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Q2 2026 Market Outlook

Tactically risk-on amid a fragile geopolitical backdrop

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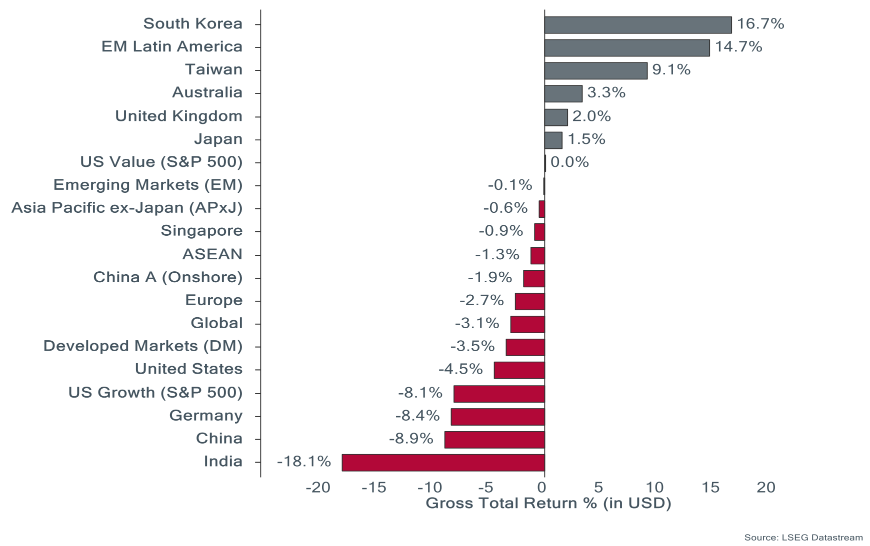
Q1 2026: Quarterly Market Recap

Risk assets generally declined amid Iran War and rising oil prices, while commodities surged

Equities

Global equities declined in the first quarter of 2026 as early-year optimism around an artificial intelligence (AI)-led capital expenditure cycle and broadening earnings growth gave way to a sharp risk-off reversal into the end of the quarter following an oil-driven energy shock from the Middle East. The US Federal Reserve held the federal funds target range unchanged at 3.50%-3.75% throughout the quarter, emphasising caution amid persistent inflation risks. US equities declined 4.5%, as resilient early-quarter earnings and AI enthusiasm narrowed into a late-quarter rotation away from high-valuation growth amid higher oil, firmer yields and rising policy uncertainty. European equities fell 2.7%, weighed by energy-shock risk, higher yields and weaker confidence. Chinese equities declined 8.9% as improving pockets of domestic momentum were outweighed by global risk aversion into March, renewed trade frictions and persistent structural headwinds. Emerging Market (EM) equities fell 0.1%, weighed down primarily by India and China. Korea led the gains, rising 16.7%, supported by the AI-driven semiconductor upcycle and improving external balances.

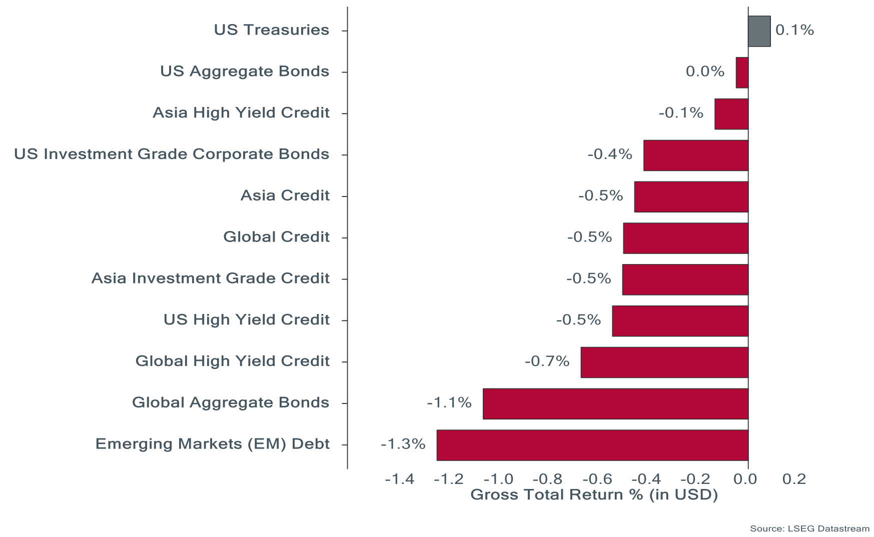
Global Equities: Q1 2026 Performance



Fixed Income

Global bond markets, as measured by the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index declined 1.1% in the first quarter of 2026, as a sharp March sell-off driven by rising yields, energy-led inflation pressures and geopolitical risks reversed earlier stability and weighed on performance. US Treasury yields also observed heightened volatility. Overall, the 2-year yield rose 32 bps during the quarter to 3.79%, while the 10-year yield ended the quarter at 4.30%, up 12 bps, as markets reassessed Fed policy expectations and inflation risks persisted. US Treasuries and US aggregate bonds remained relatively flat, yet both delivered stronger performances as compared to US investment grade corporate bonds and US high yield bonds. Emerging Market (EM) USD sovereign debt fell 1.3% in the quarter, pressured by rising US Treasury yields, a stronger dollar, elevated geopolitical risks, and country-specific fiscal concerns, all of which reinforced a broad risk-off environment and widened sovereign spreads.

Global Fixed Income: Q1 2026 Performance



Data source: Eastspring Investments; MSCI; LSEG Datastream. Performance data is provided as of 31 March 2026. Equity returns are referenced by the respective MSCI market indices quoted in USD (gross total returns). Exceptions are the "US Growth (S&P 500)" and "US Value (S&P 500)", which are represented by the S&P 500 Growth (TR) Index and S&P 500 Value (TR) Index, respectively. "DM Equities" is represented by the MSCI World Index. The fixed income markets are represented as follows: "Asia High Yield Credit": J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Non-Investment Grade Index, "Global High Yield Credit": ICE BofA Global High Yield Index, "Asia Credit": J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Index, "US High Yield Credit": ICE BofA US High Yield Constrained Index, "Asia Investment Grade Credit": J.P. Morgan Asia Credit Investment Grade Index, "Emerging Markets (EM) Debt": J.P. Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Index, "US Treasuries": ICE BofA US Treasury Index, "US Investment Grade Corporate Bonds": ICE BofA US Corporate Index, "US Aggregate Bonds": Bloomberg US Aggregate Index, "Global Credit": ICE BofA Global Credit Index, and "Global Aggregate Bonds": Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index.

Currencies

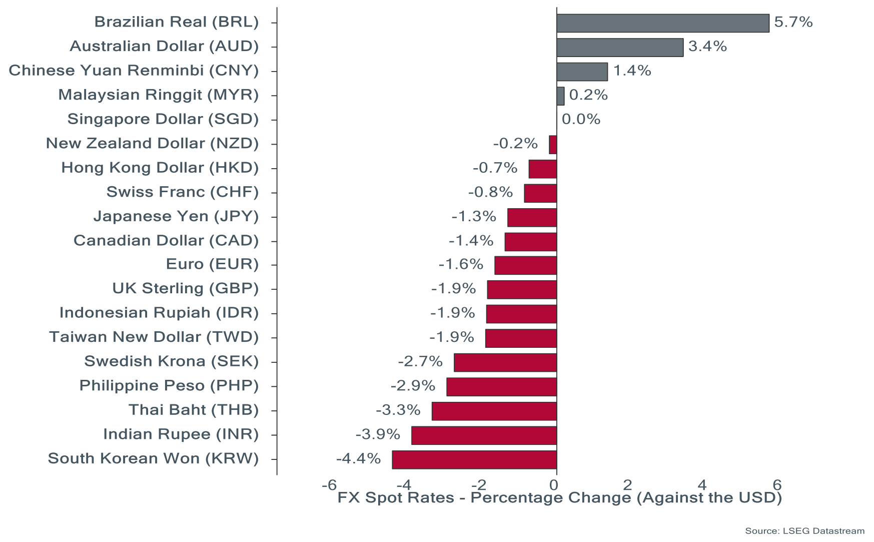
During the quarter, the broad-based U.S. Dollar Index (DXY) gained 1.7% against a basket of six major currencies. The Brazilian real (BRL) strengthened against the dollar, gaining 5.7% during the quarter, benefitting from elevated domestic interest rates, and a backdrop of higher oil prices contributing to improvements in its terms of trade and current account. Despite depreciating 3.0% against the US dollar in March alone, the Australian dollar (AUD) ended the first quarter of 2026 with a respectable 3.4% gain, as markets priced in additional potential interest rate hikes from the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA).

Asian currencies were broadly weaker against the greenback, with the South Korean won (KRW), Philippine peso (PHP), Indonesian rupiah (IDR) and Japanese yen (JPY), touching multi-year lows during the quarter. On the other hand, the Chinese yuan (CNY) and Singapore dollar (SGD) were relatively more resilient, supported in part by policy measures.

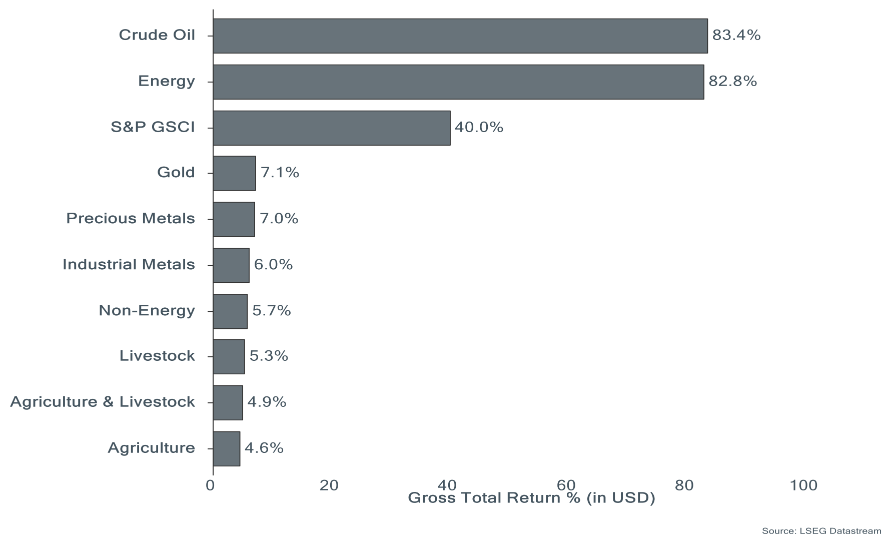
Commodities

During the quarter, commodities as an asset class achieved impressive gains, with the S&P GSCI index notching a 40.0% gain overall. The energy sector, as proxied by the S&P GSCI Energy Index, experienced a sharp 82.8% surge amid the Iran-related geopolitical tensions, driven by supply shocks and limited transportation emanating from the Strait of Hormuz closure. The crude oil sector, as measured by the S&P GSCI Crude Oil Index, also experienced a robust gain during the quarter, returning 83.4%. By comparison, gold and precious metals delivered relatively smaller gains of 7.1% and 7.0%, respectively.

Currencies: Q1 2026 Performance (against the USD)



Commodities: Q1 2026 Performance



Source: LSEG Datastream; S&P Global. Performance data is provided as of 31 March 2026. For the “Currencies (against the USD)” chart, the currency performances for the respective currencies are based on the closing spot rates (versus the USD), as calculated by Refinitiv. For the “Commodities” chart, please note the following. Crude Oil: S&P GSCI Crude Oil Index, Energy: S&P GSCI Energy Index, Livestock: S&P GSCI Livestock Index, Gold: S&P GSCI Gold Index, Precious Metals: S&P GSCI Precious Metals Index, Agriculture & Livestock: S&P GSCI Agriculture and Livestock Index, Non-Energy: S&P GSCI Non-Energy Index, Agriculture: S&P GSCI Agriculture Index, and Industrial Metals: S&P GSCI Industrial Metals Index.

Macro Outlook

Uneven growth, higher inflation, tighter policy

Growth

The petroleum supply shock from the Iran-US War looks likely to cost global GDP growth about 0.5% - 0.6% with potential losses rising the longer the Strait of Hormuz remains effectively closed. In Asia, India, the Philippines, and Thailand are being hit hardest because of their large net trade deficits in energy and petrochemical products and negative effects on tourism arising from higher air fares and travel disruptions. Air travel is on the leading edge of demand destruction in response to higher energy costs. India suffers additionally because the Gulf Cooperation Council countries account for a large share of India's goods exports.

In contrast, growth in China, Korea, and Taiwan currently looks better insulated. China stands out for several reasons. One is that its large strategic reserves of oil of over 200 days combine with its ability to source from Russia to reduce disruption to its petrochemicals industry relative to the rest of Asia. Another is that the War has boosted global demand for China's electric vehicles, solar and wind power generation technology, and its energy storage products. Finally, the beginning of China's new Five Year Plan is also stimulating investment in industrial sectors the government deems to be strategic. We have maintained our forecast for China's GDP to grow 4.8% this year.

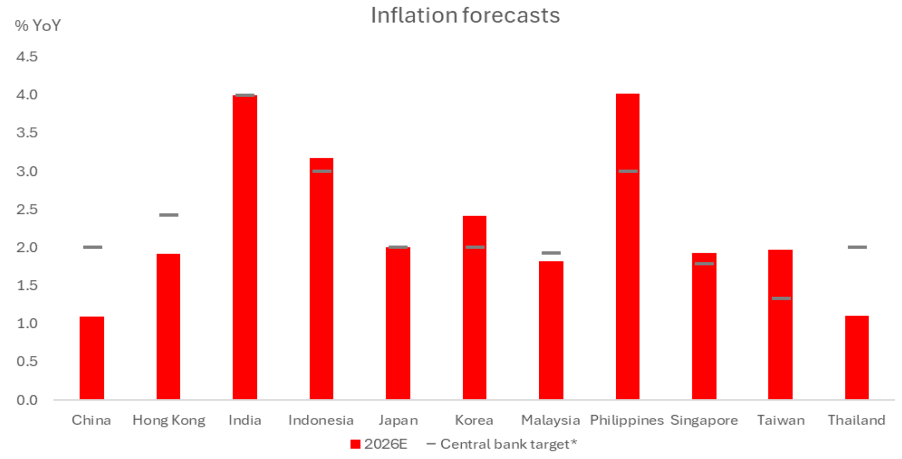
Korea and Taiwan's economies derive cushioning from higher energy prices from the boom in global demand for semiconductor products for AI infrastructure capex. This drove Korea and Taiwan's exports to surge 38.0% yoy and 51.1% yoy in Q1 respectively. Guidance from both their leading semiconductor companies and end-user companies in the US point to continued high growth in exports which is itself driving domestic capex aimed at capacity expansion.

These differences in exposure to global factors are producing stark differences in the outlook for earnings growth across Asia. AI infrastructure exposure has pushed the consensus expectation for 12-month forward earnings growth to 93% for MSCI Korea and 30% for Taiwan vs. only 18% for the US. The consensus expectation for forward earnings growth for the MSCI China A-share index has risen to 23%.

Inflation

Higher energy prices create an inflation shock. Governments in most Asian countries are currently muting the direct impact of higher energy prices on CPI inflation through price caps and subsidies. Thus, although international energy prices are up over 40% since February 27 as we go to print, weighted domestic retail prices in Asia are up only 19%. We have nonetheless pushed our Asia inflation forecasts higher. The current shock has sharply increased to include the full range of petrochemicals that feed into commercial and wholesale transportation, manufactured goods, and fertiliser, not just retail fuels. This will transmit into food and core goods inflation in the coming quarters. Subsidies are also only partial – applying to only selected grades of fuels – and time limited in some cases. For example, in China and Korea, pricing mechanisms allow retail fuel prices and electricity tariffs to adjust gradually over time to higher energy input prices.

However, because Asia entered this shock with generally low inflation, our new forecasts put inflation above policy rate targets meaningfully in the Philippines and more modestly in Korea and Indonesia. The longer the Strait of Hormuz remains effectively closed the more likely inflation will exceed our forecasts. In particular, the longer energy prices remain high, the greater will become the pressure on governments to cut subsidies to manage their impact on budget deficits. We think this risk is high for India, Indonesia, and Malaysia in a scenario in which the Strait remains closed in May and oil futures price Brent at over $90bbl in Q4.



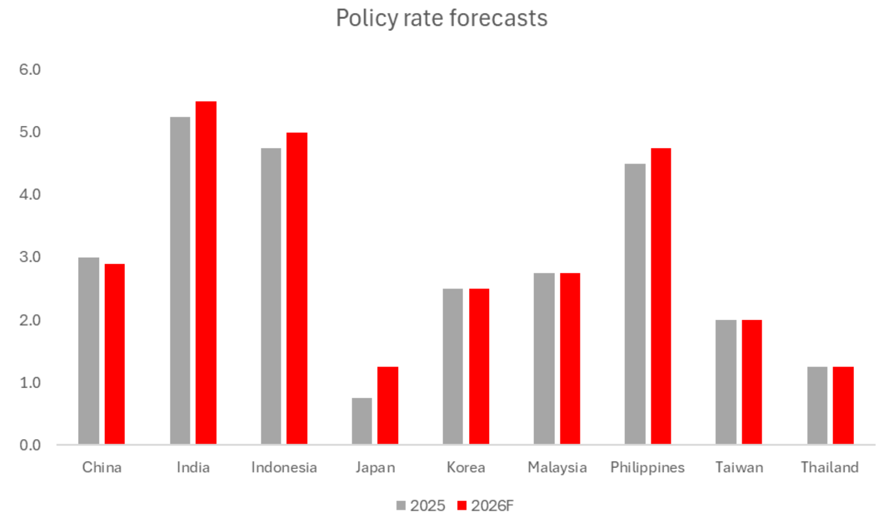
*Historical average inflation for economies with no explicit inflation target.
Source: Eastspring. 20 April 2026

Monetary Policy

The Iran-US War has shifted the global monetary policy outlook from modest further easing from some Emerging Market countries in H1 to net tightening over the next six months, led by the Bank of Japan and the European Central Bank. Within Emerging Asia we expect the Philippines to tighten slightly by mid-year and see a risk that IDR weakness will pull Bank Indonesia into a rate hike by mid-year. India faces a similar risk, but in the second half of the year. Relief for markets from this hawkish policy turn will depend on the policy bias of incoming Fed Chairman Kevin Warsh and, if he does cut, probably not until Q4 this year.

We stress that the lack of a resolution to the War at present makes our outlook more uncertain than is usual. The longer the Strait of Hormuz remains closed the risk will rise that financial conditions tighten more than we forecast. Higher for longer energy prices would threaten larger trade deficits for much of Asia, adding to pressure for currencies to depreciate and increasing imported inflation. This could force more central banks into raising interest rates to stabilise currencies. Another risk is that governments that are currently subsidising energy prices begin to allow passthrough to retail prices to reduce fiscal costs. To the extent that governments maintain subsidies, debt financing of these subsidies will need to rise, supporting longer-term yields near currently higher levels.

A more benign monetary outlook requires both the reopening of the Strait of Hormuz before May and a rapid recovery in shipping volumes to close to pre-War levels by mid-summer.



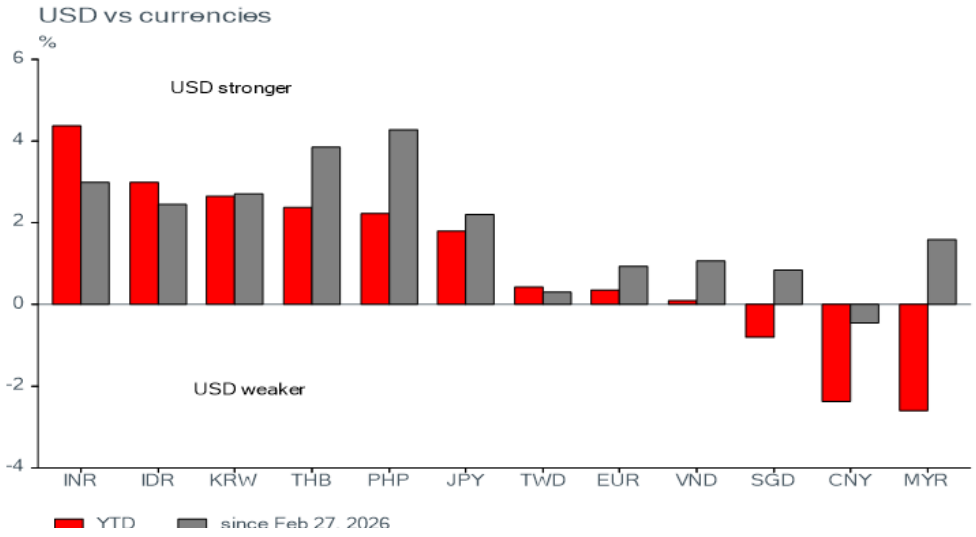
Source: Eastspring. 20 April 2026

Currency Outlook

Divergence among Asia's currencies is likely to increase over the next couple of quarters. One group – the CNY, MYR, and SGD – are likely to appreciate modestly against the USD and more robustly relative to peers. The CNY is benefiting from the combination of China's huge current account surplus and what appears to be a new policy preference for gradual currency strength. The Iran-US War could add to pressure for CNY appreciation if it leads to a new regime of greater Asian country settlement of energy purchases from the Middle East and Russia in yuan. Similarly, the Monetary Authority of Singapore's recent monetary tightening creates a stronger policy incentive for SGD strength. Finally, Malaysia's net neutral energy import balance leaves the MYR supported by Malaysia's current account surplus and capital inflows into its AI infrastructure sector.

In contrast, the sharp deterioration in terms of trade for the rest of Asia due to higher energy prices points to continued trend depreciation of the IDR, INR, and the PHP. These currencies' fundamentals were weak before the war and have deteriorated since. We think they require tighter monetary conditions to stabilise them in a higher energy cost world. Structural pressure from domestic investment abroad keep the KRW and TWD biased to depreciate, but the surge in demand for semiconductors is cushioning this for now, even with both countries being net energy importers.

The region's currencies may benefit late this year from a turn in the USD back toward weakness on a broad basis if the Fed returns to interest rate cuts. This would put the Fed in direct conflict with rate hikes by the BoJ and the ECB.



Source: LSEG 23 April 2026

Assessment of Key Risks

Key Areas	Likelihood	Magnitude of Market Impact
Two US risks stand out. At the time of writing no solution to the "closure" of the Strait of Hormuz exists. The longer the resulting disruption to the supply of oil, gas, and petrochemicals from the Middle East continues the more the risk that energy prices will rise to levels that produce a sharper than expected weakening in global growth. This risk is greatest for Asia's large net energy importing countries and Europe and least for the United States. A second key risk is the magnitude and durability of the AI infrastructure spending boom. Asian export growth is now highly concentrated and dependent on demand from this sector. If spending were to fall it would weaken exports and growth across the region.	Medium	High
Key upside risks include a recovery in US job creation that pushes US growth above 2.5% at the cost of renewed inflationary pressure. This scenario would probably force markets to reduce expectations of Fed rate cuts, hence pushing US bond yields higher. A higher US interest rate structure would support the USD and potentially weaken financial flows to emerging markets.	Medium	Medium
Geopolitical instability. We continue to monitor the potential for stress emerging from China-Taiwan cross-strait relations.	Low	High

Data source: Eastspring Investments (Singapore) Limited. Views are as of 22 April 2026. Please note that the information provided here is subject to change at Eastspring's discretion without prior notice.

Asset Allocation Views

Tactically risk-on with restraint, while staying nimble and vigilant amid Iran-related geopolitical tensions

Iran war risk continues to dominate market headlines and geopolitical tensions are likely to persist. While investors should remain prudent, being purely defensive could mean missing out on valuable opportunities. We maintain a positive outlook on global equities over a 3-month horizon, albeit with increased caution due to ongoing geopolitical uncertainties.

We favour US over European equities given Europe's greater vulnerability to an extended energy disruption. We are also positive on Emerging Markets and Asia equities over the short-term (3-month), favouring select markets with attractive valuations. For example, China is seen as a relative winner in the Iran war given its access to energy and commodity reserves, along with Korea, which is benefitting from the AI-driven capex boom.

Within fixed income, we maintain a neutral stance on US government bonds given the upside risks to inflation and the ongoing geopolitical tensions. For US credits, spreads remain tight, but valuations appear better on an all-in yield basis. We maintain a tactical preference for US high yield bonds, as compared to investment grade bonds.

We believe investors will still continue to add US fixed income exposure given attractive all-in yields. We also continue to remain tactically constructive on Emerging Market (EM) hard currency sovereign bonds, which offer attractive carry, supported by strong investor demand for higher-yielding hard currency assets.

Asset Allocation Views

● Underweight ● Neutral ● Overweight

↑↓ Upgrade/downgrade in view from previous quarter – No change

Asset	3m		12m		Rationale
Global Equities	● (Overweight)	–	● (Neutral)	↓	The Iran-related geopolitical tensions tend to add a near-term risk premium, mainly through heightened oil price volatility and intermittent risk-off sentiment. Overall, we remain tactically constructive on global equities over the 3-month time horizon, albeit with increased caution amid the unresolved tensions. While positioning and sentiment have reset, which supports our constructive tactical stance, we are closely monitoring the risks amid President Trump's shifting rhetoric. In mid-March, our tactical view of US equities within the broader global equity asset class was upgraded, primarily owing to their relative insulation from energy price spikes (as the US runs an energy trade surplus trade balance). On the other hand, we downgraded our stance on Europe equities, owing to converged earnings momentum and Europe's increased vulnerability to future energy shocks. Given ongoing uncertainty about the longer-term effects (and duration) of the Iran-related geopolitical tensions, we downgraded our cyclical, 12-month outlook on global equities to a neutral stance.
US Government Bonds	● (Neutral)	↓	● (Neutral)	–	The Iran war risk is pushing a hawkish shift in near-term Fed rate pricing, characterised by a bear-flattening of the US Treasury yield curve i.e., short-term yields rise more relative to longer-term yields. Since the beginning of the war on 28 February 2026 through the end of March, yields on 2Y, 3Y, 5Y, and 7Y US Treasuries increased by +39 to +42 basis points (bps), while 10Y and 30Y yields rose by +33 bps and +24 bps, respectively. While the full impact of the recent oil supply shock is still under assessment, near-term inflation risks seemingly skew to the upside for now. At present, our outlook on US government bonds is neutral over both the 3m and 12m horizons.
Cash	● (Neutral)	–	● (Neutral)	–	We remain neutral on cash, emphasizing both flexibility and liquidity to respond swiftly to potential opportunities or risks as they emerge.

Data source: Eastspring Investments (Singapore) Limited. 3m = 3-month view. 12m = 12-month view. Asset class views are as of 20 April 2026 and should not be taken as a recommendation. The information provided here is subject to change at the discretion of the Investment Manager without prior notice.

Asset Allocation Views (cont.)

Asset Allocation Views

Global Equities	3m		12m		Rationale
US	🟢	↑	⚪	↓	In mid-March we upgraded our tactical outlook on US equities from a previously neutral stance to a more constructive position. This shift reflects our increased confidence in the relative resilience of US markets, supported by favourable energy trade dynamics and relatively improved valuation levels at the time (for context, the S&P 500 was down approximately 6.4% from its recent 27 January peak to end of March). If energy supply interruptions/shocks persist, net energy importing countries could face extremely difficult circumstances. The US, however, boasts an energy trade surplus, and hence, is more relatively 'insulated' from further bouts of energy price spikes. That said, the ongoing, Iran-related geopolitical tensions continue to cloud the longer-term outlook on risk assets, especially as chances of achieving a meaningful diplomatic breakthrough still remain unclear at the moment. Furthermore, if energy prices remain elevated for an extended period, US consumers' real disposable income will likely decline, leading to reduced spending.
Europe	⚪	↓	🔴	↓	We downgraded our tactical stance on Europe equities to neutral, owing to converged earnings momentum and Europe's increased vulnerability to future energy shocks. While Europe has lower direct dependence on energy from the Persian Gulf, as compared to Asia, any increase in global prices will likely contribute to its domestic inflation. Given ongoing uncertainty about the longer-term effects (and duration) of the Iran-related geopolitical tensions, we downgraded Europe equities to an overall underweight over the 12-month cyclical horizon.
Emerging Markets (EM)	🟢	–	⚪	↓	We remain tactically constructive on Emerging Markets (EM) and Asian equities, targeting attractive pockets/segments of lower relative valuations within the global equity universe through selective, tactical intra-equity allocation. This view is largely supported by the fact that despite the recent significant energy supply disruption, China is seen as a relative winner given its access to energy and commodity reserves, along with South Korea, which is also favourably positioned due to its AI-driven capex boom. We are also acutely aware of pressure in select pockets of EM, with India likely to struggle on a relative basis, given a weak balance of payment in addition to currency depreciation. In Asia, the potential hit to incomes from energy price spikes is likely to be larger over time. However, some governments have capped fuel prices for now or have mechanisms that delay the impact of increased energy prices. The extent to which the Strait of Hormuz remains restricted to commercial shipping is an important factor to monitor, as it will significantly impact future growth projections. To this end, we downgraded our 12-month cyclical stance on EM to neutral.
Asia Pacific ex-Japan	🟢	–	⚪	↓	Please refer directly above. Given Asia's outsized representation in the Emerging Markets universe, our tactical and cyclical outlooks for the region largely mirror our broader EM rationale.
Government Bonds	**3m**		**12m**		**Rationale**
US	⚪	↓	⚪	–	The Iran war risk is pushing a hawkish shift in near-term Fed rate pricing, characterised by a bear-flattening of the US Treasury yield curve i.e., short-term yields rise more relative to longer-term yields. Since the beginning of the war on 28 February 2026 through the end of March, yields on 2Y, 3Y, 5Y, and 7Y US Treasuries increased by +39 to +42 basis points (bps), while 10Y and 30Y yields rose by +33 bps and +24 bps, respectively. The near-term inflation risks seemingly skew to the upside for now. At present, our outlook on US government bonds is neutral over both the 3m and 12m horizons.
Europe	🟢	–	⚪	–	Our overall constructive short-term outlook on Europe government bonds is largely influenced by our overall constructive outlook on UK gilts at the moment. In the UK, while the 10Y UK gilt yields has seen a considerable move higher since the beginning of the Iran war, we remain tactically constructive on UK duration as we believe the weak UK labour market data, amongst other factors, will continue to weigh on its weakening economy. In Europe, it is still unclear whether the European Central Bank (ECB) will elect to increase rates in response to rising energy inflation or seek to avoid a potential policy mistake. If the energy supply disruption proves to be temporary, the ECB will likely maintain its current policy stance, as raising rates prematurely could further hinder economic growth in Europe.

Data source: Eastspring Investments (Singapore) Limited. 3m = 3-month view. 12m = 12-month view. Asset class views are as of 20 April 2026, and should not be taken as a recommendation. The information provided here is subject to change at the discretion of the Investment Manager without prior notice.

Asset Allocation Views (cont.)

Asset Allocation Views

Government Bonds (cont.)	3m		12m		Rationale
Singapore	●	–	●	–	The team remains tactically neutral on Singapore Government Securities (SGS) bonds overall, while acknowledging that the risk of a steeper NEER policy band has gone up due to the uncertainty of the current Iran war. The Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) recently tightened its monetary policy (the first time since October 2022) and raised its inflation outlook due to energy price and supply fluctuations caused by the Middle East conflict.
Credit	**3m**		**12m**		**Rationale**
US High Yield	●	–	●	–	In the month of March, the US high yield market, as represented by the ICE BofA US High Yield Constrained Index, sold off for the first time in 11 months, as investors continued to grapple with the fallout from the ongoing war in the Middle East including higher energy costs and increased geopolitical risks. That said, we continue to hold a constructive tactical view on US high yield bonds, supported by US earnings resilience, net rating upgrades, a low distress ratio, and a still-competitive primary credit market (driven in part by robust foreign demand amongst other factors). Current valuations still screen tight on spreads, but better on a yield basis, with the effective yield now close to 6.7%, as of 17 April. Moreover, we anticipate increased M&A activity can benefit high yield companies.
US Investment Grade	●	–	●	–	The asset class' credit spread level remains historically tight, at approximately under 100 basis points, as of 17 April, reflecting relatively strong corporate fundamentals. However, the risk of spread widening persists, particularly if macroeconomic or market conditions deteriorate. While the current carry is relatively attractive, the potential for spreads to widen tempers the overall risk-reward profile. While we still maintain a neutral stance overall, we acknowledge that US investment grade bonds can still offer a decent yield (c.5% as of 17 April), contributing to an attractive overall total return with the higher carry helping to buffer against potential spread widening. We will continue to monitor for AI capex related issuance and its potential impact on spreads, amongst other risk factors.
Emerging Markets (USD) Bonds	●	–	●	–	We continue to favour Emerging Market (EM) hard currency sovereign bonds due to their appealing carry profile; the J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global Diversified Index, which tracks EM US dollar (USD) sovereign bonds, maintained a 6.0% yield-to-maturity (YTM) in mid April. While we acknowledge that key factors such as geopolitical tensions, alongside renewal of global trade uncertainties, and persistent USD strength, may weigh on sentiment for the asset class, EM USD bonds can still stand to benefit from continuing inflows into the asset class, amid still decent fundamentals. We are also tactically constructive on EM local currency bonds, which offer diversification away from the USD and still provide an attractive relative value.
Asian Credit	●	–	●	–	While we our maintaining our neutral stance for now, we acknowledge that periods of market stress could lead to spread widening, particularly among lower quality or highly leveraged issuers.

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Why it is important to stay invested through volatility

Since the start of 2026, Asian equity markets have experienced a sharp boom-bust cycle. In January, the MSCI Asia Pacific Index rose 7.5% with the momentum carrying into February, when it gained a further 6.8%. That optimism reversed in March, as the Middle East conflict drove a renewed risk-off sentiment, triggering the region's worst monthly drawdown since 2008 amid heightened geopolitical and inflation risks.

Such sharp reversals highlight why in periods of intense volatility and uncertainty, discipline and process are critical to preserving capital and allowing compounding to work over the long term. Staying invested reduces the risk of exiting markets at the wrong time and missing recoveries. Long-term outcomes are shaped by participation across both drawdowns and subsequent rebounds.

Consider the following striking comparison. From 1 June 2001 to 20 March 2026, the MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan index delivered a cumulative return of approximately 351%. See chart. Remove just the five worst trading days from the entire period, and the cumulative return rises sharply to around 597%, roughly 70% higher. Conversely, if an investor were to miss the five best days, cumulative returns fall to approximately 212%, some 40% lower.

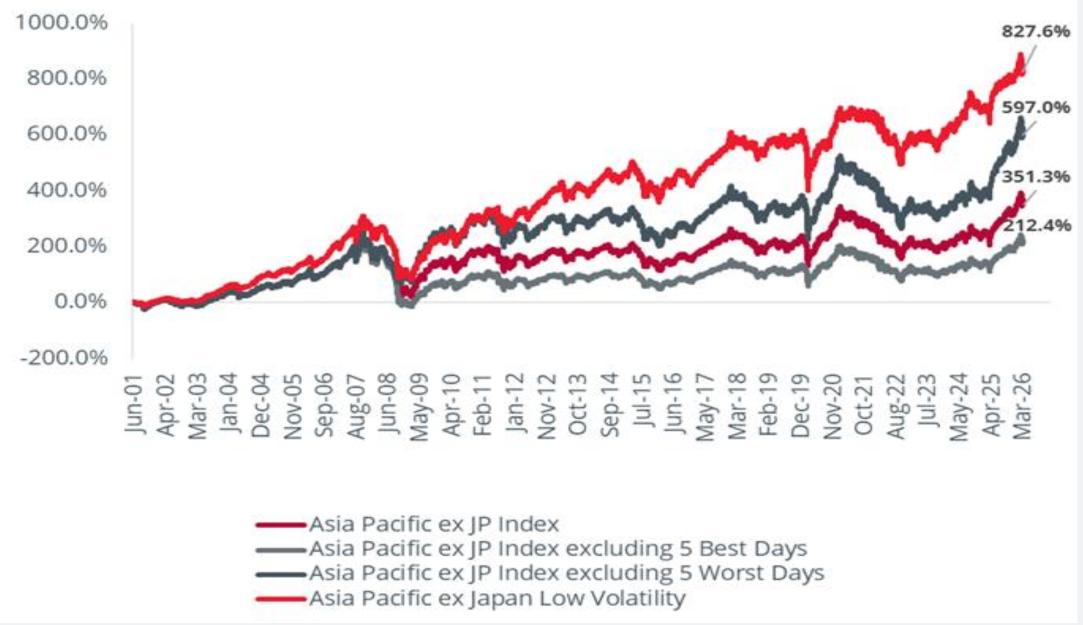
These figures reveal an uncomfortable truth for investors: a handful of extreme trading sessions, just five days out of more than six thousand, can materially alter long-term investment outcomes. Crucially, the best and worst days tend to cluster around periods of crisis and recovery, making them all but impossible to time consistently.

The key question is not whether these days can be predicted - they cannot - but whether portfolios can be built to withstand them. This is where low volatility adds value from a portfolio construction perspective.

Over the same period (1 June 2001 to 20 March 2026), the MSCI Asia Pacific ex-Japan Low Volatility Index delivered a cumulative return of approximately 827%, substantially outperforming the broader market's 351% and even exceeding a scenario where the market avoided its five worst trading days.

This is a powerful reminder that staying fully invested even through periods of sell offs, rather than attempting to time the market can deliver superior long-term outcomes. The power of compounding, when supported by a smoother return path, is extraordinary.

Asia Pacific ex JP market performance when missing the best/worst 5 days



Source: Eastspring Investments, MSCI indices, Bloomberg as of 20 March 2026

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