

WHY THE BOND MARKET CRIED UNCLE

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Over the two weeks ending November 18, the yield of the [10-Year Treasury](#) soared 57.9 [basis points \(bps\)](#). Over the last 30 years, only two such periods saw larger increases—April 10, 1987, and November 23, 2001—making the third largest rise in the [10-Year Treasury yield](#). More inclusively, in a 30-year [bull](#) market in bonds, it is the eighth largest two-week move, regardless of direction.

10 Yr Treasury Yield

Bond Market Risk

Given the comparable periods, the 2016 election seems a little out of place. But a deeper look at the state of the bond market from a risk/return perspective might suggest that there is more substance in the move. The election surprise and its promise of [fiscal policy](#) simply offered the trigger that exposed those vulnerabilities.

The extraordinary level of monetary accommodation and the lower-for-longer rate environment has encouraged issuers to issue more bonds and in longer [maturities](#). The large majority of bond investors are captured investors—they need to invest at least a portion of their assets in fixed income. While the decline in yields has pushed some marginal investors into equities, a large majority of bond investors have continued investing as yields declined, not just in the United States but globally.

That dynamic pushed [real yields](#) to negative levels, and investors tolerated assuming an increasing amount of [interest rate risk](#) as [durations](#) soared. As a result, the bond market's overall sensitivity to interest rate risk soared to record levels, while the anticipated compensation continued to fall. The graphs below show the dynamics at play.

Yield v. Duration

Market Value at Risk from 100 bp Shock

Market Value 12-1

“Running to Stand Still” Becomes “Gimme Shelter”

That was fine as long as global risks remained front and center, the U.S. government remained gridlocked and a pervasive threat of [deflation](#) lingered. We were all, in the words of the great Irish poets U2, content with “Running to Stand Still.”

Then, the shock of [Brexit](#) dissipated in a flash and prices in China ticked higher. Deflation fears ebbed. With yields depressed and the assumption of interest rate risk high, investors became more sanguine about bonds. They also became more cognizant that they were sacrificing yield in assuming duration risk (a negative [term premium](#)), and bond yields began to move higher. With the election surprise, the repricing simply got pulled forward in spectacular fashion. The Rolling Stones’ “Gimme Shelter” might offer an appropriate musical backdrop.

Did we get ahead of ourselves? Quite possibly, the Treasury market reached technical oversold levels it had not seen since 1990. Investors also need to remember that the prospect of fiscal policy is quite different than its actual implementation. A key takeaway from the election is to expect the unexpected. Investors should hope for It's a Small World, but be prepared for Space Mountain, not spinning tea cups. Risks remain prevalent, and investors should probably use any recovery in the bond market as an opportunity to dial down their interest rate risks.

We believe anticipated fiscal reform, regulatory relief and tax cuts to be pro-growth in

nature and to offer support for [valuations](#) in the [credit](#) market. [Zero duration](#) and [negative duration strategies](#) that combine credit exposure with more advantageous positioning for interest rates could thus serve as a useful complement to core fixed income strategies in the months ahead, in our view.

We encourage investors to think strategically in positioning portfolios toward year-end.

Important Risks Related to this Article

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DEFINITIONS

10- Year Treasury: a debt obligation of the U.S. government with an original maturity of ten years.

Basis point: 1/100th of 1 percent.

Treasury yield: The return on investment, expressed as a percentage, on the debt obligations of the U.S. government.

Bullish: a position that benefits when asset prices rise.

Fiscal Policy: Government spending policies that influence macroeconomic conditions. These policies affect tax rates, interest rates and government spending, in an effort to control the economy.

Maturity: The amount of time until a loan is repaid.

Real yield: the annual interest rate that an investor demands for holding a bond to maturity including the impact of inflation.

Interest rate risk: The risk that an investment's value will decline due to an increase in interest rates.

Duration: A measure of a bond's sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The weighted average accounts for the various durations of the bonds purchased as well as the proportion of the total government bond portfolio that they make up.

Deflation: The opposite of inflation, characterized by falling price levels.

Brexit: an abbreviation of "British exit" that mirrors the term Grexit. It refers to the possibility that Britain will withdraw from the European Union.

Term premium: The term premium represents the incremental yield that investors require to hold a longer-term bond, as opposed to a combination of shorter-maturity bonds.

Valuation: Refers to metrics that relate financial statistics for equities to their price levels to determine if certain attributes, such as earnings or dividends, are cheap or expensive.

Credit: A contractual agreement in which a borrower receives something of value now and agrees to repay the lender at some date in the future.

Zero duration strategies: Refer to WisdomTree's Interest Rate Strategies that target an overall portfolio duration of zero; namely, the WisdomTree Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Zero Duration Fund and the WisdomTree BofA Merrill Lynch High Yield Bond Zero Duration Fund.

Negative duration strategies: Refer to WisdomTree's Interest Rate Strategies that target a negative overall duration; namely, the WisdomTree Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Negative Duration Fund and the WisdomTree BofA Merrill Lynch High Yield Bond Negative Duration Fund. .