

Global Perspectives Weekly

For the week ended Oct 17, 2025

Commentary

Weekly summary: Lower interest rates, solid early corporate earnings reports, and calmer talk about trade between the U.S. and China improved investor sentiment and helped U.S. stocks bounce back after a rough start to October.

Markets review

- **The S&P 500 Index gained about 1.7%** and the Nasdaq Composite Index rose 2.1%, marking a broad recovery from the prior week's losses.
- **Communication services, information technology, and real estate stocks led** due to investor excitement about new growth in artificial intelligence and digital platforms and falling bond yields, while financials and energy stocks lagged on worries about bank loan losses and weaker oil prices.
- **Small cap stocks outperformed large caps** as investors looked for bargains in the cheaper areas of the market. **Growth and value stocks performed almost equally**, although large-cap growth had a slight edge for the week.
- **Bond yields fell across the curve during the week.** The 10-year U.S. Treasury rate dropped to near 4%, providing a boost for real estate and utilities stocks, which perform better when borrowing costs decrease.
- **The U.S. dollar softened modestly** as investors grew more confident about the chances of another Fed rate cut.
- **The price of gold surged to all-time highs above \$4,300 per ounce** during the week before settling at \$4,213 as investors continued seeking a safe haven amid uncertainty.
- **Crude oil prices slipped modestly**, with the market anticipating oversupply and weaker demand. While lower oil prices can ease pressure on gas prices, it may also hint at broader economic slowing.
- **Emerging-markets debt gained 1% during the week**, supported by a weaker U.S. dollar and improving sentiment about developing economies.

Economic review

- **The U.S. government shutdown reached its third week, delaying key economic reports** such as the Consumer Price Index. The lack of timely data could make it harder for the Federal Reserve to assess the economy at its upcoming meeting. **The Fed is still widely expected to lower interest rates by 0.25% in October** and may consider another cut before the end of the year.
- Mortgage rates eased slightly during the week, but **home sales remained weak** due to high inventory and prices.

Earnings review

- **3Q25 earnings has begun: 12%** of S&P 500 companies reported. **The blended earnings growth rate was 9.3% and the revenue growth rate was 6.2%.** So far, 86% of S&P 500 companies beat consensus EPS expectations.
- Tech and financial companies are leading the way in earnings, with strong results in most sectors. Still, many stocks look overpriced.

Market data

Index prices (\$)	10/17/2025	12/31/2024
Dow Jones Industrial Average	46,191	42,544
S&P 500	6,664	5,882

Returns (%)	1wk	QTD	YTD	3mo
Equities				
S&P 500	1.70	-0.31	14.47	6.15
S&P Mid Cap 400	1.96	-1.18	4.51	1.95
S&P Small Cap 600	2.98	-0.98	3.22	4.69
Russell 1000	1.68	-0.35	14.19	5.93
Russell MidCap	1.40	-1.29	9.00	2.11
Russell 2000	2.40	0.67	11.13	9.17
Dow Jones Industrial Average	1.56	-0.40	10.03	4.27
NASDAQ Composite	2.14	0.10	18.05	8.76

Fixed income				
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate	0.45	1.03	7.23	4.07
Bloomberg Global Aggregate	0.77	0.39	8.33	2.40
Bloomberg High Yield Bond	0.47	-0.15	7.06	2.35
S&P / LSTA Senior Loan	0.10	-0.13	5.17	1.22
JPM EMBI+ Emerging Markets Bond	1.04	1.02	10.74	4.94

S&P 500 sectors				
Technology	2.09	0.39	22.79	9.41
Materials	1.05	-1.95	7.19	-0.59
Consumer discretionary	1.89	-2.29	2.89	5.55
Health care	0.81	2.89	5.58	8.50
Utilities	1.53	4.96	23.53	11.97
Consumer staples	1.98	1.87	5.84	-0.05
Energy	0.97	-3.43	3.36	0.30
Financials	0.03	-3.13	9.22	-0.26
Industrials	1.19	-1.68	16.39	0.40
Communication services	3.64	0.27	24.84	13.74
Real Estate	3.46	-0.13	6.05	1.83

Equity style performance				
Large cap value	1.69	-0.40	11.21	4.01
Large cap growth	1.69	-0.29	16.91	7.75
Mid cap value	1.54	-1.41	7.95	2.47
Mid cap growth	0.95	-0.90	11.82	1.01
Small cap value	2.55	-0.02	9.02	8.04
Small cap growth	2.27	1.31	13.12	10.21

International equities				
MSCI EAFE	0.68	0.39	26.21	6.23
MSCI U.K.	-0.05	-0.24	25.98	5.31
MSCI Europe ex-U.K.	1.59	1.26	30.42	4.73
MSCI Japan	0.37	-0.01	21.10	12.37
MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan	-0.86	1.18	29.01	9.94
MSCI Emerging Markets	-0.28	1.19	29.75	10.32
MSCI ACWI	1.21	-0.04	18.82	6.65

Source: FactSet.

Economic calendar

Date	Country/Region	Event
10/20/2025	Germany	PPI (Sep)
	U.S.	Leading Indicators (Sep)
10/22/2025	U.K.	CPI (Sep)
	U.K.	ONS House Price (Aug)
10/23/2025	Eurozone	Consumer Confidence Indicator (Oct)
	U.S.	Existing Home Sales (Sep)
	Japan	CPI (Sep)
	Japan	S&P Global PMI (Oct)
10/24/2025	Japan	Leading Index (Aug)
	U.K.	Retail Sales (Sep)
	Germany	S&P Global PMI (Oct)
	Eurozone	S&P Global PMI (Oct)
	U.K.	S&P Global CIPS (Oct)
	U.S.	S&P Global PMI (Oct)
	U.S.	Michigan Sentiment (Oct)
	U.S.	New Home Sales SAAR (Sep)

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	4.25	4.25	4.50	4.50
U.S. 2yr Treasury	3.46	3.50	4.25	3.92
U.S. 10yr Treasury	4.00	4.05	4.58	4.46
U.S. 20yr Treasury	4.57	4.60	4.86	5.01
U.S. 30yr Treasury	4.60	4.64	4.79	5.01
High yield (Merrill U.S. Corporates)	6.53	6.62	6.97	6.69
Consumer rates (%)				
30yr mortgage rate	6.27	6.39	7.28	6.77
Prime rate	7.25	7.25	7.50	7.50
Commodities				
Gold (USD/oz)	\$4,213	\$4,133	\$2,641	\$3,345
Crude oil (USD/bbl)	\$57.15	\$59.49	\$71.72	\$66.23
Copper (LME \$/mt)	\$10,527	\$10,617	\$8,706	\$9,586
Gasoline (USD/gal)	\$3.34	\$3.39	\$3.22	\$3.36
Exchange rates				
\$ per €	1.17	1.16	1.04	1.16
\$ per £	1.34	1.33	1.25	1.34
¥ per \$	150.43	152.38	157.16	148.50
U.S. Dollar Index	98.43	99.27	108.49	98.73

Source: FactSet.

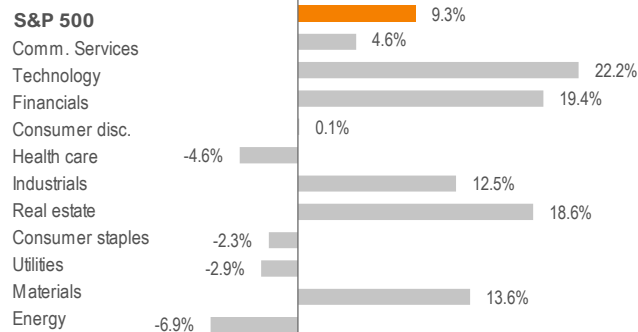
Earnings calendar

Monday, 10/20	Tuesday, 10/21	Wednesday, 10/22	Thursday, 10/23	Friday, 10/24
Ping An Insurance Co.	Netflix	Tesla	TMobile US	Procter & Gamble
Sandvik	GE Aerospace	SAP	Intel	Coca Cola Femsa
W.R. Berkley	Coca-Cola	International Business Machines	Union Pacific	Sanofi
	Philip Morris International	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Honeywell International	ICICI Bank
	RTX Corporation	AT&T	The Blackstone Group	HCA HEALTHCARE
	Texas Instruments	NextEra Energy	Newmont	General Dynamics
	Danaher	Lam Research	United Parcel Service	Chugai Pharmaceutical Co.
	Capital One Financial	GE Vernova Inc.	Lloyds Banking Group	Illinois Tool Works
	Lockheed Martin	Amphenol	Norfolk Southern	ShinEtsu Chemical Co.
	Chubb Limited	Boston Scientific	FreeportMcMoRan	Eni
	Northrop Grumman	Iberdrola	Digital Realty Trust	NatWest Group
	Elevance Health, Inc.	CME Group	Roper Technologies	NatWest Group PLC
	3M	O'Reilly Automotive		
	General Motors	Moody's		
	Nasdaq	Atlas Copco		
		Barclays		
		Vertiv		
		United Rentals		
		Hilton Worldwide		
		WalMart de Mexico		

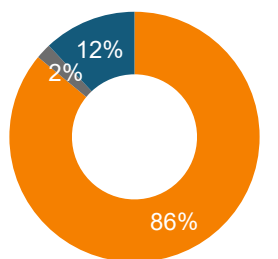
Source: FactSet.

3Q25 S&P 500 earnings dashboard

Growth rates

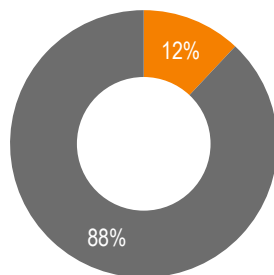


■ Above ■ Match ■ Below



	Above	Match	Below
S&P 500	86%	2%	12%
Consumer disc.	57%	0%	43%
Consumer staples	100%	0%	0%
Energy	100%	0%	0%
Financials	92%	0%	8%
Health care	50%	50%	0%
Industrials	89%	0%	11%
Materials	0%	0%	0%
Real estate	100%	0%	0%
Technology	80%	0%	20%
Comm. service	0%	0%	0%
Utilities	0%	0%	0%

■ Reported ■ Remaining



	Reported	Remaining
S&P 500	58	442
Consumer disc.	7	43
Consumer staples	7	30
Energy	1	21
Financials	26	49
Health care	5	58
Industrials	9	70
Materials	0	26
Real estate	1	30
Technology	5	63
Comm. service	0	21
Utilities	0	31

As of 10/17/25. 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 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 2Q25 positive earnings growth for S&P 500 companies, the models remain in a base posture.

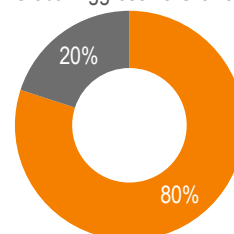
Upcoming positioning

3Q25 positioning will be announced and commence in early January.

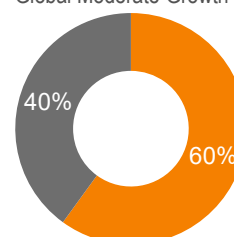
Base positioning

■ Equity ■ Fixed Income

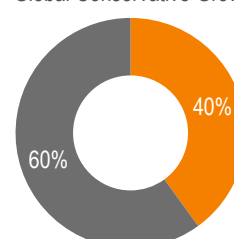
Global Aggressive Growth



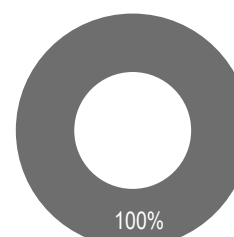
Global Moderate Growth



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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