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All eyes are on active ETFs in 2002

By Philip Scipio

Sharpen your pencils. The Securities and Exchange Commission on November 15 issued its long-anticipated concept release for actively managed exchange-traded funds. The release, which asks probing questions, some examining the value of such funds to investors, puts proponents of actively managed funds on notice that they face an uphill battle.

Unlike index-based ETFs, an actively managed ETF would not seek to track the return of a particular index by replicating or sampling index securities. Instead, the investment advisor could choose securities consistent with the ETF's investment objectives and policies without reference to the composition of a stated index.

With the due date for comments already looming (they are due by January 14), some are readying themselves to launch new actively managed products as soon as the SEC gives the green light, which they expect will happen in 2002. Others, given the relatively lengthy process for currently getting new ETFs off the ground and the amount of time it took to push out the concept release, don't expect actively managed funds to make a debut in the US before 2003 at the earliest.

But firms are holding their breath. Both State Street and Barclays say if the SEC should give the go-ahead to actively managed funds next year, they will be ready to offer products.

Though the SEC is tightlipped about which firms have asked for permission to trade **6▶**

The quiet ETF precursor

By Marsha Zapson

OPALS, or Optimized Portfolios As Listed Securities, are the shy brethren in today's brazen and ballooning ETF industry. It's particularly difficult to unearth information about these vehicles, which avoid the limelight and were designed for institutional, ex-US investors. Those seeking product description will be thwarted: Public information is virtually unavailable.

Today, OPALS have garnered about \$5 billion across some 90 products. In comparison, ETFs have about \$90 billion and some 198 products worldwide, according to Morgan Stanley & Co in London.

Morgan Stanley created OPALS when the ETF world was young and prior to that firm's merger with Dean Witter. OPALS emerged from the Morgan Stanley smelt in 1993, the same year as the Spider, an ETF tracking the S&P 500 (ticker: SPY). SPY beat OPALS to market by only a couple of months: SPY launched in January that year and OPALS in April.

Interestingly, one of the first OPALS created was based on the S&P 500, and was also launched in 1993. At that time, the annual SPY cost was 18 bps, whereas that of the OPAL tracking the same index was seven bps. Today, the Spider is 12 and the OPALS eight. The latter's custody and administrative costs range from eight to 35 bps, which still make most OPALS cheaper than ETFs.

"When OPALS were introduced, there wasn't an ETF market," says Herb Blank, principal of New York-based QED International. Today, they're viewed as ETF forerunners. Designed for sophisticated institutional investors, OPALS are different from ETFs by design. One of their enduring allures is that they can track a customized index and then list on the Luxembourg exchange virtually the next day, says Blank.

"Many investors came to Morgan Stanley asking the firm to build portfolios with exposure to MSCI benchmarks," says Debbie Fuhr, vice president and head of ETFs and OPALS with London-based Morgan Stanley. "We then decide whether there is a demand for this type of product, and if there is, we pass on our economies of scale."

While Morgan Stanley customizes products for clients with a minimum investment of about \$25 million, the decision to do so really depends on other factors, says Fuhr. "The firm **7▶**

ETFolios: Guardian configures ETF portfolios

By Philip Scipio

While exchange-traded funds haven't crossed the radar of many professional money managers who primarily put together portfolios of mutual funds for retail investors, a firm in Canada is set to change their thinking.

Though ETFs are often marketed as the ultimate do-it-yourself investment product for gaining exposure to broad indices and market sectors, Guardian Capital Advisors is betting that some investors would like help constructing ETF portfolios. Guardian Capital is the private client investment advisory unit of Guardian Capital Group Ltd, whose businesses include running about \$8 billion in pension fund money and providing fee-based investment advice to high-net-worth individuals.

In mid-November, the firm launched ETFolios, billed as North America's first Web-based service offering clients a separately managed investment portfolio of exchange-traded funds. ETFolios is an on-line service for investors with \$50,000 or more who want to invest in ETFs, and want the added customized professional assistance.

Investors who use ETFolios will have their money placed in an actively managed portfolio of exchange-traded funds that is matched to their risk tolerance and investing objectives, says the firm.

Guardian is already using ETFs with a technical platform that has portfolio modeling techniques offering on-line account access for its retail clients with more than \$1 million in assets. With ETFolios, the firm is making the same service available to smaller investors.

"We think the individual investor deserves the same opportunity for efficiency and cost-effectiveness enjoyed by these large institutions," says Srikanth Iyer, manager of portfolio engineering at GCA.

In exchange for a customized portfolio of ETFs, customers will pay a quarterly fee that amounts to 1.5% of their assets a year, or a minimum of \$750 a year. The cost to investors will actually be closer to 1.75%, once the 0.25% management expense ratio charged by the ETFs themselves is factored in. According to Guardian, fees for nonregistered ETFolio accounts will be tax deductible. ETFolios also enable tax management strategies for taxable portfolios.

There are 124 individual groupings of exchange-traded funds used in ETFolios, including the Canadian i60s, the QQQ, the S&P 500 Spider and a few fixed income ETFs traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

ETFolio accounts are actively managed and accessible by clients online. Performance can be tracked daily, says the firm.

The product is currently available only in Canada, but the firm is working on bringing the product to the US. While the concept for a US-based ETFolio product will be similar in structure to the Canadian product, the funds will probably

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Individuals must deal
with taxes and that is a
value-added feature of
ETFolios

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focus on US equity funds. The product's appeal so far in Canada may bode well for a US launch. "The response from financial advisors in Canada has been excellent," say Iyer.

"We've researched the myriad ETFs available and, based on rigorous, unbiased testing and evaluation, have identified those that should provide the best solutions for clients," says Iyer. "We will add new vehicles as market opportunities develop, but will focus on quality ETFs."

Marketing channels

ETFolios will also be marketed through financial advisors who mainly sell mutual funds. It is widely assumed that part of the reason such advisors don't advise clients to purchase ETFs more frequently is because there is no financial incentive to do so. Under the scheme used by Guardian, these advisors will be paid a continuing annual fee of about 0.5% out of the product's 1.5% management expense ratio.

While a clients can sign up directly for ETFolios through the firm's Web site at www.etfolios.com, the company says it will work with a prospective investor's investment advisor or financial planner as well to determine the optimum portion of his portfolio that should be invested in the ETFolio product. The firm says that as part of the marketing strategy for the new product, it is planning to offer training to financial advisors through a series of "ETFolio" seminars.

Building custom ETF portfolios

Investors have portfolios assigned to them after they complete an on-line risk tolerance investor profile using the Guardian's ETFolio Investor Profiler. The profiler asks prospective investors a series of questions to gauge personal investment preferences, including risk tolerance and investment horizon.

The profiler also focuses on client return expectations, income requirements, tax issues, liquidity and estate planning issues in an effort to define appropriate investment goals. Each new client gets a detailed statement of investment policies and guidelines. Based on the responses, the system recommends an asset mix and risk profile and compiles the historic performance statistics for the customized portfolio.

"We have designed ETFolios to have more consistent performance and to be more tax efficient than mutual funds and 'wrap' products," says Iyer. "Individuals must deal with taxes and that is a value-added feature of ETFolios. By monitoring and capturing losses and matching gains when possible, ETFolios can minimize taxes and allow portfolios to keep more capital working for clients."

Once verified, the portfolio will be purchased within three business days of the completion and verification of documents and receipt of payment. The firm is using E*Trade Canada for brokerage and custody services. ❖

Steady-on, the LSE hits new highs

By Marsha Zapson

As exchange-traded funds based on the national indices in Europe continue to garner high volumes and assets indicative of retail and institutional interest, so too does the iFTSE 100. Not surprisingly, the London Stock Exchange reports that the product is its most active ETF.

According to Chris Broad, head of broker services for the LSE, the exchange has seen a 50% growth in iFTSE 100 during the last three or four months. "Investors are looking to a benchmark index; and that's where you would expect to see the most interest," he says. "The kind of interest that is expressed in the Dow, the DAX or the CAC is also generated by the FTSE 100."

The iFTSE 100 had its strongest trading over a two-week period from October 29 through November 9. During that period, the iFTSE 100 had more than 750 trades and a value of over £25 million (\$35.4 million). Prior to that, October had been the exchange's record month with some 65 million shares traded, which reached a value of some £780 million (\$1.1 billion); and, in September, trading was about £660 million (\$93.2 million).

In comparison, he says, overall ETF trading on the London Stock Exchange is up nearly 100% from the same period last year. And given the difficult market conditions, particularly for retail investors, Broad sees these increases as indicative of future growth.

The first ETF was launched on the LSE in May 2000. At present, the LSE trades 13 ETFs, three of which are cross listed. As such, the exchange is the third largest purveyor of ETFs in Europe. (Euronext and Deutsche Börse are first and second, respectively, but the LSE is the largest European exchange overall.)

Its ETFs comprise Euro Stoxx 50 LDRS and Stoxx 50 LDRS; eight iBloomberg sector funds, including resources, staples, cyclical, industrials, pharmaceuticals, financials, telecoms and technology; and three iFTSE funds, including the 100, the Euro 100 and the TMT.

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We believe
that our ETFs
do not have to be
exclusive FTSE
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these products to trade free of UK stamp duty, he says.

Stamp duty is a UK tax that runs 50 bps, or about 1%, and is payable on all purchases of UK-registered securities. If an investor buys any equity, he will have to pay 50 bps. "In terms of products like ETFs, it's a major incentive to purchase the ETF as opposed to the baskets of the underlying UK equities," says Broad. In the former, the ETF is stamp free; in the latter, investors would have to pay stamp duty on each equity.

UK ETFs circumvent stamp duty by registering as non-UK investment products, he says. In the case of BGI, for example, its funds are registered in Dublin, where there is no stamp duty. BGI set it up that way to ensure that ETFs would be optimized and fully attractive, and would avoid the stamp duty. "Even though the underlying stocks are UK, the collective vehicle, which is the ETF, is not itself a registered UK company," says Broad.

The LSE's relationship with its ETF sponsors is more than that of an exchange where product lists, he says. "We work closely with issuers, whether it's BGI or Merrill Lynch, in designing product and ensuring that the marketing approach for launch is right."

It's not just a transactional relationship, he says. "We have a joint interest in the development of this segment, although that's not to say that we have joint commercial vehicles, because we don't. However, we do have a relationship with FTSE; we own 50% of it. Yet, we believe that our ETFs do not have to be exclusive FTSE, and, we obviously have relationships with Bloomberg and Merrill Lynch." ❖

Stamp duty

"The development of LSE's ETF platform—extraMark—was really the development of the ETF product in the UK," says Broad. "That process took a couple of years. Technologically, the trading platform is the same for the underlying blue chips, so we didn't change it to launch ETFs."

Tailoring the regulatory and compliance issues were more challenging. The listing requirements needed approval. In addition, the LSE had to ensure that the legal structures were in place that would allow

ETF trading monthly on the London Stock Exchange

Diamonds sparkle in the rough

By Elise Coroneos

DJIA DIAMONDS (DIA)

Current market capitalization	\$2,807,908,000
Launch date	January 14, 1998
Average daily volume	1,580,362.14
Average value of daily trading	\$159,420,542.32
Listing price	\$77.32
Each share as of November 16, 2001	\$98.87
Service Providers	
Trustee	State Street Bank & Trust Company
Custodian	State Street Bank & Trust Company
Investment advisor	State Street Global Advisors
Index provider	Dow Jones Indexes
Distributor	State Street Capital Markets LLC
Expense ratios	0.18%
Shares outstanding as of November 19, 2001	28,400,000

Top 10 holdings as of November 19, 2001 DJIA Diamonds (DIA)

	Weightings (%)
Stocks	(%)
Minnesota Mining & MFG Co	8.06
Intl Business Machines Corp	8.03
Procter & Gamble Co	5.52
Microsoft Corp	4.61
Merck & Co, Inc	4.55
Johnson & Johnson	4.20
United Technologies Corp	4.09
Wal-Mart Stores Inc	3.86
Coca-Cola Co	3.50
Caterpillar Inc	3.44
Top 10 Stocks	49.86

Most people would acknowledge that of all the indices in the world, none has gained greater recognition than the Dow Jones Industrial Average. It was first published on May 26, 1896, when Charles Henry Dow, co-founder of Dow Jones & Co, compiled a list of about 11 stocks, mostly railroads, to help investors make sense of which way the market was moving.

It was first distributed through handwritten news releases rushed to professional investors throughout the trading day. Later, it was published in *Customer's Afternoon Letter*, a daily financial newsletter that became *The Wall Street Journal*.

More than a century since its inception, it is still the index price most widely quoted to communicate the general state of US economic confidence. Today, it tracks the composite stock price performance of 30 of the largest, most liquid and most well-established "blue-chip" companies trading on the New York Stock Exchange and the Nasdaq.

It is part of the "Averages" family of indices in the Dow Jones suite of products. Besides the Industrial Average, there is also the Dow Jones Transportation Average and Dow Jones Utility Average.

The market appeal of the DJIA was a major factor that attracted State Street Global Advisors to license the index for the Diamond, the exchange-traded fund based on the index. Launched on January 14, 1998, the Diamond was the culmination of a joint project between State Street, the American Stock Exchange and Dow Jones Indexes.

Until the launch of the Diamond on the Amex and an option on the Chicago Board Options Exchange the same year, the index had not been licensed for use as a financial instrument. The decision to license it was understandably a significant step for the company, given the index's pride of place in the corporate identity of Dow Jones.

As sponsor of the Diamond, it was the Amex itself that licensed the DJIA from Dow Jones. The exchange, which also sponsors the Spider and the MidCap Spiders, does so through PDR Services LLC, a subsidiary of the Amex.

Index methodology

The selection of the stocks for the DJIA is very different from that of most indices in that its components are selected at the discretion of the editors of *The Wall Street Journal*. The objective, rules-based methodology that characterizes the stock selection process of most indices is foregone in favor of subjectivity. The editors are also responsible for the maintenance of the index.

While companies considered for selection are subjected to rigorous analysis before they are included, there are no predetermined criteria except that they should be established US companies that are leaders in their industries.

Unlike the Dow Jones Transportation Average and Dow Jones Utility Average, which include only transportation and utilities stocks, the Dow Jones Industrial Average is not limited to traditionally defined industrial stocks. The DJIA serves as a measure of the entire US market, covering industries such as manufacturing, communications, financial services, pharmaceuticals, technology, retail, entertainment and consumer goods.

As of November 19, 2001, the top stocks in the index were the Minnesota Mining & MFG Co with 8.1%, International Business Machines Corp with 8% and Procter & Gamble with 5.5%. At that time, the top 10 stocks made up nearly 50% of the value of the index.

Average, not market cap

The DJIA is called an “average” because it was originally computed by adding up stock prices and dividing by the number of stocks. The methodology remains the same today, but the divisor has been changed to ensure continuity after corporate actions such as spin-offs and stock splits.

The fact that the Diamond is based on an “average” rather than a market capitalization weighted index creates a unique situation in regard to the way the prices of the index and the ETF are calculated. Because it is based on an “average,” the Diamond is price weighted rather than market capitalization weighted. This means that the weightings of its components are affected only by changes in the price of a stock and not by both price changes and changes in the number of outstanding shares, as is the case for market cap indices.

At the time the idea for the Diamond was conceived, the only technology available to support ETFs was for products based on market cap weighted indices, such as the Spider. As a result, says James Ross, a principal at State Street, a significant amount of technological development was required in order to facilitate the launch of the product.

“From a legal and structural standpoint, it was very similar to the Spider,” says Ross, “but from the index standpoint, it is a very different type of index. Everything that had been done to date had been on market cap indices.”

Ross says that the process to develop the Diamond differed because State Street had to develop technology that would allow it to build the daily in-kind creation and redemption basket based on an average. “It wasn’t that we could just take what we had done in 1992 and replicate it,” he says. “We had to make some pretty significant changes to the process.”

The ability to cope with changes made to an “average” based index was a significant consideration for the technology State Street needed to develop to support the Diamond.

Changes to the DJIA occur very infrequently, and in fact there is no official review period in place. However, when a change in any one stock in the index does occur, the entire index is affected. As a result, multiple component changes are often implemented simultaneously.

“A corporate action, such as a stock split or a recapitalization on a traditional S&P stock, in a market cap index has no impact on your daily process,” says Ross. “But a stock split in the Dow Jones Industrial Average actually requires you to rework your whole basket because it is basically an equal share weighted index.

“So you basically assume you have one share of everything. This means that if today you have one share of a stock for \$100 and, say, tomorrow that same stock is going to be at \$50, from a stock split standpoint, this would give you two shares at \$50. So you have to sell your one share and go out and buy a proportion of shares.”

Volume and Investors

Because of the high-profile nature of the DJIA, one might expect it to attract attention similar to that of other high-profile products, such as the Spider. However, its trading volume is consistently below such products. For example, as of October 19, 2001, the trading volume for the Diamond was 3,218,720, small in comparison to the Spider’s 9,815,040.

“I would say the difference in volumes can be put down to institutional backing,” says Ross. “Institutions are more likely to invest in a broad-based index as opposed to the Diamond. If you look at the institutional money world of big pension plans and college funds, they are much more likely to benchmark against the S&P 500 than against the DJIA. It simply carries more stocks and more sectors.”

Although there are no official figures to support his assumption, Ross believes the strength of the Diamond is in its retail appeal. This is reflected in the use of the index in numerous ETF products, both in the US and overseas. They include the DJIA (ticker: DJIEX) on the Deutsche Börse, the DJIA Master Unit (ticker: DJE PA) on Euronext Paris, and the Fresco DJ Industrial Average (ticker: FDUSIA SW), launched on the Swiss Exchange on November 13, 2001 (see page 10). ❖

DJIA Diamonds NAV

◀¹ All eyes are on active ETFs in 2002

actively managed ETFs, it alludes to numerous filings. The goal of the release, according to the agency, is to better understand different perspectives on the concept of actively managed ETFs. Although the issue has been debated for years (*see ETFR, October 2001, page 1*), the agency expects to receive comments from a wide cross-section of market participants, including individual and institutional investors, shareholder organizations, financial planners, investment advisers, fund organizations, market makers, arbitrageurs, ETF sponsors and exchanges.

"The concept of an actively managed ETF has attracted significant attention, even though details regarding potential operations are still in development," says the SEC. After the comment period is closed, "we then will be able to better evaluate any proposals for these types of products on a case-by-case basis."

Devil in the details

A considerable portion of the concept release clarifies the agency's concerns as they relate to how the arbitrage function will be executed with actively managed funds. Portfolio transparency is a major sticking point. ETF shares generally have not traded at a significant premium or discount to net asset value because of the arbitrage opportunities inherent in the ETF structure, says the SEC. "As an apparent result of this arbitrage discipline, the average deviation between the daily closing price and the daily NAV of ETFs that track domestic indices is generally less than 2%."

Despite general similarities, there may be significant structural and operational differences between the two types of products. And it is not clear whether an actively managed ETF would give investors transparency of the contents of its portfolio in the same manner as index-based ETFs. The portfolio of an actively managed ETF would likely change more frequently and in less foreseeable ways than the portfolio of an index-based ETF, says the SEC. It is not clear how or whether an actively managed ETF would communicate intraday changes to investors.

"This potential for less transparency in the portfolio holdings of an actively managed ETF may make the process of creating and redeeming Creation Units more difficult or present greater investment risk for arbitrageurs," says the SEC. "As a result, an actively managed ETF could have a less efficient arbitrage mechanism than index-based ETFs, which could lead to more significant premiums or discounts in the market price of its shares."

Among the questions in this area the SEC wants answered are these: Is it important that ETFs be designed to enable arbitrage minimizing the probability that ETF shares will trade at a large premium or discount? Should the SEC be concerned about whether the shares will trade at a significant premium or discount? Should actively managed ETFs be limited to certain investment objectives or policies that are designed to ensure that the portfolio securities are sufficiently liquid to permit effective arbitrage? If so, what types of parameters are necessary to ensure

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We need to consider
carefully whether
actively managed ETFs
are in the public interest
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that an ETF invests in securities that can be readily purchased or sold by arbitrageurs?

Because an index-based ETF tracks the performance of an index, the investment advisor or sponsor has no reservations about informing the marketplace of the contents of the ETF's portfolio. There is also a question about whether an actively managed ETF should be required to disclose the full contents of its portfolio.

The SEC asks what level of transparency in portfolio holdings is necessary to allow for effective arbitrage activity in the shares

of an actively managed ETF. Is it sufficient for an actively managed ETF to disclose only a sample of its portfolio or the general characteristics of its portfolio? Can effective arbitrage occur without any disclosure of the specific securities in an ETF's portfolio based solely on the NAV and market price of ETF shares?

The agency is also concerned that frequent disclosure of portfolio holdings could lead to "front running" of the ETF portfolio, whereby other investors would trade ahead of the ETF and the Creation Unit purchasers who must assemble Portfolio Deposits. Frequent disclosure of portfolio holdings could also lead to "free riding," whereby other investors would mirror the investment strategies of an actively managed ETF while the ETF investors pay the advisory fees.

Lost benefits, more questions

Actively managed funds also may not have the same uses and benefits as those associated with index-based ETFs, says the SEC. At present, many institutional investors use ETF shares as a proxy for an index, which would not be the case for ETF shares of actively managed ETFs. In addition, an actively managed ETF may have greater turnover in its portfolio securities, which could result in higher expenses and less tax efficiency than index-based ETFs, affecting individual investors.

"We need to consider carefully whether actively managed ETFs are in the public interest and consistent with the protection of investors before we grant the relief necessary to allow for the introduction of these products," says the SEC.

The SEC wants to know what would be the principal uses of actively managed ETFs by investors. Would an actively managed ETF serve primarily as a short-term trading vehicle? Would it have any role in hedging strategies? Would it appeal more to individual investors or institutional investors? What would be the principal benefits of actively managed ETFs?

The SEC also asks whether the operation of an actively managed ETF would place investors who have the financial resources to purchase or redeem a Creation Unit at NAV in a different position than most retail investors who may buy and sell ETF shares only at market price. "Would the operation of an actively managed ETF give rise to a type of discriminatory treatment of shareholders?"

A commission spokesman could not say when the SEC would be prepared to move on active funds after the comment period. ✚

◀¹ The quiet ETF precursor

has to ensure that it has the license, that the index is liquid, and that it can create and maintain a portfolio that successfully tracks the index.”

For example, if a client should want a regional product, which really just combines country OPALS, the minimum would be a lot less, she says. These products, known as Super OPALS, provide regional or global exposure by investing in underlying OPALS baskets that are optimized to track regional or global products, such as MSCI World or MSCI Europe.

Given that Morgan Stanley now offers 90 different OPALS series to some 300 investors, there aren't too many products that investors want that aren't already present in the lineup. Still, for today's institutional investor, OPALS' attraction may have been eclipsed by the sheer depth and breadth of the ETF global market. If institutional investors are not seeking customized product, then there's no reason to purchase OPALS, says Blank.

Forging OPALS

Paul Aaronson and Bob Tull are generally credited with forging the product. Aaronson is now with Standard & Poor's as executive managing director of its portfolio services, and Tull now serves as executive director of the Amex's new ETF services division. Tull, say industry observers, was the product's creator and designer; Aaronson helped structure the product via Morgan Stanley's legal department in London.

After OPALS were launched, Aaronson moved to Morgan Stanley's equity derivatives desk in London, which was the product's champion developer. “The impetus to create OPALS was the same as SPY,” says Aaronson. However, OPALS are like a private placement or an over-the-counter ETF, he says. They are not exchange traded, but are structured like a debt instrument, with Morgan Stanley being the only market maker.

Although OPALS were designed for a global ex-US market, Aaronson returned to the US in 1997 to set up a US-friendly version, known as Series B, which still exists. Series B was designed to take advantage of US securities laws, and could therefore be marketed to certain US investors, namely, qualified institutional buyers that are not ERISA plans.

OPALS, which have all of the economic characteristics of ETFs, were structured as debt instruments to achieve certain beneficial tax consequences for the investor, says Aaronson. “In particular, the ability to pass on dividends on the underlying equities in a tax-efficient manner was of primary importance,” he says. “We wanted to ensure that investors interested in OPALS would not be prejudiced against them in favor of owning the underlying stocks.”

And because OPALS are like debt, they too expire, albeit far in the future, says Aaronson. Typically, the maturities were set for 20 or 25 years, and if any one series should mature, it would be rolled over into a new series, he says.

Another OPALS characteristic borrowed from the debt

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world is its semi-annual coupon payment, says Aaronson. “The coupon is really the aggregate of the dividends plus any stock lending revenue (or some share of the stock lending revenue) less the administrative costs.”

Designed as an offshore investment opportunity, OPALS are based out of the Cayman Islands, which means there's no further withholding on dividends paid to investors, says Fuhr. All dividends are at Luxembourg tax treaty rates, she says. “Cayman is not an office

or division of employees; it's a special purpose vehicle created to issue securities.”

And while OPALS are unique in this regard, Fuhr is quick to point out that OPALS are a security, not a fund. “We cannot manage a fund in Morgan Stanley's brokerage arm because we cannot take on the fiduciary responsibilities of managing investors' assets,” she says. “Typically investors can invest 10% of their assets in the security of a single issuer, whereas in a fund, European investors can only put 5% of the fund into the securities of another fund; and in the States, it's as low as 3%.”

Optimized portfolios

OPALS, as the name implies, were conceived as optimized products, which means they are designed to invest in a subset of shares based on market capitalization, liquidity and industry weightings, says Fuhr.

“Morgan Stanley optimize because it saves on transaction costs,” she says. “Most benchmark names that aren't very liquid and don't contribute much to overall tracking are eliminated to avoid market impact when trading. The firm, which uses a multifactor model, analyzes the products weekly to ensure they remain within tracking bands.”

Alternatively, those OPALS that track local market indices—such as the CAC, the FTSE 100, the DAX and the S&P 500—generally replicate fully. However, most OPALS track MSCI indices, and those baskets are optimized, in large part because of the way the indices are constructed.

Keeping OPALS liquid is vital—as it is with ETFs—to the creation/redemption process. “OPALS are redeemed for the underlying basket, which means investors may receive the shares,” says Fuhr. “And because Luxembourg is not a trading exchange, investors are really buying and selling them from Morgan Stanley—either directly or indirectly,” says Fuhr. “OPALS owners can go to other brokerages to sell their investments. But those brokerages would turn to Morgan Stanley because there is no secondary trading and they wouldn't want to hold OPALS on their books.”

While OPALS are reasonably priced and offer investable product on unique indices, such as emerging or regional or global markets, many industry observers believe OPALS are approaching their demise. When European ETFs take off, as they will probably do shortly, OPALS may well decrease relative to ETFs' ever expanding market share. †



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BGI launches China Tracker

Barclays Global Investors launched the iShares MSCI China Tracker (2801) on November 20. It is expected to begin trading on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong on November 28. The new ETF tracks the MSCI China Index, which reflects the China equity markets from the perspective of non-domestic Chinese investors. BGI currently has 98 iShares trading in eight countries worldwide.

Several local brokers will support the launch of the Tracker by offering commission-free purchases of the ETF from its first trading day through December 7. The minimum investment will be one board lot, or 200 units, which, subject to market fluctuations, will be around HK\$3,500 (\$448).

The China Tracker has been authorized by the Securities & Futures Commission and will be the second locally domiciled ETF to be traded on the SEHK. The other is the HK Tracker, a State Street Global Advisors ETF.

Nuveen launches closed-end funds

Three new Nuveen Investments municipal closed-end ETFs were launched on the Amex on November 16. The three funds are Nuveen Real Estate Income Fund (ticker: JRS), Nuveen North Carolina Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund 2 (ticker: NNO) and Nuveen Virginia Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund 2 (ticker: NNB). These new additions bring the total number of Nuveen closed-end funds listed on the Amex to 24, with a total value of more than \$3 billion. The total number of ETFs trading on the Amex now totals 116.

DJIA Master Unit offers dividend

The Dow Jones Industrial Average Master Unit (ticker: DJE PA)—which was launched on May 17, 2001, trades on Euronext/Paris and has an expense ratio of 0.50% per annum—offered its first dividend of €0.49 at the end of October. It's the third ETF launched by Lyxor Asset Management. Lyxor Asset Mgmt (a wholly owned subsidiary of Société Générale) has over €1 billion under management combined its three ETFs.

DJE PA is the only ETF on Euronext/Paris tracking the 30 largest US stocks; it affords investors the ability to invest during European market hours. The other two ETFs, which also distribute annual dividends, are the CAC 40 Master Unit and the DJ Euro Stoxx 50 Master Unit. The former had a dividend of €0.65 on September 10, 2001, and the later, €0.53 on October 1, 2001.

How Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi used ETF

Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi has transferred around ¥400 billion (\$3.3 billion) of its equity portfolio to Nomura Asset Management's TOPIX ETF, according to Jiji Press. The amount includes ¥100 billion of securities that the bank purchased to rebalance its portfolio to reflect the component stocks of the index. The move has resulted in Nomura's TOPIX ETF surging in capitalization to ¥500 billion. In exchange for the share transfer, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi receives beneficiary certificates of the ETF from Nomura Securities Co, says Jiji Press.

The transfer is also one of the first deals for a Japanese bank to reduce the size of its equity portfolio via an ETF, without having to sell securities into a market that has remained weak for much of the year. A new accounting rules that requires mark to market valuation on assets, including equity holdings, took effect in the current fiscal 2001, increasing banks' appetite to put their equity portfolios in order.

Noumra, Daiwa, Nikko and BGI have ETFs in Japan based on the Nikkei 225, TOPIX and S&P/Topix 150 indices. The country's first ETFs were launched in July this year.

BGI launches four ETFs on Amex

Four new ETFs, have been launched by Barclays Global Investors on the Amex. They are iShares Goldman Sachs Natural Resources Index (ticker: IGE), iShares S&P TOPIX 150 Index (ticker: ITF), iShares S&P Latin America 40 Index (ticker: ILF) and iShares MSCI Pacific Rim ex-Japan Index (ticker: EPP).

IGE, based on the Goldman Sachs Natural Resources Index, tracks the performance of US-based natural resources companies in energy, precious metals, timber and other subsectors. ITF, which is cross-listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, tracks the S&P Topix Index. That index is composed of 150 actively traded securities on the Tokyo Stock Exchange; the index is a market capitalization-weighted index adjusted for investability.

ILF, based on the S&P Latin America 40 Index, includes companies from Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico; the index targets about 65% of each country's market cap. EPP, based on an MSCI index, includes companies from Hong Kong, New Zealand, Australia and Singapore; the index targets 85% sector representation of each country and is a float-adjusted market cap-weighted index.

CBOE introduces new trading platform

The Chicago Board Options Exchange launched CBOEdirect on October 26. CBOEdirect is an electronic, screen-based trading platform geared for those trading index options during extended trading hours.

The system debuted with trading of options on the Dow Jones Industrial Average Index (ticker: DJX), and over the following weeks will trade options on the Russell 2000 Index (ticker: RUT) and the S&P 100 Index (tickers: OEX and XEO). The platform will operate from 7:00 am to 8:15 am prior to the opening of regular trading, which begins at 8:30 am, Central Time.

CBOEdirect, which was built in-house, replicates CBOE's trading floor on-screen; it offers access to the entire options universe, as well as liquidity providers making two-sided, continuous markets.

Korean ETFs planned for March 2002

Domestic Korean ETFs may be launched as early as March 2002, following the issuance of ETF guidelines by the Korea Stock Exchange. The exchange said that just two ETFs will be allowed to be pegged to the Kospi 200 index, the benchmark domestic index, according to the *Korea Herald*.

ETFs are to be launched with over 10 billion won (\$8 million) in capital. Any one stock cannot account for more than 30% of the ETF's portfolio, and the top five issues of the ETF

should be below 60% of the fund's portfolio.

The ETFs can face delisting if the fund's capital stock remains below 5 billion won for more than three months, or the monthly average trading volume falls short of 10% of traded shares bundled into the fund, says the *Herald*.

DJ to launch Canadian growth, value ETFs

Two ETFs based on the Dow Jones style indices measuring growth and value stocks in Canada are expected to be licensed in the next few weeks. These products will be based on the TopCap Value and TopCap Growth indices, which were launched today as part of 12 indices based on Canadian growth and value stocks. To date, the trustee for the new ETFs has not been confirmed.

The TopCap indices, which are free-float market capitalization weighted, combine aspects of the Large-Cap and Mid-Cap indices for their relative styles. The suggested ticker symbol for the TopCap growth index is DJCNTG and for the TopCap value index DJCNTV.

Stocks are categorized as either value or growth according to projected P/E and projected earnings growth, current book value and current dividend yield, and trailing P/E and trailing earnings growth. Dow Jones plans to launch style indices for each of its European country indices early next year.

Six ETFs launch on Swiss Exchange

UBS Asset Management under the Fresco brand launched six large cap ETFs on the Swiss Exchange on November 13. They are Fresco DJ UK Titans 50 (ticker: FD UK50 SW), Fresco DJ Euro Stoxx 50 (ticker: FS EU50 SW), Fresco DJ US Large Cap (ticker: FD USLC SW), Fresco DJ Industrial Average (ticker: FDUSIA SW), Fresco DJ US Tech 40 (ticker: FDUSTC SW) and Fresco DJ Japan Titans 100 (ticker: FDJ100SW).

All these Fresco ETFs track DJ indices. The Fresco DJ UK Titans 50 approximates 1/10 of its underlying index; Fresco DJ Euro Stoxx 50 1/100 of its underlying index; Fresco DJ US Large Cap 1/5 of its underlying index; and Fresco DJIA 1/100 of its underlying index. All carry expense ratios of 50 bps. The Fresco DJ US Tech, which approximates 1/10 of its underlying index, carries an expense ratio of 60 bps; and Fresco DJ Japan Titans 100, which approximates 1/0.5 of the index value, carries an expense ratio of 70 bps.

These six Fresco ETFs join four others already trading on that exchange: XMTCH on SMI (ticker: XMSMI), SMI EX (ticker: SMIEX SW), DJ Stoxx 50 LDRS (ticker: SUN SW), and DJ Euro Stoxx 50 LDRS (ticker: EUNE SW).

XMTCH doubles assets

XMTCH, which is traded on the Swiss Exchange, had nearly doubled its assets at the end of October, according to Credit Suisse Asset Management Funds in Zurich, the sponsor of the ETF. On October 19, XMTCH had some CHF437.5 million (\$266.4 million) under management. After an infusion of CHF500 million (\$301.1 million) by one institutional investor, the fund's assets nearly doubled. As of November 19, it had some CHF990.7 million (\$598.3 million). Volume also increased from 74,741 in mid-October to 117,932 in mid-November.

Amex picks up five global iShares

Barclays Global Investors has launched five new ETFs on the Amex. All five iShares are global sector products based on S&P indices. They carry expense ratios of 65 bps, and they are optimized.

The new products are iShares S&P Global Energy Sector Index Fund (ticker: IXC), iShares S&P Global Financial Sector Index Fund (ticker: IXG), iShares Global Healthcare Sector Index Fund (ticker: IXJ), iShares Global Technology Sector Index Fund (ticker: IXN) and iShares Global Telecommunications Sector Index Fund (ticker: IXP).

14 ETFs slated for Euronext Amsterdam

On November 19, Euronext Amsterdam began trading 14 new ETFs, boosting its offerings to a total of 28. One new ETF is iShares FTSE 100 (ticker: ISFA NA), which currently trades on the London Stock Exchange (ticker: ISF).

The remaining 13 ETFs are all global sectors based on FTSE indices, which will be launched by Merrill Lynch under its LDRS brand. They are autos, banks, basic industries, cyclicals, energy, financials, general industries, media, noncyclicals, pharmaceuticals, technology, telecoms and utilities. All are domiciled in Ireland.

Volume and assets on the Amex

The venerable Spider is almost back to its pre-September 11 assets under management as traded on the Amex. For the week ending August 17, it had approximately \$28.3 billion in assets; one month later, for the week ending September 21, it had some \$27.5 billion; and for the week ending October 19, it dipped to \$25.8 billion; but for week ending November 16, it rose to \$27.4 billion.

Exhibiting similar patterns were the S&P MidCap SPDR and Diamonds. For the week ending August 17, the MidCap had some \$4.4 billion; for the week ending September 21, it had approximately \$4.3 billion; for the week ending October 19, it some \$4.1 billion; and for the week ending November 16, it had around \$4.4 billion.

The Diamonds clocked in with \$2.4 billion for the week ending August 17. This increased to \$2.9 billion for the week ending September 21; slipped to \$2.7 for the week ending October 19, and then went up to \$2.8 billion for the week ending November 16.

Meanwhile, the most traded ETF in the world, QQQ, had a volume of 20 billion for the week ending August 17; a spike of 96.6 billion for the week ending September 21; 22.2 billion for the week ending October 19; and 21.1 billion for the week ending November 16.

The top five ETFs in terms of assets on the Amex for the week ending November 16 were SPY; QQQ (with some \$23.2 billion); MidCap Spider; iShares S&P 500, with some \$3.2 billion; and Diamonds. The top five most actively traded ETFs on the Amex were QQQ; Mid-Cap Spider, with some 9 billion; Diamonds, with some 2 billion; Semiconductor HOLDRS, with some 1.8 billion; and Oil Services HOLDRS, with some 1.2 billion.

EXCHANGE-TRADED FUNDS

Week ending November 16 2001

Fund Name	Ticker	Volume	Shares (000)	Net assets (\$ million)	Price	NAV	Spread (%)	Return 1 Week	Return YTD	Return 1 Yr
Major market indices										
Nasdaq-100 Index Tracking Stock	QQQ	21 147 960	589 500	23 226.30	39.37	39.41	(0.10)	4.35	(32.56)	(45.94)
S&P 500 SPDR	SPY	9 011 660	240 000	27 439.20	114.36	114.33	0.03	1.45	(12.05)	(15.31)
DJIA Diamonds	DIA	2 067 060	28 352	2 799.48	98.87	98.77	0.10	2.66	(6.28)	(5.58)
iShares Dow Jones series										
iShares DJ US Basic Materials	IYM	7 880	400	15.45	38.5	38.5	0.00	3.91	(0.45)	17.63
iShares DJ US Chemicals	IYD	3 280	200	8.45	42.15	42.23	(0.19)	4.46	(1.64)	14.08
iShares DJ US Consumer Cyclical	IYC	14 620	650	34.76	53.65	53.47	0.34	4.99	(3.58)	(2.98)
iShares DJ US Energy	IYE	42 560	1 450	63.39	43.72	43.73	(0.02)	(8.07)	(19.75)	(15.76)
iShares DJ US Financial	IYF	8 340	1 000	78.03	77.65	78.04	(0.50)	0.35	(9.90)	(1.14)
iShares DJ US Financial Services	IYG	4 160	650	57.62	88.7	88.64	0.07	0.52	(9.33)	1.14
iShares DJ US Healthcare	IYH	29 540	3 150	194.39	61.79	61.71	0.13	1.05	(13.88)	(8.75)
iShares DJ US Industrial	IYJ	6 780	800	38.66	48.4	48.32	0.17	2.87	(13.90)	(15.49)
iShares DJ US Internet	IYV	31 060	1 200	16.32	13.65	13.6	0.37	8.68	(55.83)	(69.48)
iShares DJ US Non-Consumer Cyclical	IYK	11 200	700	30.53	43.70	43.61	0.21	1.68	1.62	2.70
iShares DJ US Real Estate	IYR	11 820	950	74.57	78.6	78.49	0.14	3.23	7.28	16.01
iShares DJ US Technology	IYW	40 960	2 200	118.51	53.99	53.89	0.19	5.35	(27.59)	(44.45)
iShares DJ US Telecommunications	IYZ	21 480	1 700	53.98	31.79	31.75	0.13	3.15	(17.64)	(27.87)
iShares DJ US Total Market	IYY	11 480	1 950	102.65	52.62	52.65	(0.06)	2.08	(13.77)	(16.55)
iShares DJ US Utilities	IDU	11 660	600	38.89	64.46	64.82	(0.56)	(2.05)	(25.81)	(21.57)
iShares MSCI series										
iShares MSCI Australia	EWA	11 300	6 400	59.90	9.35	9.34	0.11	3.31	0.42	3.48
iShares MSCI Austria	EWO	10 840	1 400	9.81	7.00	7.01	(0.14)	1.60	(5.91)	(1.85)
iShares MSCI Belgium	EWK	6 780	840	8.97	10.56	10.70	(1.31)	(2.58)	(15.54)	(11.84)
iShares MSCI Brazil	EWZ	9 580	1 550	17.13	11.15	10.99	1.46	0.00	(28.53)	(23.28)
iShares MSCI Canada	EWZ	7 620	2 400	24.98	10.58	10.42	1.54	5.27	(20.34)	(18.96)
iShares MSCI EAFE	EFA	140 460	4 000	478.64	119.98	119.84	0.12	0.65		
iShares MSCI EMU	EZU	15 800	1 600	87.23	54.38	54.62	(0.44)	0.72	(24.89)	(21.39)
iShares MSCI France	EWQ	19 940	3 001	54.92	18.22	18.33	(0.60)	0.44	(26.00)	(21.84)
iShares MSCI Germany	EWG	41 780	7 801	112.65	14.40	14.50	(0.69)	2.49	(25.23)	(21.46)
iShares MSCI Hong Kong	EWH	47 600	6 451	57.67	9.00	8.95	0.56	7.14	(20.23)	(17.57)
iShares MSCI Italy	EWI	6 920	1 950	31.08	15.81	15.97	(1.00)	(0.19)	(28.89)	(26.87)
iShares MSCI Japan	EWJ	436 320	60 601	508.44	8.35	8.40	(0.60)	0.48	(24.52)	(31.84)
iShares MSCI Malaysia	EWM	9 920	14 325	68.62	4.52	4.79	(5.64)	3.91	(9.88)	(15.84)
iShares MSCI Mexico	EWV	17 340	2 700	36.99	13.66	13.64	0.15	1.19	3.35	(9.65)
iShares MSCI Netherlands	EWN	2 660	1 301	21.97	16.76	16.90	(0.83)	(1.06)	(24.99)	(23.30)
iShares MSCI PacRim ex-Japan	EPP	960	500	26.58	Price data not available at press-time					
iShares MSCI Singapore	EWS	26 260	14 300	64.21	4.50	4.49	0.22	4.41	(30.35)	(30.43)
iShares MSCI South Korea	EWY	108 200	3 300	50.39	15.28	15.25	0.20	6.56	25.72	4.41
iShares MSCI Spain	EWP	2 720	1 275	26.70	20.82	20.98	(0.76)	2.61	(8.53)	(4.63)
iShares MSCI Sweden	EWD	2 440	825	11.05	13.26	13.39	(0.97)	6.94	(25.54)	(26.57)
iShares MSCI Switzerland	EWL	14 340	2 501	32.36	12.81	12.95	(1.08)	1.75	(23.25)	(14.69)
iShares MSCI Taiwan	EWT	90 520	13 200	117.35	9.04	8.88	1.80	10.24	(14.42)	(24.28)
iShares MSCI UK	EWU	33 140	8 401	124.17	14.68	14.80	(0.81)	(1.81)	(15.29)	(14.49)
iShares Russell series										
iShares Russell 1000	IWB	122 860	4 700	281.67	60.01	59.93	0.13	1.85	(13.74)	(16.14)

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TOP 10 ETFs WORLDWIDE BY ASSETS

Rank	Fund	Primary Exchange	Assets (\$USm)
1.	S&P 500 SPDR	Amex	27 439.20
2.	Nasdaq-100 Index	Amex	23 226.30
3.	Nomura Topix	Tokyo	4 537.87
4.	S&P 400 MidCap SPDR	Amex	4 392.22
5.	TraHK	Hong Kong	3 511.46
6.	iShares S&P 500	Amex	3 163.89
7.	DJIA Diamonds	Amex	2 799.48
8.	iUnits S&P/TSE 60 Index	Toronto	2 373.98
9.	iShares Russell 2000	Amex	1 963.00
10.	iShares Russell 3000	Amex	1 532.48

Non USD-denominated currencies converted at Nov-16-2001 rates

TOP 10 NON-US ETFs BY ASSETS

Rank	Fund	Primary Exchange	Assets (\$USm)
1.	Nomura Topix	Tokyo	4 537.87
2.	TraHK	Hong Kong	3 511.46
3.	iUnits S&P/TSE 60 Index	Toronto	2 373.98
4.	CAC 40 Master Unit	Paris	716.90
5.	DJ Euro Stoxx 50 LDRS	Various	694.12
6.	XMTCH	Zurich	596.32
7.	iShares FTSE 100	London	550.96
8.	Nikko	Tokyo	540.41
9.	TALI 25	Israel	467.22
10.	SATRIX 40	Johannesburg	345.58

Currencies converted to USD at Nov-16-2001 rates

Fund Name	Ticker	Volume	Shares (000)	Net assets (\$ million)	Price	NAV	Spread (%)	Return 1 Week	Return YTD	Return 1 Yr
iShares Sectors (continued)										
iShares Russell 1000 Growth	IWF	203 060	8 550	435.37	51.01	50.93	0.16	2.02	(20.83)	(29.83)
iShares Russell 1000 Value	IWD	68 120	9 800	534.79	54.65	54.56	0.16	1.39	(7.89)	(4.10)
iShares Russell 2000	IWM	129 600	21 850	1 963.00	89.99	89.83	0.18	2.96	(5.19)	(5.29)
iShares Russell 2000 Growth	IWO	224 020	6 500	345.87	53.33	53.20	0.24	3.35	(16.79)	(23.02)
iShares Russell 2000 Value	IWN	65 880	4 350	521.65	120.20	119.92	0.23	3.51	5.49	13.77
iShares Russell 3000	IWV	173 840	24 500	1 532.48	62.58	62.55	0.05	1.87	(12.99)	(15.77)
iShares Russell 3000 Growth	IWZ	5 940	850	34.48	40.67	40.58	0.22	2.47	(21.24)	(29.42)
iShares Russell 3000 Value	IWW	7 020	900	62.70	69.46	69.67	(0.30)	1.18	(8.19)	(3.06)
iShares Russell MidCap	IWR	6 680	700	39.02	55.93	55.74	0.34	2.16		
iShares Russell MidCap Growth	IWP	26 520	200	13.58	67.57	67.90	(0.49)	2.50		
iShares Russell MidCap Value	IWS	2 220	200	14.82	73.98	74.09	(0.15)	1.40		

iShares Sectors

iShares Nasdaq Biotech	IBB	73 920	1 350	119.62	89.20	88.61	0.67	4.33		
iShares Cohen & Steers Realty Majors	ICF	8 840	250	20.96	83.80	83.84	(0.05)	3.39		
iShares GS Natural Resources	IGE	900	150		89.08	90.28		(8.54)		
iShares GS Networking	IGN	5 960	600	20.93	34.90	34.88	0.06	13.13		
iShares GS Semiconductor	IGW	24 940	450	31.39	69.55	69.77	(0.32)	5.55		
iShares GS Software	IGV	203 360	600	25.51	42.35	42.52	(0.40)	3.80		
iShares GS Technology	IGM	132 500	2 459	126.20	50.77	51.32	(1.07)	4.12		
iShares GS Consumer Industries		Launch date to be announced								
iShares GS Cyclical Industries		Launch date to be announced								
iShares GS Financials		Launch date to be announced								
iShares GS Healthcare		Launch date to be announced								
iShares GS Utilities		Launch date to be announced								

iShares S&P series

iShares S&P 100	OEF	8 580	2 350	138.55	59.21	59.19	0.03	2.14	(13.88)	(18.01)
iShares S&P 500	IVV	122 940	27 700	3 163.89	114.27	114.23	0.04	1.48	(12.25)	(15.40)
iShares S&P 500/Barra Growth	IVW	69 080	5 500	325.33	59.18	59.16	0.03	1.93	(12.84)	(21.88)
iShares S&P 500/Barra Value	IVE	77 800	8 500	466.06	54.89	54.84	0.09	1.20	(12.42)	(9.93)
iShares S&P MidCap 400	IJH	24 180	3 950	376.87	95.53	95.42	0.12	1.86	(6.91)	(4.37)
iShares S&P MidCap 400/Barra Growth	IJK	23 500	1 600	170.58	106.89	106.61	0.26	1.75	(13.69)	(17.40)
iShares S&P MidCap 400/Barra Value	IJJ	29 720	2 950	250.34	85.00	84.87	0.15	2.09	0.35	10.46
iShares S&P SmallCap 600	IJR	40 700	4 250	448.25	105.57	105.47	0.09	2.45	(1.92)	0.69
iShares S&P SmallCap 600/Barra Gwth	IJT	25 560	1 100	78.23	71.19	71.12	0.10	1.89	(9.15)	(10.84)
iShares S&P SmallCap 600/BarraValue	IJS	21 140	2 400	187.44	78.20	78.09	0.14	2.71	2.14	10.21
International										
iShares S&P Europe 350 Index	IEV	43 520	3 300	193.31	58.41	58.67	(0.44)	(0.14)	(23.11)	(20.98)
iShares S&P Toronto SE 60	IKC	360	150	6.42	43.45	42.61	1.97	3.08	(15.81)	(14.25)
iShares S&P Latin America 40	ILF	2 240	150	6.50						
iShares S&P Global 100	IOO	3 880	800 000	47.29	59.26	59.20	0.10	0.83	(14.17)	
iShares S&P TOPIX	ITF	720	300	22.48	74.45	75.06		(0.02)		
iShares S&P Global Energy	IXC	400	300	13.74	Price data not available at presstime					
iShares S&P Global Financials	IXG	400	200	10.37	Price data not available at presstime					
iShares S&P Global Healthcare	IXJ	0	250	12.43	Price data not available at presstime					
iShares S&P Global Technology	IXN	400	300	16.78	Price data not available at presstime					
iShares S&P Global Telecom	IXP	400	300	16.04	Price data not available at presstime					

iShares Fixed Income

iShares 1-3 Year Treasury Index	Launch date to be announced									
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TOP 10 ETFs WORLDWIDE BY VOLUME

Rank	Fund	Primary Exchange	Avg Daily Volume*
1.	Nasdaq-100 Index	Amex	21 147 960
2.	S&P 500 SPDR	Amex	9 011 660
3.	TraHK	Hong Kong	7 080 000
4.	DJIA Diamonds	Amex	2 067 060
5.	HOLDRS Semiconductor	Amex	1 812 280
6.	Nomura Nikkei 225	Tokyo	1 745 420
7.	HOLDRS Oil Services	Amex	1 150 140
8.	iShares FTSE 100	London	936 733
9.	iUnits S&P/TSE 60 Index	Toronto	874 118
10.	SPDR Technology	Amex	866 360

* Week ending Nov-16-2001

BOTTOM 10 ETFs WORLDWIDE BY VOLUME

Rank	Fund	Primary Exchange	Avg Daily Volume*
199.	DJ Stoxx 600 Healthcare	Frankfurt	4
198.	DJ Euro Stoxx 50 LDRS	London	12
197.	DJ Stoxx Healthcare	Frankfurt	17
196.	iBloomberg Euro Pharms	Amsterdam	18
195.	DJ Stoxx 600 Banks	Frankfurt	53
194.	iShares	Tokyo	80
193.	iBloomberg Euro Tech	Amsterdam	220
192.	DJ US Small Cap Value	Amex	360
191.	iShares S&P Toronto 60	Amex	360
190.	iShares S&P Glob. Telecom	Amex	400

* Does not include 12 funds that reported 0 Average Daily Volume

Fund Name	Ticker	Volume	Shares (000)	Net assets (\$ million)	Price	NAV	Spread (%)	Return 1 Week	Return YTD	Return 1 Yr
iShares Fixed Income (continued)										
iShares 7-10 Year Treasury Index	Launch date to be announced									
iShares 20+ Year Treasury Index	Launch date to be announced									
iShares Treasury Index	Launch date to be announced									
iShares Government/Credit Bond Index	Launch date to be announced									
Merrill Lynch HLDRs										
HOLDRS B2B Internet	BHH	55 580			4.21			7.95	(75.08)	(83.48)
HOLDRS Biotech	BBH	659 660			131.20			2.66	(22.97)	(19.88)
HOLDRS Broadband	BDH	73 600			19.84			13.96	(56.42)	(64.89)
HOLDRS Europe 2001	EKH	2 720			63.95			1.91		
HOLDRS Internet	HHH	29 020			34.50			4.23	(9.89)	(43.57)
HOLDRS Internet Architecture	IAH	11 740			38.68			4.51	(32.71)	(49.91)
HOLDRS Internet Infrastructure	IIH	61 380			6.92			8.98	(68.11)	(79.28)
HOLDRS Market 2000	MKH	10 760			61.85			1.64	(17.62)	(23.00)
HOLDRS Oil Services	OIH	1 150 140			52.00			(12.09)		
HOLDRS Pharmaceutical	PPH	107 200			100.20			0.48	(11.19)	(5.40)
HOLDRS Regional Bank	RKH	7 500			106.49			(0.71)	(9.74)	6.31
HOLDRS Retail	RTH	16 940			90.69			3.94		
HOLDRS Semiconductor	SMH	1 812 280			42.66			5.13	(12.94)	(26.00)
HOLDRS Software	SWH	49 760								
HOLDRS TeleBras	TBH				35.70			7.21	(49.90)	(44.15)
HOLDRS Telecommunications	TTH	29 680			45.76			2.55	(13.35)	(21.14)
HOLDRS Utilities	UTH	34 020			93.51			(2.55)	(20.90)	(17.17)
HOLDRS Wireless	WMH	6 760			62.97			4.88	(24.17)	
Nuveen										
America's Fastest Growing Companies	Launch date to be announced									
FITRs (Fixed Income Trust Receipts)	Launch date to be announced									
Nuveen Dividend Advantage Muni Fund	NZF	Trading began September 26 2001								
Nuveen California Div. Adv. Muni Fund	NZH	Trading began September 26 2001								
Nuveen Georgia Div. Adv. Muni Fund	NZX	Trading began September 26 2001								
Nuveen Maryland Div. Adv. Muni Fund	NZR	Trading began September 26 2001								
Nuveen Michigan Div. Adv. Muni Fund	NZW	Trading began September 26 2001								
Nuveen NC Div Adv Muni Fund 2	NNO	Trading began November 16 2001								
Nuveen Ohio Div. Adv. Muni Fund	NBJ	Trading began September 26 2001								
Nuveen Virginia Div Adv Muni Fund 2	NNB	Trading began November 16 2001								
Nuveen Real Estate Income Fund	JRS	Trading began November 16 2001								
New York Life (NYLIM)										
TechIES (PacEx Tech 100 Index)	Launch date to be announced									
S&P Depositary Receipts (SPDRs)										
S&P 400 MidCap SPDR	MDY	606 580	50 128	4 392.22	87.64	87.60	0.05	1.84	(6.60)	(5.03)
SPDR Basic Industries	XLB	58 420	5 500	119.85	21.86	21.79	0.32	3.90	3.50	19.38
SPDR Consumer Services	XLV	31 620	6 100	159.64	26.05	26.17	(0.46)	5.59	(4.31)	(7.10)
SPDR Consumer Staples	XLP	37 600	13 000	333.45	25.68	25.65	0.12	1.14	(9.26)	(3.72)
SPDR Cyclical/Transportation	XLY	67 160	4 550	122.90	26.85	27.00	(0.56)	4.07	5.60	11.84
SPDR Energy	XLE	843 740	11 550	291.87	25.30	25.27	0.12	(7.50)	(22.76)	(20.86)
SPDR Financial	XLF	200 360	33 002	856.07	25.95	25.94	0.04	0.89	(11.36)	(3.92)
SPDR Industrial	XLI	26 100	3 150	83.73	26.62	26.59	0.11	3.10	(14.07)	(12.41)
SPDR Technology	XLK	866 360	49 900	1 224.55	24.45	24.55	(0.41)	3.91	(21.92)	(38.87)
SPDR Utilities	XLU	276 140	3 150	89.65	28.47	28.46	0.04	(0.59)	(12.32)	(11.87)

TOP 10 ETFS WORLDWIDE BY YTD RETURN

Rank	Fund	Primary Exchange	Return (%)
1.	iShares MSCI South Korea	Amex	25.72
2.	NZ Mid Cap Index Fund	New Zealand	14.85
3.	SATRIX 40	Johannesburg	13.48
4.	Australian 20 Leaders	New Zealand	8.23
5.	DJ US Large Cap Value	Amex	7.31
6.	iShares DJ US Real Estate	Amex	7.28
7.	SPDR Cyclical/Transport	Amex	5.60
8.	iShares Russell 2000 Value	Amex	5.49
9.	SPDR Basic Industries	Amex	3.50
10.	iShares MSCI Mexico	Amex	3.35

Ranking excludes ETFs launched during 2001

WORST-PERFORMING ETFS BY YTD RETURN

Rank	Fund	Primary Exchange	Return (%)
113.	HOLDRS B2B Internet	Amex	(75.08)
112.	HOLDRS Internet Infrast.	Amex	(68.11)
111.	HOLDRS Broadband	Amex	(56.42)
110.	iShares DJ US Internet	Amex	(55.83)
99.	MS Internet	Amex	(52.83)
98.	HOLDRS TeleBras	Amex	(49.90)
97.	HOLDRS Internet Arch.	Amex	(32.71)
96.	Nasdaq-100 Index	Amex	(32.56)
95.	FORTUNE e-50	Amex	(30.57)
94.	iShares MSCI Singapore	Amex	(30.35)

Ranking excludes ETFs launched during 2001

Fund Name	Ticker	Volume	Shares (000)	Net assets (\$ million)	Price	NAV	Spread (%)	Return 1 Week	Return YTD	Return 1 Yr
StreetTRACKS (State Street Global Advisors)										
Dow Jones series										
DJ Global Titans	DGT	1 160	300	20.15	67.12	67.18	(0.09)	0.71	(12.03)	(16.62)
DJ US Large Cap Growth	DSG	6 000	100	6.67	66.95	66.68	0.40	5.73	(16.70)	(24.78)
DJ US Large Cap Value	DSV	4 040	200	24.87	124.16	124.34	(0.14)	2.05	7.31	18.95
DJ US Small Cap Growth	ELG	7 780	400	21.72	54.00	54.32	(0.59)	2.47	(26.07)	(36.98)
DJ US Small Cap Value	ELV	360	300	37.28	124.16	124.29	(0.10)	0.77	(7.87)	(4.18)
Sectors										
FORTUNE e-50	FEF	2 980	400	13.78	34.54	34.47	0.20	4.48	(30.57)	(51.65)
FORTUNE 500	FFF	24 300	350	28.51	81.37	81.47	(0.12)	1.50	(11.03)	(13.50)
MS Internet	MII	5 920	250	3.29	13.15	13.17	(0.15)	8.86	(52.83)	(68.78)
MS High Tech 35	MTK	6 700	1 300	65.72	50.56	50.56	0.00	4.46	(24.82)	(38.47)
Wilshire REIT Index Fund	RWR	3 120	150	17.58	117.00	117.17	(0.15)	2.91		
VIPERS (Vanguard)										
VIPERS Total Stock Market	VTI	100 620	10 082	1 046.81	103.97	103.85	0.12	1.85		
VIPERS Index	VFINX	Launch date to be announced								
VIPERS Small(Cap	NAESX	Launch date to be announced								
VIPERS Growth	VIGRX	Launch date to be announced								
VIPERS Value	VIVAX	Launch date to be announced								
International Exchange-Traded Funds										
Australia (AUD denominated)										
streetTRACKS ASX S&P 200	STW	184 580	6 400	214.72	33.72	33.55	0.51	1.18	0.21	
streetTRACKS ASX S&P 50	SFY	6 866	800	27.70	34.82	34.62	0.58	1.58	0.00	
Canada (CAD denominated)										
iUnits S&P/TSE 60 Index	XIU	874 118	88 224	3 769.40	42.75	42.73	0.05	1.18	(18.39)	(17.43)
iUnits S&P/TSE Capped 60	XIC	46 538	5 362	253.57	47.30	47.29	0.02			
iUnits S&P/TSE Canadian MidCap	XMD	1 896	1 570	71.62	45.55	45.60	(0.11)			
iUnits S&P/TSE Canadian Energy	XEG	3 828	1 673	43.39	25.90	25.94	(0.15)			
iUnits S&P/TSE Canadian Financials	XFN	35 944	1 530	41.83	27.15	27.34	(0.69)			
iUnits S&P/TSE Canadian Gold	XGD	9 979	1 844	61.17	32.85	33.17	(0.96)			
iUnits S&P/TSE Canadian IT	XIT	73 007	2 347	21.68	9.25	9.23	0.22			
iUnits S&P500 RSP	XSP	34 498	2 780	50.48	18.20	18.16	0.22			
iUnits MSCI International Equity RSP	XIN	8 075	1 000	20.55	20.75	20.55	0.97			
SSgA DJ Canada 40	DJF	3 396	4 380	194.39	44.65	44.38	0.61	1.22	2.29	(19.76)
TD TSE 300 Index Fund	TTF	3 505	6 694	163.95	24.50	24.49	0.04			
TD TSE 300 Capped Index Fund	TCF	1 054	2 860	81.17	28.75	28.38	1.30			
Fixed income										
iUnits Canada 5-year Govt Bond	XGV	16 101	2 868	80.76	28.20	28.16	0.14			
iUnits Canada 10-year Govt Bond	XGX	9 764	2 842	75.89	26.80	26.70	0.37			
Europe (Euro denominated unless otherwise specified)										
Deutsche Börse										
DAX Ex	DAX	Data not available at presstime								
DJ Global Titans	DJGT	Data not available at presstime								
DJ Industrial Average	DJI	Data not available at presstime								
DJ Stoxx 50 LDRS	EUN1	82 190	8 800	323.40	36.56	36.75	(0.52)	0.16	(20.69)	
DJ Euro Stoxx 50 LDRS	EUN2	224 945	21 000	787.08	37.41	37.48	(0.19)	1.11	(21.90)	
MDAX Ex	MDAX	Data not available at presstime								
NEMAX 50 Ex	NMKX	Data not available at presstime								
SMI Ex	SMIEX	Data not available at presstime								
DJ Euro Stoxx 50 Ex	SX5E	308 069	8 939	334.05	37.67	37.37	0.80	1.81		
DJ Stoxx 50 Ex	SX5P	89 290	4 265	156.27	36.98	36.64	0.93	0.52		
DJ Stoxx Euro 600 Banks	SX7E	550	135	3.63	27.20	26.94	0.97	3.90		
DJ Stoxx 600 Banks	SX7P	53	50	1.78	36.12	35.62	1.40	2.91		
DJ Euro Stoxx Technology	SX8E	10 207	200	9.74	49.60	48.71	1.83	11.59		
DJ Stoxx 600 Technology	SX8P	34 122	401	16.77	42.66	41.83	1.98	11.68		
DJ Stoxx Healthcare	SXDE	17	50	2.59	51.61	51.84	(0.44)	(2.25)		
DJ Stoxx 600 Healthcare	SXDP	4	150	6.81	45.55	45.43	0.26	(0.22)		
DJ Euro Stoxx Telecommunications	SXKE	18 569	303	15.04	50.10	49.72	0.76	6.82		
DJ Stoxx 600 Telecommunications	SXKP	3 877	210	7.49	35.78	35.65	0.36	5.24		
Euronext (Amsterdam)										
DJ Euro Stoxx 50 LDRS	EUE	21 263	8 800	323.40	na	36.75	na	3.52		
DJ Stoxx 50 LDRS	EUN	10 894	21 000	787.08	37.35	37.48	(0.35)	4.93		

Fund Name	Ticker	Volume	Shares (000)	Net assets (\$ million)	Price	NAV	Spread (%)	Return 1 Week	Return YTD	Return 1 Yr
Euronext (Amsterdam) <i>(continued)</i>										
iBloomberg European Cyclical	IBCA	0	4 200	33.11	N/A	7.88	N/A	(5.93)		
iBloomberg European Financials	IBF	1 100	4 200	31.56	8.40	7.52	11.77	(8.25)		
iBloomberg European Industrials	IBIA	0	4 200	30.93	N/A	7.36	N/A	(5.96)		
iBloomberg European Pharmaceuticals	IBP	18	4 200	36.42	N/A	8.67	N/A	(9.40)		
iBloomberg European Technology	IBQ	220	4 200	22.37	6.41	5.33	20.32	(4.91)		
iBloomberg European Resources	IBRA	0	4 200	34.36	N/A	8.18	N/A	(9.83)		
iBloomberg European Staples	IBSA	0	4 200	34.33	N/A	8.17	N/A	(9.49)		
iBloomberg European Telecoms	IBT	0	4 950	23.12	N/A	4.67	N/A	(8.01)		
streetTRACKS MSCI UK	STUK	0	100	3.21	N/A	32.14	N/A	0.25		
streetTRACKS AEX Index Fund	AEXT	9 223	750	37.63	50.75	50.17	1.16	1.64		
iShares FTSE Euro 100		0	2 642	26.53	N/A	10.04	N/A	(4.45)		
iShares FTSE EuroTOP 100		2 200	780	21.38	N/A	27.41	N/A	0.00		
iShares FTSE 100	ISFA	Trading began November 19 2001								
FTSE Global Autos LDRS	TGA	Trading began November 19 2001								
FTSE Global Bank LDRS	TGB	Trading began November 19 2001								
FTSE Global Basic Indus LDRS	TGI	Trading began November 19 2001								
FTSE Global Cyclical LDRS	TGC	Trading began November 19 2001								
FTSE Global Energy LDRS	TGE	Trading began November 19 2001								
FTSE Global Financials LDRS	TGF	Trading began November 19 2001								
FTSE Global Gneral Industries LDRS	TGG	Trading began November 19 2001								
FTSE Global Media LDRS	TGM	Trading began November 19 2001								
FTSE Global Non(Cyclical LDRS	TGN	Trading began November 19 2001								
FTSE Global Pharmaceuticals LDRS	TGP	Trading began November 19 2001								
FTSE Global Tech LDRS	TGQ	Trading began November 19 2001								
FTSE Global Telecom LDRS	TGT	Trading began November 19 2001								
FTSE Global Utilities LDRS	TGU	Trading began November 19 2001								
<i>NB: Where price is na, shares did not trade Nov 15 or 16; Performance is based on NAV rather than market</i>										
Euronext (Paris)										
CAC 40 Master Unit	CAC PA	858 061	17 726	812.91	45.97	45.86	0.24	1.75	(21.50)	
DJIA Master Unit	DJE PA	28 460	1 418	159.46	111.70	112.43	(0.65)	5.31	(11.63)	
DJ Euro Stoxx 50 Master Unit	MSE FP	503 227	4 000	148.56	37.51	37.14	1.00	1.31	(9.08)	
DJ Euro Stoxx 50 LDRS	EUE FP	7 539	8 800	323.40	N/A	36.75	N/A	3.52		
DJ Stoxx 50 LDRS	EUN FP	27 649	21 000	787.08	37.38	37.48	(0.27)	4.93		
Dow Jones Euro Stoxx 50 SM EX	GXE FP	560	8 940	334.08	37.68	37.37	0.83	0.70		
Dow Jones Stoxx 50 SM EX	GXN FP	600	6 371	233.42	36.81	36.64	0.46	(0.25)		
Easy ETF DJ Euro STOXX 50	ETE FP	54 945	9 119	34.20	3.73	3.75	(0.53)	4.75		
Easy ETF DJ STOXX 50	ETN FP	4 133	15 140	55.41	3.64	3.66	(0.55)	3.10		
Easy ETF DJ Global Titans	ETT FP	2 966	3 851	116.83	30.30	30.34	(0.13)	4.69		
streetTRACKS MSCI Pan-Euro	ERO FP	19 099	3 000	321.06	107.70	107.02	0.64	1.06		
streetTRACKS MSCI Euro Cons. Disc.	STV FP	45 590	50	2.31	46.40	46.18	0.48	6.45		
streetTRACKS MSCI Euro Cons. Stap.	STS FP	0	50	2.53	N/A	50.69	N/A	0.38		
streetTRACKS MSCI Euro Energy	STN FP	92 796	300	19.50	67.90	65.01	4.45	(11.26)		
streetTRACKS MSCI Euro Financials	STZ FP	37 106	550	33.98	62.20	61.79	0.66	9.29		
streetTRACKS MSCI Euro Health Care	STW FP	520	50	2.85	56.70	56.94	(0.42)	(0.52)		
streetTRACKS MSCI Euro Industrials	STQ FP	3 004	50	2.67	53.20	53.48	(0.52)	4.56		
streetTRACKS MSCI Euro IT	STK FP	2 091	50	2.69	53.50	53.80	(0.56)	0.37		
streetTRACKS MSCI Euro Materials	STP FP	1 289	50	3.19	63.75	63.78	(0.05)	2.62		
streetTRACKS MSCI Euro Telecom	STT FP	6 527	200	8.99	44.80	44.96	(0.36)	5.17		
streetTRACKS MSCI Euro Utilities	STU FP	7 600	150	6.89	45.98	45.96	0.04	0.09		
<i>NB: Where price is na, shares did not trade Nov 15 or 16; Performance is based on NAV rather than market</i>										
OM Sweden (SEK denominated)										
XACT	XACT	213 370	11 950		85.10	85.21	(0.13)			
Switzerland										
DJ Stoxx 50 LDRS	EUN	25 781	8 800	323.40	36.45	36.75	(0.82)	0.82	(20.45)	
DJ Euro Stoxx 50 LDRS	EUNE	223 282	21 000	787.08	37.10	37.48	(1.01)	1.08	(21.71)	
CHF-denominated										
XMTCH	XMSMI	117 932	15 017	990.67	66.40	66.17	0.35	5.23	(9.04)	
<i>NB: YTD return is since launch March 15 2001</i>										
Fresco DJ Euro Stoxx 50	FSEU50	Trading began November 13 2001								
Fresco DJ Industrial Average	FDUSLC	Trading began November 13 2001								
Fresco DJ Japan Titans 100	FDJ100	Trading began November 13 2001								
Fresco DJ US Large Cap	FDUSLC	Trading began November 13 2001								
Fresco DJ US Tech 40	FDUSTC	Trading began November 13 2001								
Fresco DJ UK Titans 50	FDUK50	Trading began November 13 2001								

Fund Name	Ticker	Volume	Shares (000)	Net assets (million)	Price	NAV	Spread (%)	Return 1 Week	Return YTD	Return 1 Yr
United Kingdom (GBP denominated)										
iShares FTSE 100	ISF	936 733	47 120	384.83	5.35	5.32	0.56			
iShares FTSE Euro 100	IEUR	98 465	2 250	23.10	6.92	6.85	1.02			
iShares FTSE TMT	ITMT	9 817	1 820	18.25	7.73	7.72	0.13			
DJ Euro Stoxx 50 LDRS	EUE	12	21 000	487.62	24.14	23.22	3.96			
DJ Stoxx 50 LDRS	EUN	0	8 800	187.00	23.50	22.77	3.21			
iBloomberg Euro Cyclical	IBEC	675	4 200	34.02	5.60	5.55	0.90			
iBloomberg Euro Financials	IBEF	528	4 200	33.07	5.19	5.23	(0.76)			
iBloomberg Euro Industrials	IBEI	0	4 200	32.24	5.20	5.19	0.19			
iBloomberg Euro Pharmaceuticals	IBEP	905	4 200	39.22	5.97	5.99	(0.33)			
iBloomberg Euro Resources	IBER	0	4 200	37.19	5.61	5.71	(1.75)			
iBloomberg Euro Staples	IBES	596	4 200	37.60	5.68	5.67	0.18			
iBloomberg Euro Technology	IBQQ	4 039	4 200	21.61	3.97	3.98	(0.25)			
iBloomberg Euro Telecoms	IBET	251 118	4 500	21.71	3.51	3.51	0.00			
Hong Kong (Asset & price values in USD)										
Hong Kong Tracker	2800.HK	7 080 000	2 417 992	27 390.47	11.30	11.33	(0.26)	6.60	(25.66)	(26.38)
iShares MSCI China Tracker (2801)	2801.HK	Trading began November 28 2001								
India										
Nifty Benchmark Exch-Traded Scheme	Launch date to be advised									
Israel										
TALI 25	TALI	577	496	1 975.87	940.05	940.17	(0.01)	0.96	(20.66)	(18.55)
Japan										
Nikkei 225										
Daiwa	1320	Data not available at press time								
iShares	1329	548	901	9 613	N/A	10671	N/A	N/A		
Nomura	1321	Data not available at press time								
Nikko	1330	307 100	6 199	66 151	10670	10672	(0.02)	4.30		
Topix										
Daiwa	1305	137 220	21 893	23 194	1055	1055	0.00	2.33		
iShares	1307	12 380	20 010	21 100	N/A	1054	N/A	N/A		
Nomura	1306	1 745 420	526 071	555 481	1057	1056	0.09	2.42		
S&P/Topix 150										
iShares	1315	80	4 500	4 146	1040	921	12.92	1.96		
<i>NB: Net assets are JPY millions</i>										
New Zealand (NZD denominated)										
NZSE10 Index Fund	TNZ	115 674	101 737	89.96	0.89	0.88	1.14	5.20	1.61	5.98
NZ Mid Cap Index Fund	MDZ	7 700	13 431	26.62	2.00	1.98	1.01	2.74	14.85	19.50
Australian 20 Leaders Index Fund	OZY	31 280	60 288	150.66	2.42	2.50	(3.20)	3.57	8.23	(7.35)
AMP Investments' World Index Fund	WIN	41 156	423 748	748.82	1.75	1.77	(1.13)	1.71	(7.43)	(36.00)
Singapore										
StreetTRACKS Straits Times Index	Launch date to be advised									
South Africa (SAR denominated)										
SATRIX 40	STX40	600 030	377 492	3 303.05	8.75	8.74	0.11	5.19	13.48	
<i>NB: YTD return is since launch Nov-27-2000</i>										

Volume shows average daily volume for the week ending Nov-16-2001; **Shares** shows the number of outstanding shares; **Net assets** are approximations, shown in millions of the appropriate currency unit (unless otherwise stated); **Price** shows the closing price on Nov-16-2001. **Sources include** Wiesenberger/Thomson Financial, Fund managers, MAR research and other sources.



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Subscription rates
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\$595 Rest of the world