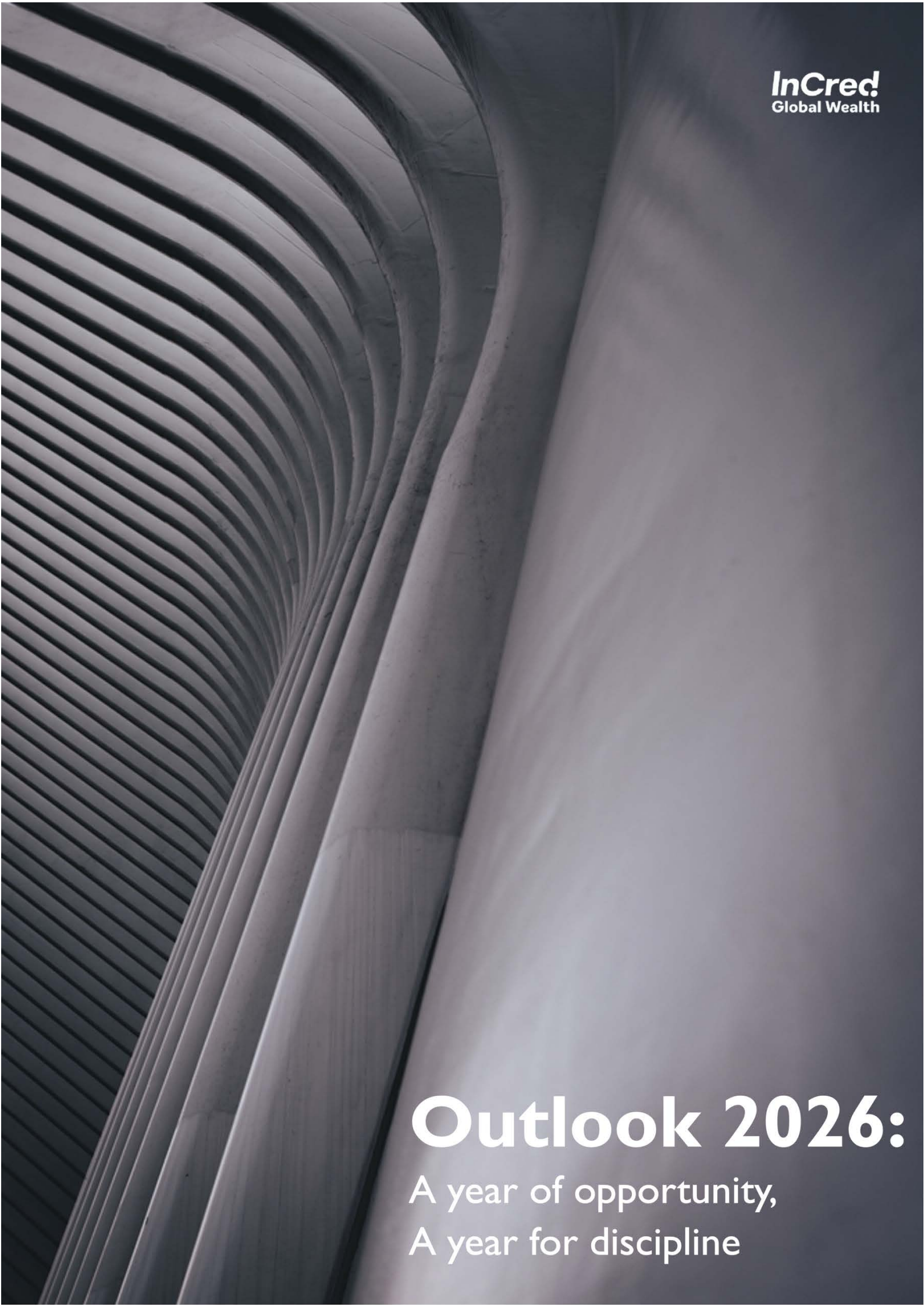


InCred Global Wealth

Outlook 2026:

A year of opportunity, A year for discipline

Introduction: A year of opportunity, a year for discipline

19 December 2025

Dear reader

As we look ahead to 2026, it is clear that we have entered the early chapters of a new investment era. The global economy is proving more resilient than many expected, yet beneath the surface it is shifting in ways that matter profoundly for portfolios. Technological disruption is accelerating, geopolitics is becoming more contested, fiscal policy more interventionist, and inflation is no longer a solved problem. For investors, this creates a world that is rich in opportunity - but less linear, less predictable, and increasingly reliant on thoughtful diversification.

Artificial intelligence (AI) remains the defining force. The easy gains are behind us, and the market is moving into a more discerning phase, where monetisation, capital intensity and competitive positioning determine which companies genuinely benefit. At the same time, extraordinary concentration in US mega-cap equities means leadership is likely to broaden, with Europe, Japan and parts of Asia regaining relevance after years in the shadows.

Fixed income has returned as a genuine source of income and stability, even as the path of inflation and policy remains unsettled. Private markets - particularly infrastructure - continue to offer the structural themes and diversification that public markets increasingly struggle to deliver.

In this environment, our message is simple: **stay invested, stay diversified and stay disciplined.** 2026 will not reward narrow portfolios or binary calls. It will reward investors who blend structural opportunity with prudent risk management, who embrace innovation while respecting valuation discipline, and who position globally rather than relying on any single engine of returns.

As ever, InCred's role is to help you navigate this landscape with clarity, conviction and calm. We bring together the global insights, disciplined process and independent judgement to guide clients through the noise and toward opportunity.

We wish you and your family a happy and prosperous 2026.

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Three core principles for 2026

Against this backdrop, investors face a year that will reward preparation rather than prediction. The environment is rich with opportunity, but the path is uneven - shaped by AI's next phase, diverging regional growth, changing policy regimes, and the return of meaningful income across asset classes. With this in mind, we distil our guidance into three core principles that anchor our positioning for 2026. These are the practical steps investors can take today to convert a complex macro landscape into a clear, actionable plan:

1. Rebalance and diversify intelligently - concentration risk is now your biggest enemy

Portfolios anchored to a handful of US mega-caps risk missing entire regions and sectors where returns are re-emerging. Europe, Japan, India and parts of emerging Asia are strengthening, while fixed income and alternatives again provide genuine diversification. In 2026, breadth - not beta (indiscriminate market movement) - will drive returns.

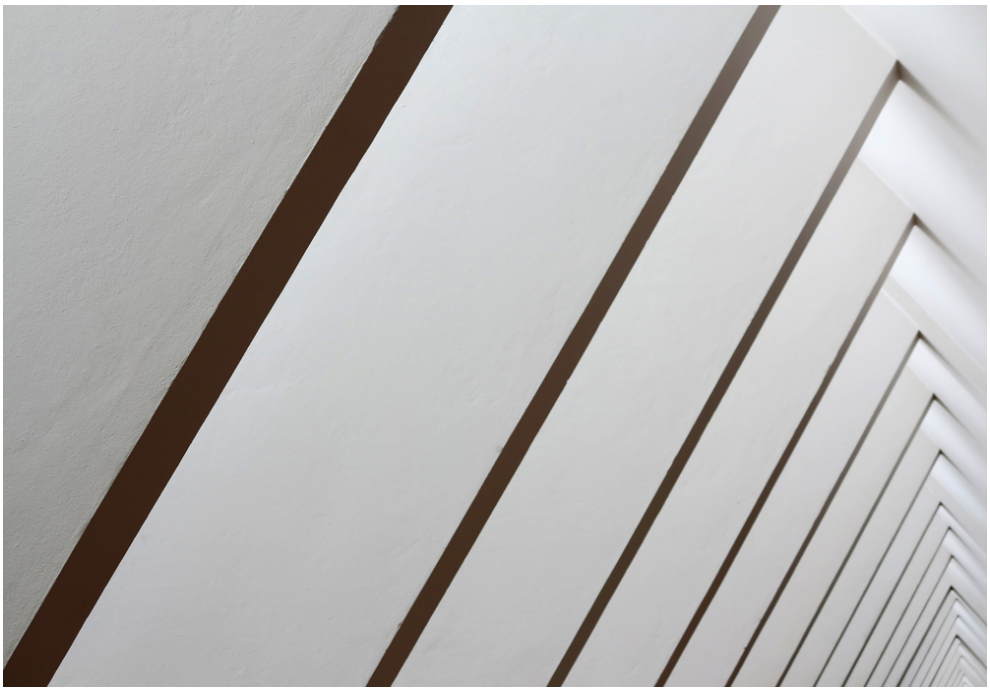
2. Put cash to work - liquidity is a drag, not a strategy

Cash has consistently underperformed both equities and bonds, and inflation continues to erode its real value. With policy easing and income assets offering their best yields in a decade, cash should be moved selectively into credit, infrastructure, private markets and high-quality fixed income.

3. Build portfolios with multiple growth engines - not forecasts

The precise path of AI monetisation, US politics or inflation is unknowable. The answer is portfolio engineering: combine global equities, quality fixed income, alternatives, structural themes (AI, power, energy transition), and sensible hedges (gold, currencies, structured solutions). Robustness, not prediction, is the winning mindset for 2026.

In short: robustness over prediction, breadth over concentration, and discipline over speculation. The investment themes that follow illustrate where we believe the most compelling opportunities will emerge in 2026.



Five key investment themes for 2026

The forces shaping markets in 2026 are powerful, long lasting and increasingly interconnected. Five themes stand out as the most relevant for investors seeking both resilience and opportunity in the year ahead:

1. AI infrastructure moves into the real economy

Artificial intelligence is becoming the central capital cycle of the decade. Investment is accelerating across semiconductors, data centres, networking, power generation, grid expansion and advanced automation. AI is no longer just a technology theme. It is an industrial transformation touching utilities, materials and selected consumer and business services. The next stage will reward companies with clear monetisation pathways, strong cash flow and disciplined capital allocation. The opportunity is significant but increasingly selective.

2. Power and energy as the new industrial cycle

Electricity has become the binding constraint for growth. AI workloads, electrification and manufacturing reshoring are pushing demand far above previous forecasts. This is driving a multi-year investment cycle in power infrastructure, including grid reinforcement, renewables, storage solutions, early stage nuclear and energy efficiency. Materials such as copper, lithium and rare earths also sit at the heart of this theme. Policy support across the United States, Europe and parts of Asia strengthens the long duration of this opportunity.

3. Defence, security and strategic resilience

Geopolitical fragmentation is reshaping global capital allocation. Defence budgets are rising, and governments are prioritising resilience in supply chains, digital systems, resource access and critical infrastructure. Opportunity extends beyond traditional defence contractors. Cybersecurity, space systems, secure communications, logistics automation and companies enabling energy or mineral independence all form part of this broad, long-term theme.

4. Longevity and health innovation

Demographic shifts and scientific advances are transforming global health and consumption. Breakthroughs in obesity drugs, oncology, diagnostics, genomics and AI enhanced research are starting to reshape long term healthcare economics. Demand continues to grow for medical devices, assisted living, prevention, wellness and mental health services. This theme provides structural growth with relatively low sensitivity to short term economic cycles.

5. Private markets as core portfolio engines

Private markets are becoming more central to portfolio construction as public market valuations remain uneven and traditional correlations behave less predictably. Within private markets, three areas stand out:

- **Private infrastructure:** Digital infrastructure, energy transition assets, transport systems and regulated utilities benefit directly from AI driven demand and global investment programmes. Income resilience and inflation protection add to their appeal.
- **Private equity secondaries:** A compelling way to access private equity at discounts, with lower blind pool risk and quicker return of capital. The current liquidity mismatch across Limited Partners (LPs) supports a rich opportunity set.
- **Private credit:** Attractive yields, sound fundamentals and reduced bank lending create a favourable environment for selective lenders. Rigorous underwriting is essential as dispersion increases.
- **Private real estate:** After a significant reset, private real estate offers selective value, particularly in data centres, logistics, residential, life science facilities and assets linked to rising power demand. Office exposure remains highly differentiated, with only the strongest locations and highest quality buildings showing durable demand. Real estate continues to provide income stability and diversification when approached with discipline.

Artificial intelligence: The capex super-cycle reshaping global growth in 2026

- **AI drives the strongest global capital expenditure (capex) wave in decades**, with hyperscaler investment surging and spilling into power, grids, and infrastructure.
- Growth today comes from **adoption, not productivity** - AI lifts earnings and demand even before economy-wide efficiency gains appear.
- The outlook hinges on **monetisation and energy constraints**: if solved, the cycle endures - if not, overbuild and bottlenecks become risks.

Artificial intelligence enters 2026 not as a technology theme but as a **macro force**, reshaping investment flows, energy systems, industrial policy and corporate behaviour. What began as a leap in model capability has evolved into a physical, capital-intensive transformation of the global economy. AI is now a **hard-infrastructure story** - and the defining investment engine of the next decade.

A capital-deepening revolution

The most striking shift is the sheer intensity of the AI build-out. Hyperscaler spending has grown far faster than analysts anticipated, now accounting for a meaningful share of global corporate capex. What was once assumed to be a software-led wave has become a **concrete-and-steel cycle**: data-centre campuses, specialised chips, advanced cooling, subsea and terrestrial fibre networks, secure cloud zones, edge computing, and multi-layer redundancy.

Many strategists note that these investment plans are now large enough to **influence Gross Domestic Product (GDP) trajectories**, supply-chain structures and even national energy strategies. In BlackRock's framing, the scale of AI capex is so extraordinary that it raises a profound macroeconomic question: *can revenues eventually catch up with the investment?* That tension between capex intensity and monetisation potential will shape the next stage of the AI cycle.

Power becomes the binding constraint

By 2025 the bottleneck had decisively shifted from compute to **electricity**. Global data-centre power demand is expected to rise by more than 175% by 2030, stressing grid capacity in the US, Europe and parts of Asia. This has triggered a new infrastructure super-cycle in electricity generation, storage, transmission, and load-balancing systems.

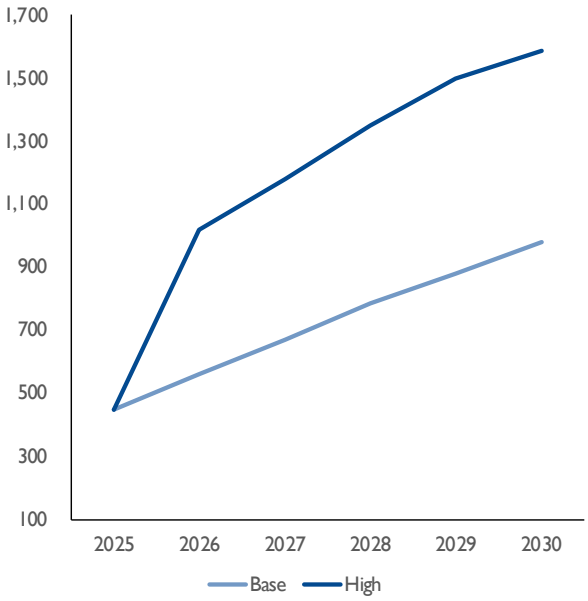


Figure 1: Forecast global data centre power demand in TWh p.a. (2025-2030)
Sources: Gartner (base case); S&P Global / 451 Research and McKinsey (high case)

This power requirement is not optional: without abundant, reliable, scalable electricity, the AI ecosystem cannot expand. As a result, utilities, grid-modernisation programmes, nuclear, renewables, distributed storage and flexibility assets now sit **at the centre of the AI value chain**, not on its periphery. This also explains why AI has become a geopolitical and security priority for major governments - the ability to deliver compute is becoming a proxy for national competitiveness.

Enterprise adoption: from experimentation to productivity

2026 is the year enterprise AI moves from pilot projects to **material operational integration**. Companies are deploying AI across software development, customer service, logistics, legal workflows, asset-maintenance, design, fraud detection, medical triage and energy optimisation. While macro-level productivity gains are not yet fully visible, firm-level benefits are increasingly measurable: faster cycle times, automated routine tasks, reduced error rates and improved throughput.

The labour impact is more nuanced than early narratives suggested. Rather than mass displacement, early evidence points to **labour churn**: AI replaces tasks, not whole occupations, while creating demand for new roles in integration, oversight, data engineering and model governance.

A global race with new centres of gravity

The AI ecosystem is now unmistakably multipolar.

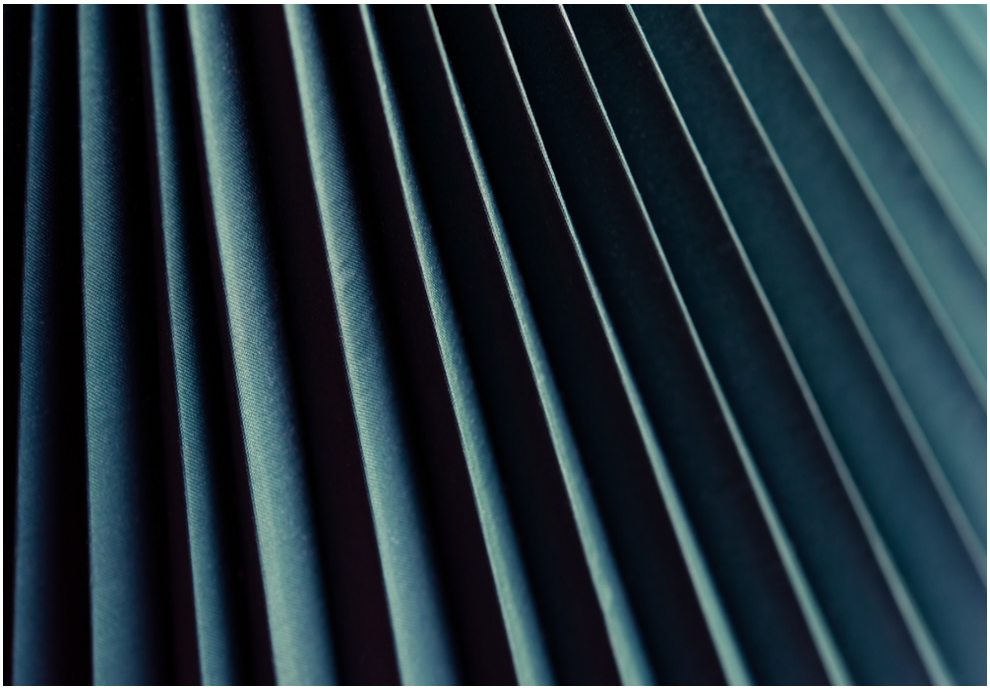
- The **US** remains the innovation centre and the largest capital allocator.
- **Asia** - particularly Japan, Korea and Taiwan - anchors the critical semiconductor, robotics and precision-engineering supply chain.
- **China** has rapidly scaled domestic model-training clusters and AI-enabled manufacturing platforms.
- **Europe** is accelerating sovereign cloud and defence-AI capabilities, supported by fiscal programmes and national strategic initiatives.

AI is therefore no longer a single-region growth engine, it is a **global capex and industrial-policy contest**.

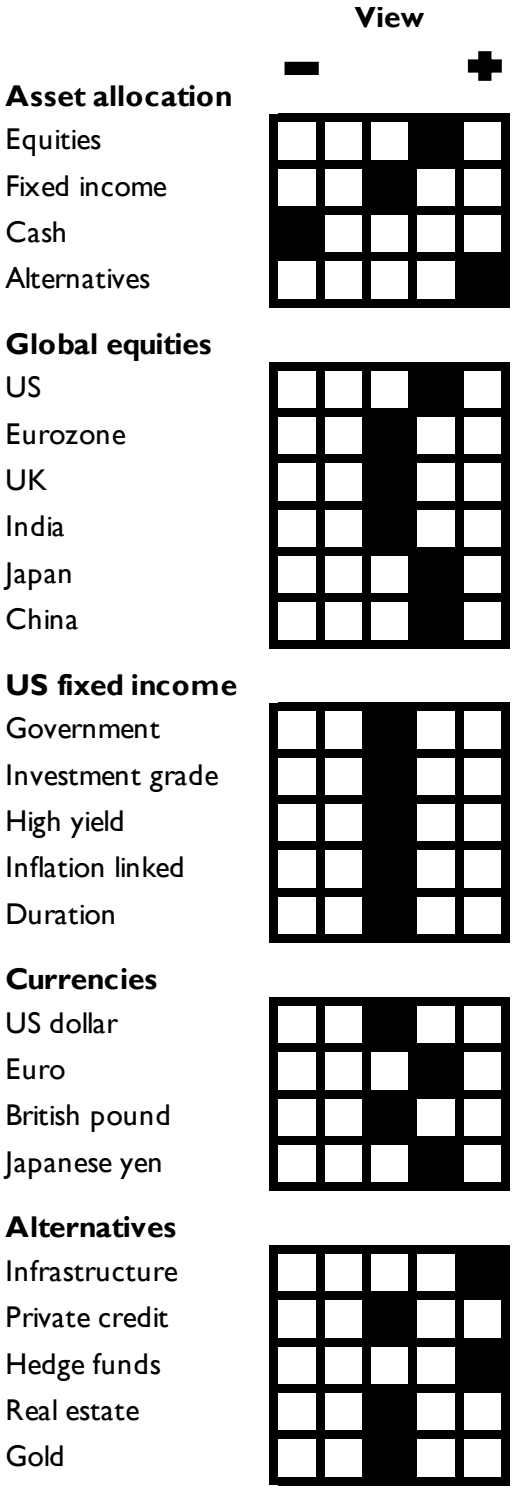
Valuations and dispersion: not a bubble, but not uniform

While valuations in AI-exposed equities are high, the fundamental backdrop - profitability, dominant market share, strong balance sheets - remains solid. The next phase, however, will be characterised by **sharp dispersion**. Winners will emerge not only among the original model developers but across power infrastructure, industrial automation, cybersecurity, semiconductors, memory, and the software layers that enable enterprise adoption.

AI in 2026 is not a hype cycle: it is a macro-transformational force, early in its industrial build-out, reshaping productivity, infrastructure and geopolitics. The investment opportunity is large, global and still in its formative stages.



Overview of our investment views - heading into 2026



United States: Resilience, earnings power and AI leadership

US economy

- **Growth stays resilient**: AI capex, supportive fiscal policy and healthy higher-income consumers keep the US as the **strongest major economy** despite softer early-year momentum.
- **Inflation eases but stays sticky**: tariff pass-through and services strength keep core inflation **above target**, leading to only **gradual Fed cuts**.
- **Labour market cools, not cracks**: hiring slows but layoffs remain limited, supporting consumption and keeping the expansion intact.

The United States enters 2026 as the world's most resilient major economy, but also one operating under a very different set of structural constraints than those that shaped the post-global-financial-crisis era. Growth is slowing from the exceptional, policy-supercharged pace of recent years, yet underlying momentum remains intact. The defining economic forces of 2026 will be **AI driven investment, a tight-but-cooling labour market, tariff-induced price adjustments, and a policy mix that is unusually supportive for a mid-cycle environment**. Taken together, these point to **moderate but durable growth**, **sticky but gradually easing inflation**, and an economic expansion that is neither booming nor stalling - simply transitioning to a more sustainable trajectory.

Growth: slower but resilient

Our expectation is for **real GDP growth close to 2% in 2026**, with the composition of growth more informative than the headline number. The first half of the year is likely to feel softer as the economy absorbs the final tariff pass-through, hiring slows and real household incomes adjust.

But we expect the second half to strengthen meaningfully as three forces take hold:

1. **Policy tailwinds**, including targeted tax measures and deregulation that support business sentiment, particularly heading into the mid-terms.
2. **A still-healthy consumer**, anchored by strong balance sheets at the upper- and middle-income levels, who collectively drive the majority of US spending.
3. **Sustained corporate investment**, where AI-related capex continues to act as the standout driver of incremental GDP.

This profile - **soft then stronger** - is consistent with an economy digesting the shocks of 2025 while maintaining forward momentum.

Labour market: cooling without cracking

The US labour market is normalising rather than weakening. Reduced immigration and more cautious hiring mean job creation slows further, but we do **not** expect broad-based layoffs. Unemployment is therefore likely to drift modestly higher into the 4.2–4.5% range before stabilising.

This dynamic reinforces a **K-shaped labour market** (where different income groups experience very different economic outcomes): high-skill, high-income segments remain tight and well-supported, while lower-income cohorts face more pressure from slower hiring, rising credit stress and higher living costs. For the macro picture, what matters is that labour income continues to grow - not as forcefully as in 2021–24, but fast enough to sustain consumption.
Inflation: a temporary bump, then gradual easing.

We expect **core inflation to re-accelerate slightly in early 2026**, reflecting:

- the final tariff pass-through,
- a still-tight domestic services sector, and
- rising electricity and power-related costs linked to data centre demand.

These effects should fade by mid-year. By the end of 2026, we expect **core inflation to move towards 3.0%**, with risks of stickier services inflation - still above the Fed's formal target but clearly trending in the right direction.
Put differently: **2026 marks the transition from acute inflation risk to managed disinflation**, not a return to pre-pandemic price dynamics.

Policy mix: unusually and decisively supportive

The US enters 2026 with the most constructive policy backdrop among major economies.
Fiscal policy remains expansionary, led by investment incentives, defence spending and growth-targeted tax changes. Concerns around debt sustainability are valid over the long term, but in 2026 the political and market incentives remain aligned toward supporting growth rather than consolidating budgets.

Regulation is easing in strategically important sectors including financials, energy and technology, providing broad-based support for risk-taking and capital expenditure.

Monetary policy is shifting from restrictive to neutral. We expect **two to three rate cuts in 2026**, front-loaded into the first half. Political noise around the Fed chair transition will be high, but the institution remains fundamentally data driven. Importantly, rate cuts in 2026 are not about rescuing growth - they are about **normalisation** after an extended period of above-neutral policy.

AI: the defining US economic engine

AI-related investment is now a **macro variable**, not a sector story.

We expect:

- continued large-scale data centre and semiconductor capex,
- accelerating adoption across corporates as AI moves from experimentation to deployment,
- early productivity gains beginning to show through in output per hour, and
- major long-term infrastructure needs - particularly electricity generation and grid modernisation.

AI's contribution to GDP in 2026 is meaningful and rising. However, we also recognise bottlenecks: power availability, the cost of capital and the need for monetisation to keep pace with investment. These do **not** derail the theme, but they temper the most optimistic narratives.

Risks: two-sided, unusually wide

Downside risks include:

- deeper-than-expected tariff impacts on real consumption,
- a slowdown in AI capital expenditure or delayed monetisation,
- localised credit stress (consumer, commercial real estate, or private credit), and
- political dysfunction around the mid-terms disrupting policy continuity.

Upside risks are equally material:

- faster diffusion of AI driven productivity,
- stronger wealth effects via equities and housing, and
- further fiscal impulse ahead of the mid-terms.

The distribution is wide, but the centre of gravity remains constructive.

Conclusion

2026 is best understood not as the end of a cycle, nor the beginning of a new one, but as a **recalibration to a more balanced US expansion**. Growth slows but remains resilient, inflation stays above target but continues to ease, policy turns more supportive, and AI becomes the single most important structural driver of US economic performance.

In a world of uneven global growth, the US retains a clear leadership position - **not because it is booming, but because it is adapting faster than others to the next phase of the cycle**.

US equities

- **Earnings drive the market**: The US remains the strongest global earnings story, with AI, utilities and healthcare underpinning **double-digit earnings per share growth** in 2026.
- **AI is the structural engine**: The AI capex cycle broadens beyond semis and hyperscalers into financials, industrials and utilities, supporting a **still-constructive equity outlook**.
- **Valuations high but justified**: Multiples stay elevated yet supportable given US profitability, innovation leadership and balance-sheet strength - returns depend on **earnings delivery, not rerating**.

US equities enter 2026 from a position of strength. The macro environment is slowing but far from stalling, earnings remain the most resilient of any major region, and the US continues to lead the world in innovation, productivity and corporate profitability. The policy mix - monetary, fiscal and regulatory - remains unusually supportive for a mid-cycle period. Taken together, this creates a backdrop in which **US equities can continue to advance**, though with **greater volatility and a more uneven pattern of leadership** than in the past two years.

Based on our macro and earnings assumptions, and consistent with broad market expectations, we see **mid-teens upside for the S&P 500**, with index levels in the **7,700–7,800 range** plausible if earnings deliver (e.g. "assuming ~10–12% EPS growth and stable forward multiples") and valuations remain stable. Gains will be increasingly earnings-driven rather than valuation-led, and dispersion - both between and within sectors - will be a defining feature of 2026.

Earnings remain the foundation of market performance

The heart of our constructive equity view is a **robust US earnings cycle**. Corporate America continues to exhibit superior profit durability relative to other major markets, a function of strong balance sheets, pricing power in services, high returns on capital and early productivity gains from automation and AI.

We expect **10–13% earnings per share growth in 2026**, broadly matching the consensus and led by three clusters of strength:

1. **Large technology firms**, where AI-related demand continues to support revenue and cash-flow expansion,
2. **Utilities**, a sector undergoing a structural acceleration in earnings thanks to unprecedented electricity demand from data centres, and
3. **Health care**, driven by innovation in longevity, GLP-1 treatments and oncology, as well as defensive cash-flow characteristics.

The US earnings advantage relative to Europe and emerging markets remains substantial. It is this fundamental differential - not speculative valuation expansion - that continues to justify the premium the US market commands.

AI as the defining structural force

AI remains the most powerful driver of US equity markets in 2026. Importantly, we view this as **an early-stage investment cycle**, not a mature one. Hyperscaler capex continues to rise, with companies signalling additional commitments across chips, cloud infrastructure, networking and power procurement. This investment cycle is broader, deeper and more multi-year than previously envisaged.

Crucially, **leadership is starting to widen**. Early in the cycle, returns were concentrated in semiconductor and hyperscaler names - the "enablers." As corporate adoption accelerates, AI's equity impact is broadening into:

- financials (productivity savings, automation, cost efficiency),
- industrials (factory automation, robotics, reshoring),
- health care (drug discovery, diagnostics), and
- utilities (grid investment and rising load demand).

The narrative remains that AI is **earnings-driven, not bubble-driven**. This distinguishes the current market from the late-1990s dot-com cycle - today's leaders are highly profitable, cash-rich, and delivering real earnings growth rather than running on speculative valuations.

Valuations: high, but supportable

US equities trade near **23× forward earnings**, well above long-term averages. But the valuation premium is not new and, critically, it is not speculative. It is anchored in:

- stronger earnings durability,
- a materially superior growth profile,
- structural AI-linked productivity, and
- the scarcity value of global technology leadership.

We do not expect valuation expansion to drive returns in 2026. Instead, the base case is valuations remaining stable as long as the earnings cycle remains intact. High valuations are not a threat unless earnings disappoint or long-end yields rise meaningfully due to fiscal stress - both risks, but not our central scenario.

Deutsche Bank	8,000
Morgan Stanley	7,800
RBC	7,750
UBS Wealth Management	7,700
Citi	7,700
UniCredit	7,600
Goldman Sachs	7,600
HSBC	7,500
JP Morgan	7,500
UBS Investment Bank	7,500
Barclays	7,400
Société Générale	7,300
Bank of America	7,100
Average	**7,573**

Figure 2: Year-end 2026 S&P500 forecasts
Source: Bloomberg, Reuters

Market concentration: still elevated, but evolving

The "Magnificent 7" continue to make up roughly **40% of S&P 500 market capitalisation** and around **30% of profits**. Unlike historical periods of concentrated leadership, however, today's leaders exhibit genuine profitability, scale advantages and dominant competitive moats. They are not speculative, loss-making companies. The bigger issue for 2026 is **dispersion within the group**. We expect earnings trajectories to diverge more noticeably as AI monetisation and capital intensity vary across business models. The mega-caps will remain integral to market returns, but leadership will no longer be monolithic.

Small and mid-cap opportunity

We see 2026 as a favourable environment for **small and mid-cap equities**, which now trade at **historically extreme valuation discounts** relative to large caps. Key catalysts include:

- the Fed's transition to neutral policy,
- rising M&A activity, and
- the prospect of US dollar stabilisation or later-year strength supporting domestically focused earnings.

Historically, small caps have outperformed following the final Fed rate cut - a pattern that could repeat.

Risks and final assessment

Risks include tariff-driven slowdown, inflation reacceleration, AI capex disappointment, private credit stress and mid-term political volatility. But none undermine the core structural supports: strong earnings, exceptional innovation, and world-leading corporate profitability.

US equities in 2026 remain the global equity engine - driven by earnings, powered by AI, supported by policy, and underpinned by profitability. Gains are likely, but with more volatility, more dispersion and a greater premium on selectivity.

Preferred sectors

- **Technology and AI** - hyperscalers, semis, cloud, software and data-centre infrastructure are the core equity engine for 2026.
- **AI enablers: industrials and utilities** - capital-goods, automation/robotics, grid and power names as AI capex, re-shoring and defence spend ramp.
- **Financials** - large US banks and diversified financials, helped by deregulation, steepening curves and still-solid balance sheets.
- **Healthcare** - a core "longevity/innovation" theme: pharma, med-tech and life sciences tools.

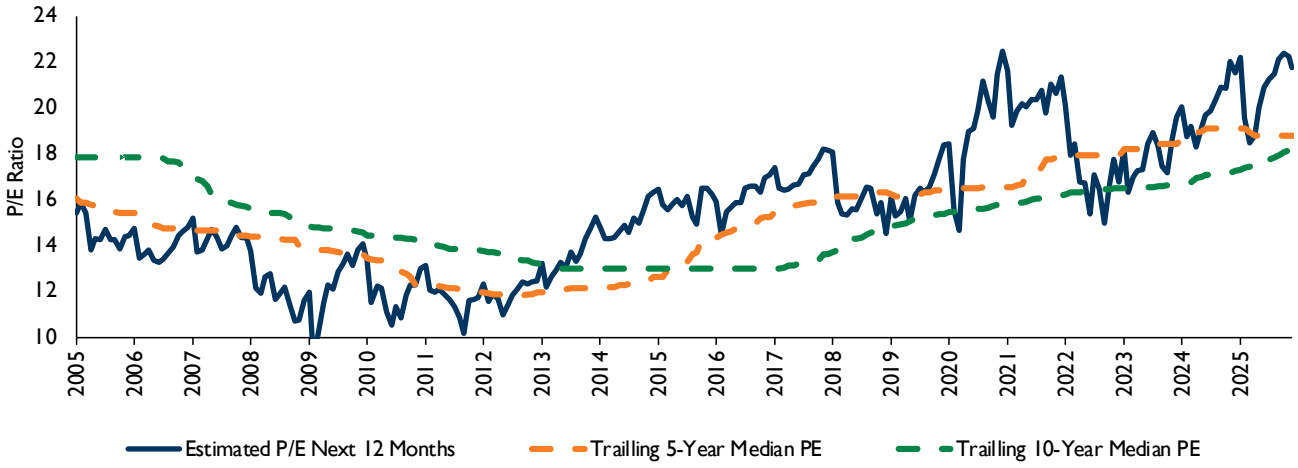
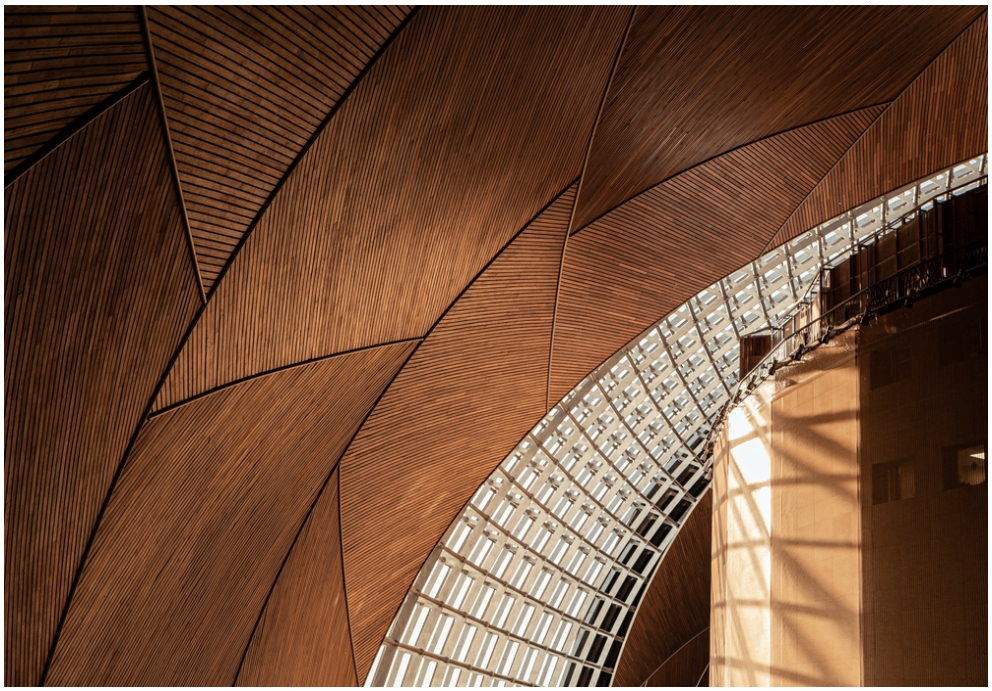


Figure 3: 12 months forward price to earnings ratio for S&P 500 (2005 - 2025)
Source: Bloomberg



US fixed income

- **Carry over capital gains**: Most returns in 2026 come from *income*, not big duration rallies, with the **10-year likely held in a 4.0–4.5% range.**
- **Front-end eases, long-end sticky**: Fed cuts pull short yields lower, but heavy issuance and fiscal pressures keep the **long end anchored and steepening the curve** (i.e. long-term yields rising more than short-term yields).
- **Quality first**: **Investment-grade credit and high-quality securitised assets** offer the most attractive risk-reward, while high yield requires careful selectivity.

US fixed income enters 2026 in its strongest fundamental position in over a decade: yields are meaningfully positive across the curve, inflation is easing - though not fully tamed - and the Federal Reserve is transitioning from restrictive to neutral. Against this backdrop, the role of fixed income shifts from "portfolio ballast" to a genuine source of **real, repeatable income.**

Maturity	2020 COVID, yield suppressed by quantitative easing	2023 High nominal yield, inflation eroded real returns	2026 High nominal yield, positive real returns
5-year	~0.4%	~4.3%	~4.0%
7-year	~0.6%	~4.1%	~4.1%
10-year	~0.7%	~4.3%	~4.3%
30-year	~1.5%	~4.5%	~4.6%

Figure 4: US Treasuries - From suppressed yields to real income (returns in 2023 were eroded by high inflation; in 2026 they are positive as inflation eases)
Source: Bloomberg

That said, much of the easy price appreciation from the 2025 rally is already behind us**. Returns in 2026 will come primarily from carry plus selective opportunities, rather than broad-based duration gains.**

We expect two to three Fed cuts, pulling the front end lower, while long-end yields remain sticky due to heavy Treasury issuance, higher term premia and persistent fiscal concerns. A steeper curve is therefore the most likely outcome. **The 10-year Treasury should trade in a 4.0–4.5% range**, offering defensive characteristics - but less reliable diversification than during the quantitative easing era. Treasuries continue to hedge recession risk well, but hedge inflation risk less effectively. Moderate **duration** - around four to seven years - strikes the right balance.

In credit, **investment-grade** corporates offer attractive all-in yields even with spreads near historic tights. Selectivity matters, with a clear quality bias and a preference for A/BBB issuers and financial subordinated debt. Heavy tech-sector issuance tied to AI infrastructure may cheapen certain curves modestly. **High yield** remains mid-cycle, with carry attractive but spreads priced for good news - shorter-dated high yield and upper-quality BB/B names are preferred.

We also favour high-quality **securitised** credit (AAA CLOs, agency MBS, ABS) for defensible yield and maintain measured emerging-market exposure for diversification and real income.

Overall, 2026 is a **year for active fixed income**: thoughtful duration management, disciplined security selection and precise risk sizing.

Europe equities: Value, reform and momentum

Europe equities

- **Valuations attractive** versus the US, with improving earnings momentum and multi-year investment from defence, infrastructure and energy transition.
- **Policy backdrop supportive**, as inflation falls faster than US and ECB maintains scope for further easing.
- **Opportunities broadening** across industrials, financials, automation, semiconductors and multi-nationals

Europe equities enter 2026 with their strongest fundamental backdrop in more than a decade. Growth momentum is finally turning upward as Germany's large-scale fiscal reset drives a multi-year investment cycle across infrastructure, defence and energy systems, while inflation continues to fall and policy uncertainty around trade stabilises. Earnings are set to re-accelerate meaningfully, with ~7% growth expected in 2026 and a sharper inflection in 2027, after years of stagnation.

Valuations remain compelling: Europe trades at ~15–16× forward earnings - a ~30–35% discount to the US - even after adjusting for sector mix, with dividend yields of 3–4% offering attractive income in a lower-rate world. This rare combination of **value** and **improving earnings** underpins our constructive stance.

Leadership should broaden beyond traditional cyclicals into structural beneficiaries: defence and aerospace, utilities and power infrastructure, automation-driven industrials, semiconductors and Europe's globally dominant quality franchises in healthcare, luxury and staples. Political noise in France and Italy remains a source of episodic volatility but is not a fundamental break - corporate earnings remain intact. With improving growth, accelerating capex, attractive valuations and rising strategic autonomy spend, Europe merits **a higher portfolio allocation in 2026**.

Preferred sectors

- **Industrials, capital goods, infra** - beneficiaries of German fiscal stimulus, EU defence, green-/grid-spend.
- **Financials** - banks and insurers with better nominal growth, steeper curves and still-cheap valuations.
- **Tech / semis / automation** -enablers of AI, factory automation, electrification.

UK equities

- **Deep value opportunity**, persistent discounts despite strong cash flows and high dividend yields.
- **Macro stabilising**, as inflation recedes and Bank of England easing supports domestic sentiment, though fiscal tightening caps upside.
- **Best opportunities** in financials, energy/resources and global quality franchises, selected domestic cyclicals.

UK equities remain **structurally undervalued**, trading on a persistent discount to global peers despite solid balance sheets, high free-cash-flow yields and one of the highest dividend yields in developed markets. Political and fiscal uncertainty has depressed sentiment, but **earnings resilience**, a clearer policy framework post Budget and stabilising inflation should support a gradual re-rating in 2026.



Figure 5: Discount of FTSE 100 to S&P 500
Source: Bloomberg

The FTSE's heavy exposure to **energy, materials, healthcare and global consumer franchises** offers attractive defensive and income characteristics, while mid-caps provide cyclical upside as domestic conditions stabilise. We retain a **neutral to modestly constructive** stance, with UK equities best used as a **value and income anchor** within global portfolios.

Preferred sectors

- **Banks and insurers** - high dividend yields, benefit from still-elevated rates and improving balance sheets.
- **Energy and diversified miners** - FTSE's global resource exposure fits the "power, resources and security" theme.
- **Global healthcare and high-quality consumer franchises.**

Asia equities: Innovation, growth and structural transformation

Japan equities

- **Supportive backdrop**: corporate reform, wage gains and modest Bank of Japan normalisation sustain earnings growth.
- **Capex beneficiaries** in automation, robotics and semiconductors anchor Japan's strategic role in the AI supply chain.
- **Valuations still reasonable**, making Japan a core developed-market allocation.

Japan enters 2026 as one of the few major equity markets where **valuation, earnings, policy and structural reform all point in the same direction**. Monetary policy remains exceptionally accommodative by global standards, even with gradual normalisation by the Bank of Japan. This creates a uniquely supportive liquidity backdrop, reinforced by a more pro-growth fiscal stance under Prime Minister Takaichi, with spending targeted at households, defence, and strategically important technologies such as semiconductors, AI and cybersecurity.

The structural reform story is now firmly established. Governance improvements, exchange pressure for higher capital efficiency and a strengthening buyback culture have driven a **renaissance in returns on equity**, steadily eroding the historical "Japan discount." Domestic investor flows - most notably via the expanded Japan's NISA tax-advantaged investment programme regime - continue to shift from cash into equities, providing a powerful and persistent source of demand.

Earnings expectations remain healthy, with consensus forecasting ~7% growth in 2026, supported by strong balance sheets, wage-driven consumption and a yen that remains weak versus long-term averages.

This backdrop favours sectors tied to structural themes: **semiconductors, automation and robotics, industrial capital goods, defence, cybersecurity and banks** benefiting from modest rate normalisation. Valuations at ~16–17× forward earnings remain reasonable given improved fundamentals.

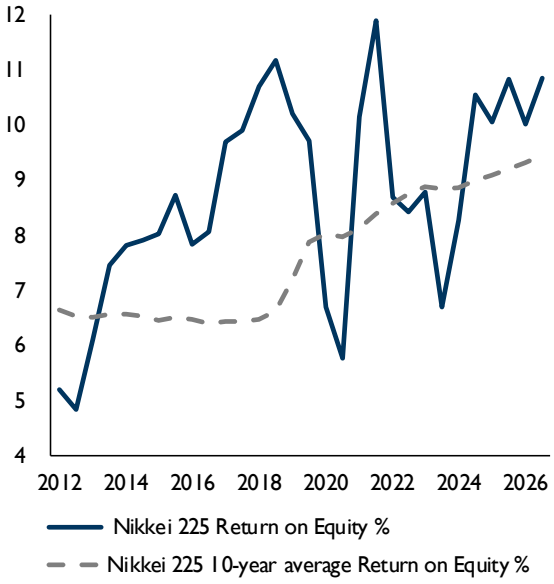


Figure 6: Nikkei 225 Return on Equity % (2012-2025)
Source: Bloomberg

Overall, Japan offers a rare blend of **reform-driven quality, policy support and exposure to global capex cycles** - making it a core developed-market allocation with structural upside in 2026.

Preferred sectors

- **Banks and financials** - beneficiaries of rising rates, governance reform and "value-up" agendas.
- **Industrials / automation / robotics** - factory automation, machinery and "physical AI" exports.
- **Tech hardware and components** - semis, equipment and electronic components tied into the AI supply chain.

China equities

- **Growth stabilising**, led by advanced manufacturing, AI and green tech rather than property.
- **Attractive valuations** with selective opportunities in policy-aligned tech and industrial upgrading.
- **Structural risks persist**, keeping the market high-dispersion and best approached selectively.

China enters 2026 as a **selective, reforming, high-dispersion opportunity**, no longer the "problem child" of recent years but not yet a low-risk recovery. Growth is slower but stabilising, with GDP expected around **4.5–5%**, driven by investment-heavy policy priorities - AI, advanced manufacturing, EVs, semiconductors and renewables - rather than the old property- and infrastructure-led model. Inflation remains subdued, and overcapacity continues to exert deflationary pressure, reinforcing the need for targeted stimulus rather than broad credit expansion.

Valuations remain deeply attractive. Chinese equities still trade at **low-teens forward P/E**, a steep discount to global peers and far below US tech - despite a strong 2025 rally in China's AI ecosystem. This valuation backdrop combines unusually low expectations with genuinely powerful innovation capacity. Earnings growth in 2026 is expected to be **mid-teens in technology and "new economy" sectors**, with high single- to low double-digit growth more broadly. Drivers include domestic AI models (e.g., DeepSeek), robotics and automation, EV supply chains, and next-generation industrial upgrading. Policy risk has moderated: regulation is now more predictable, state support more aligned with long-term industrial strategy, and US-China tensions have eased tactically. Still, China remains **a high-beta, policy-dependent market** with meaningful structural risks in property, local government finance and demographics.
In portfolios, China is best treated as a **high-octane satellite** - sized modestly but essential for full emerging markets beta and exposure to one of the world's most advanced AI and manufacturing ecosystems.

Preferred sectors

- **Technology and internet** - platforms, cloud, AI, semis, "offshore China" tech
- **Advanced manufacturing and green economy** - EVs, batteries, solar, automation and electrification.
- **Selective consumer and services** in areas gaining share from offline markets.

India equities

- **Strongest emerging markets growth**, driven by domestic demand, investment and reform momentum.
- **Broad earnings resilience** across financials, capex beneficiaries and consumer premiumisation.
- **Valuations elevated**, keeping our stance neutral despite excellent long-term fundamentals.

India remains one of the **more resilient and structurally attractive emerging markets**. Growth stays robust at **6–7%**, supported by healthy consumption, improving investment and strong private-sector balance sheets. Demographics continue to provide a long runway for domestic demand and digital adoption, with 65% of the population under 35.

Corporate earnings are broad, consistent and relatively low volatility compared with the wider emerging markets universe. High single- to low double-digit earnings growth is again expected across financials, capital goods, consumer, technology and renewables - one of the most diversified profit profiles in emerging markets. Domestic flows remain a major stabiliser: SIP contributions, pension reforms and insurance/mutual-fund participation create a powerful local investor base that dampens global risk-off episodes. That said, valuations are elevated at **20–25× forward earnings**, and while the premium is justified by premium growth, it does limit the risk-reward skew for 2026. Political noise around fiscal reforms and sensitivity to oil prices are additional watchpoints.

Overall, India offers **high-quality, long-term structural appeal**, but at current valuations we see it as best positioned as a **neutral core holding rather than an active overweight** - with selective opportunities in financials, infrastructure, consumer premiumisation, and digital/green-economy themes.

Preferred sectors

- **Private-sector financials** - banks and non-bank financial companies geared to credit deepening and formalisation.
- **Domestic demand: consumer and internet** - staples/discretionary, e-commerce and digital platforms riding income growth and digitisation.
- **Infrastructure and manufacturing plays** - capital-goods, construction and "Make-in-India" supply-chain winners.

Global currencies: Shifting interest rate cycles, softer dollar, new divergences

- **USD:** Softer in early 2026 as rate differentials narrow but supported later by US growth and safe-haven flows.
- **EUR:** Firmer on falling inflation and improving European fundamentals.
- **GBP:** Range-bound, with modest support from carry but capped by weak growth.
- **JPY:** Poised to appreciate as US-Japan rate spreads shrink, and the yen remains deeply undervalued.

Currency markets in 2026 are shaped by **peak interest-rate differentials**, evolving fiscal dynamics, and the shifting centre of global growth. We expect a **broadly softer USD environment in the first half of the year**, followed by greater two-way volatility into the US mid-terms. This backdrop favours **selective, not wholesale, currency positioning**, and aligns with our positive stance on the **euro and yen**, while maintaining neutrality on the **dollar and pound**.

US dollar: cyclical softening, not structural decline

A weakening USD in early 2026 reflects narrowing rate spreads as the Federal Reserve cuts, persistent twin deficits, and continued diversification of central-bank reserves. However, the US still delivers stronger growth than Europe or Japan, and risk-off episodes later in the year - especially around the mid-terms - could lend support. We see **no structural dollar bear market**, but a **flatter, more volatile path after H1**.

Euro: mild appreciation with improving fundamentals

The euro benefits from the European Central Bank nearing terminal rates, easing inflation, and Germany's fiscal expansion, which strengthens growth visibility. While political noise in France and Italy tempers enthusiasm, the EUR's macro momentum is improving. We expect **modest but durable EUR strength vs USD**, particularly in H1, making it a useful diversifier. Upside is capped by Europe's lower trend growth and correlations with Asia FX.

British pound: range-bound with modest support from yield

Sterling remains stable rather than directional. The UK's yield advantage persists as the Bank of England cuts slowly, helped by improved fiscal credibility. But weak growth and ongoing political uncertainty limit gains. We therefore see **GBP as range-bound**, with limited upside but no meaningful downside risk either.

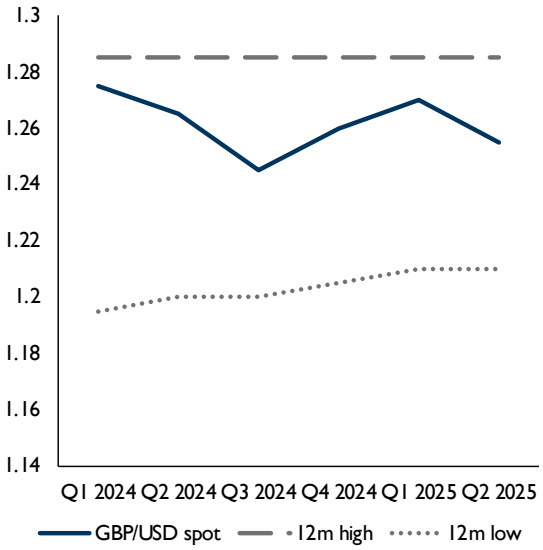


Figure 7: GBP/USD has remained range-bound since Q1 2024
Source: Bloomberg

Japanese yen: undervalued and poised for recovery

The yen is one of our preferred currencies for 2026. Shrinking US-Japan rate differentials as the Fed eases, extreme JPY undervaluation, and a more supportive fiscal backdrop favour appreciation. Gains will be gradual - not a sharp bull market - but the yen again becomes a **credible hedge** in global portfolios.

Hedge funds: Navigating volatility, capturing opportunity

- **Fertile alpha environment**, with wide dispersion, macro catalysts and low equity correlations benefiting skilled managers.
- **Strongest opportunities** in market-neutral, macro and multi-strategy platforms, where security selection and factor control matter most.
- **Manager selection is critical**, as dispersion widens sharply and only top-tier platforms consistently capture uncorrelated returns.

Hedge funds enter 2026 with one of the **strongest alpha environments in over a decade**, driven by a rare combination of **low equity correlations**, **wide performance dispersion**, and **active macro catalysts** - inflation uncertainty, tariff realignment, interest-rate divergence, and rising fiscal and geopolitical tension. This backdrop creates the conditions under which skilled managers historically deliver their best results.

Equity market neutral strategies stand out. With AI, utilities, financials, healthcare and cyclicals experiencing sharply diverging earnings paths, dispersion rather than beta is driving returns. Low-beta, high-spread environments favour managers with sophisticated factor control and security-selection capability. There has also been a greater dispersion of returns - and performance contribution of a small number of companies - in the S&P 500 which has aided equity market neutral strategies:

Period	Top 10 performing stocks contribution	Performance contribution of remaining 490 stocks
2010–2019	~35%	~65%
2020–2022	~45%	~55%
2023–2025	~55–60%	~40–45%

Figure 8: Performance contribution of top 10 performing stocks in S&P 500
Source: Bloomberg

Global macro is also resurgent. Diverging central-bank paths (Fed vs European Central Bank vs Bank of Japan), shifting tariff regimes, USD volatility, and commodity supply shocks provide a rich opportunity set for discretionary and systematic macro funds. This breadth of catalysts is particularly valuable in a world where traditional stock-bond diversification has weakened.

Multi-strategy platforms benefit from capital scarcity and can monetise dislocations across rates, credit, equity derivatives and event-driven opportunities. The revival of M&A activity strengthens **merger arbitrage**, where complex, politically sensitive deals reward established platforms with legal and regulatory expertise.

Across all strategies, **manager selection is absolutely critical**. Dispersion between top- and bottom-quartile managers has widened, and returns are increasingly "skill-driven" rather than beta-driven. Large, multi-discipline platforms with deep research benches, robust risk frameworks and stable financing relationships are favoured, while boutique single-strategy managers must offer a demonstrable edge to justify inclusion.

In portfolios, hedge funds play a **core, not tactical, role**:

- capital preservation (market neutral, macro)
- diversification when equity-bond correlations rise
- consistent return streams in an environment of expensive public markets and tightening liquidity

In 2026, hedge funds remain a **vital stabiliser and source of uncorrelated alpha**.

Private markets: Income, inflation protection and structural opportunity

Private infrastructure

- **Strongest long-term tailwinds** from AI driven power demand, grid upgrades and energy transition.
- **Contracted, inflation-linked cashflows** provide stability and diversification.
- **Deep opportunity set** across renewables, transmission, digital infrastructure and essential services.

Private infrastructure moves from a specialist allocation to a **core portfolio building block** in 2026. The investment case is the strongest in a decade: the world faces an estimated **USD 11 trillion funding gap** by 2040, driven by decades of underinvestment and powerful structural forces - AI, electrification, energy transition, digitalisation, supply-chain resilience and urbanisation. Governments cannot finance this alone. Private capital is now essential, not optional.

The most compelling opportunities lie in **power and grid infrastructure**, now the binding constraint on global growth. AI is expected to drive a **175%+ increase in data-centre electricity demand by 2030**, creating multi-year investment needs in low-carbon generation, storage, transmission and distribution networks, and flexibility assets such as peaking capacity and demand-response systems. This is the highest-conviction theme across all managers.

Alongside power, **digital infrastructure** - fibre, towers, edge data centres, small-cell networks - continues to benefit from long-term contracts, high switching costs and surging utilisation as the AI economy scales. **Transport and logistics** (ports, rail, toll roads, airports) offer cyclical and strategic upside as supply chains restructure and defence spending rises. **Social and environmental infrastructure** - water, waste, district heating/cooling, education and healthcare facilities - provides ultra-long-duration, politically backed cashflows.

Regionally, the **US** leads with (e.g. the "One Big, Beautiful Bill", the US administration's flagship tax-cut package designed to support household incomes and business investment) and federal infrastructure programmes creating deep pipelines across grids, energy and digital networks. **Europe** offers one of the richest opportunity sets as Germany's fiscal reset and EU green/defence packages unlock multi-year capex. **Emerging markets** provide high-growth potential in urbanisation and essential services, best accessed via diversified, risk-managed platforms.

In portfolios, infrastructure delivers **inflation-linked contractual income, diversification, visibility and exposure to the defining structural themes of this decade** - making it one of the highest-conviction alternative allocations for 2026.

Private credit

- **High all-in yields**, but outcomes now highly **manager dependent**.
- **Refinancing wave** rewards disciplined underwriting and restructuring capability.
- **Selectivity essential**, with strongest opportunities in senior lending and specialised finance.

Private credit has evolved into a **core alternative allocation** in portfolios, supported by structurally reduced bank lending, attractive all-in yields and resilient fundamentals. However, 2026 is also the year where **dispersion widens sharply**, making **manager selection the single most important determinant of return**.

At the asset-class level, the backdrop remains constructive: senior direct lending continues to deliver **high single-digit to low double-digit net IRRs**, mezzanine strategies offer mid-teens potential, and specialty finance - trade receivables, asset-backed finance, aviation, equipment and structured credit transactions used by banks to transfer risk structures - has become one of the fastest-growing and most attractive segments. But beneath the surface, risks are rising: **10–15% of borrowers now have sub-1× interest coverage**, payment-in-kind toggles are increasingly used to "buy time," and defaults are inching up in subprime consumer, cyclical sectors and weaker sponsor-backed deals. This is where manager skill matters most.

The **2026–27 refinancing wall** is a further stress test. Loans written in the near-zero-rate era now need refinancing at meaningfully higher coupons. Strong managers with deep restructuring capability can navigate this and even create alpha through amend-and-extend negotiations, secondary purchases and special situations. Weaker managers risk capital impairment.

Manager selection also drives outcomes because documentation, covenant protection, sourcing quality and underwriting discipline vary enormously. Top-tier platforms secure better covenants, access higher-quality sponsors, negotiate stronger security packages and price risk more appropriately. Lower-quality managers often chase volume, accept weaker structures and accumulate hidden tail risk.

Finally, vintage dispersion is material: **2021-era vintages are fragile**, whereas 2023–26 vintages look significantly stronger. Allocating through experienced, multi-strategy platforms helps neutralise vintage and sector risk.

In short: private credit remains attractive - but only in the hands of the right managers.

Private real estate

- **Recovery uneven**: logistics, residential and specialist sectors strongest, offices still challenged.
- **Repricing largely done**, improving forward returns for high-quality assets.
- **Income-focused strategies** most attractive in 2026.

Private real estate enters 2026 in a **repair-and-rebuild phase** after the deepest global repricing since the Global Financial Crisis. Yields have largely peaked, transaction activity is returning, and early signs of stabilisation are visible across logistics, residential and specialised assets. The opportunity set is attractive - but uneven - which makes **sector and regional selection critical**.

Logistics and industrial remain the strongest global segments, supported by near-shoring, e-commerce and AI driven supply-chain upgrades. **Residential**, especially multi-family and build-to-rent, benefits from chronic undersupply in Europe, the UK and major US sunbelt markets. **Data centres, life sciences, student housing and cold storage** are high-conviction specialist themes, lifted by structural demand rather than macro cycles.

By contrast, the divergence in **office** is extreme: prime, ESG-forward buildings in top global cities are stabilising, while older stock faces structural obsolescence and significant capex needs - particularly under EU climate regulations. Distress is concentrated in US secondary offices, which remain the weakest major subsector.

- Regionally, the **US** recovery is two-speed (logistics/residential strong, office stressed).
- **Europe** benefits from Germany's fiscal reset and energy-efficient retrofitting needs, with residential and logistics again leading.
- **UK** offers targeted opportunities in buy to rent, student housing and specialised assets.
- **Asia-Pacific** is more stable, with Japan and Australia strongest.

In portfolios, private real estate provides **4–7% net income, inflation linkage, and diversification**, with the richest opportunities in logistics, residential and specialised niches - where expertise and manager quality matter most.

Private equity secondaries

- **Lower-risk entry point**, buying seasoned assets with clear visibility.
- **Faster liquidity and earlier cash yield** than primaries.
- **Attractive pricing** in Limited Partner (LP)-led deals and high-quality continuation vehicles.

Private equity secondaries stand out in 2026 as one of the most attractive and risk-efficient ways to access private markets.

The sharp slowdown in exits from 2022–24 created a liquidity mismatch, driving a surge in LP-led sales at discounts and a structural shift toward General Partner (GP)-led continuation vehicles - giving investors access to proven, cash-flowing assets rather than blind pools (investing before knowing the specific underlying assets).

We prefer secondaries to traditional primaries for three reasons:

- First, **lower risk:** investors buy later in the value-creation cycle, with visibility on management, revenue trajectory and margins - materially reducing blind-pool and underwriting uncertainty.
- Second, **faster liquidity** and earlier cash yield, helping avoid the long J-curve associated with primaries.
- Third, **better pricing**: LP-led deals still offer attractive discounts, while GP-leds provide access to high-quality assets rolled forward with enhanced governance.

Secondaries also improve diversification across different fund years (vintages), smoothing outcomes, sidestepping weaker 2020–22 vintages while concentrating exposure in stronger, post-repricing assets. In a year of elevated dispersion, they deliver **private equity returns with meaningfully lower risk.**



Gold: A strategic anchor in a more volatile world

- **Structural demand is rising**, driven by central bank buying, geopolitical realignment and investors seeking assets not tied to any single currency or political system.
- **A resilient store of value**, providing protection against inflation, fiscal uncertainty and currency volatility at a time when traditional hedges are less reliable.
- **A proven portfolio diversifier**, offering low correlation to equities and bonds and helping stabilise returns through periods of policy shifts and geopolitical tension.

Gold enters 2026 with one of the strongest strategic backdrops in over a decade. The asset continues to benefit from **multiple, mutually reinforcing tailwinds**: elevated geopolitical risk, persistent fiscal imbalances, softer real yields as central banks cut rates, and exceptionally strong **central bank accumulation**, which has become the single most important structural driver of the market. Official-sector buying - led by emerging-market reserve managers diversifying away from the US dollar - is running at multi-decade highs and provides a **price-insensitive floor** under the market.

A **weaker USD in early 2026** and lower real yields as the Fed eases create the classic environment in which gold traditionally performs well. Even if the dollar stabilises later in the year, gold remains supported by ongoing fiscal stress, geopolitical fragmentation and election-year volatility - all of which raise the global risk premium. Strategists note that gold is one of the few assets whose valuation *increases* as uncertainty rises.

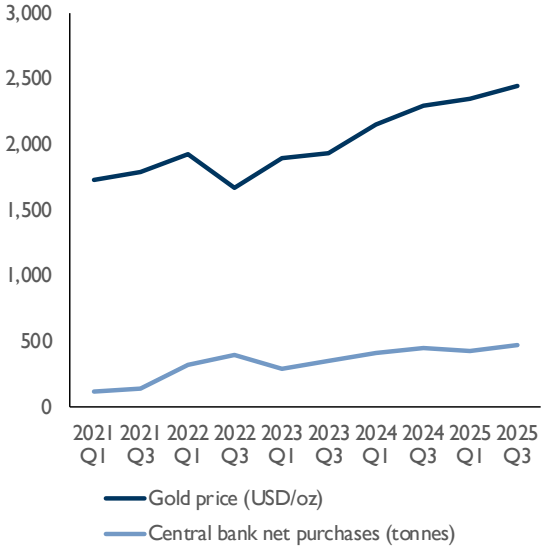


Figure 9: Rising gold price and increasing central bank net purchasing (2021-2025)
Source: World Gold Council; Bloomberg

Investor flows also now align across retail, institutional and sovereign buyers, while supply growth remains structurally constrained. No major house expects a sharp correction - the consensus bias is for **prices to stay near record highs with upside risk**. Gold therefore remains a **strategic hedge** in portfolios - valuable for diversification when equity-bond correlations rise, and for long-term wealth preservation in a world of higher debt and political instability.

Bitcoin: Institutionalising, but still highly volatile

- **Mainstream adoption grows**, driven by regulatory clarity and broader ETF participation.
- **Volatility remains extreme**, making Bitcoin a niche, satellite allocation rather than a core asset.
- **Low correlation is inconsistent**, performing well in calm markets but unreliable as a defensive hedge.

Bitcoin enters 2026 in a new phase of **institutionalisation rather than speculation**. Regulatory clarity in the US, spot ETF adoption and improved banking access have brought digital assets into the mainstream financial system for the first time. Volatility remains high, but it is **structurally declining across halving cycles**, and liquidity has deepened meaningfully.

Correlations with traditional assets remain unstable: Bitcoin behaves like a low-correlation asset in calm markets but can **sell off with risk assets** in periods of stress, meaning it is *not* a reliable defensive hedge. Drawdowns of 70–80% remain a defining feature, with multi-year recovery periods.

Even so, more allocators are introducing **very small, long-only satellite positions**, recognising Bitcoin's unique drivers - network adoption, programmed supply, and growing institutional demand. Any allocation must be sized such that a total loss would not impair the broader portfolio.

In short: **legitimate, investible, but still extremely volatile** - a niche diversifier for those comfortable with high risk.

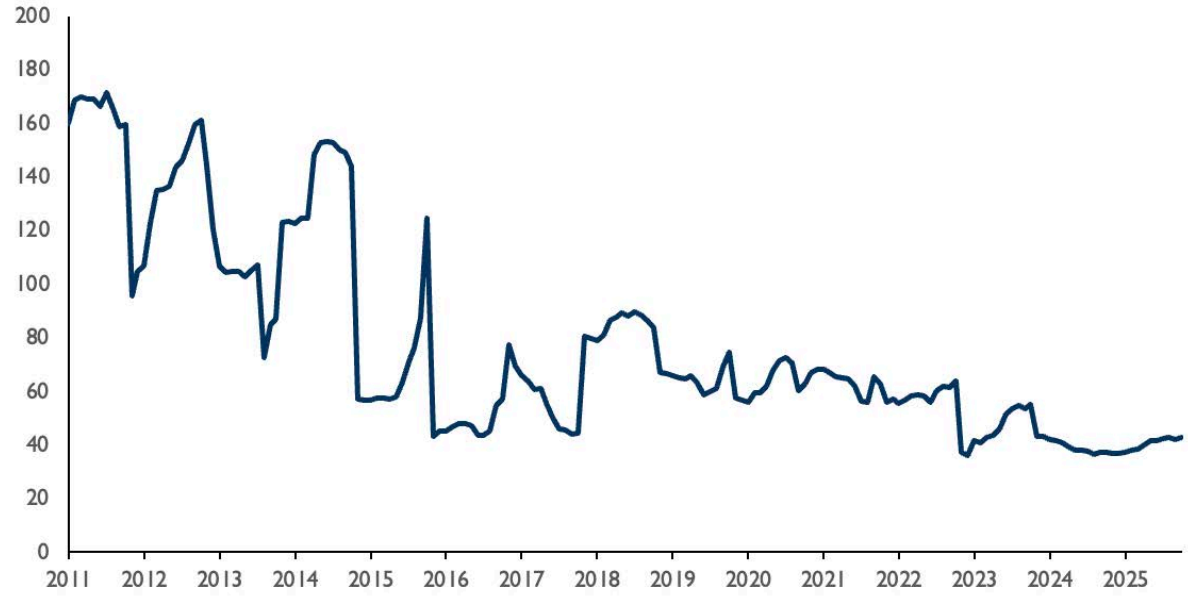


Figure: Decline in 360-day volatility in Bitcoin (2011-2025)
Source: Bloomberg

What could cause us to change our view?

Our 2026 outlook is constructive but measured. We will update our positioning if the data meaningfully diverge from our central case. Key conditions that would prompt a reassessment include:

- **A pronounced slowdown in AI capex or delayed monetisation**, signalling that the investment cycle is stalling rather than broadening.
- **A sharp and persistent rise in long-term bond yields**, driven by fiscal stress or waning demand for US Treasuries, undermining the fixed income support we expect.
- **Evidence of earnings deterioration in the US mega-cap cohort**, suggesting that leadership broadening will not occur in a healthy way.
- **A reacceleration of inflation** that forces central banks to reverse or halt their expected easing paths.
- **Material geopolitical escalation**, particularly in energy-producing regions, that disrupts supply chains or triggers sustained risk aversion.
- **Credit stress in private markets**, especially in direct lending or commercial real estate, which would require more defensive risk allocation.
- **A sharp deterioration in global liquidity**, whether through policy tightening, regulatory shocks or dollar funding stress.

We monitor these factors continuously. Our commitment is not to a fixed narrative but to a disciplined, evidence-based process - adapting portfolios as conditions evolve.



Conclusion: Investing in 2026 - stay selective, stay diversified, stay invested

Investing is fundamentally an uncertain endeavour, but as we enter 2026, we encourage you to consider these observations:

- **2026 will be a year of opportunity, but not a year for complacency.** The macro backdrop is resilient, yet more fragile beneath the surface: high debt, a more fractured geopolitical order and slower labour-force growth sit alongside extraordinary innovation.
- **Artificial intelligence remains the dominant structural force** - but the easy gains are behind us. Investors will need to distinguish genuine long-term beneficiaries from those simply carried by the narrative. Quality, cash flow and proof of monetisation matter more now than at any point in the last decade.
- **Diversification is not optional in 2026.** The US mega-cap concentration is historically extreme, leadership will broaden, and portfolios that remain overly narrow risk missing entire regions of return. Europe, Japan and parts of Asia are regaining momentum, supported by fiscal investment, corporate reform and attractive valuations.
- **Fixed income is investable again.** With rates set to drift lower, the asset class can once more deliver income and stability. But interest-rate sensitivity, credit quality and selective emerging-market exposure - not blanket allocation - will determine outcomes.
- **Private markets continue to earn their place, especially where public markets are expensive or volatile.** Infrastructure, private credit and real assets offer long-term resilience and exposure to the power, data and security themes shaping this decade.
- **Energy, power and commodities will be strategic assets, not tactical trades.** AI driven electricity demand, grid constraints and the energy transition create multi-year tailwinds across utilities, metals and long-duration infrastructure.
- **Risk has changed shape, not disappeared.** The world is more multipolar, fiscal deficits are elevated, and the geopolitical risk premium is structurally higher. Sensible hedging, liquidity planning and balanced global exposure matter more now than at any point in the past 15 years.

Stay invested, stay diversified, tilt toward quality - and let the structural themes of AI, power, infrastructure and Asia's rise do the compounding. As ever, we remain by your side - helping you navigate uncertainty with clarity, discipline and calm.

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Business owners, based in the United Arab Emirates

"Working with the InCred team has been fantastic, and more importantly a financially rewarding experience. They come up with interesting and innovative investment ideas and take the effort to meet in person to walk you through the ideas and scenarios. Also, I must compliment them for going the extra mile to ensure that I am a happy client and by responding with information that would help in the investment decision making process. "
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"I have been interacting with the team at InCred for the last few years. I have found them to be creative with investment ideas and very responsive."
Chief Executive Officer, based in the UK

"The service I have received has been excellent, very fast and with lots of information as soon as I have requested it. I am very pleased."
Investor, based in Scandinavia

"The benefit of working with InCred is not only the access to structured investment products but also the breadth of market knowledge and professional contacts that their team have. This has brought additional value to the relationship and has been invaluable to me as an investor over the years."
Business owner, based in the UK

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