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Outlook 2026

Blowing bubbles?

We expect risky assets to outperform in 2026 amid an AI boom, easing fiscal and monetary policies and abating trade tensions. Gains are expected to be accompanied by greater dispersion, resulting in our preference to diversify across a wider range of asset classes centred around three key themes.

Theme #1 – Equities: Inflating markets, inflating AI debate. We expect strong AI-driven earnings growth to overcome elevated valuations, but it is time to diversify.

Theme #2 – Income: EM to trump DM bonds. EM (USD and local currency) bonds offer attractive yields and diversification from a Fed-centric outlook.

Theme #3 – Diversifiers: Chasing glitter. Gold to extend gains in 2026, but alternative strategies and currencies like JPY and CNH are key to diversification.

Risks: Fundamental or financial? AI disappointment, contagious credit event, Fed reversal or a hawkish BoJ are risks.



USD likely to weaken further in 2026

AI boom to continue in 2026

India raised to OW alongside China

Important disclosures can be found in the Disclosures Appendix.



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Note from our Global CIO

Discussion of an equity market bubble, led by the boom in Artificial Intelligence, is rife. However, we do not see the embedded leverage in the system being similar to the years leading into the 2008 Global Financial Crisis. Perhaps the closer comparison is the dot.com bubble in the late 1990s. However, even here, there are key differences both in terms of the magnitude of investments being made – still much lower relative to the size of the economy – and the profitability of those making the investments. Therefore, we believe there is still some way to go before we get to bubble-like proportions.

So how should I prepare for 2026?

Given we do not see a bubble forming (yet), we enter 2026 with a slight Overweight allocation to global equities.

However, it is important to try to scenario plan this in your own mind. All too often, we see clients increasing risk in their portfolios in good times, only to realise later, after severe losses, that their risk appetite is lower than that implied by their portfolio. This 'risk drift' can either be passive – as stocks outperform and become a higher weight in portfolios as a result – or active – with investors becoming more optimistic about the outlook after the strong performance of equities.

This leads me to the following recommendations:

If you are fully invested, ask your advisor to run different scenarios in terms of how your current portfolio (including deposits) would have performed in the 2000-03 era and in 2007-09. This will give a sense of the potential drawdown you could face if we are wrong and markets are indeed closer to the end of a bubble. If those numbers scare you, resist the urge to increase risk exposure at this point and explore different ways to diversify and bring your portfolio to a **'sleep well'** level.

If you are earlier in your investment journey, then the risk is heightened uncertainty leads you to stop investing and maintain or build high cash deposit levels. In this scenario, the need is to stay disciplined and continue investing. The pace of investments is based on your personal comfort, but have a target asset allocation (see pages 32-33 for some examples) within a certain period – 2-3 years might make sense – and schedule investments accordingly, accelerating if and when asset classes go on sale.

Remember the key to investing is managing your emotions. Taking the above actions will help you prepare for any volatility ahead and remain invested through the cycle.



There are key differences between now and the late 1990s. We enter 2026 with an Overweight allocation to equities.

Steve

Steve Brice

Global Chief Investment Officer

Investment strategy and key themes

Steve Brice

Global Chief Investment Officer

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Chief Investment Officer, North Asia



12m Foundation Overweights:

- Global equities, gold
- US, Asia ex-Japan equities
- Emerging Market (EM) USD, local currency (LCY) bonds

Opportunistic ideas – Equities:

- Global gold miners
- US technology, pharma, utilities
- India large and mid-cap*, China non-financial high-dividend state-owned entities, Hang Seng Technology index
- Europe banks*

Sector Overweights:

- **US:** Tech, healthcare, utilities
- **Europe:** Healthcare, industrials, technology, financials
- **China:** Technology, healthcare, communication

Opportunistic ideas – Bonds:

- US Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities, short-duration HY, AAA-rated CLOs*
- Asia Investment Grade (IG)
- European bank CoCos^*

*New opportunistic ideas

^See footnote on page 6

2026 Outlook: Blowing bubbles?

We expect risky assets to outperform in 2026 amid an AI boom, easing fiscal and monetary policies and abating trade tensions. Gains are expected to be accompanied by greater dispersion, resulting in our preference to diversify across a wider range of asset classes centred around three key themes:

- **Theme #1 – Equities: Inflating markets, inflating AI debate.** We expect AI-driven earnings growth to overcome elevated valuations, but it is time to diversify.
- **Theme #2 – Income: EM to trump DM bonds.** EM (USD and LCY) bonds offer attractive yields and diversification from a Fed-centric outlook.
- **Theme #3 – Diversifiers: Chasing glitter.** Gold to extend gains in 2026, but alternative strategies and currencies like JPY and CNH are key to diversification.
- **Risks: Fundamental or financial?** Disappointment with Artificial intelligence (AI), contagious credit event, a Fed policy reversal or a hawkish BoJ are risks.

Preparing for a hot 2026

Optimists argue equities remain in a bull market supported by strong AI-driven earnings growth, high credit quality and growth-supportive policies. Pessimists argue markets are in a bubble from a valuation standpoint, while still-hot inflation will constrain policymakers and debt challenges will result in bond yields moving higher. We expect major asset classes to continue to inflate, led by equities, but believe fatter-than-usual tails argue for planning for a wider range of scenarios. We expect financial markets in 2026 to unfold along three key themes.

01 Equities: Inflating markets, inflating AI debate

We remain constructive on equities in 2026 and expect markets to push higher through the year driven by earnings growth, led by the US and Asia ex-Japan.

Whether markets are too expensive or whether valuations are justified by earnings growth remains one of the central debates going into 2026. This debate remains disproportionately focused on US equities, and the **US technology sector**, in particular. We see this debate persisting through 2026, resulting in **bouts of volatility when high expectations are not decisively exceeded.**

Fig. 1 US technology sector performance – a result of both multiples and actual earnings growth

MSCI US technology sector – performance, earnings, P/E



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

However, we see support for equities continuing as a result of (i) **persistence of the ‘AI theme’**, justified by strong earnings growth in the US technology sector, (ii) **Fed rate cuts**, supporting economic and earnings growth, and (iii) a **weak USD**, historically consistent with positive returns in risky assets.

We are not ignoring the risk presented by elevated valuations. The difficult balance for investors is to find a way to stay invested in what continues to be a theme with very strong momentum, but manage elevated valuations that make markets excessively sensitive to any disappointment. Our preferred way of achieving this is to avoid having all eggs in a single tech basket alone. We seek to do this in two ways:

One is through **regional diversification**. We are Overweight US equities relative to global equities, with returns led mainly by continued earnings growth from the technology sector. We balance this with an Overweight on Asia ex-Japan. While there is some spillover of the AI theme via Asia ex-Japan’s technology sector, the region also provides a route to (i) implement our weak USD view, which historically is consistent with EM outperformance, (ii) domestic policy stimulus, particularly in China and India, and (iii) equities’ exposure at more moderate valuations than US equities.

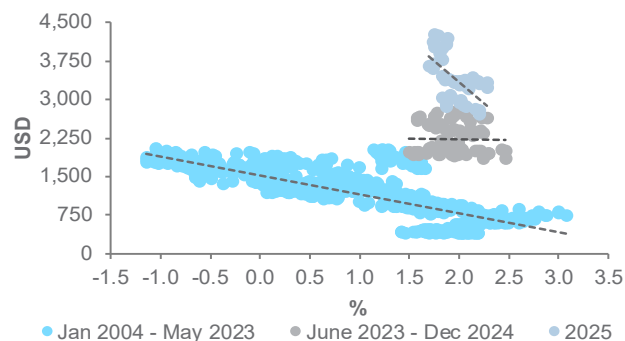
Within Asia, we are now **Overweight Indian equities**, which we have added as a new opportunistic idea. Policy reforms and reports of progress on a US-India trade deal are likely to provide catalysts. There is also front-loaded fiscal and monetary policy stimulus which should revive earnings growth and reverse Indian equities’ sizeable (around 20%) YTD underperformance relative to Asia ex-Japan peers.

We remain Overweight Chinese equities, with a preference for offshore markets. We expect targeted policy stimulus and strong earnings growth related to the AI theme to provide strong support.

A second way to avoid excessive concentration in US technology is via our **sector picks**. While we remain **Overweight the US technology sector**, we are also

Fig. 2 Besides dollar diversification demand, interest rates could be returning as positive driver for gold

Gold vs US bond yield change



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Overweight the US healthcare and utilities sectors. While utilities has some overlap with AI via soaring demand for energy for data centres, it is arguably more defensive in nature. We also expect the healthcare sector to benefit from a reduction in regulatory uncertainty and inexpensive valuations. Indeed, we have replicated the combination of being Overweight both technology and healthcare sectors, to balance the technology sector’s exposure, across the US, Europe and China.

Putting this together, we believe this approach allows investors to remain invested in the US technology sector and the AI theme, while diversifying to a wider set of sources of returns across equity market regions and sectors.

02 Income: EM to trump DM bonds

We are Overweight Emerging Market bonds, denominated in both USD and local currency (LCY), expecting them to outperform other major bond asset classes. We also see EM bonds as an attractive source of yield (alongside equity income asset classes) within a Multi-Asset Income strategy.

While global bonds are increasingly characterised by tight credit spreads (ie, elevated valuations relative to US government bonds), EM bonds stand out in three ways: (i) **attractive credit quality**, most visible in improving fiscal fundamentals, (ii) a **higher yield** relative to Developed Market (DM) bonds, and (iii) **diversification** (via the FX component) towards non-USD bonds. LCY bonds also provide exposure to rate cut cycles and falling yields in many EM local markets.

We are not negative on DM bonds per se. Individual defaults tend to capture news headlines, but aggregate default rates remain low, keeping credit spreads tight. However, we continue to prefer taking risky DM asset exposure via equities given their upside is relatively less capped vs. credit.

EM USD bonds should also benefit from gradually lower US government bond yields – we expect the US 10-year bond yield to gradually ease to 3.75-4.00% over 6-12 months – and a modestly steeper US yield curve given our expectation of three Fed rate cuts in 2026.

03 Diversifiers: Chasing glitter

We are Overweight gold and expect demand for other alternatives to remain high amid a range of uncertainties.

Positive drivers of gold prices remain in place, in our view. Major central banks and investors continue to **search for USD alternatives** – a diversification demand that has yet to run its course. In addition, recent data suggests **gold's inverse relationship with bond yields** is starting to re-establish itself, adding another tailwind for the precious metal. Finally, our expectation of a **weak USD** should also add support.

There have been frequent discussions that gold is 'expensive' after its extraordinary post-2022 rally. Two data points capture the range of this debate: Gold prices are at a record high in real (inflation-adjusted) terms. However, relative to the US S&P500 index, gold remains near multi-decade lows. 'Valuing' gold remains difficult given its lack of yield; hence, we prefer to focus on key drivers of demand which point to further gains.

Currency markets are also likely to offer attractive diversification benefits, given our expectations of a weak USD over 6-12 months. In this regard, the **JPY** and **CNH** stand out. The JPY has continued to be a source of global liquidity due to its still-low rates and recent weakness. However, we caution its extremely inexpensive valuation, and the slow, but steady, rise in Japanese interest rates mean it is poised to strengthen sharply. We expect USD/JPY to move to 147 in 6-12 months, making it an attractive diversifier in a scenario where risky assets come under pressure. We also expect the CNH to strengthen steadily as policymakers seek to achieve stability and deflation risks push expected real yields higher.

Finally, alternative strategies offer a compelling case as portfolio diversifiers. There are demonstrably structural, long-term benefits from adding them to portfolios to reduce portfolio volatility, while also boosting expected returns. This is particularly important in today's environment where stock-bond correlations remain high and traditional asset classes are unable to offer the normal diversification benefits.

Risks: Fundamental or financial?

In 2026, we would closely monitor four risks we believe hold the potential to alter our investment outlook.

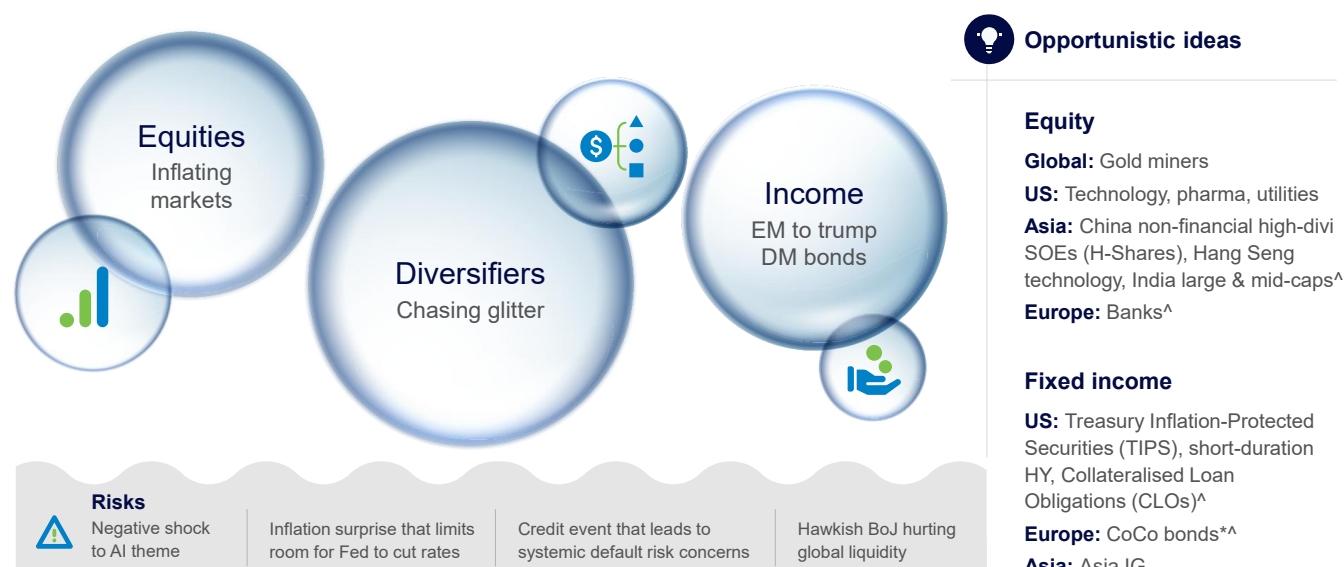
First, a **negative shock or disappointment relative to high expectations around the AI theme** poses a risk to equity markets. An earnings or strategy announcement that is otherwise strong in absolute terms could still trigger volatility if expectations run too far ahead. Excessive borrowings by the AI mega caps to finance investments into AI, instead of relying solely upon their free cash flow, could also worry markets.

Second, a credit event that leads investors to worry that default risk is systemic rather than idiosyncratic poses a risk to both equities and credit, across private and public markets.

Third, any data or event that limits the Fed's ability to cut rates poses the risk of disappointing markets and triggering a reassessment of risk asset valuations.

Fourth, an unexpectedly hawkish BoJ that pushes Japanese bond yields and the JPY sharply higher would pose a risk to equities and corporate bonds, given its role as a key source of global liquidity.

Fig. 3 2026 Outlook: Blowing bubbles?



Source: Standard Chartered

[^]New opportunistic idea

*Contingent Convertibles (CoCos) are complex financial instruments. Please refer to important disclosures on page 38.

Foundation asset allocation models

The Foundation and Foundation+ models are allocations that you can use as the starting point for building a diversified investment portfolio. The Foundation model showcases a set of allocations focusing on traditional asset classes that are accessible to most investors, while the Foundation+ model includes allocations to private assets that may be accessible to investors in some jurisdictions, but not others.

Fig. 4 Foundation asset allocation for a balanced risk profile

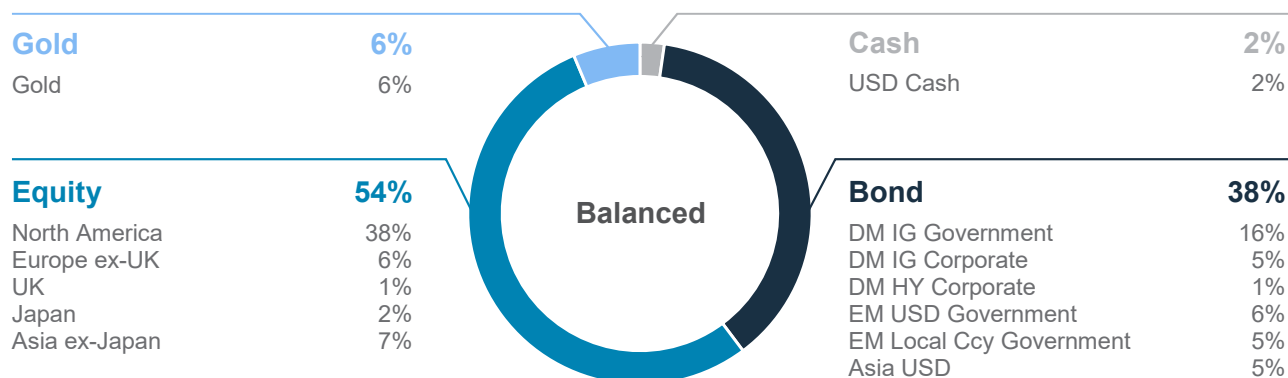


Fig. 5 Foundation+ asset allocation for a balanced risk profile

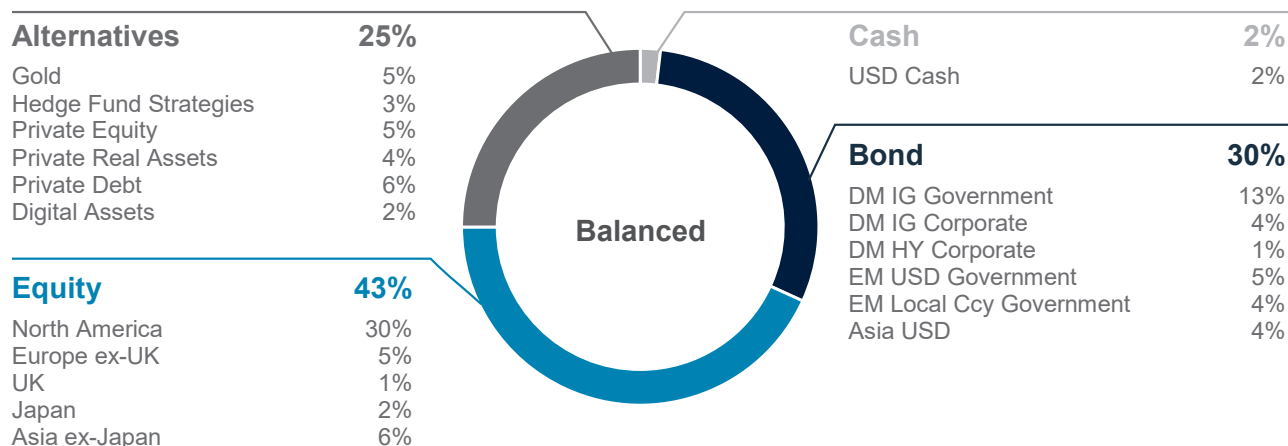
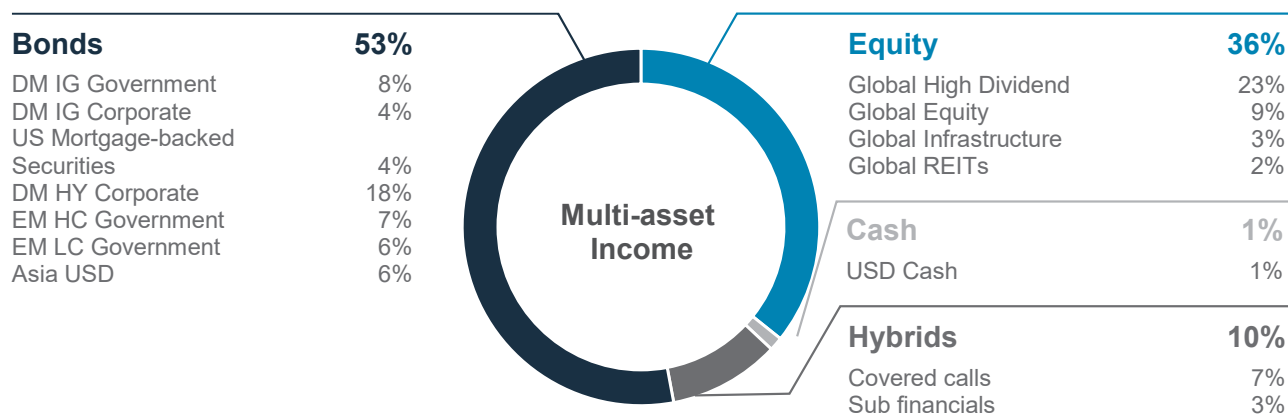


Fig. 6 Multi-asset income allocation for a moderate risk profile



Source: Standard Chartered

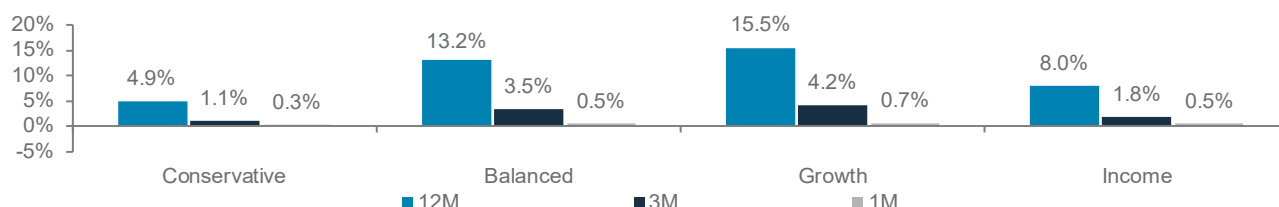
Foundation: Our tactical asset allocation

	View	Detail
USD cash	▼	+ Short-term safety - Falling yields, likely underperform vs major asset classes
Bonds	◆	
<i>DM IG Govt</i>	◆	+ High credit quality, falling yields - High sensitivity to inflation, monetary policy
<i>DM IG Corporate</i>	▼	+ High credit quality, benefit from falling yields - Elevated valuations
<i>DM HY Corporate</i>	▼	+ Attractive yield, low rate sensitivity - Elevated valuations, sensitive to growth
<i>EM USD Govt</i>	▲	+ Attractive yield, benefit from lower US rates, credit quality - US trade policy risks
<i>EM Local Ccy Govt</i>	▲	+ Attractive yield, central bank rate cuts, benefit from USD weakness - US trade policy risks
<i>Asia USD</i>	◆	+ Moderate yield, low volatility - Sensitive to China growth
Equities	▲	
<i>North America</i>	▲	+ Earnings growth, AI uptrend - Valuations, US policy uncertainty
<i>Europe ex-UK</i>	▼	+ German fiscal spending - US trade policy, stretched valuations, weak French growth
<i>UK</i>	▼	+ Attractive valuations - Stagflation risks, economic growth challenges
<i>Japan</i>	▼	+ Dividends/share buybacks - JPY strength, US trade policy, rising valuation
<i>Asia ex-Japan</i>	▲	+ Earnings; India, China policy support - China growth concerns, US trade policy
Gold	▲	+ Portfolio hedge, central bank demand, falling real yields - Resilient USD
Private assets	◆	+ Portfolio hedge, illiquidity premium - Unexpected worsening of growth or credit quality
Hedge fund strategies	◆	+ Portfolio hedge, access to range of strategies - High manager dispersion

Source: Standard Chartered Global Investment Committee; **Green** = Upgrade; **Red** = Downgrade

Legends: ▲ Overweight | ▼ Underweight | ◆ Core

Fig. 7 Performance of our Foundation Allocations*



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered; *12-month performance data from 10 December 2024 to 10 December 2025, 3-month performance from 10 September 2025 to 10 December 2025, 1-month performance from 10 November 2025 to 10 December 2025

Fig. 8 Opportunistic ideas performance

Key call		Inception/open date	Close date	Absolute return
Bond – open	1-10yr TIPS bonds	10-Apr-25		4.5%
	US short duration (0-5yr) HY bonds	24-Jul-25		2.5%
	L3 Asia USD bonds	30-Oct-25		0.1%
	EU bank AT1 FX-hedged	11-Dec-25		–
	AAA-rated CLO	11-Dec-25		–
Bond – closed	UK Gilts	22-May-25	30-Oct-25	4.9%
Equity – open	China non-financial high Div SOE - H Share	27-Mar-24		45.6%
	Hang Seng Tech	31-Oct-24		24.4%
	Gold miners	30-Oct-25		18.8%
	US Pharmaceuticals	30-Oct-25		11.7%
	US Utilities	30-Oct-25		-4.0%
	US Technology	6-Nov-25		1.4%
	Europe Banks	11-Dec-25		–
	India large and mid-cap	11-Dec-25		–
Equity – closed	China non-financial high Div SOE - A Share	27-Mar-24	11-Dec-25	18.2%
	Europe Industrials	27-Mar-25	11-Dec-25	11.6%

Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered. Performance as of 11 December 2025

Perspectives on key client questions

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Investment Strategist

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Michelle Kam, CFA
Investment Strategist

Michelle Castelino
Investment Strategist, India

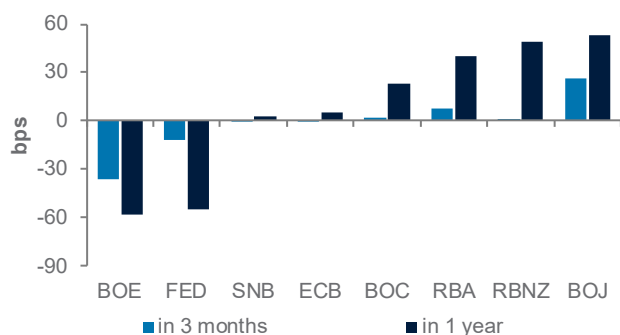
Q Do you still expect a weak USD in 2026? Will it push USD/CNH below 7.00?

While we expect the USD index (DXY) to recover modestly over the next three months, depreciation to 96 is likely over a 12-month horizon. The USD recovery since September appears to be fading following soft US labour market data and expectations that the Fed will cut rates further in 2026. At the same time, hedging of USD exposure by foreign investors – which had pressured the USD earlier in 2025 – has slowed. On balance, this means we **expect stabilisation or a modest rebound of the USD over a shorter 1-3 month horizon**, supported by safe-haven demand. Over a longer 6-12-month horizon, though, **gradual USD weakness is expected to persist as Fed rate cuts to support a cooling job market reduce the USD's yield advantage versus other major currencies**. Among major currencies, we expect the USD to depreciate most versus the JPY (USD/JPY to fall towards 147) and EUR (EUR/USD to rise to 1.20).

Historically, a weak USD has **boosted returns of non-US equities, commodities and Emerging Market (EM) assets**, as US investors face currency market tailwinds. This supports our current focus on being well-diversified beyond the US.

Against the backdrop of a broadly weaker USD, it is reasonable to ask whether Chinese policymakers will allow USD/CNH to dip below the psychological 7.00 level. We believe this is possible, but such an outcome is likely to be short lived. The PBoC prioritises currency stability to support exports, curb capital outflows and promote CNY as an international reserve currency, often intervening to defend key levels. This approach is likely to extend in both directions. We expect the USD/CNH pair to move to 7.02 in 3 months and stabilise around 7.00 in 12 months.

Fig. 9 Fed is likely to cut rates more than its DM peers
Market implied central bank policy rate changes



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Q Will the AI capex boom continue?

The trajectory for AI-related capital expenditure (capex) is **'higher for longer'**. We see massive capital commitment, long-dated project pipelines and broadening economic impact, not only in the US, but also Asia and Europe. This trend represents a structural shift in the technology landscape, rather than a short-term investment cycle.

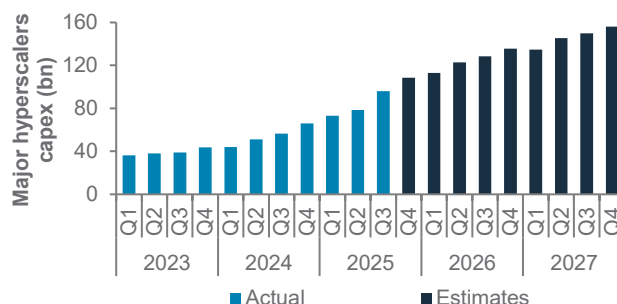
Bloomberg consensus projects the four major hyperscalers to spend a cumulative capex of around USD 350bn in 2025 (+64% y/y), following a growth rate of +39% in 2024. Guidance from this group points to **further increases in capex** in the near term. While the growth rate may moderate to around 40% in 2026, the absolute investment scale is still projected to expand significantly to approximately USD 500bn in 2026 and to USD 580bn in 2027, alongside monumental projects like the 'Stargate' initiative.

AI capex investment is **not limited to data centres** alone. It also extends to the entire supporting ecosystem, particularly **energy and utilities for power generation and cooling systems**. The recent 'Genesis Mission' launched by the US government to transform science and innovation through the power of AI further expands the use of AI. This backdrop underscores the multi-year horizon of these commitments.

Robust demand-side fundamentals and abundant free cash flow justify the capital spent. Hyperscalers have reported strong growth in AI-related revenues over the past quarters, significantly outpacing their capex growth rates. **Anticipated future returns are also supportive**. While the long-term return on investment (ROI) for end-user applications remains to be fully demonstrated, the current environment ensures that available compute capacity has been utilised, creating a clear link between investment and near-term financial returns.

Fig. 10 Investment from major hyperscalers* is projected to expand significantly to USD 500bn in 2026

Major hyperscalers capital expenditure (quarterly, USD bn)



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Note: *Sum of capex from Alphabet, Amazon, Meta and Microsoft

Q Do you see signs of a turnaround in Indian equities?

India's equity market has underperformed peers in 2025, with MSCI India gaining just 1% versus a 29% gain in MSCI Asia ex-Japan (USD terms). India's underperformance has been driven by lacklustre earnings delivery, stretched valuations at the start of 2025 and persistent foreign institutional investor (FII) outflows from its capital markets. However, we expect a reversal of this underperformance in 2026, given:

- **India's equity market valuations are no longer a headwind:** India's relative valuations have improved, with the 12-month forward P/E premiums to the MSCI EM and Asia ex-Japan indices nearly 68% and 56% lower than last year's peak levels, respectively, and in line with historical averages.
- **India earnings are recovering on the back of a recalibration of policies:** The earnings downgrade cycle has bottomed out and forward earnings expectations are increasingly robust (MSCI India EPS is expected to grow at over 15% annual rate over 2026-27). This follows a slew of policy measures taken by the RBI (125bps rate cuts and liquidity measures) and income tax cuts and Goods and Services tax (GST) rate rationalisation totalling 1% of GDP undertaken by the government this year. These measures are likely to trigger a decisive upward shift in growth expectations, with positive earnings upgrades and surprises likely in the months ahead.
- **Foreign investors are under-invested in Indian equities:** After significant outflows this year, foreign investor positioning is now close to multi-decade lows. A turnaround in growth and earnings is likely to result in a return of foreign inflows.

This explains why we have upgraded Indian equities to an Overweight within Asia ex-Japan. We also see a short-term bullish tactical opportunity in Indian equities. With past headwinds largely priced in, any positive development on the proposed India-US trade agreement is likely to trigger a reversal in sentiment and drive positive gains to Indian equity markets in 2026.

Fig. 11 India's equity market valuation vs EM peers is no longer as expensive as before

MSCI India index's 12-month forward P/E premium vs MSCI EM and MSCI Asia ex-Japan indices



Source: FactSet, Standard Chartered

Q Can Chinese, Indian equities both deliver?

We are upgrading Indian equities to an Overweight while maintaining an Overweight to China within Asia ex-Japan. Given the size of both markets, it is reasonable to question whether it is plausible for both markets to outperform Asia ex-Japan simultaneously? **We believe the answer is yes.**

First, **it is reasonable to expect both markets to be positively correlated.** It is true that, in the past, MSCI China and MSCI India have been negatively correlated for significant lengths of time. However, in the past year, this correlation has turned positive. This is not a recent phenomenon either. In fact, there have been several instances – covering approximately around 20% of market history since 2000 – when Indian and Chinese equities simultaneously outperformed their regional peers over a six-month period, based on monthly data.

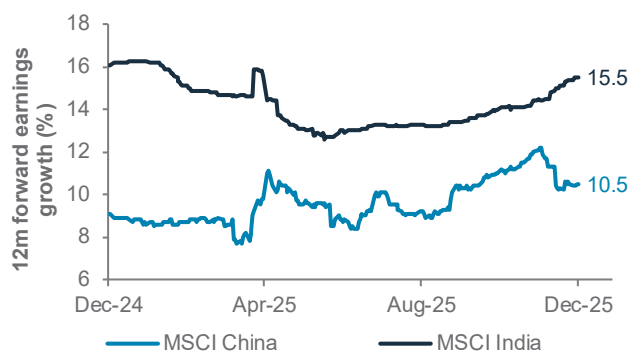
Second, the two markets offer very different types of equity exposure. **Indian equities offer premium growth, while Chinese equities have attractive valuations.** Indian equities are supported by a high Return on Equity (RoE). India also remains one of the fastest-growing EMs, with Q3 25 GDP growth reaching 8.2% y/y. We expect Indian companies to deliver higher 12-month forward EPS growth, at 15.5%

In contrast, China's government is likely to set a 5% growth target for 2026, despite recent slowdown. This implies a still-high expected 12-month forward EPS growth of 10.5%. However, **Chinese equities are trading at a 44% discount to Indian equities**, based on 12-month forward P/E.

Structural reforms offer tailwinds for both markets. Indian policymakers have taken steps to simplify the national GST structure and ease compliance regulations to attract foreign investors. Meanwhile, growth stocks support Chinese equity performance, reinforced by policy initiatives such as AI investments and measures to boost consumption.

Finally, geopolitical considerations are important. US tariff policy is a risk for both markets. Any trade agreements with the US could bolster sentiment and trigger valuation rerating.

Fig. 12 EPS growth for India and China stocks are solid
12m forward EPS growth estimates for China/India equities



Source: FactSet, Standard Chartered

Macro overview – at a glance

Rajat Bhattacharya
Senior Investment Strategist



Our view

Core scenario (soft landing, 60% probability): We expect a soft landing in 2026, aided by continued Fed rate cuts, easing trade tensions, fiscal easing in Germany and China and monetary easing across some Emerging Markets (EMs). We expect the Fed to cut rates by another 25bps by March and a further 50bps to 3.0% by end-2026 to support jobs as the inflation impact of tariffs appears limited. The ECB is likely to pause at the current 2% deposit rate as inflation returns towards target and German stimulus kicks in. Meanwhile, targeted fiscal and credit easing in China should support hi-tech and consumption-led growth.

Downside risk (hard landing, 15% probability): There is a 15% chance of a US hard landing/recession in 2026, especially if inflation pressures delay Fed rate cuts and/or a slowdown in AI investments hurt investor and consumer confidence. US tariffs hurting corporate margins or a US bond and USD sell-off on concerns about rising debt or Fed independence are other risks.

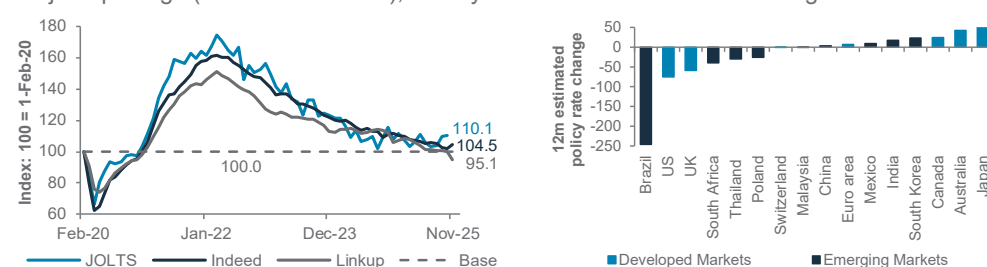
Upside risk (no landing, 25% probability): Any acceleration in US investments due to the new budget's tax incentives, or the returning of US tariff-generated revenue to households, could spur US consumer and business sentiment. Germany/China stimulus could lead to faster global growth. A US-China and/or a US-Russia peace deal could lift economic sentiment further.

Key chart

US private sector data shows the job market continues to cool, supporting the case for further Fed rate cuts. EM central banks, especially in Latin America, are likely to drive rate cuts in 2026, aiding an economic soft landing

Fig. 13 US, some EMs are likely to cut rates in 2026, aiding an economic soft landing

US job openings (100 = 1 Feb 2020); money market estimates of rate changes in 12 months



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Monetary policy*	Macro factors positive for risk assets	Macro factors negative for risk assets
US ▼ ◊ ▲	+ Tax/rate cuts to lift consumption, investment + Trade truce, deregulation to revive capex + AI, automation boosting productivity, capex + Stable corporate, household balance sheets	– Cracks in job/housing markets, rising defaults – Policy uncertainty hurting confidence, capex – Fed independence, fiscal policy risks – Inflation impact from tariffs still to play out
Euro area ▼ ◆ ▲	+ German infrastructure, defence spending lift + Resilient jobs, disinflation to lift real incomes + Neutral ECB policy aiding credit cycle recovery	– Trade, political uncertainty; limited fiscal space – Demographics, productivity, energy prices – End of ECB policy easing; Russia risk
China ▼ ◊ ▲	+ Targeted fiscal, monetary stimulus + Exports to non-US markets offsetting US sales + New growth drivers: AI, hi-tech manufacturing	– Still-high US tariffs; weak property market – Sluggish job market, consumer sentiment – Deflation pressures hurting profit margins
Japan ▼ ◊ ▲	+ Fiscal boost, reduced trade uncertainty + Wage growth due to tight labour market + Loose financial conditions; still-weak JPY	– Export headwinds from residual US tariffs – Weak coalition government; elevated inflation – BoJ policy rate hike, balance sheet unwinding
UK ▼ ◊ ▲	+ Income growth sustaining consumption + Robust savings to sustain demand + Potential BoE rate cuts as jobless rate rises	– Fiscal consolidation, tax hikes to curb hiring – Elevated policy rates, rising unemployment – Services inflation; Brexit-linked disruption

Source: Standard Chartered Global Investment Committee; *Next move **Legends:** ▲ Tighter policy | ▼ Easier policy | ◆ Neutral policy

Top macro questions

What are the drivers of your US soft-landing view?

Our base case: We expect the US economy to settle below its long-term 1.8% trend growth, but avoid a recession in 2026 as **easing trade tensions, Fed rate cuts, tax incentives and AI developments sustain consumption and investment**. Consumption remains resilient, fuelled by high-income households, which have benefitted from a three-year stock market rally. Meanwhile, tariffs have had a limited impact on goods inflation so far, while falling rents are aiding shelter and service sector disinflation. As inflation slows, we expect the Fed to continue supporting a cooling job market with another 75bps of likely Fed rate cuts by the end of 2026. A weaker USD should ease financial conditions further. The policy focus is also likely to turn to the deregulation of sectors such as banking and energy, which should offset the impact of tariffs and lift consumer and business spending next year.

Trade tensions ease; court decision on tariffs awaited: After a turbulent year, US businesses have gained a bit more clarity on tariffs after the government sealed trade deals with key allies. A US-China trade truce, involving semiconductor chips and rare earth elements, should also reduce uncertainty. The next focus is on a Supreme Court decision on the legality of tariffs. A court decision to strike down the tariffs would be a boost to sentiment, although the administration could reimpose the tariffs under other, temporary legal powers.

Tax and Fed rate cuts: The latest budget gave sizable tax benefits to businesses tied to new investments, besides offering individual tax deductions and permanently extending Trump 1.0 personal tax cuts. The Congressional Budget Office estimated the positive impact to GDP will be frontloaded, peaking at 0.9% in 2026. We also expect the Fed to cut rates by another 75bps to 3.0% by the end of 2026 to support the job market, starting a lending upcycle.

Boost from AI: The AI revolution is having a three-fold impact on US growth. Investments in data centres, computer hardware and software could add 0.5-1.0% to US growth in H1 26. Meanwhile, the AI-driven surge in equities has boosted household wealth, especially in the upper income segment, in turn driving consumption higher. AI could also drive productivity gains in the coming years.

Fig. 14 Euro area awaits German stimulus to lift growth

Euro area and German growth expectations and sentiment



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Near-term risks: The job market slowdown is an immediate risk. US monthly job creation has slowed to an average 62,000 in Q3 25, from 111,000 in Q1 25, with payrolls contracting in two of the four months since June. While the job creation rate is still above the 35,000 rate needed to keep the jobless rate steady (as immigration curbs cut labour supply), lay-off announcements have picked up. We expect the Fed to keep cutting rates into 2026 to mitigate this risk. A medium-term risk is President Trump's attempt to control a majority in the Fed's 7-member governing board and eventually the 12-member Fed's Open Market Committee with an aim to drastically cut rates even as inflation remains well above the Fed's 2% target. A Trump control of the Fed could potentially upend bond markets and undermine the USD. Views of the new Fed Chair, likely to be named by January, would be revealing.

Will Germany drive Euro area growth higher in 2026?

We expect Germany's economy to return to trend growth in 2026 after three years of stagnation, with its regime changing EUR 1trn infrastructure and defence spending programme starting to make an impact from H1 26. The German stimulus is likely to lift overall Euro area growth by c. 0.3 percentage points. A boost to defence spending by other Euro area members could provide further growth, although fiscal constraints facing major Euro area economies (eg, France, Italy) limit the scope of such spending. EUR strength has also tightened financial conditions this year. Nevertheless, we expect the ECB to hold its key deposit rate at the current 2% as it assesses the impact of German stimulus next year.

Will China ease policy further as economy slows again?

We see a **rising chance of a more decisive, but targeted stimulus in China in 2026**. The economy has slowed in H2 25 as front-loaded fiscal stimulus fades and exports slow after the bounce ahead of US tariffs. A planned diversification of supply chains and export markets should help partly mitigate downside risks to exports in 2026. Nevertheless, disinflationary pressures, driven by sustained property market downturn, have kept domestic demand and investment subdued. Policymakers finalised the next five-year plan for 2026-30, focussing on proposals to accelerate investment in advanced technology to boost self-reliance and productivity. We also expect measures to revive domestic consumption.

Fig. 15 Targeted China stimulus likely to revive growth

China's fixed investment, retail sales, industrial output growth



Bonds – at a glance

Cedric Lam
Senior Investment Strategist

Ray Heung
Senior Investment Strategist

Anthony Naab, CFA
Investment Strategist



Our view

Foundation: We view global bonds as a core holding. We have a relative preference for **government bonds over corporate bonds** ('rates' over 'credit') given still-attractive nominal yields, which stands out against expensive corporate bond valuations.

We prefer Emerging Market (EM) over Developed Market (DM) bonds. We are **Overweight both EM USD government bonds and EM local currency (LCY) government bonds**, driven by expectations of benign EM inflation, dovish monetary policy settings, fiscal improvements and a weak USD. Within DM bonds, we are Underweight both Investment Grade (IG) and High Yield (HY) corporate bonds.

In the US, we anticipate short-term yields will decline more than long-term yields due to Fed rate cuts to 3.00% by end-2026, resulting in a steeper yield curve (ie, wider gap between long- and short-maturity yields). Uncertainty related to the US fiscal burden, inflation and Fed independence after a new Chair takes office risk bond volatility. However, we would use any resulting yield rebound to lock in higher absolute yields to hedge against the risk of ever-lower cash yields. We see US 10-year government bond yields above 4.25% as attractive since we expect it to ease to the 3.75%- 4.00% range over the next 6-12 months. We see 5-7-year bond maturities offering the most attractive balance between higher yields and managing fiscal and inflation risks.

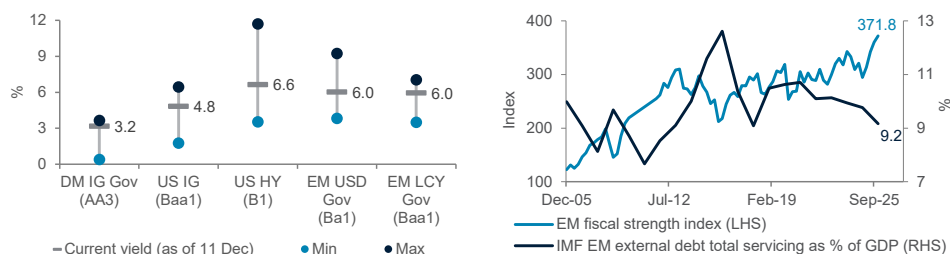
Opportunistic ideas: We are bullish (i) European bank AT1 bonds (CoCos¹; FX-hedged), (ii) AAA-rated Collateralised Loan Obligation (CLO), (iii) US TIPS bonds, (iv) short-duration US HY bonds, and (v) Asia IG USD bonds.

Key chart

We are Overweight EM USD and LCY government bonds, supported by solid EM economic growth, fiscal strength, prospect of rate cuts by EM central banks and a weak USD

Fig. 16 EM bonds offer attractive yields amid improved fundamentals

Bond yields by ratings (2015 to present); EM fiscal & debt metrics (quarterly, Q4 05-Q3 25)



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

	The bullish case	The bearish case
EM LCY Govt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Stronger EM currencies + Fiscal strength + Policy rate cuts by EM central banks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Slower/less-than-expected policy rate cuts – Escalated regional inflation – US trade policy risk
EM USD Govt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Fiscal strength + Policy rate cuts by EM central banks + Weaker USD to reduce debt servicing cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Geopolitical and global trade uncertainties – Tight yield premia compared to history
DM IG Govt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Attractive yields compared to history + Policy rate cuts by the Fed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Worse-than-expected fiscal burden – Inflation revival
Asia USD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Resilient regional growth + Supportive supply demand dynamics + Low volatility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Weaker-than-expected regional growth – Spill-over from property defaults or debt restructuring
DM HY Corp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Deregulatory policies to support earnings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Deteriorating credit fundamentals – Spill-over from defaults or debt restructuring
DM IG Corp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Solid earnings growth and balance sheets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Surge in debt-funded capex and M&As – Tight yield premia compared to history

Source: Standard Chartered Global Investment Committee

Legends: ▲ Overweight | ▼ Underweight | ◆ Neutral

Overweight EM USD, LCY government bonds

Within bonds, we prefer EM over DM bonds. EM bonds offer nominal yields of approximately 6% and attractive risk-adjusted yield pick-up when compared to DM bonds. We have upgraded EM USD government bonds to an Overweight, pairing with EM LCY government bonds. **Most EM economies have bolstered their fiscal and current accounts** in recent years. Their strong external balance and our expectation for a weak USD should benefit external debt servicing. Additionally, we expect the Fed to further loosen monetary policy over the next 12 months, giving EM central banks the flexibility to be more accommodating in an environment of **benign inflation** and stable EM currencies. However, EM assets are susceptible to market volatility and geopolitical uncertainty.

Core holding: DM IG government bonds

We see DM IG government bonds as a core holding and hold a preference for government bonds relative to corporate bonds. USD bond yields should fall as the Fed cuts rate, with short-term yields declining more than long-term yields (i.e., a steeper yield curve). This should result in strong total returns, combining the yield with modest price gains.

Rates volatility is expected to rebound from recent lows amid uncertainty related to the US fiscal burden, inflation and Fed independence after the new Fed Chair takes office. However, we expect such bouts of volatility to be short-lived and would, thus, use any rebounds in bond yields as an opportunity to **lock in yields to hedge against the risk of ever-lower cash yields**. We see **US 10-year government bond yields above 4.25% as attractive**, since we expect it to fall to the 3.75%-4.00% range over the next 12 months.

Core holding: Asia USD bonds

Asia USD bonds continue to offer reasonably attractive yields, with continued targeted Chinese policy stimulus remaining a source of optimism. A peak in (i) China property sector defaults and (ii) South/Southeast Asian issuer refinancing risk are both now likely behind us, though idiosyncratic 'liability management' events are possible. However, geopolitical uncertainty and protectionism remain key risks. We are neutral between Asia IG and HY bonds.

Underweight DM IG and HY corporate bonds

Our Underweight view on DM IG and HY bonds is mainly a function of valuations rather than credit quality concerns. These bonds can be reasonably attractive sources of yield. However, we are mindful that the yield premia over Treasuries for both IG and HY bonds remain close to historically tight levels. This makes DM IG bonds less attractive given their susceptibility to any surge in issuance by US hyperscalers to fund continued AI-related investments. HY bonds should benefit from strong riskier asset performance, but we **prefer equities** over HY bonds given their upside is less capped.



Bonds opportunistic views

Bullish US inflation-protected bonds (TIPS)

We believe the risk reward is attractive. They offer protection against any revival in inflation resulting from fiscal risks, tariffs and higher commodity prices. They should also benefit from lower yields as a result of Fed rate cuts. Low inflation is a risk to the view.

Bullish short-duration US HY bonds

We anticipate **HY corporate earnings and cashflows to remain solid** in a soft-landing environment. Refinancing activity across both public and private markets this year has moved the HY 'maturity wall' to 2027, improving **repayment visibility** of short-duration HY bonds. We expect the refinancing window to remain comfortably open over the next 6-12 months as financial conditions continue to loosen amid a rate-cutting Fed and continued strong inflows into public and private credit markets. A downturn in credit quality is a risk.

Bullish Asia USD IG bonds

We expect Asia IG bond valuations to remain elevated, driven by **favourable supply demand dynamics** (net negative issuance) and **strong credit fundamentals** with solid cashflow, relatively low leverage and a higher share of sovereign or sovereign-linked issuers. Asia IG bonds should also offer modest price gains as they benefit from lower Fed rates. A downturn in credit quality is a risk.

Initiate bullish European bank AT1 bonds (CoCos¹; FX-hedged)

European bank sector fundamentals remain solid, denoted by ample liquidity coverage, strong capital buffers and still-supportive asset quality. Similar to the broader DM bonds asset class, the valuations of European bank CoCos are elevated. However, we believe CoCos will benefit from the current late-cycle environment, with the yield expected to be a major return contributor. Unexpected extensions (non-call) and principal write-downs are risks.

Initiate bullish AAA-rated CLOs

We believe Collateralised Loan Obligations (CLOs) can offer more attractive yields than similarly rated bonds, while at the same time mitigating the risk of higher bond yields due to their floating rate nature. The recent surge in US corporates using alternative funding routes, such as leveraged loans, has created unique opportunities in CLOs. We like the high-quality AAA-rated segment due to its superiority in payment priority. Earlier-than-expected call risk and contingent spill-over from credit events in weaker-quality loans or private credit are risks.

1. *Contingent Convertibles (CoCos) are complex financial instruments. Please refer to important disclosures on page 38.

Equity – at a glance

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Fook Hien Yap
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Jason Wong
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Our view

We remain **Overweight global equities, with a preference for US and Asia ex-Japan (AxJ) equities**. US equity resilience continues to drive global equity performance, supported by a robust fundamental backdrop, including strong earnings growth, receding geopolitical risks and an accommodative Fed policy, which bolster the case for a soft landing in the US economy.

We project Asia ex-Japan (**AxJ**) equities to deliver the highest earnings growth among major regions over the next 12 months. We **upgrade Indian equities to Overweight, and we add India large and mid-caps as opportunistic ideas**, on the back of a recovery in earnings, strong structural growth and less-demanding valuations vs. a year ago spurring foreign investor interest. We also expect **Chinese equities to outperform within AxJ**. Chinese equities stand to benefit from enhanced corporate governance and targeted policy support for technology and innovation.

We downgrade **Europe ex-UK equities** and **Japan to Underweight**. While fiscal stimulus is likely to accelerate in Germany, the strong EUR is hurting European exporters. Japan's escalating geopolitical tensions with China and a subdued earnings outlook, against a stronger JPY projection, outweigh improving corporate governance reforms. **We also remain Underweight UK equities**, reflecting the market's low exposure to growth sectors.

Key chart

US and AxJ equities are likely to outperform in 2026

Index	12m forecast	Upside to target ^A
S&P500	7,800	13%
Nasdaq 100	29,600	15%
Euro Stoxx 50	6,300	9%
FTSE 100	10,500	8%
Hang Seng	28,900	13%
Nifty 50	29,500	14%
Nikkei 225	54,000	8%

^ABased on 11-Dec closing levels

Fig. 17 US earnings revision outperforms that of global equities; Corporate earnings growth estimates for AxJ and US are leading other regions for 2026

Earnings revision index of MSCI US and MSCI AC World indices and the relative 12m forward P/E ratio; consensus 2026 earnings growth estimates for MSCI equity indices



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Standard Chartered

	The bullish case	The bearish case
US equities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Loosening Fed policies + Resilient earnings with AI tailwinds + Broadening out of Mag 7 stocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Concerns about an AI bubble – Elevated investor positioning and valuations – Soft labour market and survey data
AxJ equities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Robust earnings growth + Fiscal and monetary policy support + Enhanced corporate governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Structural issues, eg, deflation in China – Intensification of geopolitical tensions – Less compelling valuations
Within AxJ	India ▲ China* ▲ Taiwan ◆	South Korea ◆ ASEAN ▼
Europe ex-UK equities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Fading geopolitical risks + Fiscal stimulus plans + Still relatively inexpensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cyclical and structural headwinds – Strong EUR weigh upon exports – Restrictions on global trade policy
Japan equities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Expansionary fiscal policies + Healthy share buybacks and dividends + Rising foreign interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Geopolitical tensions with China – EMs competing for fund flows – Rebound in JPY to hurt company earnings
UK equities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Relatively stable political environment + High dividend yield; cheap valuations + Defensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Low exposure to growth sectors – Challenging macroeconomic outlook – Restrictive monetary policies

Source: Standard Chartered Global Investment Committee

*Prefer China offshore over onshore; Green = Upgrade; Red = Downgrade

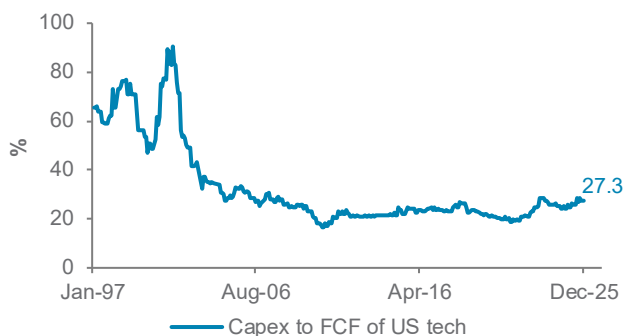
Legends: ▲ Overweight | ▼ Underweight | ◆ Core

US equities – Overweight

We are Overweight US equities. Despite the prolonged government shutdown, recent economic data remains resilient. Expectations of further Fed rate cuts reinforce our soft-landing scenario and provide tailwinds for growth-oriented sectors. Q3 25 earnings demonstrated continued strength, with 12-month forward EPS growth for the MSCI US index tracking at 14%. Following the recent market pullback, **investor positioning does not appear overly extended anymore**. Catalysts such as **capital expenditure on AI infrastructure** is set to accelerate across tech companies, supported by abundant free cashflows. Fading geopolitical uncertainties should also support a continued uptrend. The key risk lies in any change in sentiment towards AI-related stocks (eg, future guidance and how they fund the capex).

Fig. 18 Capital expenditure as a ratio of FCF for US technology stocks remains at subdued levels

Capex to free cashflow ratio for S&P500 Technology index



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Asia ex-Japan equities – Overweight

We are Overweight Asia ex-Japan equities. The region stands to benefit from a weaker USD, which should ease input costs and boost corporate earnings. De-escalating trade tensions and still-reasonable valuations provide additional tailwinds.

We upgrade India to Overweight within Asia ex-Japan. After a subdued equity performance in 2025, signs of a turnaround are emerging, supported by ongoing fiscal measures and robust domestic growth. Valuations have become compelling following consolidation, with the 12-month forward P/E

Fig. 19 India's improved inflows and earnings revisions

MSCI India earnings revision index and foreign net inflows



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

premium of MSCI India index largely narrowed to AxJ equities in 2025. While tariff risks remain, 2025 foreign outflows have largely normalised, accompanied by improved earnings breadth. We **favour large-cap stocks** on a greater margin of safety in earnings resilience and valuation support.

We retain our Overweight allocation to China. We expect policy support to drive equity market performance in 2026. The latest five-year plan, which emphasises **improvements in services consumption and technological self-reliance**, sets the stage for structural growth. Potential monetary easing and policy stimulus further underpin company earnings, helping to offset deflationary pressures. Within China, we prefer **offshore equities relative to onshore peers**, given their higher exposures to growth sectors and more attractive valuations compared with US counterparts.

Both South Korea and Taiwan equities remain core holdings with AxJ. Persistent demand for AI and Korea's Value-Up programme can support earnings growth and enhance shareholder returns. However, valuations have largely rebounded, especially for Korea equities where the 12-month forward P/E for the MSCI Korea index is trading in line with its historical average since 2007, limiting scope for further rerating. We are Underweight ASEAN, as weak EPS momentum outweighs the benefits of monetary easing.

Europe ex-UK equities – Underweight

We downgraded Europe ex-UK equities to Underweight. Earnings growth projections remain solid (11.6% in 2026), and Germany's fiscal stimulus is supportive. However, valuations are becoming stretched – the 12-month forward P/E for Euro area equities is approaching 1 std deviation above its historical average. Mixed economic data across the region and political uncertainties in France will likely weigh on investor sentiment. Lastly, the strong EUR is expected to weigh on the earnings of exporters.

Japan equities – Underweight

We downgraded Japan equities to Underweight. While we expect corporate reforms and the NISA programme to drive fund inflows, upside may be limited after the sharp rally in recent months. Stronger economic data have also increased the risk of a BoJ rate hike by Q1 26, which could hinder the rollout of Abenomics 2.0 policies, including fiscal spending and monetary easing. Rising tensions with China may also impair tourism revenue and disrupt supply chain. Potential JPY appreciation could further dampen earnings prospects for Japan's exporters.

UK equities – Underweight

We are Underweight UK equities. The market's defensive composition is likely to lag more growth-oriented regions such as Asia ex-Japan and the US. Lower energy prices may also weigh on earnings growth projections, particularly within cyclical sectors, further limiting the region's relative performance outlook.

Equity opportunistic views

Fook Hien Yap

Senior Investment Strategist

Maintaining a barbell strategy

We target positive absolute returns with our opportunistic ideas. Entering 2026, we continue with a barbell strategy, with exposure to growth and defensive ideas. We replaced Europe industrials with Europe banks and added a new idea: India.

Fig. 20 Opportunistic ideas

Region	Idea
Global	Gold miners
US	US technology
	US pharmaceuticals
	US utilities
Europe	Europe banks*
Asia	India large and mid-cap^A
	China non-financial high dividend SOEs
	Hang Seng technology

Source: Standard Chartered

Notes: *New ideas. ^See pages 10, 16

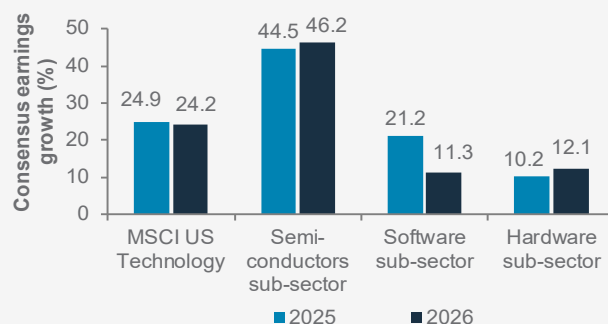
Technology

We are **Overweight the technology sectors in the US, Europe and China**. We expect AI investments to continue to support earnings growth in the sector, particularly the semiconductor industry. **Advanced semiconductor chips continue to face supply shortage** as major technology companies and governments race to gain an edge in AI applications. We are also **positive on the software industry**, as AI applications accelerate software development and enhance product features, such as agentic platforms. AI infrastructure-related industries would also benefit from the buildout in data centres, power supply and specialised cloud networks. **Our preferred route to gain exposure is through the US technology sector**, where the semiconductor and software industries comprise 74% of the sector, the remainder being technology hardware. The US technology sector includes advanced chipmakers and software giants with scalable platforms and significant recurring revenue. Europe's technology sector is heavily weighted (88% of total market cap) towards from semiconductor and software, though we see higher growth prospects for the US technology sector. Valuations are similar and elevated (both c. 29x consensus 12m forward P/E) and both supported by earnings growth.

China's technology sector has a very different composition, with technology hardware accounting for 71% of the sector's total market cap, with a smaller share for semiconductor and software industries. China's technology hardware industry enjoys healthy demand, especially from EMs, and has diversified into making electric vehicles.

Fig. 21 We expect strong 2026 earnings growth in US technology sector, led by the semiconductors industry

Consensus 2025 and 2026 earnings growth for MSCI US technology index and its sub-sectors



Source: FactSet, Standard Chartered

Our preferred route to gain exposure to the AI boom in China is through the Hang Seng technology index (HSTECH). HSTECH comprises the technology and internet giants that span the communication services, consumer discretionary and technology sectors in China. We expect positive performance from HSTECH, driven by valuation re-rating and earnings growth. **Valuations remain attractive** at 20x consensus 12m forward P/E, a 15% discount to its own historical average and a 31% discount to the US technology sector. **Policymakers continue to support AI+ adoption and technology development**, while major technology platforms are investing heavily to drive growth.

The risks for the technology sector include a slowdown in AI investments and adverse regulatory changes, especially in China.

Fig. 22 Earnings growth in HSTECH is strong, while valuation is attractive

Consensus 12-month forward earnings growth estimates and P/E for Hang Seng technology index (HSTECH)



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Healthcare

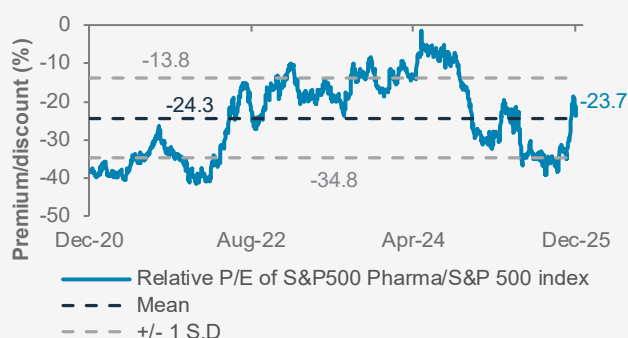
While technology offers growth exposure, healthcare is the other side of the barbell, with defensive exposure through

steady earnings growth. We are **Overweight the healthcare sector in the US, Europe and China**. The healthcare sectors in Europe and China are predominantly (84-91% of market cap) composed of the pharmaceuticals, biotechnology and life sciences industries, balanced by healthcare equipment and services. However, healthcare equipment and service providers account for 39% of the US healthcare sector.

Our preferred healthcare sector exposure is through the US pharmaceuticals industry, given attractive valuations and earnings growth. The US healthcare sector had been facing regulatory uncertainty for most of 2025, making it was the worst performing US sector up to Q3 25. This **risk receded** from September 2025 as President Trump agreed on pricing and tariff concessions with major pharma companies. Although US pharma has bounced off the bottom, we expect innovative medicine to drive further gains, while valuations remain reasonable. The risks with healthcare are further regulatory uncertainty and adverse drug trial results.

Fig. 23 Receding regulatory risk can further narrow the valuation discount of US pharma vs the broader market

Consensus 12m forward P/E of S&P500 pharmaceuticals relative to the S&P500



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Financials

We **upgrade financials to Overweight in Europe** while it remains a core sector holding in the US and China. Europe financials offer an attractive valuation at 10x consensus 12m forward P/E – a 29% discount to the broader Europe market. European fiscal stimulus, led by Germany, is positive for the domestic economy, and financials are less susceptible to EUR strength. US financials are more expensive (16x P/E), but benefit from further deregulation and a US soft-landing. However, further Fed rate cuts can put downward pressure on net interest margins. Credit risks remain after some high-profile defaults. Meanwhile, China financials remain inexpensive (6.4x) due to exposure to the troubled property sector.

Our preferred exposure among financials are European banks. Besides the attractive valuations, we expect steady earnings growth, with tailwinds from higher long-term yields and fiscal expansion in Europe. We believe the ECB has reached the end of its rate cutting cycle, easing net interest margin pressures. Risks include higher-than-expected credit losses.

Diversify

We continue to favour diversification with **global gold miners**. We remain positive on gold prices, and gold miners' equities are 'leveraged' to moves in gold. Gold miners are enjoying surging free cashflows and have been efficient in controlling costs, with average mining costs below USD 1,700/oz. A dip in gold prices would be a risk.

In the US, we also have an opportunistic idea on **US utilities**, which offer defensive earnings growth. **Electric utilities** form the bulk of the sector (65%) and multi-utilities (26%) often supply electricity and gas. Pure gas and water utilities are a minority. We expect the **data centre boom** to support electricity demand growth over the next decade, accelerating earnings growth for the electric utilities. Regulated utilities are collaborating with their regulators to expand capacity, while unregulated power producers are striking power purchase agreements directly with major tech companies to power their data centres. A slowdown in data centre buildout is a risk.

In Asia, we add **India large and mid-cap** as a new idea, with an improving earnings outlook (see pages 10, 16). In China, our barbell strategy pairs the growth exposure in HSTECH with **China non-financial high-dividend state-owned enterprises (SOEs)**. These SOEs are less volatile versus the broader market, with a predominantly domestic focus. The stable dividend income is attractive while non-financial SOEs are less exposed to the troubled property sector. We prefer to focus on the more accessible H-shares of the SOEs and close the A-shares idea on the SOEs (gain of 18.2% since 27 March 2024). Adverse regulatory changes in China are a risk.

Other sector views

We remain Overweight **Europe's industrial** sector, but we are taking profit on our opportunistic idea (gain of 11.6% since 27-Mar-25). We believe that infrastructure and defence spending remain multi-year tailwinds, but near-term profit-taking is likely as growth expectations nudge lower.

Fig. 24 Sector views by region

US	Europe	China
Technology	Healthcare	Communication
Healthcare	Industrials	Technology
Utilities	Financials ▲	Healthcare ▲
Communication	Technology	Financials
Financials	Communication	Discretionary ▼
Industrials	Utilities	Materials
Discretionary	Discretionary	Industrials
Staples	Staples	Energy
Materials ▲	Materials ▲	Staples
Real Estate ▼	Energy	Utilities
Energy	Real Estate ▼	Real estate

Source: Standard Chartered

Legends: Overweight | Core | Underweight
 ▲ Upgrade from last month | ▼ Downgrade from last month

The case for Alternatives

While we believe there are key differences between the tech bubble of the late 1990s and the AI-led rally today, elevated valuations make the case for increased diversification even stronger.

The case for including Alternatives in a portfolio is twofold. First, there are structural, long-term benefits of adding them to portfolios to increase risk-adjusted returns. Second, there are cyclical reasons why this is even more important today.

Structural

The case for diversifying across different asset classes is well-understood. In finance theory, diversification is often referred to as the only 'free lunch'. This is inaccurate in terms of pure expected returns as diversification among traditional asset classes generally reduces theoretical expected returns compared with a 100% equity allocation. However, it does increase the expected returns for the amount of risk being taken. This can have an important impact on practical returns as it helps investors stay invested through the market cycle.²

However, once you expand the analysis to alternative assets, expected returns can increase with additional diversification, leading to a significant improvement in the expected returns for the level of risk being taken.

This rationale is well-understood by institutional investors and sovereign wealth funds, which deploy capital aggressively into the Alternatives space. For instance, we have seen significant flow from Gulf sovereign wealth funds into the private market and AI space, supporting valuations and deal flows. Such flows continue to support alternative asset demand and valuations.

Fig. 25 Adding Alternatives increases risk-adjusted returns

Foundation (traditional) and Foundation+ (including Alternatives) expected returns, volatility and risk-adjusted returns using our latest five-year capital market assumptions

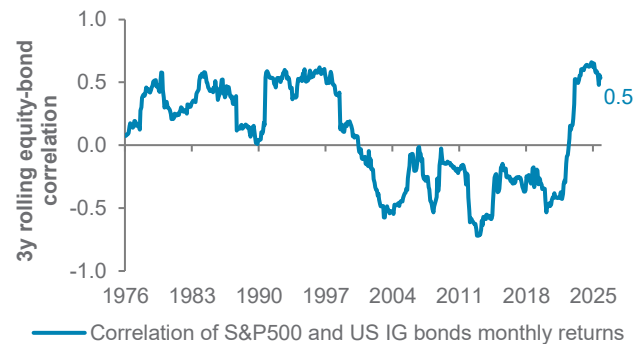
	Moderate	Balanced	Aggressive
Foundation			
Expected return	5.7%	6.2%	6.6%
Vol	7.7%	10.4%	13.3%
Risk-adjusted return	0.75	0.59	0.49
Foundation+			
Expected return	6.5%	7.0%	7.4%
Vol	8.2%	10.7%	13.0%
Risk-adjusted return	0.79	0.65	0.57

Source: Standard Chartered

2. As important as the theoretical returns is the behavioural dynamics element. Investors are generally risk averse, having a greater emotional reaction to losses rather than gains. This can lead to sub-optimal investment decisions. This means investors' actual returns deviate significantly from the theoretical returns. Meanwhile, there is strong evidence that the narrower the exposure, the greater the underperformance (see Morningstar's 'Mind the Gap' report, which examines this in more detail).

Fig. 26 Elevated equity-bond correlation argues for even more diversification than normal

Rolling equity-bond correlation



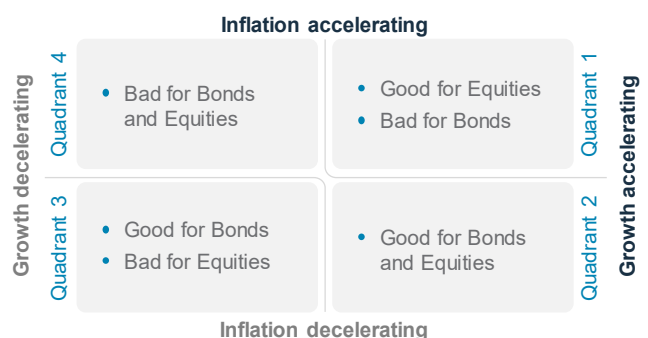
Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Why today?

The key premise of a 60:40 equity-bond portfolio is the correlation between equities and bonds (government bonds in particular) is assumed as negative – especially when equities fall. This means when equities fall, bonds rally, reducing the volatility of the portfolio, but the reality of the situation is more complex. The chart of the equity-bond correlation (Fig. 26) shows that the correlation changes over time. In fact, it is positive and elevated today. As such, the benefits of adding bonds to a portfolio have been limited since the pandemic.

Fig. 27 Which quadrant the US economy is in seems to fluctuate month to month

Stylistic view of bond and equity market performance in different macro regimes



Source: Standard Chartered

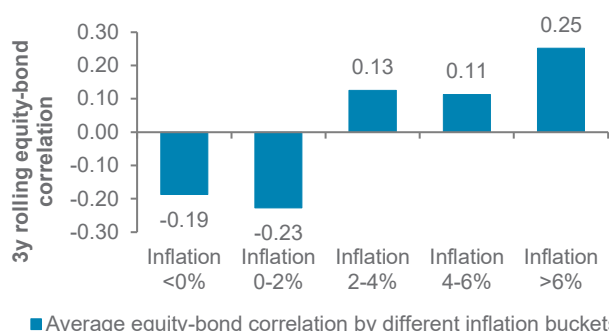
A simple stylistic two-by-two matrix of growth and inflation from an accelerating-decelerating perspective (Fig. 27) helps illustrate how various asset classes are expected to perform across different growth and inflation scenarios.

The caveat here is the real world is messier than this simplistic lens would suggest and is also dependent on the starting levels of growth and inflation. For instance, in quadrant 1, there is a big difference between growth and inflation both accelerating from 1% to 2% (healthy) and from 3% to 4% (overheating), but this relates largely to the likely monetary policy response and the potential transition to a different quadrant.

What is clear, though, is that at higher levels of US inflation, the correlation between equities and bonds is higher. For the 10 years following the 2008 Global Financial Crisis (GFC), the challenge for the US Federal Reserve was trying to lift inflation close to 2%, ie, avoid deflation. Since COVID, the challenge has changed to trying to cap inflation against the backdrop of the COVID supply disruptions, Russia-Ukraine conflict, deglobalisation and the aggressive use of trade tariffs to rectify global imbalances.

Fig. 28 Equity-bond correlation generally increases with inflation

Average equity-bond correlation by different inflation buckets



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

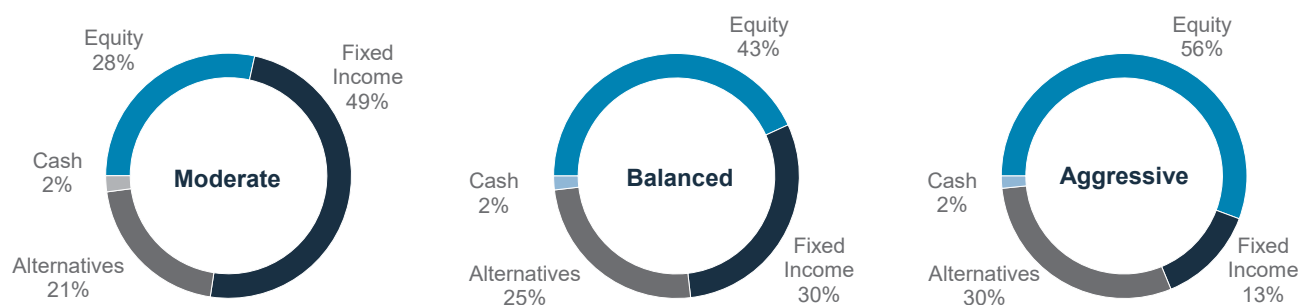
This means that a 60:40 equity bond portfolio might be less effective at managing portfolio volatility than it has been in the past. This just increases the incentive for investors to increase their allocation to non-traditional asset classes where possible. To us, this means up to a 30% allocation (including gold) to Alternatives across different risk profiles.



From a definitional perspective, we consider four broad sub-asset classes in the Alternatives space:

1. Private assets – Private equity, Private credit/debt and Private real assets
2. Hedge fund strategies, including liquid Alternatives
3. Gold
4. Digital Assets

Fig. 29 Level 1 asset allocation pie charts across different risk profiles



Source: Standard Chartered

Gold, crude oil – at a glance

Manpreet Gill
Chief Investment Officer, AMEE

Anthony Naab, CFA
Investment Strategist



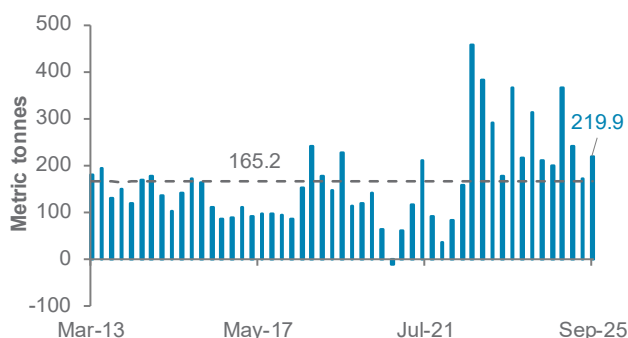
Our view

- We remain Overweight gold, with 3- and 12-month price targets at USD 4,350/oz and USD 4,800/oz, respectively. Ongoing Emerging Market (EM) central bank demand and supportive macro conditions should sustain gold's rally.
- We expect **West Texas Intermediate (WTI) oil to remain around USD 61/bbl and USD 60/bbl over the next 3- and 12-month horizons, respectively**. Excess supply should cap temporary rebounds in prices due to potential geopolitical risks.

Key charts

Fig. 30 Central bank gold purchases are outpacing historical norms

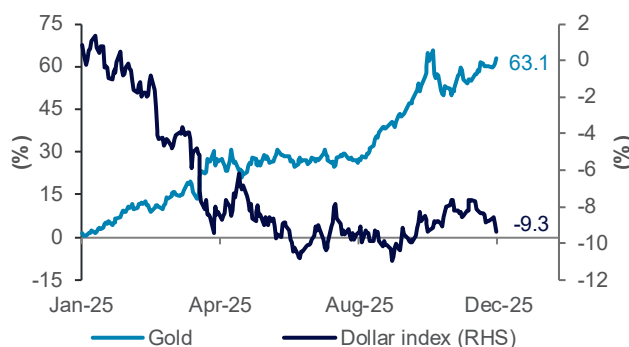
Global central bank gold demand, net quarterly purchases



Source: World Gold Council, Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Fig. 31 Gold has outperformed, driven in part by sustained USD weakness

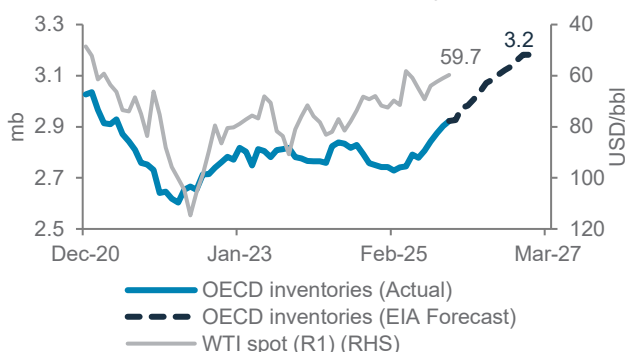
2025 cumulative YTD returns: Gold vs USD index



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Fig. 32 We forecast OECD oil inventories to rise, reflecting a looser oil market

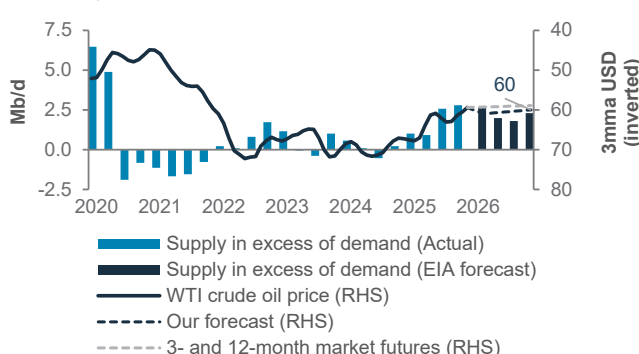
End of period OECD commercial inventory



Source: EIA, Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Fig. 33 The oil market is likely to remain in surplus in 2026, keeping prices in check

Oil supply in excess of demand, price estimates



Source: EIA, Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Gold outlook: Gold's multi-year rally remains supported by broad, resilient demand, with **EM central banks** set to play an even larger role as they diversify reserves. The macro backdrop of **declining real yields** and a **softer USD** underpin the outlook. While near-term volatility is likely after Fed rate cuts, pullbacks should be shallow, reflecting consolidation rather than trend reversals, laying the base for the next leg up.

Oil outlook: WTI crude oil is expected to remain pressured by ample supply, **spare capacity** and **rising inventories** though **demand should grow modestly in 2026**. OPEC+ production guidance for early 2026 should help tighten near-term balance. Geopolitical risks may trigger episodic volatility. However, any impact is likely to be short-lived, unless disruptions materially and sustainably constrain supply.

FX – at a glance

Iris Yuen
Investment Strategist



USD view

We expect the USD index (DXY) to peak around 100.5 over the next three months. The Fed's upbeat growth forecasts amid expectations of stable employment and sustained disinflation has kept the **Fed cautious about signalling an aggressive policy-easing path** in the near term. This supports front-end US yields and limits downside pressure on the USD. In addition, **bouts of geopolitical uncertainty in Asia** can lead to safe-haven demand for the USD. **Market positioning also remains moderate**, allowing the USD to retain some near-term momentum before the broader weakening trend resumes.

Over a 12-month horizon, we expect USD weakness to re-emerge, pushing the USD index towards 96, with fading structural support for the USD. The Fed is likely to ease policy through 2026, while other major central banks are approaching the end of their rate-cut cycles. US yield differentials should narrow steadily against other major economies. The erosion of the US 'carry' advantage and the **fading of US exceptionalism** are medium-term headwinds against the USD.

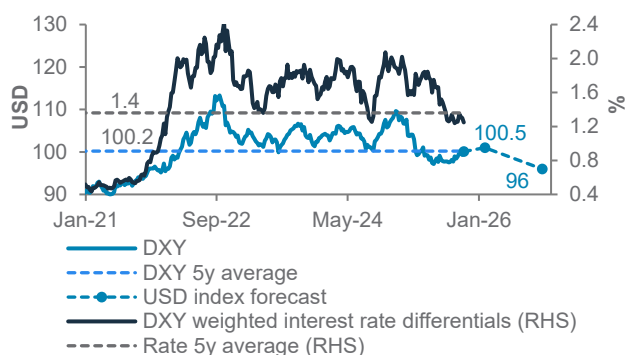
Political and institutional uncertainties also weigh on the USD. **Concerns around US trade policy** and **Fed independence** could return to the fore as the new Fed Board and Chair nominations unfold in Q1 26. Risks to our downside USD view include a renewed rise in inflation or a more hawkish-than-expected Fed stance, which could temporarily revive demand for the USD.

Key charts



Fig. 34 USD to consolidate near term; weaken in 12m

DXY, weighted interest rate differentials* and 5y average



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

*US vs. key trade partners

Fig. 35 Rate differentials point to USD/JPY downside

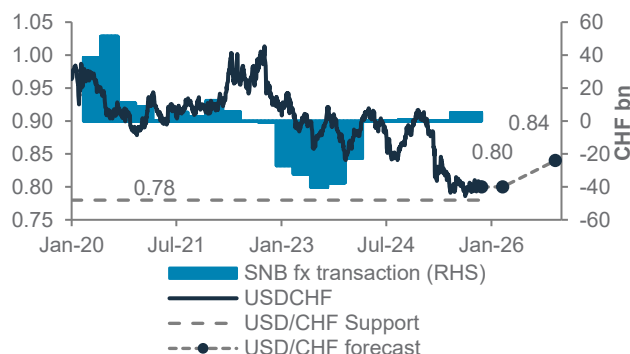
USD/JPY and US-Japan real rate differentials



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Fig. 36 USD/CHF formed a significant technical support zone at 0.75-0.78 amid SNB intervention risk

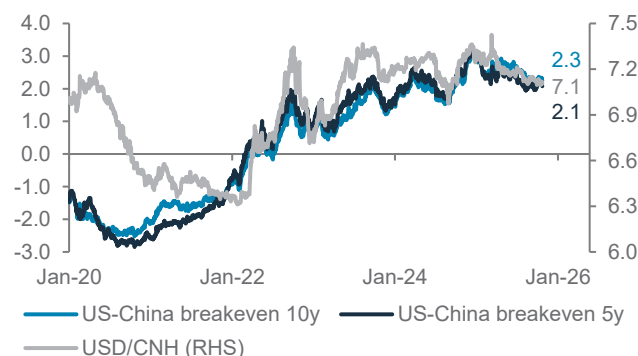
USD/CHF, SNB activity (positive=SNB buys foreign currency)



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Fig. 37 We expect USD/CNH to settle around 7.00 in 12 months as US-China real yield spread decline steadily

USD/CNH and US-China real rate differentials



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Fig. 38 Summary of currency forecasts and drivers

Currency	3m	12m	Rationale
EUR/USD	1.14	1.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Euro area growth remains subdued amid structural weakness in manufacturing. We see EUR/USD softening slightly in the near term. However, we expect the ECB to hold rates in 2026, which should continue shifting the relative interest rate differential in favour of the EUR over the next 12 months as the Fed cuts. Germany's budgeted EUR 126.7bn investment plan for 2026 should support Euro area growth. A Fed rate pause or hike is a risk to the view.
GBP/USD	1.30	1.35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GBP faces near-term pressure from soft UK growth, muted wage gains and cautious BoE guidance. Over 12 months, upside is supported by stabilising UK fiscal policy, including planned targeted investment and reforms, which could bolster the GBP as investor confidence returns. A softer USD should also lift the pair. Negative fiscal surprises are a risk.
USD/JPY	155	147	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We see the pair consolidating around 155 near term as the pace of BoJ rate hikes remains debatable. However, the pair has overshot yield differentials, which we believe will eventually trigger BOJ intervention. We expect the pair to decline in 2026 on increasingly divergent central bank policies between the Fed and the BoJ. Rapid BoJ hikes pose a downside risk.
AUD/USD	0.66	0.64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Markets are pricing significant RBA rate hikes in 2026, which we view as excessive given muted Chinese growth. Slower rate expectations are likely to drag AUD/USD lower to 0.64.
NZD/USD	0.59	0.57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are moderately bullish NZD/USD over 12 months. US tariff headwinds are likely to be offset by booming dairy and meat exports. The RBNZ signalled policy may ease in 2026 to support growth, but that is likely to be offset by the soft USD. More RBNZ rate cuts are a risk.
USD/CAD	1.39	1.38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We expect a rangebound USD/CAD. Despite Canada's weak job market and soft oil prices, we expect the pair to consolidate around 1.38 in 2026. Narrowing interest rate differentials vs. the US add a bearish bias. There is a risk more BoC rate cuts driving the pair higher.
USD/CNH	7.02	7.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are slightly bearish USD/CNH over 2026. We believe China's leadership continues to favour currency stability to support internationalisation of the RMB, despite slowing industrial output growth and still-fragile retail demand and private sector confidence. Beijing is likely to deliver fiscal stimulus to support growth, lifting CNH. Slower-than-expected growth is a risk.
USD/CHF	0.80	0.84	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cut in US tariff is positive for Switzerland, but uncertainties remain around its investment pledge, which will likely cloud the CHF outlook near term. The SNB is expected to maintain low rates, but be ready to intervene to prevent further CHF appreciation. A USD/CHF test of 0.78, or a break lower, amid broad USD weakness is a risk to the rangebound view.
USD/SGD	1.29	1.32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are bullish USD/SGD over 2026. The MAS maintains a firm SGD NEER policy. However, if disinflation continues in the coming quarters, market expectations could quickly shift towards further and more aggressive easing by the MAS. Global growth is a risk to the view.
USD/INR	–	93	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We expect a rangebound USD/INR. Pressure on the currency has persisted since steep US tariffs on Indian exports came into effect. We expect this to continue into 2026. RBI intervention to dampen currency volatility is likely to limit the size of any move, despite high tariffs and equity outflows. A more aggressive US trade policy could drive the pair higher.
USD/MYR	–	4.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are bullish USD/MYR. Malaysia's economy, particularly manufacturing, faces headwinds from higher US tariffs, which weigh on export performance after the initial boost from front-loading of US exports this year. Any easing of US tariffs is a downside risk for the pair.
USD/KRW	–	1,430	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are bearish USD/KRW. South Korea's consumer sentiment has turned positive, and manufacturing sector business sentiment has improved. With fiscal policy taking a proactive role to support growth, the Bank of Korea can afford to be more patient in cutting rates. This is likely to drive USD/KRW lower. A slowdown in global growth is a key risk to the view.

Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Quant perspective: Bullish equities over both short and long term

Francis Lim
Senior Quantitative Strategist

Maggie, Au Yeung
Quantitative Analyst



Summary

Our stock-bond model remains OW equities (3-6 months). It has slightly reduced its Overweight allocation to equities as Developed Market (DM) equity valuations remain expensive. **Fundamental factors are positive** on equities due to (i) positive earnings sentiment, (ii) still-low market risk aversion and (iii) no strong signs of a recession based on both soft and hard economic data. **Valuation factors are neutral equities** as Asian equities still look cheap. **Finally, technical factors are also bullish** as more than 60% of equity markets are above their 200-day moving averages. The current model score is +3 out of 5, signalling a clear preference for equities over bonds over the next 3-6 months. The model returned 56% in absolute terms since inception in February 2023 and has beaten the 60/40 equity/bond benchmark annually with a total outperformance of 7.5% over the period.

Short-term models are bullish the S&P500 and MSCI AC World indices, EUR/USD and AUD/USD (1-3 months). Estimated bear market probabilities for the S&P500 and the MSCI AC World fell to 0.9% and 3.0%, respectively, after volatility indicators subsided from their highs in November. Overall, momentum indicators over the medium- and long-term time horizons still held up relatively well. For currencies, our models remain constructive on EUR/USD as it is deemed undervalued with respect to its softening trend. The models are also bullish AUD/USD as its medium-term momentum turned positive as the RBA approached the end of its rate cut cycle, while reversal indicators remain muted.

From a market diversity perspective, assets that have performed strongly and at higher risk of a short-term correction include Gold, silver, and China materials sector. These assets have performed strongly over the past year, but signs of crowding have raised the odds of a short-term correction.

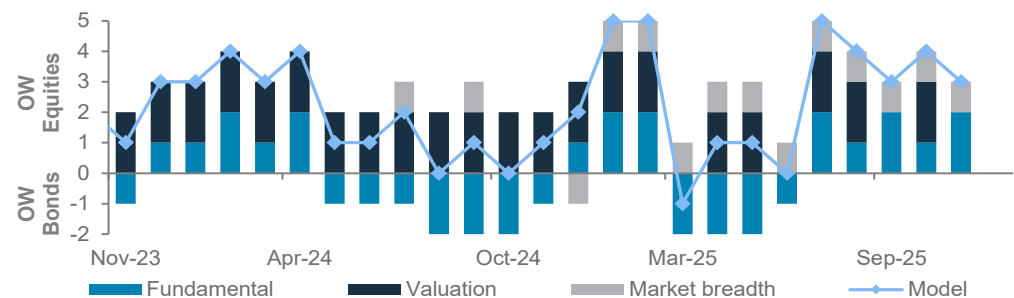
Key chart

Our stock-bond model is Overweight equities. A model score of +3 out of 5 indicates clear preference for equities over bonds, given supportive fundamental and technical factors

Short-term technical model remains bullish the S&P500 index. Probability of bear market fell to 0.9% as volatility indicators subsided from November highs

Fig. 39 Breakdown of our stock-bond rotation model's scores

Model scores are based on the total of fundamental, valuation and market breadth factors



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Fig. 40 Our technical model is bullish S&P500

S&P500 index; model's bearish signal; technical support and resistance levels



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Fig. 41 Long- and short-term quantitative models are bullish risky assets

Long-term models below have a typical time horizon of 3-6 months, while short-term models have a 1-3-month horizon

Long-term	Stock or bond	Equity and bond market risks	Global inflation-growth regime
Current view	Bullish equities (3-6 months)	Low equity, moderate govt. bond market risks	Steady inflation and growth rates
What factors is this view based on?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental: +2. Earnings revision and macro risk sentiment are constructive of equities. Macro data also do not reflect high recession risk. • Valuation: 0. DM equity valuation remains expensive but is offset by low Asia equity valuation. • Market breadth: +1. More than 60% of equity markets are above their 200-day moving averages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity risk: Low. Equity momentum remains positive, and movements in interest rate benchmarks have turned net positive. Disinflationary trend continues to be a plus. • Government bond risk: Low to neutral. Soft private housing starts and manufacturing PMI, are supportive of safe havens. Strong equity gains and higher commodity prices make safe haven less attractive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global inflation is stable at 2% neutral level. Both consensus and leading indicators indicate little change in inflation over the next 6-12 months. • Global industrial production y/y also remains stable at 2.5%. Consensus and leading indicators point to a slowdown but expect growth to remain above 2% over the next 6-12 months.
Key model factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic activity, macro risk and surprise indices, corporate earnings, forward price-to-earnings ratio and technical factors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market factors include interest rates, commodity prices and equity market momentum. Macro factors include US housing, inflation, money in circulation, capacity utilisation and employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracks current and consensus estimates of inflation, industrial production and leading economic indicators for the US, Europe, the UK, China, India and Korea.
How does it work?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A monthly scorecard of -5 to 5 based on fundamental, valuation and market breadth factors to indicate relative preference for bonds and equities. A positive score favours equities and vice versa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using risk barometers to gauge the likelihood of large sell-offs in US equities and government bonds. Each barometer ranges from 0 to 100, where a value below 50 indicates high downside risk and vice versa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A macro model of global economic cycle (recession, recovery, late cycle and stagflation) and implications for long-term asset class returns.

Short-term	Technical analysis	Investor positioning
Current views	Bullish (1-3 months)	Assets at risk of a short-term reversal
What factors is this view based on?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bullish MSCI AC World and S&P500. Bear market probabilities fell to 3% and 0.9% as volatility indicators subsided from their November highs, while momentum indicators remain constructive. • Bullish EUR/USD and AUD/USD. Our models deemed EUR/USD to be undervalued with respect to its softening trend. They are also bullish AUD/USD as medium-term momentum turned positive with RBA approaching the end of its rate-cut cycle, while reversal indicators remain muted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold has outperformed other Level 1 benchmarks over past year, up 60%. • Silver appears to be the most crowded market among all the markets we track. It has risen 105% in the past year. • China materials sector also started to look overbought. The sector has risen by 83% over the past year, outperforming its respective equity market.
Key model factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market factors: Momentum, volatility, interest rate differentials, relative returns, inflation swap rates, economic surprises, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price action: Overbought conditions occur when prices rise sharply; oversold conditions happen when prices fall rapidly in a short time.
How does it work?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scanning through 7,000+ factors, the framework uses machine learning to forecast market regimes or future trends based on identified market drivers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A market indicator based on fractal analysis that provides timely indication of investor positioning based on price actions.

Source: Standard Chartered

Resilient portfolios through change

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Hannah Chew

Portfolio Strategist

The world's economic tides are shifting once again. Over the past year, we have witnessed a remarkable degree of resilience across the global economy – growth has held firm despite the tightest monetary policies we have seen in decades. Inflation, while no longer running hot, has settled at levels slightly warmer than the pre-pandemic norm, suggesting we have now entered a world of higher nominal growth and more persistent price pressures.

This new equilibrium – one of moderate growth, above-target inflation and elevated real yields – has important implications for long-term capital market assumptions (CMAs), which form the building block for developing strategic asset allocations.

A new economic order: Fragmentation meets innovation

The global economy is becoming more fragmented with geopolitical rivalry, industrial policy and regional blocs reshaping the movement of goods, capital and technology. Supply chains are being rewired, and national strategic priorities increasingly influence investment flows. Under typical circumstances, this degree of fragmentation would point to slower global growth and weaker trend productivity.

We expect global real growth to remain muted over the next five years, reflecting tighter labour markets, higher capital costs and persistent geopolitical frictions. At the same time, inflation has stabilised at a structurally higher level than before COVID. While no longer volatile, it is unlikely to return to the ultra-low regime of the 2010s, as supply side pressures and industrial policies keep price levels elevated.

Yet **fragmentation is being partially offset by rapid progress in technology and AI**. While these innovations are not enough to fully offset the drag from fragmentation, they help cushion the downside, supporting corporate margins, playing an increasingly vital role in sustaining long-term growth. For investors, this combination forms a new equilibrium: **lower real growth, higher trend inflation and a wider dispersion of outcomes**, shifting CMAs across asset classes.

Against this backdrop, the implication for a diversified portfolio is meaningful. Historically, a 60/40 equity/bond allocation generated positive annual returns roughly 76% of the time over the last 25 years. Looking ahead, the expected returns for a 60/40 portfolio remain constructive at 6.1%, supported by higher carry in fixed income and stable, though moderating, equity earnings growth, still serving as a good starting point for long-term investors.

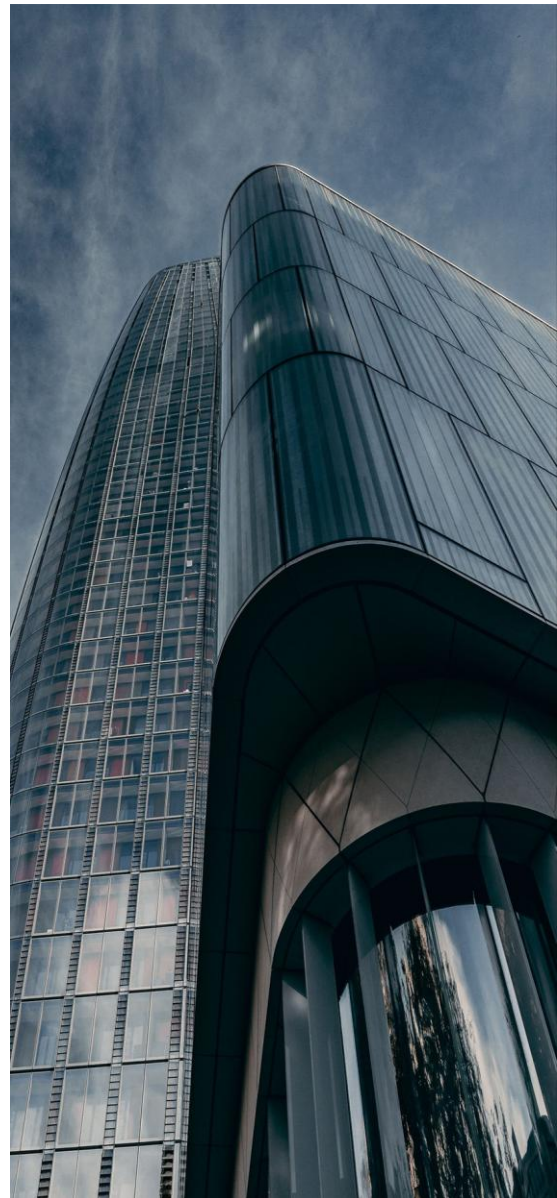
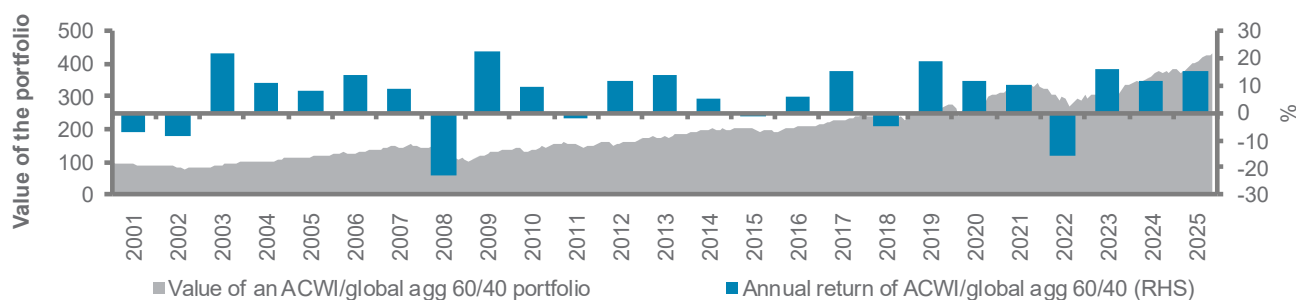


Fig. 42 A 60/40 equity/bond portfolio has delivered positive annual returns 76% of the time over the last 25 years, serving as a stable foundation for investors

Annual returns and growth of a 60/40 equity/bond portfolio



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered. Indices used are MSCI AC World and Bloomberg Global Aggregate

Government bonds and rates – improved starting points

Yields across major Developed Markets (DMs) remain elevated, above their 2010-20 averages after the global rate hiking cycle reset the fixed income landscape. Historically, starting yields helped explain the majority of long-term bond returns, meaning today's levels materially improve expected total returns compared with the low-rate era.

Although equity-bond correlations are elevated, bonds are gradually regaining their traditional diversification benefits, with the correlation easing from the 2022 extremes. Within a portfolio context, government bonds should serve as a reliable portfolio anchor, combining attractive income with moderate capital appreciation potential.

Fig. 43 Correlations between equities and bonds have trended down after the peak in 2022

3-year rolling equity-bond correlation



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

Credit – stable income, tighter spreads

Credit markets remain fundamentally sound, supported by resilient corporate earnings and disciplined debt management. However, spreads have tightened meaningfully over the past year. Both Investment Grade (IG) and High Yield (HY) bond spreads sit well below their long-term averages of about 100-150bps and 450-500bps, respectively.

This means that the balance of return drivers shifts towards carry (i.e. yield) rather than capital gains. The good news: the rise in base rates since 2021 means all-in yields remain attractive by historical standards, even if spreads offer less cushion. IG credit benefits from strong issuer fundamentals and should deliver steady, income-led returns, while HY offers higher yields, but requires careful issuer selection. Relative to last year's assumptions, expected returns in this update are modestly higher due to tighter valuations.

Equities – attractive returns despite challenging valuations

Equity markets are expected to deliver moderate, but sustainable returns through 2026. DM – particularly in the US – continue to be supported by productivity gains, strong corporate cash flows and structural trends such as AI adoption. Valuations remain elevated in some segments, but earnings growth is projected to broaden beyond the mega-cap

leaders. Emerging Markets offer a more attractive valuation entry point, especially where the monetary policy has already eased. Compared to last year's assumptions, US equities show modest improvement due to stronger earnings momentum and productivity gains driven by artificial intelligence. Additionally, enhanced macroeconomic conditions and favourable currency trends are contributing to a more positive outlook for certain Emerging Market regions.

Alternatives – a diversified source of returns

Alternatives and real assets stand out as another key source of returns. Private markets remain attractive thanks to illiquidity premia and improved financing conditions. Real assets – such as infrastructure and real estate – benefit from long-term structural demand, inflation linkage and increased public and private capital spending. Digital Assets have been gaining traction, although their adoption remains small relative to traditional assets like equities or bonds. They have delivered strong returns with high volatility i.e., even small allocations can noticeably influence portfolio risk and return characteristics. Importantly, Alternative assets' historically low correlation with equities, bonds and gold offers potential diversification benefits within broader portfolios. Even in a slower-growth regime, these assets can generate robust risk-adjusted returns; their diversification benefits should become more valuable as public markets face tighter return dispersion.

Portfolio considerations

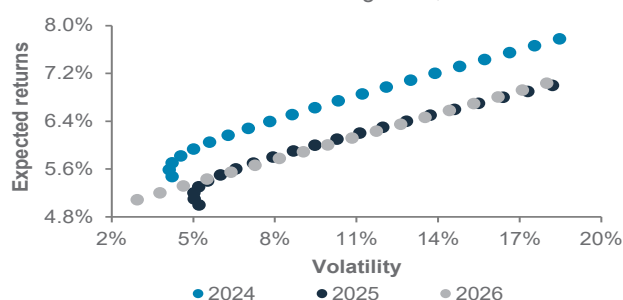
The 2026 CMAs reflect a world of moderate growth, steadier inflation and structurally higher yields. We see the efficient frontier curve flatter than last year, given improved bond yields and broadly stable equity returns.

While the outlook is marginally better, investors should not be complacent. Achieving higher returns now depends on thoughtful diversification, not just increased risk. With uneven risk distribution and unpredictable events, disciplined processes, diversification and robust risk management remain essential investment principles.

Well-balanced portfolios – anchored by quality bonds, with selective equity exposure to innovation and AI, and enhanced by alternatives – remains the most reliable way forward.

Fig. 44 Stock-bond frontier has flattened, implying minor changes in allocations in strategic portfolios

Stock-bond efficient frontiers during 2024, 2025 and 2026



Source: Standard Chartered

Fig. 45 Return assumptions saw marginal changes, with still robust returns forecast over the next five years

Five-year capital market assumptions of key assets

		2025 CMA		2026 CMA		
		Expected return (ann.)	Expected return (ann.)	Expected volatility (ann.)		
Main assets	US Cash	4.5%	3.9%	↓	1.6%	↓
	Global Bonds	5.0%	4.7%	↓	5.1%	↓
	Global Equity	7.0%	7.0%	↑	18.0%	↓
	Gold	5.0%	7.5%	↑	16.6%	↓
Bonds	Developed Markets Govt Bonds	4.9%	4.7%	↓	4.8%	↓
	Developed Markets Investment Grade Credit	5.1%	5.0%	↓	6.6%	↓
	Global High Yield Bonds	5.3%	5.4%	↑	11.4%	↓
	Emerging Markets HC Government Bonds	6.2%	5.4%	↓	10.3%	↓
	Emerging Markets LCY Bonds	5.6%	4.9%	↓	12.0%	↑
	Asia ex Japan Bonds USD Bonds	5.6%	5.3%	↓	7.0%	↓
Equity	Developed Markets Equity	7.0%	7.0%	↓	17.6%	↓
	Emerging Markets Equity	7.9%	8.0%	↑	24.5%	↓
	Global High Dividend Equity	6.6%	6.5%	↓	17.4%	↓
	Asia ex Japan Equity	7.9%	7.9%	↓	23.6%	↓
	Emerging Markets ex Asia Equity	7.7%	7.7%	↓	27.2%	↓
	US Equity	6.3%	6.4%	↑	16.4%	↓
	Europe ex-UK Equity	9.6%	9.2%	↓	24.1%	↓
	UK Equity	9.1%	8.0%	↓	19.4%	↓
	Japan Equity	8.5%	8.4%	↓	18.9%	↓
	China Onshore Equity	9.6%	9.8%	↑	32.0%	↓
Alternatives	China Offshore Equity	8.7%	8.9%	↑	28.7%	↓
	Hedge Funds Strategies	5.1%	4.1%	↓	12.6%	↑
	All Commodities	7.0%	6.4%	↓	18.2%	↓
	Private Equity	11.2%	11.3%	↑	20.2%	↓
	Unlisted Real Assets	5.4%	6.0%	↑	11.5%	↓
	Listed Infrastructure	6.1%	5.9%	↓	15.0%	↓
	Private Debt	9.6%	8.6%	↓	11.6%	↓
	Digital Assets	–	30.0%	–	47.4%	–

Source: Standard Chartered

Arrows represent the difference between 2026 and 2025 forecasts for returns and volatility

Foundation: Asset allocation summary

Summary	View	FOUNDATION			Summary	FOUNDATION Conservative
		Moderate	Balanced	Aggressive		
Cash	▼	2	2	2	Cash	10
Fixed Income	◆	58	38	17	Fixed Income	90
Equity	▲	33	54	74		
Gold	▲	6	6	6		
Asset class					Asset class	
USD Cash	▼	2	2	2	Cash	10
DM IG Government Bonds*	◆	25	16	8	Floating Rate Notes	45
DM IG Corporate Bonds*	▼	10	5	1	DM IG Govt (Short duration)	10
DM HY Corporate Bonds	▼	1	1	0	DM IG Corp (Short duration)	15
EM USD Government Bonds	▲	8	6	4	DM HY (Short duration)	5
EM Local Ccy Government Bonds	▲	6	5	2	EM USD Govt (Short duration)	5
Asia USD Bonds	◆	8	5	3	EM LCY Govt Bonds	5
North America Equities	▲	24	38	51	Asia USD Bonds	5
Europe ex-UK Equities	▼	3	6	8		100
UK Equities	▼	0	1	2		
Japan Equities	▼	1	2	3		
Asia ex-Japan Equities	▲	4	7	10		
Gold	▲	6	6	6		
		100	100	100		

Source: Standard Chartered

All figures in %

1. Allocation figures may not add up to 100 due to rounding. *FX-hedged

2. The Conservative TAA is based off the SAA and is not overlaid with any tactical views

Legends: ▲ Most preferred | ▼ Least preferred | ◆ Core holding

Foundation+: Asset allocation summary

Summary	View	FOUNDATION+		
		Moderate	Balanced	Aggressive
Cash	▼	2	2	2
Fixed Income	◆	49	30	13
Equity	▲	28	43	56
Alternatives	◆	21	25	30
Asset class				
USD Cash	▼	2	2	2
DM IG Government Bonds*	◆	21	13	6
DM IG Corporate Bonds*	▼	8	4	1
DM HY Corporate Bonds	▼	1	1	0
EM USD Government Bonds	▲	7	5	3
EM Local Ccy Government Bonds	▲	5	4	2
Asia USD Bonds	◆	7	4	2
North America Equities	▲	20	30	39
Europe ex-UK Equities	▼	3	5	6
UK Equities	▼	0	1	1
Japan Equities	▼	1	2	2
Asia ex-Japan Equities	▲	4	6	7
Gold	▲	6	5	5
Hedge Fund Strategies	◆	2	3	4
Private Equity		2	5	8
Private Real Assets		4	4	4
Private Debt		5	6	7
Digital Assets		2	2	2
		100	100	100

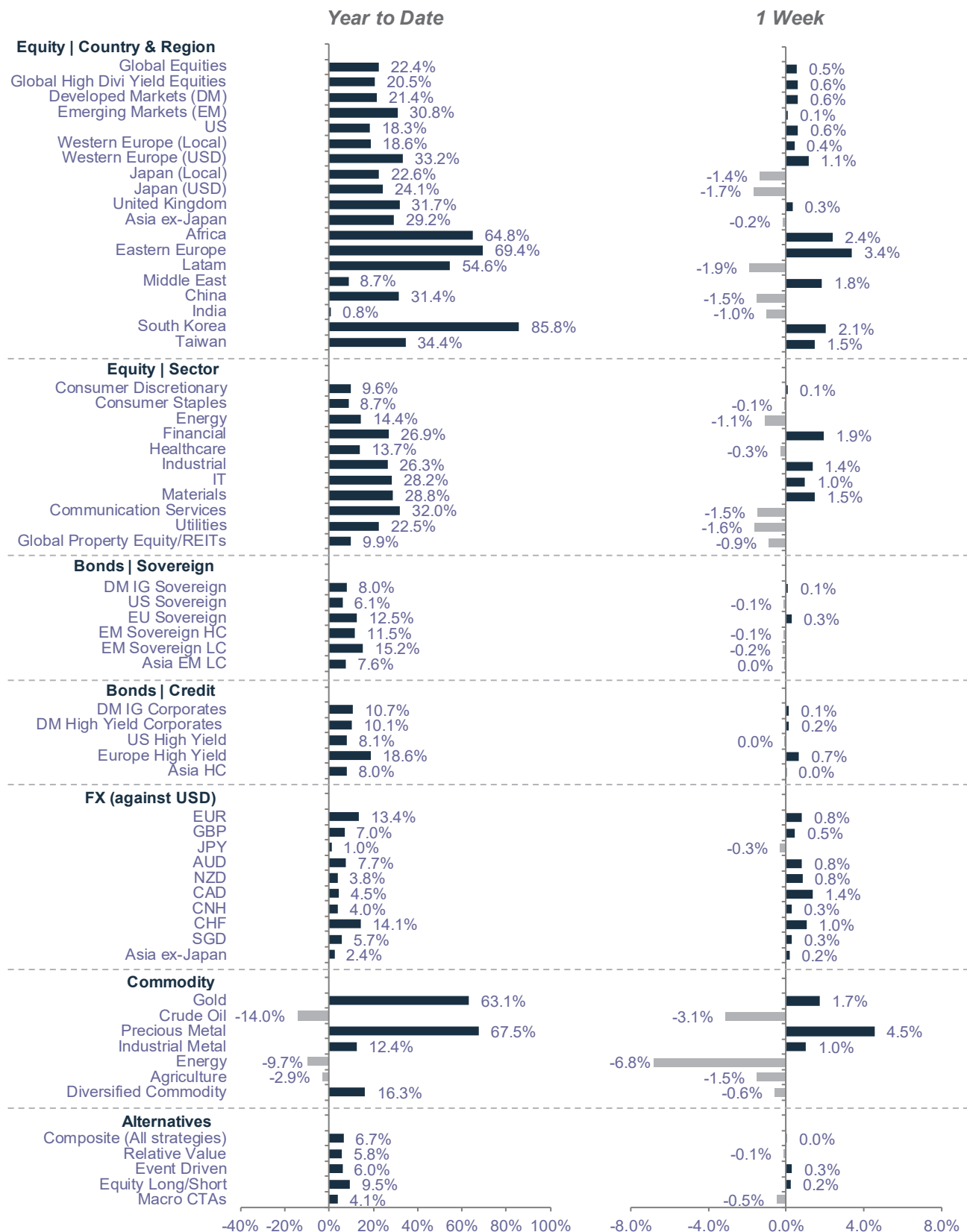
Source: Standard Chartered

All figures in %

1. Allocation figures may not add up to 100 due to rounding. *FX-hedged

Legends: ▲ Most preferred | ▼ Least preferred | ◆ Core holding

Market performance summary*



Source: MSCI, JPMorgan, Citigroup, Dow Jones, HFRX, FTSE, Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

*All performance shown in USD terms, unless otherwise stated

*YTD performance data from 31 December 2024 to 11 December 2025; 1-week performance from 4 December 2025 to 11 December 2025

Our key forecasts and calendar events

Currency	USD (DXY)	EUR/USD	GBP/USD	USD/JPY	AUD/USD	NZD/USD	USD/CAD	USD/CNH	USD/CHF	Oil (WTI, USD/bbl)	Gold (USD/oz)	Fed policy rate (upper bound)	US Treasury 10y yield (%)	ECB policy rate
3m forecast	100.5	1.14	1.30	155	0.66	0.59	1.39	7.02	0.80	61	4,350	3.50% (Mar-26)	4.00-4.25%	2.00% (Mar-26)
12m forecast	96	1.20	1.35	147	0.64	0.57	1.38	7.00	0.84	60	4,800	3.00% (Dec-26)	3.75-4.00%	2.00% (Dec-26)

Source: Standard Chartered



Legends: ■ Central bank policy | ■ Geopolitics | ■ Economic data

X – Date not confirmed | ECB – European Central Bank | FOMC – Federal Open Market Committee (US) | BoJ – Bank of Japan | BoE – Bank of England

SC Wealth Select

Managing your wealth through the decades - Today, Tomorrow and Forever

Time is your most precious commodity – be sure to spend it wisely

Time is valuable. The days may seem long, but the years are short. So, spend your time wisely. Whether you're setting out on your investment journey, navigating the intricacies of mid-life wealth planning, or fortifying assets for the golden years, invest time today to ensure your wealth strategy is aligned to what's right for you – Today, Tomorrow and Forever.

Setting aside the time now to review your plan will pay dividends in the future. Markets have moved. Your portfolio's current asset allocation may no longer be optimally positioned to maximise the opportunities ahead. Ask yourself the following. Am I holding too much cash? Am I sufficiently allocating to growth assets for the long term? Is my portfolio diversified? Am I capturing the best opportunities? And most importantly, is my wealth working hard for me, so I don't have to?

Use our SC Wealth Select framework and advisory specialists to help guide you through this process.

Purpose

Today, Tomorrow, Forever

Our approach to helping you grow and manage your wealth starts with you. We use a goals-aware approach to understanding your vision of Today, Tomorrow and Forever for yourself, your family and beyond, and then design portfolios to meet these differing needs.

Using our 'Today, Tomorrow and Forever' approach, we ensure your wealth needs for the near term (Today) are met, while ensuring your wealth needs for the decades ahead (Tomorrow and Forever) are also planned for.

Your vision of 'Today, Tomorrow and Forever' is unique to you. Our specialists partner with you to build well-diversified, long-term Foundation portfolios, aligned to your Today, Tomorrow and Forever needs. Opportunistic ideas are added to capture short-term opportunities, as well as sufficient protection included to address you and your family's objectives.

Today, Tomorrow, Forever Approach

Planning for Today

Requires ensuring liquidity and income flows take centre stage.

Securing Tomorrow

Entails a well-diversified investment and protection portfolio with a focus on growth, ensuring inflation is accounted for and risks are mitigated.

Building for Forever

Involves greater focus on long-term returns given the time horizon of your portfolio can be measured in decades, and might also include business interests, real estate, collectibles or charitable funds.

Principles

that stand the test of time

Adhering to time-tested Principles, to ensure your investment decisions remain robust and consistently applied, is paramount to your success Today, Tomorrow and Forever. We use five Wealth Principles to guide and guardrail your wealth decisions.



Discipline – ensure consistency and prudence over your emotions

- Reacting to emotions such as optimism and fear can lead to poor investment decisions at the worst times
- Have a plan and stick to it – this helps you to stay focused on the bigger picture



Diversification – simply put, don't put all your eggs in one basket

- Reduce risk by holding a variety of financial assets. Multi-asset diversification in your Foundation portfolio is important
- As a guide, make sure your portfolio contains a variety of asset classes and investments that have low correlation with one another



Time in the Market – a more robust strategy than timing the market

- Predicting market selloffs is challenging, and timing your exit and re-entry is difficult

- Missing out on the best performing days of a market can have a significantly detrimental impact on your portfolio
- 'Time in the market' and buying the market with a longer-term view provide more consistent returns that can ride out bumps along the way



Risk and Return – make sure the risk is worth the return

- To achieve higher investment returns, you will likely have to accept a greater level of risk in your portfolio
- Therefore, it's important to understand the risks and manage these on an ongoing basis



Protection – don't let the unexpected catch you unprepared

- Even though you may feel healthy, or financially stable now, protection offers the ability to overcome times of financial uncertainty and mitigate the long-term impact of unforeseen events on your wealth
- A good protection plan not only safeguards your wealth today, but also considers the value of your future earnings over your lifetime, in today's terms

Advisory Process

Following a holistic approach to managing your wealth

We follow a rigorous process to ensure your needs and objectives are well-understood, and your portfolio is aligned and managed to deliver on these objectives.

However, markets constantly evolve and your needs change. Hence, we encourage you to undertake regular portfolio reviews to ensure your portfolio remains aligned to your Today, Tomorrow and Forever objectives. This proactive approach includes strategic rebalancing based on insights from our Chief Investment Office.

Learn more

Scan the QR code below to learn more about our approach to growing, managing and protecting your wealth.



The five-step process



Please be sure to reach out to your Relationship Manager today to arrange a portfolio review.

Explanatory notes

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