WHAT MIGHT POP THE BOND BUBBLE?

Jeremy Schwartz - Global Chief Investment Officer 08/27/2019

On last week's episode of the "Behind the Markets" podcast, we spoke to Dave Donabedian, chief investment officer for CIBC Private Wealth Management, and Kevin Muir, market strategist for East West Investment Management. We had a timely discussion on market volatility and the outlook for global markets; with Muir, we particularly focused on what he calls today's global bond market <u>bubble</u>.

Donabedian looks at <u>valuations</u> around the world, and despite the uncertainty over trade policy and a view that markets get worse before they get better, he has a favorable outlook for the U.S. over global markets and for emerging markets and Asia over developed markets. He sees an <u>interest rate</u> cut coming in September from the <u>Federal Reserve (Fed)</u> and indications from the Fed that more rate cuts will follow.

The discussion with Muir was especially interesting, as we've witnessed interest rates dropping to ever-lower negative yields across Europe and the rest of the world. He understands why people are flooding into U.S. <u>Treasuries</u> today on worries of a <u>recession</u>. When investors are guaranteed to lose money on a real and nominal basis by investing in <u>German bunds</u>, unless they can find someone else to sell those bunds to at an even greater negative <u>yield</u>, he finds it hard to describe this environment as anything but a bubble.

Muir is not quite ready to <u>short</u> German bunds and get paid the negative interest rates, but he believes ultimately the short German bond trade will prove to be one of the great shorts of a lifetime.

Many are worried that demographics are creating this ultimate <u>deflationary</u> wave that justifies these low yields and that governments cannot create <u>inflation</u>.

Muir believes we have been wrong to rely only on monetary policy to stoke inflation but that as the governments step up with much greater fiscal spending, they ultimately will create the inflationary pressures that will move interest rates higher. That subject is a continuation of the <u>modern monetary theory discussion we had last week with Samuel Rines and Danielle DiMartino Booth</u>.

Please listen to our full conversation with Muir and Donabedian below.



For standardized performance and the most recent month-end performance click $\frac{\text{here}}{\text{here}}$ NOTE, this material is intended for electronic use only. Individuals who intend to print and physically deliver to an investor must print the monthly performance report to accompany this blog.

For more investing insights, check out our <a>Economic & Market Outlook

View the online version of this article here.



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

U.S. investors only: Click <u>here</u> to obtain a WisdomTree ETF prospectus which contains investment objectives, risks, charges, expenses, and other information; read and consider carefully before investing.

There are risks involved with investing, including possible loss of principal. Foreign investing involves currency, political and economic risk. Funds focusing on a single country, sector and/or funds that emphasize investments in smaller companies may experience greater price volatility. Investments in emerging markets, currency, fixed income and alternative investments include additional risks. Please see prospectus for discussion of risks.

Past performance is not indicative of future results. This material contains the opinions of the author, which are subject to change, and should not to be considered or interpreted as a recommendation to participate in any particular trading strategy, or deemed to be an offer or sale of any investment product and it should not be relied on as such. There is no guarantee that any strategies discussed will work under all market conditions. This material represents an assessment of the market environment at a specific time and is not intended to be a forecast of future events or a guarantee of future results. This material should not be relied upon as research or investment advice regarding any security in particular. The user of this information assumes the entire risk of any use made of the information provided herein. Neither WisdomTree nor its affiliates, nor Foreside Fund Services, LLC, or its affiliates provide tax or legal advice. Investors seeking tax or legal advice should consult their tax or legal advisor. Unless expressly stated otherwise the opinions, interpretations or findings expressed herein do not necessarily represent the views of WisdomTree or any of its affiliates.

The MSCI information may only be used for your internal use, may not be reproduced or re-disseminated in any form and may not be used as a basis for or component of any financial instruments or products or indexes. None of the MSCI information is intended to constitute investment advice or a recommendation to make (or refrain from making) any kind of investment decision and may not be relied on as such. Historical data and analysis should not be taken as an indication or guarantee of any future performance analysis, forecast or prediction. The MSCI information is provided on an "as is" basis and the user of this information assumes the entire risk of any use made of this information. MSCI, each of its affiliates and each entity involved in compiling, computing or creating any MSCI information (collectively, the "MSCI Parties") expressly disclaims all warranties. With respect to this information, in no event shall any MSCI Party have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, incidental, punitive, consequential (including loss profits) or any other damages (www.msci.com)

Jonathan Steinberg, Jeremy Schwartz, Rick Harper, Christopher Gannatti, Bradley Krom, Tripp Zimmerman, Michael Barrer, Anita Rausch, Kevin Flanagan, Brendan Loftus, Joseph Tenaglia, Jeff Weniger, Matt Wagner, Alejandro Saltiel, Ryan Krystopowicz, Jianing Wu, and Brian Manby are registered representatives of Foreside Fund Services, LLC.

WisdomTree Funds are distributed by Foreside Fund Services, LLC, in the U.S. only. You cannot invest directly in an index.



DEFINITIONS

<u>Bubble</u>: when market participants drive stock prices above their "fair value" in relation to some system of stock valuation.

<u>Valuation</u>: 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.

Interest rates: The rate at which interest is paid by a borrower for the use of money.

<u>Federal Reserve</u>: The Federal Reserve System is the central banking system of the United States.

Treasury: Debt obligation issued by the U.S. government with payments of principal and interest backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Recession: two consecutive quarters of negative GDP growth, characterized generally by a slowing economy and higher unemploymen.

<u>German bunds</u>: A debt security issued by Germany's federal government, which is the German equivalent of a U.S. Treasury bond.

<u>Yield</u>: The income return on an investment. Refers to the interest or dividends received from a security that is typically expressed annually as a percentage of the market or face value.

Short (or Short Position): The sale of a borrowed security, commodity or currency with the expectation that the asset will fall in value, the opposite of Long (or Long Position).

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

Inflation : Characterized by rising price levels.

