

# Inflation, Fiscal and Governance

## US Treasury at a Cross-Road

5 September 2025

# Beyond Rates Expectation, What Drives the Long-Dated Treasuries?

## Inflation, Fiscal and Governance

The US 10-years has been hovering at 4.2% - 4.5% for the last few months when the short yields are declining on rate cut expectation. The bond market is confused. What is the driver?

(%)  
4.9

10 Years Treasury Yield

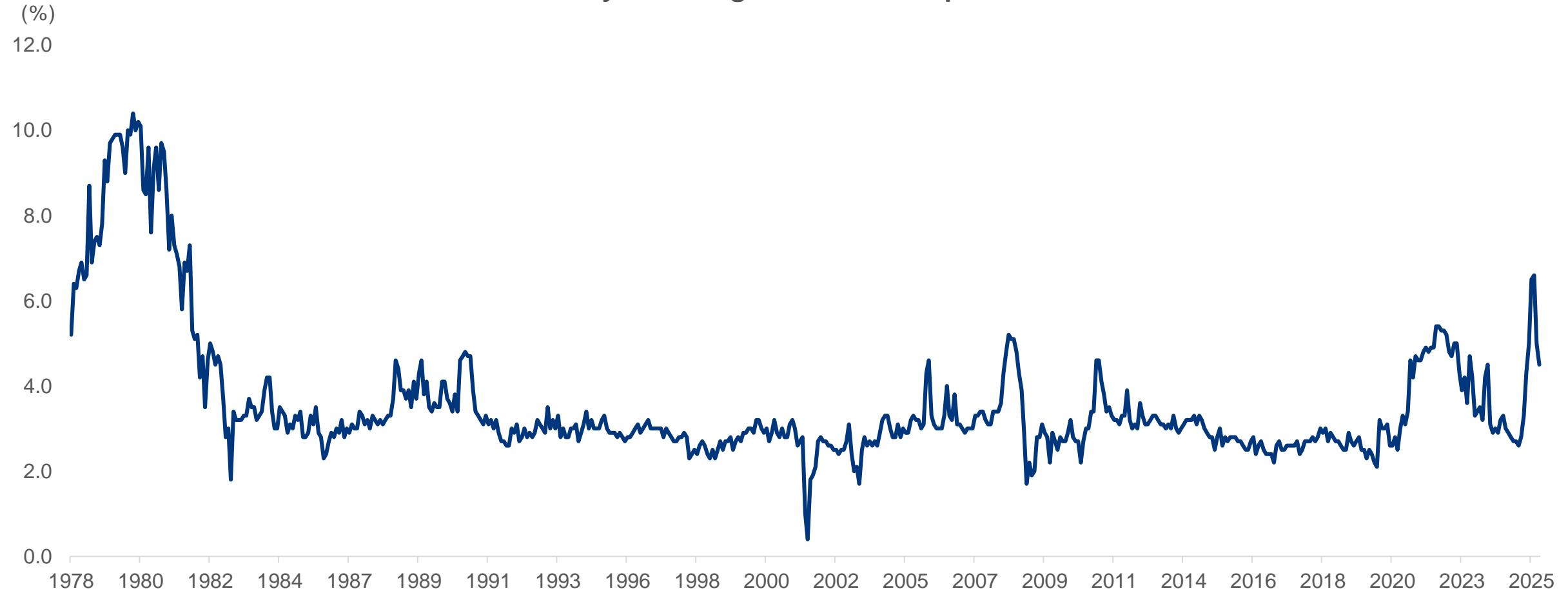


Source: Bloomberg, KGI

# Inflation Expectation Is Coming off From Its Peak

It Is Still at Relatively High Level Assuming the Economy Is Still Running at Constant Pace

University of Michigan: Inflation Expectation



Source: University of Michigan via FRED®, KGI

# Tariff Is Taxation and Taxation Is Contractionary to the Economy

Inflation Risk Under a Contractionary Economy Could Potentially Be Overestimated

Assume 100% tax pass-through to consumer		Consumer's point of view		If producer is willing to eat the tariff by: US\$10	
		US\$	Before tax	US\$	
	50		At a price of	50	
	500		Quantity demand	500	
	25,000		Total spending	25,000	
After tax					
	70		At a price of	60	
	357		Quantity demand	417	
	25,000		Total spending doesn't change	25,000	
Producer's point of view					
	20		Taxation	20	
	50		Producer's price	40	
	70		Total price	60	
US\$50x500	25,000		Revenue to producer before tax	25,000	US\$50x500
US\$50x357	17,857		Revenue to producer after tax	16,667	US\$40x417
US\$20x357	7,143		Tax revenue	8,333	US\$20x417
	7,143		Consumer paid	4,167	US\$10x417
			Producer paid	4,167	US\$10x417

Source: KGI

# The Risk of Deviation From Downward Inflation Expectation

## The Steepening of the Yield Curve Is Hard to Be Justified by the Inflation Fear

The 10-year inflation risk premium (IRP) is the extra yield investors require on a 10-year nominal bond to compensate them for the risk that inflation will deviate from their expectations over that 10-year period.



Source: Bloomberg, KGI

# Tariffs Is Major Source of Revenue to the US Government

The Concern on the US Fiscal Deficit Should Be Alleviated Which Is Positive to the Long-Dated Treasuries

## Projections of tariff revenue from different bodies

	US\$ trn 2026-2035 Tariff revenue forecasts
Tax Foundation Estimates	2.3
Congressional Budget Office	3.3
The Budget Lab at Yale	2.7
Penn Wharton Budget Model	5.2
Average	3.4
Actual revenue to 28 August (US\$ bn)	183

- Our estimates of the tariff revenue could be simplistic but the estimates by different non-partisan bodies does highlight the previous concern on fiscal deficit is inaccurate.

## Projection from CIO Insight 11 Jul 2025

	US\$ trn
US import in 2024	33
Average tariff rate	15%
Tariff revenue	4.95
Tax cut from 'Big Beautiful Bill'	4.10
Net revenue to the US government	0.85
Tariff revenue per year (US\$bn)	850

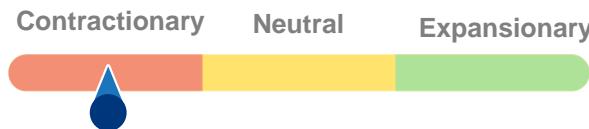
- The bottom line as we highlighted in July was that the fiscal deficit resulting from the passing of the "Big Beautiful Bill" will be largely be offset by the tariff revenue
- The worry in the treasury market about the unsustainable fiscal debt of the US was grossly overstated

Source: Tax Foundation, Congressional Budget Office, The Budget Lab at Yale, Penn Wharton, KGI

# US Austerity in Disguise

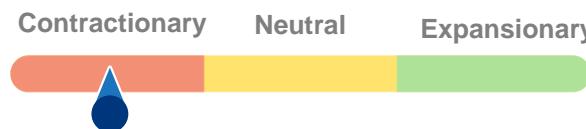
Make America Great Again = Restoring US Budget Imbalance

## Consumer Spending



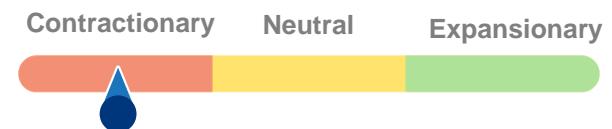
1. Higher prices due to tariffs
2. Demand contracts
3. Importers' profitability decrease
4. Less corporate investments

## Federal Spending



1. Cutting of government spending
2. Cutting of social welfare
3. Cutting of financial supports to allies

## US dollar



1. Weak US dollar drives more expensive imports
2. Demand for import reduces
3. Cheaper US export
4. Improving trade balance

# Governance

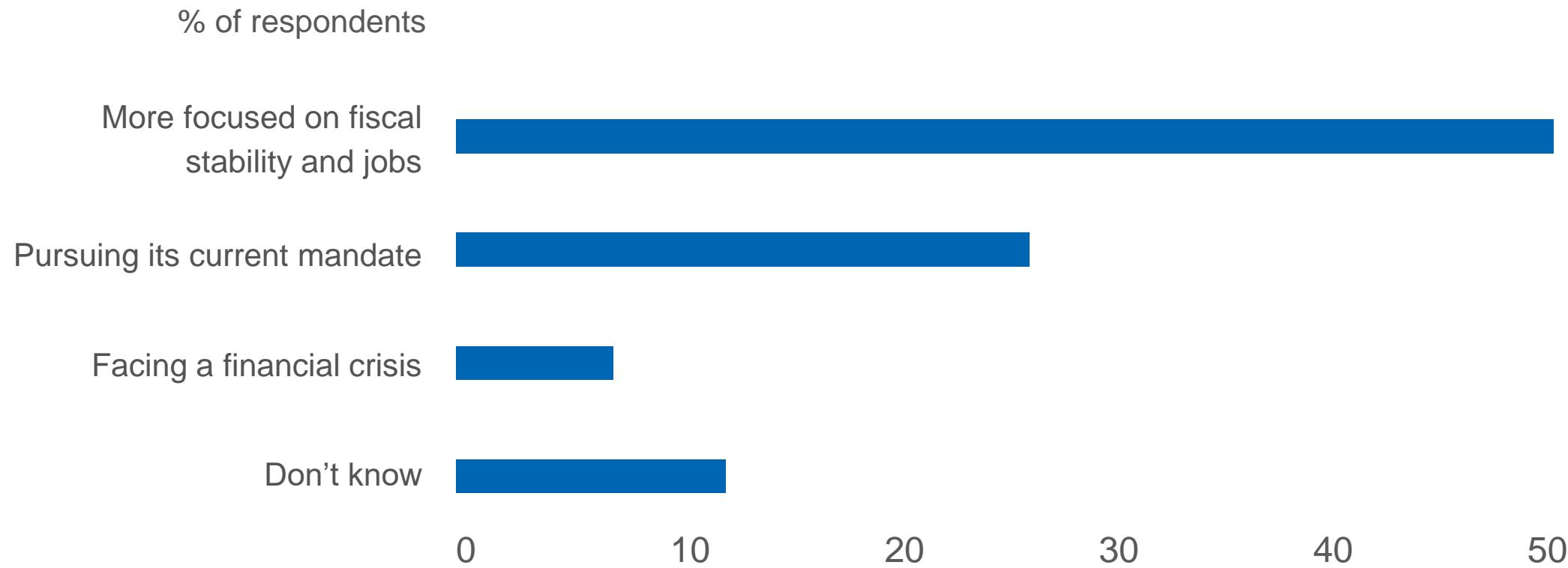
## This Is the Key Overhang for the So-Called Risk-Free Status of the US Treasuries

- **Financial markets have not fully priced in the risks** posed by Donald Trump's attacks on the Federal Reserve which could induce a loss of confidence in US government debt – according to a survey conducted by the Financial Times.
- In the poll of 94 economists based in the US and Europe, many feared the assaults would lead to a **permanent shift at the Fed towards prioritizing jobs** and lowering government borrowing costs once chair Jay Powell's term as chair ends next year.
- More than a quarter of the economists fear that by the end of Trump's term in 2029, the Fed will **be unable to fulfil its mandate to set US borrowing costs free from political influence**, although 45 per cent think it is too early to tell in what shape the central bank will be by then.
- According to the survey, 28 per cent are cautiously optimistic, predicting that while the Fed's independence will be reduced by 2029, it will still be able to do its job.

# Fed Is Expected by the Majority of the Economists to Prioritize Jobs

This Runs the Risk of Interest Rates Being Pushed Down to Unnecessarily Low Level

**After Powell's term has expired and his successor has been in the job for a few months,  
the Fed will mainly be ...?**

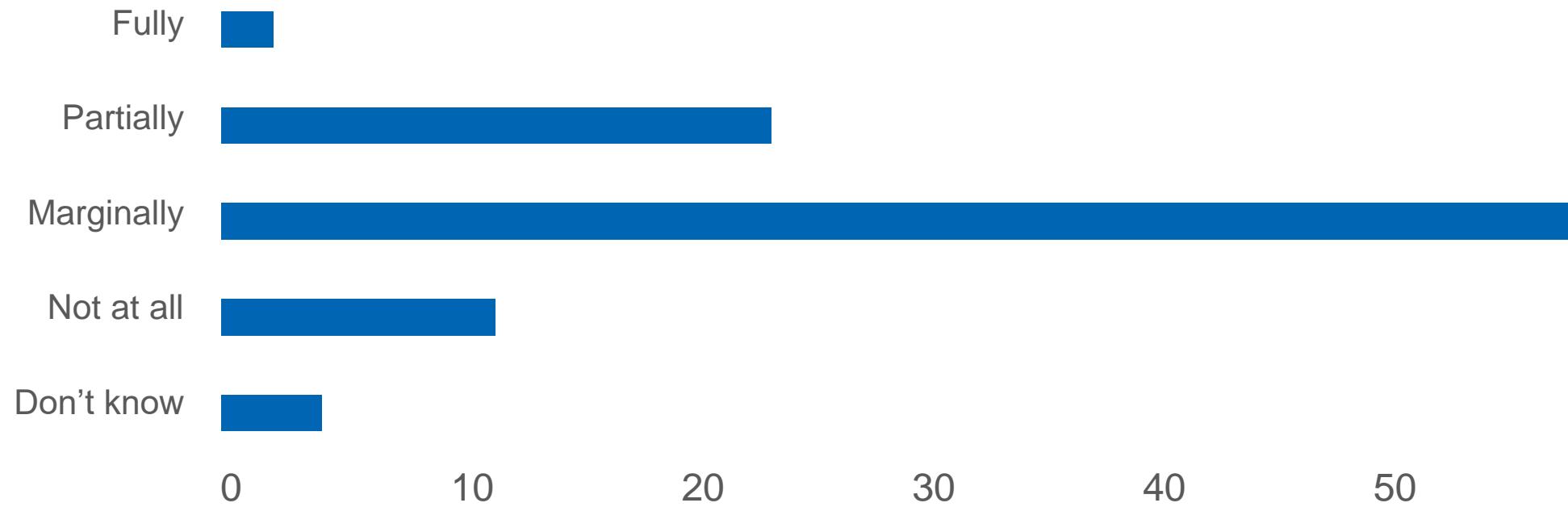


Source: Financial Times, KGI

# Most Economists Believe the Market Has Not Priced in This Risk

To what extent do markets currently price in the White House's interventions on Fed policy and composition?

% of respondents



Source: Financial Times, KGI

# If the Risk Is So Obvious, Why the Market Has Not Priced In?

- On the one hand, the Trump's administration will want to push down the borrowing cost. On the other hand, the risk premium of the entire US yield curve will be lifted up. This could potentially offset most of the rate cut efforts, if this is proven to be unnecessary.
- Rate-cut induced US dollar weakness is manageable and calculable. Loss-of-confidence induced US dollar weakness will be out of control. In order to restore the order in the US dollar, rates might have to be raised again.
- 77% US government debts are less than 7 years. Refinancing risk is high and it cannot risk a potential sharp rise in risk-premium.
- Trump's administration style – TACO. Talk big and results are always questionable.

# The Notable Yield Curve Steepening Over the Last 28 Years...

They All Happened During a Crisis. The Current Steepening Is Different – Its All Driven by Fear

- Given the rapid credit spread contraction in the IG corporate debts, we recommend investors to shift weights to US treasuries in the space of 7-10 years which offers better relative value.
- To buffer any potential downside risk in case the governance risk materialize, we recommend the Link note structured products for investors to gain exposures to the US treasuries.



Source: Bloomberg, KGI

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