GLOBAL Insight

August 2026

Perspectives from the Global Portfolio Advisory Committee

Global equity:

Push and pull

A more complicated picture for the next stages of AI development and renewed geopolitical volatility have kept equities in check recently. But if unusually energetic earnings estimates for 2026 and 2027 prove achievable, more upside ahead is likely.

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GLOBAL
Insight

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All values in U.S. dollars and priced as of market close, July 31, 2026, unless otherwise stated.

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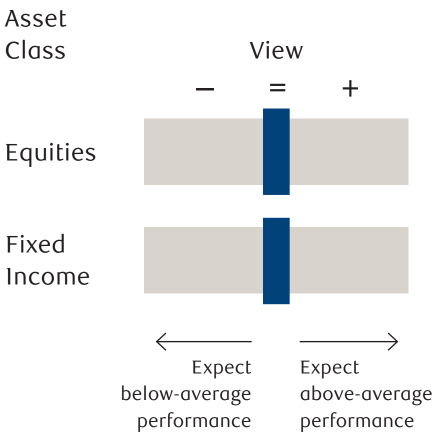

(+/=/–) represents the Global Portfolio Advisory Committee's (GPAC) view over a 12-month investment time horizon.

+ **Overweight** implies the potential for better-than-average performance for the asset class or for the region relative to other asset classes or regions.

= **Market Weight** implies the potential for average performance for the asset class or for the region relative to other asset classes or regions.

– **Underweight** implies the potential for below-average performance for the asset class or for the region relative to other asset classes or regions.

Source - RBC Wealth Management

Equities

- All major global equity indexes have reached new highs since the March correction induced by the intense period of the Iran conflict, and more recently have consolidated gains amid AI jitters and the restart of Middle East hostilities. The S&P 500 valuation is somewhat elevated but not especially rich, in our view, given that consensus earnings per share are forecast to grow 26% in 2026 and 17% in 2027. With such healthy prospects for corporate earnings growth, further equity market gains are likely, in our view. However, we are mindful that the AI buildout's transition to a less dynamic phase and above-target inflation persisting could present challenges to further advances.
- Nevertheless, market breadth—the majority of stocks moving in the same direction—has further improved recently, which suggests to us that any market pullback over the next few months would most likely be a correction rather than the start of a prolonged bear market.
- Our advice continues to be that portfolios should remain committed to equities up to, but not beyond, an investor's long-term targeted exposure.

Fixed income

- While global longer-term sovereign bond yields have reached fresh decade highs, if not multi-decade highs, we maintain the cautious view that we have held all year: yields could rise even further. That said, we remain cognizant that the narrative could flip just as quickly should the sharp increase in bond yields cause market stress and/or economic consternation, thus reintroducing economic growth or recession fears—which could drive bond yields lower. For now, we think inflationary pressures and the risk of central bank rate hikes outweigh downside risks to economic activity.
- We remain Underweight U.S. Treasuries and continue to favor short-duration exposure based on the potential for higher long-term bond yields. Credit valuations remain rich globally, in our view; therefore, we maintain specific credit exposures. In the U.S., we stay Underweight on investment-grade corporate bonds given their dual exposure to rising Treasury yields and wider credit spreads should stock market volatility increase and/or economic growth fears return.

MONTHLY

Focus

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Global equity:

Push and pull

The emergence of a more complicated picture for the next stages of AI development together with renewed volatility on the geopolitical front have kept equity indexes and investor optimism in check for the past couple of months. However, if the unusually energetic earnings estimates for this year and next prove achievable, we think there is likely more upside ahead.

Key points

- **As things stand, price-to-earnings ratios are not the risky component of the equity market equation—rather, it's whether confidence will hold in the upbeat forecasts for earnings growth.**
- **The continued closure of the Strait of Hormuz leaves on the table the risk of much higher prices and perhaps outright shortages of oil, natural gas, and fertiliser, with negative consequences for all economies and corporate earnings generally. For the U.S., in our view, the bigger risk for earnings and the market uptrend lies in perceptions about the future trajectory of the AI complex.**
- **The biggest policy threat would come from a further broad-based surge in inflation that forces the Fed and others back into another series of rate hikes.**
- **Worries about all the above could provoke periodic bouts of market volatility; resolution of any could power another leg higher in the bull market uptrend.**

All the major global equity indexes have put in new highs since the short-lived plunge triggered by the start of the Iran conflict. The same is true for breadth measures, including the equal-weighted versions of most indexes as well as the advance-decline lines for the S&P 500, the S&P SmallCap 600, the S&P MidCap 400, and the NYSE Composite.

In our view, the fact that breadth measures have gone to new highs along with the indexes themselves increases the probability that any market pullback which develops over the next several months will prove to be a correction rather than the beginning of a prolonged bear market. In the past, breadth, especially the advance-decline line for the S&P 500, has tended to peak months before the ultimate final high in a bull market.

Earnings are where it's at

When trying to determine whether a stock market uptrend (or downtrend) has further to run or whether it is approaching a significant turning point, looking only at price makes the exercise not much better than a guessing game. But stepping back for a broader view, to bring the historical data into the picture and adding earnings to the mix, immediately removes much of the need for guesswork. That's because it becomes clear the equity market historically moves pretty much in lockstep with earnings.

Equity views

Region	Current
Global	=
United States	=
Canada	=
Continental Europe	=
United Kingdom	=
Asia (ex Japan)	=
Japan	=

+ Overweight; = Market Weight; – Underweight
Source - RBC Wealth Management

PUSH AND PULL

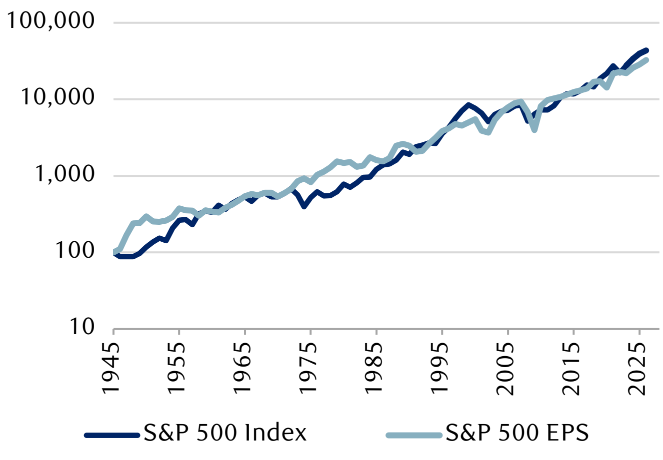
The charts below reveal that since the end of World War II the S&P 500 has appreciated at a rate of 7.8 percent per annum. Over the same 80 years, index earnings per share grew at 7.4 percent per annum. Moreover, the zig-zag twists and turns that each experienced along the way were very nearly identical.

Which brings us to today. The S&P 500 has been performing very much in line with earnings growth. In fact, if anything, the correspondence between the two has been tighter than normal ever since the end of the global financial crisis. The S&P 500 price-to-earnings (P/E) multiple, based on consensus earnings estimates one year out, sits at 20 times. That's somewhat elevated on a historical basis (long-term average is 18 times) but, in our view, it's not especially rich for a market where earnings per share rose by 13 percent in 2025, are forecast by the consensus to advance by 26 percent this year, and by 17 percent in 2027.

It's not the P/E multiple that appears "risky." Rather, what gives us pause is the fact that S&P 500 earnings have grown at their fastest sustained rate ever from the end of the global financial crisis to today, and even faster over the past six years. Over that 17-year stretch, tech has become the dominant growth contributor in the economy as well as to equity market earnings and appreciation. This has accelerated further since the end of the pandemic, with the advent of AI as an emerging technology pushing tech and tech-related valuations up to 30 percent of the S&P 500's total

Almost a dead heat

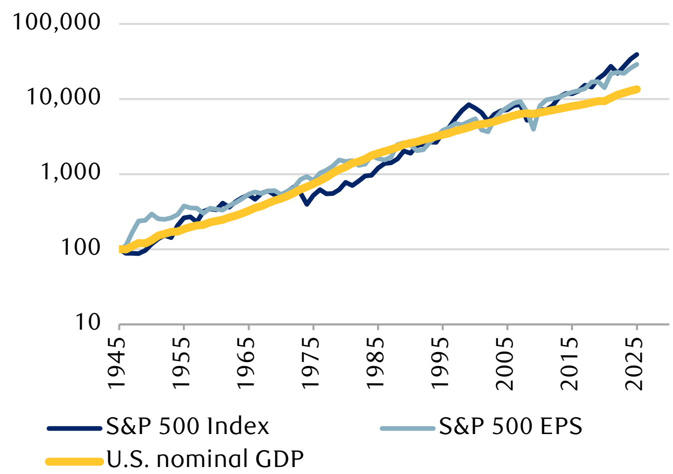
S&P 500 Index and S&P 500 earnings per share indexed to 100 at 1945 (log scale)



Over the long term, the index has appreciated at 7.8% per annum, while earnings have grown at 7.4% per annum …

A common path

S&P 500 Index, S&P 500 earnings per share, and U.S. nominal GDP indexed to 100 at 1945 (log scale)



… and both have largely followed the path forged by nominal GDP.

Compound growth rates since 1945:

S&P 500 Index: 7.8% per annum **S&P 500 EPS:** 7.4% per annum **U.S. nominal GDP:** 6.3% per annum

Source - RBC Wealth Management, FactSet, Bloomberg

PUSH AND PULL

market cap, whereas the same grouping accounts for just 12 percent of GDP. This feels potentially precarious to us. A lot depends on AI playing out and achieving its advertised potential in a timely fashion.

AI still at the wheel

So far, the AI story has unfolded in a way that supports its outsized contribution to corporate profits and stock market performance. Things kicked off with the arrival on the scene of OpenAI's ChatGPT model back in 2022. Competing models quickly followed, as did the rapid proliferation of data centres and explosive demand for NVIDIA's transformer chips.

The data centre build-out has had a powerful multiplier effect on the U.S. and several Asian economies. Beneficiaries include:

- Chipmakers of all stripes as well as the manufacturers/developers of chipmaking equipment
- Electric power producers (renewables, the rebirth of nuclear, natural gas) together with the suppliers of power plant and grid components and operating systems
- Cooling equipment manufacturers
- Software companies acting as consultants to corporations looking to integrate AI into their businesses
- Finance

The payoff everyone is aiming for is the integration of AI as a powerful corporate and consumer tool capable of delivering outsized, economy-wide productivity gains for a decade or more. Eye-catching progress on this front is a bit thin on the ground as of yet. Most corporate management comments talk about progress already achieved but emphasize "potential."

Engagement rates have been rising rapidly. And it would be very hard to find a reporting company prepared to admit that it was not engaging with AI. But neither is it easy to find any transformative change in profitability convincingly linked to AI. However, it's early days.

Data centre outlook getting more complicated

Meanwhile, the massive data centre build-out has further to run, according to most industry observers, but the picture is getting more crowded, complicated, and expensive. Developers are contending for scarce components: for example, water for cooling, as well as the cooling equipment itself. Chips are not always immediately available and neither, decisively, is electric power. The prices for all these, and for most other construction components, are substantially higher than they were last year or the year before that.

New power plants take longer to build than data centres and can involve complying with layers of regulatory requirements. And their construction often requires an electricity rate increase for all customers. This, understandably, is not popular with households already leaving a lot more of their paychecks at the gas station and grocery store than their budgets

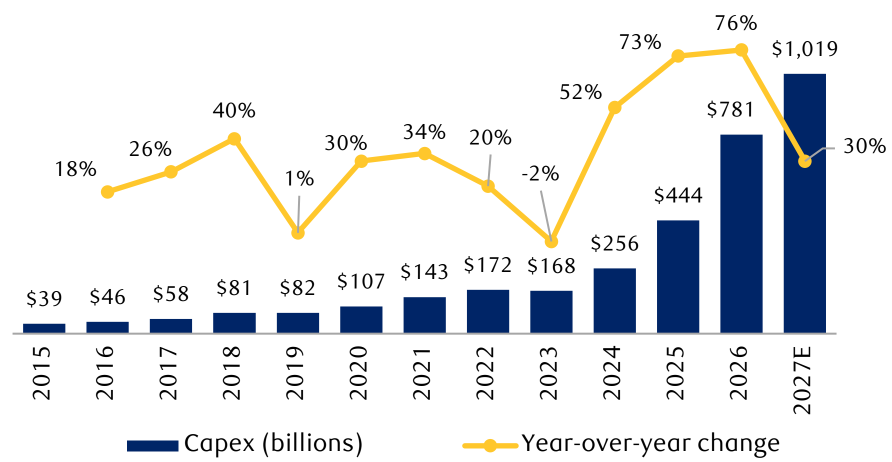
PUSH AND PULL

have room for. New York State has introduced a moratorium on new data centres. Other U.S. states are going slow on permitting or considering putting the cost of new electricity generating capacity onto the data centre developers. Ramping up new utility generating capacity is competing with the data centres for capital, skilled labour, and materials.

Now, a change of pace appears to be in the offing. Bloomberg estimates have capital spending by eight of the largest tech companies coming in a staggering 76 percent higher than last year, which itself was a 73 percent advance on 2024. However, estimates for 2027 growth in such outlays currently stand at a much slower 30 percent.

Mega-cap tech capex set to slow, but not decline

Combined annual capital expenditures of Alphabet, Amazon.com, Apple, Broadcom, Meta Platforms, Microsoft, NVIDIA, and Oracle



Source - RBC Wealth Management, Bloomberg

That would still leave the total capital expenditure in 2027 by this mega-cap group at more than $1 trillion, up by more than $200 billion from 2026. But in 2026, Bloomberg estimates the dollar growth will come in at $340 billion, so 2027 looks like it will mark a significant inflection point for the growth rate in data centre spending. Equity investors tend to care more about inflection points than absolute levels. That may be one reason why the shares of NVIDIA and most of the other so-called Magnificent 7 companies have underperformed the market over the past 12 months.

And new, competitive pressures are emerging within the AI space. A number of Chinese models have arrived on the scene, the most advanced of which is scored as being only half a step behind the most advanced "frontier" models from the leaders, ChatGPT and Claude. But it is also rated as much cheaper to use, according to the Artificial Analysis Intelligence Index. Many of the potential corporate and individual users of AI who do not need those very fast speeds or huge data access, which are features in the leading models, might reasonably be expected to opt for slower models, accessing narrower data and offering much lower cost.

The Wall Street Journal reports that some businesses which went "all in" on AI experimentation were hit by compute costs much higher than they expected. The same report says many firms are now putting internal limits on usage. Competition that meaningfully lowers costs should ultimately enable wider usage, engagement, and integration of AI. But it might also mean that it takes longer for the major hyperscalers to earn returns that justify their mammoth data centre investments.

Inflation the number one policy issue

Aside from the possibility the data centre build-out may be entering a less dynamic phase, we see other headwinds that could take a toll on equity markets. Inflation is at the top of the list. It is proving to be "sticky" everywhere and the return of U.S. tariffs suggests to us there is more upward pressure to come. But beyond tariffs, the reigniting of the conflict in the Persian Gulf is pushing the global economy closer to a more difficult phase. In our Global Insight 2026 Midyear Outlook published in June, we offered this hopeful view:

"… the trajectories of all economies, to one degree or another, depend on when the Strait [of Hormuz] reopens. Restoring the free flow of shipping would act to lower oil and natural gas prices and remove or reduce the threat of outright shortages—not just for oil and liquified natural gas but also fertilisers and some important industrial chemicals. This would substantially reduce operating costs for many businesses and sectors, especially agriculture where fuel and fertiliser are the largest inputs with a direct drive impact on global food costs. Lower prices at the pump and at the grocery store would provide welcome relief to household budgets and a boost to consumer confidence everywhere."

Alas, with the resumption of hostilities, all those constructive expectations have been put on hold or worse. Higher oil and gasoline prices have already arrived, while painful shortages and higher food prices are looming. Central banks, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, are no longer able to comfortably "wait and see." Bond yields have already moved higher.

Outlook still constructive

However, in our view, anything short of igniting a multi-hike Fed tightening cycle would be unlikely to push the U.S. economy toward recession or seriously derail the prospects for worthwhile earnings gains this year. But for most other developed economies it is likely to be a closer call.

We believe all the foregoing leaves open the possibility of an equity market correction playing out this summer/fall. That said, we do expect an eventual resolution of the Iran conflict and a reopening of the Strait of Hormuz, even though the terms might not make either side happy. When that arrives, we expect it would provoke a renewed upleg for equity markets.

At the risk of being repetitive, our positioning advice remains the same: portfolios should remain committed to equities up to but not beyond an investor's long-term targeted exposure. Having a plan for how to become more defensive if conditions dictate is always a prudent thing to do, and one better undertaken before it is needed.

GLOBAL

Fixed income

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Altitude sickness

Key points

- **Fed Chair Kevin Warsh's early tenure has been marked by reduced communication and heightened uncertainty, likely a key driver of 30-year U.S. Treasury yields reaching 19-year highs.**
- **Central banks largely stood still in July, but oil price volatility and ongoing inflation concerns could likely compel policymakers to spring back into action this fall.**
- **The unusual step of joint intervention in currency markets by the U.S. and Japan to support the yen could ease near-term pressures, but longer-term fundamental issues remain.**

For a month when most global, developed-market central banks simply stood pat on any policy rate changes, it was a volatile one for global fixed income markets.

And though central banks kept policy rates on hold, the same cannot be said for global sovereign bond yields. 2026 has seen numerous fresh multi-decade highs for 30-year government bond yields including those in the UK, Germany, Japan, and Canada. And that trend continued into July, most notably with the U.S. 30-year Treasury joining the fray by trading as high as 5.28% to mark the highest trading level since 2007.

The primary driver of recent volatility was the latest Federal Reserve meeting. And the source of it came not from what the Fed did, which was nothing, but from what Fed Chair Kevin Warsh said—which was not much more than nothing.

In broad strokes, it seems to us that his goal is to punt the Fed's responsibilities to markets. For example, Warsh attributed the recent rise in Treasury yields to the lack of forward guidance and communication from the Fed—which served as a proxy for the Fed raising its policy rate.

There are numerous problems with this approach, in our view, the most important being that central bankers can only talk tough for so long without following through with action.

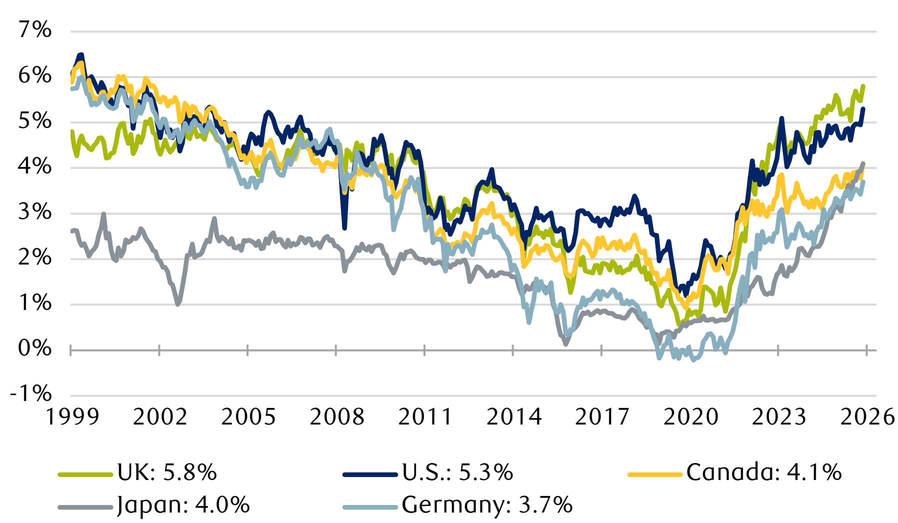
Fixed income views

Region	Gov't bonds	Corp. credit	Duration
United States	–	–	1–3
Canada	+	–	3–7
Continental Europe	–	–	3–7
United Kingdom	–	–	3–7

+ Overweight; = Market Weight; – Underweight
Source - RBC Wealth Management

Global 30-year sovereign bond yields reach fresh multi-decade highs

Historical and current yields as of 7/31/26



Source - RBC Wealth Management, Bloomberg

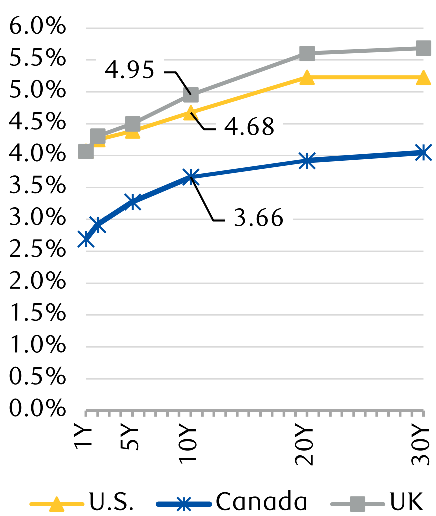
GLOBAL FIXED INCOME

But until markets have more clarity on Warsh's approach to managing monetary policy, we see little reason to think that volatility and the trend of higher yields will subside anytime soon. This clarity could come later this month at the Fed's Jackson Hole Economic Policy Symposium, an event often used by central bankers to mark significant pivot points.

In Japan, authorities stepped into foreign exchange markets once again, this time in a coordinated effort with the U.S. Treasury, to support the yen, as the Bank of Japan (BoJ) held off on raising interest rates—simply alluding to the idea it could move faster if needed. Yen weakness and ever-higher Japanese government bond yields are just some signs, in our view, that the BoJ may be dragging its feet.

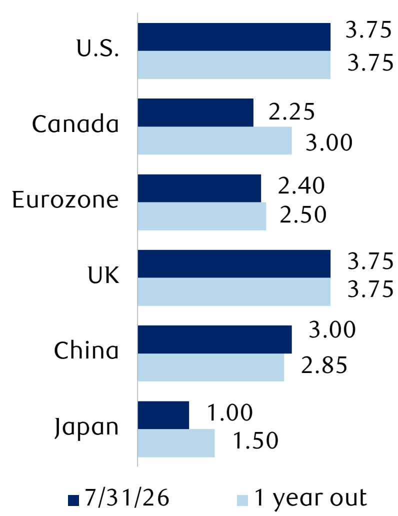
Globally, the monetary policy outlook has stabilized somewhat, but oil prices remain a significant risk factor for central banks.

Sovereign yield curves



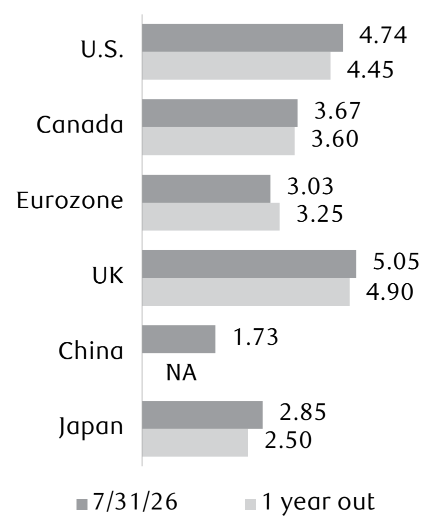
Source - Bloomberg; data through 7/30/26

Central bank rates (%)



Source - RBC Investment Strategy Committee, RBC Capital Markets forecasts, Global Portfolio Advisory Committee, RBC Global Asset Management

10-year rates (%)



Note: Eurozone utilizes German Bunds.
Source - RBC Investment Strategy Committee, RBC Capital Markets forecasts, Global Portfolio Advisory Committee, RBC Global Asset Management

Research resources

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