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# THE CAPITAL MARKETS' STREET COLOR

David Graichen – Head of Capital Markets  
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Discordant is the best way to describe the markets right now. Under the backdrop of leading [central banks](#) rolling out opposing policies, markets have been rising and falling every alternate date. For instance, last month, the Bank of England (BOE) announced it would postpone its [quantitative tightening \(QT\)](#) and resume buying long-end [gilts](#). On the flip side, the [Fed](#) remains resolute in its emphatically [hawkish](#) tone as Fed members keep drilling two key points: investors should expect more [rate hikes](#), and inflation is a bigger priority than a soft-landing recession. With its actions, the BOE has introduced two-way risk into the market, even if temporarily.

**So, where does it leave the investors?**

Well, according to the Street, there are some notable flow trends that have emerged in this high-rates environment. A flight to quality trade continues to play out, and shorter-duration funds have become a topical part of the [yield curve](#). As of September 28, the top five funds in the shorter-duration space had collected nearly \$5 billion in inflows over the prior five days. Speaking of the front-end yield curve, China and Japan are likely to become big sellers of [USTs](#) as they bolster their own currencies, if they are not already. The meltdown in Treasury last month, with the 10-Year [nominal yield](#) going over 4% in the Asia session, is a decent indicator of [FX](#) reserve managers aggressively selling off Treasuries. Perhaps more likely Japan was selling because the Bank of Japan has more free cash. **But that's just a snapshot of the market color recently. Let's take a step back and see what has happened in the past few months.**

In the past few months, wealth and model portfolios have added back [duration](#) as the UST curve has flattened out. This same group has also been selling inflation-protected ETFs with a focus on energy. Ultimately, this type of investor thinks rates have peaked, and so is selling [TIPS](#) in favor of nominal yields. We believe this trend is likely to carry on in the future.

## Conclusion

As markets remain frothy, the above color is just a snapshot of flows that have come through. As the market landscape changes, so will investors' convictions and their flows.

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## DEFINITIONS

**Central bank**: Refers to the the monetary authority of any country.

**Quantitative Tightening**: Quantitative easing is a process whereby a central bank targets lowering longer-term interest rates by purchasing bonds and other securities to stimulate the economy. Quantitative tightening is the reverse process whereby securities are either sold or the proceeds of maturing securities are not reinvested with the goal of tightening economic conditions to prevent the economy from overheating.

**Gilt**: Bonds issued by the UK government and generally considered to be low risk and the primary vehicle in which QE is carried out in the UK.

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

**Hawkish**: Description used when worries about inflation are the primary concerns in setting monetary policy decisions.

**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.

**Curve**: Refers to the yield curve. Positioning on the yield curve is important to investors, especially during non-parallel shifts.

**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.

**Nominal yield**: the annual interest rate that an investor demands for holding a bond to maturity, not including the impact of inflation.

**Foreign Exchange (FOREX, FX)**: The exchange of one currency for another, or the conversion of one currency into another currency.

**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.

**TIPS**: Treasury Inflation Protected Securities.