

# 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 February

Markets were mixed in February. Fourth quarter earnings momentum persisted, with approximately three-quarters of companies topping bottom-line consensus estimates, while corporate guidance remained mixed as managements await clarity around the new administration's policies. Except for a key manufacturing survey and unemployment, both of which were better than expected, economic data generally underwhelmed. Services, retail sales, consumer confidence, and select inflation measures missed estimates. Against this backdrop, the 10-year US Treasury yield fell sharply.

## ALLIANZ US SHORT DURATION HIGH INCOME BOND: MONTHLY COMMENTARY

The ICE BofA US High Yield Index returned +0.65% for the month.\* BB, B, and CCC rated bonds returned +0.72%, +0.61%, and +0.46%, respectively.\*

Spreads widened to 287bp from 268bp, the average bond price rose modestly to 96.52, and the market's yield fell to 7.39%.\*

Industry performance was broadly higher with food producers, health care, and utilities outperforming, while autos, retail, and chemicals underperformed.

Trailing 12-month default rates finished the period at 1.25% (par) and 0.68% (issues).^ The upgrade/downgrade ratio rose to 1.1.^

Monthly new issuance saw 26 issues priced, raising USD 18.7 billion in proceeds. ^ High-yield funds reported estimated net flows of +USD 2.9 billion.^

### Portfolio Review

The US Short Duration High Income Strategy remains an attractive and actively managed solution as investors adjust to higher 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 management fees and hedging expenses.

Fundamental credit research, low duration, and liquidity are key tenants 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 services focused with non-domestic exposure and durable goods risk more limited versus the broader markets. 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/B+. Emphasis remains on credit selection, liquidity, and downside protection 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 should also allow the Fund to avoid some of the riskiest segments of the market further providing downside protection. 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.

Performance in the period benefited from industry weightings and a consistent fundamental credit selection framework. Industries contributing the most to performance included Financial Services, Basic Industry & Real Estate, and Support-Services. Industries detracting the most from performance were Energy, Utilities, and Media.

Liquidity remained in focus to pay distributions, meet redemptions and to take advantage of reinvestment opportunities. New purchases included issues in Cable & Satellite, Broadcasting, and Trading Companies/Distributors, while complete sells consisted of issues in Oil & Gas Refining & Marketing and Oil & Gas Storage & Transportation.

## Outlook and Strategy

Macro factors, including newly implemented tariffs and government efficiency initiatives, could weigh on consumer spending and delay corporate investment in the near term as households and companies await clarity around current and future policies. A growth slowdown would not be unexpected if these headwinds materialize. The recent increase in equity volatility likely reflects the possibility of downward revisions to short-term earnings growth estimates.

The US economy should continue to expand in 2025, supported by earnings growth, further Fed easing as inflation and the labor market continue to normalize, and the new administration's pro-US growth policies.

Apart from these factors, steady consumer spending, ongoing services sector expansion, continued fiscal spending, and improving productivity aided by the proliferation of artificial intelligence are growth tailwinds. Risk to the economy may increase if these trends weaken. Other considerations include tariff and immigration policies, geopolitical tensions, prolonged labor market softening, continued manufacturing contraction, and economic weakness outside of the US.

The US high-yield market, yielding over 7%<sup>1</sup>, is expected to deliver a coupon-like return in 2025 with upside possible. 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. Increased M&A activity and deregulation could also have a positive market impact. In this environment, new issuance is expected to remain elevated, the default rate should stay below the historical average of 3-4%, and spreads can remain tight.

Longer-duration issues are the most likely to be impacted by rising interest 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 28 February 2025 unless otherwise stated.

\*Source: BofA Merrill Lynch, as at 28 February 2025.

^Source: J.P. Morgan, as at 28 February 2025.

<sup>1</sup>Source: ICE Data Services; data as at 28 February 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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