

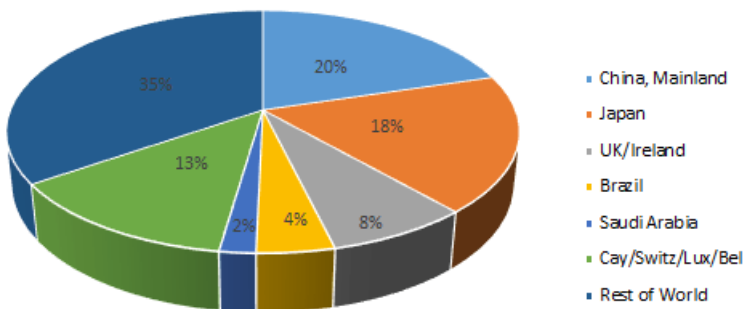
# U.S. TREASURIES: WHO'S BUYING, WHO'S SELLING?

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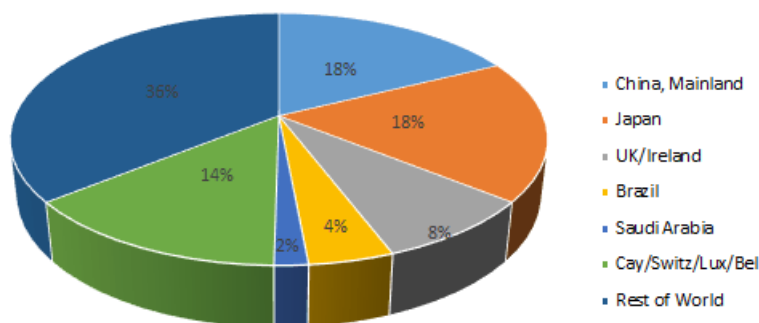
One of the linchpins supporting the [U.S. Treasury \(UST\)](#) market in recent years has been the relative [yield](#) advantage against the rates that have existed among the [sovereign debt](#) of other [G7](#) nations. In the post-U.S. presidential election landscape, fixed income investors have witnessed a back-up in G7 government bond yields on a global basis, and questions have arisen as to whether said advantage would remain a key contributor to the UST market outlook in 2017, now that the “zero rate club” has shrunk. The best way to answer this query is to examine just who exactly has been buying and who’s been selling, with the first data point looking at developments from the foreign perspective.

Each month, the Treasury Department releases statistics on this front, but it should be noted that the actual data are provided with a one-month lag. Thus, the latest report did not provide any fresh details on how 2017 got started, but it does offer interesting information for calendar year 2016. The report itself is called Treasury International Capital data, or TIC, as it is known in fixed income trading circles, and includes the figures for “Major Foreign Holders of Treasury Securities.”

## Major Foreign Holders of U.S. Treasuries Dec. 2015



## Major Foreign Holders of U.S. Treasuries Dec. 2016



Source: U.S. Treasury Dept., as of 2/15/2017

In terms of total foreign holdings of U.S. Treasuries, last year witnessed a decline of \$142.3 billion, following on the heels of 2015's modest \$11.5 billion shortfall. For the record, as recently as 2014, foreign UST holdings surged by nearly \$365 billion. It should be noted that the result was a bit of a tale of two cities. Specifically, the first half of the year witnessed a net increase through June, while the second half of the year came in on the negative side of the ledger.

Clearly, when this topic is discussed, the focus goes directly to Mainland China, and last year offered market participants some definite fodder for that discussion. China's UST holdings fell a hefty \$188 billion in 2016, officially dropping the country to number two on the list, behind Japan. As a result, China's share of the total foreign tally declined to 17.6% (18.2% for Japan), versus a reading of a little over 20% in 2015, and the lowest figure since 2006. To provide some perspective regarding this development, a peak reading of 28% was recorded in 2011.

Interestingly, UST purchases in Europe were on an upward trajectory. Net buying was observed in Ireland, the UK, Germany, the Netherlands and Italy. In fact, Ireland is now number three on the overall list in terms of total holdings, behind only Japan and China, albeit by a rather large margin. Also in the plus column of note were South Korea and Canada. As a note, in the pie charts, we lump the Cayman Islands, Switzerland, Luxembourg and Belgium together because, according to Treasury, they are considered countries/areas where Treasuries are sometimes held in custody on behalf of other nations. For the record, this grouping saw an increase of roughly \$34 billion last year.

## Conclusion

Back to our original question: What does it all mean for the broader UST market? Although global fixed income investors may look more inward to their own nations' sovereign debt, now that rates have risen, Treasuries still maintain a relative yield advantage, as witnessed by the fact that the [spread](#) between the [UST 10-Year Note](#) and the comparable-maturity [German bund](#) is at its widest since 1989. In addition, reports have surfaced suggesting that domestic demand in the U.S. has picked up, especially from liability-driven investors such as pension funds and insurance companies. In our opinion, UST market trends in the months ahead will be predicated on the factors investors have witnessed to date U.S. fiscal policy and how it could impact the economic/[inflation](#) backdrop, Federal Reserve policy considerations, and let's not forget, the elections within the eurozone that will begin next week.

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## DEFINITIONS

**Yield**: 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.

**Sovereign Debt**: Bonds issued by a national government in a foreign currency, in order to finance the issuing country's growth.

**G7**: The Group of 7 is a group consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

**Spread**: Typically refers to a difference between a measure of yield for one asset class and a measure of yield for either a different subset of that asset class or a different asset class entirely.

**U.S. 10 Year Treasury Note**: A debt obligation issued by the United States government that matures in 10 years.

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

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

**Inflation**: Characterized by rising price levels.