Global Perspectives Weekly: Narrow Rally, Broad Questions

For the week ended July 10, 2026

Commentary

Markets finished the week with leadership narrowing around mega cap growth, AI-linked tech, and energy.

- **U.S. equities were mixed:** The S&P 500 and Nasdaq rose during the week, while small and mid caps lagged. Gains were concentrated in large cap growth and AI-linked technology as momentum stabilized, even as breadth remained uneven and positioning/valuation concerns kept investors sensitive to semiconductor and software headlines.
- **Sector leadership focused on narrow range of energy and AI-linked growth:** Technology, energy, and communication services led the S&P 500, while materials, health care, and consumer staples underperformed. International equities were mixed, with Europe softer and emerging markets and Asia ex-Japan posting gains.
- **Treasury yields rose across the curve,** pressuring core bonds, while mortgage and prime rates were unchanged. The U.S. Agg fell 0.44% but remained in positive territory year to date. Credit was mixed but generally more resilient than core bonds, with senior loans up as flows and technicals remained supportive.
- **The dollar strengthened modestly.** WTI crude rose to $71.41, gold declined, and copper edged higher as Middle East headlines and Strait of Hormuz risk remained in focus. However, oil upside was capped by supply-glut concerns and skepticism about sustained escalation.
- **Market drivers came from multiple directions, including rates, earnings expectations, AI/technology positioning, and geopolitical risk.**
- **Policy stayed in focus** as stronger yields reflected a more hawkish Fed-rate debate ahead of June CPI/PPI, retail sales, the Beige Book, and Fed Chair Warsh's testimony. The Fed's Monetary Policy Report continued to describe inflation as elevated and the labor market as fairly strong.
- **Growth signals were mixed.** Markets continued to digest the prior week's softer June employment report. ISM services was viewed as consistent with a still-solid backdrop despite softer headline/new orders readings.
- **Earnings season setup mattered:** Markets were in "waiting mode" ahead of reports from major banks and other large companies, with a high bar set after upward revisions to S&P 500 EPS estimates during 2Q. AI capex optimism supported mega cap tech, including Meta-related compute headlines and midweek Nvidia strength.
- **Inflation and credit risks stayed on the radar.** Tariff pass-through remains in the pipeline, while higher oil prices could complicate inflation readings. Corporate credit remained resilient despite heavy issuance; investment-grade and high-yield spreads tightened, though investors continued to monitor AI-related credit exposures.

Market data

Index prices ($)	07/10/2026	12/31/2025
Dow Jones Industrial Average	52,637	48,063
S&P 500	7,575	6,846

Returns (%)	1wk	QTD	YTD	3mo
Equities				
S&P 500	1.23	1.05	11.36	11.44
S&P Mid Cap 400	-0.60	-1.86	15.16	7.65
S&P Small Cap 600	-0.69	-1.88	21.58	12.14
Russell 1000	1.00	0.81	11.21	11.30
Russell MidCap	-0.35	-0.32	14.93	9.65
Russell 2000	-0.61	-1.52	20.71	13.52
Dow Jones Industrial Average	-0.50	0.64	10.46	10.29
NASDAQ Composite	1.74	0.27	13.44	14.92
Fixed income				
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate	-0.44	-0.58	0.04	-0.25
Bloomberg Global Aggregate	-0.43	-0.47	-0.69	-0.74
Bloomberg High Yield Bond	0.02	0.11	2.07	1.26
S&P / LSTA Senior Loan	0.46	0.78	1.20	1.60
JPM EMBI+ Emerging Markets Bond	-0.07	-0.24	3.36	1.62
S&P 500 sectors				
Technology	3.43	0.05	19.82	23.47
Materials	-2.22	0.18	12.17	-2.40
Consumer discretionary	0.40	0.41	-0.37	4.30
Health care	-1.84	1.35	4.87	9.69
Utilities	-0.80	0.12	7.82	-2.66
Consumer staples	-1.25	0.80	8.90	0.56
Energy	3.22	3.53	23.88	-3.26
Financials	0.12	3.88	2.65	10.12
Industrials	-1.09	-1.82	17.96	6.36
Communication services	2.36	4.19	5.02	4.98
Real Estate	-0.36	1.12	12.77	4.67
Equity style performance				
Large cap value	-0.09	1.78	18.33	11.68
Large cap growth	2.19	-0.24	5.08	11.25
Mid cap value	-0.37	0.52	18.19	9.65
Mid cap growth	-0.28	-2.67	4.41	9.58
Small cap value	-0.60	-0.58	22.28	10.87
Small cap growth	-0.62	-2.39	19.26	16.08
International equities				
MSCI EAFE	-0.59	0.30	10.17	3.70
MSCI U.K.	-1.09	1.17	7.45	-0.89
MSCI Europe ex-U.K.	-1.31	-0.63	8.25	4.66
MSCI Japan	0.12	0.99	17.12	7.59
MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan	0.58	-1.89	23.95	12.89
MSCI Emerging Markets	0.46	-1.70	21.91	10.09
MSCI ACWI	0.73	0.59	12.15	9.42

Source: FactSet.

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U.S. Economic Release Calendar

Date	Event
7/13	Treasury Statement (Federal Budget), Machine Tool Orders
7/14	CPI, NFIB Small Business Optimism Index
7/15	PPI, Empire Manufacturing Survey, Mortgage Applications
7/16	Retail Sales, Initial Jobless Claims, Philadelphia Fed Manufacturing Survey, Business Inventories, Pending Home Sales, NAHB Housing Market Index
7/17	Import & Export Prices, Housing Starts & Building Permits, Industrial Production & Capacity Utilization, U of Michigan Consumer Sentiment (Preliminary)

Market data, cont'd

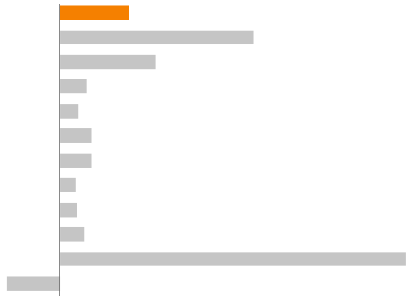
As of:	Last close	Prior week	Year end	3 mos ago
U.S. bond rates (%)				
U.S. federal funds target rate	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
U.S. 2yr Treasury	4.21	4.11	3.48	3.80
U.S. 10yr Treasury	4.56	4.47	4.18	4.32
U.S. 20yr Treasury	5.07	4.98	4.79	4.90
U.S. 30yr Treasury	5.06	4.98	4.86	4.91
High yield (Merrill U.S. Corporates)	6.74	6.70	6.42	6.55
Consumer rates (%)				
30yr mortgage rate	6.56	6.56	6.25	6.51
Prime rate	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
Commodities				
Gold (USD/oz)	$4,114	$4,168	$4,341	$4,787
Crude oil (USD/bbl)	$71.41	$68.55	$57.42	$96.57
Copper (LME $/mt)	$13,409	$13,310	$12,504	$12,661
Gasoline (USD/gal)	$4.06	$4.11	$3.10	$4.48
Exchange rates				
$ per €	1.14	1.14	1.17	1.17
$ per £	1.34	1.34	1.35	1.35
¥ per $	161.83	162.38	156.75	159.12
U.S. Dollar Index	100.95	100.85	98.32	98.65

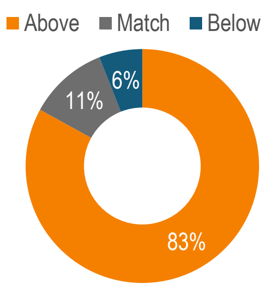
Source: FactSet.

2Q26 S&P 500 earnings dashboard

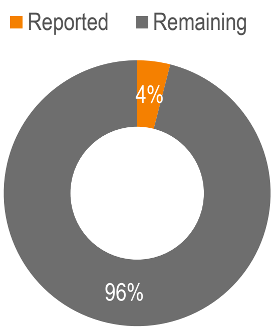
Growth rates

S&P 500	**23.7%**
Technology	65.5%
Materials	32.6%
Financials	9.3%
Real estate	6.4%
Utilities	11.0%
Industrials	10.8%
Consumer staples	5.5%
Consumer disc.	5.7%
Comm. service	8.3%
Energy	117.4%
Health care	-17.9%





	Above	Match	Below
S&P 500	83%	11%	6%
Consumer disc.	80%	20%	0%
Consumer staples	60%	20%	20%
Energy	0%	0%	0%
Financials	100%	0%	0%
Health care	0%	0%	0%
Industrials	100%	0%	0%
Materials	0%	0%	0%
Real estate	0%	0%	0%
Technology	100%	0%	0%
Comm. service	0%	0%	0%
Utilities	0%	0%	0%



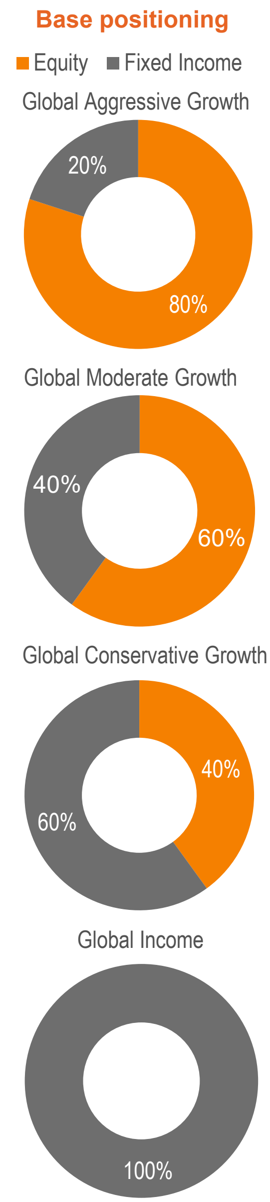
	Reported	Remaining
S&P 500	18	482
Comm. service	0	20
Consumer disc.	5	42
Consumer staples	5	29
Energy	0	21
Financials	1	75
Health care	0	59
Industrials	2	79
Materials	0	26
Real estate	0	31
Technology	5	69
Utilities	0	31

As of 07/10/26. 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 3Q25 positive earnings growth for S&P 500 companies, the models were rebalanced to base posture.



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 model depends on the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's skill in allocating model assets between the asset classes and in choosing investments within those categories. There is a risk that the model may allocate assets to an asset class that underperforms other asset classes. **Investment Model**: The model invests 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 model 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 model 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 model or the underlying funds experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than a model 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 model 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 model 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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GP-WEEKLY-5744900