



InvesTips

Is your investment protected from a rise in interest rates?

September 2022



WS Global CIO Office

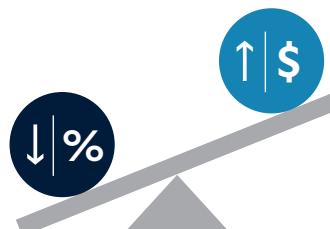
Interest rates have been rising

– putting many investors on edge, especially for those that have significant investment into bonds.

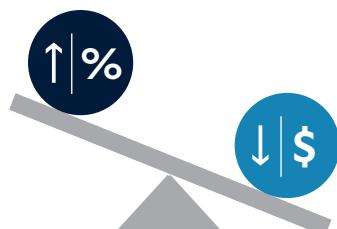
Interest rate risk refers to the risk of dropping bond prices when interest rates go up (see the diagram below). One way to explain this inverse relationship between interest rates and bond prices is opportunity cost. When an investor purchases a bond and interest rates rise, he or she practically gives up the opportunity to invest into investments that can offer more attractive returns. Therefore, when interest rates are expected to rise, the demand for existing bonds declines, driving the prices lower.

The inverse relationship between interest rates and bond prices

If interest rates fall, bond prices rise



If interest rates rise, bond prices fall



Steve Brice
Global Chief Investment Officer

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Senior Portfolio Manager, Multi-Asset

Source: Standard Chartered

Bond duration is one of the most common ways to quantify this risk by measuring the bond prices' sensitivity to a 1% movement in its yield. For instance, Developed Markets (DM) Investment Grade (IG) bonds has a duration of 7.0 years, a parallel move up in rates of 100bps should translate into a 7.0% loss in the price return of the bond. Considering the expected income of 3.0%, it means a potential loss of 4.0% loss for the investment, all other factors being equal (chart 2). Under the same condition, the impact is rather limited for Emerging Markets (EM) USD Government bonds – reporting a positive total return of 1.3%. Clearly, interest rate fluctuations affect the prices of all bonds, price sensitivities vary significantly depend on their characteristics such as geographical focus, credit quality and time to maturity.

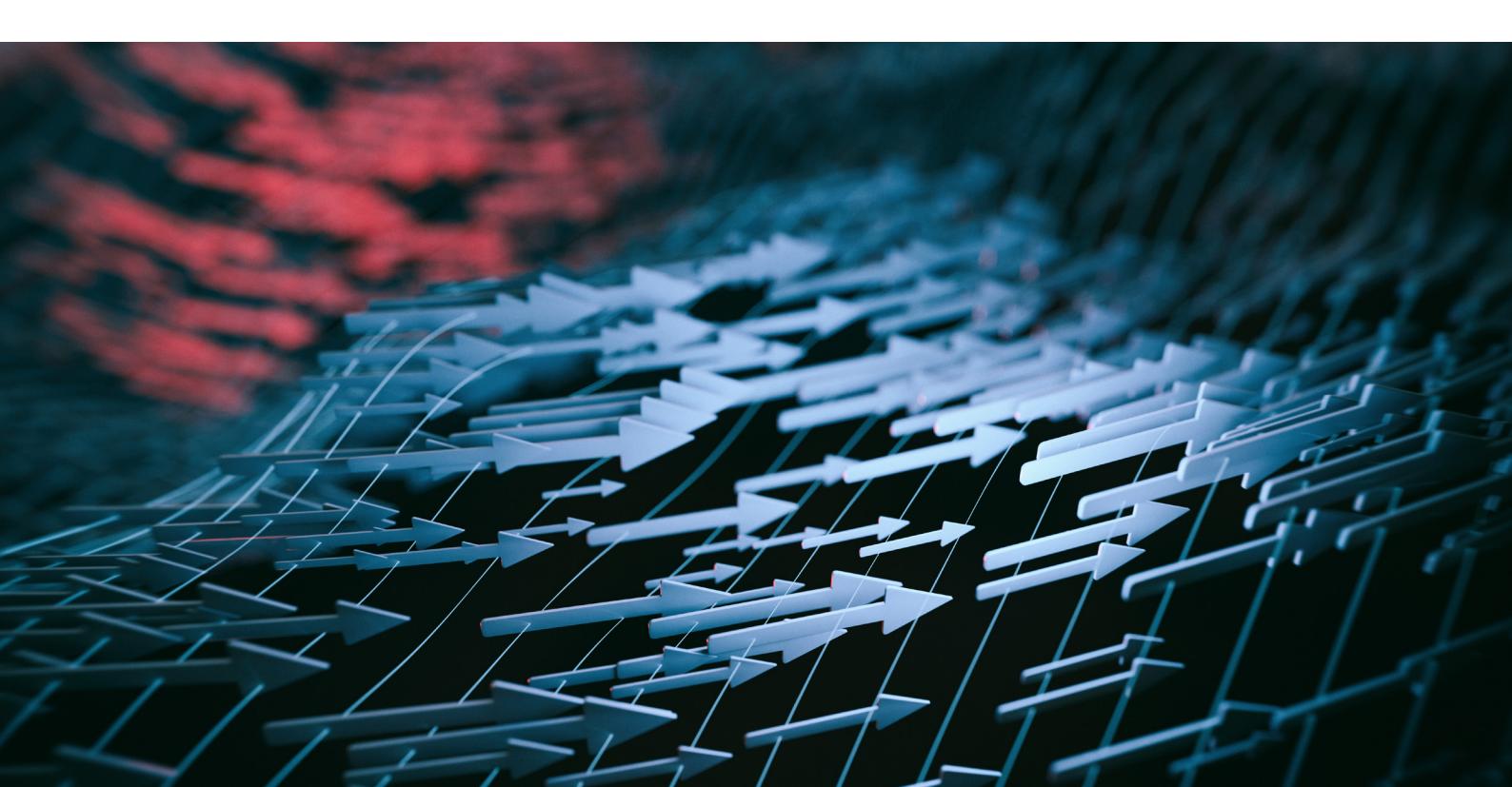
Simulated total returns of fixed income assets assuming different shifts in bond yields

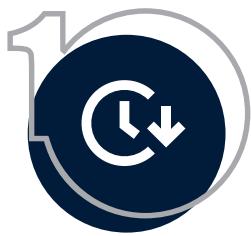
Yield to worst and duration for fixed income asset as of 29 August 2022

| | Asia HY | EM USD Govt | DM HY | EM LCY Govt | Asia USD | DM IG Corp | DM IG Govt | TIPS |
|-------------------|---------|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|-------|
| Yield to Maturity | 14.5% | 8.2% | 8.7% | 6.9% | 6.3% | 4.7% | 3.0% | 4.7% |
| Duration | 2.9 | 6.9 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 2.6 |
| Change in yield* | -1.5% | 18.8% | 18.6% | 15.1% | 14.4% | 13.0% | 16.3% | 13.6% |
| | -1.0% | 17.4% | 15.1% | 13.0% | 11.9% | 10.8% | 12.5% | 10.1% |
| | -0.5% | 15.9% | 11.7% | 10.9% | 9.4% | 8.5% | 8.6% | 6.6% |
| | 0.0% | 14.5% | 8.2% | 8.7% | 6.9% | 6.3% | 4.7% | 3.0% |
| | 0.5% | 13.0% | 4.8% | 6.6% | 4.4% | 4.0% | 0.9% | -0.5% |
| | 1.0% | 11.6% | 1.3% | 4.5% | 1.9% | 1.7% | -3.0% | -4.0% |
| | 1.5% | 10.1% | -2.1% | 2.3% | -0.6% | -0.5% | -6.8% | -7.5% |

Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered. Simulated returns are calculated assuming a parallel shift across the whole yield curve.

In this publication, we look at the past episodes of rising interest rates and highlight **five practical ways an average investor can do to mitigate this risk without a complete portfolio repositioning.**





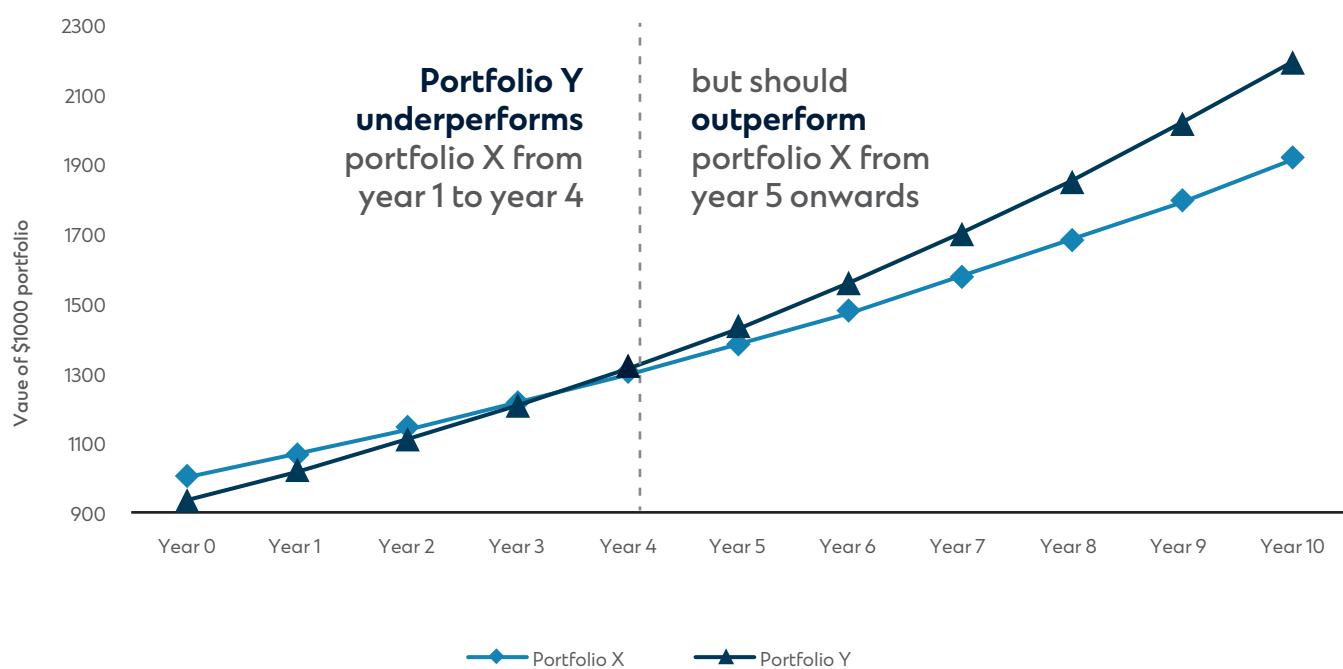
Shorten your portfolio's duration, but keep in mind that investment time horizon matters

In a fast-rising interest rate environment, investors can feel the instant pressure to shorten the portfolio duration to limit the potential losses and one potential option is drastically shifting bond investment into cash. While the cash strategy can alleviate the short-term pain from falling bond prices, it could soon have investors lagging both income-generating bonds and inflation. This is because rising bond yields can be beneficial for (bond) investors in the long run as bond investments can be reinvested and grow at a higher rate.

To demonstrate this point, in the chart below, we look at the performances of two hypothetical bond portfolios (with duration of 4.3 years) – portfolio X assuming no rate increase and portfolio Y assuming a rise of 150 basic points (bps) from the beginning. While portfolio Y sees an initial price loss due to higher interest rate, if investors continue to stay the course and reinvest the income at a higher yield, the performance of portfolio Y is likely to catch up with that of portfolio X in year 4 and continue to grow faster in the later years. The extent to which a portfolio's duration should be shortened should be decided in the context of investor's investment time horizon. Rising interest rate can be beneficial as long as the duration of the portfolio is shorter than the investment horizon.

Investors are likely to benefit from staying the course and invest into a rising rate portfolio

Performance of two hypothetical portfolios X assuming no rate increase and Y assuming a 150 bps rate increase on day one



Source: Standard Chartered



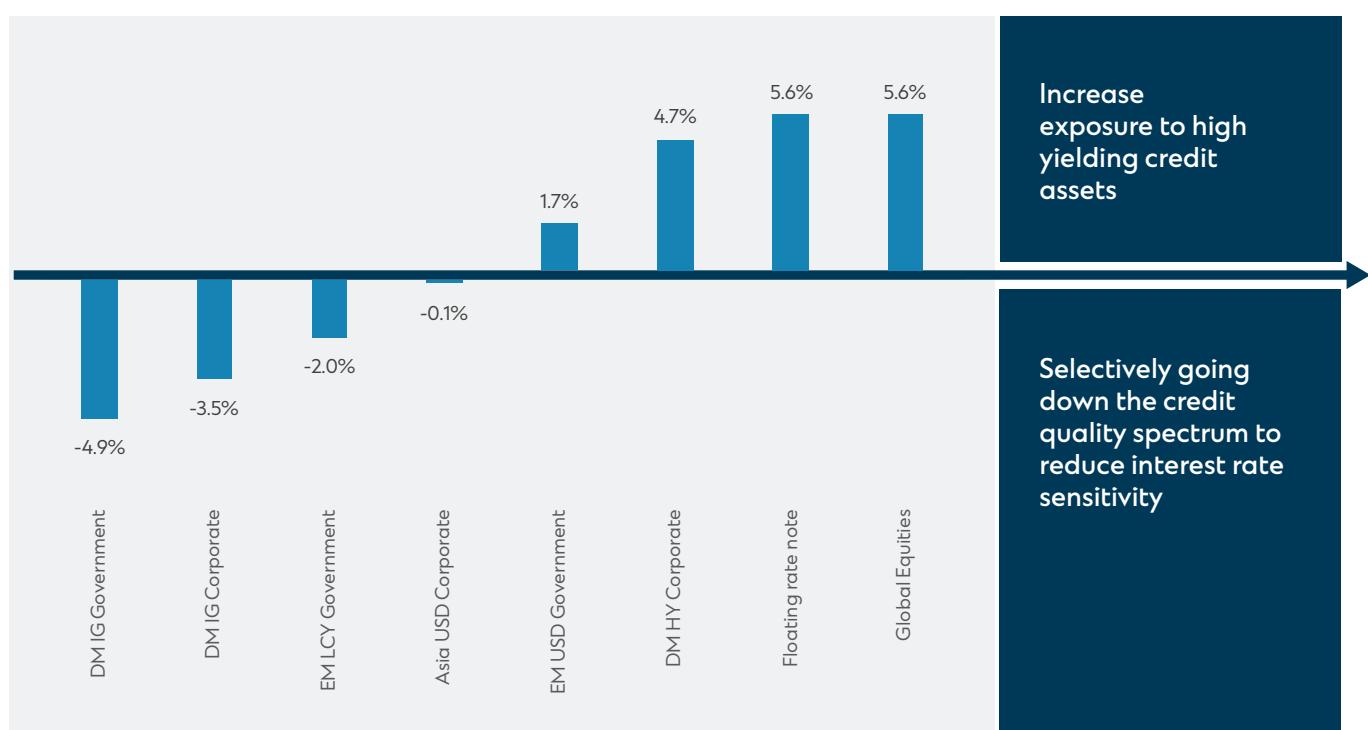
Increase spread oriented exposure

One of the common ways to reduce the interest rate sensitivity of an investment portfolio without compromising the expected income is by diversifying into high yielding credit assets. These bonds offer a yield spread on top of the government debt, creating additional buffer to absorb the impact in bond prices when interest rate moves. In the chart below, we look at the performance of various bond components in the past instances of US 10-year government bond yield rising by more than 100 bps. Results show that most credit components such as EM USD Government, Asia USD, and DM HY bonds delivered positive returns despite the rise in rates.

Therefore, the substantially higher yield on offer with relative low duration can make investing into lower credit assets such DM HY bonds and Floating rate notes a compelling case. Fundamentally, when interest rates move higher because the economy improves, many lower-quality investment get upgraded in credit quality, which results in an increase in their price.

Diversifying bond exposure into high yielding credit help cushion the spike in interest rates

Average performance of various bond components in the past instances of US 10-year government bond yield rising for more than 100 bps since 1998



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered



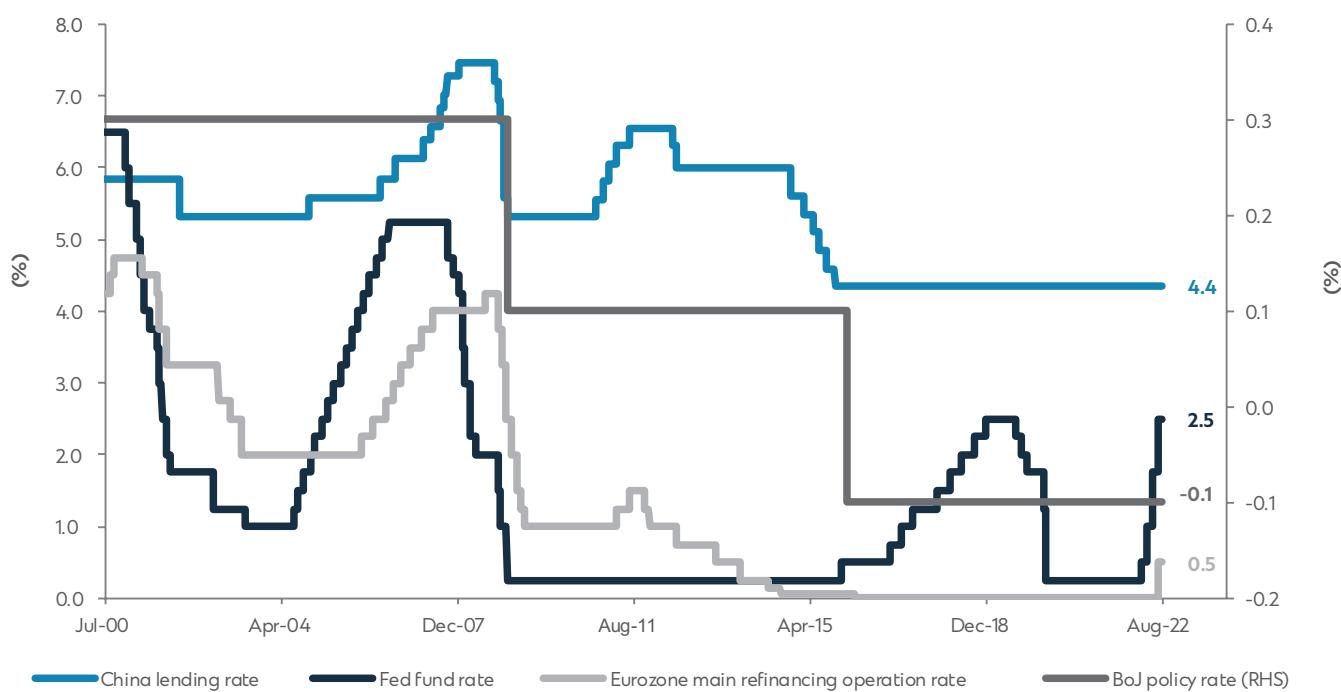
Going global

Even though global financial markets have become more integrated, pockets of segmentation still exist. It means it is unlikely that interest rates around the world would all rise at the same time, affecting all bond investments in the same fashion.

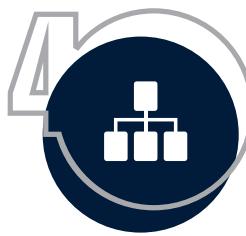
The chart below shows the history of policy rates in major countries and regions. We note that historically it is common to see divergence in interest rate trajectories across regions, especially between DM and EM. Within DM, even though ECB tends to follow suit with the Fed in their monetary policy stance, the timing, pace and duration of rate hiking cycle in Europe can vary significantly compared to those of the US. This creates opportunities for investors to reduce their portfolio's interest rate sensitivity to domestic rates by incorporating foreign bonds in their portfolios or diversifying the bond allocation globally.

Incorporating global fixed income in a portfolio can help reduce the interest rate sensitivity to domestic rates

History of major central banks' policy rates since 2000



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered



Diversify government bond exposure across different bond maturities

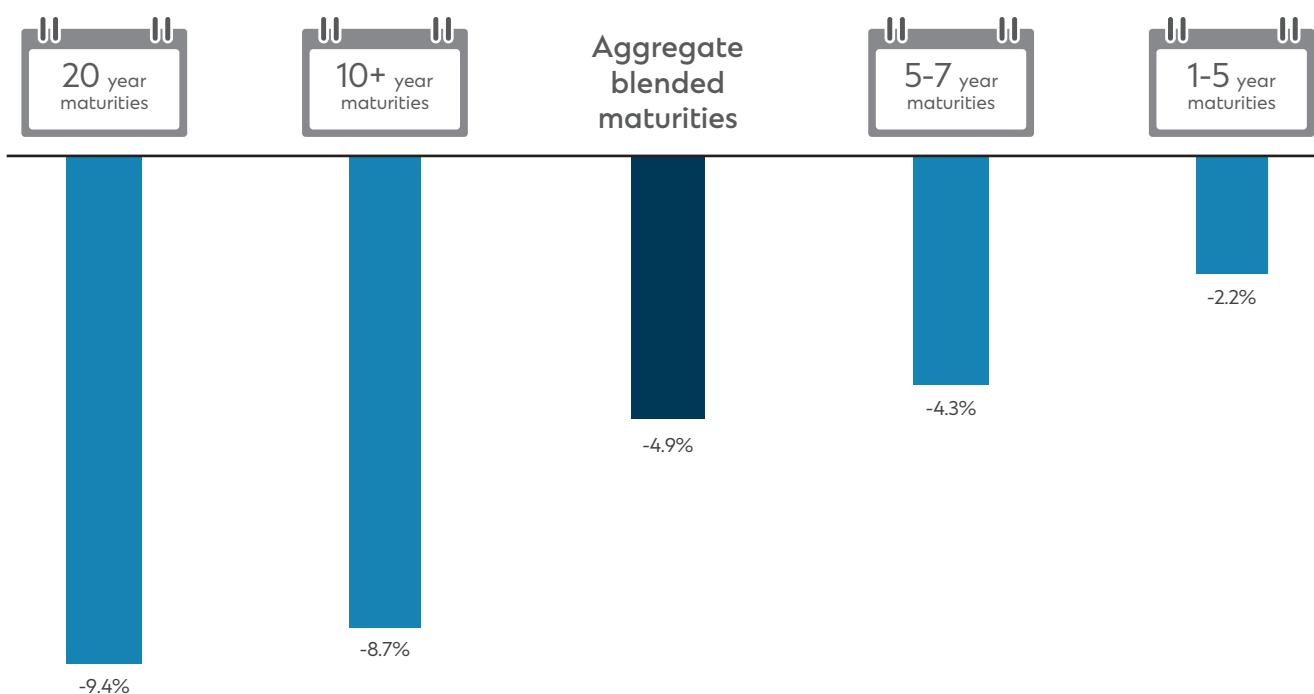
Historically, government bonds have come with the strongest interest rate risk (compared to other bond components). The longer duration to maturity bonds they have, the more sensitive they can be to interest rate movements.

While these quality bonds play an important role in an investment portfolio, especially in risk off environments, understanding the dynamics of the yield curve is rather a complicated task. This is because generally, a parallel curve shift – a situation when interest rates for all maturities increase or decrease by the same amount – occur rarely, if ever. Instead, we are more likely to see nonparallel shifts in the rate curve – meaning different portions of the Treasury market experiences different increases in rates. Hence, facing a rising rate environment, investors can consider holding a diversified exposure to this part of the bond markets, instead of focusing on one segment of bond maturities.

The chart below shows how government bonds with different maturities performed in the past instances when the US 10-year government bond yield rose by more than 100bps. With a similar level of yield on offer, a diversified bond exposure across maturity suffered much less downside risk when rates rise.

In a rising rate environment, investors can benefit more from a diversified government bond exposure across maturities

Average returns of US government bonds across different maturities when US Treasury 10-year bond yield rose by 100bps since 1998



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered



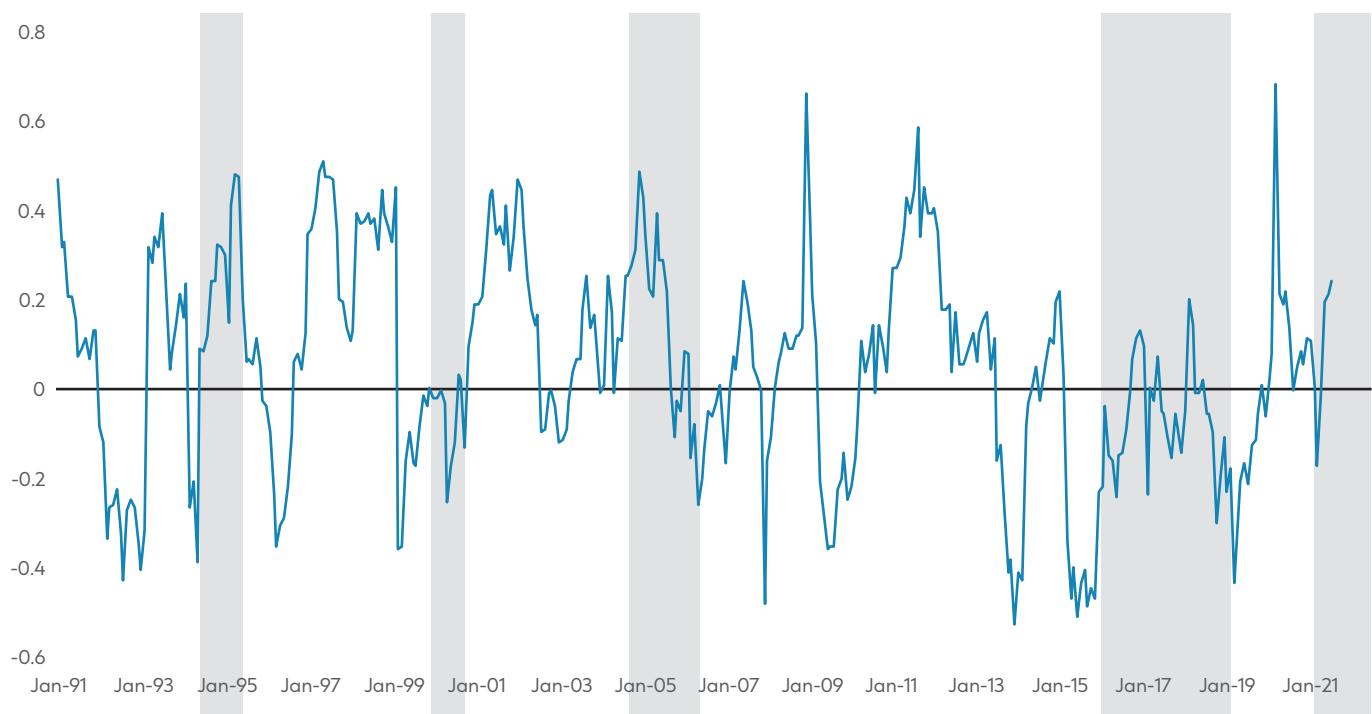
Look beyond bonds and add exposure to equity (incrementally)

Generally, rates tend to rise in response to inflationary fears and a growing economy. It is no coincidence that equities tend to do well in the early stage of a rate hiking cycle. That is because during this period, we often see an economy expanding at a healthy pace, corporate earnings growing and investors becoming more optimistic about the outlook of the economy. As a result, equities prices are likely to be pushed higher. History shows that on average, most major equity regions reported positive returns during the past hiking cycles. In addition, having some equity exposure is likely to add diversification benefit to the overall bond portfolio as we tend to see low or dropping correlation between government bonds and equities in the past periods of rising rates (refer to the chart below).

That said, it does not suggest an excessive overweight into equities because prolonged periods of high interest rates and heightened inflationary pressures can weigh on performance of risk assets including equities. Rather, for investors that heavily invest into bonds, an incremental addition of equity can be helpful to reduce interest rate sensitivity and preserve the real value of portfolios over time.

Incremental adding equity exposure can provide diversification benefits to a bond portfolio during rising rate periods

12-month correlation between S&P 500 equity markets and US government bonds since 1990



Source: Bloomberg, Standard Chartered

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