

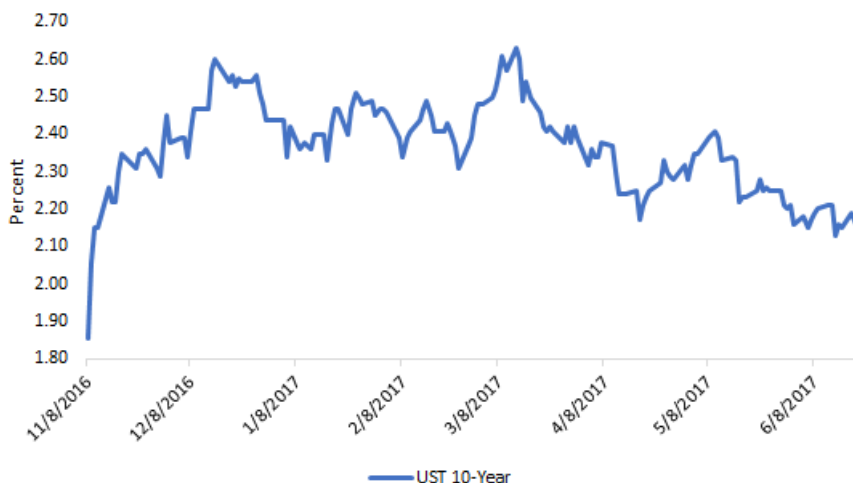
SHORTENING DURATION, GETTING A SECOND CHANCE

Kevin Flanagan – Head of Fixed Income Strategy
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We're six months into 2017, and investors have begun asking themselves, did rates peak yet again or will there be another leg to the upside in the second half of the year? In my opinion, the question probably needs a longer time horizon than just the upcoming July–December period. Indeed, [volatility](#) in the intermediate to longer-dated sector of the [U.S. Treasury \(UST\)](#) market has been on full display over the last year (especially since Election Day), and a prudent fixed income strategy needs to filter out the noise and focus on where the most likely landing place will be for UST yields over a more extended investment horizon.

2017 certainly started off as anticipated, as the UST [10-Year yield](#) moved to a high watermark of 2.63% in mid-March, the highest reading in about three years. However, since then, the yield level has reversed course, moving on a descending trajectory to reach a low point of 2.13% only three months later (i.e., two weeks ago), the lowest level since the day after the U.S. election. This 50 [basis point \(bps\)](#) reversal came in the wake of two Fed rate hikes and guidance from policy makers that the goal is to begin normalizing their balance sheet later this year. Now, conventional wisdom would lead one to believe that a Treasury market rally of the magnitude investors just witnessed would be the least likely of all rate outcomes. So, what next?

UST 10-Year Yield Post-Election



Source: Bloomberg, as of 6/22/2017. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Our base case for this year was for the [Federal Reserve \(Fed\)](#) to deliver two to three [rate hikes](#) and the UST 10-Year yield to reside in the 2.25%–3.00% range. Thus far, the Fed has delivered on its end of the bargain, but some modest adjustments will probably be in order for the UST 10-Year yield. First up, it's important to mention that the [bear](#) and [b](#)

[ull](#) cases where the extreme ranges could have been 1.50% (bull) and 3.50% (bear) seem unlikely as of this writing—but as we’ve seen over the past few years, stranger things have happened. Nevertheless, that brings us back more to the base case scenario. In this outlook, we acknowledge the aforementioned low point of just under 2.15%, but at the other end of the spectrum, we would envision the upside more in the area of 2.50%–2.75%, with the top of the range likely being realized after Labor Day.

Conclusion

In my opinion, the UST market is giving fixed income investors a second chance at preparing their portfolios for the potential of higher rates later this year. The Fed seems poised to deliver on the front end, and if our base case comes to fruition, the intermediate to longer portion of the [yield curve](#) will witness some upward pressure as well. Against this backdrop, investors may wish to consider reducing some [duration](#) in their core fixed income in order to lessen the sensitivity for potentially higher rates. The [WisdomTree Yield Enhanced U.S. Short-Term Aggregate Bond Fund \(SHAG\)](#) offers investors the ability to reduce duration while still focusing on income. This Fund can be used as a stand-alone core position or as a complement to an overall fixed income portfolio.

Unless otherwise noted, data source is the Federal Reserve, as of 6/22/2017.

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DEFINITIONS

Volatility: A measure of the dispersion of actual returns around a particular average level.

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.

10-year government bond yield: Yields on the 10 year government debt security.

Basis point: 1/100th of 1 percent.

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

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.

Bullish: a position that benefits when asset prices rise.

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.

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.