INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

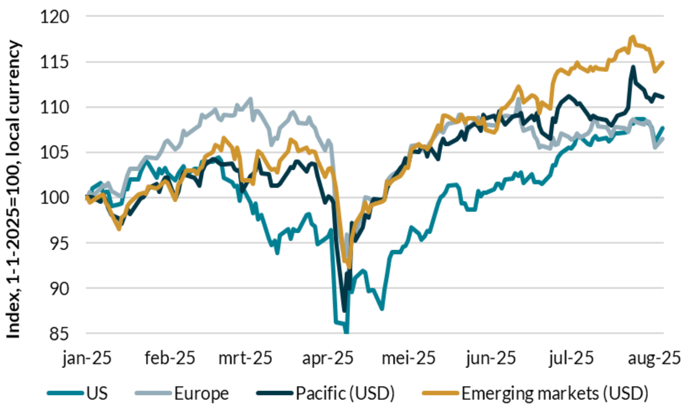
# Asset Allocation Outlook

August 2025

- Trade agreements lead to higher US import tariffs
- Profit-taking on enlarged equity position, neutral outlook
- Weight of US government bonds reduced, credits expanded

The mood on equity markets remained optimistic in July. Only the Pacific region noted a small downturn (in US dollars), while other regions saw upturns. And as the US dollar increased in value, the return on US equities was positive for European investors too. This doesn't alter the fact that although the US S&P 500 and European STOXX 600 indices have climbed by almost the same amount this year, in euros the S&P 500 is still trailing the STOXX by about 11%. We find the level of optimism remarkable in light of the trade war. Overall, the agreements the US has made with many trade partners aren't as bad as the worst rates threatened by the US side. Yet the equity markets never believed those threats anyway. If they had, we would have seen a bigger reaction after the announcements of the threatened tariffs. To then breathe a sigh of relief every time the agreed tariffs aren't that bad is rather inconsistent in our view.

**Equities not too bothered by disappointing trade deals**




Source: Van Lanschot Kempen, LSEG

The trade war isn't the only factor determining movements on the equity markets though. Another sound earnings season at US companies is also helping. Stable bond yields and the US dollar strengthening marginally in recent weeks are mitigating concerns about the US somewhat. Despite the market optimism, we've kept our neutral outlook for equities unchanged. In fact, we've taken profit on the equity position as the strong performance had caused it to exceed our target weight. In addition, we've reduced our overweight in US government bonds to a neutral position. We don't anticipate any major fluctuations in US bond yields and as hedging the exchange risk of the US dollar versus euro has become more expensive in the last few months, the coupon yield on US government bonds has decreased in euros. We've used some of the proceeds to slim down our large underweight in US investment grade credits. We still find the spreads on these credits extremely tight but also acknowledge the robustness of this asset class. We continue to hold an underweight in investment grade credits, although the underweight in the US is now more in balance with our overweight in the Eurozone.

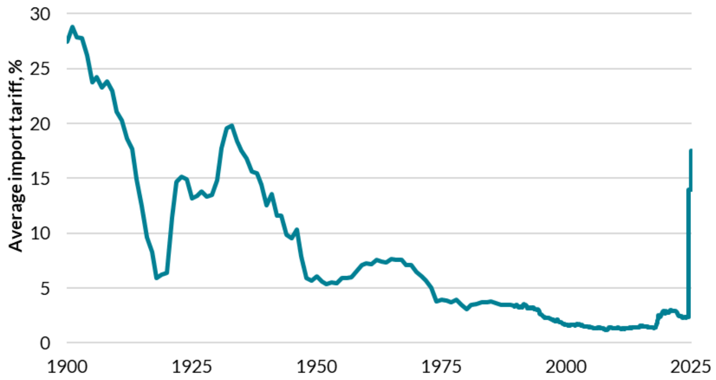
## Less uncertainty about the trade war but results worse than expected

The previous deadline of 9 July for countries to reach a trade agreement with the US turned out to be rather a damp squib as the US gave the countries more time. Equity markets closed 1 August, the day of the postponed deadline, in the red but not by that much. On this occasion it was because the US and some major trading partners managed to reach an agreement. Although the details aren't entirely clear, it gives importers and exporters greater clarity. The agreements aren't that positive though. While the UK got away with a general import tariff of 10%, a rate of 15% will apply to e.g. the European Union, Japan and South Korea. Other Asian countries such as the

Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam will face tariffs of about 20%, while the rate for Switzerland is 39%. However, cars will no longer come under a special higher tariff for the EU, Japan and South Korea. A higher rate does apply to steel and aluminium though. The consensus had been that general tariffs would be restricted to 10% but the rate is in fact higher and therefore worse than expected.

In return, US trading partners are generally opening their markets to US products without levying tariffs, although there are a few exceptions such as some agricultural products. Trading partners have also committed to buying US products and investing in the US. For example, the EU will spend 750 billion US dollars on US energy products and invest 600 billion US dollars over three years. Japan is set to invest 550 billion US dollars and South Korea 350 billion US dollars. South Korea has also agreed to purchase 100 billion US dollars of energy products from the US.

**US import tariffs surge**




Source: Van Lanschot Kempen, LSEG

Does this mean an end to the uncertainty? No, because the US is still considering tariffs on specific product groups, including pharmaceutical products. Few joint statements have been published, so the question remains whether all the parties interpret the agreements in the same way. It remains to be seen whether the EU, Japan and South Korea will be able to meet the targets for US products and investments in the US. The EU currently imports slightly below 100 billion US dollars of energy from the US. This will therefore need to more than double. US energy exports total just over 300 billion US dollars per year. If the EU and South Korea keep their word, it would mean them purchasing all the energy exported from the US, something that doesn't seem realistic to us. This could cause friction but not in the short term. The EU investments in the US referred to in the agreement are private-sector investments. At the current level of European investment in the US, this amount would be reached in more than four years, so no great change in this respect.

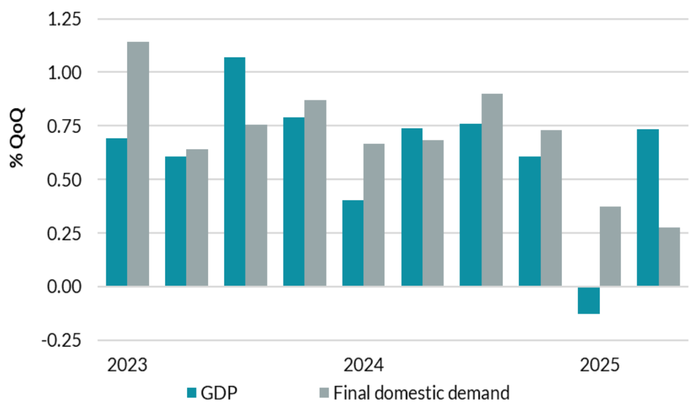
Furthermore, there's still uncertainty about the impact of the import tariffs. Following all the recent announcements, the average US tariff is over 17%. Prior to concluding the recent round of agreements, it was widely assumed that global tariffs would be 10%. With a much higher rate for China, the average tariff will be close to 15%. The rate of 17% is only marginally higher but will lead to lower global growth and higher inflation in the US. Signs of the tariffs are only partly visible at present in the US. Companies drawing on stocks built up before tariffs were raised and absorbing tariffs into profit margins have so far restricted the effects of tariffs on consumer prices. Yet core inflation did rise slightly in the US in May and June. The largest part of the impact of tariffs is still to come. When we divide the amount that the US government levied in tariffs in June by the actual imports of goods, the effective tax rate was 8% in June. This is considerably lower than 17%. We therefore think that inflation will climb higher in the US, which will exert downward pressure on growth.

The US import tariffs are deflationary for the Eurozone. After all, prices aren't rising in the Eurozone but exports and in turn growth are being squeezed. We believe that the current package of tariffs will cost the Eurozone about 0.5% in growth this year. This is a bit more than we had previously anticipated. We still expect moderate growth in the Eurozone.

## Growth distorted by trade war

At first sight, the US economy recovered well in the second quarter after the negative growth in the first quarter of the year. Yet both quarters were greatly distorted by the trade war. Imports shot up in the first quarter in anticipation of the higher tariffs. This squeezed growth considerably. At the same time, it led to the build-up of stocks, which shored up growth, but not enough to prevent the GDP decreasing slightly. The situation reversed in the second quarter. Imports and stocks fell, which gave growth a positive boost on balance.

**US underlying growth slows in the first half of 2025**



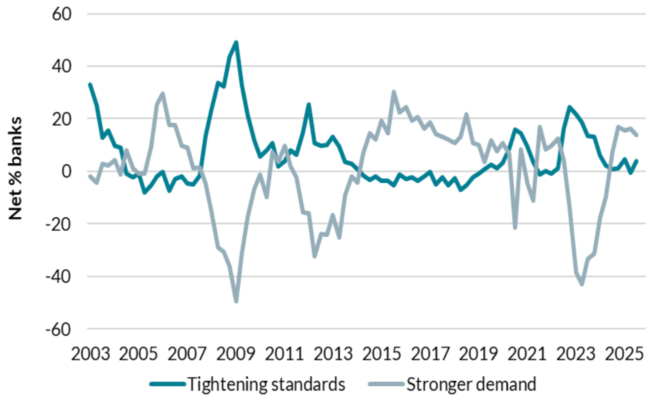

Source: LSEG, Van Lanschot Kempen

If we exclude these effects, domestic final demand– which consists of consumer and government spending and investment by businesses and in homes – grew by 0.4% on a quarterly basis in the first quarter and 0.3% in the second quarter. In 2023 and 2024, domestic final demand averaged growth of 0.8% on a quarterly basis. A slowdown in growth was therefore visible in the US in the first half of this year. We think this will persist in the coming quarters if inflation rises and the purchasing power of households declines. Nominal wage growth is around 4% and if inflation rises above 3%, which we believe is possible, this leaves only a small increase in purchasing power. The real disposable income of families didn't grow in the three months up to June either. According to the purchasing manager indices (PMIs), confidence at businesses in the service sector improved substantially in July but crumbled in industry. Regional surveys indicate a low investment appetite among businesses. In the growth data over the second quarter, the repeated downturn in corporate investment in property and slender upturn in investment in equipment stand out. Attention tends to focus on the big tech companies' enormous investments in artificial intelligence and the data centres needed for this, but growth in investment in data centres stalled in the second quarter. These data may well be revised later but it's worth remembering that the tech companies aren't just investing in the US. Investments in homes declined for the second quarter in a row.

In the Eurozone, economic growth on a quarterly basis dropped from 0.6% in the first quarter to 0.1% in the second. Details of the second-quarter growth haven't yet been published, but the downturn is undoubtedly related to the trade war. Exports to the US soared in the first quarter, which boosted growth enormously. Based on the monthly trade figures for the Eurozone, exports to the US normalised in April and May, which translates into weaker growth. Of the larger EU economies, Spain once again stole the show at growth of 0.7% on a quarterly basis. With a marginally less open economy, France is less sensitive to the trade war than say Germany and the French economy grew by 0.3%. The German and Italian economies contracted by 0.1%, while the Dutch economy noted marginal growth at 0.1%.

We view the US tariffs as a headwind for the Eurozone. One positive aspect is that the interest rate cuts implemented by the ECB since June 2024 are beginning to have an effect. Lending growth is increasing tentatively, both to families and businesses. Banks are becoming slightly more lenient in their loan conditions and indicate that demand has risen somewhat. However, leading indicators are generally still pointing to stagnation and consumer confidence is fragile, so growth won't quickly become exuberant.

**Credit demand improves in the eurozone**




Source: LSEG, Van Lanschot Kempen

There's no change to the picture that emerging markets have profited from anticipation of the trade war in recent months but will be affected more by it in the coming months. This group of countries experienced strong industrial production growth until April but May only saw a tiny plus. The PMIs for industry declined in China, Korea and Taiwan in July. Incidentally, a small improvement was in fact visible in the smaller Southeast Asian economies overall. However, some of these economies, as well as those in Latin America and Brazil, could face high US import tariffs. We therefore expect moderate growth in emerging markets as well.

## Fed raises bar for cutting interest rates

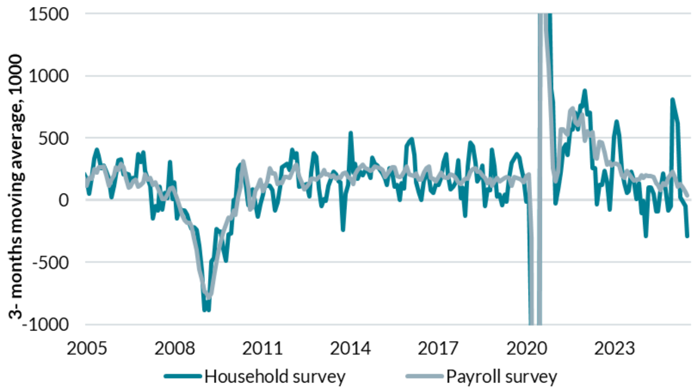
The Fed last cut interest rates back in December of last year. This year's slowdown in US economic growth might in itself have been enough for the Fed to cut rates again, but economic growth isn't a direct goal for the Fed. The Fed's primary goals are maximum employment and stable prices. The latter is defined by the Fed as inflation of about 2%. Until the Fed's interest rate meeting on 30 July, there didn't seem to be much wrong with the job market. At a stable rate of unemployment of just over 4% since the summer of 2024 and average monthly job growth of 130,000 up to and including June of this year, the job market simply didn't look weak enough for interest rates to be cut. The job market had already cooled slightly but lower immigration and an increase in the deportations of illegal refugees have led to a slowdown in labour supply growth. This means fewer jobs are needed to maintain unemployment at the same level. All in all, the Fed saw a balanced job market that didn't need a cut to interest rates. Headline inflation climbed to 2.6% in June, while core inflation remained unchanged at 2.8%. This is higher than the Fed's target rate and Fed Chair Powell claims this justifies the Fed's slightly restrictive interest rate policy. According to Powell, almost the whole policy committee shared the view that the Fed's restrictive policy wasn't squeezing the economy excessively. Powell's remarks raised the bar for interest rates being cut in September, even though two policymakers had voted in favour of cutting rates now.

The US job market report, published two days later, radically changed market expectations for interest cuts by the Fed. The 73,000 new jobs in July were disappointing but wouldn't normally be a problem. However, the enormous downward revisions to the job creation data for May and June paint a much weaker picture of the job market. Overall, an average of just 35,000 additional jobs were created in the past three months. We haven't seen such a low three-month average since September 2010.

clearly visible in the rate of inflation. We think inflation will stop the Fed from cutting interest rates and expect one more cut this year at most.

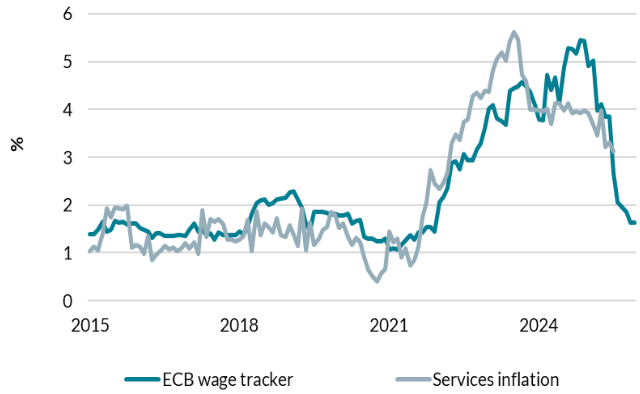
The ECB kept interest rates unchanged in July for the first time since July last year. Since then, the ECB has implemented a series of interest rate cuts. The policy interest rate has decreased from 4% in June 2024 to its present level of 2%. As mentioned above, the cuts are starting to have a positive effect on lending in the Eurozone. Headline inflation in the Eurozone stood at 2.0% in July for the second consecutive month, precisely the ECB's target rate.

**US job growth stalls after massive downward revisions**




Source: Van Lanschot Kempen, LSEG

**Slowing eurozone wage growth supports falling inflation**




Source: LSEG, Van Lanschot Kempen

Unemployment climbed to 4.2% despite the decrease in the labour supply. These figures prompted US President Trump to fire the head of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the government body responsible for inflation and job market data. This is a harmful act that won't boost confidence in US statistics. Trump also wants to see more jobs in industry, but the ISM index for the sector was bad news in that respect. The total index declined to 48 in July, which points to contraction. The index's employment component dropped to 43.4. Apart from the coronavirus pandemic, this is the lowest level since the 2008-2009 financial crisis.

After Powell's press conference, market hopes of interest rates being cut in September evaporated. Only one cut to rates had been priced in up to the end of the year. Following the job market report, markets again viewed a cut to rates in September as a realistic option and expectations increased to two cuts up to the end of the year. As there's no August policy meeting for the Fed, policymakers have plenty of time to review trends and perhaps change their minds in favour of cutting rates in September after all. For this to happen though, the August job market report will have to confirm July's weak data. Yet on top of the state of the job market, another important issue is whether the import tariffs are becoming more

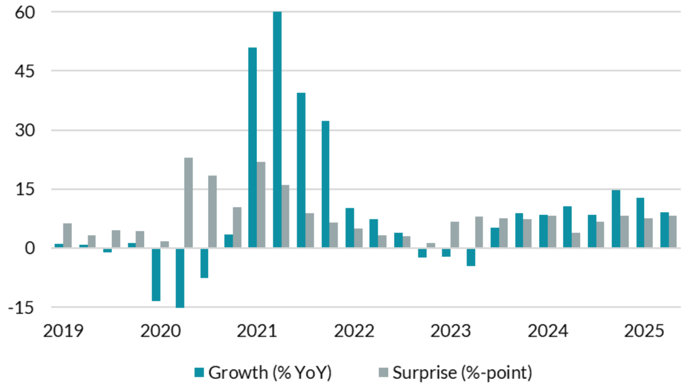
Core inflation was slightly higher at 2.3%, but the ECB expects this to fall towards 2% as well. It was encouraging to see inflation in the service sector fall further to 3.1%. The potentially negative effects of the US import tariffs could push inflation below 2%. This would require further interest rate cuts. The ECB also expects inflation to drop below 2% next year but views this as temporary. In an uncertain environment due to the US tariffs, now that the tariffs are turning out to be slightly higher than expected, there's a slightly higher chance of the ECB making a further cut to interest rates. For the time being, however, the bank will watch how things evolve. One striking element in this debate is the comment made in July by influential ECB banker Schnabel that the bar for a further cut to rates is exceedingly high. It's possible that the ECB has already completed its cycle of interest rate cuts, although we certainly can't rule out one more.

## Earnings boost equities

While we think the optimism on the equity markets remarkable in light of the trade war, it hasn't just come out of nowhere. Corporate results over the second quarter of 2025 are helping too. In the US, two-thirds of the companies in the S&P 500 have already presented their results. These companies are reporting earnings growth of

8.1% and revenue growth of 5.7%. These are sound results, although it should be noted that earnings growth is down for the second consecutive quarter.

US earnings growth slows less than expected

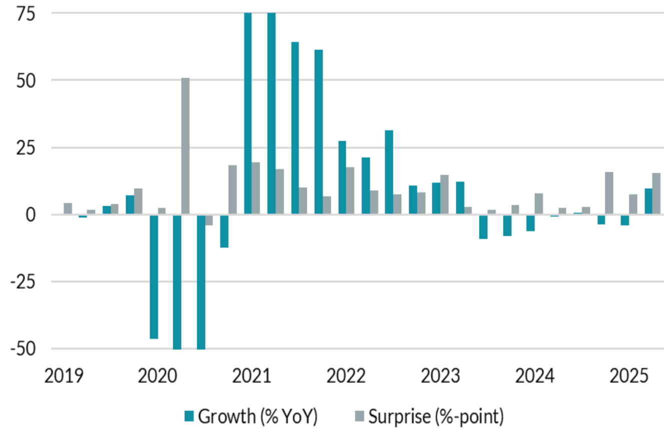



Source: Van Lanschot Kempen, LSEG

We expect this downturn to continue in the second half of the year. Yet earnings growth has been better than expected this quarter as very little growth had in fact been forecast. The extent to which earnings are better than expected, about 8 percentage points, is comparable to the levels seen in previous quarters. Earnings growth can mainly be found in the financial services (+17%), IT (+18%) and communications services sectors (+18%). In financial services, the big banks such as Wells Fargo, Citi, Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley reported earnings growth of 17% to 38%, largely driven by income from trading activities. The volatile financial markets have helped here. Nevertheless, it's not the banks (+11% overall) but the insurers (+37%) that are responsible for the strong earnings growth in the financial services sector. In the IT sector, robust earnings growth of 24% at powerhouse Microsoft is helping; in the communications services sector the strong earnings growth of Alphabet (+22%) and Netflix (+47%). The consumer discretionary sector noted modest earnings growth. There, the strong earnings growth at Amazon (+33%) is partly cancelled out by the substantial drop in earnings at Tesla (-23%). Car manufacturers are having a tough time of it. Ford (-21%) and General Motors (-17%) likewise noted sharply lower earnings. Car manufacturers are affected by the tariffs as their imported components are now more expensive. Yet sales are also under pressure. After a strong upturn in March in anticipation of tariffs and after the forest fires in California, car sales have fallen for three months in a row. Looking ahead, for the US equity index as a whole we can see that negative revisions to earnings by analysts are now a thing of the past. We nevertheless expect earnings growth to decline in the coming quarters. Lower economic growth will also exert pressure on revenues and profit margins. Although rising inflation will keep nominal growth, which largely determines earnings growth, at the same level, if inflation is primarily driven by higher tariffs, this will have a bigger negative than positive effect on companies. This is the reason behind our neutral position in US equities.

In Europe, just over half the companies in the STOXX 600 index have already published their results. So far, we've seen surprisingly high earnings growth of 9.9%. Surprising because earnings were forecast to fall slightly. Realised earnings growth has so far been more than 15 percentage points above expectations. Surprising too because European listed companies have struggled to increase their earnings for several years now. Moreover, earnings dynamics are negative. A large majority of equity analysts are adjusting earnings expectations downwards. This makes expected earnings momentum negative too. And traditionally a weak US dollar isn't positive for the profitability of European industry either as US earnings are then worth less in euros.

Eurozone earnings surprise positively




Source: LSEG, Van Lanschot Kempen

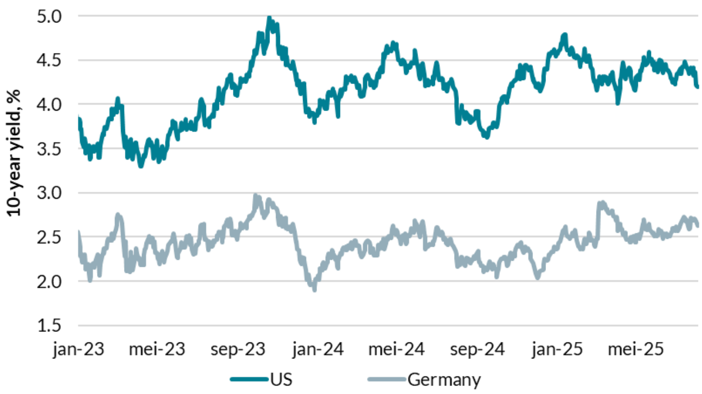
In Europe, the IT (+63%), financial services (+33%) and basic industrial sectors (+19%) stand out in a positive sense. It should be noted, however, that earnings in Europe can sometimes be distorted considerably by a small number of outliers. In the three strongest sectors just mentioned, only two companies exceeded the average for the sector. This usually averages out towards the end of the earnings season. Given the weak earnings dynamics in Europe, we continue to hold a neutral weight here too.

## Investment policy: from government bonds to credits in the US

In our investment policy we've retained our neutral weight for equities. We view the sentiment on the equity markets as optimistic given the uncertain effects of the trade war. At the start of August, a brief downturn was visible after what were worse-than-expected trade agreements overall, but equity markets even seemed to put this quickly behind them. We anticipate a tougher climate for equities, with slowing growth and rising inflation in the US. In other regions, too, we're seeing growth being squeezed by the higher import tariffs in the US and the resulting declining growth in global trade. We don't think equity markets have priced in these expectations properly. In the US, the risk premium on equities, i.e. the difference between the earnings yield on equities and the yield on 10-year government bonds, has evaporated completely. The strong performance of equities had caused the weight this asset class occupies in our portfolios to exceed the level we consider to be neutral. We decided to take profit on this drift and restore the equity position to neutral.

Within bonds, we've reduced our overweight in US government bonds to neutral. This position was closely correlated to our sizeable underweight in US investment grade credits. We have a couple of reasons for doing so. The first is related to the hedging of the exchange risk, which we do for bonds as standard. Hedging the US dollar risk has become more expensive in recent months. This has caused the coupon yield on US government bonds in euros, after hedging of the exchange risk, to decline. This coupon yield in euros is currently lower than that on German government bonds with a comparable duration. As we don't expect major fluctuations in bond yields either in the US or in Germany, there's no reason to hold an overweight in the US versus Germany. Plus, there's the risk of yields climbing in the US if investors start to worry more about the large budget deficit.

**US Treasuries less attractive due to higher hedging costs**




Source: Van Lanschot Kempen, LSEG

We've invested some of the proceeds in government bonds issued by Eurozone countries and some in US investment grade credits. We think the latter asset class is expensive, which is expressed in the tight spreads. These tight spreads mean that they only have to widen slightly for the return on credits to be lower than that on government bonds. The question, however, is what would cause these spreads to widen. This would happen in the event of a recession, but this isn't something we foresee. And the growing concerns about the US budget deficit have led to the relative attractiveness of credits improving. While US national debt has increased versus the GDP in recent years, the debt ratio among businesses has in fact declined. Incidentally, we're not precisely enthusiastic about investment grade credits. We hold an underweight in the US and overweight in the Eurozone but have reduced the former. On balance, this still results in an underweight in investment grade credits.

# Tactical outlook

| Asset class | |
|---|---|
| **Equities** | **Neutral** |
| The positive sentiment surrounding equities persisted on balance in July. The MSCI global equity index listed in US dollars climbed by 1.3%. Emerging market equities noted an upturn of 1.7%. The S&P 500 was up by 2.2% and even achieved new record highs no fewer than eleven times. When measured in euros, Europe underperformed at an upturn of 0.9%. The Pacific region earned a loss, in US dollars, of 0.5%. A period of relative calm in the trade war boosted equity markets for a large part of the month. Only at the end of the month were equity markets adversely affected by the announcement of higher US import tariffs than expected but the impact was minor. Optimism was also driven by sound earnings despite the effects of the trade war starting to show at some companies. We took profit on the overweight that had accrued because of the equity outperformance. In doing so, we've maintained our neutral position. We think markets have risen too quickly against a background of uncertainty about the outcome of the trade war at a time of expected lower growth and higher inflation in the US. In Europe, we anticipate an ailing economy. Earnings dynamics have improved in the US but remain weak in Europe. Our outlook that a recession can be avoided in the US is what's preventing us holding an underweight. | |
| **Government bonds** | **Overweight** |
| In July, US 2-year bond yields climbed by 23 basis points and 10-year yields by 13 basis points. The upturn in UK yields was slightly smaller at 5 and 8 basis points respectively. German 2-year bond yields were up by 9 basis points and 10-year yields by 10 basis points. Economic growth slowed in the US in the first half of the year, but the Fed looks at unemployment, which is fairly stable, and inflation which is still above the Fed's target rate and expected to rise because of the import tariffs. This means there's little room for interest rates to be cut further. Nor do we see a clear downward trend in US 10-year bond yields. We find US government bonds less attractive due to the higher cost of hedging the exchange risk of the US dollar versus the euro and have reduced our overweight in these to neutral. In the Eurozone, the ECB's cycle of interest rate cuts is coming to an end. Due to an ailing economy and inflation at about the ECB's target rate, only one more cut to interest rates is being priced in. We view this as reasonable as the ECB has already implemented a series of cuts and the effects are already becoming visible. We think there's little capacity for lower 10-year bond yields in Germany given the country's more expansive budgetary policy. Our overweight position in government bonds is driven by our cautious stance on global growth. | |
| **Investment grade credits** | **Underweight** |
| At 7 basis points in the US and 13 basis points in the Eurozone, spreads on investment grade only contracted by a small amount in July but this was still slightly more than in June. It was the third consecutive month that spreads tightened. We've reduced our underweight in the US because of the resilience this asset class has displayed in recent years. Low growth without a recession and inflation coming down traditionally create a climate in which investment grade credits flourish. However, for this to happen growth mustn't drop too far and inflation mustn't rise too high. We continue to view this as a risk in the US, which is the reason for our underweight. Similar risks are present in the Eurozone, but spreads are less tight here in relative terms and on top of this, spreads account for a larger portion of the total interest compensation. This is why we still prefer investment grade credits to government bonds in the Eurozone. Even after the adjustment, the underweight in the US is bigger than the overweight in the Eurozone and we therefore hold an underweight overall in this asset class. | |
| **High yield credits** | **Underweight** |
| Spreads on high yield credits tightened by a larger amount than their investment grade counterparts in July; in the US by 10 basis points and in the Eurozone by 38 basis points. This takes spreads in both the US and Eurozone to far below the average of the past five years. We don't think this sits well with the uncertain economic outlook. Even if the US and European economies continue to grow over the coming quarters, we still view the spreads as too small. This is because companies will also face higher interest charges. Furthermore, we know that if the solid sentiment on this market deteriorates, the liquidity of these bonds will quickly dry up and spreads will widen. The tight spreads mean there's also less upward potential for high yield credits than for equities. We view spreads as tight, and this makes this asset class unattractive versus government bonds in relative terms. | |

| Asset class | |
| --- | --- |
| **Emerging market debt** | **Neutral** |
| The yield on a commonly used basket of emerging market debt issued in US dollars (EMD HC) declined by 9 basis points to 7.4% in July. Underlying yields on US government bonds climbed marginally, but spreads tightened by a larger amount. Investors receive an additional return of 315 basis points from the spread versus US yields, slightly below the average of the past five years (399 basis points). Growth in emerging markets is holding up well enough on average but is being squeezed by the trade war. The uncertainty for these countries derives primarily from the US government. The desire for a weaker US dollar isn't negative, but US tariffs could lead to weakening growth dynamics. The interest compensation on a basket of emerging market debt issued in local currency remained virtually unchanged at 6.0% in July. Markets were looking at the options open to central banks in emerging markets for cutting interest rates in the event of lower growth. Yet in the case of a marked slowdown in growth, interest rates in these countries could also rise if investors demand higher risk premiums. We think an average return of 6.0% low in general versus returns in developed countries. Moreover, local currencies could be squeezed by the US import tariffs. | |
| **Listed real estate** | **Neutral** |
| The situation for listed real estate was overwhelmingly negative in July. Downturns were visible in both the US and Europe, with Europe (and the UK) dropping by more than the US. The US trade policy is having a minor deflationary effect on Europe. Yet we don't anticipate any major fluctuations in bond yields and therefore only a minor impact on European real estate. This is partly due to the more expansionary budgetary policy in Germany and concerns surrounding the budget deficit in the UK. The picture is different in the US, however. The substantial import tariffs are inflationary there. Higher inflation, fewer cuts to interest rates by the Fed and lower growth have led to US listed real estate underperforming and the asset class is still noting lower prices than it was on 2 April. We've maintained our neutral outlook for this asset class. We prefer European listed real estate: there's a risk of a stagflation scenario in the US, while global developed listed real estate is expensive versus interest rates and European real estate has a neutral valuation in our opinion. | |
| **Commodities** | **Neutral** |
| The Bloomberg general commodity index declined by 0.5% in July. The price of a barrel of Brent oil climbed by 7.3%. This was mainly due to a brief spike at the end of the month in response to potential US sanctions on buyers of Russian oil. The announcement of higher production quotas for oil-producing OPEC countries undid the increase at the start of August. A slowdown in global trade because of the trade war and the adequate level of oil supplies could potentially exert downward pressure on oil prices. The higher oil price was offset by the lower price of metals. This is more in keeping with slowing global trade and low growth in China. The price of gold, which we view as high versus interest rates and other commodities, remained virtually unchanged for the third consecutive month. All in all, we see no reason to adopt a position in commodities. | |

# Market review

### Equities

| | Index | Past month | Past 3 months | From 31-12-2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Global (MSCI AC) | 1237 | 0.3% | 9.3% | 10.4% |
| Developed markets (MSCI World) | 4073 | 0.3% | 9.3% | 9.8% |
| Emerging markets (MSCI EM) | 1237 | 0.4% | 9.2% | 15.0% |
| United States (S&P 500) | 6330 | 0.8% | 11.3% | 7.6% |
| Eurozone (EURO STOXX 50) | 559 | -0.1% | 1.2% | 10.7% |
| United Kingdom (FTSE 100) | 9128 | 3.5% | 6.2% | 11.7% |
| Japan (Topix) | 2916 | 3.1% | 8.5% | 4.7% |
| Netherlands (AEX) | 889 | -2.2% | -1.0% | 1.2% |

### Government bonds (10-year)

| | Yield (%) | Past month (bp) | Past 3 months (bp) | From 31-12-2024 (bp) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 4.20 | -14 | -11 | -37 |
| Japan | 1.51 | 7 | 26 | 42 |
| Germany | 2.63 | 6 | 11 | 27 |
| France | 3.29 | 1 | 5 | 10 |
| Italy | 3.47 | 0 | -17 | -6 |
| Netherlands | 2.80 | 1 | 4 | 20 |
| United Kingdom | 4.51 | -4 | 2 | -6 |

### Investment grade credit

| | Risk premium (bp) | Past month (bp) | Past 3 months (bp) | From 31-12-2024 (bp) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 82 | 2 | -24 | 0 |
| Eurozone | 81 | -4 | -27 | -20 |

### High yield bonds

| | Risk premium (bp) | Past month (bp) | Past 3 months (bp) | From 31-12-2024 (bp) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 302 | -11 | -58 | 10 |
| Eurozone | 282 | 1 | -83 | -29 |
| Emerging markets (USD) | 311 | 5 | -46 | -14 |
| Emerging markets (Local currency) | 218 | 14 | -1 | 16 |

### Real estate

| | | Past month | Past 3 months | From 31-12-2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Global | | -1.3% | 0.9% | 4.1% |
| North-America | | -1.5% | -1.3% | -2.3% |
| Europe | | -1.9% | -1.6% | 2.4% |

### Commodities

| | | Past month | Past 3 months | From 31-12-2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bloomberg index | | -2.9% | -1.0% | 1.7% |
| Base metals | | -6.8% | -1.2% | -0.6% |
| Brent oil (USD per barrel) | 68.79 | 0.4% | 12.1% | -8.0% |
| Gold (USD per troy ounce) | 3374 | 1.2% | 3.4% | 28.5% |

Returns in local currency
bp = basis point (0.01%)
Data as of 7 August 2025
Source: LSEG, Van Lanschot Kempen

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**Disclaimer**



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