Outlook

2023 EDITION

CAPITAL GROUP™

Long-term perspective on markets and economies

A new reality for investors

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There's a new reality taking shape in global markets.

Many commentators are focusing on the rotation from growth to value, but I think that view is too simplistic. Some investors may be hoping for a return to normal after central banks stop raising interest rates and inflation subsides. In my view that's not the path forward due to several seismic shifts that will likely define the next decade of investing.

From falling rates to rising rates: Inflation is at its highest levels since the early 1980s and, until recently, we've had 40 years of declining rates in the U.S. As rate cycles reverse, the process often takes much longer than anticipated, which leads me to believe that some inflation will likely persist. Consequently, I'm wary of highly leveraged companies. Money isn't free anymore, so a larger slice of earnings will go to service debt. And companies able to fund their own growth will remain particularly attractive.

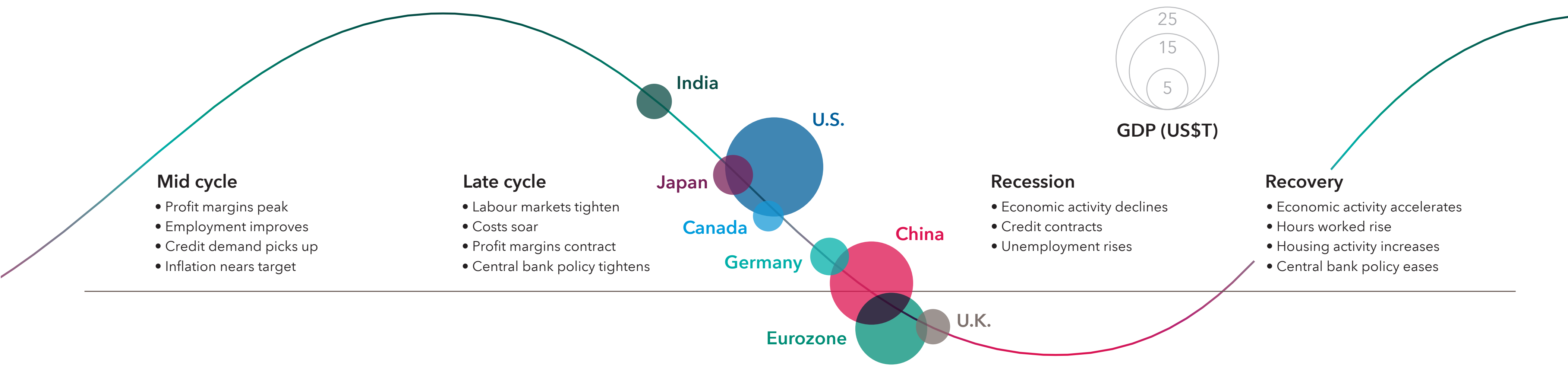
From narrow to broad market leadership: The last decade of investing was dominated by a handful of internet-related companies. This overshadowed the fact that you can't build a new economy without older industries. While digital-first companies are not going away, I think investors will start to place greater emphasis on producers of physical assets. Moreover, I expect broader market leadership to emerge among a variety of companies, which should provide a positive backdrop for stock pickers over indexers.

From global to regional supply chains: The globalization of supply chains is another multi-decade trend adjusting course. For a generation, companies moved manufacturing overseas to cut costs. But the limitations of placing efficiency over resilience are now clear. Growing geopolitical tensions and pandemic-induced disruptions have prompted companies to create supply chain redundancies so that a single breakdown won't derail an entire operation. Such capital investments may help inspire a renaissance among smartly managed industrial companies.

I could describe additional shifts rocking the economy and markets, but suffice to say we are living through a historic period of change. The outlook has evolved from a decade of sunny skies to darker clouds. That may sound like a pessimistic view, but I see it as an exciting time to be a fundamental, bottom-up investor — unrestricted by geographies, sectors or style boxes — and better equipped to adjust to this new reality of investing.

Recessions are inevitable, but the pain won't last forever

Most of the world's major economies are in or near recession



Recessions are painful, no doubt about it. But they are necessary to clean out the excesses of prior growth periods, especially the more or less uninterrupted growth investors have enjoyed over the past decade.

"You can't have such a sustained period of growth without an occasional downturn to balance things out," Capital Group vice chair Rob Lovelace noted at midyear. "It's normal. It's expected. It's healthy."

The global economy certainly appears headed in that direction. Europe is likely already in a recession, exacerbated by the war in Ukraine. China's growth has decelerated essentially to zero, pressured by rolling COVID-19 lockdowns. And the U.S. economy, while stronger than most, appears headed for a downturn as elevated inflation and higher interest rates take their toll.

Capital Group economist Jared Franz expects the U.S. economy to contract by about 2% in 2023 – worse than the post-tech and telecom bubble recession of the early 2000s, but not nearly as bad as the 2008–09 financial crisis.

The important thing to remember, Franz stresses, is that recessions set the stage for the next period of growth.

"Today, the stock market is reflecting a more realistic view that a recession is looming," Franz adds. "But, historically speaking, stocks also tend to anticipate a brighter future ahead, long before it becomes clear in the economic data."

SOURCES: Capital Group, FactSet. GDP data are in USD and are the latest available through 9/30/22. Country positions within the business cycle are forward-looking estimates by Capital Group economists as of November 2022.

Stocks typically recover before recessions end

Everyone wants to know when the next recession will start and how long it will last. While each recession is painful in its own way, one potential bright spot is that they don't historically last very long. Our analysis of 11 U.S. cycles since 1950 shows that recessions have ranged from two to 18 months, with the average lasting about 10 months.

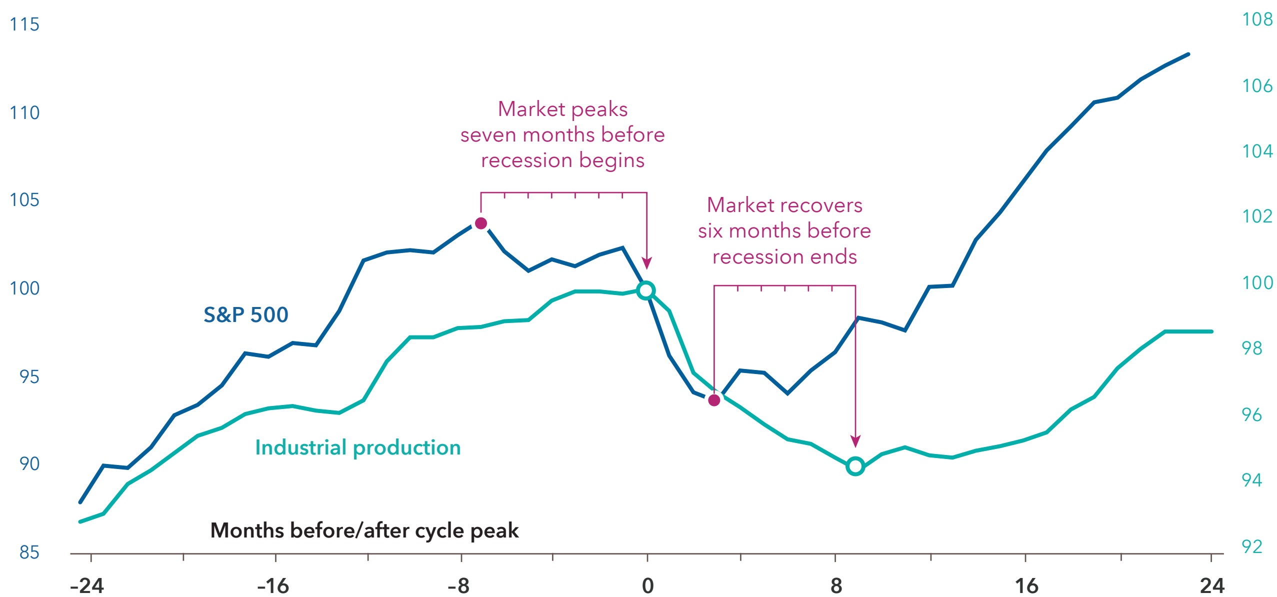
What's more, stock markets usually start to recover before a recession ends. Stocks have already led the economy on the way down in this cycle, with nearly all major equity markets entering bear market territory by mid-2022. And if history is a guide, they could rebound about six months before the economy does.

The benefits of capturing a full market recovery can be powerful. In all cycles since 1950, bull markets had an average return of 265%, compared to a loss of 33% for bear markets.

The strongest gains have often occurred immediately after a bottom. Therefore, waiting on the sidelines for an economic turnaround is not a recommended strategy.

"It's been a difficult year, and the pain may continue," says Capital Group economist Darrell Spence. "But it's important to keep in mind: One thing all past recessions and bear markets had in common was that they eventually ended. Ultimately, the economy and the markets should right themselves."

Stocks have been a leading indicator of the economy



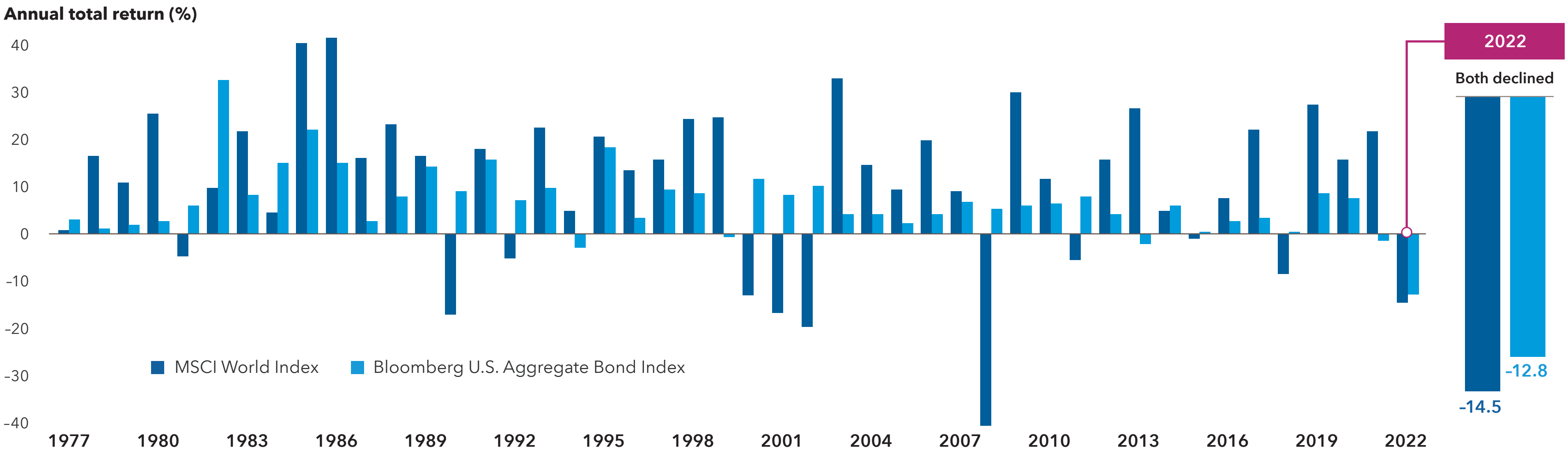
	RECESSION	VS.	EXPANSION
Duration (months)	10		69
GDP growth	-2.5%		24.6%
Corporate earnings	-22%		96%
Net jobs added	-3.9M		12M

	BEAR MARKET	VS.	BULL MARKET
Duration (months)	13		67
Total return	-33%		265%

SOURCES: Capital Group, U.S. Federal Reserve Board, Haver Analytics, National Bureau of Economic Research, RIMES, Standard and Poor's. Data reflects the average of completed cycles in the U.S. from 1950 to 2021, indexed to 100 at each cycle peak; based in USD. Corporate earnings calculated by Strategas for all completed cycles from 1/1/28–11/30/22. Other data includes all completed cycles from 1/1/50–11/30/22. Industrial production measures the change in output produced by manufacturers, mines and utilities and is used here as a proxy for the economic cycle. Returns are in USD. Past results are not predictive of results in future periods.

Bonds should once again offer diversification from equities

Stocks and bonds rarely decline in tandem



The numbers are ugly – 2022 will go down in history as one of the worst periods for bond returns on record. Big losses have caused investors to question the long-held principle that bonds offer relative safety when stocks fall.

Stocks and bonds rarely decline in tandem in a calendar year, and 2022 was the only exception in the 45-year period dating back to 1977.

That's because the U.S. Federal Reserve, and major central banks globally, hiked aggressively to quell high inflation when interest rates were near zero.

That should change in 2023. Lower inflation reports coupled with growth concerns could allow the Fed to slow down. "I believe we are close to that point," says Pramod Atluri, fixed income portfolio manager. "Once the Fed pivots from its ultra-hawkish monetary policy stance, high-quality bonds should again offer relative stability and greater income."

Bonds could offer some relief from volatile equity markets as recession concerns take centre stage. "I am seeing more opportunities now that bonds have repriced lower," says Atluri. "Valuations are attractive so I am selectively adding corporate credit. Bonds now offer a much healthier income stream, which should help offset any price declines."

SOURCES: Capital Group, Bloomberg Index Services Ltd., MSCI. Returns above reflect annual total returns in USD for all years except 2022, which reflect the year-to-date total return for both indices. As of 11/30/22. Past results are not predictive of results in future periods.

In the battle to tame inflation, prepare for a range of outcomes

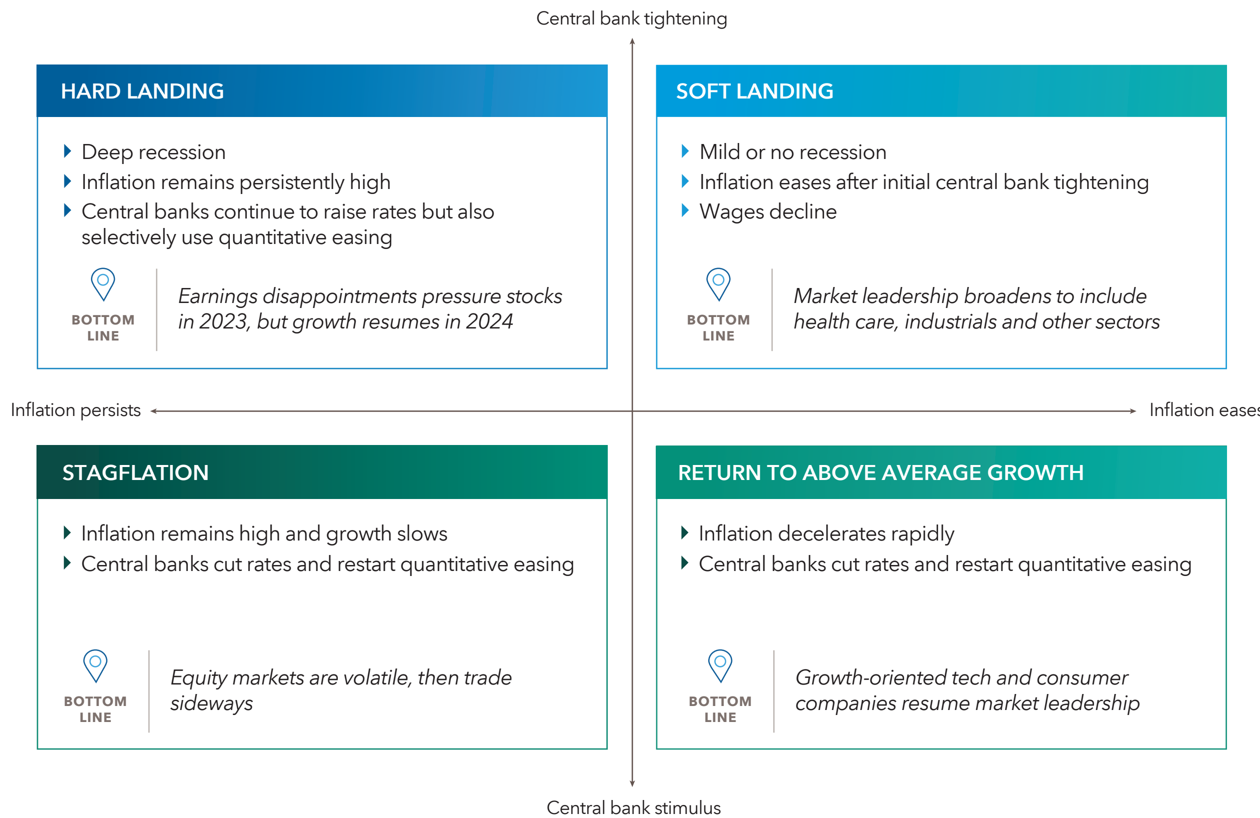
How persistent will inflation be? And where are interest rates headed?

"These are complicated questions that depend on many variables, including investor psychology," says U.S. economist Jared Franz, who advocates scenario planning in periods of extreme uncertainty. "With central banks around the world following differing paths, we are weighing a range of outcomes rather than committing to a single answer."

Markets appear to have priced in expectations for a soft landing, but that may be too optimistic. After the Fed announced its fourth consecutive rate increase of 75 basis points in November, Fed Chair Jerome Powell warned that "the ultimate level of interest rates will be higher than expected."

Higher rates and nagging inflation will likely tip the U.S. economy into a recession in 2023, adds Franz. "Inflation likely has peaked, but it should remain elevated above the Fed's target level of 2% for an extended period. That means corporate earnings are likely to decline in 2023 as much as 15% to 20%."

Europe, which is likely already in recession, should see conditions deteriorate further under pressure from energy shortages and the ongoing war, according to Franz. With respect to China, Capital Group economists expect growth to slow sharply before a stimulus-induced rebound in the second half of 2023.

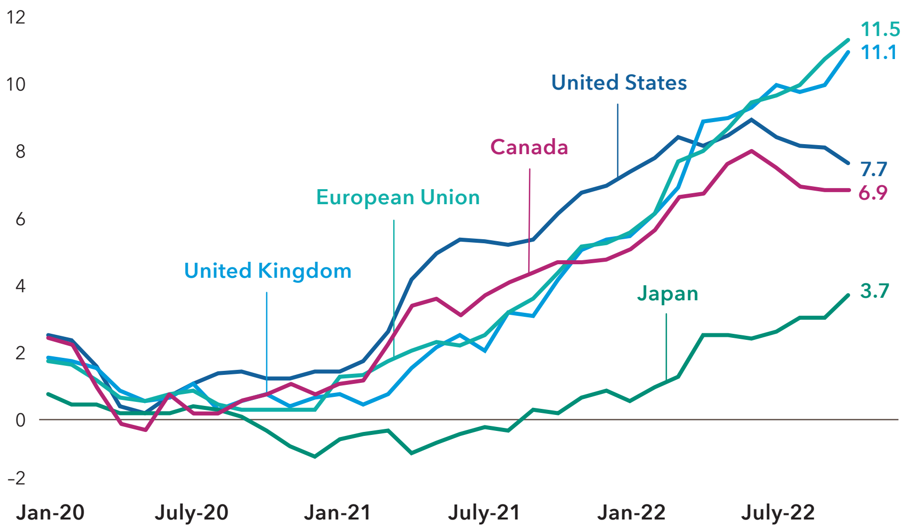


SOURCE: Capital Group. Scenarios reflect analysis of Capital Group's Night Watch team as of November 2022 and are not predictive of future outcomes.

Inflation reached a peak, but the market may be too optimistic on progress

Inflation remains high in most economies

Annual consumer price index (%)



Inflation expectations have fallen

U.S. inflation expectations (%)

Uncertainty has a name: inflation. Soaring prices have threatened economies globally, with growth for the United States, Europe and Japan expected to stall or contract. As central banks struggle to keep four-decade high inflation under control, demand for items that quickly absorb rate increases, such as housing, has already fallen.

Other pockets of the economy will take more time to cool.

"The impact of rate hikes will unfold over the next several months, likely in the form of higher unemployment, lower job openings and declining retail sales," says fixed income portfolio manager Ritchie Tuazon. "The Federal Reserve is likely to slow the pace of rate hikes as the U.S. economy shows signs of weakening, but it also runs the risk of overcorrecting. My concern is that the Fed may have tightened too much."

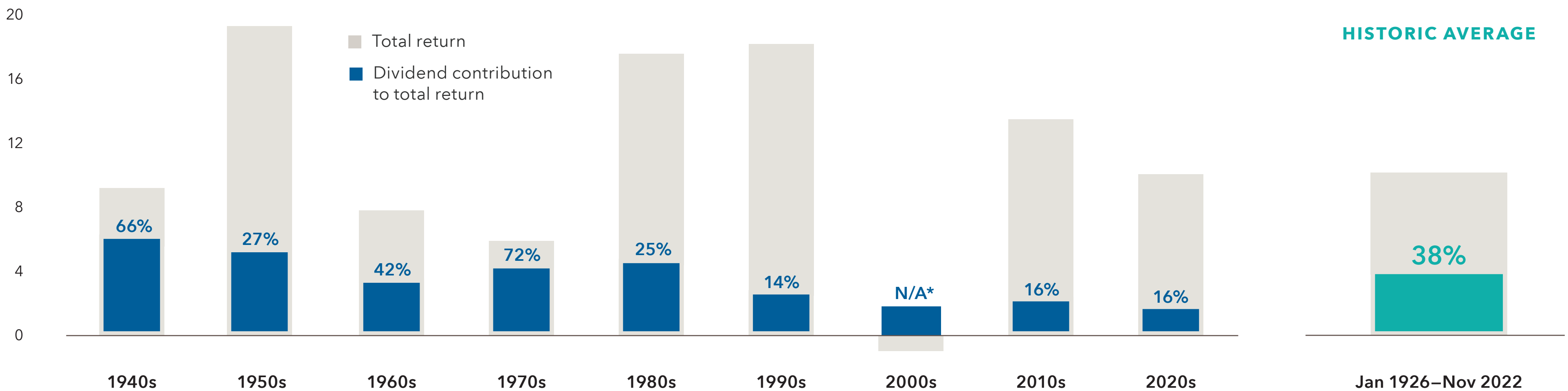
There is evidence that inflation has peaked in the U.S. but will remain high. While most of the pandemic-era supply shocks that drove price increases have resolved, the market may be underestimating geopolitical risks and the continuing trend of passing price increases on to consumers, according to Timothy Ng, fixed income portfolio manager on Capital Group Canadian Core Plus Fixed Income Fund™ (Canada). "It's difficult to see inflation dropping to the Fed's 2% target in 2023 unless we get a deep recession."

SOURCES: Bloomberg, Refinitiv Datastream, Statistics Canada. Left chart is as of 10/31/22. Right chart is as of 11/30/22. Inflation expectations are measured by U.S. TIPS (Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities) breakeven rates. The consumer price index (CPI), a commonly used measure of inflation, measures the average change over time in the prices paid by consumers for a basket of goods and services.

Look for dividends to account for a larger portion of total returns

Dividend contributions to returns by decade

S&P 500 annualized total return (%)



Over the past decade, most investors spent little time thinking about dividends. With U.S. tech and consumer companies generating double-digit returns and dominating the lion's share of total market return, dividends appeared downright boring.

Today boring is beautiful, according to Caroline Randall, portfolio manager on Capital Group Capital Income Builder™ (Canada). "With growth slowing, the cost of capital rising and valuations for less profitable tech companies declining, I expect dividends to be a more significant and stable contributor to total returns," Randall says.

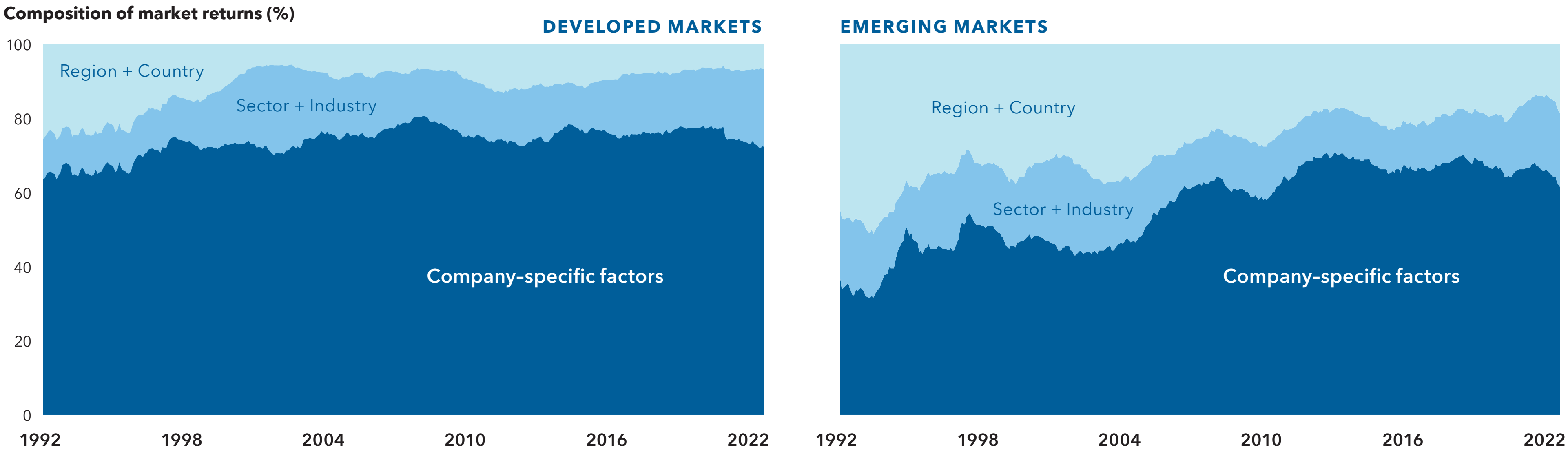
While dividends accounted for a slim 16% of total return for the S&P 500 Index in the 2010s, historically they have contributed an average 38%. In the inflationary 1970s they climbed to more than 70%. "When you expect growth in the single digits, dividends can give you a head start," Randall adds. "They may also offer a measure of downside protection when volatility rises, but it is essential to understand the sustainability of those dividends."

Companies that have paid steady and above-market dividends can be found across the financials, energy, materials and health care sectors, among others. Examples include Zurich Insurance, metals and mining multinational Rio Tinto, biopharmaceutical giant AbbVie, personal care company Kimberly-Clark, and tobacco makers Imperial Brands and British American Tobacco.

SOURCE: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. 2020s data is from 1/1/20 through 11/30/22. Returns are in USD. Past results are not predictive of results in future periods.
*Total return for the S&P 500 Index was negative for the 2000s. Dividends provided a 1.8% annualized return over the decade.

International outlook: Company fundamentals are more important than macro headwinds

During the past three decades, company-specific factors have had a large and growing impact on returns



There's no doubt investors have been frustrated in recent years with the persistent lagging returns of international equities. A strong U.S. dollar, weak economies in Europe and Japan, and various troubles in emerging markets have created a cloudy near-term outlook.

However, investors would do well to remember that there's a difference between top-down macroeconomic views and the fundamental, bottom-up prospects for individual companies. Company fundamentals are driving returns outside the U.S., placing added importance on individual stock picking.

For many multinational companies headquartered in economically struggling areas, national conditions often have little or no impact on revenues, except perhaps when it comes to regulation and taxes.

"In Europe, for example, investing in Airbus has a lot to do with demand for airplanes in the U.S. and China," says Capital Group International Equity Fund™ (Canada) portfolio manager Gerald Du Manoir, "while investing in LVMH has a lot to do with U.S. consumer demand for luxury goods."

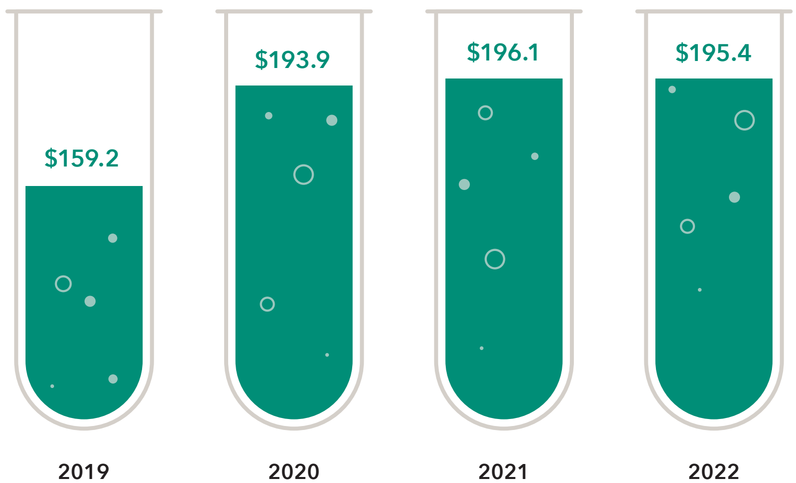
"In emerging markets," he adds, "investing in Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing has a lot to do with global demand for computer chips. Granted, the outlook for some economies doesn't look too compelling right now, but I feel confident that we can still find promising companies in Europe, Japan and emerging markets to populate our investment portfolios."

SOURCE: Empirical Research Partners. As of 9/30/22. Analysis provided by Empirical Research Partners using their developed market and emerging market stock universes that approximate the MSCI World Index and MSCI Emerging Markets Index, respectively. Data shows the percentage of market returns that can be attributed to various factors over time, using a two-year smoothed average. Past results are not predictive of results in future periods.

Health care may lead the next bull market

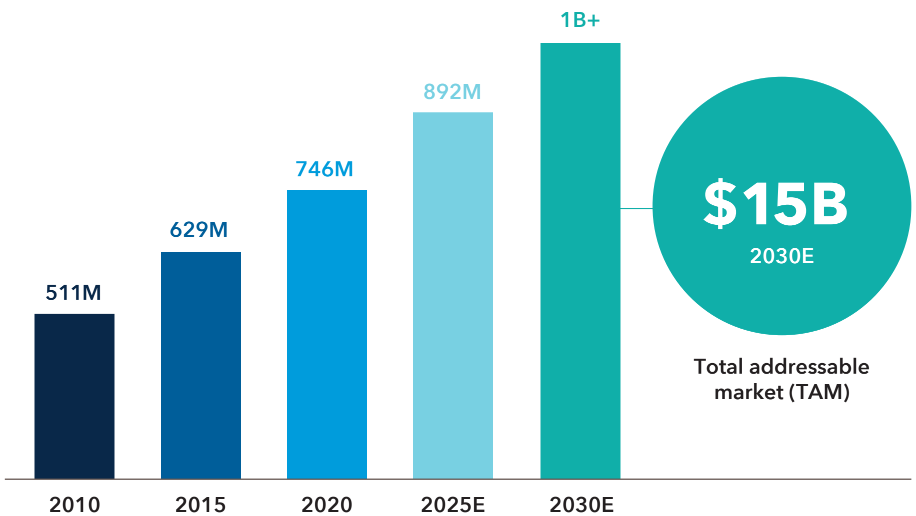
Large drug makers are positioned to fund their own growth

Total cash on balance sheets for global pharmaceutical companies (USD billions)



New therapies address the growing obesity problem

Global obesity (number of people)



New market leadership often emerges at the end of a bear market. With the cost of capital soaring, companies with strong, reliable cash flows are favourably positioned to lead the next recovery.

Consider the health care sector, which features innovative pharmaceutical companies that are well-capitalized and hold pricing power. Select drug makers can use near-term profitability to fund acquisitions and other growth strategies. That's especially important when rising rates may limit a company's ability to fuel their growth with debt.

"I don't know for certain that the health care sector will lead the next bull market," equity portfolio manager Diana Wagner explains. "But the best managed of these companies could emerge as market leaders."

Recent investments in drug discovery are resulting in new ways to tackle major problems like obesity. By 2030 it is estimated that over one billion people worldwide will suffer from obesity, which is linked to cardiovascular disease, diabetes and kidney failure. Companies like Novo Nordisk and Eli Lilly have invested heavily in therapies with the potential to reduce a patient's body weight by as much as 20% to 25%.

"We have entered a golden age of drug development that may vastly improve quality of life for people," adds Wagner. "This is an exciting time to invest in health care. Few drugs will achieve blockbuster success, however, so selective investing is crucial."

SOURCES: Capital Group, FactSet, MSCI, Refinitiv Datastream, Refinitiv Eikon, World Obesity Atlas 2022, UN Population Division and World Obesity Federation projections. For chart on left: Figures above represent the aggregated value in U.S. dollars of cash and short-term investments across MSCI World Pharmaceuticals constituents. As of 9/30/22. For chart on right: Figures for 2015 are based on the averages of 2010 and 2020 figures. TAM refers to the estimated total addressable market size in USD for obesity medication in 2030, per Capital Group estimates. As of March 2022.

Capital spending super-cycle could power an industrial renaissance

Today's biggest challenges may have a silver lining: They appear to be setting the stage for a capital investment super-cycle that could drive opportunity for capital equipment companies, lower U.S. energy costs and help revive manufacturing.

Years of globalization have led to underinvestment in machinery, plants and other capital projects. "You have an aging factory footprint behind the manufacturing sectors of most developed markets," says Gigi Pardasani, an equity investment analyst who covers U.S. large-cap industrials.

In addition, the transition to renewable energy and greater energy security is generating opportunities for companies that invest aggressively.

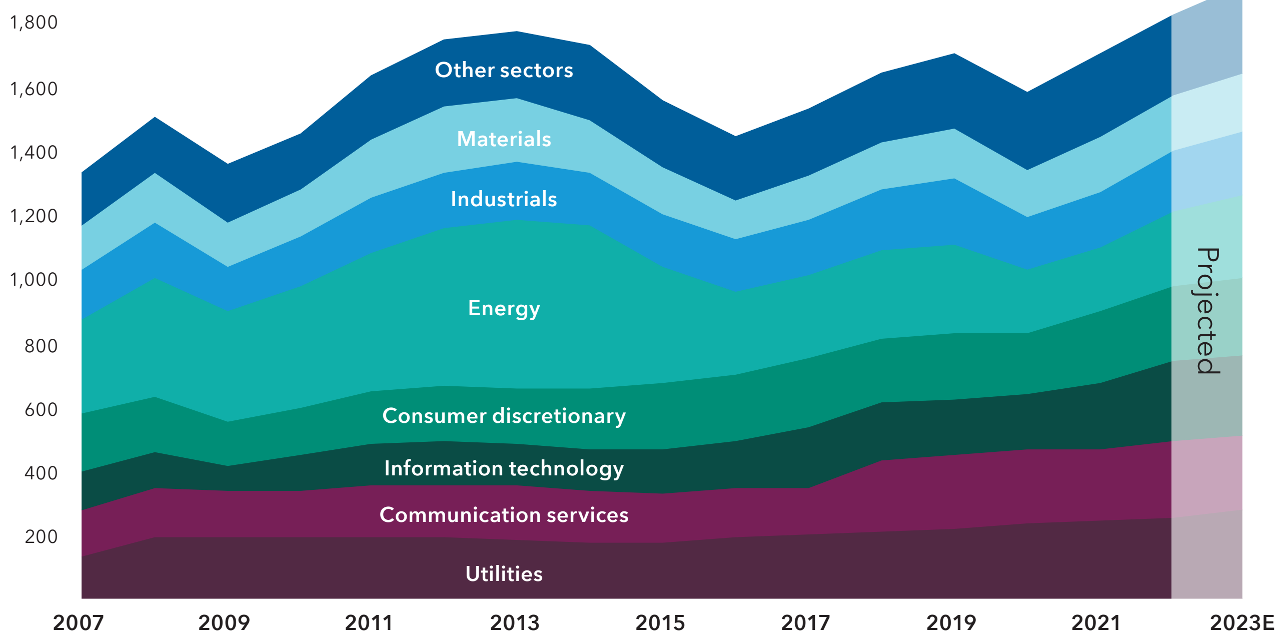
"Capital spending has traditionally been looked at negatively," Pardasani says. "But investments to modernize the power grid, make buildings and factories more efficient, and develop battery technology could boost long-term earnings growth for well-managed companies."

This billions of dollars in spending also reflects revenue growth potential for capital equipment leaders such as Rockwell Automation; battery and energy storage developers like Lockheed Martin and Tesla; electrical equipment makers like Siemens, ABB and Schneider Electric; and equipment providers to the energy and mining industries like Caterpillar and Baker Hughes.

"This investment cycle can have broader benefits for U.S. manufacturing as significantly lower energy costs over the long term can give U.S. manufacturers a competitive edge," notes Pardasani.

Rising capital spending across sectors can benefit capital equipment companies

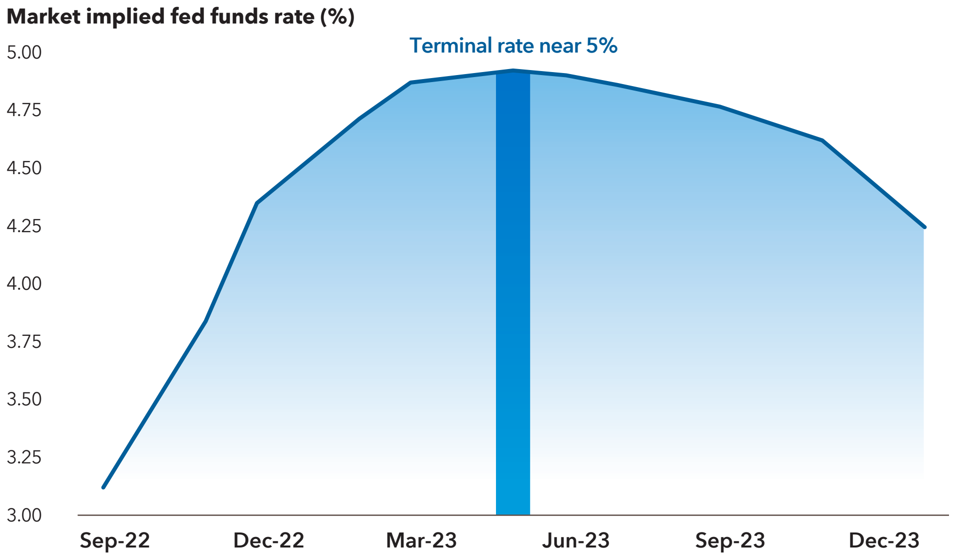
Capital expenditures across MSCI ACWI sectors (USD billions)



SOURCES: Capital Group, FactSet, MSCI. In current U.S. dollars. All figures represent estimates from FactSet, including projected figures for 2022 and 2023. Data as of 11/30/22.

Bond investing before rates peak has provided strong returns

Markets predict U.S. fed funds peak around mid-2023



Investing prior to final rate hike has provided strong returns

BLOOMBERG U.S. AGGREGATE BOND INDEX
(Investment six months prior to final rate hike)

Last hike	First 12 months return (dollar cost average)	Annualized total return over five years
6/2006	4.5%	5.9%
5/2000	5.3%	7.2%
2/1995	7.7%	6.8%
2/1989	10.2%	10.6%
9/1987	7.0%	9.6%
5/1981	3.3%	15.6%

Interest rate turmoil hit bonds hard in 2022. But with the Fed expected to end its hiking cycle in mid-2023, investors are faced with two options: sit on the sidelines or invest.

"I think we will get peak interest rates of around 5%, so the Fed is now close to the end of its tightening cycle," says fixed income portfolio manager Pramod Atluri.

Historically, investing prior to the final rate hike has paid off. In the last 40 years, there were six hiking cycles in the U.S. Purchasing bonds regularly for a year starting six months prior to the last Fed rate hike in each of those cycles would have returned a range of 3.3% to 10.2% in the first 12 months in U.S. dollar terms. Longer term, that year-long investment would have provided a five-year annualized total return that spanned from 5.9% to 15.6%.

"As active managers we aim to purchase bonds with good prospects using fundamental research while also accounting for macroeconomic conditions," says Atluri. "Markets move fast. I'd rather be early than late when it comes to positioning the portfolios I manage."

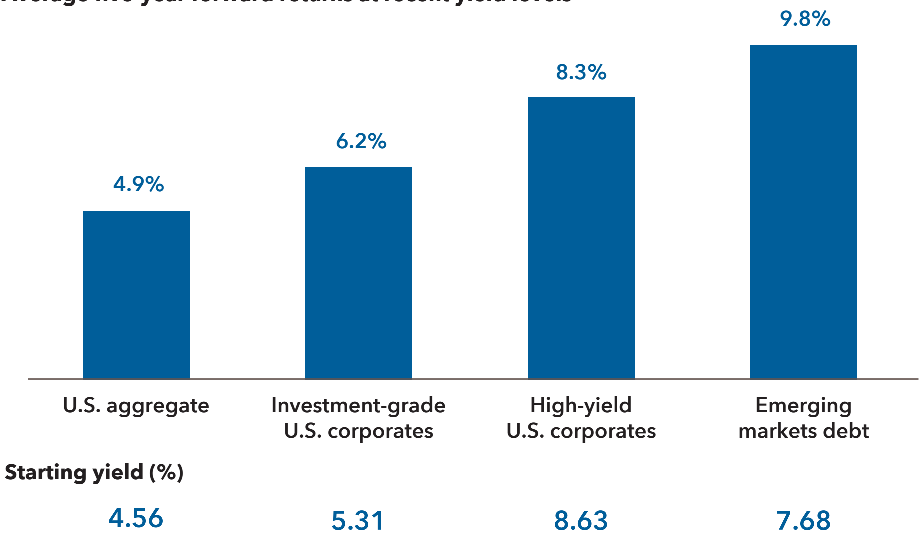
That's why a consistent investing plan can help investors avoid missing out on attractive bond income opportunities.

SOURCES: Capital Group, Bloomberg. Market implied fed funds rates are as of 11/30/22. Monthly returns as of 11/30/22. Left chart based on futures markets pricing in USD. Right chart shows date of the last hike in all Fed hiking periods since 1980, excluding the 2018 peak which does not yet have five years of data. Hypothetical 12-month dollar cost average return is the total return for a level monthly investment for 12 months starting six months prior to each last rate hike. The hypothetical five-year return annualizes the total return for that first 12 months plus four more years, assuming no additional investment after that first year. Returns are in USD. Regular investing does not ensure a profit or protect against loss. Investors should consider their willingness to keep investing when share prices are declining. Past results are not predictive of results in future periods.

Income is back in fixed income

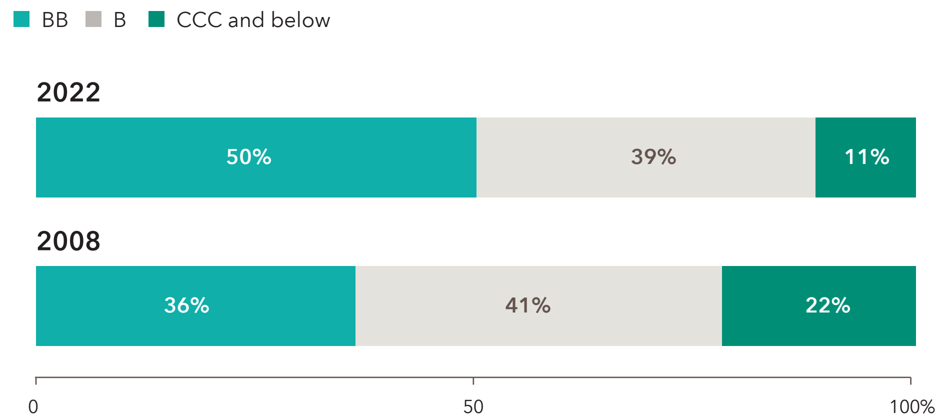
Investing at current yields has provided attractive returns

Average five-year forward returns at recent yield levels



CCC-rated and below is now 11% of high-yield universe

Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Index weight by credit quality



High inflation and hefty rate hikes by the Fed have given rise to a bond market rout. While painful, these losses can set the stage for higher income down the road. The yield on 10-year U.S. Treasury bonds climbed to 4.27% in October, the highest level since June 2008. Yields, which rise when bond prices fall, have soared across sectors. Over time, income levels should increase since the total return of a bond fund is made up of price changes and interest paid – and the interest component is now much higher.

One surprising element has been the resilience of consumers. Consumer spending accounts for roughly 70% of the economy, and spending has been robust.

"This has helped keep corporate balance sheets in pretty good shape," says Damien McCann, portfolio manager on Capital Group Multi-Sector Income Fund™ (Canada). "But I expect credit quality to weaken as the economy slows. In that environment, I prefer defensive sectors such as health care over homebuilders and retail."

High-yield bonds are relatively well-positioned for an economic slowdown as bond prices have already declined sharply as rates rose. An uptick in defaults, which markets have already priced in, could still increase in a deep recession.

"We just went through a wrenching default cycle with the pandemic," says David Daigle, fixed income portfolio manager. "The underlying credit quality of the asset class has improved markedly since 2008."

SOURCES: Capital Group, Bloomberg, Bloomberg Index Services Ltd., J.P. Morgan. For left chart: Yields and monthly return data as of 11/30/22, going back to January 2000 for all sectors except emerging markets debt, which goes back to January 2003. Based on average monthly returns in USD for each sector when in a +/–0.30% range of yield to worst shown. Sector yields above include Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Investment Grade Index (BBB/Baa and above), Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Index, 50% J.P. Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Index/50% J.P. Morgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Index blend. Yield to worst is a measure of the lowest possible yield that can be received on a bond that fully operates within the terms of its contract without defaulting. Past results are not predictive of results in future periods. For right chart: As of 11/30/22.

Investment professional biographies

Pramod Atluri is a fixed income portfolio manager at Capital Group. He has 23 years of investment industry experience and has been with Capital Group for six years. Prior to joining Capital, Pramod was a fixed income portfolio manager at Fidelity Investments, where he also worked as a fixed income strategist and corporate bond analyst. Before that, he was a management consultant at McKinsey & Company. He holds an MBA from Harvard Business School and a bachelor's degree in biological chemistry from the University of Chicago, where he also completed the requirements for bachelor's degrees in economics and chemistry. He holds the Chartered Financial Analyst® designation. Pramod is based in Los Angeles.

David A. Daigle is a fixed income portfolio manager at Capital Group. He has 27 years of investment experience, all with Capital Group. Earlier in his career at Capital, David also had investment analyst responsibilities and covered multiple industries including health care, wireless communications, technology and transportation. He holds an MBA with honours from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business and a bachelor's degree in business administration from the University of Vermont. David is based in New York.

Jared Franz is an economist at Capital Group, responsible for covering the United States and Latin America. He has 16 years of investment industry experience and has been with Capital Group for seven years. Prior to joining Capital, Jared was head of international macroeconomic research at Hartford Investment Management Company. Before that, he was an international and U.S. economist at T. Rowe Price. He holds a PhD in economics from the University of Illinois at Chicago and a bachelor's degree in mathematics from Northwestern University. He is also a member of the Forecasters Club of New York and the National Association of Business Economics. Jared is based in Los Angeles.

Jody Jonsson is an equity portfolio manager at Capital Group. She is also president of Capital Research and Management Company and serves on the Capital Group Management Committee and the Target Date Solutions Committee. She has 33 years of investment experience and has been with Capital Group for 31 years. Earlier in her career, as an equity investment analyst at Capital, Jody covered insurance, U.S. household & personal care, restaurants & lodging and cruise lines companies. Before joining Capital, she was an equity research analyst at Fidelity Management & Research Company in Boston and an officer in the public finance division of Irving Trust Company in New York. Jody holds an MBA from Stanford Graduate School of Business, where she was an Arjay Miller Scholar, and a bachelor's degree in economics from Princeton University graduating cum laude. She holds the Chartered Financial Analyst® designation and is a member of the CFA Institute. Jody is based in Los Angeles.

Robert W. Lovelace is vice chair and president of Capital Group, chief executive officer of Capital Research and Management Company, part of Capital Group, and chair of the Capital Group Management Committee. He is also an equity portfolio manager. Rob has 36 years of investment experience, all with Capital Group. Earlier in his career, Rob was an equity investment analyst at Capital covering global mining & metals companies and companies domiciled in Mexico and the Philippines. He holds a bachelor's degree in mineral economics (geology) from Princeton University graduating summa cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa. He also holds the Chartered Financial Analyst® designation. Rob is based in Los Angeles.

Gerald Du Manoir is an equity portfolio manager at Capital Group and is one of the portfolio managers of Capital Group International Equity Fund™ (Canada). He has 32 years of investment experience and has been with Capital Group for 31 years. Earlier in his career at Capital, as an equity investment analyst, Gerald covered European construction building materials and European consumer goods companies. Gerald began his career at Capital as a participant in The Associates Program, a two-year series of work assignments in various areas of the organization. Prior to joining Capital, he spent six months with Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette/Autranet in New York. He holds a degree in international finance from the Institut Supérieur de Gestion in Paris, graduating with honours. Gerald is based in London.

Damien J. McCann is a fixed income portfolio manager at Capital Group and is one of the portfolio managers of Capital Group Multi-Sector Income Fund™ (Canada). He has 22 years of investment experience, all with Capital Group. Earlier in his career at Capital, he was a fixed income investment analyst and covered energy, leisure and lodging, and rails. He holds a bachelor's degree in business administration with an emphasis on finance from California State University, Northridge. He also holds the Chartered Financial Analyst® designation. Damien is based in Los Angeles.

Timothy Ng is a fixed income portfolio manager at Capital Group and is one of the portfolio managers of Capital Group Canadian Core Plus Fixed Income Fund™ (Canada). As a fixed income investment analyst, he covers U.S. Treasuries, TIPS and interest rate swaps. He has 16 years of investment industry experience and has been with Capital Group for eight years. Prior to joining Capital, Tim was an analyst for a global macro hedge fund at WCG Management L.P., a director in U.S. dollar rates trading at UBS Investment Bank and an assistant vice president in fixed income trading at Barclays Capital. He holds a bachelor's degree with honours in computer science from the University of Waterloo, Ontario. Tim is based in Los Angeles.

Gigi Pardasani is an equity investment analyst at Capital Group, with research responsibility for large-cap industrials. Earlier in her career, she also covered health care and information technology. She has 12 years of investment industry experience and has been with Capital Group for six years. Prior to joining Capital, Gigi worked as an investment analyst at Ironbark Investments, a multi-strategy hedge fund. Before that, she was an investment analyst at Sabretooth Capital Management, York Capital Management and an analyst in Morgan Stanley's Real Estate Investment Banking and Investment Management Groups. She holds an MBA in finance from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and a bachelor's degree in romance languages and literatures from Harvard University. Gigi is based in New York.

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Darrell R. Spence is an economist at Capital Group. He has 29 years of investment industry experience, all with Capital Group. He holds a bachelor's degree with honours in economics from Occidental College graduating cum laude, and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Omicron Delta Epsilon. He also holds the Chartered Financial Analyst® designation and is a member of the National Association for Business Economics. Darrell is based in Los Angeles.

Ritchie Tuazon is a fixed income portfolio manager at Capital Group. He has 21 years of investment experience and has been with Capital Group for 11 years. Earlier in his career at Capital, as a fixed income investment analyst, he had analytical responsibilities for U.S. Treasuries and TIPS. Prior to joining Capital, Ritchie was a trader at Goldman Sachs with experience trading TIPS, Treasuries and Interest Rate Swaps. He holds an MBA from MIT Sloan School of Management, a master's degree in public administration from Harvard's Kennedy School of Government and a bachelor's degree from the University of California, Berkeley. Ritchie is based in Los Angeles.

Diana Wagner is an equity portfolio manager at Capital Group. As an equity investment analyst, she covers U.S. health care services. She has 25 years of investment experience and has been with Capital Group for 21 years. Earlier in her career as an analyst, she also covered global semiconductor equipment and paper & forest products companies. Prior to joining Capital, Diana was at ING Barings in London and at SBC Warburg in New York. She holds an MBA from Columbia Business School and a bachelor's degree in art history from Yale University. Diana is based in New York.

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Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index represents the U.S. investment-grade fixed-rate bond market. **Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Investment Grade Index** represents the universe of investment-grade, publicly issued U.S. corporate and specified foreign debentures and secured notes that meet the specific maturity, liquidity and quality requirements. **Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Index** covers the universe of fixed-rate, non-investment-grade debt.

JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global Diversified is a uniquely weighted emerging market debt benchmark that tracks total returns for U.S. dollar-denominated bonds issued by emerging market sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities. **JP Morgan Government Bond Index – Emerging Markets (GBI-EM) Global Diversified** covers the universe of regularly traded, liquid fixed-rate, domestic currency emerging market government bonds to which international investors can gain exposure. The **50%/50% JP Morgan EMBI Global/JP Morgan GBI-EM Global Diversified** blends the JP Morgan EMBI Global Index with the JP Morgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Index by weighting their cumulative total returns at 50% each. This assumes the blend is rebalanced monthly.

MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure equity market results in the global developed and emerging markets, consisting of more than 40 developed and emerging market country indices. **MSCI World Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure equity market results of developed markets. The index consists of more than 20 developed market country indices, including the United States. **MSCI Emerging Markets Index** captures large- and mid-cap representation across 27 emerging markets (EM) countries. **MSCI World Pharmaceuticals** is a subcomponent of the MSCI World Index and only contains companies within the pharmaceuticals industry.

The S&P 500 Index is a market capitalization-weighted index based on the results of approximately 500 widely held common stocks.

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2023 Outlook

Investment implications and funds to consider

CAPITAL GROUP™

Themes	Dividend opportunities	International equity opportunities	Core bond opportunities	Credit opportunities
	Look for dividends to account for a larger portion of total returns	**Company fundamentals matter**	**Bonds should once again offer diversification from equities**	**Income is back in fixed income**
Investment implications	With the cost of capital rising and economic conditions shifting, look for leading companies with solid cash flows that can fund their own growth and pay sustainable dividends.	While the strong dollar and slowing economies present challenges, investors should focus more on nimble multinational companies that can respond to demand across regions regardless of local conditions.	After a tough year, bonds may again offer some protection when equity markets swing.	Hefty U.S. Fed rate hikes have caused some pain for bond investors, but higher yields can lay the groundwork for higher income.
Select investments to consider	**Capital Group Capital Income Builder™ (Canada)** A – CIF 143; F – CIF 123; AH – CIF 8243; FH – CIF 8223	**Capital Group Global Equity Fund™ (Canada)** A – CIF 843; F – CIF 823 **Capital Group International Equity Fund™ (Canada)** A – CIF 846; F – CIF 826	**Capital Group Canadian Core Plus Fixed Income Fund™ (Canada)** A – CIF 841; F – CIF 821 **Capital Group World Bond Fund™ (Canada)** A – CIF 140; F – CIF 120; AH – CIF 8240; FH – CIF 8220	**Capital Group Multi-Sector Income Fund™ (Canada)** A – CIF 544; F – CIF 524; A(US$) – CIF 7244; F(US$) – CIF 7224

Consider these other Capital Group Funds (Canada) for a diversified range of investments

Capital Group Canadian Focused Equity Fund™ (Canada)
Capital Group U.S. Equity Fund™ (Canada)
Capital Group Emerging Markets Total Opportunities Fund™ (Canada)
Capital Group Global Balanced Fund™ (Canada)
Capital Group Monthly Income Portfolio™ (Canada)

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