Quarterly Business Cycle Update (Q3 2025)

U.S. economy remains robust, but tariff hikes could curtail future growth

United States

- The U.S. exhibits a wide range of cycle dynamics, including solid mid-cycle indicators and signs of softening activity.
- Federal funding cuts, layoffs and rising uncertainty led to a decline in consumer sentiment and slower spending.
- · The trend in business investment and corporate profitability remained positive, boosted by outlays for AI by large technology and communications companies.
- · Policy uncertainty, particularly around tariff rates, weighed on smaller businesses and other sectors.
- We expect inflation to remain rangebound around 3% into 2026, with upside risk from tariff hikes.
- The labor market remains tight, despite some softening.

Global

- · The global business cycle remains in expansion, with a broad shift toward monetary easing, including in the eurozone and the UK.
- Tariff hikes in the U.S. may provoke meaningful headwinds for countries with large U.S. trade relationships.
- · A renewed commitment to fiscal expansion in the eurozone through defense spending may spark an upturn in business sentiment.
- China, Europe, and Canada displayed some hopeful indicators of improved cyclical momentum.
- China is seeing signs of improvement through a pickup in industrial activity and regulatory policy easing.
- · Earnings growth in emerging markets showed strong momentum.

Asset allocation outlook

- · Sticky inflation and policy uncertainty are the largest risks to the outlook.
- Prospects for a continued weakening in the U.S. dollar supports diversification into foreign assets by U.S. investors.
- Cyclically adjusted price-to-earnings ratios for non-U.S. stock markets appear relatively attractive vs. U.S. valuations.
- Diversification in fixed income assets remains attractive, as yields suggest valuations are roughly in line with longterm averages and better than the past decade.

Business Cycle Framework

The business cycle, which is the pattern of cyclical fluctuations in an economy over a few years, can influence asset returns over an intermediate-term horizon. Cyclical allocation tilts are only one investment tool, and any adjustments should be considered within the

context of long-term portfolio construction principles and strategic asset allocation positioning.

Cycle Phases EARLY

- · Activity rebounds (GDP, IP, employment)
- · Credit begins to grow
- · Profits grow rapidly
- · Policy still stimulative

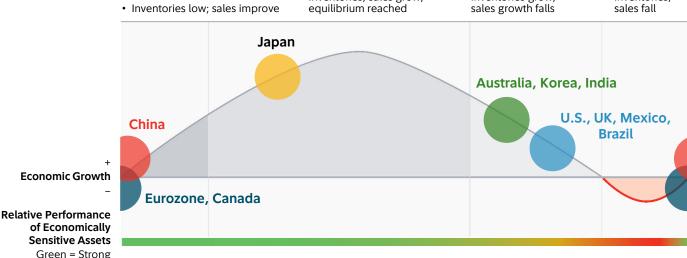
- · Growth peaking
- · Credit growth strong
- Profit growth peaks
- Policy neutral
- · Inventories, sales grow;

LATE

- · Growth moderating
- · Credit tightens
- Earnings under pressure
- Policy contractionary
- Inventories grow,

RECESSION

- Falling activity
- Credit dries up
- · Profits decline
- · Policy eases
- Inventories,



The diagram above is a hypothetical illustration of the business cycle, the pattern of cyclical fluctuations in an economy over a few years that can influence asset returns over an intermediate-term horizon. There is not always a chronological, linear progression among the phases of the business cycle, and there have been cycles when the economy has skipped a phase or retraced an earlier one. A growth recession is a significant decline in activity relative to a country's long-term economic potential. Source: Fidelity Investments (AART), as of 6/30/25.





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Foreign markets can be more volatile than U.S. markets due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, market, or economic developments, all of which are magnified in emerging markets. These risks are particularly significant for investments that focus on a single country or region.

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