



LOOMIS | SAYLES

Investment Outlook

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A potent combination of central bank easing and accelerating earnings growth is likely to propel global risk assets higher into 2026.

In our view, the initial jolt from significantly higher tariffs has already been largely reflected in the markets. Near term, we anticipate the tariffs will likely impede economic growth modestly.

Global central banks are attuned to the risk of overly restrictive policies, which opens the door to additional rate cuts and a possible economic acceleration into 2026. Inflation could be pressured higher as tariff price increases are passed through to consumers. However, we believe the Federal Reserve (Fed) will likely look past “one-time” price hikes that impact only certain imported goods.

There is potential for a significant rebound in global corporate profitability in 2026. US markets, like those measured by the S&P 500 Index, have shown fundamental leadership based on profitability in 2025. Bottom-up consensus earnings estimates for emerging markets, Europe and Japan imply year-on-year growth rates of 10% or higher for 2026. Given our pro-cyclical stance, it is encouraging to see global indices firmly in growth mode.

Investment Themes

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Near term, US inflation is likely to remain above the Fed's objective of 2.0% growth in core personal consumption expenditures (PCE).

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Our outlook for most markets is bright and backed by solid fundamental expectations.



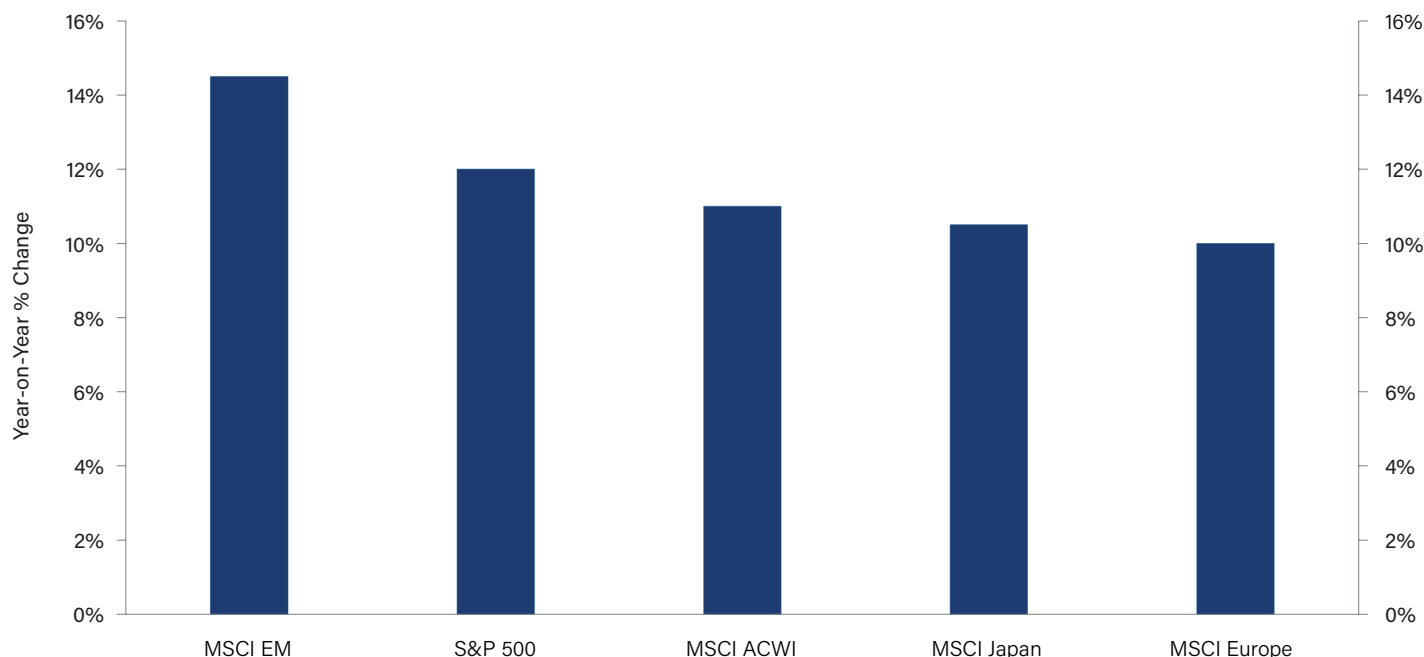
Macroeconomic Drivers

- Near term, US inflation is likely to remain above the Fed's objective of 2.0% growth in core PCE.
- US corporates delivered strong earnings growth with consumers still spending in a somewhat elevated inflation regime.
- Higher-income consumers—who account for the bulk of spending—continue to benefit from the wealth effect (rising equity markets and home values).
- Lower-income consumers are under some financial pressure. That said, commentaries from the largest US financial institutions suggest credit and debit card spending trends are intact.
- The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages reported a substantial downward revision to payrolls, which painted a weaker picture of the US labor market. Notably, companies continued to grow earnings with fewer new employees.
- Slipping labor force participation, paired with less hiring, can keep the unemployment rate stable.
- Outside the US, we believe a pick up in global growth, and a slightly weaker US dollar, would support global credit and equity markets.

Profit growth drives the credit cycle, and profits could boom during 2026.

Companies are unlikely to lay off employees while profits are growing. This should continue to support consumer borrowing and spending across economies.

2026 Earnings Growth Estimates: Bottom-Up Consensus



Source: MSCI, Bloomberg, as of 23 September 2025.

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Past performance is no guarantee of future results.



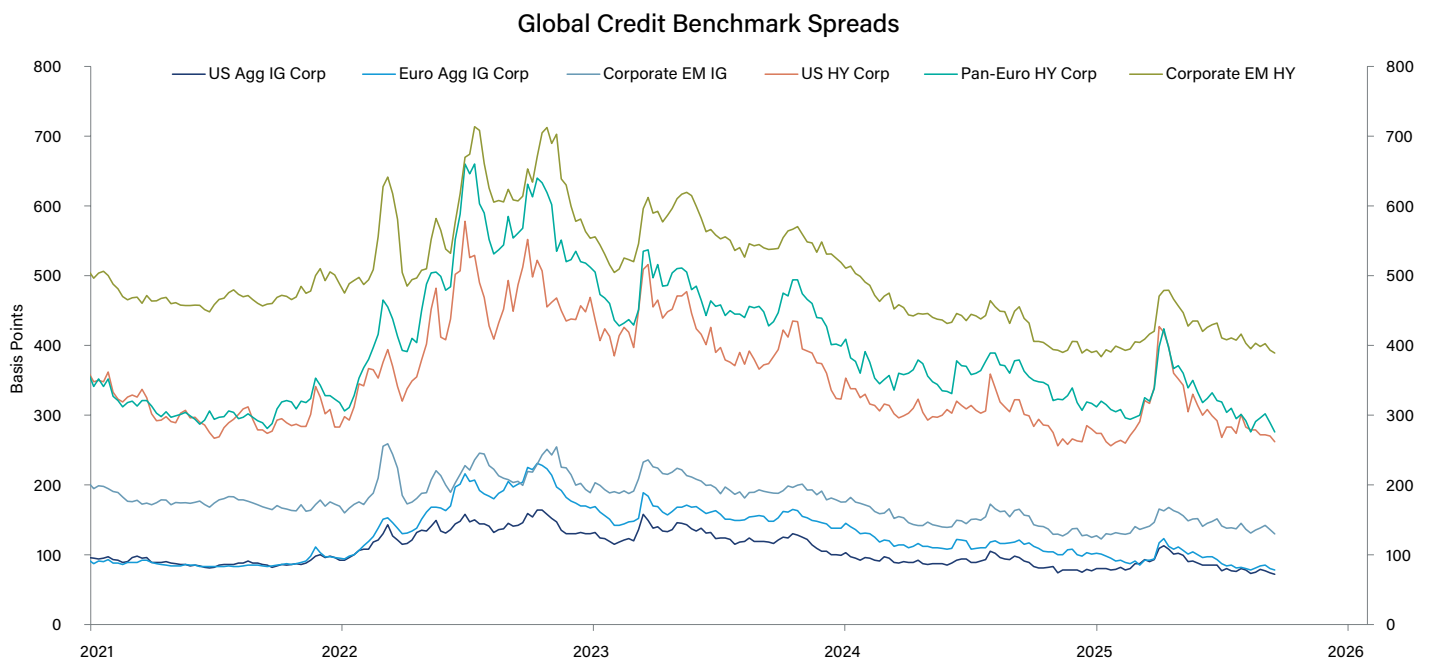
Corporate Credit

Credit market resilience looks likely to persist given strong fundamental expectations and minimal signs of excessive leverage across industries.

- Based on bottom-up fundamental analysis, our Credit Research Team suggests 85% of Bloomberg US Aggregate Index industries are in the expansion phase of the credit cycle.
- We believe economically-sensitive sectors, like large banks, retailers and building materials are all within the expansion phase— a positive forward-looking cyclical indicator.
- From a broad perspective during the quarter, our Credit Research Team's forward-looking views on credit have improved. Credit trends, profit margins and free cash flow are on firmer footing.
- Future tariff impacts are highly uncertain and developing over time at varying speeds for different industries. Overall, the outlook for the influence of tariffs is less negative than it was in June 2025.
- The expected US high yield default rate, an output of Loomis Sayles' risk premium framework, suggests a low 3.4% expected default rate for the 12 months ending August 2026.
- Credit risk premiums are slim. While corporate credits continue to offer carry relative to Treasuries, excess return from spread compression looks harder to capture.

Despite some alarmist headlines, corporate credit spreads are sending a bullish message.

Investor demand for corporate credit has been strong and we expect that to continue.



Source: Bloomberg, JP Morgan, as of 19 September 2025.

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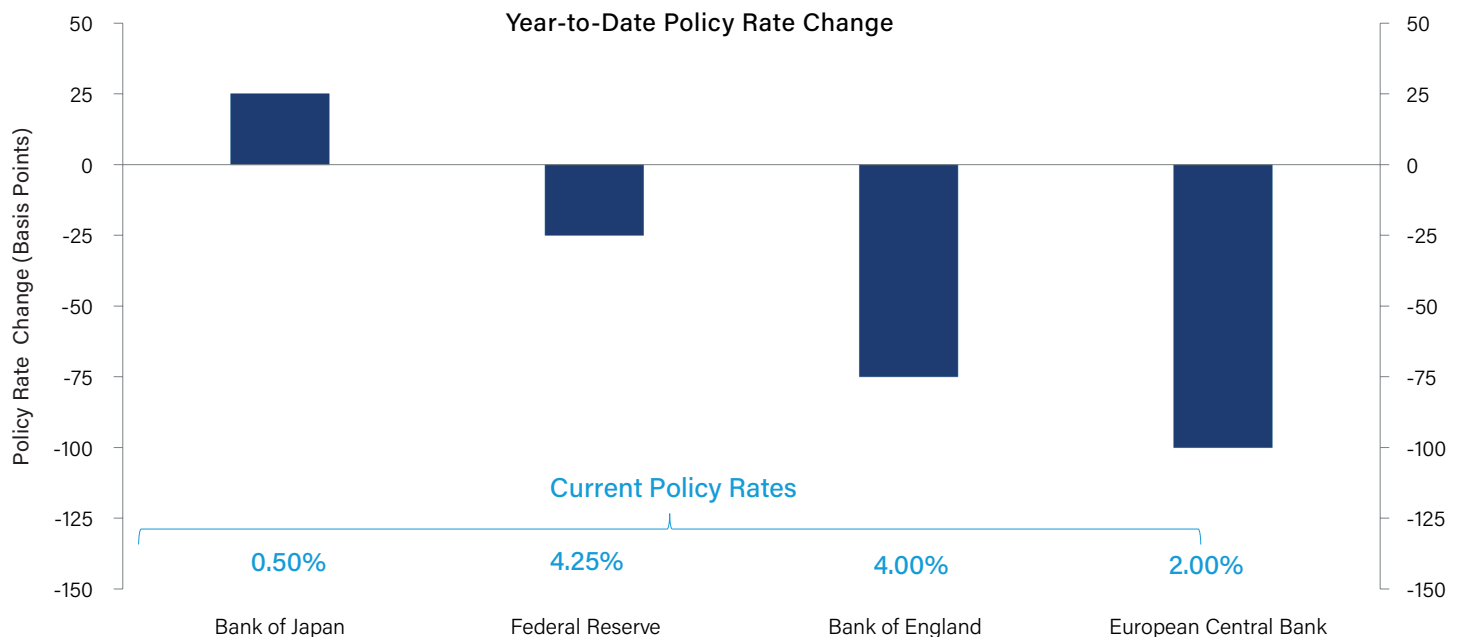
Government Debt & Policy

Central banks seek to ease policy rates toward neutral without disrupting the global economic expansion or reigniting inflation.

- Government debt burdens are large but manageable for most countries. Markets seem to understand fiscal policy risks, which should preclude long-term yields from spiking.
- Several developed market interest rates have been moving higher at the 10-year and 30-year points on respective yield curves year to date. Steeper curves typically coincide with economic expansion.
- Year over year, yields are lower across the US Treasury curve, even though it steepened.
- We foresee global yield curves retaining their steepness, and see potential for further steepening through 2026.
- We think the Fed will likely deliver two more 25-basis-point rate cuts (late October and early December 2025). We anticipate one more cut in March 2026, before another pause to examine rate proximity to the neutral rate.
- The European Central Bank has seemingly reached a near-neutral policy rate. Relative to the Fed, the Bank of England is closer to its neutral rate. However, it's likely to make further cuts by summer 2026.
- We prefer emerging market local-currency and sovereign bonds are preferred over developed market duration. Several countries have yield advantages relative to US Treasurys.

The Fed could cut twice more in 2025, while Japan and European central banks appear on hold.

The Bank of Japan may hike again by mid-2026, counter to its peers.



Source: Bloomberg, as of 24 September 2025.

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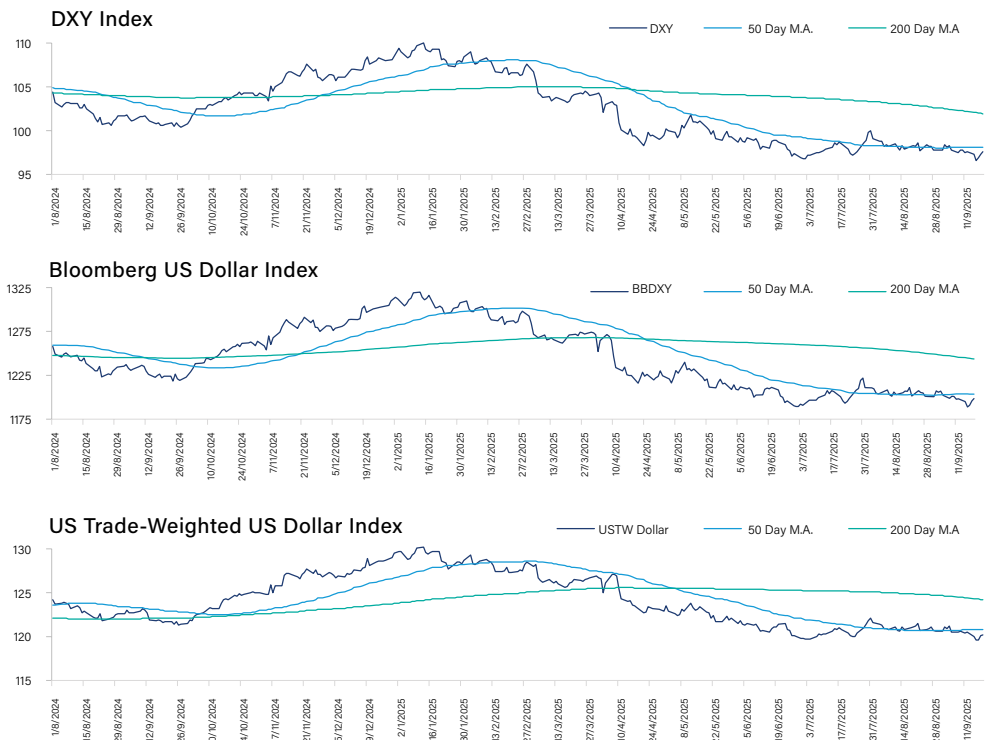
Currencies

Strong foreign currency performance may continue at a less robust pace than realized year to date.

- In this global risk-on environment, we think diversifying portfolios and holding non-dollar exposure is a worthwhile strategy.
- Globally, the probability of recession has been decreasing for several months. We believe rightfully so. A “flight-to-safety” bid is no longer buoying the US dollar.
- The US administration’s willingness to negotiate trade deals with the US’s largest trading partners introduces upside risk to our already favorable view of non-dollar assets.
- In Europe—particularly in Germany—the shift toward more expansionary fiscal policies should raise its long-term-trend growth rates. The euro/US dollar exchange rate likely has upside over the long run.
- A stable-to-improving global growth backdrop should attract US-dollar-based investor capital. This trend could last for several quarters or longer in developed and emerging markets.
- We recommend non-dollar exposure via local-currency fixed income. Our preferred markets include Brazil, South Africa, Euro governments, Sweden, Norway and Mexico.

The broad dollar indices should continue to trend lower as the Fed cuts rates.

Dollar indices could break to new 52-week lows as we head into 2026.



Source: Bloomberg, as of 24 September 2025.

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Global Equities

We foresee a global bull market powered by high-growth artificial intelligence (AI) themes with help from interest-rate-sensitive areas of the market.

- We believe the Russell 2000 Index is likely to join other global indices at new 52-week highs in the months ahead as profitability within the index finally broadens out.
- AI-driven capital expenditure is a lasting theme that should help propel equity markets and domestic investments for years to come.
- We see opportunities outside of large-cap tech and the AI theme. Despite lower relative fundamentals, the Russell 2000 Index has been outperforming the capitalization-weighted S&P 500 Index since the April 2025 lows.
- The financial sector is also rallying and showing very steady uptrends across small-through-large cap indices. A healthy financial sector is a positive indicator for the credit cycle's direction.
- We believe the global bull market has staying power. Of the global equity indices we monitor, 80% are within 2% of their 52-week or all-time high levels.ⁱ
- We are optimistic about global equity markets. We believe strong performance can be delivered even if robust earnings estimates prove a little too optimistic.

Global equities are in an uptrend across the board with the bulk of indices above respective 200-day and 50-day moving averages.

The Dow Jones Transportation Average underperformance is notable but not disastrous. The US economy is more closely linked to technology than shipping and hauling.

		% above or below 50-day Mvg Avg	% above or below 200-day Mvg Avg	10 wk vs 40 wk 50-day vs 200-day	SORTED % Chg from 52 high	RSI 14-day
1	MSCI EM	5.6%	15.7%	9.5%	-0.4%	76.1
2	MSCI ACWI XUSA	3.5%	12.0%	8.2%	-0.4%	72.3
3	MSCI ACWI	3.4%	11.4%	7.7%	-0.5%	73.5
4	NIKKEI 225	7.9%	16.9%	8.4%	-0.5%	72.6
5	TOPIX INDEX (TOKYO)	4.7%	13.3%	8.2%	-0.5%	65.0
6	BRAZIL IBOVESPA INDEX	5.9%	10.7%	4.5%	-0.6%	70.5
7	RUSSELL 1000 VALUE INDEX	2.0%	6.1%	4.0%	-0.7%	61.2
8	KOSPI INDEX	7.0%	24.8%	16.6%	-0.7%	71.7
9	S&P/TSX COMPOSITE INDEX	5.8%	14.5%	8.2%	-0.8%	75.8
10	SHENZHEN SE COMPOSITE IX	7.4%	20.3%	12.0%	-1.0%	63.6
11	CHINEXT COMPOSITE INDEX	11.4%	29.4%	16.2%	-1.0%	65.6
12	S&P 500 INDEX	3.0%	10.4%	7.2%	-1.0%	67.5
13	FTSE 100 INDEX	1.0%	6.2%	5.2%	-1.1%	52.6
14	DOW JONES INDUS. AVG	2.5%	6.8%	4.2%	-1.2%	64.0
15	SHANGHAI SE COMPOSITE	3.5%	11.9%	8.2%	-1.2%	53.7
16	NASDAQ 100	3.8%	13.4%	9.3%	-1.3%	68.4
17	PHILA SEMICONDUCTOR INDX	8.3%	23.2%	13.8%	-1.6%	72.3
18	RUSSELL 2000	5.8%	12.0%	5.9%	-1.7%	66.9
19	RUSSELL 1000 GROWTH INDX	4.0%	14.2%	9.8%	-1.8%	66.2
20	EURO STOXX 50 PR	1.7%	3.6%	1.8%	-1.9%	59.6
21	ESTX BANKS (EUR) PR	3.7%	21.4%	17.0%	-2.0%	55.6
22	HANG SENG INDEX	4.2%	15.2%	10.5%	-2.0%	55.3
23	STXE 600 (EUR) PR	0.6%	2.8%	2.2%	-2.0%	54.5
24	HANG SENG CHINA ENT INDX	3.6%	12.9%	9.0%	-2.3%	58.9
25	FTSE MIB INDEX	1.7%	9.5%	7.7%	-2.6%	54.6
26	DAX INDEX	-1.3%	4.0%	5.3%	-3.9%	45.7
27	NIFTY 50	0.7%	3.7%	3.0%	-4.6%	52.2
28	CAC 40 INDEX	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%	-5.2%	56.4
29	DOW JONES TRANS. AVG	-0.4%	1.8%	2.1%	-12.2%	51.1

Source: Bloomberg, as of 23 September 2025.

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Potential Risks

The starting point for risk asset valuations is the most glaring risk investors face, in our view. Credit spreads are near multi-year tight levels. US equity price-to-earnings multiples are a few turns above their five-year averages. Forward-looking total return prospects are positive, but not overwhelmingly so. We believe market corrections could provide opportunity as long as the fundamental backdrop is not disrupted.

- The Loomis Sayles Macro Strategies Team is projecting a near-20% probability of a US recession. The estimate is far from the team's base case, but not trivial.
- US payroll growth proved much less robust than projected earlier this year. The current economic expansion and market rally hinges on a stable labor market and consumer spending.
- Risk premiums are slim across US credit and equity markets, which leaves them vulnerable to exogenous shocks and earnings disappointments, in our view.
- An unexpected inflation surge could disrupt markets and put central bankers in a difficult position. Markets would likely suffer a deep correction in that event and fundamentals could also deteriorate.
- Geopolitical risk is present but not driving markets. Spiking crude oil prices on the back of growing geopolitical risk would hit consumer wallets.



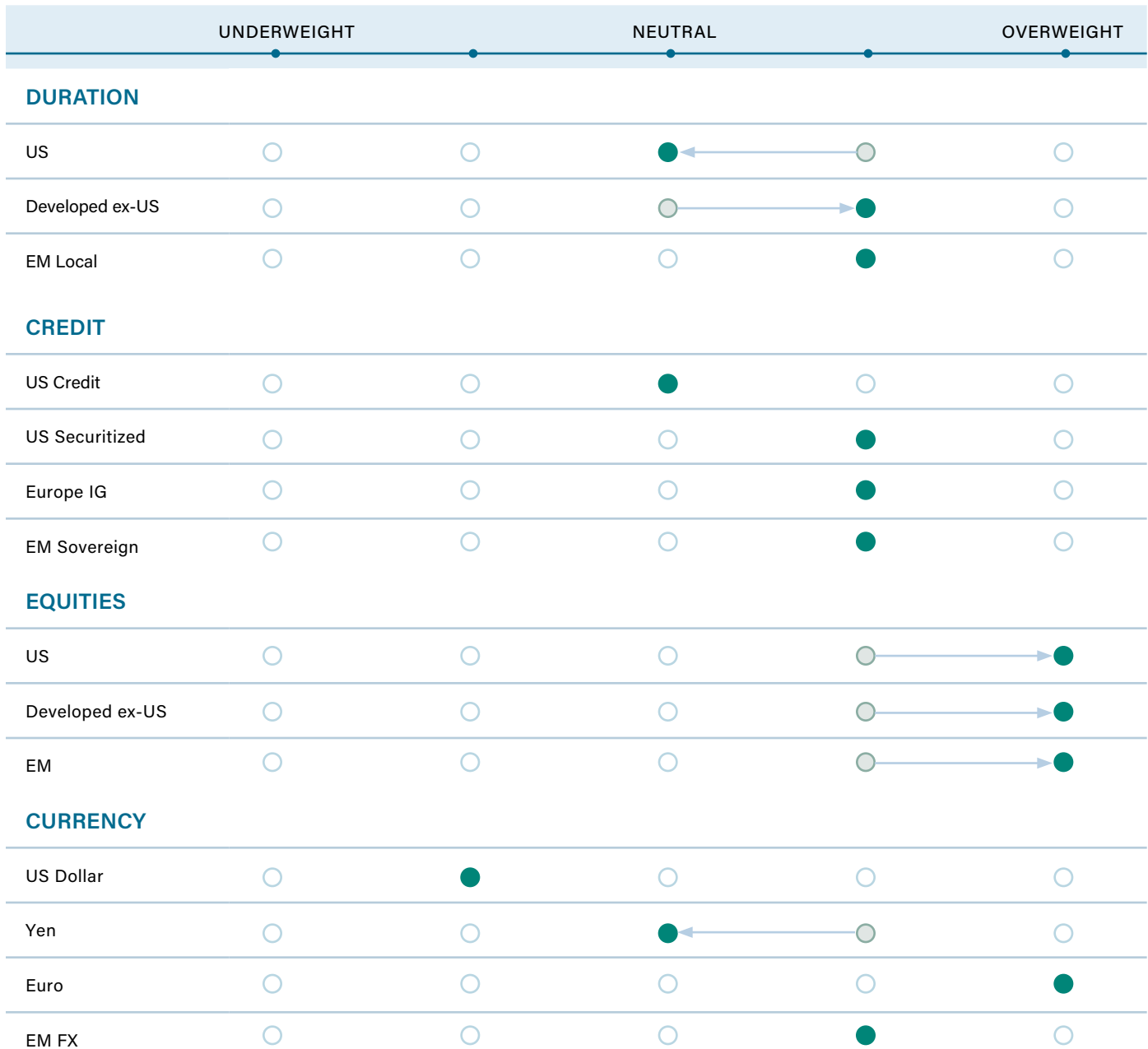
Risk premiums are slim across US credit and equity markets.



Asset Class Outlook

Our outlook for most markets is bright and backed by solid fundamental expectations.

● Current View ● Previous View



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