

William Blair SICAV - Emerging Markets Growth Fund

Class J (USD)

William Blair

Portfolio Review

September 2021

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Todd M. McClone, CFA, Partner
Casey K. Preyss, CFA, Partner
Vivian Lin Thurston, CFA, Partner
Portfolio Managers

FOR PROFESSIONAL INVESTORS ONLY

Market Review

Global equities declined (-1.11%) in the third quarter as volatility picked up in September, erasing gains in July and August. Developed Markets were flat (-0.19%) but outperformed Emerging Markets (-7.39%) primarily due to weakness within China. From a global sector perspective, Consumer Discretionary (-5.13%) and Materials (-4.45%) lagged. Conversely, Energy continued to outperform (+2.87% for the quarter and +34.26% year-to-date) as rising demand and supply constraints drove stronger crude oil prices.

US equities were flat (-0.06%) for the quarter as economic data remained healthy, albeit past the peak rate of growth, and solid corporate earnings helped offset volatility induced by the rise of new Delta variant cases. At the much-anticipated Jackson Hole symposium, Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell noted that the economy has made “substantial further progress” on inflation, while the labor market has also made “clear progress”. The Fed also announced that the tapering of quantitative easing could start this year and finish in mid-2022.

Japanese equities were flat in July and August but advanced strongly in September to close out a solid third quarter (+4.35%). Strength within Japan was primarily due to the announcement that Prime Minister Suga would not be running for re-election in November. Despite a very short time in office (less than a year), Suga’s approval ratings were very low following the administration’s handling of the coronavirus pandemic.

Emerging Markets sharply declined (-7.39%) primarily due to weakness within China (-17.99%). In late July, the Chinese government announced new regulatory moves

which negatively impacted companies in the technology and private education sectors. Hampered investor sentiment was further compounded in late September on concerns over the collapse of Evergrande, one of China’s largest real estate developers, and the potential impact on China’s financial system. Conversely, India continued to advance (+12.64%) amid a slowdown in the country’s new COVID-19 cases and a significant liquidity boost from the country’s central bank and foreign inflows.

Performance

Outperformance versus the MSCI Emerging Markets IMI (net) was primarily driven by positive stock selection across most sectors. The consumer discretionary, materials, and information technology sectors were the largest sources of relative return. In consumer discretionary, Alibaba Group Holding underweighting helped relative performance as the stock underperformed amid intense regulatory crackdown. The reduced position reflects the increased probability of lower operating profit as a result of government intervention. MercadoLibre also contributed to the sector outperformance as the strong operating momentum and acquisition of the logistics operator Kangu over the quarter continued to support its best-in-class ecosystem of marketplace, payments, and logistics and allows the company to introduce additional services. SRF Ltd, a leader in specialty chemicals, technical textiles, and packaging films in India, within materials was an additional source of outperformance. The company is benefiting from an improved global agrochemical cycle and growing import substitution as a result of disruptions in China. In information technology, Silergy Corp propelled relative returns. The Chinese leading analog semiconductor company delivered strong results, driven by robust sales

growth and margin expansion as it continues to benefit from structural growth in demand from automobile, cloud, and 5G end-markets as well as localization trend.

Partly offsetting these effects were underweight allocations to the financials and energy sectors, coupled with below-average stock selection in the consumer staples sector. In consumer staples, Wuliangye Yibin Co Ltd and Kweichow Moutai Co Ltd weighed on relative results. The two Baijiu stocks performance was hampered by concerns about regulatory tightening affecting luxury premium liquor brands as the government shifted focus to “Common Prosperity.” Stock selection within Korea also detracted from relative performance as Kakao was a drag. The stock pulled back because of increased regulatory scrutiny on platform companies in Korea. Lg Household & Health Care Ltd also weighed on relative performance as the company delivered weaker-than-expected second-quarter results and a cautious second half of the year outlook because of continued margin pressure from increased promotional costs in China.

Positioning

During the period, financials exposure was increased through the purchases of OTP Bank Nyrt and KakaoBank Corp. OTP is a Hungary-based bank with operations across CEE. The bank is well positioned to benefit from the macroeconomic recovery and rate hikes in the region. Its exposure to structural growth market and significant excess capital should continue to drive robust growth and returns. KakaoBank is the largest mobile-only bank in South Korea, with 16 million customers. The company is an early-stage digital disruptor with significant competitive advantages and market share opportunity stemming from

its brand, innovation, low-cost deposits, technology, and cost efficiency.

Information technology exposure was boosted through purchases of Wuxi Lead Intelligent Equi-A and Zhejiang Jingsheng Mechanical & Electrical-A. Wuxi Lead is the Chinese designer and manufacturer of equipment for large-format batteries used in electric vehicles and grid-level power storage. Through a consistent focus on R&D and process learnings, the company has developed a leading position in production equipment for the battery industry with a 30%-40% market share in China, with share as high as 60% in certain critical segments of the equipment market. Zhejiang Jingsheng Mechanical & Electrical is a leading solar wafer equipment manufacturer. Our investment thesis is predicated on the company’s dominant market share of 40%, manufacturing expertise, best-in-class crystal furnaces providing high product yields, and ability to penetrate adjacent markets both within and outside solar.

Communication services exposure was reduced during the period through liquidation of NCSoft, a South Korean video games developer, amid a disappointing launch of latest game Blade & Soul II. Exposure to consumer discretionary also declined as a result of the sale of Naspers Ltd, China Education Group Holdings, and MakeMyTrip Ltd. We sold Naspers to reduce exposure to Tencent amid the Chinese government regulatory crackdown on digital platforms. We exited China Education Group Holdings, a leading private higher education company, because of policy headwinds in the education sector as the Chinese leadership shifted its focus to “Common Prosperity” and looks to alleviate the dual burden on parents and children. MakeMyTrip, the Indian online travel company, was eliminated in favor of better growth opportunities as operating performance

continued to be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting travel demand.

From a geographic perspective, a notable adjustment was increases to India, offset by decreases to China.

Outlook

Corporate performance has been strong as the global economies continue to resume normalized activity. We have seen strength in the cyclical areas of the economy, while at the same time companies with leading business models and practices have continued to press their structural competitive advantage. This has driven positive momentum for the market this year, and companies with strong returns and differentiated positioning like those we seek to invest in have generally enjoyed even stronger corporate and stock market performance on balance. While we do not expect the backdrop to change materially, we do point out two primary areas of intermediate-term focus for global equity investors: China policy and regulation risk, and the inflation outlook.

China

We view the China investment opportunities and risks within the framework of what has, and what hasn't changed. In turn we reference our investability model to determine exploitability and accessibility for returns in Chinese equities.

Favorable elements of what hasn't changed include China's commitment to economic growth, accelerated corporate innovation across many industries, and liberalization of capital markets to compete on a global stage. At the same time, the nature of the autocratic regime and state-planned

economy has facilitated the execution of the China Communist Party's (CCP) objectives through policies and regulations directing resources into innovative sectors and facilitating the emergence of new industries and global champions.

The absolute power of the state to enact and enforce policy and regulation is another constant characteristic of China. The current regulatory crackdown on industries that have benefited from policy support (or at least the government's laissez-faire approach), while seemingly unexpected, is, when analyzed closely, consistent with the government's priorities and past attitudes and actions toward other industries.

Chinese leadership's reprioritization of its objectives to rebalance growth versus social issues is one example. Given China's current stage of development, its focus is on *Common Prosperity* and more balanced growth as opposed to its prior target of fast growth.

Under the surface, China's economic achievements have seemingly caused growing tensions between the country's socialist political and ideological goals and growing capitalist (profit-led) economy.

Increased inequality, changes in demographics, and the emergence of new sectors and dominant private corporations have become a significant part of the economy, posing new and critical challenges to the Chinese authorities.

In particular, the digital economy industries and companies have reaped the benefits of an extremely supportive regulatory backdrop, favorable taxation, and access to foreign capital. While many of these companies have

benefited society at large by providing availability of goods, cheaper prices, life-enhancing digital services (ecommerce, payments, access to capital, etc.), Chinese leadership is now concerned about the potentially negative impact on inequality and social values that some of these industries have had. It also appears Chinese leadership is concerned about the threat that has arisen from the amount of power accumulated by some platform companies, the influence that foreign investors exert on them, and the potential systemic risks that exist with these new data-heavy business models.

With this, the Chinese authorities have indicated their intention to address perceived excesses and shortcomings that have arisen from the previous policy period, while doubling the size of China's economy by 2035. Beijing's priorities are focused on three core issues: social stability, national security, and sustainable domestic growth.

The fact that these objectives may at first sight seem difficult to reconcile, coupled with the ample room for interpretation of the government's intentions and apparent lack of rules (given the principle-based nature of Chinese regulations), has created much angst and many hurdles for companies as they operate their businesses.

The drastic enforcement of this new wave of regulations in the new economy is, as expected, painful, messy, and a source of angst for companies and investors alike. It has led to irreparable damage and loss in certain industries, such as after-school tutoring (AST). The lack of coordination among different regulators and institutions, conflicting priorities, battles for power, and personal attitudes (a la Jack Ma) have driven regulatory scrutiny in fits and starts, sending ambiguous messages to investors. *We believe this is likely to continue.*

Also playing a role in the regulatory crackdown is a deepening rivalry between the United States and China, in our view. While China's transformative growth trajectory has posed domestic challenges, it has also raised concerns for the rest of the world and particularly the United States. As China became a strategic competitor to the United States, tensions arose on trade and economic issues, then expanded to technological, geopolitical, ideological, and financial fronts. As a result, China's regulatory crackdown has focused on industries with stronger foreign connections, especially those in highly sensitive sectors.

In particular, Beijing's desire to bring home some of its largest and most attractive companies that are listed overseas coincided with increased scrutiny from the United States on Chinese American depository receipts (ADRs). This occurred with the passing of the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable (HFCA) Act, which sets a timeline for the forced delisting of these companies. This has called into question the legality and enforcement of the important variable interest entity (VIE) structure, as well foreign governments' willingness to allow investment in Chinese companies.

Where from here?

One thing is clear: Not all industries and companies are equal on these fronts, and a thorough evaluation of their alignment with Beijing's key objectives and priorities should help determine the extent of the impact and viability of entire industries.

For foreign investors, the new paradigm also calls into question the investability of China. To assess this, we have a

framework that seeks to identify the exploitability and accessibility of future corporate growth and returns.

“Exploitability” moves beyond the typical definition of a company’s ability to innovate, create products and services, and grow profitably; in this case it also assesses the degree of alignment between the corporation’s activities and the government’s objectives. Here, we assess the potential outcome and variability in a conventional financial model. Industries that we believe may have elevated risk include media, online retailing, education, gaming, and healthcare, specifically pharmaceuticals. We are actively researching the variability and distribution of future outcomes of revenues and profits for our portfolio holdings in these industries and adjusting our estimates accordingly.

“Accessibility” refers to foreign investors’ ability to access economic value creation. Here, we assess the Chinese government’s intention of allowing foreign capital into certain industries, including threats to the VIE structure as well as the risk to ADR listings.

Assuming foreign investors are not banned, but the degree of accessibility is in question, we discount the potential future earnings in the form of an increased equity risk premium (ERP), and ultimately weighted average cost of capital (WACC) or discount rate.

We believe the market may have become too sanguine regarding China’s country risk, with the ERP as low as that of many developed markets late last year. With the recent market correction, it has risen back to its long-term average.

The assumption that the Chinese government intends to ban foreign capital is radically opposed to the consistent efforts from Beijing to open its capital markets, giving

access to foreign investors and developing the internationalization of the renminbi. Still, selective strategic industries may be affected by bans amid increased protectionism in the name of higher public interest. This was the case with the AST (after school tutoring) industry.

Needless to say, while we continue to find China’s long-term growth and corporate performance opportunities attractive, our investability framework has identified greater uncertainty and thus risk. In many of our investment strategies, we have cut our China weightings materially, by many cases in half from prior high levels. We feel this is the prudent response to many of the industries and companies that may remain at risk of being in the crosshairs of more government regulatory scrutiny. At the same time we have rotated our Chinese investments into those companies whose growth opportunities are aligned with government objectives.

We do recognize that the real and perceived interpretation of these risks could change, in particular with more transparency of intention from the government. We have spent a great deal of collective research time on these important issues, and that will likely be the case well into and beyond 2022.

Inflation

As our economies gradually reopen and people are allowed to move more freely, the 2020 experience should reverse. We believe the challenges with goods production and longer delivery times will get resolved within months, not years, and goods price inflation will likely return to the pre-COVID muted annual rate of sub-2%. Services prices will likely move sharply higher as restaurants, theatres, and travel reopen. We may even see pockets of quite large price

increases, as supply will not be able to adjust instantly to all the pent-up demand, in leisure travel for example.

These pockets of much stronger price gains generate headlines, but we believe the argument that such isolated, temporary pockets of price pressures will translate into sustained, higher annual inflation in the medium term is weak because it does not consider supply adjustment.

We expect the supply responses to play out in the coming quarters to meet demand levels. First, in our view there is no reason to believe the current logistical bottlenecks will prove to be structural, rather they are recovering from the complexity of a shutdown that we haven't experienced in decades. On the other hand, the two biggest risks of persistent inflation arise from labor and energy prices. In the US alone, we have seen an employment gap of close to 10 million workers. The vast majority of those workers in our estimation are only temporarily sidelined due to COVID-related issues, ranging from childcare and safety concerns, to paycheck relief benefits outweighing wages. We are already beginning to see the gradual resumption of those workers back into the workforce and expect that to play out through next year.

As for energy prices, we do not believe there is a structural lack of supply owing to the energy transition from fossil fuels to renewables. Instead, we believe much of the move in oil and gas prices is attributable to the geopolitical complications from the Nord Stream 2 pipeline that has yet to come on-line. While complicated, we believe the political incentives are largely aligned, and this will be resolved in the coming months providing important relief to energy prices.

In the medium term, stronger economic growth of around 3% can translate into a sustainable annual inflation rate of 2%-3%. Every policymaker and consumer would be pleased with that outcome. The central banks would welcome this with open arms instead of worrying about inflation being too low as a result of weak growth. We believe this is the most likely probability for the next several years.

Recently the risk of stagflation has received a great deal of attention. The bottom line is that the calamitous experience of the 1970s had much to do with egregious macroeconomic meddling, and inflation did not appear suddenly out of nowhere. Misguided price controls and wage freezes disincentivized supply adjustment and destroyed demand growth. The 1970s bear no resemblance to what we are talking about today: stronger demand growth, employment, and supply adjustment and more stable, mild inflation consistent with price stability, broadly defined.

Our current outlook calls for growth continuing to slow on a sequential basis, supply chains resuming their historic efficiencies, and peaking corporate profit margins moderating. Coming from historically high valuations, we would expect only modest outcomes for equities over the coming quarters.

		QTD	YTD	2020	2019
Regions	AC World (DM+EM)	-1.1	11.4	16.3	26.4
	Developed Markets (DM)	-0.2	13.1	15.9	27.5
	Japan	4.4	5.9	13.1	19.6
	Europe ex UK	-1.7	9.8	12.1	25.0
	UK	-0.2	12.2	-9.0	23.2
	USA	-0.1	15.0	20.5	30.4
	Emerging Markets (EM)	-7.4	0.7	18.4	17.6
	Asia	-8.6	-1.8	28.5	17.8
	China	-18.0	-16.1	29.4	22.7
	India	12.6	30.1	16.1	5.3
	Korea	-12.0	-4.9	46.0	9.6
	Taiwan	-2.4	17.0	39.1	35.2
	EMEA	3.8	20.8	-5.6	15.8
	Russia	9.1	31.4	-11.6	50.1
	South Africa	-4.8	7.1	-4.9	11.2
	Latin America	-13.5	-5.1	-14.1	19.4
Brazil	-20.0	-10.4	-19.1	29.3	
Mexico	0.8	14.4	-1.6	12.9	
Frontier Markets (FM)	4.5	21.4	2.1	13.8	
Size	Large Cap	-8.7	-2.8	19.6	19.3
	Small Cap	-2.2	17.2	19.3	11.5
Sectors	Communication Svcs	-14.7	-8.0	27.1	10.9
	Discretionary	-21.7	-20.2	33.1	31.6
	Staples	-4.3	-1.6	10.8	9.6
	Energy	9.0	25.4	-14.9	19.4
	Financials	0.9	9.4	-7.9	12.0
	Healthcare	-12.8	-5.2	55.5	2.9
	Industrials	-4.6	15.0	7.7	6.3
	IT	-5.4	3.7	58.5	40.8
	Materials	-3.4	15.9	26.2	7.7
	Real Estate	-10.6	-9.8	-15.6	22.2
	Utilities	6.8	14.5	-4.9	9.7
Style	Quality	-0.8	-3.2	-6.8	13.7
	Valuation	-3.7	5.6	-12.4	4.5
	Etrend	3.9	20.2	14.5	12.5
	Momentum	8.0	22.1	9.7	16.1
	Growth	-0.5	-4.1	12.9	6.1
	Composite	0.8	11.9	-5.3	16.8

Source: FactSet

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Regional performance is based on IMI region/country indexes. Sector and style values are based on the MSCI EM IMI Index. Size values are based on the MSCI EM IMI Index. Style values reflect the Quintile 1 minus Quintile 5 spread of William Blair's proprietary quantitative models. Sectors are based on Global Industry Classification (GICS) sectors. Large Cap and Small Cap based on MSCI Global Investable Market Index Methodology. Data in blue reflects the top 20% (highest) values by region, country, sector, and style. Data in red reflects the bottom 20% (lowest) values by region, country, sector, and style. All index returns are net of dividends. A direct investment in an unmanaged index is not possible. . Please refer to the 'Important Disclosures' section at the end of this document for further information on investment risks and returns. Name change from Telecommunication Services to Communication Services effective after close of business on 28/9/18; industry and subindustry reclassifications effective 1/10/18.

<i>Periods ended 30/09/2021</i>	Quarter	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception*
William Blair SICAV - Emerging Markets Growth Fund (Class J)	-7.04%	2.46%	21.08%	18.65%	14.01%	8.74%	8.62%
MSCI Emerging Markets IMI (net)	-7.39%	0.71%	20.80%	9.10%	9.28%	5.67%	5.47%

*Inception 03/12/2013

The MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index (net) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets. The series approximates the minimum possible dividend reinvestment.

Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. Returns for periods of one year or more are annualized. All charges and fees, except any entry, exit and switching charge, have been taken into account in calculating the Fund's performance. Returns for other share classes will differ from those shown above. The investment return and principal value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate so that shares, on any given day or when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Levels and bases for taxation may change. For the most current month-end performance information, please visit our web site at sicav.williamblair.com.

The table below shows the calculated sector attribution of the William Blair SICAV - Emerging Markets Growth Fund portfolio vs. its benchmark.

William Blair SICAV - Emerging Markets Growth Fund vs. MSCI Emerging Markets IMI (net)

01/07/2021 to 30/09/2021

GICS Sector	William Blair SICAV - Emerging Markets Growth Fund			MSCI Emerging Markets IMI (net)			Attribution Analysis		
	Average Weight	Total Return	Contrib to Return	Average Weight	Total Return	Contrib to Return	Allocation Effect	Issue Selection Effect	Total Effect
Communication Services	13.5%	-13.2%	-1.9%	9.8%	-14.7%	-1.5%	-0.3%	0.2%	-0.1%
Consumer Discretionary	14.0%	-13.3%	-2.0%	15.4%	-21.7%	-3.7%	0.2%	1.4%	1.6%
Consumer Staples	5.5%	-8.4%	-0.5%	5.8%	-4.3%	-0.2%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Energy	1.9%	19.6%	0.4%	4.8%	9.0%	0.4%	-0.4%	0.2%	-0.3%
Financials	11.6%	7.0%	0.7%	17.7%	0.9%	0.2%	-0.5%	0.6%	0.1%
Health Care	6.4%	-11.1%	-0.9%	5.4%	-12.8%	-0.7%	-0.1%	0.1%	-0.1%
Industrials	7.5%	-5.4%	-0.5%	6.2%	-4.6%	-0.3%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%
Information Technology	31.4%	-2.5%	-0.8%	20.8%	-5.4%	-1.1%	0.2%	0.9%	1.1%
Materials	6.2%	9.4%	0.5%	9.3%	-3.4%	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.7%	0.6%
Real Estate	0.2%	-5.1%	0.0%	2.5%	-10.6%	-0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Utilities	0.4%	-9.8%	0.0%	2.3%	6.8%	0.1%	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.3%
Cash	1.2%	-	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.0%	-0.3%
Total	100.0%	-5.2%	-5.2%	100.0%	-7.4%	-7.4%	-1.5%	3.7%	2.2%

Past performance does not guarantee future results. Performance cited represents past performance and current performance may be lower or higher than the data quoted. Gross investment performance assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains, is gross of investment management fees and net of transaction costs. Attribution by segment is based on estimated returns of equities held within the segments listed. All stocks held during a measurement period, including purchases and sales, are included. Cash is not allocated among segments. Calculations are for attribution analysis only and are not intended to represent simulated performance history. The actual returns may be higher or lower. We calculate attribution using our proprietary attribution system. Our proprietary attribution system runs transactions-based attribution, taking into account all trading activity. Interaction effect is reallocated into Selection effect. Sectors are based on Global Industry Classification (GICS) Sectors.

The table below shows the calculated regional attribution of the William Blair SICAV - Emerging Markets Growth Fund portfolio vs. its benchmark.

William Blair SICAV - Emerging Markets Growth Fund vs. MSCI Emerging Markets IMI (net)

01/07/2021 to 30/09/2021

Region	William Blair SICAV - Emerging Markets Growth Fund			MSCI Emerging Markets IMI (net)			Attribution Analysis		
	Average Weight	Total Return	Contrib to Return	Average Weight	Total Return	Contrib to Return	Allocation Effect	Issue Selection Effect	Total Effect
EM Asia	84.3%	-5.0%	-4.5%	78.2%	-8.6%	-6.8%	-0.1%	3.1%	2.9%
EMEA	7.1%	1.0%	0.0%	13.7%	3.8%	0.5%	-0.7%	-0.2%	-0.9%
Latin America	7.4%	-8.0%	-0.6%	8.1%	-13.5%	-1.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Cash	1.2%	-	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.0%	-0.3%
Total	100.0%	-5.2%	-5.2%	100.0%	-7.4%	-7.4%	-1.1%	3.2%	2.2%

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Top Contributors/Detractors

September 2021

The tables below show the top contributors and detractors for the William Blair SICAV - Emerging Markets Growth Fund portfolio vs. its benchmark.

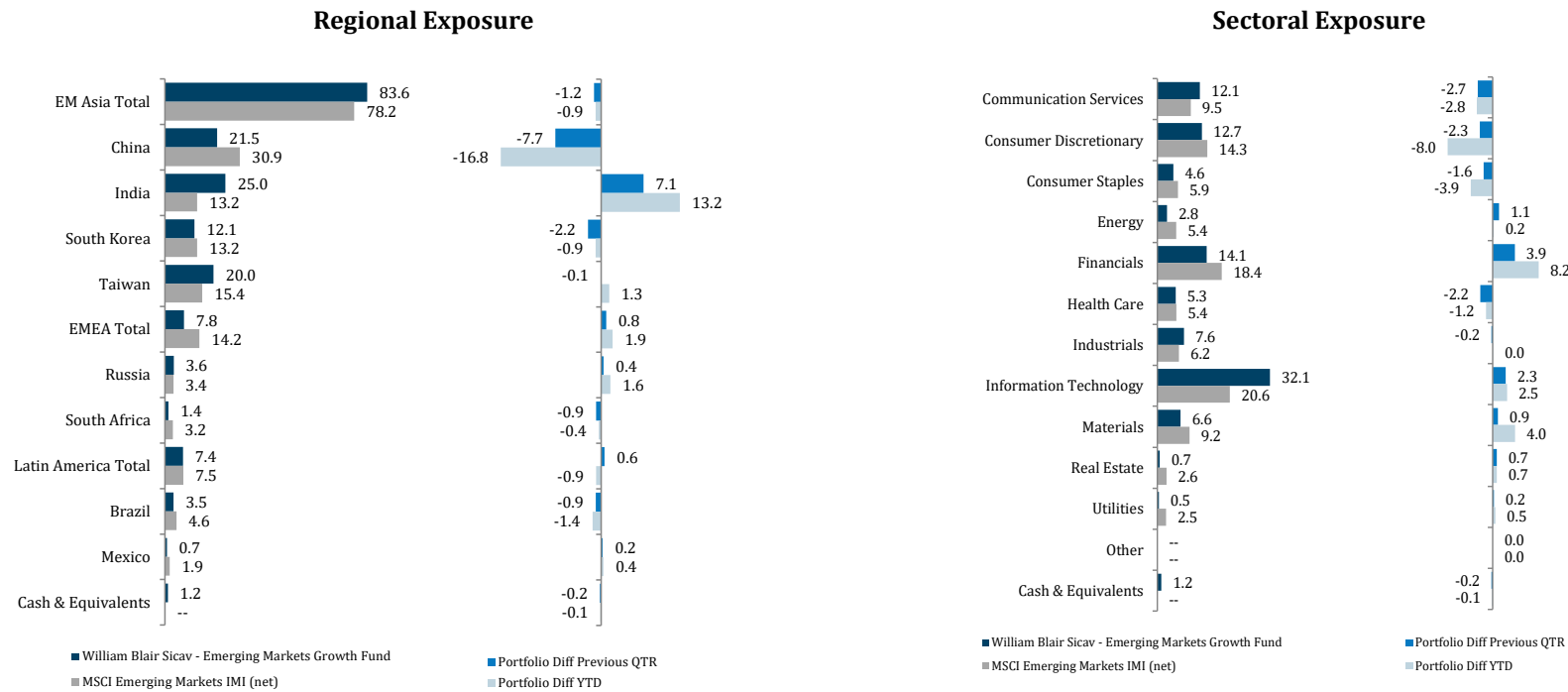
Top Five Contributors (%) for the Period: 01/07/2021 to 30/09/2021			
Issuer	Sector	Country	Contribution To Relative Return
Alibaba Group Holding Ltd	Consumer Discretionary	China	0.67
SRF Ltd	Materials	India	0.31
Sea Ltd	Communication Services	Thailand	0.29
Reliance Industries Ltd	Energy	India	0.27
Yandex NV	Communication Services	Russia	0.25

Top Five Detractors (%) for the Period: 01/07/2021 to 30/09/2021			
Issuer	Sector	Country	Contribution To Relative Return
Kakao Corp	Communication Services	South Korea	-0.57
Country Garden Services Holdin	Real Estate	China	-0.24
NetEase Inc	Communication Services	China	-0.18
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufactu	Information Technology	Taiwan	-0.15
Wuliangye Yibin Co Ltd	Consumer Staples	China	-0.14

Index: MSCI Emerging Markets IMI (net)

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The chart below shows the region and sector positioning of the William Blair SICAV - Emerging Markets Growth Fund vs. its benchmark.



Source: William Blair.

As of Date: 30/09/2021

Cash & Equivalents includes: cash and dividend accruals.

Top Holdings by Market Cap

September 2021

The table below shows the William Blair SICAV - Emerging Markets Growth Fund portfolio's largest holdings as of 30/09/2021 by market cap as well as the sub-totals by market cap for the portfolio and index. The stocks are listed by country and by the sector that defines each one's role in the portfolio.

	Country	Sector	% of Total Net Assets in Portfolio	% of Total Net Assets in Index*
Large Cap(>\$20b)			49.7%	42.5%
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufactu	Taiwan	Information Technology	7.9%	5.7%
Samsung Electronics Co Ltd	South Korea	Information Technology	4.9%	3.9%
Tencent Holdings Ltd	China	Communication Services	3.2%	3.8%
MediaTek Inc	Taiwan	Information Technology	3.1%	0.5%
Reliance Industries Ltd	India	Energy	2.8%	1.1%
Mid Cap(\$5-20b)			22.9%	26.7%
Silergy Corp	China	Information Technology	1.9%	0.1%
TCS Group Holding PLC	Russia	Financials	1.6%	0.1%
Chailease Holding Co Ltd	Taiwan	Financials	1.2%	0.1%
OTP Bank Nyrt	Hungary	Financials	1.0%	0.1%
Capitec Bank Holdings Ltd	South Africa	Financials	1.0%	0.1%
Small Cap(<\$5b)			27.3%	30.8%
SRF Ltd	India	Materials	0.9%	0.1%
ASPEED Technology Inc	Taiwan	Information Technology	0.8%	0.0%
Dino Polska SA	Poland	Consumer Staples	0.8%	0.0%
Parade Technologies Ltd	Taiwan	Information Technology	0.8%	0.1%
eMemory Technology Inc	Taiwan	Information Technology	0.7%	0.1%

*Index: MSCI Emerging Markets IMI (net)

Source: Eagle

Individual securities listed in this report are for informational purposes only, and are not intended to be a recommendation or solicitation for the purchase or sale of securities. Market cap calculations are based on the free float adjusted market cap. This information does not constitute, and should not be construed as, investment advice or recommendations with respect to the securities listed. Specific securities identified and described do not represent all of the securities purchased or sold and you should not assume that investments in the securities identified and discussed were or will be profitable. Holdings are subject to change at any time. Sectors are based on Global Industry Classification (GICS) Sectors.

Top Portfolio Changes During the Period: 01/07/2021 to 30/09/2021

	Security Name	Country	Sector
New Purchases	Otp Bank Plc	Hungary	Financials
	Kakaobank Corp	South Korea	Financials
	Zhejiang Jingsheng Mechani-A	China	Information Technology
	Bank Jago Tbk Pt	Indonesia	Financials
	Wuxi Lead Intelligent Equi-A	China	Information Technology
Liquidations	Naspers Ltd-N Shs	South Africa	Consumer Discretionary
	Kweichow Moutai Co Ltd-A	China	Consumer Staples
	Shenzhen Mindray Bio-Medic-A	China	Health Care
	Stoneco Ltd-A	Brazil	Information Technology
	Hangzhou Tigermed Consulti-A	China	Health Care

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	William Blair SICAV - Emerging Markets Growth Fund	MSCI Emerging Markets IMI (net)	Difference
Quality			
WB Quality Model (Percentile)	31	40	
Return on Equity (%)	22.3	16.9	32%
Cash Flow ROIC (%)	23.9	19.4	23%
Debt/Equity (%)	42.0	72.8	-42%
Growth			
WB Growth Model (Percentile)	34	46	
Long-Term Growth (%)	26.7	20.7	29%
5-Year Historic EPS Growth (%)	16.5	10.5	58%
Reinvestment Rate (%)	17.6	12.8	38%
Earnings Trend			
WB Earnings Trend Model (Percentile)	47	55	
EPS Revision Breadth (%)	2.3	-0.3	2.6
Valuation			
WB Valuation Model (Percentile)	77	52	
P/E (next 12 months)	25.6	12.7	102%
Dividend Yield (%)	1.0	2.2	-54%
Other			
WB Composite Model (Percentile)	50	46	
Float Adjusted Weighted Average Market Cap (\$m)	88,049	75,769	16%
Number of Holdings	143	3,235	
Active Share (%)	72	--	

Characteristics have been calculated by William Blair.

Please refer to the 'Important Disclosures' section of this document for further information on investment risks and returns.

	Portfolio Weight		Portfolio Weight		Portfolio Weight
EM Asia	83.62	EM Asia (continued)		EM Asia (continued)	
China	21.47	India	24.96	India (continued)	
Tencent Holdings Ltd	3.16	Reliance Industries Ltd	2.65	Varun Beverages Ltd	0.32
Silergy Corp	1.89	Tata Consultancy Svcs Ltd	1.82	Indian Energy Exchange Ltd	0.31
Wuxi Biologics Cayman Inc	1.49	Hdfc Bank Limited	1.63	Kajaria Ceramics Ltd	0.31
Alibaba Group Holding Ltd	1.43	Housing Development Finance	1.32	Nestle India Ltd	0.31
China Merchants Bank-H	1.42	Bajaj Finance Ltd	0.87	Aarti Industries Limited	0.30
Li Ning Co Ltd	1.28	Srf Ltd	0.86	Voltas Ltd	0.30
Contemporary Ampere Techn-A	1.01	Apollo Hospitals Enterprise	0.78	Computer Age Management Serv	0.27
Wuxi Apptec Co Ltd-H	0.91	Divi's Laboratories Ltd	0.76	Navin Fluorine International	0.27
Jd.Com Inc - Cl A	0.79	Asian Paints Ltd	0.72	Indiamart Intermesh Ltd	0.27
Meituan-Class B	0.69	Info Edge India Ltd	0.61	Atul Ltd	0.26
Anta Sports Products Ltd	0.67	Pidilite Industries Ltd	0.58	Amber Enterprises India Ltd	0.26
Zhongsheng Group Holdings	0.67	Havells India Ltd	0.56	Escorts Ltd	0.25
Shenzhen Inovance Technolo-A	0.64	Tata Elxsi Ltd	0.55	Polycab India Ltd	0.25
Shenzhou International Group	0.64	Pi Industries Ltd	0.48	Jk Cement Ltd	0.25
Netease Inc	0.63	Dixon Technologies India Ltd	0.46	Indraprastha Gas Ltd	0.24
China Meidong Auto Holdings	0.46	Larsen & Toubro Infotech Ltd	0.43	Metropolis Healthcare Ltd	0.24
Centre Testing Intl Group-A	0.37	Coforge Limited	0.43	Affle India Ltd	0.24
Zhangzhou Pientzhuang Pha-A	0.35	Upl Ltd	0.43	Gujarat Gas Ltd	0.22
Zhejiang Jingsheng Mechani-A	0.34	Crompton Greaves Consumer El	0.42	Hdfc Life Insurance Co Ltd	0.22
Jiumaojiu International Hold	0.33	Tata Consumer Products Ltd	0.42	Reliance Industries-Partly P	0.14
Beijing Oriental Yuhong-A	0.33	Balkrishna Industries Ltd	0.40	Indonesia	1.69
Country Garden Services Hold	0.33	Hindustan Unilever Ltd	0.39	Bank Central Asia Tbk Pt	0.86
Wuxi Lead Intelligent Equi-A	0.32	Dabur India Ltd	0.38	Bank Rakyat Indonesia Perser	0.49
China Tourism Group Duty F-A	0.29	Godrej Properties Ltd	0.37	Bank Jago Tbk Pt	0.34
Suzhou Maxwell Technologie-A	0.28	Dr Lal Pathlabs Ltd	0.37	Philippines	0.27
Sungrow Power Supply Co Lt-A	0.28	Astral Ltd	0.35	Intl Container Term Svcs Inc	0.27
Wuliangye Yibin Co Ltd-A	0.27	Laurus Labs Ltd	0.35	South Korea	12.12
Kingdee International Sftwr	0.20	Apl Apollo Tubes Ltd	0.33	Samsung Electronics Co Ltd	4.84

As of Date: 30/09/2021

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	Portfolio Weight		Portfolio Weight		Portfolio Weight
EM Asia (continued)		EM Asia (continued)		EMEA (continued)	
South Korea (continued)		Taiwan (continued)		South Africa	1.36
Kakao Corp	1.73	Globalwafers Co Ltd	0.32	Capitec Bank Holdings Ltd	1.00
Naver Corp	1.56	Elite Material Co Ltd	0.32	Clicks Group Ltd	0.36
Samsung Sdi Co Ltd	1.12	Lotes Co Ltd	0.32	Latin America	7.40
Kakaobank Corp	0.59	Sinbon Electronics Co Ltd	0.31	Argentina	2.51
Hansol Chemical Co Ltd	0.58	Feng Tay Enterprise Co Ltd	0.29	Mercadolibre Inc	1.62
Leeno Industrial Inc	0.40	Accton Technology Corp	0.28	Globant SA	0.89
Pi Advanced Materials Co Ltd	0.29	Chroma Ate Inc	0.27	Brazil	3.53
Wonik Ips Co Ltd	0.23	Thailand	2.21	Weg SA	0.61
Lg Household & Health Care	0.23	Sea Ltd-Adr	1.95	Totvs SA	0.51
Nice Information Service Co	0.19	Com7 Pcl-F	0.26	Raia Drogasil SA	0.41
Jyp Entertainment Corp	0.19	Vietnam	0.94	Localiza Rent A Car	0.37
Koh Young Technology Inc	0.17	Hoa Phat Group Jsc	0.94	Magazine Luiza SA	0.36
Taiwan	19.97	EMEA	7.82	Locaweb Servicos De Internet	0.30
Taiwan Semiconductor-Sp Adr	5.94	Hungary	1.02	Patria Investments Ltd-A	0.28
Mediatek Inc	3.05	Otp Bank PLC	1.02	Vinci Partners Investments-A	0.25
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufac	1.84	Kazakhstan	0.14	B3 Sa-Brasil Bolsa Balcao	0.22
Chailease Holding Co Ltd	1.19	Jsc Kaspi.Kz Gdr-Reg S	0.14	Pet Center Comercio E Partic	0.21
Aspeed Technology Inc	0.83	Kenya	0.28	Mexico	0.72
Parade Technologies Ltd	0.76	Safaricom PLC	0.28	Walmart De Mexico Sab De Cv	0.72
Realtek Semiconductor Corp	0.71	Poland	1.46	Uruguay	0.64
Ememory Technology Inc	0.71	Dino Polska SA	0.76	Dlocal Ltd	0.64
Voltronic Power Technology	0.64	Allegro.Eu SA	0.42	Cash	1.15
Momo.Com Inc	0.42	Inpost SA	0.27	Total	100.00
Advantech Co Ltd	0.37	Russia	3.56		
E.Sun Financial Holding Co	0.36	Yandex Nv-A	1.72		
Airtac International Group	0.36	Tcs Group Holding-Gdr Reg S	1.54		
Wiwynn Corp	0.36	Ozon Holdings Plc- Adr	0.31		
Asmedia Technology Inc	0.34				

As of Date: 30/09/2021

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Important Disclosures

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This is a marketing communication. Please carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses of the Company. This and other important information is contained in the Company's Prospectus and KIIDs, which you may obtain by visiting sicav.williamblair.com. Read these documents carefully before investing.

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Further specific risks may arise in relation to specific investments and you should review the risk factors very carefully before investing. Intended risk profile of the Fund may change overtime. The Fund is designed for long-term investors. The most current month-end performance information is available on sicav.williamblair.com.

Important Disclosures

FUND INFORMATION

The Fund is a sub-fund of William Blair SICAV, a “société d’investissement à capital variable”, incorporated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg having its registered office at 31, Z.A.I. Bourmicht, Bertrange, registered in the R.C.S. Luxembourg under n^o 98806 and approved by the Luxembourg Supervisory Authority of the Financial Sector (the “CSSF”) as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (“UCITS”) in accordance with the EU directive 2009/65/EC, as amended (the “Company”). Authorization of the Company by the CSSF is not an endorsement or guarantee nor is the CSSF responsible for the contents of any marketing material or the Company’s Prospectus or applicable Key Investor Information Document (“KIID”). Authorization by the CSSF shall not constitute a warranty as to the performance of the Company, and the CSSF shall not be liable for the performance of the Company.

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The Articles of Incorporation, the Prospectus, the KIID, the Annual and Half-yearly Reports of the Fund and the Subscription Form are available free of charge in English and German from the website sicav.williamblair.com or at the registered office of the Management Company (33, rue de Gasperich, L-5826 Hesperange, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg), at the registered office of the Fund (William Blair SICAV, 31, Z.A. Bourmicht, L-8070 Bertrange, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg) or from the Swiss representative, First Independent Fund Services Limited, Klausstrasse 33, CH-8008 Zurich, and in German language at Marcard, Stein & Co., Ballindamm 36, 20095 Hamburg, Germany, and at Bank of Austria Creditanstalt AG, Am Hof 2, 1010 Vienna, Austria. Paying agent in Switzerland is NPB New Private Bank Ltd, Limmatquai 1, CH-8024 Zurich.

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