

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 March

High yield bonds finished lower in March. Escalating geopolitical tensions were the dominant macro overhang with the Iran conflict disrupting global supply chains and driving energy prices higher. The Q4 reporting season finished strong with year-over-year earnings growth nearing 14% for the S&P 500. Overall, economic reports were positive with muted jobless claims activity, positive trends in key services and manufacturing surveys, and steady consumption balanced against mixed inflation readings and constrained housing dynamics. The US Federal Reserve (Fed) left interest rates unchanged with Jerome Powell stating a cut is unlikely without progress on inflation. Against this backdrop, rate cut

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expectations pushed out further and government debt yields rose sharply with the 10-year US Treasury yield settling at 4.32%.

The ICE BofA US High Yield Index returned -1.19% for the month. * BB, B, and CCC rated bonds returned -1.38%, -0.80%, and -1.37%, respectively.*

Spreads widened to 328bps from 312bps, the average bond price fell modestly to 96.18, and the market's yield rose to 7.65%.^

All industries finished lower with Energy, Technology, and Cable outperforming, while Packaging/Paper, Real Estate, and Gaming underperformed.

Trailing 12-month default rates finished the period at 2.07% (par) and 1.87% (issues).^The upgrade/downgrade ratio was higher at 1.1.^

Monthly new issuance saw 18 issues priced, raising USD 21.0 billion in proceeds.^ High yield funds reported estimated net flows of -USD 6.3 billion.^

Portfolio Review

Industries contributing the most to performance were Technology, Cable & Satellite TV, and Utilities. Strength in Technology was primarily attributable to an issue from a trading solutions provider following management commentary on artificial intelligence (AI). An issue from a satellite broadcaster that reported bottom-line upside positively impacted performance in Cable & Satellite TV. Within Utilities, an energy supplier exhibiting strong free cash flow generation drove performance.

Financial Services, Support-Services, and Air Transportation were the largest detractors from performance in the period. Within Financial Services, multiple issues in mortgage services, as well as an issue in commercial financing, were sources of weakness. Performance in Support-Services was negatively impacted by issues in building products, power generation, and equipment rental. Detraction in Air Transportation was broad, with issues from commercial airlines, private charter operators, and aviation logistics companies all having a negative impact.

Liquidity remained in focus to pay distributions, meet redemptions and to take advantage of reinvestment opportunities. Transactions in the period included new purchases in Industrial Gases, Automotive Parts & Equipment, and Metal/Glass/Plastic Containers, and complete sells in Passenger Ground Transportation, Hotels/Resorts/Cruise Lines, and Casinos/Gaming.

Outlook and Strategy

The outlook for 2026 is largely unchanged, although conflict headwinds may offset some of the AI proliferation, reindustrialisation, and fiscal and monetary policy tailwinds. Q4 results surpassed expectations, management guidance was constructive, earnings estimates continued to rise, and multiple economic datapoints indicated sustained growth.

Going forward, corporate investment, consumer spending (helped by tax cuts/refunds), less regulation, energy and defence spending, and credit expansion could support gross domestic product (GDP) growth. On the other hand, a prolonged conflict lengthens the recovery period, pushing out eventual stability in commodity markets, supply chains, and geopolitics. The investment team continues to closely monitor the situation including the potential effects of higher energy prices on consumption, margins, sales, inflation, government debt yields, monetary policy, and capital expenditure plans.

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Bottom-up analysts continue to upwardly revise their 2026 (and 2027) earnings estimates due to steady growth, durable margins, productivity gains, expanding earnings breadth, AI spend, and cost controls. Expanding earnings breadth could lead to a further broadening out of market leadership. Earnings headwinds include risks cited above and rising operating expenses, among others, with the view that shifts in the use of free cash flow have trade-offs.

The US high-yield market, yielding more than 7[^], offers equity-like returns but with less volatility. Currently, the asset class is on track to deliver a coupon-plus return in 2025. 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. Additionally, the market's credit quality composition continues to improve. In this environment, new issuance is expected to remain steady, spreads can stay tight, and the default rate should continue to reside below the historical average.

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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hk.allianzgi.com

+852 2238 8000

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All data are sourced from Allianz Global Investors, S&P Dow Jones Indices and FactSet dated 31 March 2026 unless otherwise stated.

*Source: BofA Merrill Lynch, as at 31 March 2026.

^Source: J.P. Morgan, as at 31 March 2026.

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.

Investment involves risks, in particular, risks associated with investment in emerging and less developed markets. Past performance is not indicative of future performance. Investors should read the offering documents for further details, including the risk factors, before investing. This material and website have not been reviewed by the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong. Issued by Allianz Global Investors Asia Pacific Limited.

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