

Erratic US policy stance still driving asset prices

By Gustavo Medeiros and Ben Underhill

- Trump's softer stance on China tariffs and U-turn on firing Powell led to a re-pricing of policy risk for US assets.
- EM assets continued to deliver strong positive returns across the board.
- The IMF updated its World Economic Outlook forecasts. It cut global 2025 GDP growth by 50bps to 2.8%, but the DM vs EM growth differential widened.
- Kazakhstan indicated it will prioritise national interests over OPEC+ commitments.
- An Indian retaliation to Pakistan is expected after a terrorist attack on civilians in Kashmir last week. Trump condemned Putin's continued strikes on Ukraine on social media.
- The IMF suspended Colombia's flexible credit line on fiscal concerns.
- Hungary's government was accused of unlawfully subsidising pro-government media.
- South Africa's Finance Minister cancelled the controversial VAT increase.
- ECB Governor Rehn said if inflation develops as expected, the ECB should keep cutting rates.

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Last Week Performance and Comments

EM Debt	Yield	Change (bp)	Spread	5 day Change	EM Equity*	PE 1yr BF	5 day Change	Comments
GBI-EM GD	6.13%	-6	-	1.1%	MSCI EM	11.8	2.7%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EM local currency bonds had another strong week, driven by both FX and rates. • The EMBI GD saw strong spread tightening in HY, with falling UST yields bolstering gains. • EM stocks continued their run of form, with LatAm outperformance led by Mexico, which bounced 20% from monthly lows.
GBI-EM FX Spot	-	-	-	0.7%	MSCI EM ex-China	12.4	2.4%	
ELMI+	6.99%	21	-	0.5%	MSCI EMEA	10.6	2.4%	
EMBI GD	7.88%	1	357 bps	1.3%	MSCI Latam	9.1	7.3%	
EMBI GD ex-default	7.21%	-20	290 bps	1.3%	MSCI EM Asia	12.5	2.4%	
EMBI GD IG	5.82%	-11	141 bps	1.0%	MSCI China	10.7	3.5%	
EMBI GD HY	10.30%	-27	609 bps	1.5%	MSCI India	21.9	0.8%	
EMBI HY ex-default	8.54%	-28	433 bps	1.5%	MSCI EM Growth	16.4	3.1%	
CEMBI BD	7.02%	-14	291 bps	0.8%	MSCI EM Value	9.1	2.3%	
CEMBI BD IG	5.74%	-11	163 bps	0.7%	MSCI EM Small Cap	13.5	2.3%	
CEMBI BD HY	8.77%	-19	466 bps	0.9%	MSCI Frontier	9.0	1.4%	

Global Debt	Yield	Change (bp)	Spread	5 day Change	Global Backdrop*	PE 1yr BF	5 day Change	Comments
2yr UST	3.76%	0	-	0.1%	MSCI ACWI	17.3	4.0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UST yield bull flattened, with long end of curve falling after Trump U-turned on China tariffs and threatening Fed independence. • US stocks bounced 4.6%, due to perception that peak tariff fear had passed. • USD recovered 1.3%, gold dropped 3.7% with some profit taking.
5yr UST	3.88%	-9	-	0.3%	MSCI World (DM)	18.2	4.2%	
10yr UST	4.26%	-16	-	0.5%	S&P 500	20.1	4.6%	
30yr UST	4.72%	-19	-	1.5%	VIX Fut.**	23.8%	-4.7%	
10yr Germany	2.49%	2	-	-0.1%	DXI Index**	99.6	1.3%	
10yr Japan	1.32%	3	-	0.2%	EUR*	1.136	-1.3%	
Global Agg.***	3.52%	-3	37 bps	0.3%	JPY*	143.8	-2.0%	
US Agg. IG***	5.21%	-13	95 bps	0.7%	CRY Index**	298.5	0.7%	
EU Agg. IG***	3.12%	-3	91 bps	0.2%	Brent**	67.2	1.4%	
US Corp HY***	7.80%	-39	360 bps	1.3%	Gold**	3,287	-3.7%	
EU Corp HY***	6.25%	-23	367 bps	0.9%	Bitcoin**	94,471	0.9%	

Source & Notations: See end of document.

Global Macro

Risk assets performed well last week, after US President Donald Trump U-turned on his wish to fire Federal Reserve (Fed) Chair Jerome Powell, and indicated willingness to lower tariffs on China. The change in stance reportedly came after Bessent explained to the president that the FOMC would be unlikely to change their policy even with Powell gone. The S&P 500 rose 4.6% and is now back to the level it was a year ago. US Treasury (UST) long end yields dropped despite strong economic data as some policy risk was priced out of the market. Systematic flows and technicals suggests the rebound can have a few more legs, as certain assets, including US stocks, had become oversold in the short term. Retail investors' inflows are currently dominating price action.

The fundamentals behind the rebound on US equities are questionable at best. The *Wall Street Journal* reported Trump's aides were considering the destination for Chinese tariffs to be 60-65%, with 35% on 'non-strategic' sectors, and 100% for sectors relevant for national security. Up until 2 April, this was deemed the worst-case scenario and could still have a strong impact on activity and inflation when combined with relatively high baseline tariffs. US Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent affirmed last week that China is the primary target for the tariffs, which seek to instigate a long-term rebalancing of Chinese/US and even global trade dynamics. This won't come without significant economic friction. Bilateral trade between the US and China is already declining substantially with container ship tonnage from China to the US already dropped some 50%, whilst Chinese energy buyers have now totally suspended imports of liquified natural gas (LNG) from the US.

Regardless of where tariffs eventually end up, prolonged US policy uncertainty – and the administration's protectionist impulses – have created a paradigm that market participants now accept as a likely environment for a long-term dollar decline due to rebalancing flows away from US assets. We have been pointing to this likelihood since 2024. The real value of the dollar is still nearly two standard deviations above its average since Bretton Woods ended in 1974, so this move has much further to run, as we continue to highlight. Jan Haztius, the Chief Economist at Goldman Sachs, noted last week that the two historical periods with similar dollar valuation levels were the mid-1980s and early 2000s, which both saw depreciations of 25-30%.¹

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) updated its World Economic Outlook forecasts. Global gross domestic product (GDP) growth for 2025 was cut by 50bps to 2.8%, and 2026 downgraded 30bps to 3.0%. The US suffered a particularly sharp downgrade of 90bps to 1.8%. Mexico's outlook had a 170bps downgrade, projecting a contraction of 0.3%. Europe hasn't been affected as severely, but Germany was downgraded by 30bps to zero growth following two annual contractions in 2023 and 2024. The IMF always updates the sell-side forecasts after the Wall Street banks revise theirs, and penned-in lower growth in the US and better growth in emerging markets (EM), particularly EM ex-China, thus widening the expected growth differential between the developed and emerging world.

Commodities: Oil turned lower after Kazakhstan said it will prioritise national interests over output limits agreed with the OPEC+ alliance, a move that risks fuelling further tensions within the cartel. Reuters reported Kazakhstan's newly-appointed Energy Minister Erlan Akkenzhenov said the country is unable to reduce production at its three largest projects as they are controlled by international oil majors. Brent crude futures lost as much as 1.5%, dipping below USD 67.

Geopolitics

Russia/Ukraine: *"I am not happy with the Russian strikes on KYIV," Trump wrote on his Truth Social platform on Thursday. "Not necessary, and very bad timing. Vladimir, STOP! 5,000 soldiers a week are dying. Let's get the Peace Deal DONE!"* Trump's comments came after Russia's deadliest and largest bombardment of the Ukrainian capital in months, which killed at least 12 people and injured more than 90 others.

¹ See – <https://www.ft.com/content/976e2798-f9db-46c6-9582-fe237c572f28>

EM Asia

Economic data

Country	Event	Period	Actual	Survey	Prior/Revised	Comments
China	1-Year Loan Prime Rate	21-Apr	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	• Holding off on cuts for FX reasons, despite tariffs.
Indonesia	Exports (YoY)	Mar	3.2%	-2.4%	13.9%	• BI also held rates to defend underperforming FX, but cut likely next meeting to support growth.
	Trade Balance (USD)	Mar	4,329m	2,868m	3,095m	
	BI-Rate	23-Apr	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	
Malaysia	Foreign Reserves (USD)	15-Apr	118.4bn	-	117.5bn	
	CPI (YoY)	Mar	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	
South Korea	Exports 20 Days (YoY)	Apr	-5.2%	-	4.5%	• Shrinking South Korea trade due to a 14.3% drop in US exports, and a 3.4% drop to China. Exports to the EU and Taiwan rose, giving early indication of how tariff policies are reshaping supply chains. GDP negative in Q1.
	PPI (YoY)	Mar	1.3%	-	1.5%	
	Consumer Confidence	Apr	93.8	-	2.5%	
	GDP (YoY)	1Q A	-0.1%	0.0%	1.2%	
	GDP SA (QoQ)	1Q A	-0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	
Taiwan	Export Orders (YoY)	Mar	12.5%	16.1%	31.1%	• Export demand from US strongest so far this year. Highest electronics orders since October, over USD 20bn
	Unemployment Rate	Mar	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	
	Industrial Production (YoY)	Mar	13.7%	15.2%	18.2%	
Thailand	Customs Exports (YoY)	Mar	17.8%	12.8%	14.0%	
	Customs Imports (YoY)	Mar	10.2%	5.6%	4.0%	

Source information is at the end of the document.

Commentary

India/Pakistan: Tensions between India and Pakistan escalated sharply after a terrorist attack in Kashmir killed 27 civilians. Two of three suspects in the massacre are Pakistani nationals, with police identifying them as part of militant group LeT, killed 175 people in Mumbai in 2008. Pakistan denied any link to the attacks and have indicated they will consider any Indian retaliation the first move. However, following a speech from Modi, it appears a retaliation from India is now likely. India have already banned entry of Pakistani nationals and have told all those currently holding visas in the country to leave within 48 hours. Pakistan closed its airspace to India's airlines; said it would suspend a 1972 peace treaty. A retaliation from India could mean a military strike on targets within Pakistan, or a diversion of shared river waters in the Indus basin. Pakistan have indicated that both would be considered 'an act of war.' A disruption of water supply to southern Pakistan could have a severe impact on agriculture, as this river is the primary water source for the country's irrigation system for crops. In the past, these conflicts have de-escalated after India retaliated in kind with strikes. However, India's geopolitical position and political considerations may bring a more meaningful escalation.

Latin America

Economic data

Country	Event	Period	Actual	Survey	Prior/Revised	Comments
Argentina	Economic Activity Index (YoY)	Feb	5.7%	5.5%	6.7%	• Strong expansion continues underlining positive momentum, removal of currency controls should help maintain this.
	Economic Activity Index (MoM)	Feb	0.8%	–	0.6%	
Brazil	FGV CPI IPC-S	23-Apr	0.5%	–	0.5%	
	IBGE Inflation IPCA-15 (YoY)	Apr	5.49%	5.48%	5.26%	
	IBGE Inflation IPCA-15 (MoM)	Apr	0.43%	0.42%	0.64%	
Colombia	Trade Balance (USD)	Feb	-1,241.0m	-1,312.0m	-1,278.9m	
Mexico	International Reserves Weekly (USD)	16-Apr	238,937m	–	237,983m	• Consumer demand now contracted further in February, as high rates continue to weigh on economic growth and tariffs begin to take effect. CPI ticked up to upper end of target range (3% +/- 1%) due to hotter food inflation.
	Retail Sales (YoY)	Feb	-1.1%	-0.1%	2.7%	
	Bi-Weekly CPI (YoY)	15-Apr	4.0%	3.9%	3.9%	
	Economic Activity IGAE (YoY)	Feb	–	-1.1%	-0.1%	

Source information is at the end of the document.

Commentary

Chile: Chile is working to diversify its export markets due to the economic risks posed by the ongoing US-China tariff war. Currently, **37% of Chile's exports go to China** and **16% to the US**, making it heavily exposed to the trade tensions. President Gabriel Boric visited Brazil with a high-level business delegation to strengthen bilateral investment ties.

Colombia: The IMF suspended Colombia's USD 8.4bn Flexible Credit Line (FCL) on Saturday, citing a lack of action to control its rising public deficit and debt, which have exceeded expectations. *"Colombia's continued qualification for the FCL is contingent on the completion of both the ongoing Article IV consultation and a subsequent FCL mid-term review,"* said IMF Communications Director Julie Kozack.

The suspension raises the risk premium on Colombian assets and increases the likelihood of a sovereign credit rating downgrade. Colombia currently holds an investment-grade local currency rating (BBB- by S&P), and its foreign currency rating stands at BB+ with a negative outlook. Moody's rates Colombia Baa2 (negative), while Fitch assigns a BB+ (negative) rating. President Gustavo Petro posted a cryptic message on X following the news, translated as, *"the vampires are coming, but vampires disappear before the Sun"*.

Central and Eastern Europe

Economic data

Country	Event	Period	Actual	Survey	Prior/Revised	Comments
Czech Republic	Consumer & Business Confidence	Apr	96.7	98.9	99.5	• Lowest since Oct 2024.
Hungary	Consumer Confidence Index	Apr	-28.1	-	-29.5	
	Unemployment Rate	Apr	4.3%	4.5%	4.5%	
Poland	Average Gross Wages (YoY)	Mar	7.7%	7.8%	7.9%	• Wage growth remains strong, while industrial production improved in March after a weak February, however PPI prices remain in deflation, reflecting lower energy prices, high competition and sluggish consumer demand with consumer confidence falling further in April.
	Sold Industrial Output (MoM)	Mar	8.6%	9.2%	-0.3%	
	Sold Industrial Output (YoY)	Mar	2.5%	3.6%	-1.9%	
	PPI (MoM)	Mar	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	
	PPI (YoY)	Mar	-1.1%	-1.1%	-1.3%	
	Retail Sales (YoY)	Mar	0.6%	1.7%	0.6%	
	Consumer Confidence	Apr	-16.5	15.6	-15.2	
	Unemployment Rate	Mar	5.3%	5.3%	5.4%	

Source information is at the end of the document.

Commentary

Hungary: Viktor Orbán's government is being accused of handing more than EUR 1bn in unlawful subsidies to pro-government media, adding to concerns that state support is being used to bolster the Hungarian leader's grip on power.

Two Hungarian media outlets, Magyar Hang (Hungarian Voice) and a second that has requested anonymity, told the FT they would lodge a complaint with the European Commission on Monday. Both claim advertising revenue was channelled to pro-Orbán newspapers, television stations and online platforms between 2015 and 2023 to ensure support for the ruling party and to crowd out critical journalism.

Central Asia, Middle East & Africa

Economic data

Country	Event	Period	Actual	Survey	Prior/Revised	Comments
Qatar	CPI (YoY)	Feb	-0.3%	-	-1.2%	
	CPI (YoY)	Mar	0.1%	-	-0.3%	
South Africa	CPI (MoM)	Mar	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	• Inflation slowed to lowest level in almost 5 years, raising likelihood of central bank resuming cuts. However, fears over rand depreciation and tariffs raising caution. GNU tensions have also dampened investor confidence in currency.
	CPI (YoY)	Mar	2.7%	3.0%	3.2%	
	CPI Core (MoM)	Mar	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%	
	CPI Core (YoY)	Mar	3.1%	3.2%	3.4%	
	PPI (YoY)	Mar	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	
Türkiye	Real Sector Confidence NSA	Apr	103.2	-	104.1	
	Capacity Utilisation	Apr	74.3%	-	74.4%	

Source information is at the end of the document.

Commentary

South Africa: On 24 April, Finance Minister Enoch Godongwana announced the cancellation of the government's proposed value-added tax (VAT) increase, which the Democratic Alliance (DA) had strongly opposed, and which was set to take effect on 1 May. This leaves a ZAR 75bn budget shortfall over three years, demanding spending cuts to keep fiscal stability.

The reversal was the result of political and public pressure and is possibly linked to a reconfigured Government of National Unity (GNU). Last week, a poll showed the DA ahead of the African National Congress (ANC) for the first time. This increases odds of the DA remaining in the GNU, which helps investor confidence. ActionSA also stated it would not join the GNU until the VAT hike is removed, indicating the decision to cancel the increase could be part of broader coalition negotiations. The ZAR has strengthened further in recent days, recovering most of its losses over the course of the month.

Türkiye: 47 individuals were detained last week, including senior municipal officials, as part of the ongoing corruption investigation on jailed Istanbul Mayor Ekrem Imamoglu. Those detained includes Imamoglu's aide and brother-in-law Kadriye Kasapoglu and city hall officials.

Opposition figures suggested that the arrests are linked to resistance against the controversial Canal Istanbul project, a massive infrastructure initiative proposed by President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan in 2011. The canal aims to connect the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmara, alleviating traffic in the Bosphorus Strait. Environmentalists and urban planners have raised concerns about potential ecological damage, including risks to water resources and seismic stability. The project has also faced criticism for its financial viability and potential to bypass international maritime agreements.

Despite opposition, construction on the Canal Istanbul project has progressed, with new zoning plans and infrastructure developments underway. The government projects significant economic benefits from the canal, including increased shipping revenues and real estate development.

Developed Markets

Economic data

Country	Event	Period	Actual	Survey	Prior/Revised	Comments
Eurozone	Consumer Confidence	Apr P	-16.7	-15.1	-14.5	
	Construction Output (YoY)	Feb	0.2%	-	0.1%	
	Trade Balance SA	Feb	21.0bn	15.0bn	14.4bn	
Japan	Tertiary Industry Index (MoM)	Feb	0.0%	0.4%	1.4%	• CPI hit 2 year high, lifting odds of further BOJ hikes, once tariff uncertainty settles over the summer. May support further Yen strength if BOJ reacts.
	Tokyo CPI (YoY)	Apr	3.5%	3.3%	2.5%	
	Tokyo CPI Ex-Fresh Food, Energy (YoY)	Apr	3.1%	2.8%	2.7%	
UK	Retail Sales Ex Auto Fuel (MoM)	Mar	0.5%	-0.5%	2.9%	
	Retail Sales Ex Auto Fuel (YoY)	Mar	3.3%	2.0%	1.8%	
	Retail Sales Inc Auto Fuel (MoM)	Mar	0.4%	-0.4%	0.7%	
	Retail Sales Inc Auto Fuel (YoY)	Mar	2.6%	1.8%	1.8%	
United States	Leading Index	Mar	-0.7%	-0.5%	-0.2%	
	Richmond Fed Manufact. Index	Apr	-13.0	-7.0	-4.0	
	MBA Mortgage Applications	18-Apr	-12.7%	-	-8.5%	
	Building Permits	Mar F	1,467k	-	1,482k	
	New Home Sales	Mar	724k	685k	674k	
	Chicago Fed Nat Activity Index	Mar	-3.0%	12.0%	24.0%	
	Durable Goods Orders	Mar P	9.2%	2.0%	0.9%	• Jumped on aircraft orders, but core capital goods rose just 0.1%, showing growing underlying weakness.
	Durables Ex Transportation	Mar P	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	
	Initial Jobless Claims	19-Apr	222k	222k	216k	• US jobs market still showing no signs of rolling over, continuing claims fell more than expected showing hiring still robust.
	Continuing Claims	12-Apr	1,841k	1,869k	1,878k	
	Existing Home Sales	Mar	4.02m	4.13m	4.27m	
	U. of Mich. Sentiment	Apr F	52.2	50.5	50.8	

Source information is at the end of the document.

Commentary

European Union: European Central Bank (ECB) Governor Ollie Rehn said that if inflation develops as expected, the ECB should continue cutting interest rates. He noted that tariffs have a mixed effect on inflation. Governing Council member Simkus said the ECB should look past the temporary impact of tariffs and focus on medium-term growth. Chief Economist Philip Lane added that although trade tensions are weighing on the eurozone, a recession is unlikely. He emphasised the economy is still growing, just at a slightly slower pace.

Germany: Germany revised its growth forecast down to 0% this year, with its manufacturing sector expected to suffer from Trump's trade wars. The German economy has been in recession for the last two years, with GDP 0.2% lower last year and 0.3% lower in 2023.

Germany's reform of the 'debt brake' will unleash further debt-funded infrastructure, and defence spending, as well as tax subsidies for investment and deregulation. However, the effects will not be felt probably until 2026, with Trump's tariffs a bigger issue in the near term.

Developed Markets (continued)

United States: The US 10-year yield declined 16bps last week, in a bull flattening move, despite somewhat stronger-than-expected data following dovish Fed speak.

Fed Governor Christopher Waller said he would *“expect more rate cuts, and sooner, once I start seeing some serious deterioration in the labour market.”* but caveated this was unlikely to materialise until after the 90-day pause expires in July. Cleveland Fed CEO Beth Hammack said *“if we have clear and convincing data by June, then I think you’ll see the Committee move if we know the right way to move at that point.”*

Durable goods orders surged 9.2% month-on-month in March (consensus: 2.0%), supported by the volatile aircraft segment, but importantly core capital goods orders rose just 0.1% (cons: 0.1%). The solid expansion in manufacturing output in the first quarter, boosted in part by front-loading ahead of tariff concerns, is likely to slow soon.

Benchmark Performance

Emerging Markets	Month to date	Quarter to date	Year to date	1 year	3 years	5 years
MSCI EM	-0.2%	-0.2%	2.8%	9.3%	4.3%	7.1%
MSCI EM ex-China	1.8%	1.8%	0.1%	2.9%	3.6%	11.5%
MSCI EMEA	1.2%	1.2%	9.4%	16.4%	2.7%	7.1%
MSCI Latam	6.8%	6.8%	20.4%	-3.5%	4.0%	14.3%
MSCI Asia	-1.1%	-1.1%	0.7%	10.8%	4.4%	6.1%
MSCI China	-4.6%	-4.6%	9.7%	28.5%	6.6%	-0.2%
MSCI India	2.4%	2.4%	-0.6%	2.3%	8.8%	19.6%
MSCI EM Growth	0.4%	0.4%	2.0%	10.6%	3.4%	5.1%
MSCI EM Value	-0.7%	-0.7%	3.5%	7.9%	5.3%	9.2%
MSCI EM Small Cap	1.7%	1.7%	-3.9%	-0.5%	4.1%	14.4%
MSCI Frontier	-0.7%	-0.7%	7.2%	15.3%	2.6%	9.2%
GBI-EM-GD	2.5%	2.5%	7.0%	9.4%	5.4%	2.6%
GBI-EM China	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	4.7%	0.8%	2.9%
EM FX spot	1.2%	1.2%	3.3%	0.0%	-2.0%	-0.7%
ELMI+ (1-3m NDF)	2.2%	2.2%	5.4%	6.4%	4.5%	2.6%
EMBI GD	-0.1%	-0.1%	2.1%	9.2%	5.0%	3.3%
EMBI GD IG	-0.3%	-0.3%	2.5%	6.9%	2.0%	-0.2%
EMBI GD HY	0.1%	0.1%	1.8%	11.5%	8.1%	7.3%
CEMBI BD	-0.7%	-0.7%	1.8%	8.2%	5.3%	4.1%
CEMBI BD IG	-0.3%	-0.3%	2.1%	7.5%	3.8%	1.9%
CEMBI BD HY	-1.1%	-1.1%	1.2%	9.1%	7.6%	7.0%

Global Backdrop	Month to date	Quarter to date	Year to date	1 year	3 years	5 years
MSCI ACWI	-0.2%	-0.2%	-1.5%	10.8%	9.1%	13.6%
MSCI World (DM)	-0.2%	-0.2%	-1.9%	11.0%	9.6%	14.4%
S&P 500	-1.5%	-1.5%	-5.7%	10.9%	10.4%	16.0%
DXY Index**	-4.4%	-4.4%	-8.2%	-6.0%	-1.3%	-0.1%
EUR*	4.9%	4.9%	9.1%	4.1%	0.8%	-0.5%
JPY*	4.1%	4.1%	8.2%	3.6%	-7.5%	-8.5%
CRY Index**	-3.5%	-3.5%	0.6%	0.5%	-1.0%	22.5%
Brent**	-10.1%	-10.1%	-10.0%	-25.0%	-14.5%	26.8%
Gold**	5.4%	5.4%	25.2%	40.3%	20.3%	14.0%
Bitcoin**	13.4%	13.4%	0.5%	48%	33.3%	65.0%
1-3yr UST	0.5%	0.5%	2.1%	6.3%	3.1%	1.2%
3-5yr UST	0.6%	0.6%	3.3%	7.9%	2.5%	0.0%
7-10yr UST	0.1%	0.1%	4.0%	8.4%	0.4%	-2.7%
10yr+ UST	-1.7%	-1.7%	2.9%	6.6%	-5.3%	-8.8%
10yr+ Germany	3.5%	3.5%	-3.2%	1.8%	-7.2%	-7.9%
10yr+ Japan	-0.6%	-0.6%	-5.0%	-7.6%	-6.2%	-4.9%
Global Agg.***	2.4%	2.4%	5.1%	8.3%	0.7%	-1.1%
US Agg. IG***	-0.1%	-0.1%	2.7%	7.7%	1.6%	-0.8%
EU Agg. IG***	1.6%	1.6%	0.7%	5.4%	-0.2%	-1.3%
US Corp HY***	0.1%	0.1%	1.1%	9.2%	6.0%	6.5%
EU Corp HY***	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	8.1%	5.3%	5.5%

Source and notations for all tables in this document: Source: Bloomberg, JP Morgan, Barclays, Merrill Lynch, Chicago Board Options Exchange, Thomson Reuters, MSCI. As at latest data available on publication date. *EMBI GD and EMBI GD HY Yield/Spread ex-default yields and spreads calculated by Ashmore. Defaulted EMBI securities includes: Ethiopia, Ghana, Lebanon, Sri Lanka, and Venezuela. **Price only. Does not include carry. ***Global Indices from Bloomberg. Price to Earnings: 12 months blended-forward. Index Definitions: VIX Index: Chicago Board Options Exchange SPX Volatility Index. DX Y Index: The Dollar Index. CRY Index: Thomson Reuters/CoreCommodity CRM Commodity Index. Figures for more than one year are annualised other than in the case of currencies, commodities and the VIX, DX Y and CRY which are shown as percentage change.

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