# Global Perspectives Weekly

For the week ended Jan 24, 2025

## Commentary

#### Markets review

- U.S. equities were higher for the second straight week. Energy was
  the only negative sector. Growth led value with midcaps besting large
  and small caps. Overseas markets also advanced.
- Treasuries were relatively unchanged as the Agg rose and brought YTD returns positive.
- The dollar fell against the euro and sterling. In addition, the BoJ tightened rates by 25 bp, as expected. Bitcoin futures were up on Trump's promotion of crypto through an executive order. Gold also rose.
- WTI crude was down.

## **Economic review**

- President Trump's first week in office brought several headlines:
  - Tariffs remained in focus. China had yet seen additional tariffs, but Trump put a 2/1 deadline on potentially placing 25% tariffs on Mexico and Canada.
  - Interest rates were also subjected to his narrative as Trump called for interest rates and oil prices to be lower.
- Weekly initial claims came in slightly ahead of consensus and continuing claims were significantly higher.
- January flash manufacturing PMI beat and moved in expansionary territory for the first time since 06/24. However, inflationary pressures escalated to four-month highs.
- Consumer sentiment fell as short and long run inflation expectations rose
- · December existing home sales came in ahead of estimates.
- 4Q24 earnings are coming in strong. The blended earnings growth rate for the S&P 500 was 10.4% and the revenue growth rate was 4.2%.
   Seventy-eight percent of S&P 500 companies have beat consensus EPS expectations and 62% have surpassed consensus sales expectations according to FactSet.

#### **Market data**

Index prices (\$)	01/24/25	12/31/24
Dow Jones Industrial Average	44,424	42,544
S&P 500	6,101	5,882

Returns (%)	1wk	QTD	YTD	3mo
Equities				
S&P 500	1.74	3.81	3.81	5.36
S&P Mid Cap 400	1.11	5.01	5.01	5.12
S&P Small Cap 600	0.92	3.40	3.40	4.54
Russell 1000	1.74	4.11	4.11	5.93
Russell MidCap	1.15	4.85	4.85	4.88
Russell 2000	1.40	3.51	3.51	4.34
Dow Jones Industrial Average	2.15	4.50	4.50	5.27
NASDAQ Composite	1.65	3.35	3.35	8.54

Fixed income				
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate	0.11	0.09	0.09	-0.86
Bloomberg Global Aggregate	0.87	0.45	0.45	-1.70
Bloomberg High Yield Bond	0.33	1.16	1.16	1.88
S&P / LSTA Senior Loan	0.21	0.70	0.70	2.29
JPM EMBI+ Emerging Markets Bond	0.70	1.06	1.06	1.37

S&P 500 sectors				
Technology	1.88	1.72	1.72	4.14
Materials	0.74	5.82	5.82	-5.57
Consumer discretionary	0.81	3.54	3.54	18.47
Health care	2.97	4.96	4.96	-2.94
Utilities	0.87	5.06	5.06	-1.71
Consumer staples	1.08	0.10	0.10	-2.35
Energy	-2.89	6.05	6.05	1.33
Financials	1.24	5.24	5.24	8.33
Industrials	2.42	7.07	7.07	4.45
Communication services	4.01	6.28	6.28	16.14
Real Estate	1.17	2.16	2.16	-5.43

Equity style performance				
Large cap value	1.23	4.77	4.77	2.30
Large cap growth	2.17	3.56	3.56	9.22
Mid cap value	0.66	4.05	4.05	2.34
Mid cap growth	2.53	7.13	7.13	12.72
Small cap value	0.77	2.50	2.50	2.10
Small cap growth	1.99	4.46	4.46	6.51

International equities				
MSCI EAFE	3.17	4.42	4.42	0.36
MSCI U.K.	2.24	3.65	3.65	-0.62
MSCI Europe ex-U.K.	3.70	7.02	7.02	-0.06
MSCI Japan	3.20	-0.13	-0.13	2.19
MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan	1.68	0.55	0.55	-3.90
MSCI Emerging Markets	1.87	1.48	1.48	-3.51
MSCI ACWI	2.08	3.83	3.83	3.58

Source: FactSet.



# **Economic calendar**

Date	Country/Region	Event
01/27/25	Japan Germany U.S.	Leading Index (Nov) Ifo Business Climate (Jan) New Home Sales (Dec)
01/28/25	U.S. U.S. U.S.	Durable Orders (Dec) FHFA Home Price Index (Nov) Consumer Confidence (Jan)
01/29/25	Germany U.S. U.S.	GfK Consumer Confidence (Feb) Wholesale Inventories (Dec) FOMC Meeting
01/30/25	Germany U.K. Eurozone Eurozone Eurozone U.S. Japan Japan China	GDP (4Q24) BoE Mortgage Approvals (Dec) Consumer Confidence Indicator (Jan) GDP (4Q24) Unemployment Rate (Dec) ECB's Governing Council decision on Monetary Policy GDP (4Q24) CPI (Jan) Unemployment Rate (Dec) Markit/Caixin PMI Manufacturing (Jan)
01/31/25 Source: F	Germany Germany U.S. U.S. sactSet.	Retail Sales (Dec) CPI (Jan) Personal Consumption Expenditure (Dec) Personal Income (Dec)

# 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	5.00
U.S. 2yr Treasury	4.27	4.28	4.25	4.07
U.S. 10yr Treasury	4.62	4.61	4.58	4.21
U.S. 20yr Treasury	4.91	4.92	4.86	4.55
U.S. 30yr Treasury	4.85	4.85	4.79	4.47
High yield (Merrill U.S. Corporates)	6.84	6.86	6.97	6.90
Consumer rates (%)				
30yr mortgage rate	7.31	7.31	7.28	7.15
Prime rate	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.00
Commodities				
Gold (USD/oz)	\$2,779	\$2,749	\$2,641	\$2,749
Crude oil (USD/bbl)	\$74.66	\$77.39	\$71.72	\$70.19
Copper (LME \$/mt)	\$9,218	\$9,132	\$8,706	\$9,41300
Gasoline (USD/gal)	\$3.32	\$3.24	\$3.22	\$3.39
Exchange rates				
\$ per €	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.08
\$ per £	1.25	1.23	1.25	1.30
¥ per\$	155.72	155.69	157.16	151.91
U.S. Dollar Index	107.44	109.35	108.49	104.06

# **Earnings Calendar**

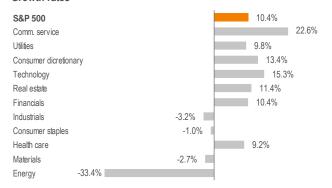
Monday, Jan 27	Tuesday, Jan 28	Wednesday, Jan 29	Thursday, Jan 30	Friday, Jan 31
AT&T	SAP	Microsoft	Apple	Exxon Mobil
Brown & Brown	RTX Corporation	Meta Platforms	Visa	AbbVie
	Stryker	Tesla	Mastercard	Chevron
	Lockheed Martin	ASML Holding	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Novartis
	Starbucks	TMobile US	Shell	Eaton
	Boeing	ServiceNow	Caterpillar	Aon
	Chubb Limited	IBM	Comcast	ColgatePalmolive
	Royal Caribbean Cruises	Danaher	The Blackstone Group	W.W. Grainger
	General Motors	The Progressive	Sanofi	Charter Communications
	PACCAR	ADP	United Parcel Service	Phillips 66
	KimberlyClark	Hitachi	Marsh & McLennan	
	Sysco	Lam Research	KLA	
		ICICI Bank	Intel	
		Waste Management	SherwinWilliams	
		Canadian Pacific Kansas City	Trane Technologies	
		General Dynamics	ParkerHannifin	
		Norfolk Southern	Altria Group	
		Ameriprise Financial	Cigna Group	
		United Rentals	Northrop Grumman	
		MSCI	Arthur J. Gallagher & Co.	
		Advantest	Atlassian	
		Nasdaq	Canadian National Railway	
		Corning	Roper Technologies	
		Hess		

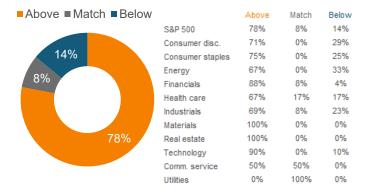
Source: FactSet.

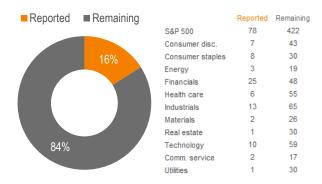
Source: Zacks.

#### 4Q24 S&P 500 earnings dashboard

#### **Growth rates**







As of 01/24/25. 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.

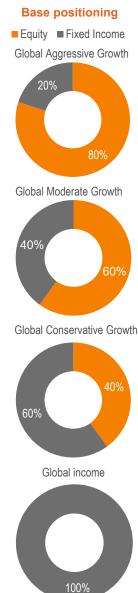
## **Voya Global Perspectives Market Models positioning**

## **Current positioning**

Following 3Q24 positive earnings growth for S&P 500 companies, the models remain in a base posture.

# **Upcoming positioning**

4Q24 positioning will be announced and commence in early April.



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 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, C

#### 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 United States, 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 United Kingdom.

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

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 midcap 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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GP-WEEKLY-4190839

