

# Macro Talking Points

Fixed Income Insights

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## Author



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## In brief

- **Signs of a confidence shock**
- **Rate volatility is back**
- **Where are the safe havens?**

**Symptoms of a confidence shock.** It is rather uncommon to see a triangular market correction where the treasury bond market, the equity market and the currency market of a given country all sell off at the same time. But it happens on occasion. Historically, this unusual phenomenon has mainly been observed in emerging markets such as when financial crises in Brazil and Turkey broke out back in the 1990s and 2000s. This is not purely an EM phenomenon, however. We all probably remember the UK mini financial crisis episode of October 2022. At the time, investors lost confidence in the ability of the government to run the country's financial affairs in a credible way, which led to the swift resignation of the prime minister. Fast forward a couple of years, and we see signs that global investor confidence towards USD-denominated assets has been meaningfully dented. The US dollar is down, Treasury prices are down and the US equity market is down. What do all these market events, in EM or in DM, have in common? To put it bluntly, a policy credibility shock. Policy credibility matters and no country is above this basic market law, not even the United States, it seems. In our view, the most concerning signal is coming from the UST market. While the deteriorating macro fundamentals should in principle have pushed bond yields lower, the opposite is happening. Why? Perhaps because the UST market may have lost — at least temporarily — some of its legendary defensive characteristics. In the face of higher risk aversion, UST do not currently seem to offer the protection that they used to, hence leading to upward pressure on yields. To be clear, it is still too early to tell if this confidence shock is going to persist for a long time. Given the extreme level of policy uncertainty, the market backdrop can radically change in relatively short order. But for now, this unusual market regime entails some major implications. For a start, the correlation between bonds and equity seems to be rising again, which, if sustained, is going to undermine the role of fixed income as a portfolio diversifier. Meanwhile, US market rates are rising, but for the wrong reasons: It has nothing to do with an improved macro environment and everything to do with the repricing of sovereign risk. On the currency front, something unusual is also going on. The interest rate differential between the US and Europe has gone up substantially, a development that traditionally would trigger a strongly bullish signal for the USD, but currency markets no longer care about interest rate dynamics. The euro is up, the dollar is down. Finally, there seem to be global asset allocation shifts, with investors looking at diversifying away from the US and looking at Europe and the rest of the world as more attractive places to invest. Overall, the market backdrop is quite challenging these days, which reinforces the case for active management. Caution towards risky assets is warranted in the near term, given this US triangular correction risk and what it means.

**MOVING the wrong way.** Market volatility has made a big comeback. This is particularly true for the equity market, but rate volatility has not been spared either. The MOVE index is back to around 138, its highest level since October 2023, an important development for fixed income.<sup>1</sup> Indeed, the higher the rate volatility, the lower the conviction on duration. In other words, duration is unlikely to be a major driver of total return if elevated rate volatility persists in the period ahead. Prudence is warranted when it comes to the rate view given the significant uncertainty. There are many opposing forces. In the category of market pressures that should push rates down, we find the downside risks to growth in the face of the potential tariff shock as well as higher expectations for future US Federal Reserve rate cuts. Meanwhile, the resurfacing of inflation risks, an upward shift in inflation expectations and poor UST market technicals are all pushing in the opposite direction. Overall, we believe that fixed income managers that heavily rely on duration in order to generate excess returns are likely to face significant challenges in the period ahead. Given the rate volatility landscape, alpha arising from security selection is likely to be less unpredictable.

**Safe Havens Can't Wait.** It is fair to say that global markets have been quite turbulent since the so-called "Liberation Day." The risk appetite picture changes quickly in the face of elevated volatility. So which global assets played the role of safe haven during the recent market turbulence? As underscored above, definitely not the US Treasury market, whose index lost 1.52% since April 1.<sup>2</sup> The bund index, in comparison, did much better, with a EUR-denominated gain of 1.34% during the same period — and considerably more in USD terms.<sup>3</sup> Given current market dynamics, the outperformers in global fixed income are likely going to be found in the asset classes that display low duration and low credit risks, together with low correlation with the US, such as the Global Agg index, with a positive return of 0.83%.<sup>4</sup> EUR investment grade also displayed strong resilience, with just marginally negative return (-0.20%).<sup>5</sup> Meanwhile, it is also worth pointing that EM local debt performed strongly during that period, helped by the weaker dollar. The EM local debt index produced a return of 0.72%.<sup>6</sup> Away from fixed income, some currencies strongly benefited from the broad dollar weakness. The Swiss franc has risen almost 8% since April 1, reaffirming its status as a defensive asset. Gold gained about 3.5% during this time. Looking ahead, we need to see strong signals that tariff relief will be put in place or evidence that the US government is shifting its policy focus to growth-supporting measures before the risk backdrop will recover in a sustainable way. ▲

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bloomberg. Bloomberg UST index. Returns are gross and in USD. Data as of 11 April 2025.

<sup>2</sup> Source: Bloomberg. Bloomberg Bund index. Returns are gross and in EUR. Data as of 11 April 2025.

<sup>3</sup> Source: Bloomberg. Bloomberg Global Agg index. Returns are gross and in USD. Data as of 11 April 2025.

<sup>4</sup> Source: Bloomberg. Bloomberg pan-European IG credit index. Returns are gross and in EUR. Data as of 11 April 2025.

<sup>5</sup> Source: Bloomberg, JP Morgan. JP Morgan GBI-EM Diversified index. Returns are gross and in USD. Data as of 11 April 2025.

<sup>6</sup> Source: Bloomberg, JP Morgan. JP Morgan GBI-EM Diversified index. Returns are gross and in USD. Data as of 11 April 2025.

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