Q4 2025
INVESTMENT OUTLOOK

Contents

Foreword

Dear Valued Clients,

As we enter the final quarter of 2025, we write to share our perspective on the evolving investment landscape and the opportunities we see ahead.

Despite ongoing concerns on global trade dynamics, markets have demonstrated remarkable resilience. Corporate earnings remain robust, while transformative forces, particularly the accelerating adoption of artificial intelligence, continue to create compelling investment opportunities across sectors.

Developed market equities are trading near historic highs, with Asian markets including Singapore, China, and Japan also delivering encouraging performance. Beyond equities, both gold and fixed income have generated solid returns, benefiting from the Federal Reserve's pivot to an easing cycle. This environment underscores the importance of diversified portfolio construction in capturing returns while managing risk.

Artificial intelligence is rapidly evolving from a thematic investment to a fundamental tool reshaping how we invest. Through real-time sentiment analysis, adaptive portfolio optimization, and enhanced risk modeling, AI is enabling more precise decision-making and unlocking new sources of alpha. We are actively integrating these capabilities to enhance our investment process and deliver superior outcomes for our clients.

Our outlook remains constructive as we navigate the opportunities and challenges ahead. We continue to position portfolios to benefit from structural growth trends while maintaining vigilance against risks that can emerge swiftly in today's dynamic environment.

The months ahead will likely bring both volatility and opportunity. Our commitment remains unchanged: to actively manage your investments with discipline, insight, and an unwavering focus on your long-term objectives.

Thank you for your continued trust and partnership. We look forward to navigating the path ahead together.

Sincerely,

Regional Overview

US: Final leg of 2025

Q3 saw the passing of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA), which is expected to add $3.4T to the fiscal debt. Regardless, the US stock market took it in its stride, primarily due to a better-than-expected Q2 earnings growth of 11% year-on-year, and a surprisingly dovish Federal Reserve at the Jackson Hole Symposium.

At the closely watched annual event, Fed Chair Powell highlighted the curious labour market balance, the central bank's maximum employment mandate that hinges on price stability, and the baseline case for tariff impact on inflation to fade.

Considering how the equity and bond markets have reacted to periods of incomprehensibility of the Trump administration thus far, investors have largely chosen to sidestep these uncertainties and focus on how countries and companies are accommodating to these changes and their fundamentals.

The latest non-farm payrolls of a 22k gain in August, along with a higher unemployment rate of 4.3%, have compelled multiple banks to project steeper and more rate cuts this year, which may provide a floor for the equity market.

Q4 tends to be the strongest quarter, with 16 positive quarters out of the last 20, averaging +3.7% return quarter-on-quarter. Q3 2025 earnings are forecast to grow at a respectable +6.4% year-on-year.

US Revised Economic Forecast (YoY)

Macro Indicators	2024	2025F	
		Jun'25	Revised
GDP growth (%)	2.8	1.4	1.6
CPI inflation (%)	3.0	3.0	3.0
Unemployment rate (%)	4.0	4.5	4.5

Source: Federal Reserve, Sep 2025

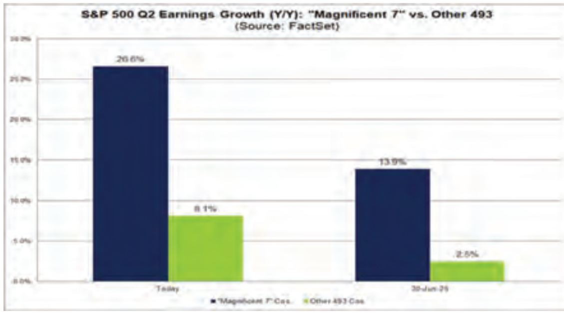
US equities outlook

Most brokerages have raised their S&P 500 forecast for this year, with Deutsche Bank setting 7,000, as strong earnings growth are projected across most sectors.

Positive earnings growth in 8 of 11 sectors

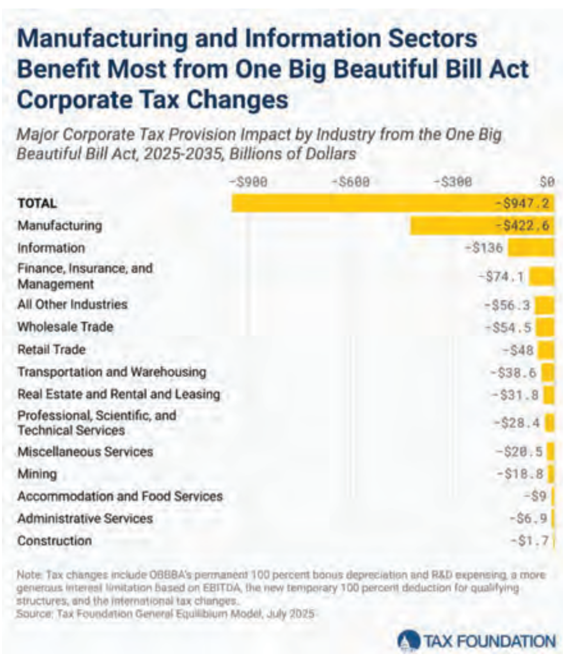
Source: FactSet,Sep 2025

Tech stocks continued to perform well in the recent earnings season where the Magnificent 7 grew earnings faster than the S&P 500. The sector is poised for further growth with sustained demand for AI infrastructure and cloud platforms. There have also been favourable policy developments, such as Nvidia's resumption of AI chip sales to China and antitrust scrutiny being less harsh than expected.



Source: FactSet, Aug 2025

In addition, industrials and defence are expected to benefit from reindustrialisation and re-onshoring, supported by the passage of the OBBBA under President Trump's pro-growth policy agenda. The OBBBA is expected to reduce taxes and spur capital expenditures.



Source: Tax Foundation, Jul 2025

Europe: Leaning right versus doing right

As one of the last to strike a framework trade agreement with the US before the August dateline, the EU managed to avert a more painful trade war.

Compared to US President Trump's 15% transatlantic tariffs, there is a higher 44% tariff on goods and 110% on services within the EU, IMF reckoned.

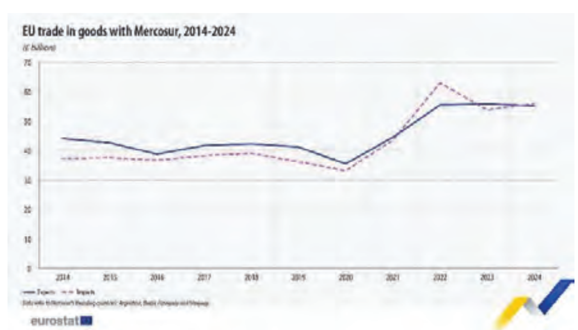
Germany, EU's largest economy, has been reluctant to boost its own capital markets, while France has few trade deals to help diversify its exporters' markets, according to the Economist.

Not surprisingly, previous French PM Bayrou lost the confidence vote over his unpopular deficit reduction plan. The alternative of raising taxes is hardly pro-growth.

The potential passing of the EU-Mercosur deal would be a positive move. The deal involves Mercosur removing duties on 91% of EU exports and EU reciprocating with a progressive removal of duties on 92% of Mercosur exports over ten years. Increased quotas will also be offered for more sensitive farm products.

Between these two blocs, the EU imported € 56B and exported € 55B of goods from Mercosur in 2024. EU imports and exports increased by 50% and 25% respectively since 2014.

More trade with Mercosur



Source: Eurostat, Jun 2025

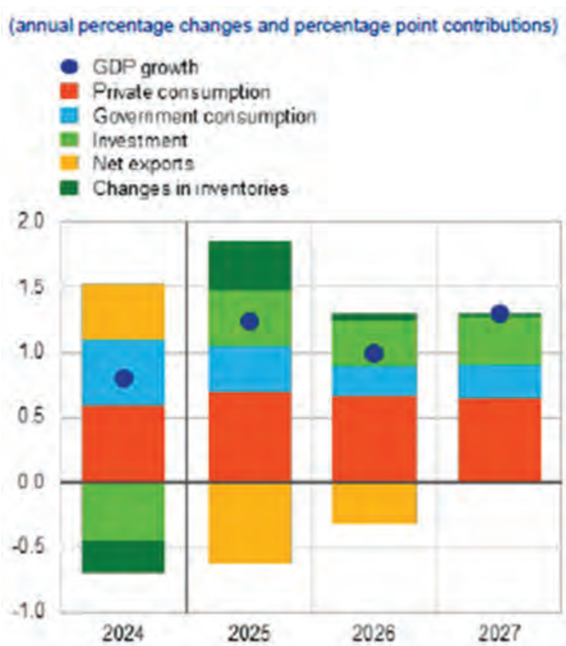
Like the US market, the final quarter tends to be the strongest quarter for the European Stoxx index, with 15 positive quarters out of last 20, averaging +2.4% return quarter-on-quarter. Q3 2025 earnings are expected to grow +2.9% year-on-year.

EU Revised Economic Forecast (YoY)

	2024	2025F	
		Jun'25	Revised
GDP growth (%)	0.9	0.9	1.2
CPI inflation (%)	2.4	2.0	2.1
Unemployment rate (%)	6.4	6.3	6.4

Source: ECB, Sep 2025

Private consumption to lead economy

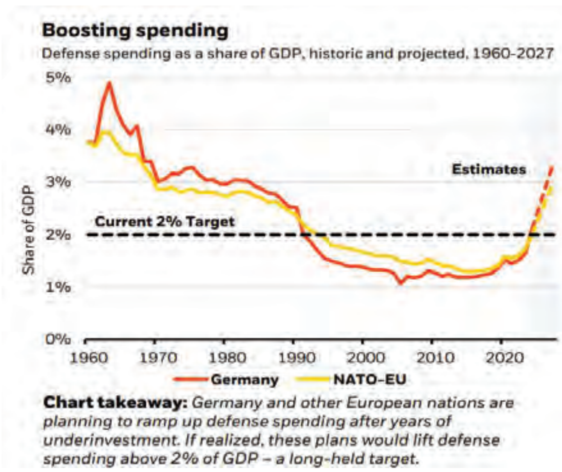


Source: ECB, Sep 2025

Europe equities outlook

Germany is leading Europe in plans to boost infrastructure and defence spending, as part of the NATO agreement to raise defence spending from 2% to 5% of GDP. Coupled with the stronger euro, this has boosted domestic industrial players such as the aerospace and defence, electrical equipment, machinery and construction industries. On the other hand, exports such as autos and consumer luxury have been hurt by weaker external demand from the stronger euro and trade uncertainty.

More spending please



Source: Blackrock, Jul 2025

Asia: An economic hotpot

Undeniably, the rise of American protectionism and unilateralism has heightened economic uncertainty and competition both within and outside the region.

A few key countries are also facing unique problems. South Korea 's central bank kept interest rates unchanged for a second consecutive review, as it remained in a bind between easing to support growth and avoiding excessive liquidity to local property market.

Recent unrest in Indonesia has forced President Prabowo to cancel the MPs' new housing allowances. The removal of the finance minister is hardly reassuring. Amid growth concerns, Bank Indonesia has cut rates for a sixth time in the last one year, bringing it to its lowest since 2022. The latest $1B economic stimulus package, which includes paid internships and construction loans, is also encouraging.

Fortunately, bright spots remain. Malaysia , for one, is expected to benefit from more favourable tariff differentials, minimal transshipment and less reliance on American demand, according to another Economist report.

Back home, Singapore, exemplified by its stability and trust amongst partners, has raised its growth forecast to 2.4% for 2025, according to a recent MAS survey. Core inflation fell to a low 0.5% year-on-year in July.

Furthermore, the launch of S$5B Equity Market Development Programme (EQDP) is aimed at revitalising the local stock market by enhancing market liquidity and attracting more investor interest in small and mid-cap companies.

China: Another extension in November?

Both US and China agreed to extend the trade truce by another 90 days in August, with reciprocal relaxation of tech exports from the US and rare earth exports from China.

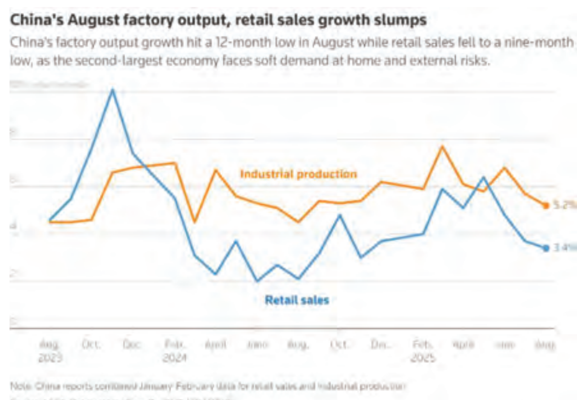
The heavily publicised Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) event saw the gathering of leaders from Russia and India, during which President Xi called for the creation of a new SCO development bank to develop an alternative payment system. In fact, China has settled more than 30% of its current-account transactions in yuan in the first half of this year, 15% more than the whole of 2019.

As China adjusts to the changing trading landscape, the country is actively looking at strengthening its existing trade ties with ASEAN and has applied to join the CPTPP.

Considering the 1.1% quarter-on-quarter GDP growth in Q2 2025 after a 1.2% growth in the quarter before, China would require more than 2.6% compounded growth in the second half to achieve its 5% growth target. It is hoped that the government will provide more incentives to boost domestic consumption, especially if exports slow due to tariff headwinds.

The economic front remains weak, as the government continues to address involution related to policy duplicity and over production. China's industrial output grew 5.2% year-on-year in August this year, the lowest since a year ago, and compared to a 5.7% rise in July.

Industrial output, retail sales trending lower



Source: Reuters, Sep 2025

Like US and Europe, the final quarter is usually the strongest quarter for Hang Seng Index, with 10-year average of +2.6% return quarter-on-quarter.

China Revised Economic Forecast (YoY)

Macro Indicators	2024	2025F	
		Jun'25	Revised
GDP growth (%)	5.0	4.0	4.8
CPI inflation (%)	0.2	0.0	0.0
Unemployment rate (%)	5.1	5.1	5.1

Source: IMF, Jul 2025

India

After undergoing an equity market correction since the second half of 2024, the market has recovered most of its losses, due to improved economic outlook and renewed confidence in the fifth largest market.

Encouragingly, to counter the US tariffs of 50% due to reasons totally unrelated to trade between the two nations, India has approved tax cuts to 5% from 18% for fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG), and to 18% from 28% for more durable goods such as compact cars and air conditioners. India's GDP growth projection has also been raised to 6.4% by IMF.

India Revised Economic Forecast (YoY)

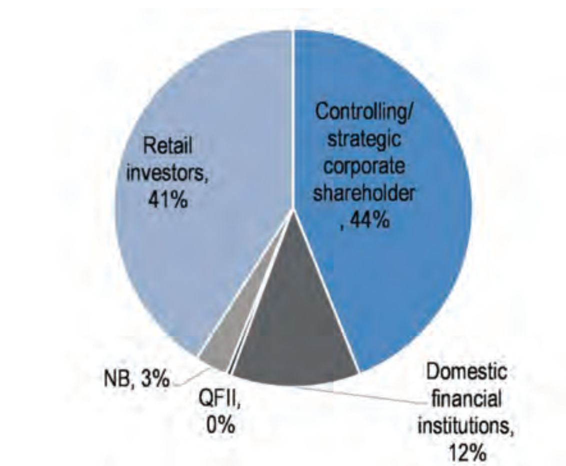
Macro Indicators	2024	2025F	
		Apr'25	Revised
GDP growth (%)	6.5	6.2	6.4
CPI inflation (%)	4.7	4.5	4.2
Unemployment rate (%)	-	-	-

Source: IMF, 2025

Asia equities outlook

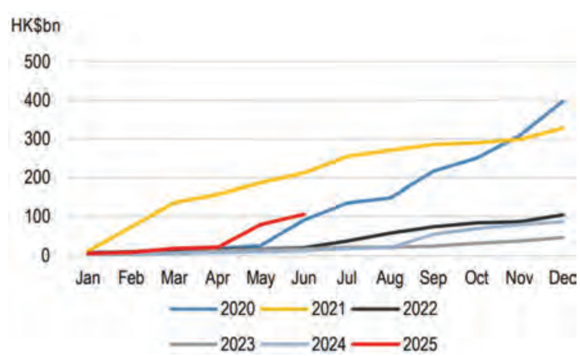
China's economy lumbered along while market performance had been driven more by flows, as seen by retail investor activity in mainland China and IPO activity in Hong Kong. Nevertheless, there are pockets of opportunities in technology and AI stocks across greater China. The sector has benefitted from targeted stimulus and strong innovation driven by industrial upgrading and technological self-reliance. Furthermore, the Chinese government has commenced anti-involution reforms in August to reduce overcapacity and restore profits in sectors such as materials and energy.

Significant retail investor activity



Source: J.P. Morgan, Jul 2025

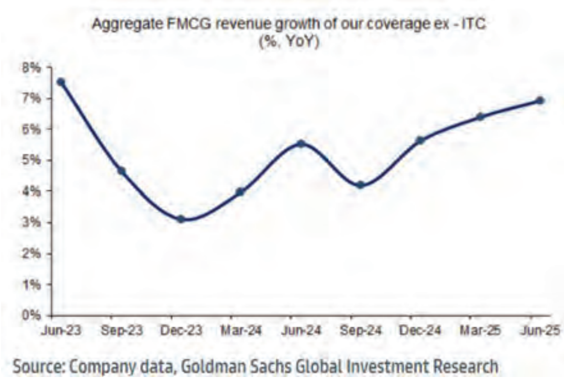
HK's accumulative IPO per year



Source: Wind, J.P. Morgan, Jul 2025

India's government rolled out several policies such as rate cuts and GST rationalisation, which are expected to blunt the impact from tariffs. Such policy support is expected to lift the consumer sector, which remains underpinned by structural tailwinds such as rising affluence.

Strong demand for FMCG



Source: Goldman Sachs, Aug 2025

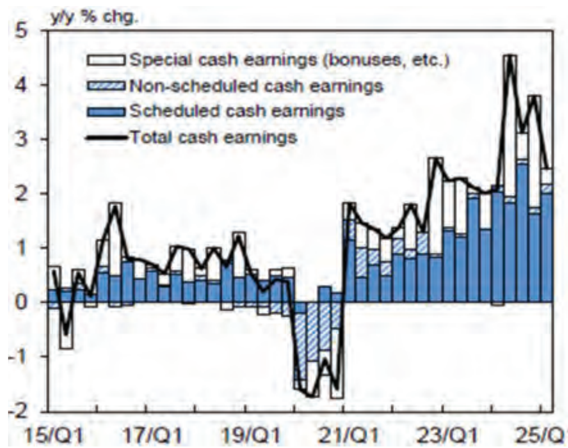
Japan: Back on rate hike path

In the end, PM Ishiba's attempt to remain in power came to nought after Japan's ruling coalition lost control of upper house in Q3. Similar to counterparts in Europe, Japan is also facing rising populism on topics such as immigration and higher living costs.

On a positive note, real wages turned positive for the first time in seven months in July helped by bonuses, providing needed justification for BoJ to stay on its rate hike path. Nominal wages have also grown steadily due to successful Shunto negotiations.

Q4 is usually the strongest quarter, with 15 positive quarters out of last 20, averaging almost +5.0% return quarter on quarter.

Nominal wages



Source: BOJ, Jul 2025

Japan Revised Economic Forecast (YoY)

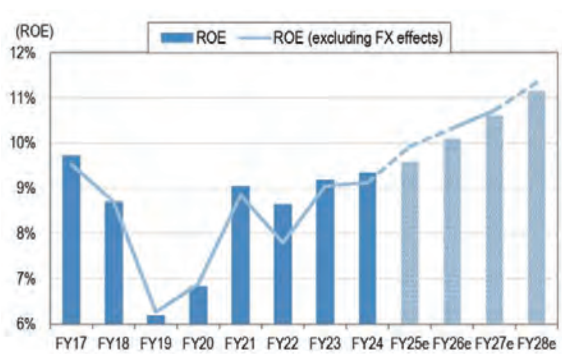
Macro Indicators	2024	2025F	
		Apr'25	Revised
GDP growth (%)	0.1	0.5	0.6
CPI inflation (%)	2.7	2.2	2.7
Unemployment rate (%)	2.5	2.5	2.6

Source: BOJ, IMF, Jul 2025

Japan equities outlook

The Japanese market lagged China this year due to external headwinds from tariffs. However, since April this year, it has demonstrated resilience during risk-off periods and has risen during risk-on times as investors continue to reassess US exceptionalism. Furthermore, the return of mild inflation and real wage growth has enabled domestic Japanese consumer stocks to raise prices and enjoy stable demand. Financial stocks are also supported by rate hikes and corporate reforms.

TOPIX ROE forecast



Source: J.P. Morgan, Sep 2025

Additional Perspectives

Tariff impact: So far so good?

American businesses have absorbed three-fifths of cost of duties, according to Goldman Sachs. And as more companies exhaust the Harmonised Tariff Schedule (HTS) to reclassify goods to secure lower levies, companies must decide between passing higher costs to end customers or settle for lower margins.

Furthermore, the ultra-thin framework trade agreements and the constant threat of sectoral tariffs to semiconductors and pharmaceuticals offer little comfort to trading partners and companies.

So far, major trading countries hit with the highest tariffs include Switzerland (39% with exemptions for pharmaceuticals), Brazil (50% for going after former President Bolsonaro) and India (50% for importing Russian oil).

While countries continue to engage the US, more of them are seeking alternatives and strengthening regional ties with like-minded nations. For example, BRICS members are trading more with one another than with the US.

Source: Economist, Aug 2025

Instead of imposing retaliatory tariffs, Brazil has sensibly unveiled a $5B aid package centred on providing credit lines for affected exporters.

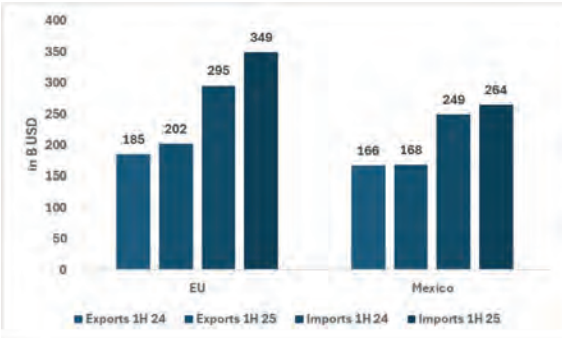
Probing deeper, the implications to major trading partners can be split into two groups. The first group, including Canada and China, has seen a fall in both imports to and exports from the US in the first half of this year from a year ago. These countries are hedging their positions by becoming less reliant on trade with the US.

Out of favour

Source: US Census Bureau, 2025

The second group, including EU and Mexico, has seen an increase in both exports from and imports to the US in the first half of 2025 from a year ago, which could be attributed to companies frontloading shipments before the materialisation of higher trade tariffs. It is possible that trade could taper off if growth slows and consumer demand weakens. Further monitoring is warranted for this group.

Will this last?

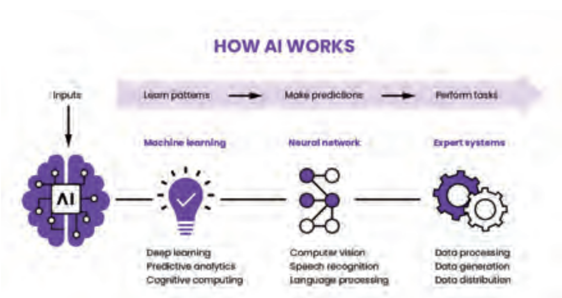


Source: US Census Bureau, 2025

Special: AI investing

There has been much hype about the potential of AI to improve productivity and disrupt industries such as pharmaceuticals, green technology and financial services. Last July, Amazon-backed Anthropic launched Claude AI for financial services, to help professionals analyse markets, conduct research and make investment decisions.

In a nutshell, AI is technology that enables machines to learn, reason, and make decisions like humans. It analyses data, finds patterns, and automates tasks. Firms are exploring ways to harness the technology to raise productivity and provide better solutions for clients.



Source: Weka, 2023

Portfolio management

AI in portfolio management can help to dynamically adjust the allocation of securities such as ETFs and stocks across different market regimes. By optimizing weightings, investors can improve risk-adjusted performance, achieving higher Sharpe ratios, stronger returns, and reduced drawdowns or volatility. This adaptive approach ensures portfolios remain resilient and better aligned with changing market conditions.

News sentiment analysis

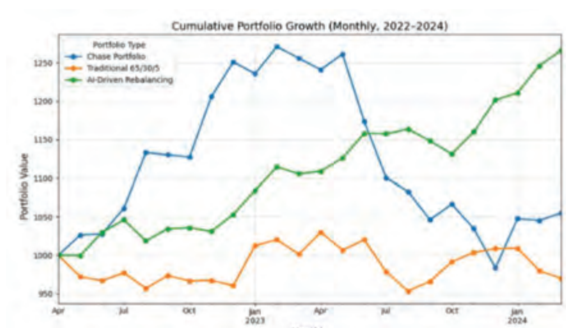
More specifically, automating news sentiment analysis of earnings calls and regulatory filings helps investors stay updated in real time. AI-powered natural language processing (NLP) tools can quickly interpret tones and highlight shifts in optimism or caution that may impact markets. This enables faster data-driven insights for smarter investment decisions.

Potential alpha generation

AI systems excel at analysing vast amounts of both real-time and historical data, which helps improve prediction accuracy. By applying AI in investment decision-making, investors can better anticipate market trends and asset price movements, as AI can uncover patterns and relationships that might be missed by human analysts.

Using data-driven insights and predictive modelling strengthens investors' ability to make more informed choices. Integrating AI into investing enhances the precision of forecasts involving security prices, market shifts, and potential opportunities, ultimately supporting smarter and more strategic investment decisions.

Example of AI outperformance



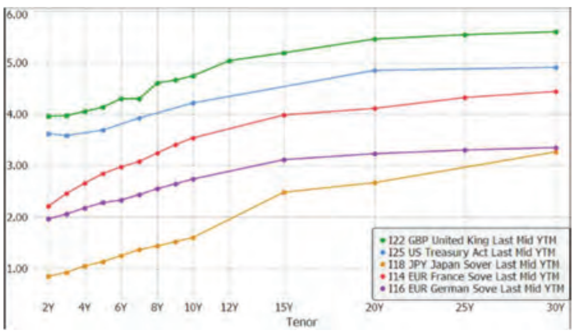
Source: ResearchGate, 2025

Asset Classes

Fixed Income

Despite major central banks such as the Fed and ECB cutting rates in the past one year, yield curves have steepened as longer term yields have either stayed high or climbed higher, as investors worry about the sustainability of current fiscal debt levels, as well as independence of the Fed.

Rising DM yields



Source: Bloomberg, Sep 2025

Based on non-partisan Congressional Budget Office (CBO)'s forecast the US government debt-to-GDP will increase by about 20% over coming decade, the 10-year interest rate will increase by about 60bps.

Consequence of higher debt

Authors and date of publication	Estimated impact of a 1 percentage point rise in government debt
New Evidence on the Interest Rate Effects of Budget Deficits and Debt (2007) • Thomas Laubach (Federal Reserve Board)	3 to 4 basis points
Revisiting the Interest Rate Effects of Federal Debt (2025) • Michael D. Plante, Alexander W. Richter, and Sarah Zubairy (Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas)	3 basis points
The Impact of Debt and Deficits on Long-Term Interest Rates in the US (2025) • Davide Furceri, Carlos Goncalves and Hongchi Li (IMF)	2 to 3 basis points
Apollo model/Slok and Thomas estimate (2025)	3 basis points

Source: Apollo, Jul 2025

In contrast, as mentioned in the last quarterly outlook, credit spreads for both US investment grade and high yield bonds remained tight relative to historical levels, substantiating the continued preference for quality and shorter duration bonds.

Credit spreads remain tight

Source: Bloomberg, Sep 2025

Currencies

Notwithstanding persistent talks of de-dollarisation, the IMF showed the dollar's share of global currency reserves fell slightly to 57% in the first quarter of 2025 while that of euro-denominated reserves gained.

The recently passed GENIUS bill, which allows short-dated Treasuries to be used as collaterals, could offset weakness in the dollar due to Fed rate cut expectations.

The Euro has gained about 13% against the dollar year to date and is expected to hold its relative strength or gain further as the ECB is apparently close to its neutral rate and the region benefits from increased spending in infrastructure and defense.

With Swiss policy rate at 0%, CHF is expected to hold its strength against major currencies, as the market is largely not pricing negative rates for the next six months.

Given that the 30-year sovereign yield is above 3% and a weaker yen could translate into higher import prices, the BOJ may resume rate hikes in the next six months, resulting in a relative yen strengthening.

Barring any big moves in these major currencies or major revisions to Singapore's economic outlook, the MAS is not expected to make any significant adjustment to the SNEER.

Commodities

Gold

In one of the most bullish reports thus far, Goldman Sachs said gold could surpass $4,000 per ounce by mid-2026, if private investors continue to demand for the precious metal.

In the near term, sustained buying from central banks and expected Fed rate cuts should support demand for gold and gold prices.

Oil

In a rare piece of good news these days, oil major BP announced it made its largest oil and gas discovery in 25 years offshore Brazil.

Other international oil companies (IOCs) such as Exxon and Chevron increased oil and gas production to offset lower crude prices to beat Q2 2025 earnings expectations.

OPEC+ announced it will increase oil production by 137k barrels per day (bpd) from October, though less than the 548k bpd increase from September, which will unwind its previous production cut of 1.65M bpd.

The growing preference for green energy such as nuclear to power data centres could limit oil demand and cap oil prices. Further energy sanctions against Russia and Iran could reduce oil exports and provide a floor or even temporary spikes for oil prices.

FICC views

	Support	Resistance	3-month view
Fixed Income			
10Y UST	3.80	4.50	Range
Currencies			
DXY	95	101	Bearish
EURUSD	1.12	1.20	Bullish
USDJPY	140	149	Bearish
USDCHF	0.78	0.84	Range
USDSGD	1.27	1.31	Range
EURJPY	166	175	Bearish
CHFJPY	178	187	Bearish
EURCHF	0.92	0.95	Range
EURSGD	1.46	1.53	Range
CHFSGD	1.57	1.63	Range
SGDJPY	112	117	Range
AUDUSD	0.63	0.67	Range
AUDSGD	0.83	0.86	Range
Commodities			
Gold	3,200	4,000	Bullish
WTI	60	80	Range

Alternatives

Private Credit with view on data centres

As technology companies rush to invest in data centres, there is a widening financing gap as their operating cash flows are unable to keep pace with their capital expenditure needs.

Morgan Stanley estimated a $1.5T financing gap between big tech's capital expenditure in data centers and their cash flow.

For example, Meta secured $29B financing from PIMCO and Blue Owl for a data centre expansion in Louisiana in August this year.

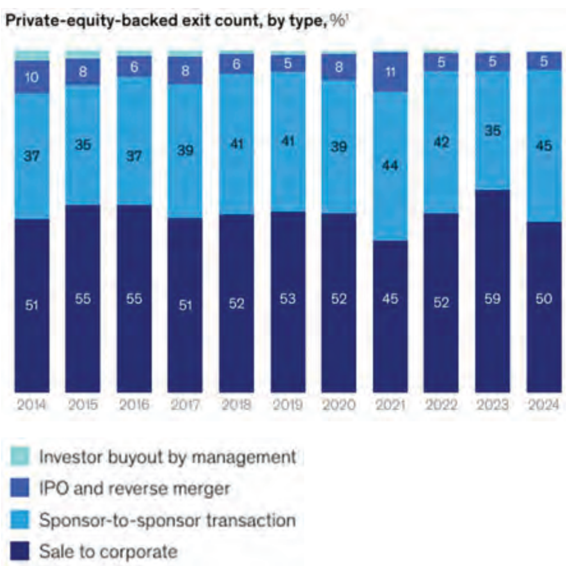
As more advanced server and networking chips replace the older ones every few years, investors would have to account for technology risk in addition to credit and liquidity risks.

Private Equity

Recent M&A and IPO activity, a declining interest rate environment, and availability of dry powder have renewed interest in private equity.

The probability of exiting profitably remains a key consideration. From a recent McKinsey report, there has been an increased number of exits via sponsor-to-sponsor transactions followed by sales to corporate. PE-backed IPOs have been flat from 2022 to 2024.

More exits via sponsors



Source: McKinsey, 2025

The outlook for PE remains positive, as more limited partners plan to increase allocation to PE, expecting better returns and for diversification. PE duration may be longer as some firms see less need to go public and prefer to stay private.

Positive outlook for PE

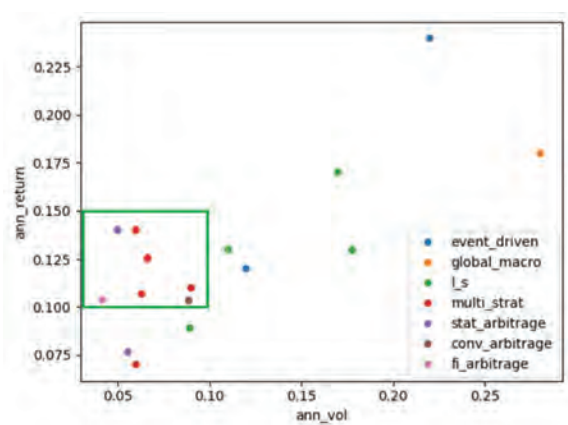
Source: McKinsey, 2025

Hedge funds

Typical hedge funds include multi-strat, statistical arbitrage (stat arb), long/short, event-driven and quant funds, with the first two potentially offering more attractive risk-adjusted returns.

There has been growing interest in this asset class as investors seek to diversify from the traditional 60/40 portfolio. The Blackrock Investment Institute suggests investors should allocate up to 5% of their portfolio into hedge funds. Temasek Holdings also disclosed investments in about 10 multi-strat and macro hedge funds with the expectation of generating "fairly stable" double-digit returns, according to one of their senior management.

Multi-strat and stat arb tend to offer more attractive risk-adjusted returns



Source: Rockstead, 2025

Proposed portfolio allocation

Asset	Q3 2025 Allocation	Q4 2025 Allocation
Equities	30%	30%
Fixed Income	25%	20%
Alternatives	25%	30%
Gold	10%	10%
Cash	10%	10%

Key events and risks in Q4 2025

Probability	Low impact	Moderate impact	High impact
High	• No peace deal between Russia and Ukraine • Iran buys time	• Heightened political uncertainty in Japan, France and Indonesia	
Medium	• PBoC keeps interest rates unchanged	• New sectoral tariffs in advanced technology, semiconductor and pharmaceutical industries	• Fed's base case for tariff impact on inflation to fade fails to materialise, resulting in only one cut this year
Low		• US earnings miss	• Erosion of Fed independence

Q4 2025 Investment Themes

Themes	Background	Trade Ideas
Geopolitical Tensions	• Rivalry between US and China, war between Russia and Ukraine and unrest in the Middle East continue to fuel global tensions. • Defense companies have been beneficiaries with BMDAET Index rising 60% YTD. • The US dollar has weakened 9% YTD while gold has risen over 30% during the same period.	• Non-US companies, particularly domestic-oriented businesses benefitting from cyclical or secular trends, have shown promise amid diversification. • EU's infrastructure and defense players continue to benefit from a renewed focus on growth and national security. • Gold is a good hedge against market risk.
Artificial Intelligence	• The big US tech companies continue to invest heavily in AI which in turn drives demand for power-intensive data centres. Chinese firms have made efforts to close the so ftware gap, which has contributed to a tech boom in China and Hong Kong.	• While the Magnificent 7 companies remain dominant, there have been spillover benefits to companies in adjacent sectors like utilities. • China's BAT or Hangzhou's six little dragons could replicate its success in the EV and solar markets.
Income Opportunity	• Investors continue to seek income - generating portfolios for earlier and longer retirements. Longer term Treasury yields stay elevated as investors demand higher compensation for undertaking risk in uncertain times.	• Short to mid -term Treasuries, developed market investment grade bonds, along with private credit, offer opportunities to earn relatively stable, less-correlated yield.
Aging population	• Governments in both developed and emerging countries continue to face challenges in trying to come up with pro-family policies to encourage having more children to mitigate a declining birth rate and immigration. • Seniors may decide to save more for longer retirement.	• Parents may invest more in childcare, educational and entertainment services. • Pharma companies continue to invest in R&D to develop new drugs to combat old age illnesses such as Alzheimer's to increase healthspan.
Climate change	• Despite President Trump's reversal from prior climate change commitments, a growing number of countries see the need to invest in climate mitigation and adaptation.	• More investments are expected in cleaner energy source such as natural gas, and technologies such as carbon capture, nuclear power, smart grids and even geo-engineering.

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