VAN LANSCHOT KEMPEN

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

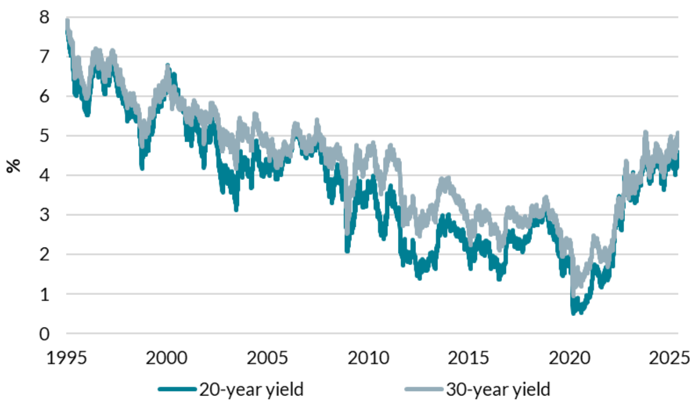
Asset Allocation Outlook

June 2025

- U-turn dents Trump's credibility
- US dollar under pressure
- Equities rally, but earnings expectations are down

Sentiment improved on the equity markets in May. The trade war died down somewhat, although there were still occasional skirmishes. Yet markets are less and less inclined to believe that the threats from the US will be carried out. Economic indicators were mixed, confirming that growth will be moderate. The risk of a recession has diminished though. US companies reported sound results. There continue to be concerns about the US budget deficit, pushing 20-year and 30-year bond yields up even higher. In the Eurozone, economic indicators are generally weak, and corporate earnings were down in the first quarter. European equities nevertheless also succeeded in noting gains. Emerging market equities profited from the fact that trade and industry in these countries are still largely unaffected by the trade war.

US long-term yields rise to 5%



Source: LSEG, Van Lanschot Kempen

We've made no adjustments to our investment policy. We hold a neutral position in equities. While we acknowledge the diminishing risk of a recession in the US and slight easing of the trade war, there remains a risk of it flaring up again. And even with the marginal easing, higher import tariffs in the US will lead to higher inflation and lower growth. Against this background, we think earnings expectations and market movements are exceedingly optimistic.

Does Trump retain any credibility?

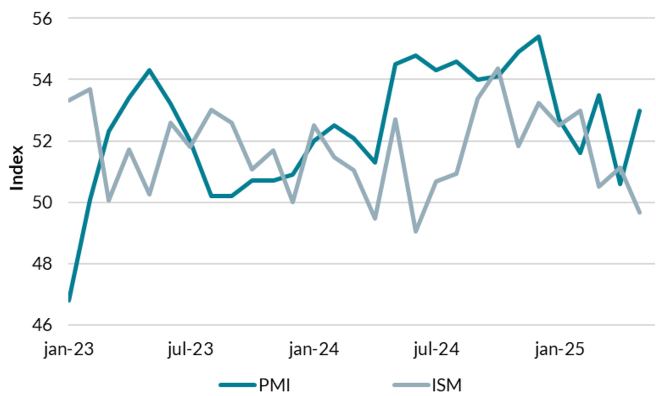
A term has already been coined for Trump's U-turns: TACO, or Trump Always Chickens Out. A week after the much-trumpeted announcement of higher import tariffs on 2 April, he announced a pause. This was due to pressure from the financial markets, where equities, US government bonds and the US dollar all nosedived simultaneously. The draconian tariffs imposed between the US and China didn't last long either. And Trump's threat of 50% tariffs on European products only survived one weekend. US courts are blocking Trump's tariffs too. Judges decided that Trump was wrong to invoke economic emergency legislation with respect to the trade deficit. After all, this deficit has existed for years and yet the US economy is in good shape. An appeal by the Trump administration led to this ruling being suspended, but it certainly isn't the last we've heard of it. Trump may need to get the consent of Congress for his tariffs. And as many voters are against the tariffs, the question is whether there would be a majority for such a vote. The situation is slightly different for tariffs on specific products or sectors. Perhaps unsurprisingly, Trump announced his intention to double tariffs on steel and aluminium to 50%. That wouldn't just be negative for foreign producers but also for US users of steel and aluminium, such as the automotive and packaging industries. The equities of car manufacturers took a significant hit, but the overall impact was minor.

Completely ceasing to take Trump seriously is a step too far for us. Firstly, he's spent many years arguing in favour of tariffs so won't suddenly give up on them. Moreover, the tax cuts that Trump wants to implement mean that he needs the tariffs to stop government finances derailing completely. Then there's the interaction between Trump's policies and the financial markets. If Trump is viewed as weak or lacking in credibility and markets no longer respond negatively to these policies, there's a risk of him imposing even more stringent measures. The negative risks of the trade war are far from over.

US economic data mixed

The outlook that a recession in the US is unlikely for the time being has been confirmed by economic data in recent weeks. According to an index maintained by the US Citigroup, the data are better than expected, although this didn't persist towards the end of the month. The purchasing manager indices (PMIs) in both industry and the service sector climbed to 53.2 in May. April's sharp downturn in the economy-wide index was largely overturned. The index isn't pointing to exuberant growth but isn't pointing to a recession either. The regional indices for manufacturing confidence likewise improved overall in May. What stood out most in these surveys was the improvement in corporate investment appetite. This had plummeted in April but recovered in May to a level that points to stagnation rather than strong growth. A similar picture is painted by the moderate growth in orders for capital goods. The ISM index for industry in fact fell slightly in May, with the import and export components of the index especially dropping by a considerable margin. This indicates that US industry is being impacted by the trade war. Surprisingly, the ISM index for the service sector also dropped below 50, which points to contraction in this major sector of the US economy.

Manufacturing confidence in the US displays a mixed picture



Source: LSEG, Van Lanschot Kempen

If corporate investment and in turn employment remain at the same level, consumers will also be able to hold up well. US consumers took it easy in April after spending large amounts in March in anticipation of higher tariffs. Yet incomes have grown by sound amounts in the past three months, both nominally and when adjusted for inflation. The positive upshot of this is an increase in the savings rate. This means there's no reason for alarm. Remarkably, one index for consumer confidence remained stuck at a historically low level in May, while another displayed a considerable improvement. Yet according to the latter index, consumers are now less optimistic about the job market. However, it demonstrates that income growth is generally more important for the spending patterns of US households than confidence.

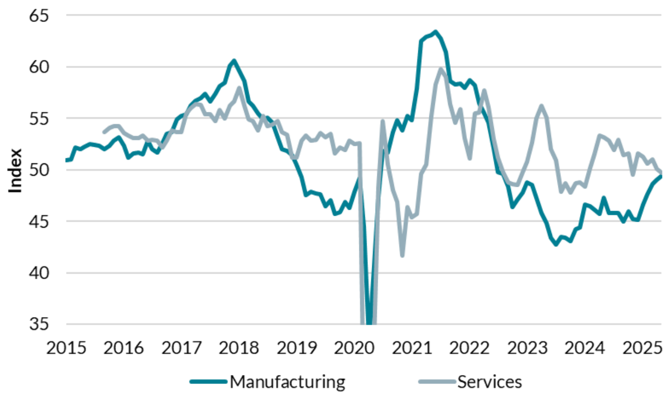
So far, it looks as if the second quarter will be a robust one. Consumers are still largely unaffected by tariffs and sound income growth means that consumer spending can stay at the same level. When it comes to foreign trade, we could be looking at the opposite situation from the first quarter. Then, strong import growth to beat the tariffs had a sharply negative effect on GDP growth. If imports drop again in the second quarter, this will be positive for growth. We still expect a slowdown in growth after the second quarter. Consumers will then start to feel the effects of tariffs more via higher inflation and in turn reduced purchasing power. We also think that companies will be cautious about new investments given the geopolitical uncertainties.

Eurozone growth better than expected

The picture hasn't changed materially in the Eurozone. In a second estimate, first-quarter growth was adjusted downwards marginally to 0.3%. This is a reasonable rate of growth for the Eurozone, but it continues to be shored up by temporary high growth in Ireland and companies anticipating US tariffs. In March, exports to the US grew by nearly 60% versus March of last year. The percentage of exports to the US of total exports from the Eurozone climbed to 23%. This has averaged 16% in the last few years. Germany is profiting greatly from this, with first-quarter growth of 0.4% versus the last quarter of last year. Consumer spending contributed positively to growth, while government spending and corporate investments made a negative contribution. The biggest positive boost came from foreign trade.

Negotiations on reciprocal trade between the US and Eurozone are proving difficult. The fact that Trump thought it necessary to threaten the EU with tariffs of 50% is a clear sign of this. We're regularly told that the US considers tariffs of 10% as a minimum. And given the negative image that Trump has of the EU, there's a risk of rates for the EU being higher than 10%. Or at least as long as markets can absorb them, otherwise another U-turn could be imminent. Uncertainty therefore remains high. It's nevertheless clear that the Eurozone's better-than-expected data on trade in the first quarter cannot last.

Eurozone PMIs point to moderate growth



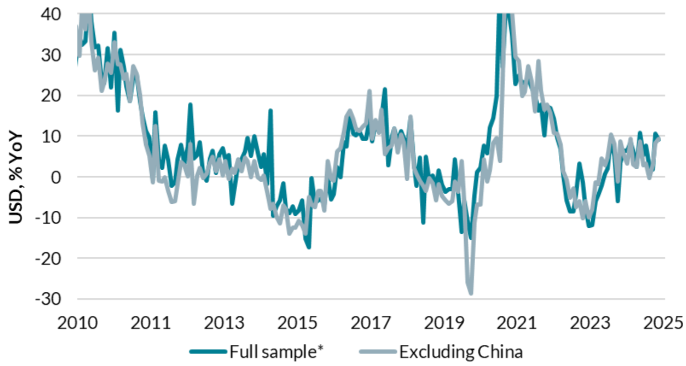
Source: LSEG, Van Lanschot Kempen

Leading indicators continue to point to growth stalling. Although the PMI for industry was up slightly in May, it still points to contraction. The index for the service sector fell and is now likewise pointing to contraction. The Economic Sentiment Index was slightly higher than expected but also hasn't reached a level that points to growth. Germany's Ifo index produced a positive surprise, which will be related to the strong growth rates in German industry and exports. Yet the PMI for German industry remained unchanged at contraction in May. The index for the service sector dropped by a considerable amount. In short, even for the German economy the outlook continues to be moderate. A tentative upturn in lending and higher demand for loans according to banks offer some hope for growth in the Eurozone. All in all, we anticipate low growth. The effects of fiscal stimuli in Germany for infrastructure and defence and higher spending on defence in other countries, potentially aided in part by jointly issued bonds, will only be felt later this year and in 2026.

Minor impact so far on emerging markets

Economic data in emerging markets are much better than expected. Not that the data are exuberant. The Chinese PMIs for industry declined on balance in May. China pulled May's average across all emerging markets below 50, which points to contraction. Excluding China, the average was precisely 50. This average was in turn pushed up by India, where the index came out at a buoyant 57.6. The index is otherwise generally below 50 in the other Asian countries but also in South America and Eastern Europe. There are therefore no signs of exuberant growth.

Exports from emerging markets hold up for now



* China, Korea, Taiwan, India, Thailand, Vietnam, Brazil, Mexico

Source: LSEG, Van Lanschot Kempen

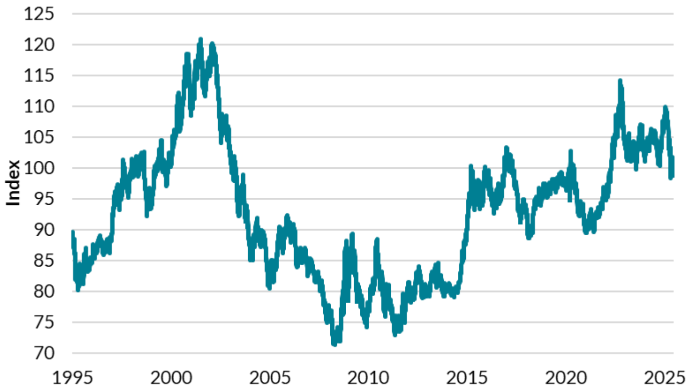
Whereas leading indicators sketch a moderate picture, real indicators paint a more robust picture. Growth in industrial production has risen sharply, especially in Asian export countries such as Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam. This also applies to exports from countries such as Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam. These countries are so far profiting not just from importers getting in ahead of the higher tariffs but also from the shift in trade flows. During the period that the US imposed draconian tariffs on China, there was a clear incentive to export products to the US via countries other than China. All these benefits are of a temporary nature. Even if tariffs eventually end up at more modest levels, the extra products being imported into the US now will lead to lower imports in the next few months. If tariffs end up higher, say at about 10%, there will also be a structural effect. This explains the moderate picture depicted by leading indicators.

US dollar under pressure

The US dollar has fluctuated dramatically since Trump's election as president of the US. There was initially optimism about a business-friendly political climate that would create high growth and reinforce the so-called US exceptionalism. Immediately after the elections, the US dollar appreciated by 2 cents from 1.09 dollar per euro to 1.07. This optimism persisted until mid-January when the dollar flirted with euro parity at 1.02. The trade-weighted US dollar index, which measures the value of the US dollar versus the US's main trading partners, briefly surpassed the 110 mark. With the exception of the peak during the coronavirus pandemic, this was its highest level since 2002. Trump's aggressive trade policy, the highly expansive budget policy and attacks on Fed Chair Powell subsequently gave rise to doubts about the US dollar. The trade-weighted index plunged to its lowest level since April 2022. Since the elections, the US dollar has depreciated by 6% versus the euro and from the peak in January by almost 11% to 1.14 US dollar per euro. This raises the question of whether the financial markets still retain confidence in the

US dollar, especially in light of the high US budget and current account deficits we wrote about last month. Another sign in this respect is the fact that 20-year and 30-year bond yields climbed to over 5% in May.

Trade-weighted US dollar index under pressure



Source: LSEG, Van Lanschot Kempen

As we said last month, we don't anticipate a US dollar or bond yield crisis. It should be remembered that the US dollar remains strong. The trade-weighted index has averaged 92.8 over the past thirty years. The US dollar is still about 6% above that. Not, incidentally, that the average tells us that much. It's rare for the US dollar to be close to that level. Much more telling is the fact that the index regularly dipped below 75 during and after the financial crisis. Versus the euro we saw levels of 1.50 or higher at that time. We think the US dollar could well fall further but not to that extent. The value of the US dollar has an impact on the US economy. A cheaper US dollar stimulates exports and squeezes imports and in doing so stimulates growth. The value of the US dollar makes no difference to funding government finances, as the US only borrows in US dollars. Yet it could well have an effect on bond yields. If foreign investors start to harbour misgivings about the value of the US dollar, they'll demand higher interest compensation for lending to the US government. This is precisely what we're seeing now.

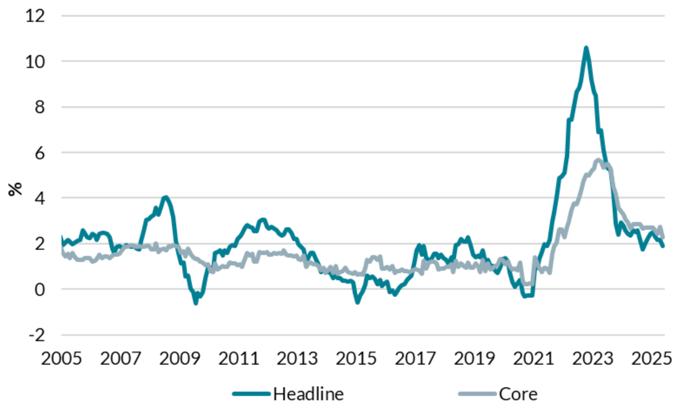
Higher interest rates are negative for an economy. Are there already signs of this in the US? It's hard to say because so much is happening at once. The effect of higher interest rates is perhaps most visible on the housing market. As interest rates for 30-year mortgages, the standard in the US, are again heading towards 7%, confidence among housebuilders has dropped sharply since the start of this year. Construction activity has been relatively low for some time now. High mortgage rates are restricting the stock of existing homes. After all, moving house would mean higher mortgage payments for many families. As a result, the prices of existing homes continue to rise, making them less affordable. Higher interest charges are having an effect on the prices of new homes though, which have started to come down. The price increases on existing homes are declining. This isn't that problematic for now. The construction of residential properties only accounts for 3.4% of the GDP in real terms, so decreased construction activity has little impact. A bigger effect could arise if prices start to fall and consumers reduce their spending as a result, but we don't anticipate a marked downturn in house prices.

In the broader economy, there's not just the effect of higher interest rates but of financial conditions in general. Spreads on credits, the equity market and the US dollar are important to these too. Tighter spreads, rising equity markets and a weaker US dollar have in fact caused financial conditions to ease in recent weeks. This means they aren't squeezing economic growth.

Inflation falls further, what will central banks do?

Inflation in the Eurozone fell to 1.9% in May, just below the ECB's target rate of 2%. Mission accomplished, you might say. This was already the case in September of last year but back then it only lasted one month. The difference now is that core inflation, i.e. inflation excluding volatile food and energy prices, has now come down further.

Eurozone inflation heading towards ECB target rate



Source: LSEG, Van Lanschot Kempen

In May core inflation fell to 2.3%, its lowest level since January 2022. And the downward trend in inflation in the service sector continued in May as well. Another important aspect for the ECB is the lower growth in wages covered by collective labour agreements. This wage growth declined to 2.4% in the first quarter of this year, less than half what it was in the third quarter of last year. This may seem remarkable given that unemployment has decreased further, which ought to give employees bargaining power. Yet this is restricted by the smaller number of unfilled vacancies and declining employment growth. Job seekers have fewer options to choose from. Furthermore, the high wage increases were a reaction to high inflation. Now that's normalising, trade unions are moderating their demands. This means that a wage-price spiral has been averted. The ECB also cut interest rates by another 0.25 percentage points to 2% in June. This brings the total cuts to interest rates to 2 percentage points and takes them to a level that is often called a neutral interest rate. ECB President Lagarde reiterated that she doesn't find the concept of a neutral interest rate appropriate in the current uncertain climate. She was unwilling to give any guidance for monetary policy in the coming months, but it was possible to infer from her comments that the end of interest rate cuts is in sight.

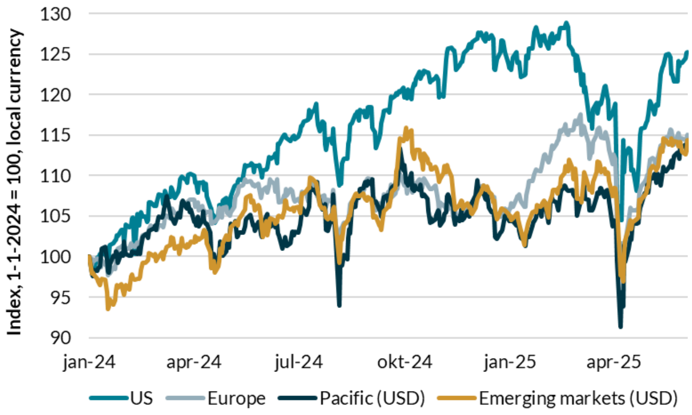
In the US, it's mainly a case of waiting to see what effect tariffs have on inflation. Little impact was visible in April. The total PCE index, the Fed's favourite source of inflation data, declined to 2.1%. According to this index, core inflation fell to 2.5%. As in the Eurozone, headline inflation had already reached this level in September of last year, but for core inflation this was its lowest rate since March 2021. Where the situation diverges from that in the Eurozone is that May's ISM surveys show an increase in the prices paid by companies. These are at their highest level in three years. Uncertainty about the future path inflation will take has led the Fed to adopt a wait-and-see attitude. First see what tariffs do to inflation and inflation forecasts and then decide what to do about interest rates. Of course, the Fed doesn't just look at inflation but also at the job market. The latter is cooling slightly, witness the verdict of consumers, fewer unfilled vacancies, fewer voluntary resignations and slightly more compulsory redundances, but not enough to necessitate interest rates being cut. Unemployment has remained stable at just over 4% for several months, employment is growing at a steady pace and wage growth is fairly constant at about 4%. Reasons enough, therefore, for the Fed to keep policy interest rates at 4.25% - 4.5%.

In the UK, how the monetary policy committee's individual members vote is always made public. The positions within this committee have a tendency to deviate from those at the Fed. This was again the case in May. Four policymakers voted for the implemented interest rate cut of 25 basis points, two voted for a cut of 50 basis points and two for no cut at all. The uncertainty surrounding the trade war was an important reason to cut rates. Yet the BoE's lower forecasts for growth and inflation warrant a cut as well. The BoE nevertheless said it wanted to make further cuts to rates at a gradual pace. It looks as if the bank still sees upward risks for inflation.

Equity rally: the TACO trade

Equity markets rallied strongly thanks to TACO, or the easing of the trade war. The S&P 500 has already climbed by nearly 20% from the low on 8 April. A new record hasn't yet been reached, but the index only needs to rise a another 3% for this to happen.

Equities higher than before the US presidential elections



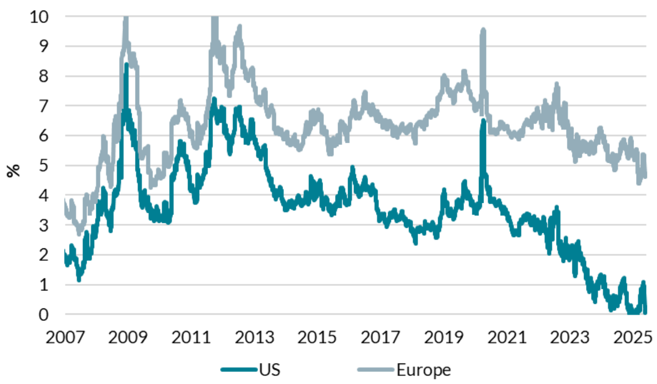
Source: LSEG, Van Lanschot Kempen

Better-than-expected economic data and sound corporate earnings over the first quarter have of course helped, but there are still risks. First and foremost, there's the risk of the trade war flaring up again. The pause to tariffs announced on 9 April lasts 90 days. This means that the US has another month to conclude treaties with a whole series of trading partners, something that usually takes years. Given the higher tariffs on steel and aluminium, there's still a risk of tariffs being increased.

Moreover, the import tariffs and uncertainty surrounding them have certainly already inflicted damage. On balance, many US leading indicators are now worse than they were at the start of the year. A slowdown in growth is therefore likely, even if the risk of a recession has declined recently. There are some bright spots in the Eurozone, but we don't foresee exuberant growth there either. Furthermore, the first-quarter corporate results were weak here. We continue to see downward adjustments to earnings in both the US and Europe. The expected level of earnings per share for 2025 has fallen by approximately 4% in both regions since the start of this year. Yet 9% growth is still anticipated in the US. Forecasts are significantly lower in Europe: only 2.7% growth this year. The downward revisions are nevertheless more intensive in Europe than they are in the US. We're seeing a split picture in emerging markets. A sizeable majority of analysts has cut earnings forecasts, but total expected earnings continue to rise. This points to earnings expectations being raised for a few heavyweights in the index, while they're mostly being cut for the others. This is food for thought about the tenability of the optimistic forecasts. Uncertainty surrounding the economic outlook and equity markets that climb against a background of declining earnings expectations make us cautious. We've therefore retained our neutral equity position.

Even during the correction in April, US equities were never especially cheap. The forward price/earnings (P/E) ratio briefly dropped to 19.2. This is slightly below the average for the past five years but far higher than the long-term average. The rally of the past few weeks has pushed the P/E ratio up to 21.8. According to this gauge, the S&P 500 was only more expensive than it is now during one third of weeks in the last five years. In the long term the same goes for no more than 12% of weeks. At its current valuation, it's about 6% higher than the average of the past five years, a period in which US equities were already expensive in historical terms. Valuations tell us little about price movements in the short term, but we can say that a fairly optimistic picture has already been priced into US equities. Not just in an absolute sense but also versus bonds. Rising equity prices and higher interest rates have caused the risk premium on equities[1] to drop to about zero. This makes US equities unattractive versus government bonds in relative terms.

No risk premium on US equities



Source: LSEG, Van Lanschot Kempen

In Europe, the STOXX 600 only needs to climb by just under 3% for it to set a new record. Yet European equities aren't expensive. At 14.3, the P/E ratio in Europe is about the same as the long-term average and the average over the past five years. The risk premium stands at about 4.7%. This is low for Europe but less extreme than in the US. From a valuation perspective therefore, European equities are more attractive than their US counterparts, but the low level of earnings growth has led us to maintain a neutral position in them.

[1] The risk premium on equities is the earnings yield on equities minus the interest on 10-year government bonds. The earnings yield is the earnings divided by the equity price, the opposite of the price/earnings ratio. If equity prices climb more sharply than earnings, the earnings yield declines and, when interest rates stay the same, equities become less attractive versus bonds.

Tactical outlook

Asset class	
Equities	**Neutral**
Equities climbed in all regions in May, with the US (in local currency) topping the leader board at over 6%, followed by the Pacific region at 4.3% and Europe and emerging markets at 4.0%. The equity rally was primarily driven by the de-escalation in the trade war but also by sound corporate earnings and better-than-expected macro-economic data in the US. Equities are now considerably higher than they were at the start of April, before US President Trump announced high import tariffs. We've retained 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 when the US economy is slowing and the European economy stalling. Furthermore, we don't think the optimism is compatible with the downward revisions to earnings. The possibility of a breakthrough in the trade war leading to greater optimism or the positive US economic momentum persisting is what's preventing us holding an underweight.	
Government bonds	**Overweight**
US 2-year bond yields rose by nearly 30 basis points and 10-year yields by 23 basis points in May. UK yields experienced similar upturns. Yields likewise climbed in Germany but to a lesser extent; 2-year yields by 9 basis points and 10-year yields by 7 basis points. With respect to monetary policy and short-term yields, investors in the US are mostly looking to economic growth. If the trade war eases, which will lead to lower inflation and higher growth, investors will expect fewer interest rate cuts from the Fed and short-term yields will rise. This was the case in the past month. Concerns about the budget deficit also play a role in 10-year (and longer-term) bond yields. We think bond yields have already priced in monetary policy reasonably well. This means there's little potential for yields to come down. Concerns about the budget deficit won't simply dissipate either. In Germany, 10-year yields are only just above the level they were at prior to the announcement of large-scale fiscal stimuli. In the short term, interest rate cuts by the ECB and moderate growth are restricting the upward potential for long-term yields, but we don't anticipate large downturns from current levels either. Our overweight in US government bonds derives partly from our cautious stance on equities and the low risk premium on equities versus government bonds. The position is also the result of the large underweight we hold in US investment grade credits. Taking that position into account, we hold an underweight in US investment grade bonds (government bonds and credits combined) and would therefore profit from an upturn in yields. This isn't something we foresee happening.	
Investment grade credits	**Underweight**
Spreads on investment grade credits tightened in May, in the US by 18 basis points and in the Eurozone by 14 basis points. This served to cancel out the wider spreads in April. Spreads haven't yet contracted to the extremely tight levels we saw in February and March this year, but they remain very low in historical terms. 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, which we view as a risk in the US. Spreads can then widen when credit rating agencies downgrade their ratings. The tight spreads mean they don't need to widen by much for the return on investment grade credits to underperform versus government bonds. It's for this reason that we've maintained our underweight in US investment grade credits. 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. As the underweight in the US is bigger than the overweight in the Eurozone, we hold an underweight overall in this asset class.	
High yield credits	**Underweight**
The relief on the markets at the de-escalation of the trade war was also visible in high yield credits. US spreads tightened by 63 basis points and their Eurozone counterparts by 44 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 small. This is because companies will 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 marginally to 7.8% in May. This could be attributed entirely to spreads tightening by 33 basis points. Investors receive an additional return of 336 basis points from the spread versus US yields, slightly below the average of the past ten years (404 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 unchanged at 6.1% in May. 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 6.1% is low in general versus yields in developed countries. Moreover, local currencies could be squeezed by the US import tariffs.	
Listed real estate	**Neutral**
After the market turmoil caused by trade tensions in April, listed real estate initially reacted more defensively than general equities. Now that Trump has, for the time being, softened some of the sharp edges in his trade policy, this asset class is moving more in line with bond yields. Pressure on yields has abated in Europe. Since the start of March, German 10-year bond yields have declined by 0.4 percentage points. US trade policy has mostly had a deflationary effect on the Eurozone. In a climate of moderate growth and reduced pressure on yields, European listed real estate performed relatively well versus general equities. The picture was 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 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. There continues to be a great deal of uncertainty surrounding the trade policy and we're assuming substantial tariffs in our basic scenario. These are nevertheless significantly lower than the rates announced on 2 April. There's a risk of a stagflation scenario in the US. In Europe, we don't anticipate yields dropping much further from current levels after the earlier announcement of fiscal easing in Germany. Versus interest rates, global developed listed real estate is expensive and European real estate has a neutral valuation in our opinion.	
Commodities	**Neutral**
The Bloomberg general commodity index was down slightly in May. Oil prices remained low and metal prices climbed marginally, while the price of gold declined somewhat. Rising metal prices and a lower gold price are in line with the de-escalation in the trade war. The fact that the movements were small is a sign of the uncertainty that investors see in commodities. In the case of gold, demand from central banks only depends on the economic outlook to a small extent. The minor upturn in the oil price is due to the plentiful supply of oil. OPEC is struggling to get its members to keep to the agreed production levels. It's solved this problem by raising production quotas, by more than 400,000 barrels a day since June. In a market experiencing weak demand due to the lower growth in global trade, this leads to low oil prices. Taking all of this into consideration, 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)	1209	5.9%	8.5%	6.6%
Developed markets (MSCI World)	3929	5.9%	8.5%	6.0%
Emerging markets (MSCI EM)	1209	6.2%	9.0%	12.4%
United States (S&P 500)	6022	6.4%	8.1%	2.4%
Eurozone (EURO STOXX 50)	568	1.9%	3.6%	12.4%
United Kingdom (FTSE 100)	8864	3.6%	4.3%	8.5%
Japan (Topix)	2789	2.0%	4.4%	0.1%
Netherlands (AEX)	936	3.3%	5.1%	6.5%

Government bonds (10-year)

	Yield (%)	Past month (bp)	Past 3 months (bp)	From 31-12-2024 (bp)
United States	4.41	4	14	-16
Japan	1.46	10	-4	38
Germany	2.54	-2	-34	18
France	3.23	-3	-36	4
Italy	3.46	-15	-50	-6
Netherlands	2.75	-4	-30	15
United Kingdom	4.55	-1	-13	-2

Investment grade credit

	Risk premium (bp)	Past month (bp)	Past 3 months (bp)	From 31-12-2024 (bp)
United States	87	-15	-7	5
Eurozone	92	-12	8	-9

High yield bonds

	Risk premium (bp)	Past month (bp)	Past 3 months (bp)	From 31-12-2024 (bp)
United States	312	-41	-10	20
Eurozone	304	-45	5	-7
Emerging markets (USD)	318	-28	-15	-7
Emerging markets (Local currency)	207	-5	-26	5

Real estate

		Past month	Past 3 months	From 31-12-2024
Global		2.2%	4.4%	5.0%
North-America		1.4%	-0.1%	-0.2%
Europe		2.1%	10.4%	6.1%

Commodities

		Past month	Past 3 months	From 31-12-2024
Bloomberg index		0.4%	-1.6%	4.5%
Base metals		1.5%	-5.3%	2.5%
Brent oil (USD per barrel)	69.80	9.1%	0.0%	-6.6%
Gold (USD per troy ounce)	3341	0.0%	14.6%	27.3%

Returns in local currency
bp = basis point (0.01%)
Data as of 12 June 2025
Source: LSEG, Van Lanschot Kempen

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Disclaimer

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