Global Perspectives Weekly

For the week ended Aug 01, 2025

Commentary

Weekly summary: Labor concerns pulled down equities this week.

Markets review

- **U.S. equities were lower** this week with materials and consumer discretionary the only positive sectors. Large caps beat small caps, and growth fell less than value. Overseas markets were also down, led by developed Europe.
- **Treasury yields fell** across the curve, which steepened by weeks' end. The U.S. Agg rose again.
- **The dollar was stronger** and gold was up for the week.
- **WTI crude oil was increased**.

Economic review

- **Labor market concerns** came into focus following a disappointing July nonfarm payrolls report and sharp downward revisions to prior months. Separately, July ADP private payrolls beat estimates, jobless claims were steady, and June JOLTS came in-line, though the hiring rate fell to a 7-month low. While the soft labor data boosted expectations for rate cuts—which rose to a **90% probability for a 25bp September cut**—they also placed greater scrutiny on U.S. growth prospects.
- Trump announced new tariffs, which will take effect in seven days. However, the U.S. announced multiple trade deals with the EU, Japan, and South Korea, while the tariff truce with China was extended. Higher tariffs were imposed on India and Brazil, and on copper.
- At the June FOMC meeting, **rates were held at 4.25-4.50% as expected**. Two governors, Waller and Bowman, dissented in favor of a 25bp cut. During the press conference, Powell stated inflation remains slightly above target and the labor market is strong, adding that restrictive policy doesn't seem to be slowing the economy.
- June **core PCE met expectations**, though personal spending came in slightly below consensus.
- **2Q25 GDP grew 3.0% over last quarter**, beating the forecast, with personal consumption rising but slightly missing estimates.
- **July ISM Manufacturing was below expectations**, as new orders and production improved but employment declined.
- **July consumer confidence exceeded expectation while consumer sentiment improved**, helped by lower year-ahead inflation expectations.
- **Earnings review**
- **2Q25 earnings:** Sixty-six percent of the S&P 500 companies reported. The blended earnings growth rate was 11.2% and the revenue growth rate was 5.6%. Eighty-one percent of S&P 500 companies beat consensus EPS expectations and 78% surpassed consensus sales expectations according to LSEG.

Market data

Index prices ($)	08/01/25	12/31/24
Dow Jones Industrial Average	43,589	42,544
S&P 500	6,238	5,882

Returns (%)	1wk	QTD	YTD	3mo
Equities				
S&P 500	-2.36	0.61	6.85	11.68
S&P Mid Cap 400	-3.53	0.12	0.32	8.81
S&P Small Cap 600	-3.95	-0.73	-5.16	8.02
Russell 1000	-2.42	0.56	6.71	11.71
Russell MidCap	-3.06	0.46	5.32	10.08
Russell 2000	-4.17	-0.33	-2.11	10.04
Dow Jones Industrial Average	-2.92	-1.07	3.43	7.43
NASDAQ Composite	-2.17	1.40	7.33	16.80
Fixed income				
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate	0.95	0.55	4.59	1.70
Bloomberg Global Aggregate	-0.01	-0.77	6.44	1.29
Bloomberg High Yield Bond	-0.16	0.32	4.90	3.67
S&P / LSTA Senior Loan	-0.01	0.75	3.99	2.95
JPM EMBI+ Emerging Markets Bond	0.58	1.03	7.29	4.44
S&P 500 sectors				
Technology	-1.40	3.01	11.30	22.68
Materials	-5.40	-1.19	4.76	4.68
Consumer discretionary	-4.54	-1.05	-4.87	9.62
Health care	-3.86	-2.70	-3.77	-3.52
Utilities	1.56	5.08	14.97	9.11
Consumer staples	-1.10	-1.83	4.45	-1.17
Energy	-1.53	1.14	1.92	6.70
Financials	-3.73	-1.80	7.27	5.90
Industrials	-3.33	1.51	14.42	13.63
Communication services	0.02	0.74	11.95	16.66
Real Estate	-3.45	-0.32	3.18	0.64
Equity style performance				
Large cap value	-3.14	-0.72	5.24	6.42
Large cap growth	-1.75	1.77	7.97	16.41
Mid cap value	-3.33	0.49	3.63	8.59
Mid cap growth	-2.26	0.34	10.16	14.32
Small cap value	-5.22	-0.39	-3.54	8.35
Small cap growth	-3.17	-0.27	-0.75	11.65
International equities				
MSCI EAFE	-3.13	-1.76	17.81	5.99
MSCI U.K.	-1.77	0.43	19.78	6.91
MSCI Europe ex-U.K.	-4.77	-3.57	20.55	4.28
MSCI Japan	-0.76	0.19	12.17	7.39
MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan	-2.73	1.02	15.96	12.96
MSCI Emerging Markets	-2.47	0.62	16.29	11.48
MSCI ACWI	-2.52	0.05	10.39	10.45

Source: FactSet.

Economic calendar

Date	Country/Region	Event
08/04/25	Eurozone	Sentix Economic Index (Aug)
	U.S.	Durable Orders (Jun)
	Japan	PMI Services (Jul)
	China	Markit/ Caixin Services PMI (Jul)
08/05/25	Germany	Markit PMI Services (Jul)
	Eurozone	Markit PMI Composite (Jul)
	U.K.	CIPS Services PMI (Jul)
	Eurozone	PPI (Jun)
	U.S.	Markit PMI Services (Jul)
	U.S.	ISM Services PMI (Jul)
08/06/25	Germany	Manufacturing Orders (Jun)
	U.K.	CIPS Construction PMI (Jul)
	Eurozone	Retail Sales (Jun)
08/07/25	China	Export (Jul)
	China	Trade Balance (Jul)
	Japan	Leading Index (Jun)
	Germany	Industrial Production (Jun)
	U.K.	Bank of England Monetary Policy
	U.S.	Initial Claims (08/02)
	U.S.	Consumer Credit (Jun)
	Japan	Real Household Consumption Expenditure (Jun)
08/08/25	China	CPI (Jul)
	China	PPI (Jul)

Source: FactSet.

Market data, cont'd

As of:	Last close	Prior week	Year end	3 mos ago
U.S. bond rates (%)				
U.S. federal funds target rate	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
U.S. 2yr Treasury	3.69	3.90	4.25	3.70
U.S. 10yr Treasury	4.21	4.41	4.58	4.22
U.S. 20yr Treasury	4.78	4.96	4.86	4.73
U.S. 30yr Treasury	4.81	4.96	4.79	4.72
High yield (Merrill U.S. Corporates)	6.67	6.63	6.97	7.02
Consumer rates (%)				
30yr mortgage rate	6.78	6.80	7.28	6.82
Prime rate	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
Commodities				
Gold (USD/oz)	$3,399	$3,310	$2,641	$3,222
Crude oil (USD/bbl)	$67.33	$66.71	$71.72	$59.24
Copper (LME $/mt)	$9,536	$9,783	$8,706	$9,195
Gasoline (USD/gal)	$3.34	$3.34	$3.22	$3.40
Exchange rates				
$ per €	1.16	1.16	1.04	1.13
$ per £	1.33	1.34	1.25	1.33
¥ per $	148.10	148.29	157.16	145.37
U.S. Dollar Index	99.14	98.63	108.49	100.25

Source: FactSet.

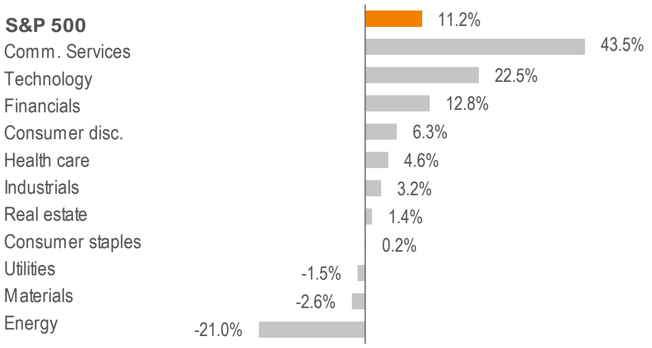
Earnings calendar

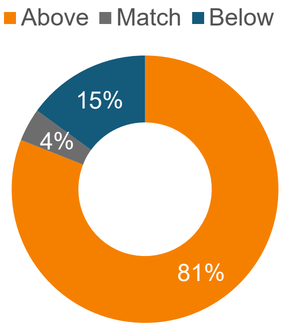
Monday, 08/04	Tuesday, 08/05	Wednesday, 08/06	Thursday, 08/07	Friday, 08/08
Palantir Technologies	Advanced Micro Devices	Swisscom	Eli Lilly	MS&AD Insurance Group
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial	Caterpillar	McDonald's	Toyota Motor	
MercadoLibre	Amgen	Disney	Gilead Sciences	
Vertex Pharmaceuticals	Arista Networks	Novo Nordisk	ConocoPhillips	
Mitsubishi	Eaton	Uber Technologies	Brookfield Corporation	
The Williams Companies	Pfizer	Shopify	Constellation Energy	
Axon Enterprise	Duke Energy	Sony	ParkerHannifin	
Simon Property Group	Transdigm Group	AppLovin	Motorola Solutions	
ONEOK	BP	Sampo	Vistra	
	Apollo Global	DoorDash	Canadian Natural Resources	
	Mitsubishi Heavy Ind.	Brookfield Asset Manage.	EOG Resources	
	Tokio Marine	Siemens Energy AG	Monster Beverage	
	Marriott International	Thomson Reuters	Diageo	
	Itau Unibanco	McKesson	DHL Group	
	Zoetis	Airbnb	Flutter Entertainment PLC	
	Aflac	Emerson Electric Co.	Sempra Energy	
	MPLX LP	Fortinet	Cheniere Energy	
	Coupang	CRH	Becton, Dickinson and Co.	
	Marathon Petroleum	Energy Transfer	Atlassian	
	Infineon Technologies	Cencora, Inc.		
	Cummins	Manulife Financial Corp		
		MetLife		
		Realty Income		

Source: Zacks.

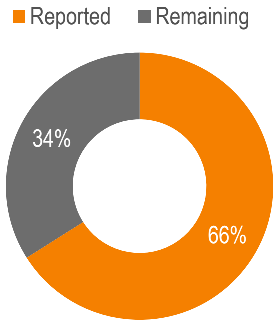
1Q25 S&P 500 earnings dashboard

Growth rates





	Above	Match	Below
S&P 500	81%	4%	15%
Consumer disc.	71%	6%	24%
Consumer staples	78%	4%	17%
Energy	70%	20%	10%
Financials	87%	5%	8%
Health care	83%	0%	17%
Industrials	83%	5%	12%
Materials	39%	6%	56%
Real estate	80%	8%	12%
Technology	100%	0%	0%
Comm. service	92%	0%	8%
Utilities	74%	0%	26%



	Reported	Remaining
S&P 500	330	170
Consumer disc.	34	17
Consumer staples	23	15
Energy	10	12
Financials	60	14
Health care	36	24
Industrials	60	18
Materials	18	8
Real estate	25	6
Technology	33	35
Comm. service	12	9
Utilities	19	12

As of 08/01/25. Source: London Stock Exchange Group, Institutional Brokers' Estimate System. Above, Match and Below are showing the percentage of constituents that beat, matched or missed analyst expectations on the day of reporting.

Voya Global Perspectives Market Models positioning

Current positioning

Following 1Q25 positive earnings growth for S&P 500 companies, the models remain in a base posture.

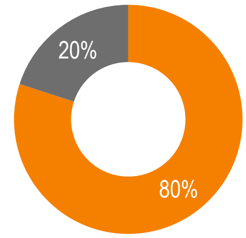
Upcoming positioning

2Q25 positioning will be announced and commence in early October.

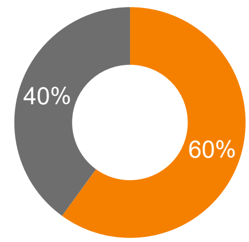
Base positioning

Equity ■ Fixed Income

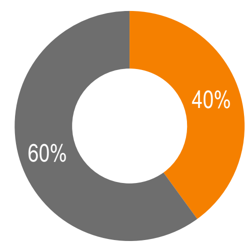
Global Aggressive Growth



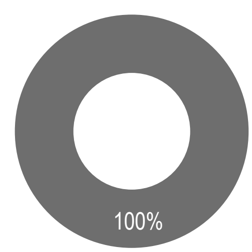
Global Moderate Growth



Global Conservative Growth



Global income



Source: Voya IM.

Principal Risks

All investing involves risks of fluctuating prices and the uncertainties of rates of return and yield. **Asset Allocation:** The success of the Fund's strategy depends on the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's skill in allocating Fund assets between the asset classes and in choosing investments within those categories. There is a risk that the Fund may allocate assets to an asset class that underperforms other asset classes. **Investment Model:** The Fund or certain underlying funds invest based on a proprietary model managed by the manager. The manager's proprietary model may not adequately address existing or unforeseen market factors or the interplay between such factors. **Other Investment Companies:** The main risk of investing in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds, is the risk that the value of the securities underlying an investment company might decrease. Because the Fund or an underlying fund may invest in other investment companies, you will pay a proportionate share of the expenses of those other investment companies (including management fees, administration fees, and custodial fees) in addition to the expenses of the Fund and a proportionate share of the expenses of each underlying fund. **Interest Rate:** With bonds and other fixed rate debt instruments, a rise in interest rates generally causes values to fall; conversely, values generally rise as interest rates fall. The higher the credit quality of the instrument, and the longer its maturity or duration, the more sensitive it is likely to be to interest rate risk. **Foreign Investments/Developing and Emerging Markets:** Investing in foreign (non-U.S.) securities may result in the Fund or the underlying funds experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than a fund that invests exclusively in securities of U.S. companies due to smaller markets different reporting, accounting and auditing standards; nationalization, expropriation, or confiscatory taxation; foreign currency fluctuations, currency blockage or replacement; potential for default on sovereign debt; or political changes or diplomatic developments. Other risks of the Fund include but are not limited to **Credit, High-Yield Securities Investments, Call, Company, Currency, Liquidity, Market, Market Capitalization, Real Estate Companies and Real Estate Investment Trusts, U.S. Government Securities and Obligations. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.**

Index definitions

Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index measures a wide range of global government, government-related, corporate and securitized fixed-income investments, all with maturities greater than one year.

Bloomberg High Yield Bond Index tracks the performance of below investment grade U.S. dollar-denominated corporate bonds publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market.

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index is a bond market index composed of U.S. securities in Treasury, Government-Related, Corporate, and Securitized sectors that are of investment-grade quality or better, have at least one year to maturity, and have an outstanding par value of at least $250 million.

Dow Jones Industrial Average is a price-weighted average computed from the stock prices of 30 of the largest and most widely held public companies in the U.S., adjusted to reflect stock splits and stock dividends.

FTSE EPRA / NAREIT Global Real Estate Index represents general performance trends of the equity securities of real estate companies involved in the ownership, disposition and development of income-producing properties worldwide.

JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Plus (EMBI+) tracks total returns for traded foreign currency denominated debt instruments in the emerging markets which meet minimum criteria for face value outstanding and market trading liquidity.

MSCI ACWI Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index designed to provide a broad measure of equity-market performance throughout the world, capturing large and mid cap representation across 23 Developed Markets (DM) and 26 Emerging Markets (EM) countries.

MSCI EAFE Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index designed to measure developed markets' equity performance, excluding the U.S. & Canada, for 21 countries.

MSCI Europe ex-U.K. Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index designed to measure equity performance of the 15 developed European markets except the U.K..

MSCI U.K. Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index designed to measure equity performance of listed common stocks in the U.K..

MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index designed to measure equity performance of the 15 developed Asian markets except Japan.

MSCI Japan Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index designed to measure equity performance of listed common stocks in Japan.

MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that measures emerging market equity performance of 23 countries.

Municipal Bond Index is a bond index that includes investment-grade, tax-exempt fixed-rate bonds with long-term maturities (greater than two years) selected from issues larger than $50 million.

NASDAQ Composite Index is a market capitalization weighted index of the performance of domestic and international common stocks listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market including over 2,800 securities.

Large Growth: Russell 1000 Growth Index measures the large-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity market including Russell 1000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and forecasted growth.

Large Value: Russell 1000 Value Index measures the large-cap value segment of the U.S. equity market including Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower expected growth.

Midcap Growth: Russell MidCap Growth Index measures the performance of the mid-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity market including Russell Midcap Index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and forecasted growth.

Midcap Value: Russell MidCap Value Index measures the performance of the mid-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity market including Russell Midcap Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and forecasted growth.

Small Cap Growth: Russell 2000 Growth Index measures the performance of small-cap growth stocks in the U.S. equity market including Russell 2000 companies with higher price-to-value ratios and forecasted growth.

Small Cap Value: Russell 2000 Value Index measures the performance of small-cap growth stocks in the U.S. equity market including Russell 2000 companies with lower price-to-value ratios and forecasted growth.

S&P 500 Index is a widely regarded as the best single gauge of the U.S. equities market, including 500 leading companies in major industries of the U.S. economy.

S&P 500 Sectors are defined as the GICS (Global Industry Classification Standard) sectors which provide standardized industry definitions consisting of 10 sectors, 24 industry groups, and 67 industries.

The S&P MidCap 400 includes 400 companies and represents almost 6% of the U.S. markets. To be eligible for inclusion in the index, a company should be a U.S. company, have a market cap between USD 3.3 billion to USD 11.8 billion, maintain a public float of at least 10% of its shares outstanding, and its most recent quarter's earnings and the sum of its trailing four consecutive quarters' earnings must be positive. The index implements changes on an as-needed basis.

The S&P SmallCap 600 includes 600 companies and represents almost 3% of the U.S. market. To be eligible for inclusion in the index, a company should be a U.S. company, have a market cap between USD 750 million to USD 3.3 billion, maintain a public float of at least 10% of its shares outstanding, and its most recent quarter's earnings and the sum of its trailing four consecutive quarters' earnings must be positive. The index implements changes on an as-needed basis.

The Russell 1000 Index measures the performance of the large-cap segment of the U.S. equity market and includes approximately 1,000 of the largest securities based on market capitalization and representing approximately 92% of the U.S. market.

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