



2025 Midyear Investment Outlook: Focusing on Fundamental Signals

In an environment marked by uncertainty, we believe active investment management can help to identify and capitalize on evolving opportunities.

I. Macro Overview

Giulio Martini, Partner, Director of Strategic Asset Allocation

Key Points

- Markets have mostly recovered since intense volatility was triggered by the tariff announcement on April 2. However, certain indicators show elevated uncertainty persists.
- Mixed signals on the health of the U.S. economy have come from the sharp decline in sentiment and confidence measures (soft data) and relatively healthy job growth and consumer spending (hard data).
- Despite the significant policy changes and heightened uncertainty, a strong economic foundation, characterized by full employment and decreasing inflation, should provide stability and continuity going forward.

The overarching theme that has been the focus of financial markets is elevated uncertainty. The economic recovery following COVID-19 demonstrated remarkable strength and resilience. As we now face another round of heightened uncertainty due to significant changes in trade, immigration, fiscal, and regulatory policy all occurring simultaneously, an important question is whether the economy is experiencing a sharp break from the initial years of the current recovery, or if there are elements of continuity going forward. In 2024, U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) policy was able to reduce inflation, though not all the way down to their 2% target, while maintaining a full employment economy with substantial job creation. This robust economic foundation may help to provide a degree of stability and continuity as we navigate the unknowns ahead, offering a constructive outlook amidst the challenges.

Conflicting Market Signals Add to Uncertainty

On a positive note, financial markets have been exhibiting optimism. Following the spike in volatility that was triggered by the tariff announcements on April 2, equity markets have moved higher, and high yield spreads have meaningfully tightened. As the implementation of most new tariffs was delayed for 90 days and an initial round of negotiations led to agreements that lowered rates, investors have become less pessimistic about the outlook. Despite the remaining uncertainty, investors have become more confident that a policy “put” exists that ensures policymakers will back away from changes that are deemed too negative for growth and earnings. That has, in turn, led to renewed confidence that technological advancements, such as artificial intelligence (AI), will likely unleash a surge in productivity.

However, there are also concerning signs. During the market sell-off from mid-February to early April 2025, safe haven assets did not play their usual role. Normally, in a global market sell-off, the U.S. dollar would strengthen, and U.S. Treasury bonds would appreciate as these have typically been considered global safe assets. Instead, we saw the Treasury market sell off and the dollar weaken (see Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Safe Harbor Assets Behaved Differently During This Period of Uncertainty**

*U.S. Dollar Index spot price, December 31, 2024-May 13, 2025 (top panel) and
10-year U.S. Treasury bond yield, December 31, 2024-May 13, 2025 (bottom panel)*



Source: Bloomberg. Data as of May 13, 2025. For illustrative purposes only and does not represent any specific portfolio managed by Lord Abbett or any particular investment.



This shift in the behavior of safe haven assets may suggest that investors are beginning to view the world differently. The U.S. had gained a special status due to its strong economic recovery post-COVID and its leadership in AI innovations. However, the fact that U.S. assets did not behave as expected during the market sell-off has called “U.S. exceptionalism” into question.

Differentiating Soft and Hard Economic Data

Concerns about how fiscal and trade policy changes may affect future economic activity have likely influenced the recent decline in consumer sentiment and business confidence surveys. Sentiment indicators are considered soft data and can change rapidly. They also have often preceded shifts in hard data, such as job growth and consumer spending. Currently, soft data suggest a troubling economic outlook, while hard data indicates more stability or a slight slowdown, but nothing severe.

A similar dichotomy emerged in 2022 when the Fed began tightening monetary policy. Many feared that significant rate hikes would lead to a deep recession. However, despite an increase of 525 basis points (bps) in the fed funds rate, the economy remained resilient, growing faster than its long-term trend. Consumer and business confidence measures initially declined but then recovered. The question now is whether the economy will show similar resilience in the face of current challenges or if activity will slow sharply, potentially leading to a recession.

There are valid reasons to expect the economy to slow from the 2%-2.5% growth rate recorded since mid-2021, according to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Heightened uncertainty may cause hesitation among businesses and consumers, but a recession is not inevitable. If souring sentiment measures are followed by sharp cuts to spending by households and businesses rather than just feelings of concern, a recession could develop. The current situation is complicated by the anticipation of tariffs, thus leading to a temporary surge in demand as people buy ahead of price increases. This behavior may create a misleading appearance of strong demand, which will likely fade once the tariffs take effect, reducing purchasing power and leading to a slowdown in consumer spending. But the healthy economic foundation should offer at least a measure of stability and consistency as we face future uncertainties.

In the other segments of our 2025 midyear investment outlook, we discuss how these conditions, as well as contra indicators and earnings growth outlooks for stocks, supportive elements for fixed income, historically attractive yields in municipal bonds, and a focus on selectivity and underwriting practices in private credit, inform our positive outlook on risk assets in an environment where active investment management may be crucial to capitalize on changing market conditions.

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II. Bond Market

Steven Rocco, CFA, Partner & Co-Head of Taxable Fixed Income

Robert Lee, Partner & Co-Head of Taxable Fixed Income

Key Points

- Market uncertainty is expected to continue, with ongoing tariff negotiations likely to reduce anxiety.
- Although U.S. economic growth is slowing, a recession is not in our base case. Inflationary impulses remain a potential challenge but are expected to be short-lived as trade policy becomes clear.
- Within investment grade, we favor an up-in-quality approach with strategic shifts toward less cyclical sectors and agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS) and commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS).
- Credit remains attractive, in our view, and we expect to continue to take measured risks in high yield bonds and selective positioning in non-U.S. and European credit.

As we begin our outlook on bond markets for the rest of 2025, the first question we ask is: what kind of environment are we in? The most pressing and common theme, or even word, that comes up these days is uncertainty. We believe this characterization accurately reflects how we currently view the markets. However, this doesn't mean we are paralyzed or inactive in our portfolio management. We are indeed playing offense, but it's crucial to recognize that we are navigating a highly uncertain world, and this past April was a clear indication of this uncertainty.

Evaluating Tariff and Policy Impacts

Evolving news about tariff policy continues to drive client discussions and create uncertainty around two key questions: 1) Will this lead to a recession?; and 2) Will this lead to inflation? The question of what will happen with tariffs is constantly on everyone's mind. Every day or week, we hear something new—sometimes positive, sometimes negative. It's crucial to separate the signal from the noise in these discussions to understand the true impact and implications. While headlines about tariff policy have the potential to continue to cause market volatility, we believe we are likely past peak anxiety about the tariffs as progress has been made in negotiations with a number of countries.

Another commonly asked question in recent weeks is whether we are in a stagflationary environment or if stagflation is on the horizon. The answer to this is also uncertain. However, there are inflationary impulses stemming from both immigration policy and trade tariff policy.

Stagflation consists of two parts: the first being whether we are heading into a recession. Although we believe the probability of recession has increased, it is not our base-case scenario for the next 12 months.

The second part concerns inflation: whether we are facing sustained inflation or merely a one-time increase in prices due to tariffs, which act as a tax and may be passed on by companies to consumers. We believe there is an upward pressure on prices, particularly in certain goods, leading to short-term inflationary impulses. However, this inflation is likely to be temporary and will eventually subside. Additionally, there may be some pressure on corporate margins during this period.

Investment Grade Strategies: Measured Responses to Uncertainty

While there are various policy changes occurring, we don't believe they are substantial turning points requiring a significant reaction. Rather, we have been readjusting our strategy, shifting from cyclical sectors to a more defensive stance in recent weeks.

For example, we have reduced our energy exposure across portfolios and rotated to more defensive sectors like consumer staples and utilities—sectors that benefit from secular tailwinds or have more stable revenue and earnings profiles. Additionally, we are focusing a bit more on domestic investments rather than international ones in general. We have reduced emerging market exposure and rotated to U.S.-based real estate investments, including MBS and CMBS. While the magnitude of these adjustments is relatively small, these



measured responses to the current environment have been key to staying balanced, playing some offense and some defense, while effectively separating the signal from the noise.

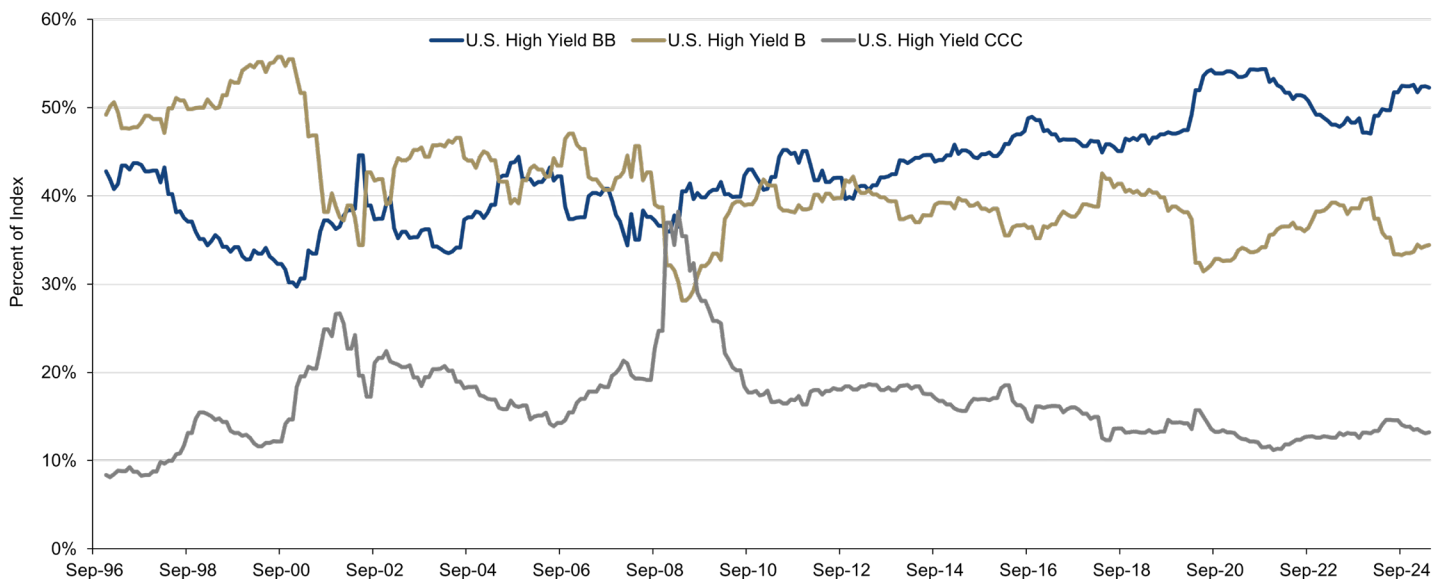
Leveraged Credit Strategies: Balancing Risk and Return and Staying Agile

Over the past year, we have emphasized that a high nominal growth environment, which includes both real economic growth and inflation, is generally a positive investment landscape for risk assets. However, in a slowing economy, the need for flexibility, credit research, and selectivity becomes vital, in our view. Before the term “tariff” became prominent, U.S. growth was already slowing, and we believe this trend will continue.

As tariff policy uncertainty led to the increasing possibility of recession, high yield credit spreads widened sharply to approximately 460 basis points (bps) in early April, from a low of 260 bps earlier this year. Importantly, as high yield spreads widened, buyers quickly came back into the market. That demonstrated the resilience of the asset class we have spoken about with clients for some time, which can be attributed to several factors, including the higher credit quality profile of the market (see Figure 2), the lower duration versus history, and increased prevalence of secured bonds in the index. This suggests that spreads in the index as it is currently constituted should be lower on average than where they have traded historically, all else being equal.

Figure 2. High Yield Bond Index Remains Near Highest Quality in History

ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Bond Index by credit quality, March 31, 1997-April 30, 2025



Source: ICE Data Indices, LLC. Data as of April 30, 2025. The historical data shown in the chart above are for illustrative purposes only and is not representative of any Lord Abbett product. Due to market volatility, the market may not perform in a similar manner in the future. Indexes are unmanaged, do not reflect the deduction of fees or expenses, and are not available for direct investment.

Currently, spreads are at approximately 315 bps, recovering from the widening seen in April. Given the current valuations and prevailing uncertainty, we have been strategically moving our portfolio up in quality, rotating away from cyclical exposure toward defensive sectors. This shift is in preparation for slower economic growth, which remains our base-case scenario, though we do not anticipate an outright recession. Consequently, we feel our portfolios are positioned to withstand further market volatility, while allowing for the ability to participate in continued market recovery, balancing caution with the need for potential returns.

**Figure 3. U.S. High Yield Bond Spreads Have Substantially Tightened***ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Index OAS, December 31, 2020-May 16, 2025*

Source: ICE Data Indices, LLC. Data as of May 16, 2025. The option-adjusted spread (OAS) is a measurement used in fixed-income securities to determine the spread between the security rate and the risk-free rate of return, adjusted to account for any embedded options. Typically, analysts use Treasury yields for the risk-free rate. The historical data shown in the chart above are for illustrative purposes only and is not representative of any Lord Abbett product. Due to market volatility, the market may not perform in a similar manner in the future. Indexes are unmanaged, do not reflect the deduction of fees or expenses, and are not available for direct investment.

Looking outside of the U.S., the global economic landscape presents a mix of opportunities and challenges. Growth is accelerating in certain regions, particularly in Europe. The European Central Bank (ECB) is cutting rates, and Germany is implementing substantial fiscal stimulus measures. Additionally, the weaker dollar is beneficial for exposure to these markets. In our multi-sector strategies, we are embracing non-U.S. risk and European credit, which we expect to continue in the coming months.

We think credit offers the opportunity for attractive yield. In this market environment, staying liquid is crucial, as conditions can change rapidly. We are cautiously optimistic about the back half of the year, hoping for more improvements on the tariff front, while continuing to take measured risks, seeking to earn attractive returns for our clients.

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III. Equities

Matthew DeCicco, CFA, Partner & Director of Equities

Key Points

- Strength in first quarter earnings underscored the healthy condition of companies and the broader economy as markets encountered tariff and policy uncertainty.
- Technical and sentiment indicators continued to show elevated uncertainty and bearish sentiment, which historically have been followed by attractive recoveries over time.
- We are strategically positioned to prioritize earnings resiliency and key secular trends, seeking to capitalize on current market conditions and navigate uncertainty.

The stock market has experienced a significant rally following intense volatility in early April 2025. Understanding the reasons behind this surge can provide valuable insights into future trends. One of the key factors contributing to the rally has been the easing of tensions in the tariff discussions, which have alleviated some of the market's previous anxieties. Additionally, company earnings reports for the first quarter have largely exceeded expectations, further boosting investor confidence.

Prioritizing Earnings Over Macro Uncertainty

As we near the end of the earnings season, approximately 97% of the S&P 500® companies have reported their results, along with about 90% of the Russell 3000®. Notably, 78% of these companies have reported earnings that surpassed expectations, which is above the historical average of approximately 65%. Companies normally beat earnings estimates by about 4%. This past quarter, the average beat was approximately 8% above consensus estimates. This positive earnings trend has played a crucial role in driving the recent market rally.

Looking back on the first quarter, earnings growth surpassed expectations, achieving a 10% year-on-year increase. Despite some downward revisions to the 2025 full-year earnings growth forecast—from the low double digits to around 8%—the downgrade has been less severe than initially feared. This resilience in earnings highlights the underlying strength of both the companies and the broader economy as they entered this period of uncertainty and underscores the solid foundation upon which these companies are operating, providing a positive outlook despite the challenges ahead.

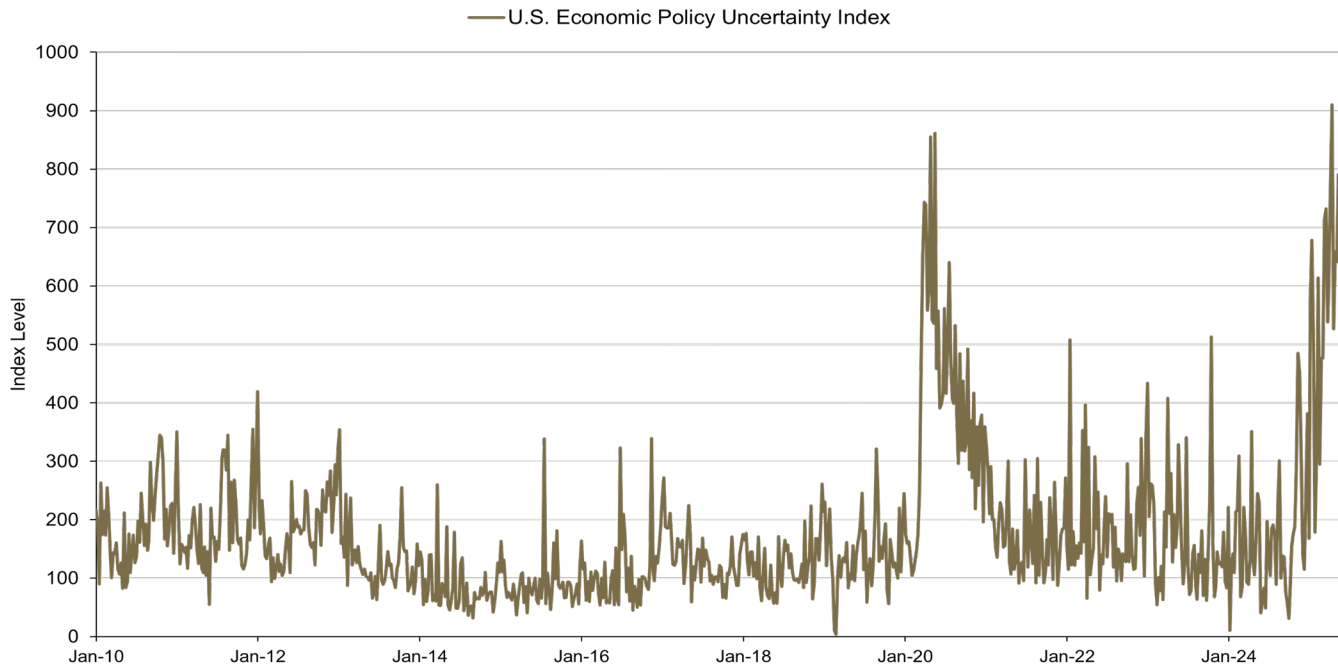
Forward earnings guidance has also been more optimistic than expected. Contrary to concerns of a broad withdrawal of guidance, most companies have either guided conservatively or maintained their positive outlooks. The best forward-earnings revisions have been in the service sectors, including technology, communications, financials, and healthcare. This quarter, the spread between companies that outperform on revenues and earnings versus those that miss has been about 3.5% to 4%, which is normal. This indicates that the market is rewarding good performance and penalizing underperformance, showing that investors are focusing on company-specific results rather than macroeconomic factors. This normal spread is a positive sign, suggesting that good news is being recognized and rewarded in the market. All earnings data has been sourced from FactSet as of April 30, 2025.

Historically Strong Recoveries Following Equity Market Volatility

We've recently highlighted tactical indicators and sentiment measures that reached extreme levels following the tariff announcement on April 2. One such indicator is the Economic Policy Uncertainty index, which remains exceptionally high (see Figure 4). Historically, when this index is elevated, market returns over the next six to 12 months have been favorable, as the series tends to mean revert, or return to the long-term average. This suggests that as policy uncertainty eventually decreases, forward returns are likely to be positive.

**Figure 4. S&P 500 Index Forward Returns Following Periods of Elevated Uncertainty**

U.S. Economic Policy Uncertainty Index level, January 2, 2010–May 18, 2025, (top panel) and S&P 500 Index forward returns following the Economic Policy Uncertainty Index high in each calendar year shown (bottom panel)



Year	Policy Uncertainty Index High (date)	Policy Uncertainty Index High (level)	S&P 500 Index 6-Month Forward Return	S&P 500 Index 12-Month Forward Return	S&P 500 Index 24-Month Forward Return
2024	January 9, 2024	1,026.4	18.1%	26.1%	N/A
2023	December 19, 2023	632.4	15.9%	24.7%	N/A
2022	January 16, 2022	507.7	-16.5%	-12.8%	5.6%
2021	January 1, 2021	429.5	15.9%	28.7%	5.4%
2020	May 17, 2020	861.1	27.2%	47.4%	47.1%
2019	August 24, 2019	386.1	14.4%	22.9%	63.1%
2018	April 9, 2018	275.1	11.3%	12.4%	11.1%
2017	July 24, 2017	306.0	16.0%	16.4%	27.2%
2016	June 25, 2016	586.6	12.3%	22.2%	38.8%
2015	July 19, 2015	338.3	-10.6%	4.0%	21.4%
2014	March 23, 2014	259.9	7.3%	15.1%	13.8%
2013	January 1, 2013	548.5	14.4%	32.4%	50.5%
2012	January 1, 2012	419.0	9.5%	16.0%	53.5%
2011	September 3, 2011	570.1	18.0%	22.5%	46.0%
2010	October 14, 2010	402.9	13.1%	6.5%	27.0%
			Average 6-Month Forward Return	Average 12-Month Forward Return	Average 24-Month Forward Return
			11.1%	19.0%	31.6%

Source: Bloomberg and the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Data as of May 18, 2025. The Economic Policy Uncertainty Index for the United States is based on daily news coverage and is not seasonally adjusted. It was developed by Scott R. Baker, Nicholas Bloom, and Steven J. Davis. The index measures uncertainty by analyzing the frequency of media articles that discuss economic policy uncertainty. Returns shown are not annualized. The historical data are for illustrative purposes only, do not represent the performance of any specific portfolio managed by Lord Abbett or any particular investment, and are not intended to predict or depict future results. Investors may experience different results. Double-digit returns were achieved by the index primarily during favorable market conditions and may not be sustainable over time. No investor achieved these returns. Due to market volatility, the market may not perform in a similar manner in the future. Indexes are unmanaged, do not reflect the deduction of fees or expenses, and are not available for direct investment. **Past performance is no indication or guarantee of future performance.**



Another important measure is the Investors Intelligence Bull/Bear ratio, which provides valuable insights into market sentiment. This survey, which dates back to 1964, reveals that it is quite unusual for bears to outnumber bulls. In the past 15 years, this phenomenon has occurred only eight times.¹ The most recent instances were during the inflation bear market low of November 2022 and the COVID-19 market downturn in March 2020. Recently, we find ourselves in a similar situation, highlighting the rarity and significance of such market sentiment, which is a contra indicator and can be viewed as a positive sign looking forward.

Positioning for Earnings Resiliency and Significant Secular Trends

Our outlook is reflected in how we are strategically positioning portfolios to navigate current market conditions and the policy uncertainty that is likely to lie ahead. The equity team has prioritized earnings resiliency across all sectors, considering factors such as tariff exposure and economic uncertainty. Additionally, we are focused on secular trends that were in place before current policy shifts. These themes are still reflected in our portfolio. Firstly, we highlight generative AI and related applications, as well as exposure to the infrastructure build-out. Secondly, reshoring and near-shoring have been significant themes, with companies involved in capital expenditure for these initiatives likely benefiting from U.S. policy acceleration. Lastly, defense spending is on the upswing in Europe, benefiting companies in the aerospace and defense industries. This overview captures our thoughts on current positioning, future direction, and areas we favor as we head into the second half of 2025.

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IV. Municipal Bonds

Daniel Solender, CFA, Partner, Director of Tax-Free Fixed Income

Key Points

- Tax-equivalent yields, which are around the highest they have been over the past fifteen years, may offer a rare opportunity within the asset class.
- Credit quality remains healthy, and many sectors continue to be supported by revenue streams in essential areas, such as utility fees and taxes.
- Key opportunities for active management include a robust and diverse supply of new issues, higher yields across various credit qualities, and an upward sloping yield curve that can compensate investors for increasing duration.

As we approach midyear 2025, municipal bond yields remain at the higher end of their 15-year range across all maturities on the yield curve, leading to attractive opportunities whether you are looking at short, intermediate, long, high-yield, or investment-grade bonds. For instance, 25- to 30-year AA-rated bonds offer yields of 5% or higher, which, when adjusted for taxes, can result in a tax-equivalent yield of approximately 8.5% to 9%. Similarly, AAA-rated municipal bonds in this maturity range offer yields of about 4.4% to 4.5%, which can result in a tax-equivalent yield of approximately 7.4% to 7.5%. This makes current market yields historically appealing (see Figure 5).

Figure 5. Municipal Bond Yields Have Reached a Historic Level

Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index Yield-to-worst (YTW), April 30, 2010–May 14, 2025



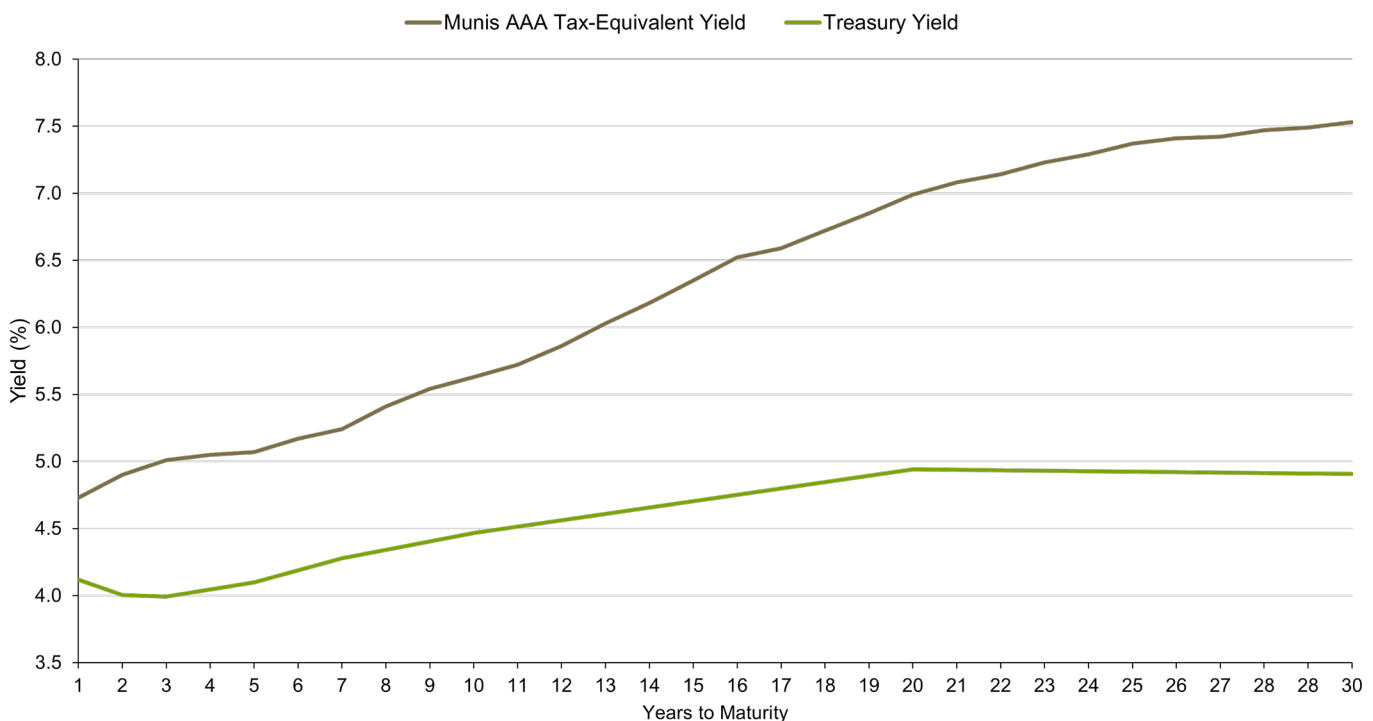
Source: Bloomberg. Municipal bond index is the Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index. Yield-to-worst (YTW) refers to the lesser of a bond's (a) yield-to-maturity or (b) the lowest yield-to-call calculated on each scheduled call date. **Past performance is not a reliable indicator or guarantee of future results.** For illustrative purposes only and does not represent any specific portfolio managed by Lord Abbett or any particular investment. Indexes are unmanaged, do not reflect the deduction of fees or expenses, and are not available for direct investment.



Figure 6 shows the municipal bond yield curve from a tax-equivalent perspective relative to the U.S. Treasury yield curve. There are two clear takeaways from this visual: 1) AAA municipals offer higher after-tax yield than Treasuries across all maturities, and 2) the municipal yield curve is much steeper than the Treasury curve. This suggests that municipals is one area of fixed income that may compensate investors for extending duration.

Figure 6. Municipal Yield Curve Offers Historically Attractive Tax-Equivalent Yields

Tax-equivalent yield (%) as of May 13, 2025



Source: Bloomberg. Data as of May 13, 2025. Muni AAA tax-equivalent yield refers to taxable-equivalent yields on AAA-rated municipal bonds of corresponding maturity. "Treasury" refers to yields on U.S. Treasury securities of corresponding maturities. The tax-equivalent yield is the return that a taxable bond would need in order to equal the yield on a comparable tax-exempt municipal bond. Taxable-equivalent yield assumes the top marginal tax bracket of 40.8%, which includes the 37.0% income tax rate and the 3.8% in Medicare tax. **Past performance is not a reliable indicator or guarantee of future results.** For illustrative purposes only and does not represent any specific portfolio managed by Lord Abbett or any particular investment. Indexes are unmanaged, do not reflect the deduction of fees or expenses, and are not available for direct investment.

Credit Quality Remains Healthy

The credit quality in the municipal bond market remains healthy due to several key factors. Depending on the type of issue, municipal bonds are supported by various revenue streams, such as income taxes, real estate taxes, sales taxes, utility fees, and water and sewer fees, that typically provide consistent revenue sources and financial stability, and act as a cushion that helps to maintain strong credit quality.

Importantly, general obligation bonds, which can be issued by state or local governments, are backed by the government's full faith and credit to repay its debt. This implies that the issuing entity will utilize all its revenue sources to meet interest and principal payments on these bonds. If needed, the government may increase taxes or fees to ensure timely repayment.

Given the stability of revenue streams supporting municipal credit, either the full faith and credit and taxing authority behind GOs, or the essential service nature of the revenue backing for most revenue bonds, defaults on municipal bonds have been very rare, with default rates well below that of comparably rated corporate bonds. These sources of security are likely to provide a good amount of insulation from the impact of potential tariffs.

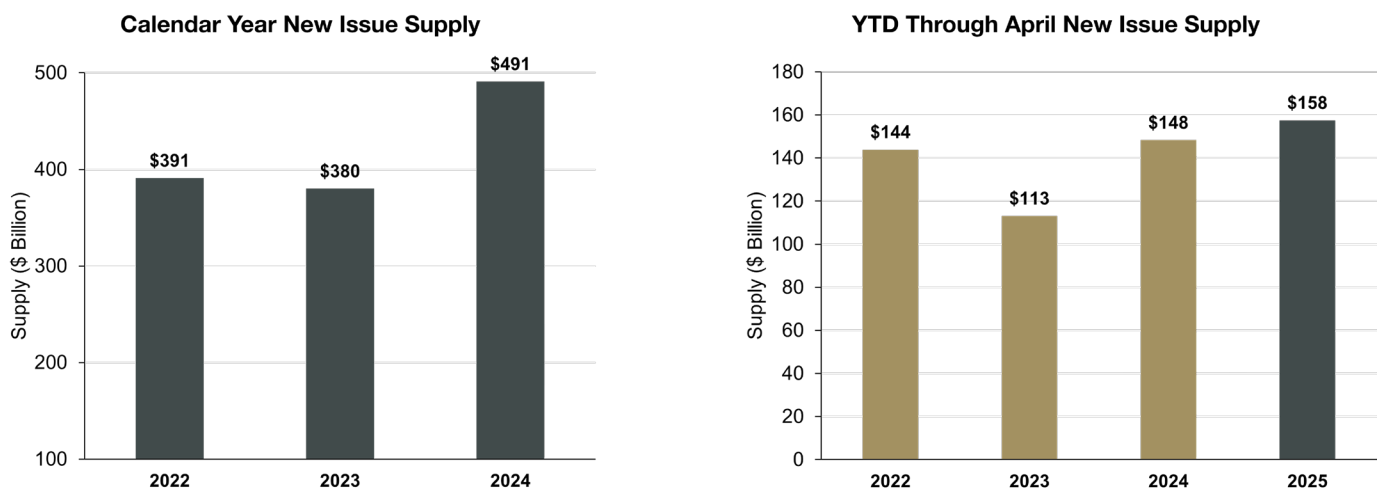


Strong Municipal Bond Issuance: An Opportunity for Active Management

Notably, supply in the municipal bond market remains exceptionally high. Last year, we saw a record supply of close to \$500 billion (see Figure 3), and 2025 year-to-date (YTD) new issue supply is ahead of the prior three years' pace. This indicates a very heavy supply that is expected to be elevated moving forward. A significant factor contributing to this increased supply is the backlog of infrastructure projects that have emerged post the COVID-19 pandemic, along with potential changes from changes made in Washington.

Figure 7. New Issue Supply Continues to Be Elevated

Calendar year new issue supply (left) and YTD new issue supply through April of each year, (right)



Source: Barclays. Data as of April 30, 2025. YTD supply represents total new issuance through March of each year, 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025. For illustrative purposes only and does not represent any specific portfolio managed by Lord Abbett or any particular investment.

This substantial municipal bond supply represents a notable difference from previous markets and an increase in potential opportunities for active investment managers. Although some investors may think municipal bonds are only issued by state and local governments, over 70% of the municipal bond market is composed of revenue bonds backed by dedicated revenue streams. Many are highly rated, essential service revenue bonds such as those issued by electric, water, and sewer utilities. Others may be higher-yielding opportunities backed by revenues from specific projects. Revenue bonds often offer higher yields than comparably rated general obligation (GO) bonds due to the in-depth research required to analyze such issuers. The increase in issuance in 2025 across multiple sectors can create many attractive opportunities for active managers who have experienced credit research teams with deep sector expertise.

We believe that credit spreads offer attractive compensation across several revenue sectors, including industrial development revenue bonds (IDRs), transportation and health care. A key focus has also been on bond structures, which involves closely examining the coupons and call protections of our long bonds. Whether a bond has a 5.5% coupon or a 4% coupon, and whether it has five years or ten years of call protection can have a large impact on potential performance in different interest-rate scenarios. We have been prioritizing structures that we believe optimize convexity across all our strategies, while the upward-sloping municipal bond yield curve has prompted us to find some attractive relative value opportunities.

And lastly, we have been closely monitoring discussions in Washington regarding potential changes to the tax exemption of municipal bond interest, which could impact our strategies moving forward. These discussions have occurred frequently over the years, and we believe the risk of it being completely eliminated is very small. The most recent version of the bill did not include any changes with the tax exemption. That said, there could be minor adjustments at the margins, which we will continue to examine closely. Uncertainty regarding potential policy shifts, along with higher supply, may keep yields elevated, creating a potentially attractive entry point, but as the market gets increased clarity, we believe demand for the broad array of investment opportunities offered by the municipal bond market will continue to increase in the months ahead.



V. Private Credit

Steve Kuppenheimer, Partner, Portfolio Manager & Head of Private Credit

Key Points

- The most significant development for private credit in the first half was the April 2 U.S. tariff announcement, which caused deal activity to slow as market participants weighed the potential economic impact.
- However, deal activity rebounded in the following weeks, and we believe the direct lending market will return to a more normal environment by the end of 2025.
- Other factors to watch in the year's second half include a potential increase in payment-in-kind deals, the legal environment for liability management exercises, and the ongoing convergence of public and private credit markets.

Much like other asset markets, the defining event for private credit in the first half of 2025 was the U.S. tariff announcement on April 2. Following the initial surprise of the larger-than-expected levies on U.S. trading partners, there was some volatility in the direct lending market as investors weighed the potential impact of the news on the U.S. economy.

But in less liquid markets like direct lending, volatility takes a different form after a market surprise on the order of the tariff announcement. In liquid markets, price changes are immediately evident; in private markets, the impact is felt in terms of deal activity—transactions that are trying to come to market at that time tend to be put on hold. In the case of the April 2 announcement, market participants likely thought, “We don’t know the direct impact of this policy change. Let’s stay on the sidelines and see where things go.”

The key questions for private credit investors following the tariff announcement were: What would be the potential impact of tariffs on a given potential borrower’s financial ecosystem? And how would that, in turn, affect the potential lenders to that company? As the dust began to settle after the April 2 announcement, market participants took a closer look at the businesses affected by the news and realized the impact would not be the same for all companies. For example, service-oriented companies could have materially less exposure to the tariffs than internationally focused manufacturing companies. In select cases, this dynamic allowed for certain issuers to successfully come to market. In the weeks that have followed, deal flow has rebounded to levels seen earlier in the year but that amount of activity still represents muted deal flow in a historic context.

At the start of the year, the market was anticipating a material increase in deal volumes with the new administration taking office. That view was upended by the tariff news. We think that as the impact of the tariff news lessens, and as investors have more clarity about their ultimate shape, the chill in lending activity will thaw in the second half of the year, most likely in the fourth quarter. Once owners of enterprises decide that conditions are more favorable, they should be more likely to pursue strategic transactions, whether selling the company or buying a competitor. As the market calms, we believe borrowers and lenders will come back to the table. We are already starting to see that in our deal pipeline, but a full return to a more normal deal environment is not likely to happen until later in the year.

We believe that the volatility and uncertainty that resulted in delayed deal flow presents opportunities for investors in the direct lending space. Prior to April 2, credit markets had been benign for an extended period of time, a condition that tends to lead to less differentiation in pricing of risk. It can also lead to less discipline in terms of the type of deals that come to market, as an extended period of market calm may attract “tourist” buyers who do not normally participate in direct lending deals. We believe the post-April 2 volatility brought focus back to the market, resulting in more discipline for deal pricing. This led to deals being priced with different levels of spread, more reflective of their risk profile.

Factors to Watch in the Second Half

Apart from the lingering impact of the tariff news on deal flow, here are some other developments we will be watching in the remaining months of 2025:

Payment-in-kind (PIK). As a reminder, in PIK deals, the borrower capitalizes some or all of the interest due on a loan. When the PIK feature is used, the borrower doesn’t make all of their interest payment in a given quarter; the amount that they do not pay gets added to their principal, and so they’re then paying interest on a higher principal amount over time. There has been some media coverage on how the amount of PIK debt outstanding in existing portfolios has moved higher. We consider PIK to be a credit negative, as it shows that a company is probably tight on liquidity.

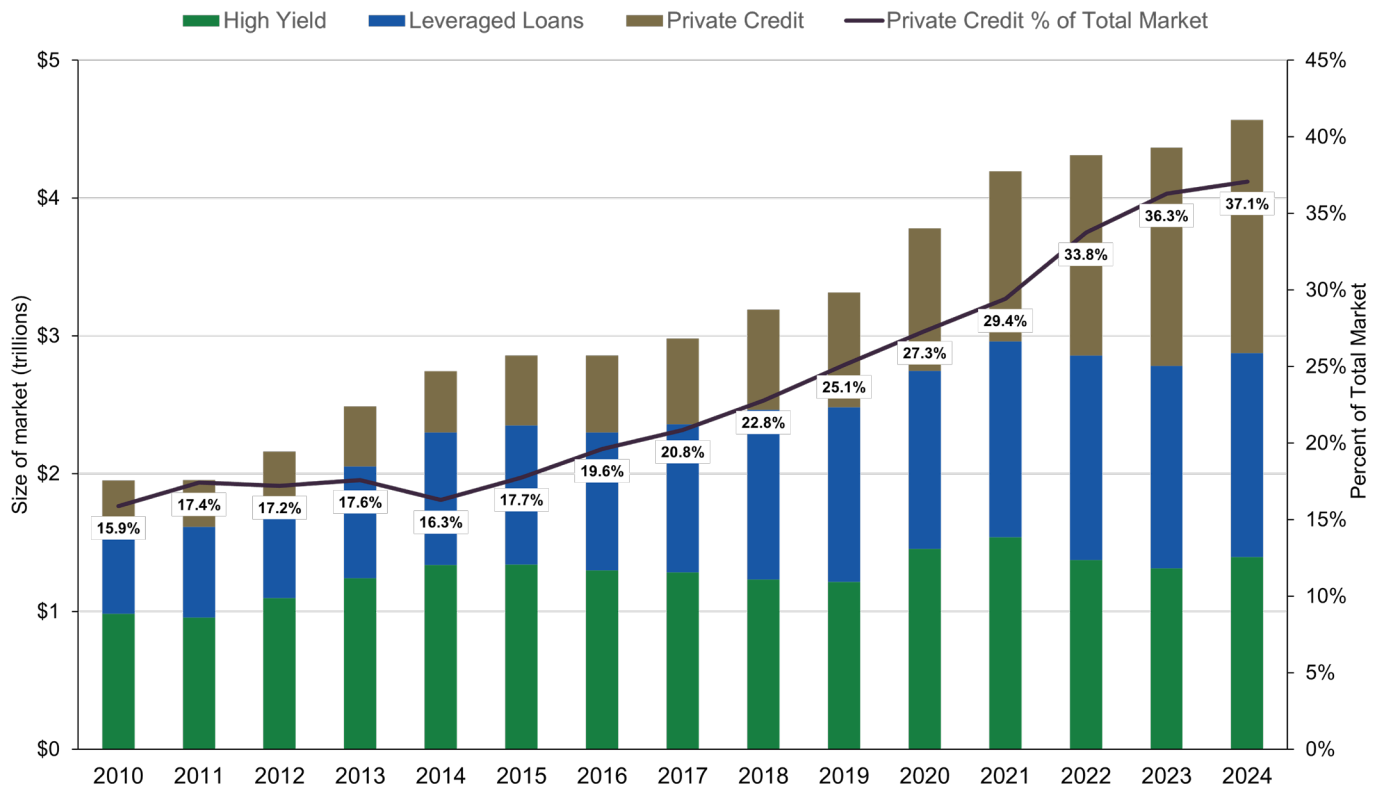


Liability management exercises (LMEs). The market has been focused on recent court decisions, especially the so-called “Serta” ruling. On December 31, 2024, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit held that the “sacred” rights of lenders to pro rata payment under the Serta Simmons Bedding, LLC (“SSB”) credit agreement prevented a non-pro rata exchange of participating lenders’ existing debt for “new” super priority debt. We think rulings like these will result in more certainty around the language in loan covenants regarding protections for various classes of lenders.

Convergence of public and private credit markets. Convergence is still happening at a rapid speed, not just in direct corporate lending but also in private asset-backed finance and other parts of the private markets. The broader private credit market has grown dramatically (see Figure 8), and this growth has implications for how companies choose to pursue financing.

Figure 8. The Private Credit Market Has Grown in Size and Prominence

Data for various components of the U.S. leveraged finance market for the calendar years 2010–2024



Source: PitchBook as of December 31, 2024. Most recent full year data available. The historical data are for illustrative purposes only, and do not represent any specific portfolio managed by Lord Abbett or any particular investment.

Private direct lending is a well-established source of financing for small and middle-market companies. Many larger issuers are evaluating their options more and want to have access to both public and private markets because of the flexibility and underwriting discipline that private credit can offer.

We believe capital formation around private strategies will continue to grow, and the market will continue to evolve. As that evolution occurs, asset managers will have increasing opportunities to differentiate themselves, as credit research and underwriting expertise will come to the fore.

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Glossary & Index Definitions

Active investment management involves a portfolio manager or a team of professionals actively choosing investments and making decisions about how to allocate assets within an investment portfolio. The goal is typically to outperform a specific benchmark index.

Asset-based lending is the business of loaning money in an agreement that is secured by collateral. An asset-based loan or line of credit may be secured by inventory, accounts receivable, equipment, or other property owned by the borrower.

A **basis point** is one one-hundredth of a percentage point.

Bullish refers to an optimistic outlook and to a belief that certain investments may potentially increase in value in the future. **Bearish** refers to a pessimistic outlook and generally refers to a belief that certain investment prices may fall in the future.

Capital expenditure refers to the funds that a company uses to acquire, upgrade, and maintain physical assets such as property, plants, buildings, technology, or equipment. These expenditures are considered investments in the company's future operations and growth.

Capital formation in the private credit market involves the aggregation of funds from various investors to provide loans directly to businesses.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Security (CMBS) are a type of mortgage-backed security backed by commercial and multifamily mortgages or mortgages on commercial properties. The underlying loans that are securitized into CMBS include loans for properties such as apartment buildings and complexes, factories, hotels, office buildings, office parks, and shopping malls.

Consensus estimate is an aggregate forecast of a public company's expected earnings based on the combined estimates of all analysts that cover the stock.

A **contra indicator** in financial markets is a signal that suggests taking a position opposite to the prevailing market trend.

A **credit negative** can be any development that could lead to a deterioration in the credit profile of a company. This could include economic downturns, operational challenges, or regulatory changes.

Debt covenants are restrictions that lenders (creditors, debt holders, investors) put on lending agreements to limit the actions of the borrower (debtor).

Convergence in private credit refers to the blending or merging of characteristics and strategies from both public and private credit markets. This phenomenon is driven by several factors, including the growth of the direct lending market, investor demand for higher returns, and the increasing sophistication of private credit strategies.

Diversification is the spreading of investments both among and within different asset classes and is an important tool in managing investment risk.

The **U.S. Dollar Index** is a measure of the value of the U.S. dollar relative to a basket of foreign currencies. The index includes six currencies: the euro (EUR), Japanese yen (JPY), Canadian dollar (CAD), British pound (GBP), Swedish krona (SEK), and Swiss franc (CHF).

Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of the price (the value of principal) of a fixed income investment to a change in interest rates.

Earnings-per-share is the monetary value of earnings per outstanding share of common stock for a company. It is a key measure of corporate profitability.

An **equity market, or stock market**, is an exchange or marketplace where companies raise capital by issuing shares (stocks) to investors that represent ownership in the company. Equity markets allow investors to trade shares among other investors.

European Central Bank (ECB) manages the euro and frames and implements EU economic & monetary policy. Its main aim is to keep prices stable, thereby supporting economic growth and job creation.

The **Federal Reserve (Fed)** is the central bank of the United States. The federal funds (fed funds) rate is the target interest rate set by the Fed at which commercial banks borrow and lend their excess reserves to each other overnight.

The **federal funds rate** is the interest rate at which depository institutions lend reserve balances to other depository institutions overnight on an uncollateralized basis.

Fixed income refers to a category of investments that provide regular interest or dividend payments over a set period of time. When the period expires, the investor gets back the original amount invested. Common types of fixed-income products include government and corporate bonds, which are essentially loans that the borrower repays with interest.

General obligation (GO) bonds are backed by the "full faith and credit" of a government, and are issued by entities such as states, cities, counties, and school districts. **Revenue bonds** are backed by revenues from a specific projects or facilities (such as toll roads, water/sewer systems, or airports).

Generative AI is a subfield of artificial intelligence that uses generative models to produce new content such as text, images, videos, or other forms of data. These models learn the underlying patterns and structures of their training data and use them to generate new data based on input prompts.

Liability management exercises (LMEs) have been used by companies ahead of forthcoming maturities to reduce or manage their overall debt burden by way of tender offers (or debt buybacks) and exchange offers, allowing creditors to exchange their existing instruments for instruments with longer dated maturities and/or with other amended terms.

Loan origination is the process lenders use to assess and approve borrower applications for various forms of debt. These include loans and mortgages.

Middle market lending: The middle market segment is typically considered to be credit for firms larger than small businesses but too small for large-scale commercial lending or syndicated credit.

Mortgage-Backed Security (MBS) are debt obligations that represent claims to the cash flows from pools of mortgage loans, most commonly on residential property.

Payment-in-Kind (PIK) bonds are a type of debt instrument where the interest payments are made in the form of additional bonds (capitalization) rather than cash. This allows the issuer to defer cash interest payments, which can be attractive for companies in a cash-constrained (tight on liquidity) situation.

Private credit refers to loans provided by non-bank lenders to businesses or individuals who may have difficulty accessing traditional bank loans or public debt markets. These loans are not issued or traded on public markets and are often referred to as “direct lending” or “private lending.”

Pro rata payment provisions in credit agreements ensure that any payment received by a lender from a borrower is distributed proportionally among all lenders of that particular tranche.

A **put** in the options market gives the holder the right to sell an asset, such as shares of stock, at a predetermined price, providing a form of insurance against a decline in the asset's value. Similarly, a “policy put” refers to the belief among investors that policymakers, such as central banks or government authorities, will intervene to prevent significant negative impacts on economic growth and corporate earnings.

Reshoring and near-shoring are strategies used in supply chain management to optimize production and sourcing processes by relocating business operations.

A **safe haven asset** is an investment that is expected to remain stable during periods of market volatility.

Spread is the percentage difference in current yields of various classes of fixed-income securities versus Treasury bonds or another benchmark bond measure. A bond spread is often expressed as a difference in percentage points or basis points (which equal one-one hundredth of a percentage point). The option-adjusted spread (OAS) is the measurement of the spread of a fixed-income security rate and the risk-free rate of return, which is adjusted to take into account an embedded option. Typically, an analyst uses the Treasury securities yield for the risk-free rate.

The **tax-equivalent yield** is the pretax yield that a taxable bond needs to possess for its yield to be equal to that of the tax-exempt yield on a municipal bond. This calculation can be used to fairly compare the yield of a tax-free bond to that of a taxable bond to see which bond has a higher applicable yield.

Yield is the income returned on an investment, such as the interest received from holding a security. The yield is usually expressed as an annual percentage rate based on the investment's cost, current market value, or face value.

The **yield curve** is a line that plots the interest rates, at a set point in time, of bonds having equal credit quality, but differing maturity dates. One such comparison involves the two-year and 10-year U.S. Treasury debt. This yield curve is used as a benchmark for other debt in the market, such as mortgage rates or bank lending rates. The curve is also used to predict changes in economic output and growth.

A **U.S. Treasury bond (T-bond)** is a debt security issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury to finance government spending. Treasuries are secured by its full faith and credit. Income from Treasury securities is exempt from state and local taxes.

Underwriting is the process by which the lender decides whether an applicant is creditworthy and should receive a loan.

The **Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index** is a rules-based, market-value-weighted index widely used by investors to track the performance of the municipal bond market. It includes U.S.-dollar denominated long-term tax-exempt bonds. The index covers four main sectors: state and local general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, insured bonds, and pre-refunded bonds. Bonds must be rated investment-grade (Baa3/BBB- or higher) by at least two ratings agencies. They must have an outstanding par value of at least \$7 million and be issued as part of a transaction of at least \$75 million.

The **ICE BofA US High Yield Index** tracks the performance of U.S. dollar-denominated, below-investment-grade corporate debt publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market. Qualifying securities must have a below-investment-grade rating (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch), at least 18 months to final maturity at the time of issuance, at least one-year remaining term to final maturity.

The **Russell 3000 Index** is a stock market index that tracks the performance of the 3,000 largest publicly traded companies in the U.S. This index represents approximately 96% of the investable U.S. equity market.

The **S&P 500 Index** is widely regarded as the standard for measuring large cap U.S. stock market performance and includes a representative sample of leading companies in leading industries.

The **Municipal Market Data (MMD) AAA Curve** is a proprietary yield curve that provides the offer-side of “AAA” rated state general obligation bonds, as determined by the MMD analyst team. The “AAA” scale (MMD Scale) is published by Municipal Market Data every day at 3:00 p.m. Eastern standard time, with earlier indications of market movement provided throughout the trading day. The MMD AAA curve represents the MMD analyst team's opinion of AAA valuation, based on institutional block size (\$2 million+) market activity in both the primary and secondary municipal bond market. In the interest of transparency, MMD publishes extensive yield-curve assumptions relating to various structural criteria, which are used in filtering market information for the purpose of benchmark yield-curve creation.

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