GLOBAL ALLOCATION · MARKET STRUCTURE · 2050 SCENARIO

The Geography of Capital, Output and People

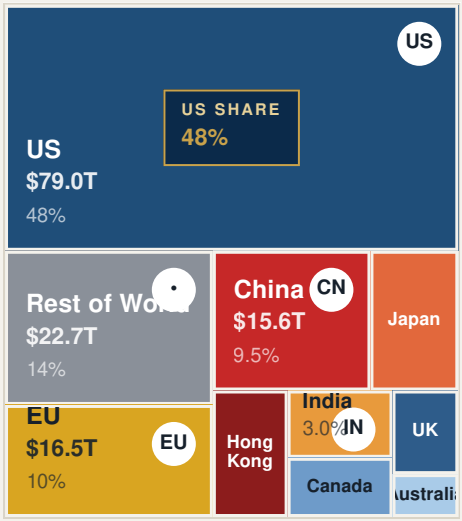
Public equity is overwhelmingly American, output is more balanced, and people are somewhere else entirely — a gap that widens toward 2050 as the developed core ages and growth concentrates outside it. The closing question for a long-horizon allocator: what would it actually take for equity to become tripolar — one-third US, one-third EU, one-third China?

01 THE WORLD TODAY — CAPITAL, OUTPUT, PEOPLE

CAPITAL

Global Equity

Market-cap share, USD tn · Jun 2026

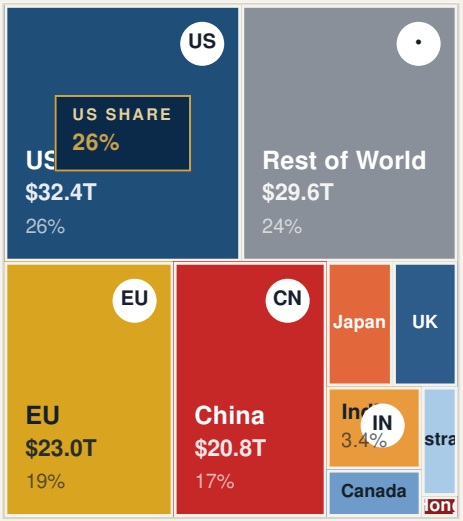


Source: Bloomberg, as of 26 Jun 2026. World ≈ $164.5 tn.

OUTPUT

Global GDP

Nominal GDP share, USD tn · 2026

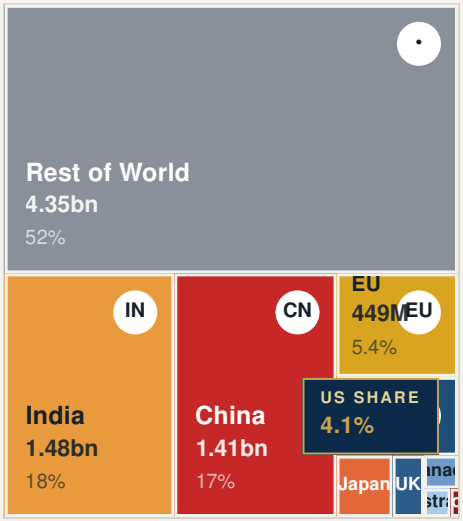


Source: IMF WEO, April 2026. World ≈ $123.6 tn.

PEOPLE — NOW

Population 2026

Population share · 2026



Source: UN WPP 2024 (medium). World ≈ 8.30 bn.

Table 1 — Share of the world, by measure

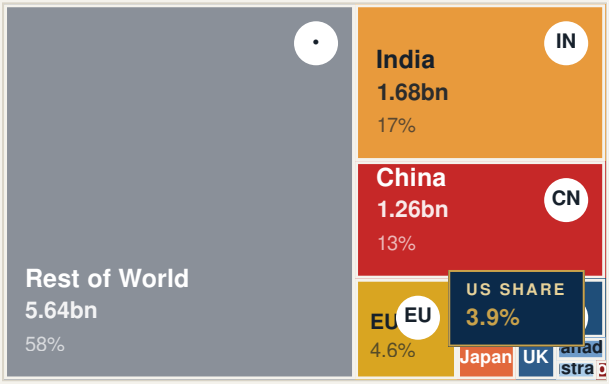
BLOC	EQUITY	GDP	PEOPLE 2026	PEOPLE 2050
US	48%	26%	4.1%	3.9%
EU	10%	19%	5.4%	4.6%
China	9.5%	17%	17%	13%
Japan	5.3%	3.6%	1.5%	1.1%
Hong Kong	4.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
India	3.0%	3.4%	18%	17%
Canada	2.7%	1.9%	0.5%	0.5%
UK	2.4%	3.5%	0.8%	0.7%
Australia	1.2%	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%
Rest of World	**14%**	**24%**	**52%**	**58%**

02 TOWARD 2050 — THE DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFT AND THE TRIPOLAR TEST

PEOPLE — 2050

Population 2050

Projected share · 2050 (UN medium)



Source: UN WPP 2024 (medium variant). World ≈ 9.66 bn. China −11%, Japan −15% vs today.

What return would make equity tripolar by 2050?

Scenario: US, EU and China each reach one-third of world equity by 2050 (24 years). Equal thirds means equal market caps — so this is purely a contest of relative compounding from today's $79.0T / $16.5T / $15.6T.

EU MUST OUT-COMPOUND US BY

+6.7%/yr

every year, for 24 years

CHINA MUST OUT-COMPOUND US BY

+7.0%/yr

every year, for 24 years

IMPLIED NOMINAL MARKET-CAP CAGR TO 2050

IF US COMPOUNDS AT…	EU NEEDS	CHINA NEEDS
5% / yr	12.1%	12.3%
6% / yr	**13.1%**	**13.4%**
7% / yr	14.2%	14.5%

Read with care. Market-cap growth ≠ investor return: it also includes net new issuance (IPOs less buybacks) and currency. China's cap has historically grown via new listings, US via price and buybacks — so the investor return required is somewhat lower than these headline rates, but still far above EU/China's actual returns of the past 15 years. This is also the **floor**: it assumes Japan, India and the rest fall to ~0% of equity. If they keep pace, EU and China need **even more**.

Reading the divergence

The United States, on one axis, across four measures.

US — EQUITY	US — GDP	US — PEOPLE 2026	US — PEOPLE 2050
48%	26%	4.1%	3.9%
$79T of $164T	$32T of $124T	342M of 8.30bn	375M of 9.66bn

Capital is priced where it is listed, not where it is earned.

The residual "Rest of World" is 14% of equity, 24% of output, but 52% of people today — rising to 58% by 2050. A market-cap benchmark structurally underweights the economies and savings pools that will drive incremental growth.

China is the swing factor — and it is shrinking.

China is ~17% of output yet under 10% of listed equity, an access gap rather than an economic one. But its population falls 17% → 13% by 2050. The tripolar thesis needs China's market to re-rate violently while its demography turns against it.

Tripolar by 2050 is arithmetically possible, historically unprecedented.

It requires EU and China to out-compound the US by ~7 points a year for a quarter-century — a regime shift with no modern parallel. The output and population maps show why the *potential* exists; converting real-economy weight into investable, foreign-accessible market cap is the binding constraint.

Sources: (1) Equity market cap — Bloomberg, as of 26 Jun 2026, reproduced from "Mobilizing Scale Capital to Finance the AI Supercycle." (2) GDP — IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2026 (nominal, market exchange rates). (3) Population — UN DESA, World Population Prospects 2024, medium-fertility variant (2026 and 2050).

Methodology: "EU" is the EU-27 bloc; China excludes Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan. "Rest of World" is the residual after the nine named blocs (equivalent to "Other Markets" on the equity slide). Treemap tiles are area-proportional (squarified). Scenario math: equal one-third shares imply equal 2050 market caps; required outperformance = (US cap / bloc cap)^(1/24) − 1, invariant to the US growth assumption. Figures rounded; smaller tiles are directional at this scale. Market-cap CAGR is not an investor total return.