

# FOURTH QUARTER 2025 REVIEW & OUTLOOK

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

12 January 2026

### PORTFOLIO THEMES

- While risks remain, we believe the market's underappreciated positives outweigh potential headwinds, supporting the continuation of the global bull market into 2026.
- We expect non-US and Value equities to continue leading global performance over the year, while US equities and Technology should also fare well.
- A steep global yield curve continues fueling strong loan growth. This trend should remain a relative tailwind for non-US economies and markets, particularly as the US Fed evaluates its own policy path.

### MARKET OUTLOOK

- **Political Tailwinds Should Support this Bull Market:** With few major elections globally and most trade negotiations now resolved, political uncertainty outside the US remains subdued. While volatility may increase ahead of the US midterm elections, the outcome is likely to result in greater legislative gridlock – historically supportive of market returns.
- **Post-Correction Optimism Does Not Signal the End:** Although investor sentiment has improved following the 2025 market correction, lingering economic and geopolitical concerns suggest the market has not reached euphoric levels. The “wall of worry” remains intact, allowing the bull market to continue.
- **Fundamentals Remain Underappreciated:** A steep global yield curve continues to support non-US economic growth. Declining trade uncertainty, resilient corporate earnings, and strong balance sheets are fostering increased investment and reinforcing the foundation for continued expansion.

A late-year rally brought global stocks' returns to 22.3% in 2025, finishing December near all-time highs.<sup>i</sup> Emerging Markets (EM) also ended the year higher, rising 33.6%.<sup>ii</sup> Numerous countries set new records as years of US dominance gave way to non-US outperformance, evidence this bull market is fueled by much more than just big US Tech and Tech-like stocks.

A third consecutive year of near or above 20% returns might have some wondering if stocks have come “too far, too fast” considering long-term annualised returns are closer to 10%.<sup>iii</sup> But stocks' long-term average includes both bull and bear markets. The average return during bull markets is 23% per year, on par with the last few years.<sup>iv</sup>

i Source: FactSet, as of 07/01/2026. MSCI ACWI Index return with net dividends, 31/12/2024 – 31/12/2025.

ii Source: FactSet, as of 07/01/2026. MSCI EM Index return with net dividends, 31/12/2024 – 31/12/2025.

iii Source: Finaeon, Inc., as of 24/12/2025. S&P 500 total return, 31/12/1929 – 31/12/2024.

iv Ibid. Return is price-only due to daily data availability used in calculating bull market trough-to-peak returns.

2025's journey was anything but average, however, with a sharp correction early and a leadership shift as the "Magnificent Seven" big Tech and Tech-like stocks lagged.<sup>v</sup> We expect more of the same in 2026 as this bull market marches into its fourth year. Though the landscape isn't risk-free and we expect volatility, underappreciated positives outnumber and outweigh the potential drawbacks.

Politics adds another wrinkle as midterm campaigning heats up. US midterm years often begin with a volatile grind before the traditional "Midterm Miracle" routinely boosts stocks later in the year. The president's party almost always loses relative clout in Congress at midterms, increasing bullish gridlock. Now, the pre-election grind doesn't necessarily mean bad returns early. But volatility is more common ahead of the vote, as campaign rhetoric stirs sentiment.

While the calendar has flipped, headlines remain stuck on old talking points like the alleged AI bubble, inflation, tariffs and Fed moves. Markets have heard and priced all of this, climbing the wall of worry. This helped sentiment improve markedly, with investors seriously optimistic but not euphoric in the US. Abroad, sentiment is more measured but less pessimistic than a year ago. Regardless, warming sentiment on its own means nothing. Markets hinge on how sentiment evolves relative to reality and whether bullish drivers get noticed and priced in. Note, too, some of the more speculative pockets like bitcoin and meme stocks have already rolled over, yet the bull market continues.

Many of the market's positives remain underappreciated. We think the rally is much broader than headlines allege. Many presume the Magnificent Seven alone drive the bull market, yet five of them lagged in 2025 and, again, the Tech-rich US underperformed. The global yield curve (the spread between short- and long-term interest rates) is steep and should stay that way, with short rates perhaps falling in the US while long rates stay relatively stable. Banks borrow short term to fund longer-term loans, so a steeper curve means more profitable lending. This typically fosters stronger loan growth—big economic fuel and a tailwind for Financials' earnings. That is especially true abroad, where bank lending does more of the heavy lifting. This points to value outperforming growth again, though both should do well in absolute terms.

Corporate earnings should heat up. Economic drivers point to continued moderate global GDP growth, boosting demand and revenues. Trade is accelerating outside the US as the world adapts to tariffs, which remain milder than projected. Falling uncertainty is motivating businesses to ramp up capital expenditures, pumping investment worldwide. Cash-rich balance sheets, along with strong banking and capital markets activity, give them ample liquidity to invest without getting overstretched for now.

The international political calendar is quiet, with few elections either truly free or of consequential size, and most trade dealmaking complete. This points to lower uncertainty overall (even with pockets of contention like France), likely proving a tonic to markets as US campaigning ramps up. The more meaningful, known political events are in the US, with a new Fed Chair appointment, the aforementioned midterms and the Supreme Court set to rule on tariffs imposed on national emergency grounds. The Court ruling could come any day, but however the justices decide, it likely changes little for markets in 2026—although it will undoubtedly garner many headlines.

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v Source: FactSet, as of 02/01/2026. Statement based on MSCI World Ex. USA return with net dividends, S&P 500 total return and the total return of Alphabet, Amazon, Apple, Meta, Microsoft, Nvidia and Tesla (a non-Tech stock commonly included in the group).

Falling uncertainty should also support Emerging Markets (EM) growth into 2026. Tariff fears continued to subside in Q4, with the US creating further exemptions for its EM trade partners. While political events occupied EM headlines throughout the quarter, they didn't deliver major surprises—or keep sentiment from continuing to warm. With few landmark elections on the calendar, the overall political backdrop should be relatively tame, setting the stage for further EM economic growth in 2026.

Though US tariffs remain a headwind, EM exports, particularly in China, remain strong. China's exports continue to climb despite US tariffs – up 5.8% y/y in November even as exports to the US declined by 28.6% over the same period. As world demand continues to surprise to the upside, China's manufacturing base stands to benefit. Despite recent economic weakness, China's domestic policy goals and external geopolitical pressure remain aligned to support a gradual rebalancing toward consumption alongside growing private investment.

We are monitoring for potential risks, as always, with several on our radar. While we don't see them disrupting stocks immediately, their time could come. Fast-warming sentiment is one. Though sentiment isn't a timing tool and pockets of euphoria are common, there is a risk that a strong 2026 could get investors in full party mode, disrupting or pulling forward the Midterm Miracle.

Monetary policy errors are also possible, especially with a new Fed head soon taking the reins. While Fed heads are usually inconsequential, should this one rapidly reduce interest rates, it risks driving long rates higher. Long rates are market set and move largely on inflation expectations, which could rise if cuts prove aggressive. Rapidly steepening the yield curve risks potentially overheating the economy. Ongoing troubles in private equity and private credit so far remain confined to those realms, but a liquidity crunch that forces selling in traditional stock and bond markets remains a possibility.

Again, these are all possible, but markets move most on probabilities. We believe the strongest probability is that the good far outweighs the bad, bringing another strong year—but perhaps not as strong as the last few—that extends a very normal bull market streak. The wall of worry remains alive and well, giving stocks plenty of room to climb.

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Fisher Investments Europe can be contacted by mail at 24-26 City Quay 3rd Floor, Dublin Docklands, Dublin, D02 NY19 Ireland; by telephone on +353 (0) 1 4876510; or by email to [institutional@fisherinvestments.ie](mailto:institutional@fisherinvestments.ie). All communications with Fisher Investments Europe will be in English only. Fisher Investments Europe's web address is <https://institutional.fisherinvestments.com/en-ie>.

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Equity securities prices may fluctuate in response to many factors, including general market conditions, specific sector and country issues, and company specific information or investor sentiment. Individual equity securities may lose essentially all their value in the event of bankruptcy or other insolvencies of the underlying issuer.

Fixed income securities are subject to various risks, including price fluctuation due to changes in the interest rate environment, market liquidity, changes in credit quality of the issuer, prepayment or call features of the securities, and other factors, including issuer default. While some fixed income securities are backed by the full faith and credit of a sovereign government, this does not prevent price fluctuations nor fully eliminate the risk of default. If fixed income securities are not held to maturity, they may realise losses.

Using borrowed funds to purchase and maintain larger security positions will increase exposure to market volatility. In a declining market, investment losses may be substantially increased, occur more rapidly, or become realised. Fisher Investments Europe does not typically employ margin leverage (gearing) on the overall strategy, but may employ some leverage directly or indirectly as a defensive technique (e.g. margin borrowing of securities to sell short for hedging purposes), or indirectly on a limited basis through individual derivative securities, as described more fully below.

If Fisher Investments forecasts a prolonged and substantial market downturn, Fisher Investments Europe may adopt defensive posturing for your account by investing substantially in fixed income securities, money market instruments, structured or exchange traded notes, put options or other derivatives on securities or indexes or ETFs, selling short securities or ETFs, and other hedging techniques. There can be no guarantee that Fisher Investments will accurately forecast any prolonged and substantial downturn in the market, that Fisher Investments Europe will adopt a defensive strategy, or that the use of defensive techniques would avoid losses.

Derivatives typically derive their value from the performance of an underlying asset, interest rates or index. The price movements of derivatives may be more volatile than those of other securities and result in increased investment risk. Many of these investments may not enjoy as much liquidity as other securities.

Short sales may be used to fully or partially hedge other investments or to seek returns unrelated to other investments. "Short sales" means the borrowing of a security for a period of time and selling the borrowed security on the market; the seller is then required to buy the security on the market at a later time before it is due to be returned. Short sales result in gains or losses depending on whether the price of the security increases versus the price at the time of the short sale (which results in a loss) or decreases versus the price at the time of the short sale (which results in a gain). The loss from a short sale is theoretically unlimited depending on how much the security sold short increases in value.

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The brokers and dealers to which your transactions may be allocated will use various execution venues, including without limitation:

- a) Regulated Markets in the USA or elsewhere (usually those exchanges where companies have their primary listing and other exchanges on which their securities are admitted to trading);
- b) Multi-Lateral Trading Facilities ("MTF") and Organised Trading Facilities ("OTF") in the USA or elsewhere (i.e. a multilateral system, operated by an investment firm or a market operator, which brings together multiple third-party buying and selling interests in financial instruments—in the system and in accordance with non-discretionary rules—in a way that results in a contract);
- c) Systematic Internalisers (which are investment firms dealing as principal and providing liquidity on a systematic basis);
- d) Other liquidity providers that have similar functions to any of the above;
- e) Counterparties that may access the above venues on behalf of Fisher Investments Europe and/or its Trading Delegates (or their clients) or trade on their own account.

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# INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

## MSCI ALL COUNTRY WORLD

MSCI All Country World Index is a free float-adjusted market cap-weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets. The MSCI ACWI Index consists of 23 developed country and 24 emerging market country indexes. Unless otherwise specified, returns shown include dividends after deducting estimated withholding taxes. MSCI calculates estimated withholding taxes using the maximum rate of the constituent company's country of incorporation applicable to non-resident institutional investors that do not benefit from double-taxation treaties.

## MSCI EMERGING MARKETS

MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market cap-weighted index that is designed to measure equity market performance of emerging markets. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index consists of 24 emerging market country indices. Unless otherwise specified, returns shown include dividends after deducting estimated withholding taxes. MSCI calculates estimated withholding taxes using the maximum rate of the constituent company's country of incorporation applicable to non-resident institutional investors that do not benefit from double-taxation treaties.

## S&P 500

The S&P 500 Index is a capitalization-weighted, unmanaged index measuring 500 widely held US common equities of leading companies in leading industries, representative of the broad US equity market.

## MSCI EAFE

The MSCI EAFE Index is designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap securities across 21 developed markets, including countries in Europe, Australasia and the Far East, excluding the U.S. and Canada. The Index is available for a number of regions, market segments/sizes and covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each of the 21 countries.