
FED PROTECTION: DIGGING DEEPER INTO OUR RISING RATES THESIS

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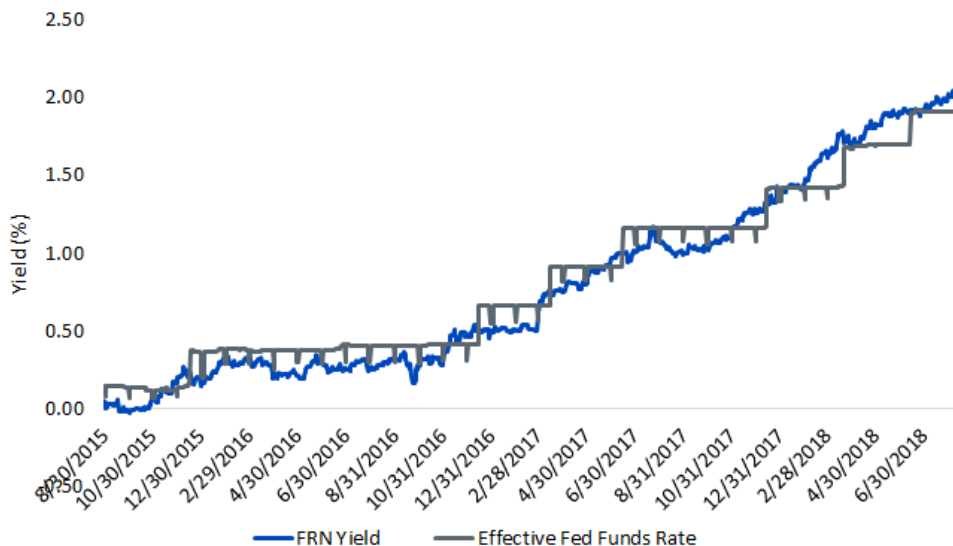
In the first quarter of 2018, we highlighted the rationale for our [highest-conviction fixed income trade over the next two years](#). Despite making headlines, Jamie Dimon's concern about a 5% 10-Year Treasury yield is probably only a 10% probability, in our view.

However, our fixed income team has much higher conviction regarding the path of short-term rates over the next two years. As a result, investors should favor floating rate instruments versus fixed rate bonds. After discussing this research with investors, we frequently fielded questions about why U.S. Treasury [floating rate notes \(FRNs\)](#) would track the [Federal Funds Rate](#) higher and how long it would take for changes in [Federal Reserve \(Fed\)](#) policy to be reflected in FRN yields.

Question #1: FRNs vs. the Fed Funds Rate

Despite having a two-year maturity, the [yield](#) of an FRN can be decomposed into its principal parts: three-month [t-bill](#) yields + spread determined at the time the FRN is auctioned. Therefore, as three-month bill yields increase, the income component on the FRN increases. Next, without going into too much detail, the Fed is able to control the effective Federal Funds Rate through a combination of open market operations (i.e., buying, selling, borrowing and lending a narrow subset of securities) and also using the [interest rate](#) on [excess reserves](#) to influence the cost and supply of dollars. Therefore, the price that the U.S. Treasury pays to borrow at the short end of the [yield curve](#) is directly impacted by Fed policy. As we show below, the relationship between the effective Fed Funds Rate and FRN yields move in virtual lockstep. For this reason, we feel comfortable thinking about FRN yields as a call on Fed [rate hikes](#).

FRN Yield vs. Effective Fed Funds Rate



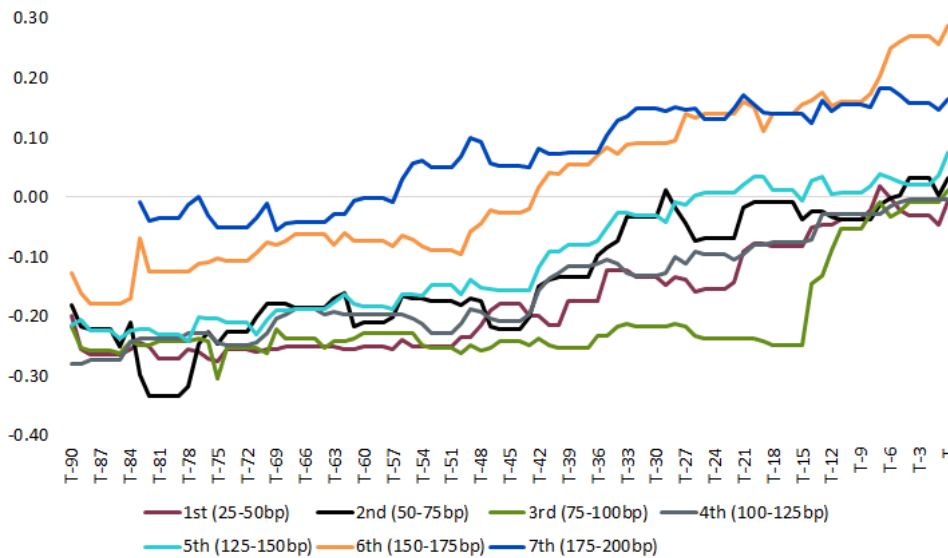
Source: Bloomberg, as of 8/16/18. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Question #2: How long does it take for changes in Fed policy to be reflected in FRN yields?

While this question is similar to the first, the drivers are slightly different. While the [Fed Funds Rate target band](#) increases in a knee-jerk fashion as the Fed hikes rates, FRN yields tend to evolve in a smoother path over time. This is primarily a function of the anticipatory nature of markets. Taking it a step further, the evolution of the yield offered by FRNs will be impacted by the amount of time between potential changes in Fed policy and the degree of certainty that those rate hikes will occur.

In the chart below, we show the evolution of FRN yields leading up to a change in Fed policy. The zero line on the vertical axis means that the FRN yield is equal to the top band of the effective Fed Funds Rate. Generally speaking, FRN yields have been in line with the top band by about two weeks in advance. Put another way, FRN yields have historically started to track the effective Fed Funds Rate between 60 and 80 days prior to a change in Fed policy. Again, the evolution of yields is a combination of how many days an FRN will accrue at various short-term rates combined with the likelihood of a change in policy at a future date. Note that during the Fed’s third rate hike, consensus shifted quickly resulting in a fairly steep increase in the two weeks leading up to the Fed meeting.

Day to Rate Hike: FRN Yield - Fed Funds Rate (Upped Bound)



Source: Bloomberg, as of 8/16/18. BP = basis points. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Conclusion

As markets continue to grapple with uncertainty, we continue to debate where we have the highest levels of conviction to generate positive total returns. FRNs currently combine attractive levels of income with among the lowest levels of volatility of any asset class. Based on our view that the Fed will hike two more times in 2018, we continue to see value in the [WisdomTree Floating Rate Treasury Fund \(USFR\)](#), leading the way to access the asset class or short-duration fixed income.

Important Risks Related to this Article

There are risks associated with investing, including possible loss of principal. Securities with floating rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with fixed interest rates but may decline in value. The issuance of floating rate notes by the U.S. Treasury is new and the amount of supply will be limited. Fixed income securities will normally decline in value as interest rates rise. The value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning in response to issuer or counterparty defaults and changes in the credit ratings of the Fund's portfolio investments. Due to the investment strategy of this Fund, it may make higher capital gain distributions than other ETFs. Please read the Fund's prospectus for specific details regarding the Fund's risk profile.

For the top 10 holdings of USFR please visit the Fund's fund detail page at <https://www.wisdomtree.com/investments/etfs/fixed-income/usfr>

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DEFINITIONS

Floating Rate Treasury Note: a debt instrument issued by the U.S. government whose coupon payments are linked to the 13-week Treasury bill auction rate.

Federal Funds Rate: The rate that banks that are members of the Federal Reserve system charge on overnight loans to one another. The Federal Open Market Committee sets this rate. Also referred to as the “policy rate” of the U.S. Federal Reserve.

Federal Reserve: The Federal Reserve System is the central banking system of the United States.

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.

Treasury Bill: A treasury bill (T-Bill) is a short-term debt obligation backed by the U.S. government with a maturity of one month (four weeks), three months (13 weeks) or six months (26 weeks).

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

Excess reserves: bank reserves in excess of a reserve requirement determined by local central bank. They represent reserves of cash more than the minimum required amount.

Yield curve: Graphical Depiction of interest rates on government bonds, with the current yield on the vertical axis and the years to maturity on the horizontal axis.

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.

Fed funds target range: the interest rate band the Federal Open Market Committee decides to implement for the federal funds rate.