



Macroeconomic View

Interest Rates

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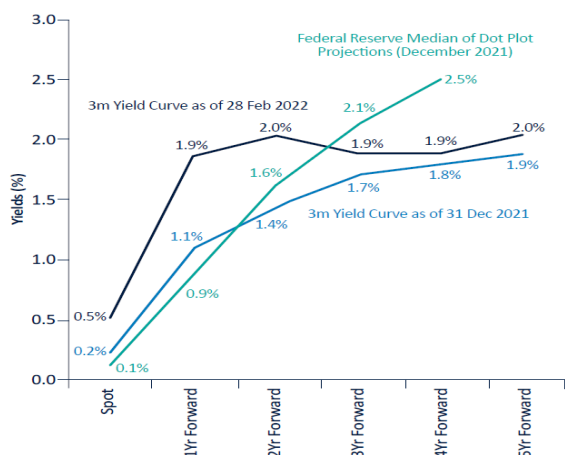
# What is the outlook for interest rates?

## Rate hikes commence

The higher inflation of 2021 has prompted an abrupt change in the forward guidance of central banks. The US Federal Reserve (Fed) has indicated that it expects to raise rates at least 3 times in 2022. The market has moved ahead of this and is now pricing in nearly 5 rate hikes this year, with the Fed funds rate expected to rise to 1.5% by the end of 2022 and to 2.0% by mid-2023. Interestingly while Fed participants expect short rates to continue to rise over the next five years, with a terminal rate of 2.5%, the forward market expects the pace of rate hikes to slow in 2023 and rates to plateau below 2% until 2027 (Exhibit 1).

### Exhibit 1

**US interest rates markets discount a more aggressive initial tightening cycle, but expect short rates to plateau below 2% thereafter**



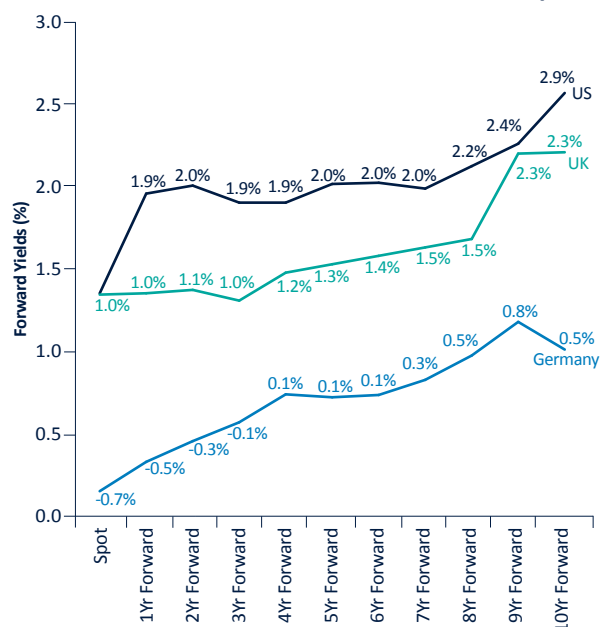
Source: Bloomberg

The Bank of England (BoE) increased interest rates in December 2021 and is expected to undertake a further five rate hikes in 2022, lifting the base rate to 1.7%. The European Central Bank (ECB) remains the least likely to hike, faced with the least core inflation pressures and more recently heightened geopolitical risks which impact the growth outlook.

Tightening monetary policy would not resolve the energy supply chain issues that are the primary cause of inflation pressure in the bloc. As shown in Exhibit 2, short rates are expected to stay very low in Europe compared to US or UK.

### Exhibit 2

**The US and UK will raise rates more than Europe**



Source: Bloomberg as of 28 February 2022

## Quantitative Tightening (QT) will reduce DM central bank balance sheets by c. -\$1.6T by end-2023

Balance sheet reduction by DM central banks will also begin this year and accelerate into next, with asset runoff among most English-speaking central banks and the wind-down of pandemic-related lending schemes by the ECB and BoJ leading to a \$1.6T net reduction in holdings by end-2023—about 15% of the post-pandemic build-up. DM balance sheets are expected to peak at around \$27.6 trillion by the middle of this year and decline to about \$25.6 trillion by the end of 2023. For the G4 (US, EU, Japan and UK), this will still mean central banks own over 60% of nominal GDP (Exhibit 3 and 4).

### Exhibit 3

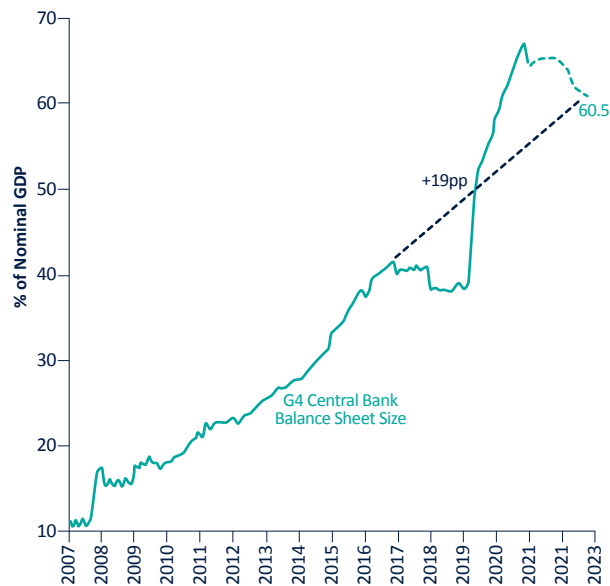
**DM central bank balance sheets are expected to contract by c. \$1.6T by end-2023 (12m change as of Dec, \$B)**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Fed	-9	-385	115	3161	1431	-237	-999
ECB	900	259	-34	2628	1801	532	-350
BoJ	390	266	182	1124	149	-487	60
BoE	135	37	-13	430	303	-48	-41
BoC	4	4	3	341	-40	-10	-33
RBA	9	-7	0	104	227	27	-86
RBNZ	2	1	-4	34	13	2	-5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1430</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>7822</b>	<b>3885</b>	<b>-221</b>	<b>-1454</b>

Source: Fed, ECB, BoJ, BoE, BoC, RBA, RBNZ, JPM

### Exhibit 4

**G4 central bank balance sheets will still exceed 60% of aggregate nominal GDP by 2023**

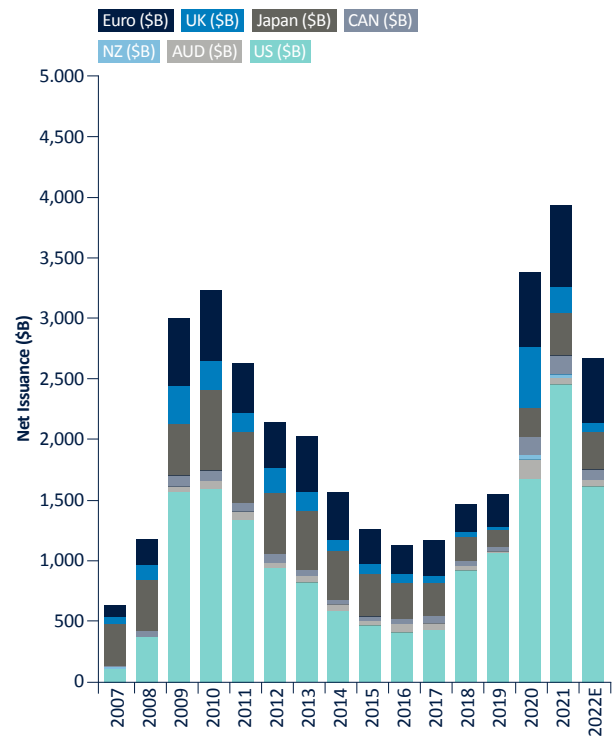


Source: Morgan Stanley

The impact of Quantitative Tightening (QT) on financial conditions, and therefore on the likely path for DM policy rates, is clouded by the large bond supply coming from higher fiscal deficits. Net issuance of coupon bonds (i.e., not including bills and net of maturing securities) is estimated to be \$2.7 trillion across the G7 in 2022. While high, this would still be a decrease in net issuance across the G7 of about \$1.4 trillion in 2022 relative to 2021, a 34% decline. If we further net out the assets likely to be purchased by central banks, the issuance is \$2.0 trillion, modestly higher than last year's issuance net of QE purchases which was \$1.7 trillion, illustrating the extent to which central banks absorbed supply in 2021 (Exhibit 5a and 5b).

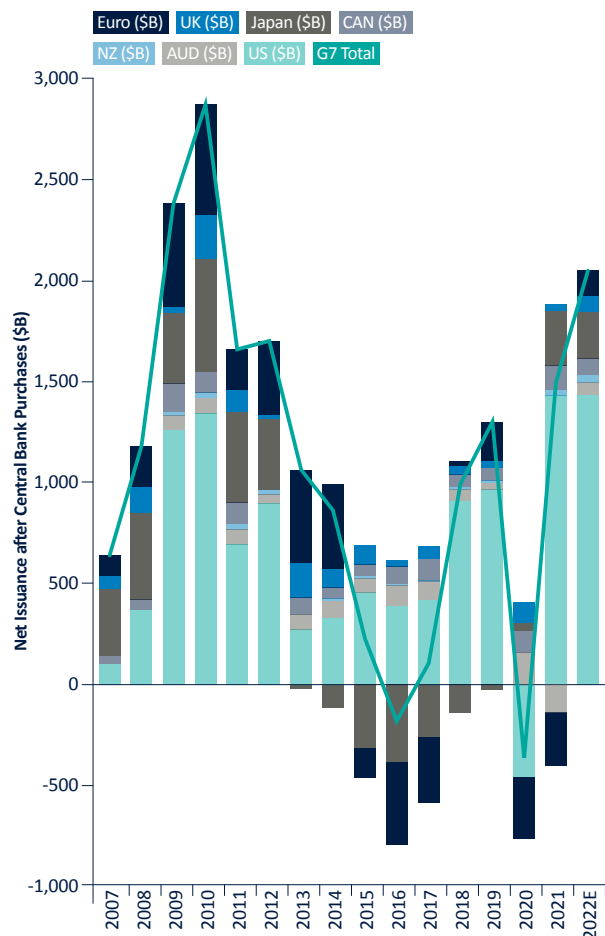
### Exhibit 5a

**G7 bond issuance net of maturing securities**



Source: Morgan Stanley Research estimates, National Treasuries

### Exhibit 5b G7 bond issuance net of maturing securities and central bank purchases



Source: Morgan Stanley Research estimates, National Treasuries

Net coupon bond supply after central bank purchases of US\$2.0 trillion will still mean investors have to absorb the third highest amount of net issuance since 2007, with only 2009 and 2010 seeing higher new supply. Financial theory suggests that as this degree of bond supply is already well known by the market, it should already be factored into the price of bonds. Nevertheless, our view is that such a large amount of issuance is likely to put modest upward pressure on G7 bond yields over 2022.

#### Investment implications:

Our expectation is that developed market bond yields will move higher in 2022 at a rate that is faster than what is discounted by the forward markets, primarily driven by higher inflation and high debt issuance. While inflation may stabilise or decline over the coming quarters, much depends on how

longer-term inflation develops. In our tail scenario of higher inflation, the Fed and other central banks will likely be forced to raise interest rates even further, thereby engineering an economic slowdown sufficient to reduce aggregate demand so that aggregate supply can rebalance. Our summary growth, inflation and interest rate scenarios are shown in Exhibit 6 below.

Hence, at current yield levels 10-year bonds remain an unappealing use of capital. We maintain a c.5% underweight to the asset class relative to benchmark weight, favouring liquid Absolute Return, ILBs and uncorrelated strategies. We will look to reduce this underweight if yields on US Treasuries were to rise above 2.5%, as bonds are still attractive from a portfolio diversification standpoint.

This also has implications for equity sectors. Equity prices declined in early 2022 in response to a sharp increase in bond yields, with the 10-year Treasury climbing from 1.5% to 1.8% in January. This decline in prices means that valuations in these markets have come down from peak levels, but they are still above pre-pandemic levels on a multiples basis and rich compared to long-term history. We recommend maintaining exposure to emerging tech managers, but we are not increasing exposure targets given continuing volatility in 2022, noisy earnings environment and managing portfolio risk.

### Exhibit 6 Partners Capital Growth, Inflation and Interest Rate Scenarios

	Recovery Falters	Stagflation	Gradual Normalisation	Reflation 2.0	Expected Value
Probability	10%	10%	60%	20%	
DM Growth	2.5%	5.5%	3.9%	4.4%	4.0%
DM Inflation	2.5%	5.5%	3.9%	4.5%	4.0%
Expected 10yr US Treasury Yield	1.0%	3.5%	2.5%	3.0%	2.6%
Expected 10yr US Breakeven	1.5%	4.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%
Expected 10yr US Real Yield	-0.5%	-0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%

Source: Partners Capital Analysis

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