OUTLOOK

Midyear Outlook in 5 charts

Chris Buchbinder, Martin Jacobs, Samir Parekh and Chitrang Purani July 30, 2025

Who would have thought that after multiple wars, unpredictable trade policies and fraying geopolitical alliances, markets would have bounced back at the midpoint of 2025? Yet after a few volatile months, the S&P 500 Index hit multiple record highs and is up 8.2% through July 30, 2025 – a testament to market resilience.

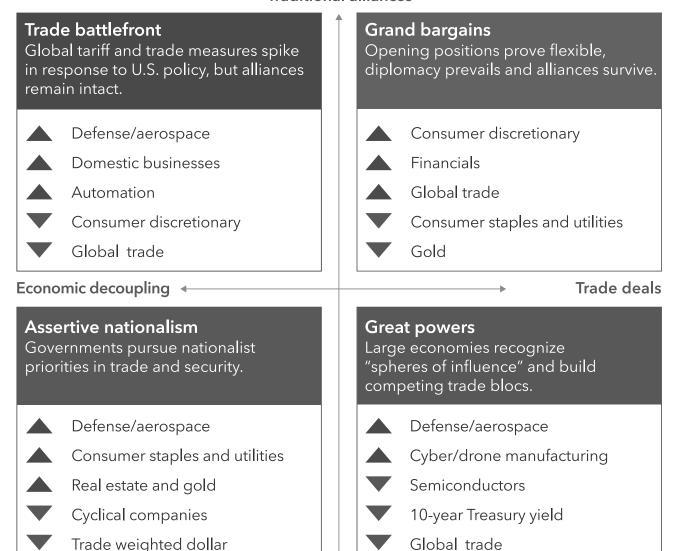
Still, rising tariffs, complex trade negotiations and ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East suggest that uncertainty will continue to influence markets in the months ahead. To help put these events in context for investors, here are five charts that illustrate Capital Group's 2025 Midyear Outlook.

1. Four scenarios for global realignment

Rising uncertainty has complicated the task of creating economic forecasts. A global trade war and shifting political alliances could slow growth, boost inflation and raise the risk of a recession. Alternatively, markets may continue to respond positively to constructive trade negotiations.

Global realignment: A world in transition

Traditional alliances



Expansionist policies

Source: Capital Group. Scenarios reflect analysis of Capital Group's Night Watch team as of April 2025, and are not predictive of future outcomes.

That's why Capital Group's Night Watch team of economists and portfolio managers uses scenario planning, rather than predictions, to prepare for whatever the future brings. They identify a range of outcomes, then connect them to investment implications.

Four potential outcomes have emerged: a trade battlefront, characterized by significant tarifand other protectionist measures; grand bargains, the most benign scenario; the return of gowers; and assertive nationalism.



Each scenario has different implications for specific industries and stock and bond markets. But one commonality across all four is greater defense spending due to rising geopolitical conflict – an unfortunate reality in today's world.

2. Security emerges as an investment theme

A fragmented and increasingly hostile geopolitical landscape has forced nations to invest aggressively to safeguard vital resources. In this environment, security has become a <u>key</u> investment theme.

For starters, governments are escalating defense spending. "There has been a recognition in Europe, Japan and elsewhere that they must be more self-sufficient in terms of their defense," says Samir Parekh, equity portfolio manager for <u>CGIE – Capital Group International Equity</u> ETF and EUPAC FundTM.

Security also extends beyond national defense. Worldwide, countries are prioritizing resilience in energy, supply chains and technology. Several industries and companies could benefit. Global giants like Mitsubishi Heavy Industries in Japan, Siemens Energy in Germany and GE Vernova in the U.S. offer products across these categories, including power generation, grid modernization, defense systems and cybersecurity.

Push for security may open opportunity

Security category	Company examples	Product examples	_	
National	RTX	Missile systems, radar, avionics, cybersecurity solutions Jet engines, landing gear, avionics		
	Safran	Jet engines, landing gear, avionics		
	Lockheed Martin	Fighter jets, missile defense systems, satellites		
Energy	GE Vernova	Wind turbines, gas turbines, grid software		
	TotalEnergies	LNG, solar panels, EV charging stations, biofuels		
	Iberdrola	Renewable energy generation, smart grids, energy storage		
Supply chain	Linde	Industrial gases, carbon capture systems		
	Schneider Electric	Smart building systems, energy management software, industrial automation		
	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries	Aerospace systems, nuclear plant components, air conditioning systems		
Tech-enabling	Apple	Wearables, tablets, cybersecurity and biometric authentication		
	Motorola Solutions	Two-way radios, body cameras, command center software		
	Axon Enterprise	TASER devices, body cameras, digital evidence management platforms	R	

Sources: Capital Group, FactSet. Companies shown are among the largest constituents of their respective sub-industries within the MSCI All Country World Index. As of June 30, 2025.

3. Market selloffs present opportunities

Markets often overreact to near-term volatility, punishing strong companies along with the weak – a dynamic that played out in early April. This can present long-term opportunities for patient investors.

A look back at the pandemic-induced bear market in 2020 is a case in point. Stocks across a range of industries suffered double-digit losses. "With travel and leisure activities halted, cruise lines like Royal Caribbean were priced as if no one would ever book passage again," recalls Chris Buchbinder, principal investment officer of <u>CGDV – Capital Group Dividend Value ETF</u>. "This turned out to be an excellent investment opportunity for those who recognized that global travel would one day bounce back."

During pandemic, many industries felt uninvestable but bounced back

	Pre- COVID peak	COVID trough	Decline	One year from bottom	Five years from bottom
Energy equipment and services	1/6/20	3/18/20	-68.9%	144.7%	291.3%
Consumer finance	1/22/20	3/23/20	-54.9%	145.6%	295.8° [∠]
Aerospace	2/12/20	3/23/20	-51.4%	68.2%	225.6
Hotels, restaurants & leisure	1/17/20	3/18/20	-46.8%	101.3%	149.1%
Automobiles	2/4/20	3/23/20	-38.9%	200.2%	218.5%
ACWI	2/12/20	3/23/20	-33.7%	77.0%	137.7%

Source: Capital Group, MSCI. Company examples are among the largest companies within each respective industry. As of April 30, 2025. Energy equipment and services is represented by the MSCI ACWI Energy Equipment and Services Index; Consumer finance is represented by the MSCI ACWI Consumer Finance Index; Aerospace is represented by the MSCI ACWI Aerospace and Defense Index; Hotels, restaurants and leisure is represented by the MSCI ACWI Hotels, Restaurants and Leisure Index; Automobiles is represented by the MSCI ACWI Automobiles Index. Past results are not predictive of results in future periods.

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After plummeting more than 83% in the depths of COVID-19, Royal Caribbean rebounded strongly, advancing more than 1,000% in the five years since.

Of course, such powerful turnarounds don't come along every day. "When markets were whipsawed by tariff news in the first half of the year, we saw an opportunity to invest in certain health care companies offering GLP-1 weight loss therapies," Buchbinder adds.

Semiconductor companies are another area of opportunity, given the long runway of potential growth for Al infrastructure. "The key when great companies go on sale is you have to be

prepared to weather some anxiety near term," Buchbinder continues. "Not all companies will have such powerful recoveries, which is why fundamental research helps me select those that I believe may prosper.

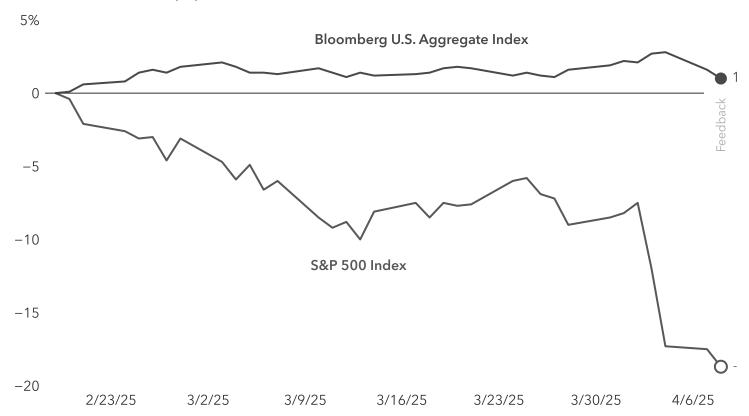
4. Bonds offer relative stability

Investors count on bonds to zig when stock markets zag. That's exactly what happened during the policy-induced stock market volatility that roiled markets earlier this year.

Specifically, when the S&P 500 Index fell 18.7% from the record high set on February 19, 2025, to the recent low on April 8, 2025, the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index gained 1%. This relationship will be vital should economic conditions weaken abruptly. The Fed can lower interest rates beyond expectations and provide a tailwind for bond returns since bond prices increase as yields decline.

When stocks entered a correction, bonds provided a buffer

Cumulative returns (%)



Source: Capital Group, Bloomberg Index Services Ltd. As of April 8, 2025. A correction is defined as a pridecline of 10% or more (without dividends reinvested) in the S&P 500 Index with at least 75% recovery. Presults are not predictive of results in future periods.

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Maintaining a balanced <u>core bond portfolio</u> is important to Chitrang Purani, principal investment officer for <u>CGCB – Capital Group Core Bond ETF</u> and portfolio manager for <u>The Bond Fund of America®</u>.

"I currently favor high-quality issuers across bond sectors, as you're not getting paid appropriately to take on riskier investments. The market has priced in a very optimistic outlook, and while <u>recession is not my base case</u>, it's crucial for bond portfolios to serve as a ballast when volatility hits."

5. Markets have been resilient over time

The desire to act when markets tumble is understandable. But the cost of selling could be significant.

In 2018, during President Trump's first term, a series of new tariffs launched against China sparked a trade war that roiled markets and dominated headlines, much like today. How did stocks react? The S&P 500 Index dropped 4.4% in 2018 on fears of an economic slowdown and higher inflation. But the index recovered sharply in 2019, rising 31.5%, as trade deals were announced and consumer spending remained steady.

Markets recovered from trade uncertainty in Trump's first term Value of \$1k initial investment in S&P 500 Index



Sources: Capital Group, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Peterson Institute for International Economics, Standard & Poor's. Value of investment in the S&P 500 reflects the total return of the index over the period from January 1, 2018, to December 31, 2019. Past results are not predictive of results in future periods.

"Trump's first term shows the outcome can vary significantly from the initial headlines," says Martin Jacobs, an equity portfolio manager with <u>AMCAP Fund®</u> and <u>CGDV – Capital Group Dividend Value ETF</u>. "As someone who believes the market tends to go up far more than it goes down, I am not discouraged by this year's volatility. I view the dislocation as an opportunity to invest in great companies and multiyear investment trends where I have conviction, setting up the portfolios I manage for years to come."

The world has changed since that initial round of tariffs. The rapid development of artificial intelligence and the greatest inflation shock in decades have had significant economic implications. The first half of 2025 shows just how unpredictable markets are. We don't know what next year will bring, but history shows that markets have proven to be resilient over time.

Read important disclosures

Chris Buchbinder is an equity portfolio manager with 29 years of investment industry experience (as of 12/31/2024). He holds a bachelor's degree in economics and international relations from Brown University.

Martin Jacobs is an equity portfolio manager with 37 years of investment industry experience (as of 12/31/2024). He holds an MBA from Wharton and a bachelor's degree from the University of Southern California. He also holds the Chartered Financial Analyst® designation and is a member of the CFA Institute.

Samir Parekh is an equity portfolio manager and a global research coordinator with 23 years of investment industry experience (as of 12/31/2024). He holds a post-graduate diploma in business administration (equivalent to an MBA) from the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, and a bachelor's degree from Sydenham College, Bombay University. He also holds the Chartered Financial Analyst® designation.

Chitrang Purani is a fixed income portfolio manager with 21 years of investment industry experience (as of 12/31/2024). He holds an MBA from the University of Chicago and a bachelor's degree in finance from Northern Illinois University. He also holds the Chartered Financial Analyst® designation.

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Investing outside the United States involves risks, such as currency fluctuations, periods of illiquidity and price volatility. These risks may be heightened in connection with investments in developing countries.

The return of principal for bond portfolios and for portfolios with significant underlying bond holdings is not guaranteed. Investments are subject to the same interest rate, inflation and credit risks associated with the underlying bond holdings.

The market indexes are unmanaged and, therefore, have no expenses. Investors cannot invest directly in an index.

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index represents the U.S. investment-grade fixed-rate bond market.

MSCI All Country World Index is a free float-adjusted, market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure equity market results in the global developed and emerging markets, consisting of more than 40 developed and emerging market country indexes.

S&P 500 Index is a market capitalization-weighted index based on the results of approximately 500 widely held common stocks.

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