

Derek's Market Update: All-Time Highs Amid a Noisy Period



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The S&P 500 notched ten new all-time highs in July, fueled by strong corporate earnings, resilient economic data, and new trade deals ahead of the tariff deadline. This included six consecutive record closes in the second half of the month, all of which contributed to year-to-date gains of 7.8% for the S&P 500.

However, market and economic uncertainty resurfaced at the end of the month. The July 31 announcement of new tariff rates has raised concerns over rising prices for consumers. Additionally, the July jobs report revealed that the labor market has been much weaker over the past three months than previously believed.

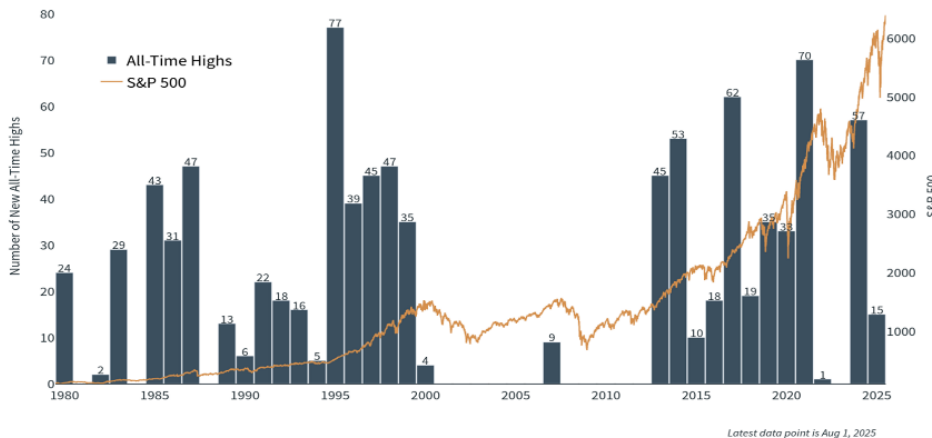
In this environment, it's important for investors to stay even-keeled as markets adjust to new trade announcements and economic data. The last several months are a reminder that a lot can change in just a few weeks, so maintaining a long-term perspective is still the best way to achieve financial goals.

Key Market and Economic Drivers

- The S&P 500 gained 2.2% in July, the Dow Jones Industrial Average was up 0.1%, and the Nasdaq rose 3.7%. Year-to-date, the S&P 500 is up 7.8%, the Dow is up 3.7%, and the Nasdaq is up 9.4%.
- The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index declined 0.3% in July. The 10-year Treasury yield rose slightly to end the month at 4.38%.
- International stocks were mixed with the MSCI EAFE index of developed markets declining 1.5% and the MSCI EM index of emerging markets gaining 1.7%.
- GDP grew at an annualized rate of 3.0% in the second quarter, due largely to a reversal in business investment and import activity due to tariffs.
- The U.S. dollar index rebounded somewhat from 96.88 at the end of June to 99.97 at the end of July. It is still down significantly this year.
- Bitcoin closed at a record high of \$120,198 in the middle of the month before ending July at \$116,491.
- The price of gold remained strong but sits below its recent peak, ending the month at \$3,293.
- Copper surged to record levels due to targeted tariffs, but then experienced its largest single-day drop of 22%.
- The Consumer Price Index rose 2.7% on a year-over-year basis in June, in line with economist expectations.
- The economy added only 73,000 jobs in July. Significant downward revisions to the May and June figures mean that the economy was much weaker than originally reported. The unemployment rate remained low at 4.2%.

Stock Market All-Time Highs

The number of S&P 500 all-time highs each year



Latest data point is Aug 1, 2025

Sources: Clearnomics,
Standard & Poor's
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Markets reached new all-time highs

The second quarter earnings season that kicked off in July continues to show positive surprises, driving markets higher. While many companies have reported some impact from tariffs, the effects have not been consistently negative. With over a third of S&P 500 companies reporting, 80% had positive earnings-per-share surprises. The blended earnings growth rate is now 6.4% per year, which is lower than in recent quarters but above what Wall Street analysts had expected.¹

Enthusiasm for artificial intelligence supported several Magnificent 7 stocks. Both Microsoft and Meta reported better-than-expected earnings amid major investments in AI infrastructure. In response, Microsoft joined NVIDIA as the second company in history with a market capitalization of over \$4 trillion. Meanwhile, Tesla reported disappointing results for the second quarter, dragging its stock price down.

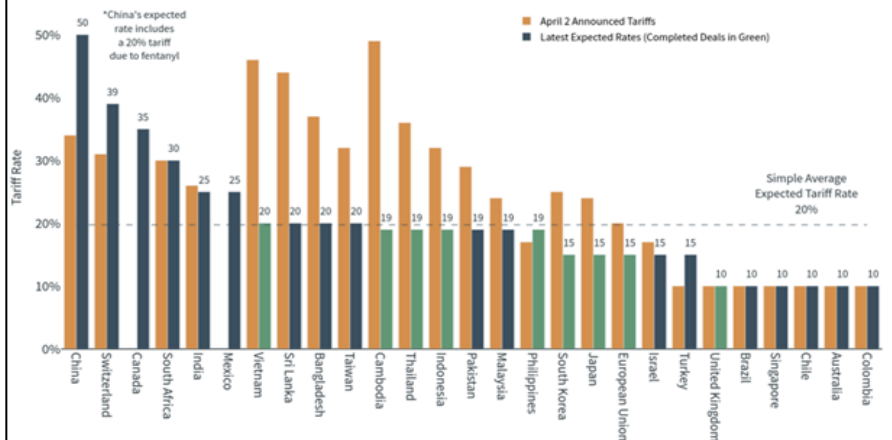
While tech stocks have had an uneven ride so far in 2025, the Information Technology sector is up over 13% on the year, second only to Industrials which has returned over 15% so far in 2025. Meanwhile, Health Care and Consumer Discretionary stocks have lagged and are in the red.

In fixed income, it was a relatively muted month, with bonds falling slightly in aggregate. The Fed held rates steady within a range of 4.25% to 4.50% for the fifth meeting in a row as it balanced inflation concerns due to tariffs with economic growth. However, for the first time since 1993, two Fed governors voted against the action, preferring a quarter point cut. This follows ongoing public tension between President Trump and Fed Chair Powell as the White House continues to urge the Fed to lower interest rates.

New data after the meeting showed that hiring weakened in July, with 73,000 jobs added during the month. Previous reports were revised downward, meaning there were 258,000 fewer jobs added in May and June than originally reported. The three-month average is now only 35,000 new jobs per month, far below the historic average. This suggests that the Fed may have to shift some of its focus to the employment side of its mandate, increasing the possibility of

U.S. Tariff Rates and Trade Wars

Latest expected rates and announced April 2 reciprocal tariffs



Latest data point is Aug 1, 2025

Sources: Clearnomics,
White House
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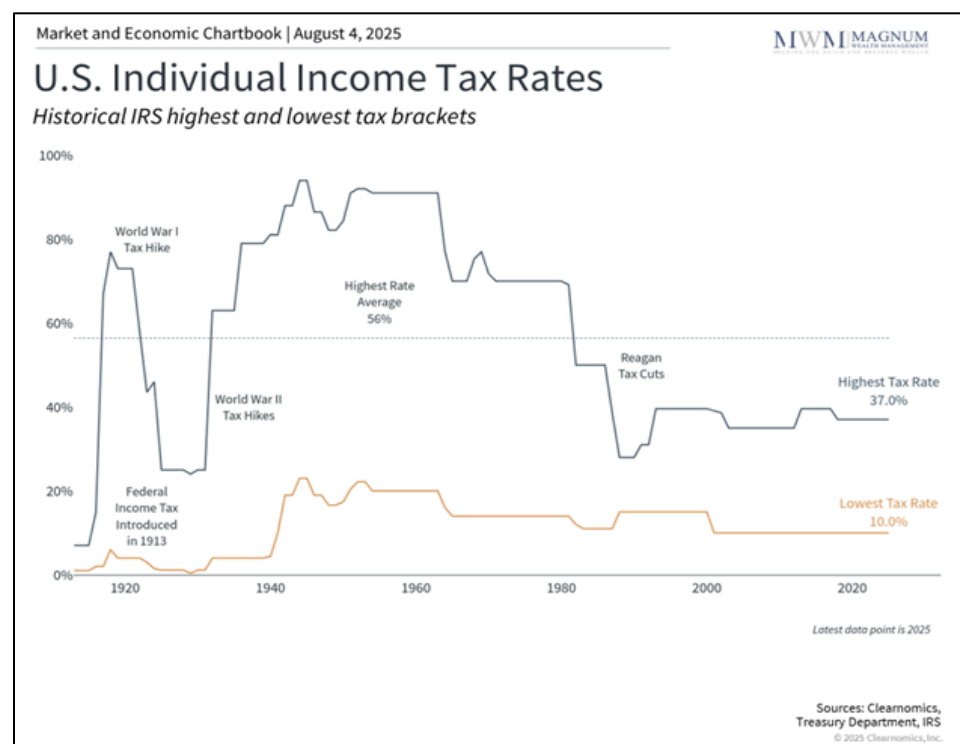
rate cuts, possibly beginning in September.

Investors await new trade deal and tariff announcement

The White House announced several new trade deals throughout July, including with the European Union, Japan, and South Korea. Trade negotiations with China are ongoing. These deals avoid the worst-case scenario that many investors feared in April, but many other countries are still facing potentially higher rates as the deadline to negotiate expires. On July 31, President Trump issued an executive order with new tariff rates for many trading partners set to go into effect on August 7 (the previous tariff deadline was August 1), as shown in the chart above.

As of July 23, the Yale Budget Lab estimates that consumers face an overall effective tariff rate of 20.2%, the highest since 1911. So far, it appears that companies have managed to absorb much of this extra cost rather than pass it on to consumers. Whether this remains the case depends on where tariffs ultimately land and how companies manage to adapt.

The government passed major legislation on tax and cryptocurrencies



Bitcoin reached new highs in July as Congress considered new legislation to regulate cryptocurrencies. The perceived friendliness of the administration toward wider adoption of cryptocurrencies has resulted in gains for Bitcoin in 2025. Separately, the GENIUS Act, which has been signed into law, focuses on stablecoins which are often pegged to the U.S. dollar.

On July 4, President Trump signed a comprehensive tax and spending bill that made many provisions from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act permanent, including current tax rates and brackets. The bill provides more certainty to investors by maintaining the current low-tax environment, but

also raises concerns about the sustainability of the growing national debt.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates the bill will add over \$3 trillion to the national debt over the next decade. While there were spending cuts to major programs in the bill, they were more than offset by reductions to tax revenue.

The permanent nature of many of these tax changes removes uncertainty that has affected long-term financial planning, since many provisions from the TCJA were scheduled to expire this year. This could help support business investment and consumer spending in the near term.

The bottom line? The market reached many new highs amid a noisy month of tariff whiplash, a new tax bill, and earnings. As we head into August, trade deals and earnings will likely remain a focus for investors.

Derek Bergfeld is a Registered Representative with and Securities and Advisory services offered through LPL Financial. A Registered Investment Advisor. Member FINRA/SIPC.

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Footnotes & Disclosures:

1. https://advantage.factset.com/hubfs/Website/Resources%20Section/Research%20Desk/Earnings%20Insight/EarningsInsight_072525.pdf

The Standard & Poor's 500 Index is a capitalization weighted index of 500 stocks designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average is comprised of 30 stocks that are major factors in their industries & widely held by individuals & institutional investors.

The NASDAQ Composite Index measures all NASDAQ domestic and non-U.S. based common stocks listed on The NASDAQ Stock Market. The market value, the last sale price multiplied by total shares outstanding, is calculated throughout the trading day, and is related to the total value of the Index.

The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is an index of the U.S. investment-grade fixed-rate bond market, including both government and corporate bonds.

Government bonds and Treasury bills are guaranteed by the US government as to the timely payment of principal and interest and, if held to maturity, offer a fixed rate of return and fixed principal value.

The MSCI EAFE Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the US & Canada.

The MSCI EM (Emerging Markets) Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of the emerging market countries of the Americas, Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a comprehensive measure of U.S. economic activity. GDP measures the value of the final goods and services produced in the United States (without double counting the intermediate goods and services used up to produce them). Changes in GDP are the most popular indicator of the nation's overall economic health.

Cryptocurrency and cryptocurrency-related products can be volatile, are highly speculative and involve significant risks including: liquidity, pricing, regulatory, cybersecurity risk, & loss of principal.

Precious metal investing involves greater fluctuation and potential for losses.

The Consumer Price Indexes (CPI) program produces monthly data on changes in the prices paid by urban consumers for a representative basket of goods & services (Source: U.S. Department of Labor).

