



Market Review and Outlook

First-Quarter 2025

Equity markets started positively but declined midway through the first quarter of 2025, with the S&P 500® index down –4.27% for the quarter (and roughly –9.00% between mid-February and end of March), ending the streak of positive quarters. Growth stocks materially underperformed value stocks during the quarter. The potential impacts of President Trump’s aggressive tariff policies encouraged many investors to sell out of cyclical sectors and seek shelter in safer defensive sectors. On the other hand, international stock indexes (both developed and emerging markets) realized positive gains, which were primarily driven by the weakening dollar during the first quarter. Nonetheless, international equities likely will be negatively affected by Trump’s tariffs, which will impact the economies of the targeted foreign nations.

Within fixed income, long-duration bonds outperformed their shorter-duration counterparts, as the yield on the 10-year Treasury fell during the quarter. Despite some volatility in the domestic equity market, credit-spread sectors—including emerging-markets debt, bank loans, and high-yield bonds—produced positive returns but underperformed core bonds.

Samuel Park

Director of Fundamental Research

Edward Sheng, PhD, CFA®, CAIA

Head of Asset Allocation

Outlook

Animal spirits lifted equity markets higher during the first half of first-quarter 2025, but consumer sentiments veered toward uncertainty and fear during the end of the quarter. After the 2024 presidential and U.S. Congress elections, Republicans assumed full control of the White House and both sides of the U.S. Congress. The unified government under the Republican party offered an opportunity for Trump to easily push through his policies and agenda. The result, especially from a shifting tariff policy, has been uncertainty in domestic and international markets and, with it, flights to safety.

Performance data quoted represents past performance, which does not guarantee future results.

Insurance products can be issued in all states, except New York, by Pacific Life Insurance Company or Pacific Life & Annuity Company. In New York, insurance products are only issued by Pacific Life & Annuity Company. Product/material availability and features may vary by state.

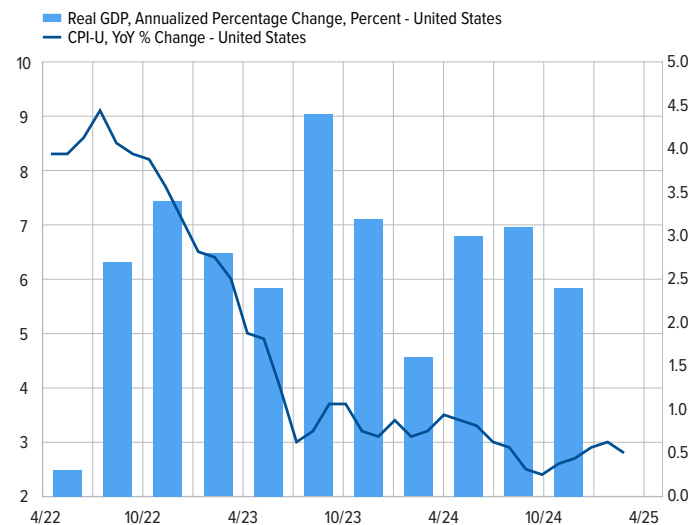
**No bank guarantee • Not a deposit • May lose value
Not FDIC/NCUA insured • Not insured by any federal government agency**

This material is intended for financial professional use only. Not for public distribution.

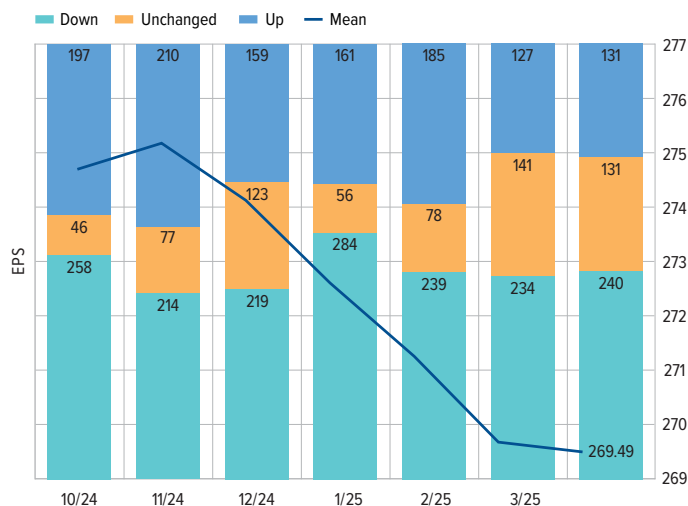
While many question whether these actions will lead to a recession or stagflation, the U.S. economy has a small buffer, which may give Trump a window for some success. Trump claims that his goal is to negotiate better trading terms and/or reshore some manufacturing back to the U.S. However, achieving Trump's full demands are likely impossible due to many factors. For instance, if the increased tariffs are implemented for a prolonged period, that could fundamentally change our growth forecast, heightening the chances of gross domestic product (GDP), consumption, and earnings to turn negative during the second half of this year.

For now, U.S. economic growth remains stable, and inflation is slowly stabilizing.

The positive economic momentum may have convinced Trump's supporters to initially accept what the President believes are protectionist weapons. However, a prolonged trade war has the potential to knock the economy and markets off course. So far, U.S. consumers have been resilient, but business leaders will have to make difficult choices when these import taxes increase producer prices and start squeezing profits. Companies will eventually need to: pass costs onto consumers (driving inflation upward); cut expenses, including employees; lower earnings projections; or deploy a combination of these negative outcomes. In fact, Wall Street analysts have continually lowered 2025 year-end earnings projections for S&P 500 companies since Trump was elected in November 2024.



Source: FactSet



Source: FactSet

If the tariffs accelerate inflation, it also will impede the willingness of the Federal Reserve (Fed) to lower interest rates and stimulate the economy. Instead, the Fed will probably cut rates only when the economy is facing a crisis of mass layoffs and a significant pullback in economic activity, which may lead to a recession. Given the data dependency of the Federal Reserve, Trump's tariff threats alone would be unlikely to influence its monetary policies. This is particularly true given that many of these tariffs have been implemented through executive orders, which only required the President's signature. The Federal Reserve probably understands that these directives also can be undone just as quickly as Trump approved them. However, our baseline scenario would assume some economic damage will occur during this trade war.

But if the U.S. economy begins to deteriorate, Trump can promptly reverse course and focus on his stimulative policies, which include loosening tax policies and deregulation—legislation that may be easily enacted with the help of a friendly Congress. Additionally, a prolonged trade war may force the Fed to cut rates to prevent a recession.

We also note that Trump and the Republican Party will need to take the 2026 midterm elections into consideration if they want to maintain control of Congress. This might be tricky, because it may take some time before the economy feels the full impact of the tariffs. For instance, April's reciprocal tariffs probably won't be fully felt until the latter half of this year.

One thing is certain: Markets will remain volatile until we have more clarity surrounding these geopolitical issues. Although markets are hoping for some stability before the real economy suffers long-term deterioration, we cannot rule out potential damage that may result in a recession to some degree. In sum, on the one hand, these tariffs will create short-term risk and uncertainty that can morph into long-term damage. On the other hand, potential tax cuts, new investments, and deregulation provide tailwinds to offset the damages and drive markets higher.

We expect markets to remain volatile in the near-term. We will continue to maintain a well-diversified portfolio to help weather the storm. We also recognize the potential for markets to materially turn around if Trump shifts focus toward stimulative policies. We will continue to monitor these quickly changing environments and adjust our allocations accordingly and in a timely manner.

For more insights from Pacific Life, visit
[PacificLife.com](https://www.PacificLife.com)

Pacific Life Fund Advisors LLC (PLFA), a wholly owned subsidiary of Pacific Life Insurance Company, is the investment adviser to the Pacific Select Fund (PSF) which is available through certain Pacific Life variable annuities. PLFA directly manages certain PSF funds-of-funds.

This commentary represents the views of the portfolio managers as of 4/14/25 and is presented for informational purposes only. These views should not be construed as investment advice, an endorsement of any security, mutual fund, sector, or index, or to predict performance of any investment. Any forward-looking statements are not guaranteed. All material is compiled from sources believed to be reliable, but accuracy cannot be guaranteed. The opinions expressed herein are subject to change without notice as market and other conditions warrant. Sector names in this commentary are provided by the Fund's portfolio managers and could be different if provided by a third party.

This material is provided for informational purposes only and should not be construed as investment, tax, or legal advice. Information is based on current laws, which are subject to change at any time. Clients should consult with their accounting or tax professionals for guidance regarding their specific financial situations.

Pacific Life refers to Pacific Life Insurance Company and its subsidiary Pacific Life & Annuity Company. Insurance products can be issued in all states, except New York, by Pacific Life Insurance Company and in all states by Pacific Life & Annuity Company. Product/material availability and features may vary by state. Each insurance company is solely responsible for the financial obligations accruing under the products it issues.

The home office for Pacific Life & Annuity Company is located in Phoenix, Arizona. The home office for Pacific Life Insurance Company is located in Omaha, Nebraska.

This material is intended for financial professional use only. Not for public distribution.



PACIFIC LIFE



THE OFFICIAL SPONSOR
OF RETIREMENT*