

# Global Perspectives Weekly

For the week ended Feb 20, 2026

## Commentary

**Weekly summary: The tariff ruling capped off a holiday-shortened week.**

### Markets review

- **U.S. equities were higher** for the holiday-shortened week. Market breadth remained wider YTD with the equal-weight S&P outperforming the cap-weighted index. Communication services and consumer discretionary led the gains while consumer staples and health care dragged. Growth beat value and larger caps outpaced smaller names. Overseas markets, except Japan, rose as well.
- **Treasury yields advanced**, more on the short end, flattening the curve.
- **The U.S. dollar was higher**. Gold and silver finished up. Bitcoin futures were down.
- **WTII crude oil increased** after two straight weekly declines.

### Economic review

- **Economic growth:** First read **4Q25 GDP came in softer** than expected.
- **Inflation:** Core PCE met the raised (following the November reading) forecasts.
- **Labor:** Weekly initial jobless claims were lower than expected.
- **Manufacturing and production:**
  - While the NY Fed's manufacturing survey was a bit light, the Philadelphia Fed's February manufacturing index improved more than expected.
  - December durable-goods orders were in line to somewhat stronger.
  - January's industrial production was ahead of December's revised level.
- **Government:** The Supreme Court ruled against the use of the IEEPA for tariffs. In addition, U.S. / Iran tensions ratcheted up.

### Earnings review

- **4Q25 earnings season is rounding the corner.** With 85% of S&P 500 companies reported, the blended earnings growth rate was 13.9% and the revenue growth rate was 8.8%. 73% of S&P 500 companies beat consensus EPS expectations.

## Market data

Index prices (\$)	02/20/26	12/31/25
Dow Jones Industrial Average	49,626	48,063
S&P 500	6,910	6,846

Returns (%)	1wk	QTD	YTD	3mo
<b>Equities</b>				
S&P 500	1.07	1.11	1.11	5.99
S&P Mid Cap 400	1.22	9.27	9.27	16.38
S&P Small Cap 600	0.50	9.50	9.50	18.05
Russell 1000	1.07	1.23	1.23	6.21
Russell MidCap	0.96	6.74	6.74	12.55
Russell 2000	0.65	7.44	7.44	15.90
Dow Jones Industrial Average	0.25	3.44	3.44	8.92
NASDAQ Composite	1.51	-1.47	-1.47	3.80

<b>Fixed income</b>				
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate	-0.08	1.20	1.20	1.63
Bloomberg Global Aggregate	-0.17	1.56	1.56	2.64
Bloomberg High Yield Bond	0.18	0.92	0.92	2.35
S&P / LSTA Senior Loan	0.03	-0.70	-0.70	0.39
JPM EMBI+ Emerging Markets Bond	-0.10	2.31	2.31	3.28

<b>S&amp;P 500 sectors</b>				
Technology	1.56	-3.42	-3.42	0.55
Materials	-0.31	16.28	16.28	25.43
Consumer discretionary	1.73	-3.29	-3.29	4.43
Health care	-0.58	1.29	1.29	4.02
Utilities	-0.39	8.56	8.56	6.07
Consumer staples	-2.29	13.18	13.18	14.15
Energy	0.78	22.73	22.73	24.83
Financials	1.57	-4.16	-4.16	3.05
Industrials	1.74	14.30	14.30	20.36
Communication services	2.31	-0.13	-0.13	6.96
Real Estate	0.01	8.50	8.50	9.53

<b>Equity style performance</b>				
Large cap value	0.62	7.13	7.13	13.28
Large cap growth	1.44	-4.06	-4.06	-0.08
Mid cap value	0.84	9.00	9.00	15.42
Mid cap growth	1.39	-0.49	-0.49	3.53
Small cap value	0.56	10.86	10.86	19.75
Small cap growth	0.73	4.33	4.33	12.40

<b>International equities</b>				
MSCI EAFE	0.86	8.75	8.75	15.16
MSCI U.K.	1.72	8.60	8.60	16.38
MSCI Europe ex-U.K.	1.69	6.65	6.65	14.01
MSCI Japan	-1.85	12.83	12.83	16.93
MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan	0.93	11.01	11.01	13.58
MSCI Emerging Markets	0.79	11.70	11.70	14.72
MSCI ACWI	1.02	3.93	3.93	9.05

Source: FactSet.

### Economic calendar

Date	Country/Region	Event
02/23/26	Germany	Ifo Business Climate (Feb)
02/24/26	U.S.	FHFA Home Price Index (Dec)
	U.S.	Consumer Confidence (Feb)
02/25/26	Germany	GDP (4Q25)
	Euro Zone	CPI EU Harmonized (Jan)
02/26/26	Euro Zone	Consumer Confidence (Feb)
	U.S.	Initial Claims (02/21)
	U.S.	Personal Consumption Expenditure (Jan)
	Japan	CPI Tokyo (Feb)
02/27/26	Germany	CPI (Feb)
	Germany	Unemployment Rate (Feb)

Source: FactSet.

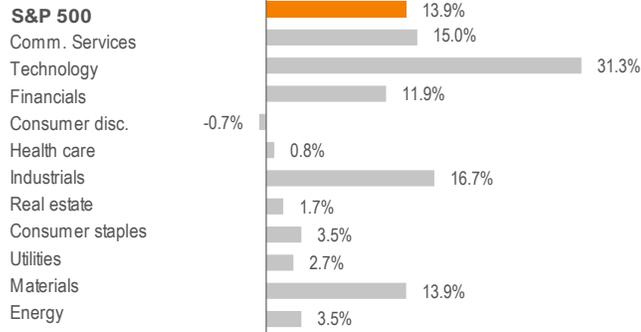
### Market data, cont'd

As of:	Last close	Prior week	Year end	3 mos ago
<b>U.S. bond rates (%)</b>				
U.S. federal funds target rate	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.00
U.S. 2yr Treasury	3.49	3.41	3.48	3.55
U.S. 10yr Treasury	4.08	4.05	4.18	4.10
U.S. 20yr Treasury	4.67	4.64	4.79	4.69
U.S. 30yr Treasury	4.72	4.70	4.86	4.73
High yield (Merrill U.S. Corporates)	6.32	6.35	6.42	6.59
<b>Consumer rates (%)</b>				
30yr mortgage rate	6.20	6.18	6.25	6.34
Prime rate	6.75	6.75	6.75	7.00
<b>Commodities</b>				
Gold (USD/oz)	\$5,081	\$5,046	\$4,341	\$4,061
Crude oil (USD/bbl)	\$66.48	\$62.89	\$57.42	\$59.00
Copper (LME \$/mt)	\$12,750	\$12,719	\$12,504	\$10,789
Gasoline (USD/gal)	\$3.21	\$3.18	\$3.10	\$3.33
<b>Exchange rates</b>				
\$ per €	1.18	1.19	1.17	1.15
\$ per £	1.35	1.36	1.35	1.31
¥ per \$	154.87	153.46	156.75	157.67
U.S. Dollar Index	97.80	96.92	98.32	100.16

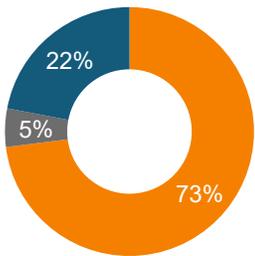
Source: FactSet.

4Q25 S&P 500 earnings dashboard

Growth rates

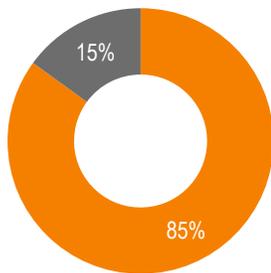


■ Above ■ Match ■ Below



	Above	Match	Below
S&P 500	73%	5%	22%
Consumer disc.	50%	5%	45%
Consumer staples	85%	0%	15%
Energy	88%	0%	12%
Financials	75%	6%	20%
Health care	83%	4%	13%
Industrials	72%	4%	24%
Materials	52%	4%	44%
Real estate	58%	23%	19%
Technology	93%	2%	6%
Comm. service	81%	0%	19%
Utilities	38%	19%	43%

■ Reported ■ Remaining



	Reported	Remaining
S&P 500	423	77
Consumer disc.	38	10
Consumer staples	26	10
Energy	17	5
Financials	71	5
Health care	54	6
Industrials	75	4
Materials	25	1
Real estate	26	5
Technology	54	17
Comm. service	16	4
Utilities	21	10

As of 02/20/26. 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.

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.

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.

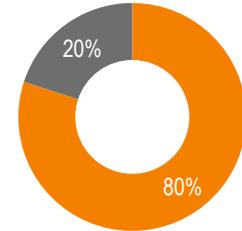
Upcoming positioning

4Q25 positioning will be announced and commence in early April.

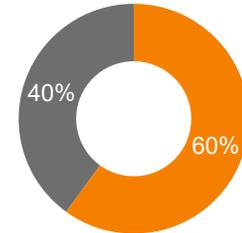
Base positioning

■ Equity ■ Fixed Income

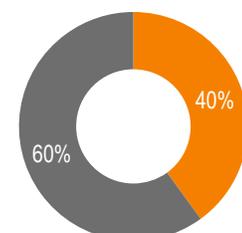
Global Aggressive Growth



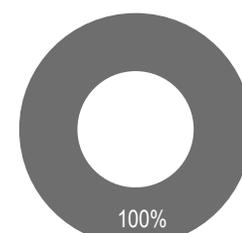
Global Moderate Growth



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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