

Global Perspectives Weekly

For the week ended Feb 28, 2025

Commentary

Weekly summary: Softer economic data hurt equities and lowered yields over the week.

Markets review

- **U.S. equities, except for the DIJA, were lower for the week.** Value beat growth and large caps bested small caps. Overseas markets, except for the U.K., fell too. Year to date, large tech (Nasdaq) and small caps (Russell 2000) are underwater, while large and mid caps are holding onto gains. Outstanding performance so far this year goes to developed international, particularly Europe.
- **Treasury yields fell across the curve,** with the 10yr yield falling by more than 50 bp from its January high. The Bloomberg Agg is up 274 bp year to date, beating most U.S. equity indexes.
- **The dollar was stronger after three weeks of decline.** In contrast, gold and Bitcoin futures decreased.
- **WTI crude sank for the sixth straight week.**

Economic review

- **This week in Washington:** Tariffs were put back on the table as plans were announced to impose 25% tariffs on Mexico and Canada and a further 10% levy on Chinese goods. Also looming are the budget and possible government shutdown on 03/14.
- **Rising concerns about the labor market** came more into focus as a sharp monthly decline in February consumer confidence showed that pessimism about future employment prospects hit a 10-month high. Initial claims also jumped but continuing claims were less than anticipated.
- Inflation held steady as **core PCE was in line with expectations.**
- The negative news continued as the Citi Economic Surprise Index moved into negative territory while the **Atlanta Fed's GDP tracker went negative** for Q1.
- On the flip side, **durable-goods orders and core capital goods were ahead of consensus.**

Earnings review

- **4Q24 earnings have been strong.** With 96% of the S&P 500 companies reported, the blended earnings growth rate was 16.9% and the revenue growth rate was 5.2%. Seventy-four percent of S&P 500 companies have beat consensus EPS expectations and 63% have surpassed consensus sales expectations according to FactSet.

Market data

Index prices (\$)	02/28/25	12/31/24
Dow Jones Industrial Average	43,841	42,544
S&P 500	5,955	5,882

Returns (%)	1wk	QTD	YTD	3mo
Equities				
S&P 500	-0.97	1.44	1.44	-0.41
S&P Mid Cap 400	-0.22	-0.66	-0.66	-7.66
S&P Small Cap 600	-1.08	-2.97	-2.97	-10.50
Russell 1000	-0.99	1.38	1.38	-0.94
Russell MidCap	-0.48	1.29	1.29	-5.68
Russell 2000	-1.47	-2.87	-2.87	-10.56
Dow Jones Industrial Average	0.95	3.32	3.32	-1.56
NASDAQ Composite	-3.47	-2.31	-2.31	-0.96

Fixed income				
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate	1.26	2.74	2.74	1.42
Bloomberg Global Aggregate	0.41	2.01	2.01	0.31
Bloomberg High Yield Bond	0.40	2.05	2.05	1.78
S&P / LSTA Senior Loan	-0.02	0.84	0.84	1.33
JPM EMBI+ Emerging Markets Bond	0.91	2.90	2.90	1.66

S&P 500 sectors				
Technology	-4.01	-4.19	-4.19	-2.12
Materials	0.81	5.58	5.58	-5.22
Consumer discretionary	-2.10	-5.38	-5.38	-2.03
Health care	1.74	8.38	8.38	1.91
Utilities	-1.31	4.67	4.67	-3.64
Consumer staples	1.27	7.85	7.85	2.99
Energy	0.16	6.13	6.13	-3.60
Financials	2.82	8.06	8.06	2.22
Industrials	1.17	3.52	3.52	-4.28
Communication services	-2.54	2.26	2.26	6.28
Real Estate	2.20	6.14	6.14	-3.47

Equity style performance				
Large cap value	0.85	5.05	5.05	-1.93
Large cap growth	-2.57	-1.69	-1.69	-0.02
Mid cap value	0.26	1.63	1.63	-5.68
Mid cap growth	-2.59	0.32	0.32	-5.69
Small cap value	-0.69	-1.85	-1.85	-9.96
Small cap growth	-2.21	-3.82	-3.82	-11.13

International equities				
MSCI EAFE	-0.81	7.32	7.32	5.88
MSCI U.K.	1.58	8.94	8.94	6.39
MSCI Europe ex-U.K.	-0.22	11.42	11.42	10.06
MSCI Japan	-2.98	0.19	0.19	0.97
MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan	-4.19	1.83	1.83	1.26
MSCI Emerging Markets	-4.30	2.32	2.32	1.38
MSCI ACWI	-1.30	2.79	2.79	0.89

Source: FactSet.

Economic calendar

Date	Country/Region	Event
03/03/25	Germany	Markit PMI Manufacturing (Feb)
	Eurozone	Markit PMI Composite (Feb)
	U.K.	BoE Mortgage Approvals (Jan)
	U.K.	CIPS Manufacturing PMI (Feb)
	Eurozone	CPI (Feb)
	U.S.	Markit PMI Manufacturing (Feb)
	U.S.	Construction Spending (Jan)
	U.S.	ISM Manufacturing (Feb)
	Japan	Unemployment Rate (Jan)
	03/04/25	Eurozone
	Japan	PMI Services (Feb)
	China	Markit/ Caixin Services PMI (Feb)
03/05/25	Germany	Markit PMI Services (Feb)
	U.K.	CIPS Services PMI (Feb)
	Eurozone	PPI (Jan)
	U.S.	ADP Employment Survey (Feb)
	U.S.	Markit PMI Services (Feb)
	U.S.	Durable Orders (Jan)
	U.S.	ISM Services PMI (Feb)
03/06/25	Germany	PMI Construction (Feb)
	U.K.	CIPS Construction PMI (Feb)
	Eurozone	Retail Sales (Jan)
	Eurozone	ECB Refi Rate
	U.S.	Initial Claims (3/01)
	U.S.	Productivity (4Q24)
	U.S.	Wholesale Inventories (Jan)
	03/07/25	China
	Germany	Manufacturing Orders (Jan)
	Eurozone	GDP (4Q24)
	U.S.	Hourly Earnings (Feb)
	U.S.	Nonfarm Payrolls (Feb)
	U.S.	Unemployment Rate (Feb)

Source: FactSet.

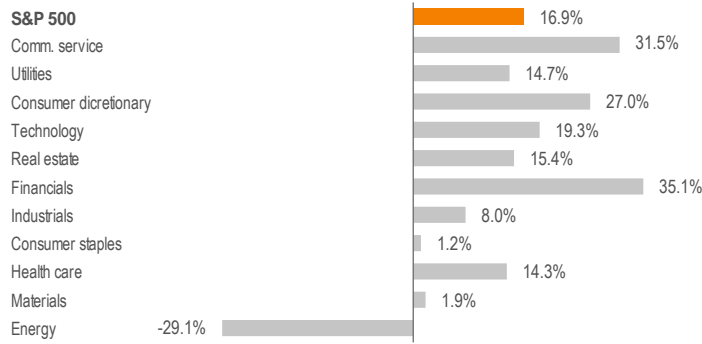
Market data, cont'd

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	4.75
U.S. 2yr Treasury	3.97	4.12	4.25	4.20
U.S. 10yr Treasury	4.20	4.40	4.58	4.25
U.S. 20yr Treasury	4.52	4.69	4.86	4.51
U.S. 30yr Treasury	4.47	4.66	4.79	4.43
High yield (Merrill U.S. Corporates)	6.72	6.77	6.97	6.81
Consumer rates (%)				
30yr mortgage rate	6.94	7.11	7.28	7.13
Prime rate	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.75
Commodities				
Gold (USD/oz)	\$2,849	\$2,963	\$2,641	\$2,640
Crude oil (USD/bbl)	\$69.76	\$70.70	\$71.72	\$68.72
Copper (LME \$/mt)	\$9,364	\$9,490	\$8,706	\$8,898
Gasoline (USD/gal)	\$3.40	\$3.42	\$3.22	\$3.25
Exchange rates				
\$ per €	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.06
\$ per £	1.26	1.26	1.25	1.27
¥ per \$	150.70	149.30	157.16	151.53
U.S. Dollar Index	107.61	106.60	108.49	106.08

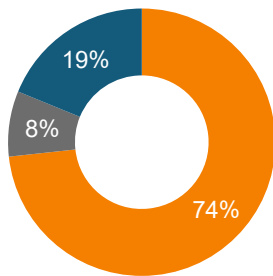
Source: FactSet.

4Q24 S&P 500 earnings dashboard

Growth rates

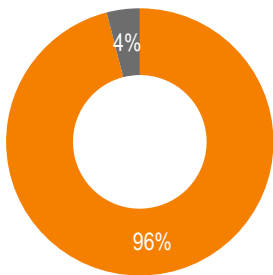


■ Above ■ Match ■ Below



	Above	Match	Below
S&P 500	74%	8%	19%
Consumer disc.	83%	2%	15%
Consumer staples	63%	13%	25%
Energy	75%	0%	25%
Financials	85%	3%	13%
Health care	77%	7%	17%
Industrials	77%	5%	18%
Materials	68%	7%	25%
Real estate	47%	23%	30%
Technology	82%	8%	11%
Comm. service	74%	5%	21%
Utilities	50%	20%	30%

■ Reported ■ Remaining



	Reported	Remaining
S&P 500	480	20
Consumer disc.	46	4
Consumer staples	32	6
Energy	20	2
Financials	72	1
Health care	60	1
Industrials	78	0
Materials	28	0
Real estate	30	1
Technology	65	4
Comm. service	19	0
Utilities	30	1

As of 02/28/25. 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.

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.

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.

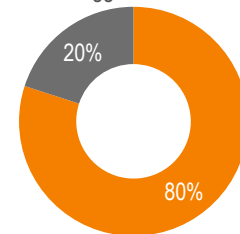
Upcoming positioning

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

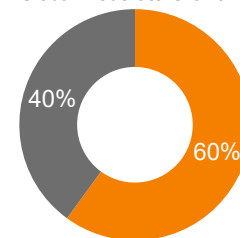
Base positioning

■ Equity ■ Fixed Income

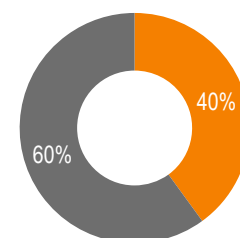
Global Aggressive Growth



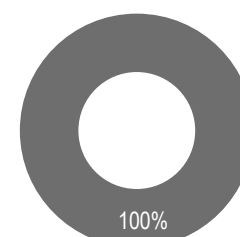
Global Moderate Growth



Global Conservative Growth



Global income



Source: Voya IM.

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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