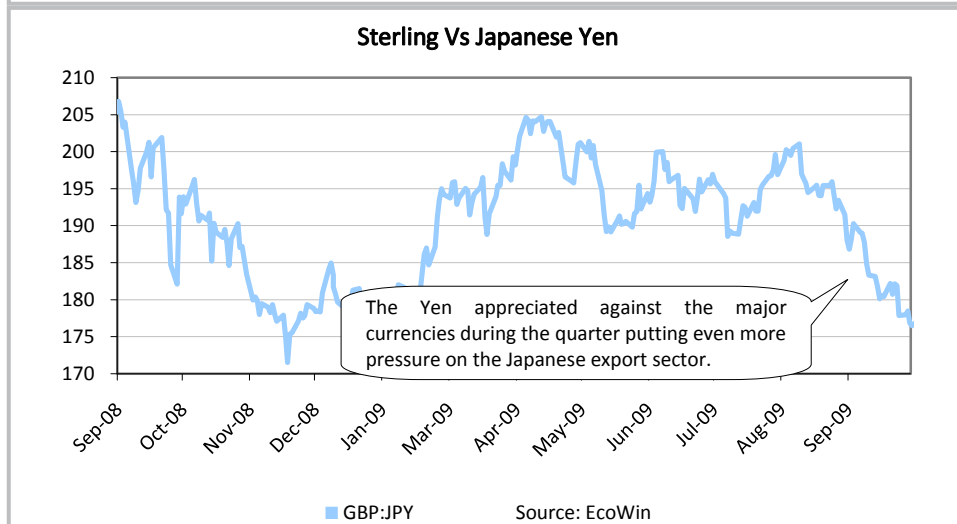
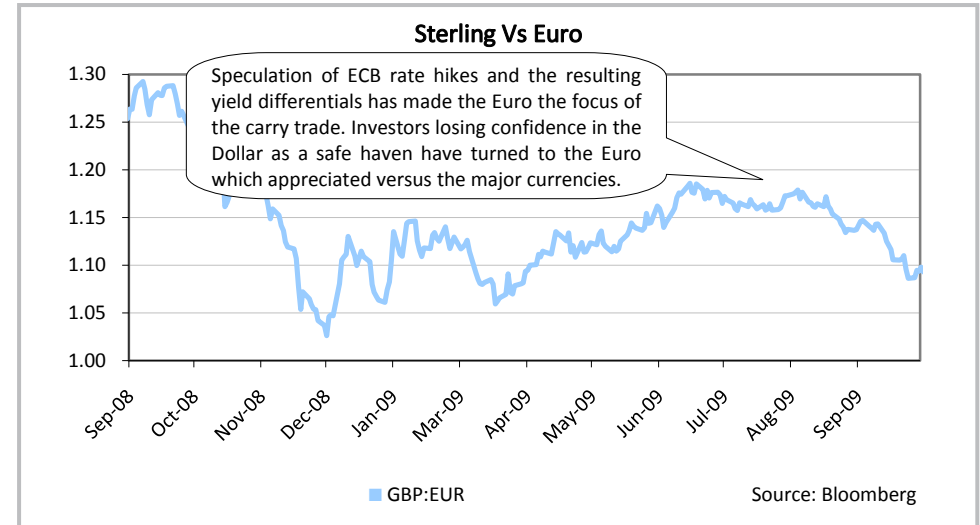
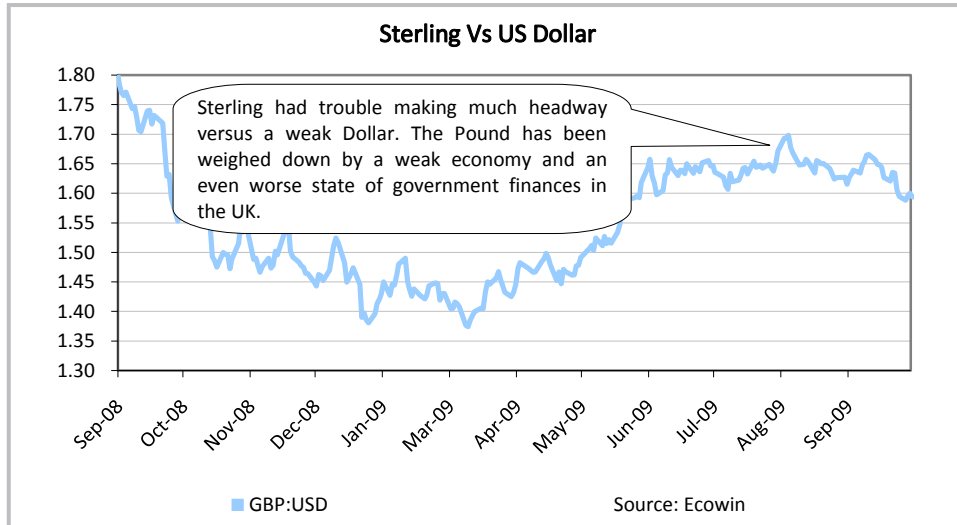
Bonds - Sterling



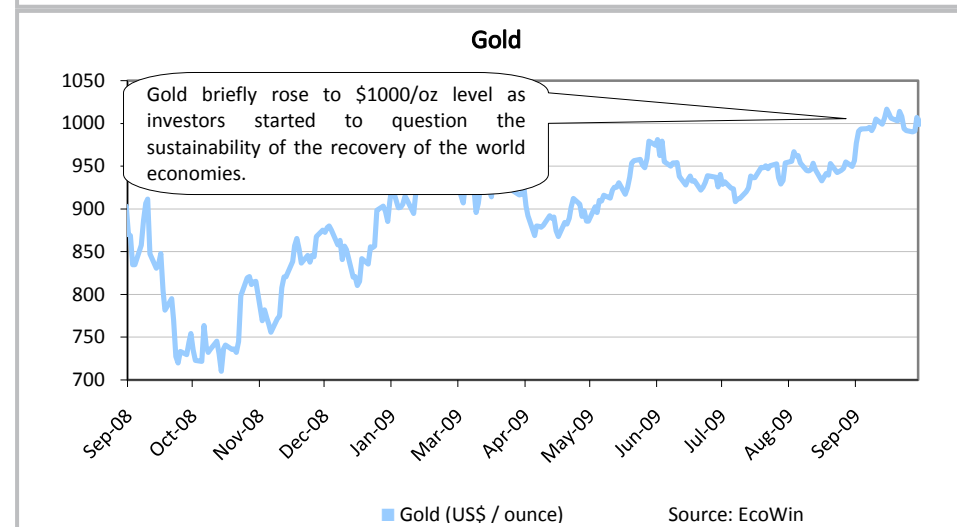
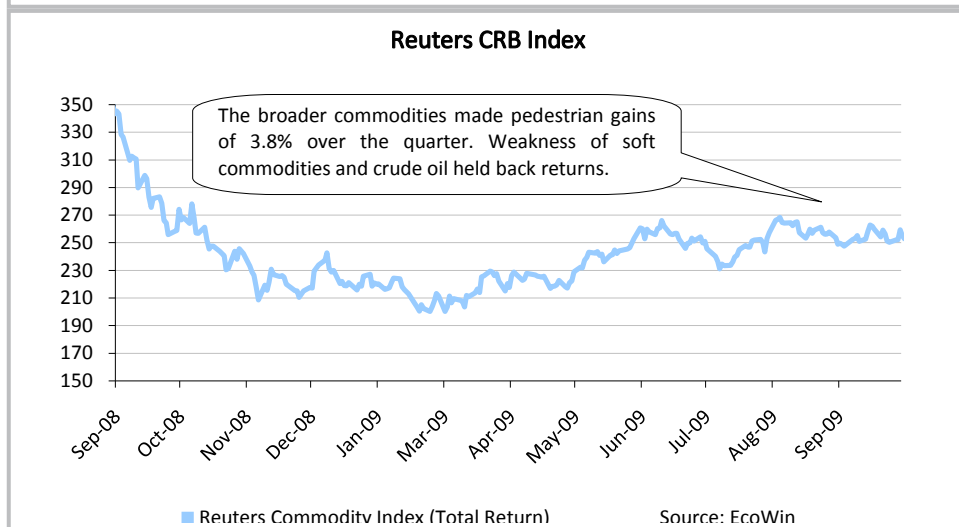
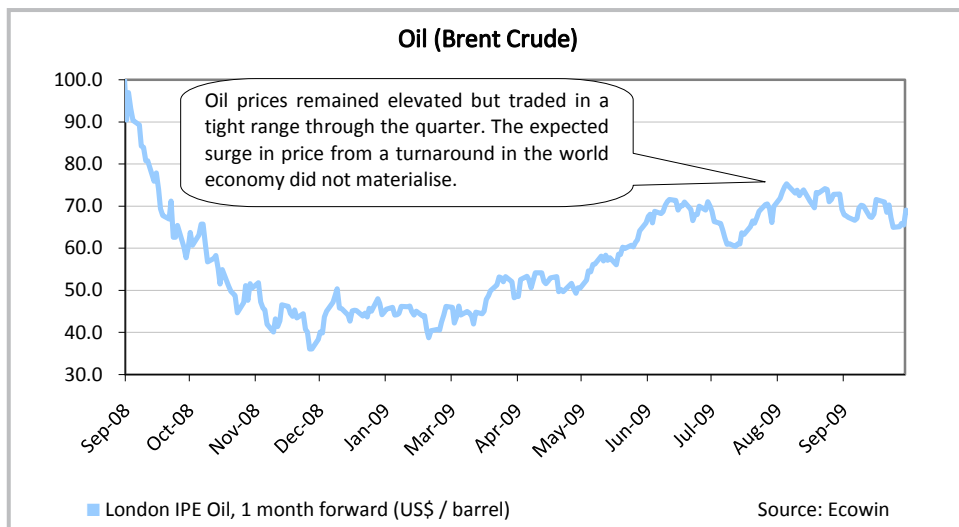
Bonds - Global



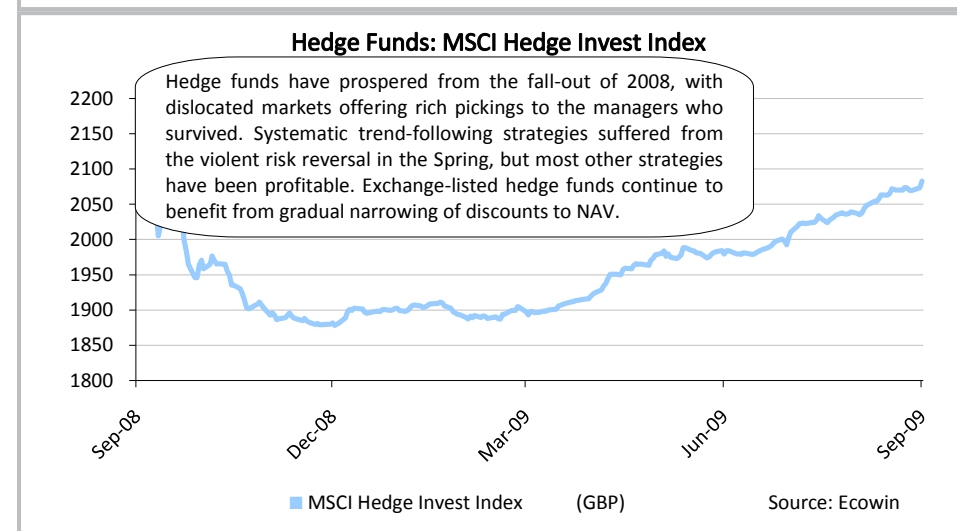
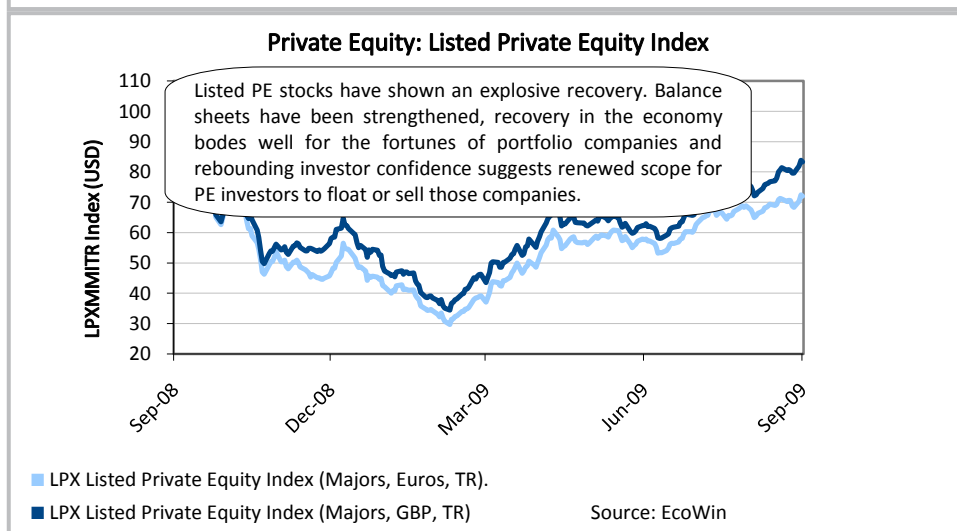
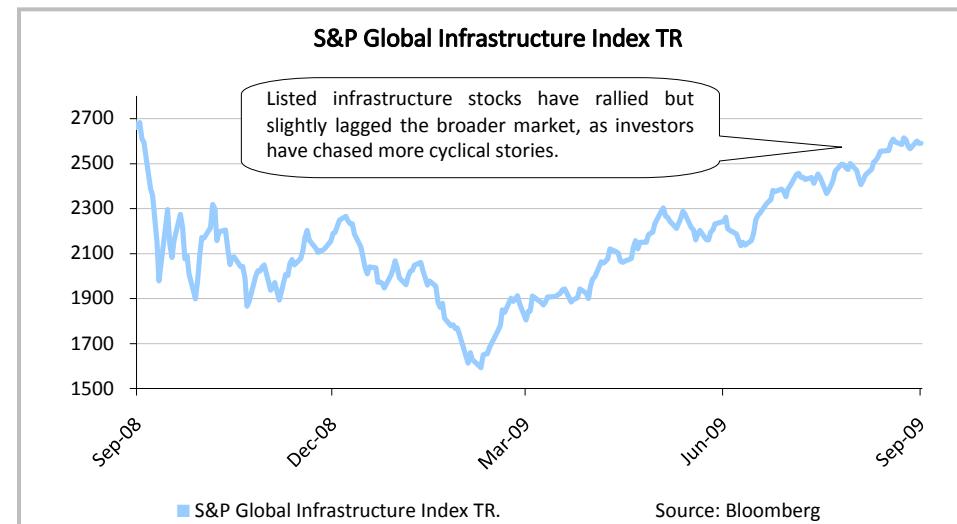
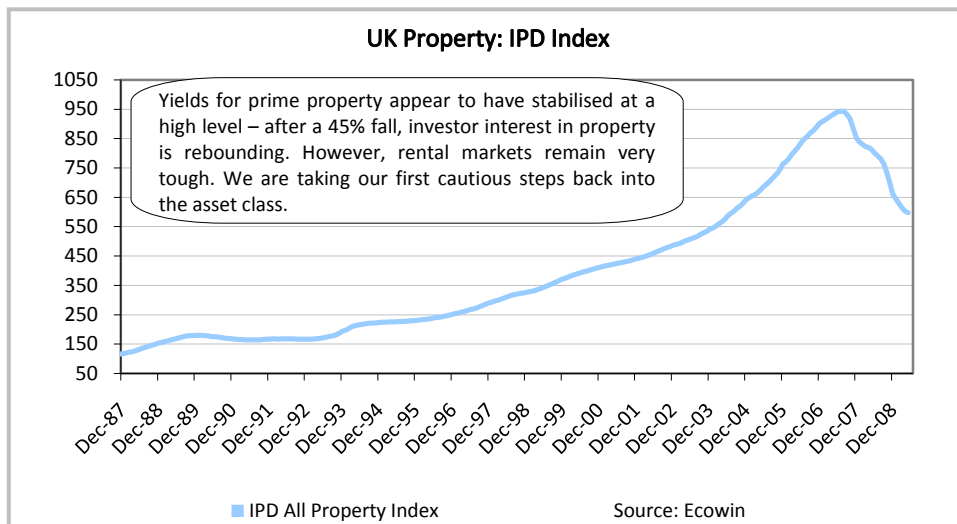
Currencies



Commodities



Other Assets



Important Notice

Quarterly Investment Review – 16th October 2009:
John Hatherly, Consultant to 7IM
Aparna Ram, Junior Investment Manager

Key Sources: Asian Development Bank, Bank of England, Barclays Capital, Bloomberg, Capital Economics, Citigroup, Conference Board, The Economist, European Central Bank, Federal Reserve, Financial Times, Goldman Sachs, HSBC, IMF, Institute of Service Managers (ISM), Merrill Lynch, Morgan Stanley, Reuters, Russell Napier, Anatomy of the Bear, Nestle, OECD, ONS, S& P Case/Shiller, The Times, World Trade Organisation.

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