

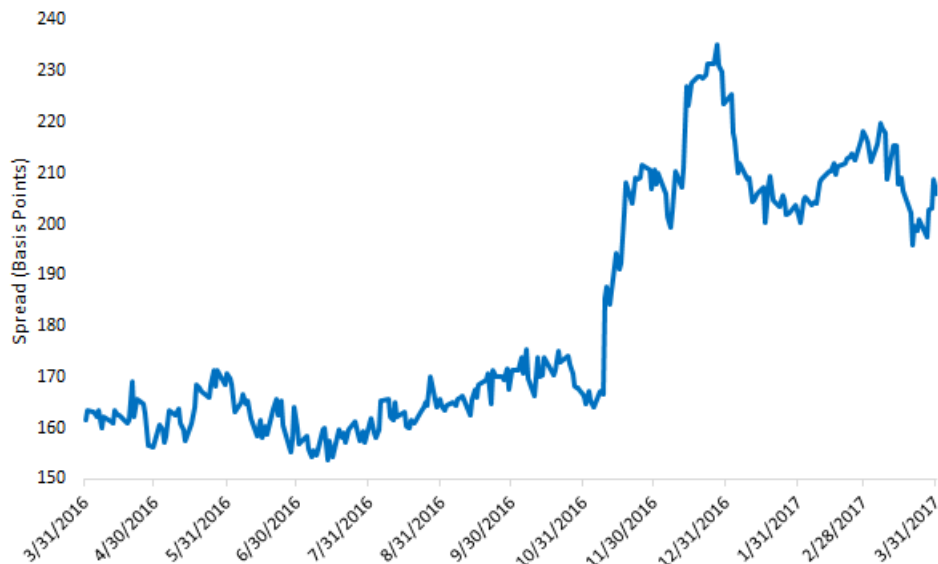
FIXED INCOME: DO GLOBAL BOND YIELDS MATTER ANYMORE?

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04/05/2017

Do global [bond yields](#) matter anymore? Following the results of Election Day and the subsequent response in the U.S. bond market, this was certainly a valid question. Indeed, with [U.S. Treasury \(UST\) yields](#) ascending rather visibly, a key investment force (relative yield advantage vs. the rest of the [G7](#) universe) that had helped keep UST yields in check, if not push them even lower, seemed to fall off the fixed income radar.

With the first quarter of 2017 now in the books, and the markets almost five months removed from the U.S. election, we thought it would be useful to provide some insight as to where the [UST 10-Year](#) yield resides now, and consider whether the relative yield advantage still exists. While it has not always been a one-way street to the upside, G7 10-year yields have all risen to varying degrees, with the one notable exception being the UK, where gilts have actually seen a decline of 6 [basis points \(bps\)](#) since November 7. Italian 10-year yields fall on the other end of the spectrum, as the 10-year has experienced an increase of 61 bps, while the gain in France has been pegged at 50 bps. To put this in some additional perspective, the rise in the UST 10-Year was +56 bps. Rounding out the 10-year yield tallies: Canada +41 bps; Germany +18 bps and Japan +12 bps.

U.S. 10-Year vs. 10-Year German Bund



Source: Bloomberg, as of 3/31/2017. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

It should also be noted that the experience thus far in 2017 seems to have been a bit more country/region specific and not just the kind of broader move in global rates that

investors have witnessed before. To be sure, here in the U.S., Treasury yields have been responding to developments in Washington D.C., such as the Fed pushing up its first [rate hike](#) three months earlier than expected and continued political headlines in the first few months of the Trump administration. In France, Italy and Germany, sovereign debt markets have also been influenced by political headlines. They focus on the upcoming French presidential elections, as polls vacillating around the National Front candidate, Marine Le Pen, have created an environment where risk-off (Le Pen doing well in the polls) favors German bunds over French or Italian debt, and the opposite (Le Pen trailing in the polls) reverses the trade. Meanwhile, in the UK, the headlines and developments surrounding [Brexit](#) and the recent triggering of [Article 50](#) of the Lisbon Treaty have no doubt factored into the equation.

Conclusion

So, back to the question we posed at the outset: Do global bond yields matter anymore, specifically as they relate to Treasuries? The varying rate developments throughout the G7 sovereign debt universe over the last four to five months still leaves us with one important conclusion: The relative yield advantage remains in place, and in fact, in the case of key markets such as Germany, this advantage has only become greater. The graph above clearly illustrates this point. Following the initial post-election/post-December [FOMC](#) rate hike surge, the spread between 10-Year Treasuries and 10-year bunds did narrow roughly 35 bps from its peak, but it is still more than 40 bps above the average for the period of March 31 of last year through Election Day. Given the divergent paths of monetary policy between the Fed, the European Central Bank (ECB) and the Bank of Japan (BOJ), we would expect this favorable yield advantage to continue. However, as we have witnessed firsthand over the last four to five months, this factor alone will not necessarily prevent Treasury yields from rising.

Unless otherwise noted, source is Bloomberg, as of 3/31/2017.

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DEFINITIONS

Bond yield: Refers to the interest received from a bond and is usually expressed annually as a percentage based on its current market value.

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

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

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.

Rate Hike: refers to an increase in the policy rate set by a central bank. In the U.S., this generally refers to the Federal Funds Target Rate.

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

Article 50: States the rules and procedures regarding a member of the EU intending to withdraw from the EU.

Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC): The branch of the Federal Reserve Board that determines the direction of monetary policy.