

Allianz US Short Duration High Income Bond

Monthly commentary

- The Fund aims at long-term income and lower volatility by investing in short duration high yield rated corporate bonds of the United States of America ("US") bond markets in accordance with environmental and social characteristics. The Fund aims to achieve the Sustainability KPI with the adoption of the Sustainability Key Performance Indicator Strategy (Absolute) ("KPI Strategy (Absolute)"). The Fund does not constitute as an ESG fund pursuant to the SFC's circular issued on 29 June 2021.
- The Fund is exposed to significant risks of investment/general market, creditworthiness/credit rating/downgrading, default, interest rate, valuation, sovereign debt, country and region, RMB and the adverse impact on RMB share classes due to currency depreciation.
- The Fund is exposed to sustainable investment risks relating to KPI Strategy (Absolute) (such as foregoing opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so, selling securities when it might be disadvantageous to do so, and/or reducing risk diversifications compared to broadly based funds) which may result in the Fund being more volatile and have adverse impact on the performance of the Fund and consequently adversely affect an investor's investment in the Fund.
- The Fund may invest in high-yield (non-investment grade and unrated) investments and convertible bonds which may subject to higher risks, such as volatility, loss of principal and interest, creditworthiness and downgrading, default, interest rate, general market and liquidity risks and therefore may adversely impact the net asset value of the Fund. Convertible may also expose to risks such as prepayment, equity movement and greater volatility than straight bond investments.
- The Fund may invest in financial derivative instruments ("FDI") which may expose to higher leverage, counterparty, liquidity, valuation, volatility, market and over the counter transaction risks. The Fund's net derivative exposure may be up to 50% of the Fund's net asset value.
- This investment may involve risks that could result in loss of part or entire amount of investors' investment.
- In making investment decisions, investors should not rely solely on this material.

Note: Dividend payments may, at the sole discretion of the Investment Manager, be made out of the Fund's capital or effectively out of the Fund's capital which represents a return or withdrawal of part of the amount investors originally invested and/or capital gains attributable to the original investment. This may result in an immediate decrease in the NAV per share and the capital of the Fund available for investment in the future and capital growth may be reduced, in particular for hedged share classes for which the distribution amount and NAV of any hedged share classes (HSC) may be adversely affected by differences in the interests rates of the reference currency of the HSC and the base currency of the Fund.

What Happened in June

In June, high-yield finished higher on easing geopolitical tensions, further clarity around trade, and US economic resiliency. Inflation measures subsided, wage growth exceeded expectations, and employment data surprised to the upside, while consumer confidence fell, and key manufacturing and services surveys showed contraction. The US Federal Reserve (Fed) kept interest rates steady and continued to project two cuts by year-end. Against this backdrop, the 10-year US Treasury yield fell to 4.23% in the month.

ALLIANZ US SHORT DURATION HIGH INCOME BOND: MONTHLY COMMENTARY

The ICE BofA US High Yield Index returned +1.86% for the month.* BB, B, and CCC rated bonds returned +1.74%, +2.06%, and +1.71%, respectively.*

Spreads narrowed to 296 basis points (bp) from 322 bp, the average bond price rose to 97.12, and the market's yield fell to 7.36%.*

Industry performance was broadly higher with metals, energy, and chemicals outperforming, while utilities, gaming, and capital goods underperformed.

Trailing 12-month default rates finished the period at 1.41% (par) and 1.03% (issues).^ The upgrade/downgrade ratio rose to 0.5.^

Monthly new issuance saw 44 issues priced, raising USD 36.7 billion in proceeds.^ High-yield funds reported estimated net flows of +USD 4.2 billion.^

Portfolio Review

The strategy remains focused on offering fixed income diversification with the goals of preserving capital, generating high income, and providing liquidity. Opportunity exists for new capital to invest at a discount to par.

The US Short Duration High Income Strategy remains an attractive and actively managed solution as investors adjust to high for longer rates without taking excessive credit risk or price volatility in passive fixed income strategies. In the current market environment, the US Short Duration High Income Strategy can purchase securities at discounts to par, or selectively invest in high coupon new issue producing yields well above money market accounts, management fees and hedging expenses.

Fundamental research, credit analysis, low duration, and liquidity are key tenets and goals for the US Short Duration High Income strategy that seeks to strike an attractive balance between risk, opportunity and expected return. The shorter maturity profile of the Fund should protect capital going forward as there are fewer years to repayment to close the average price discount. Goals of the strategy are unchanged to reinvest capital prudently to defend and evaluate credit risk and company fundamentals against a challenging global environment.

Since inception over fifteen years ago, the US Short Duration High Income strategy remains US centric with coupons and repayment of principal in US dollars. The portfolio is focused on energy, transportation leasing and infrastructure. The portfolio continued to stay up in quality while generally avoiding the lowest quality credits with average credit quality in the portfolio unchanged at B1/BB-. Emphasis remains on credit selection, liquidity, and downside risk mitigation versus the broader market.

The US Short Duration High Income strategy is an actively managed solution with historically relatively high security turnover. This active approach to security selection and portfolio construction should also allow the Fund to avoid some of the riskiest segments of the market further mitigating downside volatility. Passive strategies may carry greater tail risk and show greater dispersion of investment returns. The US Short Duration High Income strategy selectively invests in opportunities that may present lower price volatility, risk-adjusted returns in line within the mandate, investment philosophy and Fund guidelines and importantly seeks to side-step and avoid many of the risks not appreciated by markets.

Industries contributing the most to performance were Retail, Energy, and Financial Services. Within Retail, an ultra-luxury department store operator announced financing commitments and an automotive retailer gained on easing trade fears. An issuer in Energy specializing in liquefied natural gas infrastructure rallied on headlines indicating an LNG supply contract may be extended. Strength in Financial Services stemmed from a payments company that saw easing legal

pressures. Utilities was the only industry that detracted from performance in the period, driven by a residential solar provider.

Liquidity remained in focus to pay distributions, meet redemptions and to take advantage of reinvestment opportunities. Transactions in the period consisted of new purchases in Health Care Services, Commercial & Residential Mortgage Finance, and Leisure Facilities, and complete sells in Diversified Real Estate Activities, Financial Exchanges & Data, and Internet Services & Infrastructure.

Outlook and Strategy

Despite a strong recovery in risk assets, the macroeconomic outlook remains clouded given uncertainty around trade, monetary policy, government spending and geopolitics. On the other hand, economic data has been resilient, trade tensions while elevated have stabilized, earnings tailwinds have begun to emerge, Fed commentary has been less hawkish, capital market activity has been healthy, interest rates have fallen and energy prices have declined.

The US economy should expand in 2025, even with tariffs potentially hampering growth. Trade policy clarity could begin to improve and as the range of outcomes narrow, uncertainty should lessen, and spending, investment, hiring, and mergers and acquisitions (M&A) activity can resume. Further out, fiscal stimulus, deregulation measures, capex tailwinds, productivity gains, and a reindustrialization movement are potential growth drivers.

A resumption of monetary policy easing – currently, the market is pricing in two 25 basis point interest rate cuts in 2025 – would closer align the Fed with accommodation by central banks overseas. Early signs of labor market softening or minimal tariff price pass through could pull forward rate cuts, while steady employment or higher inflation could cause the Fed to move later.

The US high-yield market, yielding more than 7%¹, could deliver a coupon-like return in 2025. As a result, the asset class continues to offer equity-like returns but with less volatility. The market's attractive total return potential is a function of its discount to face value and higher coupon, which also serves to cushion downside volatility. Credit fundamentals are stable, near-term refinancing obligations remain low, and management teams continue to exercise balance sheet discipline. In this environment, new issuance is expected to remain steady, and the default rate should stay below the historical average of 3-4%.


Longer-duration issues are the most likely to be impacted by high and volatile rates, but the overall high-yield market should have a dampened response due to its larger coupon relative to other fixed income alternatives. As a result, US high-yield bonds contribute from both a diversification and a relative-performance perspective, offering a very compelling yield opportunity.

The Short Duration High Income strategy remains an attractive fixed income solution without taking excess credit risk, the shorter maturity puts securities first in line to repayment at par, and the strategy lessens price volatility that may be highly amplified in passively managed strategies.

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All data are sourced from Allianz Global Investors, S&P Dow Jones Indices and FactSet dated 30 June 2025 unless otherwise stated.

*Source: BofA Merrill Lynch, as at 30 June 2025.

^Source: J.P. Morgan, as at 30 June 2025.

¹Source: ICE Data Services; data as at 30 June 2025.

Allianz Global Investors and Voya Investment Management entered into a long-term strategic partnership on 25 July 2022, upon which the investment team transferred to Voya Investment Management. This did not materially change the composition of the team, the investment philosophy nor the investment process. Management Company: Allianz Global Investors GmbH. Delegated Manager: Voya Investment Management Co. LLC ("Voya IM").

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Investing in fixed income instruments (if applicable) may expose investors to various risks, including but not limited to creditworthiness, interest rate, liquidity and restricted flexibility risks. Changes to the economic environment and market conditions may affect these risks, resulting in an adverse effect to the value of the investment. During periods of rising nominal interest rates, the values of fixed income instruments (including short positions with respect to fixed income instruments) are generally expected to decline. Conversely, during periods of declining interest rates, the values are generally expected to rise. Liquidity risk may possibly delay or prevent account withdrawals or redemptions.

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