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A low yield environment: challenges for bond investors

September 2013

► A BNY MELLON COMPANYSM



Why did you invest in bonds?



Bond investment provided...

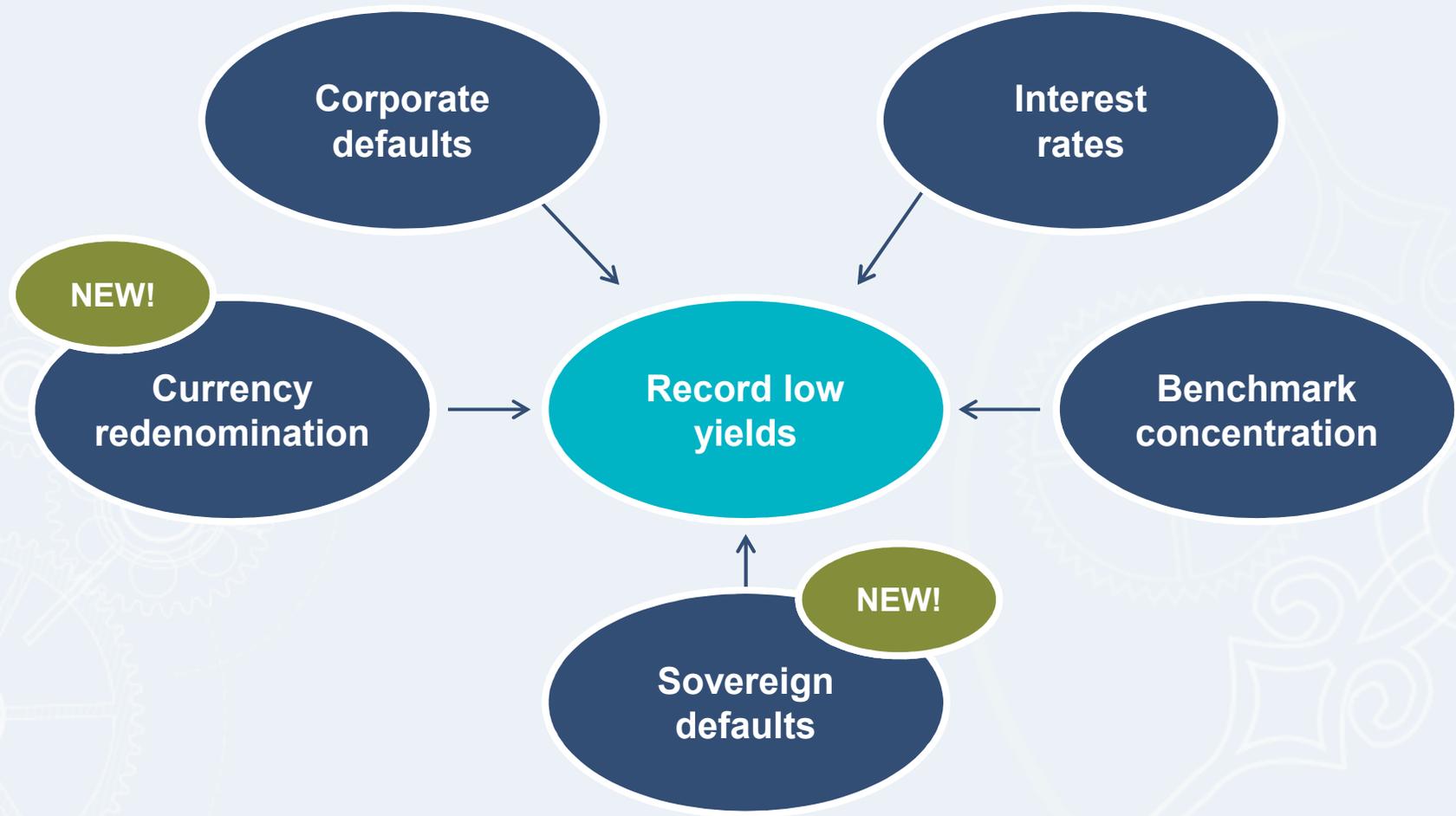
- Consistent income, lower volatility than equities
- A close linkage to annuity rates

...a natural choice for maturing pension schemes

- Primarily government and corporate bonds
- Typically using market indices as a benchmark
- Reducing liability risk and delivering return

In the past, risk and return were more balanced

What changed? Risk up, returns down...



Interest rate risk is now asymmetric



Yields on “safe haven” debt are near zero...



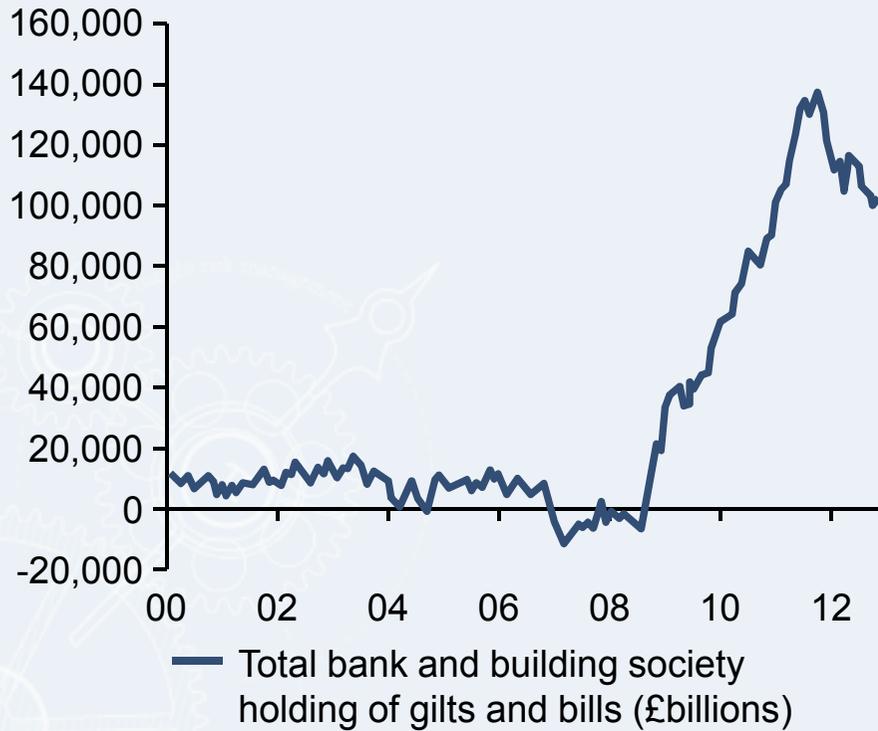
Government bonds: plenty of risk, little reward

Source: Bloomberg as at 31 December 2012.

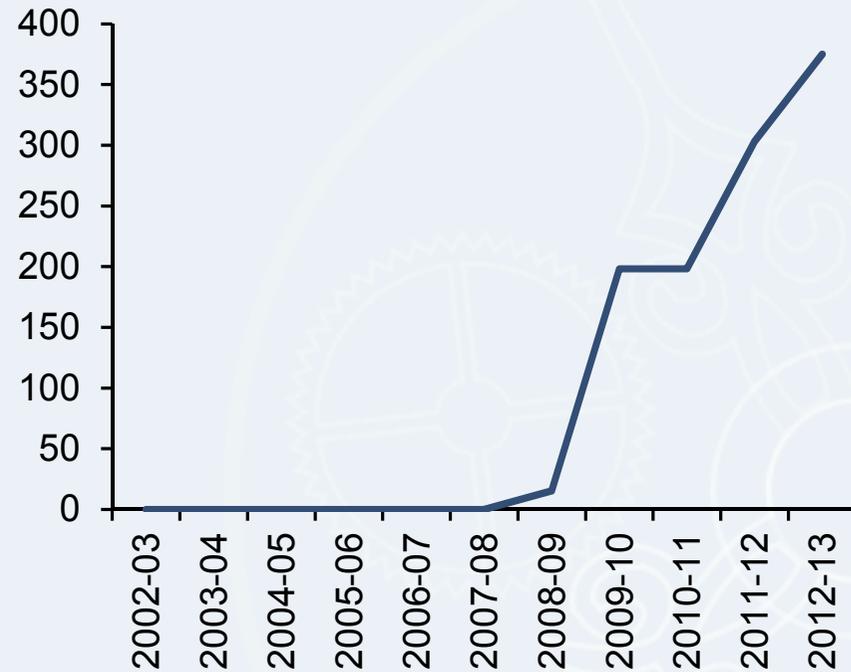
New buyers have helped this...



Regulatory ie banks



QE buying of gilts (£bn)



Regulation and QE create price insensitive owners of government debt

Source: Bank of England as at 9 January 2013.

Corporate bond benchmarks are also exposed...

What do you lose if yields return to 2008 levels?



Europe
-10%

...and it's 25% Spain and Italy

Global
-12%

...over 32% financials

UK
-15%

...over 23% supnationals (EIB, KFW etc)

Market indices are not a great starting point...

Traditional economic analysis not the driver today...



Before 2008: Cyclical

- Growth
- Inflation
- Interest rates
- Supply and demand

For now: Non-cyclical

- Zero interest rates
- QE measures
- Asymmetry of interest rate risk
- The search for yield

Risk and return: the future is different



Traditional approaches have served you well...

- 151% return from gilts since 1997
- 36% in the last five years
- Corporate bonds performed better still – due to higher yields

But this simply can't be repeated

- Interest rates cannot realistically fall further
- QE represents an overhang of bonds to be sold in the future
- Inflation remains a potential long-term threat
- Sovereign default risk cannot be ignored

Source: Merrill Lynch Index G010 as at 30 August 2013.

So what now for bond investors?



Need to rebalance risk and return...

- Starting point is zero interest rate risk ie cash*
- Don't use market-weighted bond indices
- Permit shorting to benefit from falling markets
- Expand beyond traditional bond asset classes

An absolute return bond approach: Cash Plus 4%*

* Cash is defined as 3 month Libor.

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Why Cash* Plus 4%?

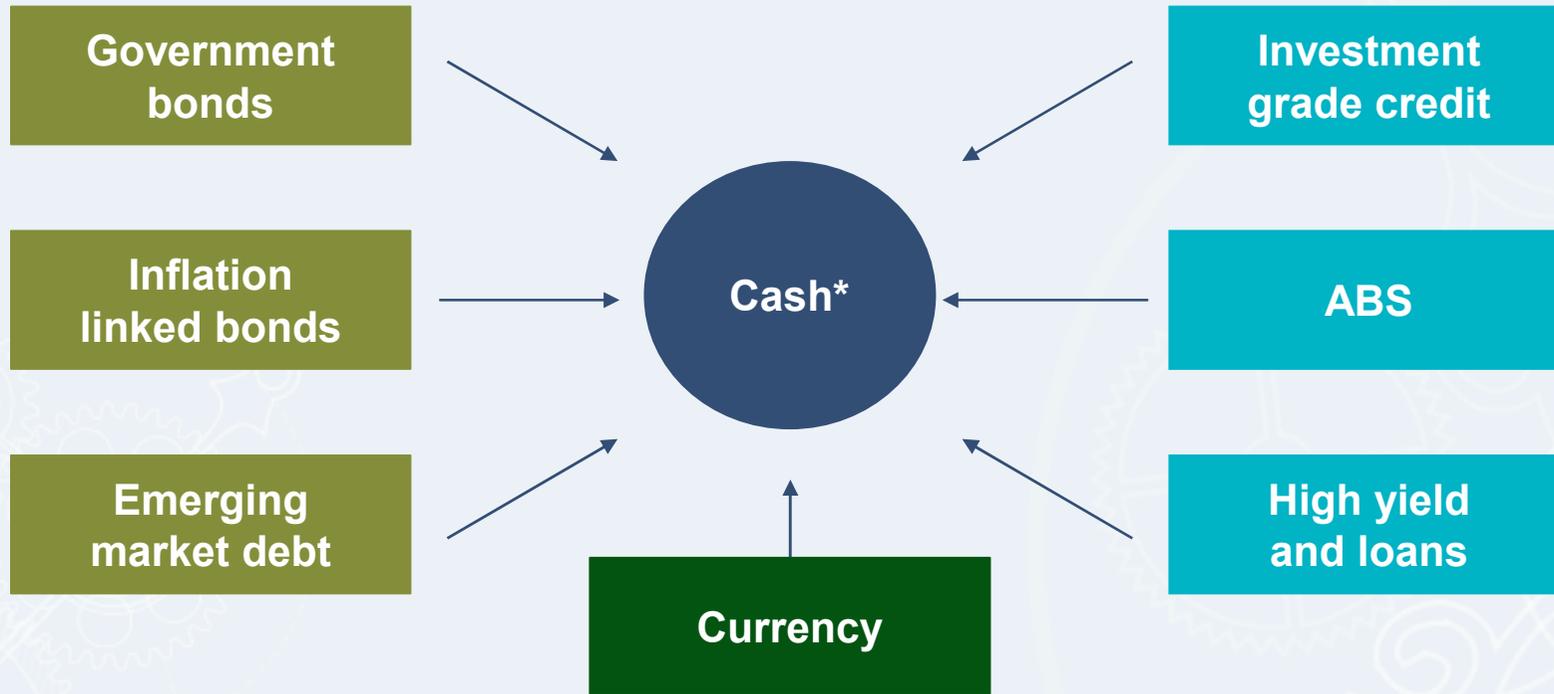
Long term, it beats bond yields and has outpaced inflation



Absolute return bond investment rebalances risk and return

Source: Bloomberg: 10 year generic UK Gilt yield, UK RPI, 3 month Libor plus 4%
* Cash is defined as 3 month Libor.

Absolute return bond investment



A global diversified approach

Source: Insight
* Cash is defined as 3 month Libor.

How do you generate absolute return? US versus Germany: relative market performance



No net market risk – a safer way to target returns

Source: Bloomberg as at 9 January 2013. Generic 30 year US Treasury yield relative to 30 year Generic German Bund yield.

Summary: today's bond risks need a different solution



Solutions

- ✓ Absolute return bond investment
- ✓ Cash benchmarked
- ✓ Unconstrained bond asset classes
- ✓ Long and short positions

Risks

- ✗ Asymmetric interest rate risk
- ✗ Concentrated market indices
- ✗ Corporate credit risk
- ✗ Sovereign credit risk

Notes



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