

2025 turned out pretty good but what about 2026 – still at the bliss point?

This year has proven a good one for investors overall. Can we expect the same in 2026?



Lots of uncertainty but 2025 turned out okay ...

2025 initially saw turmoil as US President Trump announced tariffs that were much higher than expected along with a bunch of other moves to upend US institutions and the global economic order. But the global economy held up okay. Key big picture themes for investors were:

1. US tariff turmoil. Trump's constant "fill the space" with policy announcements created much uncertainty. Tariffs were the big one with at one stage just after "Liberation Day" average US tariffs looking like they would rise over 30%, up from 2.5% at the start of year. Fortunately, Trump backed down fearing financial chaos and as countries decided there was no point hitting their own consumers, so retaliation was limited, deals were cut and a trade war was averted.

2. AI enthusiasm. It surged along with related investment.

3. Global resilience. Despite Trump's tariffs the global economy did not collapse as a trade war was averted and AI enthusiasm, rate cuts and fiscal stimulus provided an offset. So global growth remained just above 3%. This was helped by Chinese growth holding up around 4.8% despite its property collapse. In Australia, the "per capita recession" ended helped by tax cuts, rates cuts and stronger wages growth with economic growth rebounding to 2% from 1% in 2024.

4. Sticky inflation. Inflation is down from peaks of 8 to 11% in 2022 but underlying inflation bounced around 3%, including in Australia.

5. Lower interest rates. Central banks continued to cut, including in the US after a tariff related pause. In Australia rates were cut three times.

6. Lots of geopolitical noise but not so bad. War continued in Ukraine but despite a flare up in the Israel war that saw the US bomb Iran, the fallout was minimal. And the US and China entered a détente.

... Resulting in lower but still strong investment returns

There was a bump into April on Trump's tariff turmoil (that saw global shares fall 17% and Australian shares fall 14%) but it was quickly reversed as Trump backed down, a global trade war was averted and AI enthusiasm dominated. For diversified investors 2025 was another strong year.

Investment returns for major asset classes

Total return %, pre fees and tax	2024 actual	2025 actual*	2026 forecast
Global shares (in Aust dollars)	31.2	13.6	6.0
Global shares (in local currency)	21.2	18.1	8.0
Asian shares (in local currency)	16.9	34.2	9.0
Emerging mkt shares (local currency)	13.1	27.9	9.0
Australian shares	11.4	8.9	8.0
Global bonds (hedged into \$A)	2.2	4.7	4.0
Australian bonds	2.9	3.8	4.5
Global real estate investment trusts	2.2	7.2	7.0
Aust real estate investment trusts	18.5	7.2	7.0
Unlisted non-res property, indicative	-4.5	7.8	7.0
Unlisted infrastructure, indicative	5.5	3.5	7.0
Aust residential property, indicative	6.0	9.0	7.0
Cash	4.5	3.7	3.6
Avg balanced super fund, ex fees and tax	10.9	8.6	6.8

*Year to date to Nov. Source: Bloomberg, Chant West, REIA, Cotality, AMP

Despite worries about valuations and an AI bubble, global shares had a strong year, albeit less so than in 2024 but better than expected, as growth held up, AI enthusiasm dominated and rates fell.

US shares underperformed though on valuation and tariff worries with Asian, emerging markets, Eurozone and Japanese shares all outperforming helped by better valuations and mostly easier monetary policy. Chinese shares continued their recovery.

Australian shares did well with three rate cuts and anticipation of stronger profits but underperformed again as profits fell, the low tech exposure weighed and with talk turning to Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) rate hikes.

Government bond returns rose but were constrained by public debt worries in the US, France and UK and rate hike talk in Japan and Australia.

Unlisted property returns improved after the working from home hit.

The Australian residential property cycle took off again with rate cuts, more help for first home buyers and the housing shortage.

The \$A rose as commodity prices rose, the expected cash rate outlook widened in Australia's favour and the \$US fell on Trump's policies.

Reflecting all this, balanced super funds had solid and slightly better than expected returns for a third year in a row but they slowed a bit.

The worry list for 2026

As always there seems to be a long worry list for investment markets:

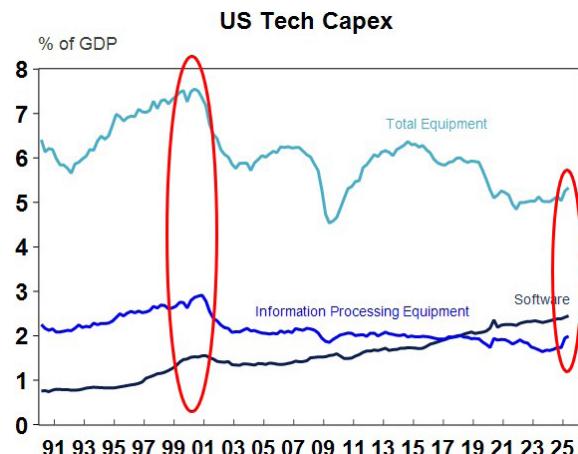
- Share valuations remain stretched relative to their history with US shares offering little risk premium over bonds and Australian shares not much better. Fortunately, Eurozone and Asian shares are cheaper.
- Concern remains high that AI shares are in a bubble and that surging data centre capex increasingly being funded by debt is a sign of this.
- Some central banks are either at or close to the bottom on rates. This includes the European Central Bank, Bank of Canada and the RBA with Australian money market now factoring in one or two rate hikes next year.
- There remains uncertainty about the lagged economic impact of Trump's policies particularly in relation to tariffs, immigration, university research, the rule of law and his attacks on Fed independence which could intensify in the year ahead as Chair Powell is replaced in May. All of which threaten "US exceptionalism".
- The risk of recession remains in the US with a slowing jobs market.

- Risks for China's economy remain as its property slump continues.
- High public debt in the US, France, the UK and Japan is a problem.
- Geopolitical risk remains: the Ukraine war is yet to be resolved with a risk it could expand; problems in the Middle East could flare up again; US tensions with China could escalate again; political uncertainty will likely be high in Europe with issues around the French budget and the rise of the far right; and the midterm elections in the US are often associated with share market volatility with an average 17% top to bottom drawdown in US shares in midterm election years since 1950.
- And in Australia, inflation has worsened lately which could see the RBA hike prematurely. Money market expectations for two hikes next year, potentially starting as early as February, would snuff out the consumer recovery. But worries in Australia are a non event compared to other countries.

These considerations point to a high risk of another year of volatility compared to the relative calm of 2024.

But 2026 will probably turn out to be another okay year

However, despite these worries there are several grounds for optimism. First, while AI may be in the process of becoming a bubble there are many more favourable comparisons with the late 1990s tech bubble: valuations are cheaper; Nasdaq is up less; tech sector profits are very strong; bond yields are lower; and it's early days in the associated capex build up around data centres (see the next chart which shows information processing equipment capex up over the last 18 months as a share of US GDP but versus a much longer and bigger build up in the late 1990s).



Note that software capex is in its normal rising trend. Source: Macrobond, AMP

Second, while central banks are likely close to the bottom on interest rates, rate hikes are likely still a way off. For the Fed, another rate cut is likely in 2026 and a Trump appointee will likely be given some leeway before Fed independence worries really kick in as US inflation is likely to drift a bit lower.

In Australia we expect some fall back in underlying inflation to allow the RBA to avoid a rate hike but worries about capacity constraints to prevent a cut, so we see the RBA leaving rates on hold at 3.6%. The risk is now on the upside for RBA rates though.

Third, Trump is pivoting to more consumer friendly policies ahead of the midterms with his poor approval rating and big swings to Democrats in recent elections pointing to a 20 to 40 Republican seat loss in the House.

While the tariff story is not completely over (it could still flare up with Canada, Mexico and China) we have likely seen “peak Trump tariffs” for at least a year, he has already cut some food tariffs and is talking about “\$2,000 tariff rebates”. There is a chance he could now pivot towards the populist left. But mostly his shift will likely be more market friendly and given the elections he has an interest in keeping geopolitical flareups low.

Fourth, global growth is likely to stay just above 3% as the lagged impact of rate cuts feed through along with some policy stimulus in the US, with US growth around 2% and Chinese growth around 4.8% as its policy makers do just enough to keep growth okay.

Australian growth is likely to edge up to 2.2% helped by rising real wages, tax cuts and rate cuts and this should see profit growth return. Currently global business conditions surveys are still around levels consistent with okay global growth.

Implications for investors

After three years of strong returns, it's inevitable that returns will slow. We have seen a bit of that in 2025 but expect a further slowing in 2026.

Global and Australian share returns are expected to slow further in the year ahead to around 8%. Stretched valuations in the key direction setting US share market, political uncertainty associated with the midterm elections (which years have seen below average returns and increased volatility) and AI bubble worries are the main drags; but returns should still be positive thanks to Fed rate cuts, Trump's consumer friendly pivot and solid profit growth. A return to profit growth should also support gains in Australian shares even though the RBA may have finished cutting rates. Another 15% or so correction in share markets is likely along the way though.

Expect the ASX 200 to end 2026 at around 8,900 points. Bonds are likely to provide returns around running yield.

Unlisted commercial property returns are likely to stay solid helped by strong demand for industrial property associated with data centres.

Australian home price growth is likely to slow to around 5-7% in 2026 after 8.5% in 2025 due to poor affordability, rates on hold with talk of rate hikes and APRA's move to ramp up macro prudential controls.

Cash and bank deposits are expected to provide returns around 3.6%.

The \$A is likely to rise as the interest rate differential in favour of Australia widens as the Fed cuts and the RBA holds and possibly hikes. Fair value for the Australian dollar is around \$USD0.73.

What to watch?

The main things to keep an eye on are interest rates, the US midterms, the AI boom, China's property market and the Australian consumer.

Further information

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Source: Shane Oliver, AMP

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PMIs are surveys of business conditions and confidence. Source: Bloomberg, IMF, AMP

Finally, okay economic growth is likely to underpin solid profit growth. The market consensus expectation for US profit growth in 2026 is 14% and for global growth its 13%. In Australia profit growth is expected to pick up to 7% after three years of falls as economic growth picks up.