

CIBC ASSET MANAGEMENT

#### INSTITUTIONAL

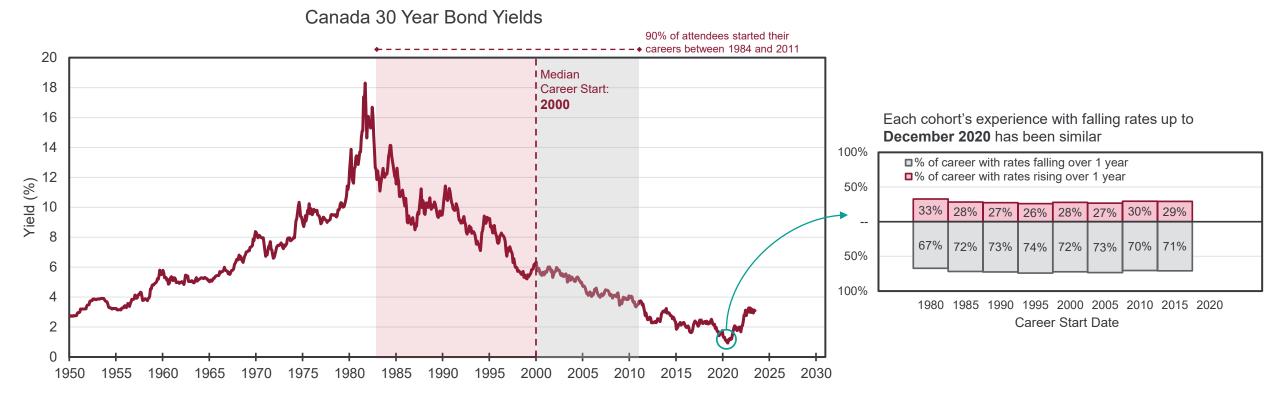
## REIMAGINING INTEREST RATE RISK AND STRATEGIES

Understanding the impact of range-bound yields

August 2023

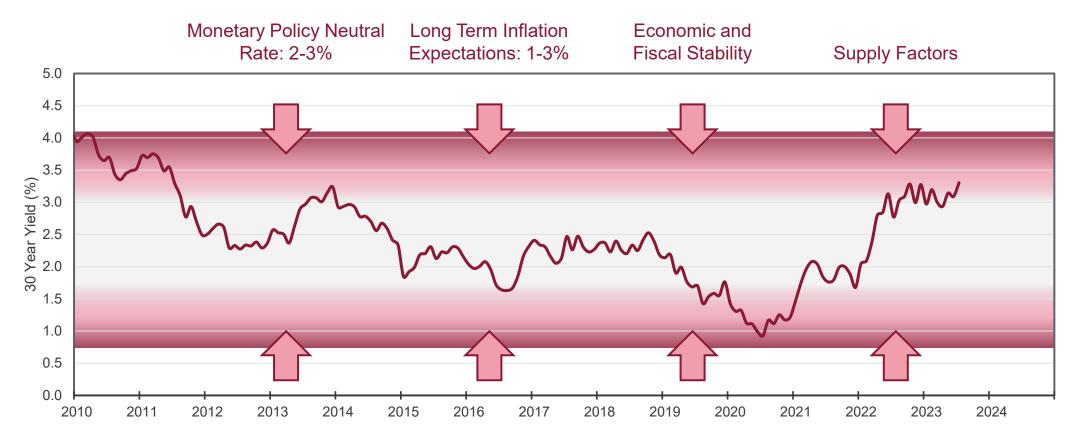


## **Canadian Interest Rates: A Common Thread**



Consistently falling rates has had profound impact on decision making for Canadians and has serious implications on decision making

## **Pressures Keeping Long Term Interest Rates Contained**



Effective risk management and investment strategies involve:

- 1. Precise risk assessment with accurate "range" modelling
- 2. Taking action to adjust portfolios in a timely manner

# Today's environment is going to mean a greater need to actively manage interest rate risk, expand investing tool kits and educate key stakeholders

## **Setting Our Upper Range**

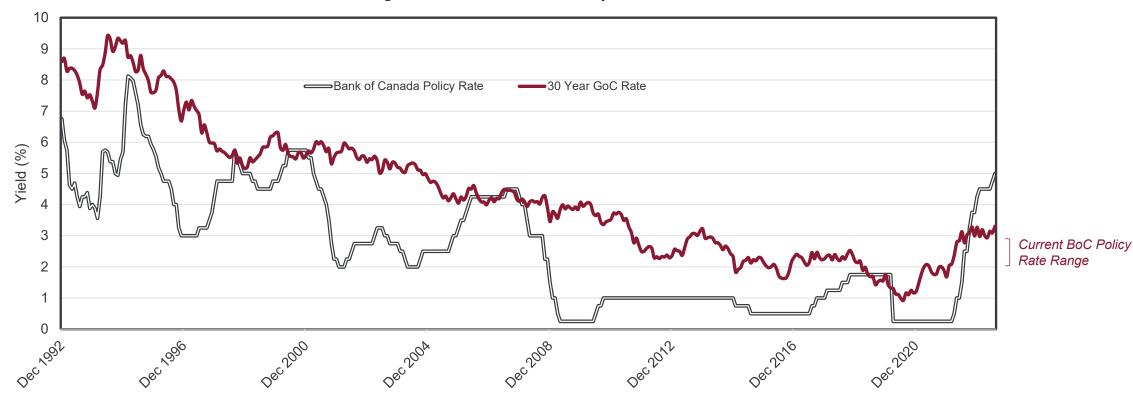
- Define our time horizon (Short term, 1 year, 5 years etc...)
- Define the factor to forecast (Overnight rates, 10-year, 30-year)
- Review past data and economic forecasts
- Determine signal levels
- Seek counterarguments to challenge our beliefs

	Question		Rationale	Upper Bound Expectations		Outcome	
	Over 5 years 30 year interest rates would have a hard time staying <u>above</u> % because:	1.	Central Bank Policy Rates are limited by a rate sensitive economy. Expect return to high end of the range over time.	3% long term policy rate		3.0%	Early signal
		2.	Long term inflation expectations have been stable despite the highest inflation spikes seen since the 1980s	2.5% long term inflation		3.5%	Conviction level
		3.	Factors limiting long term GDP growth are limiting upside to future economic forces	2% (real)			

# These ranges serve as a guide to help us identify if risks are higher than usual and if there are opportunities to seize.

## Key Drivers of Long-Term Interest Rates: Monetary Policy

Monetary policy expectations anchor the yield curve limiting how high, and low, long term rates trade

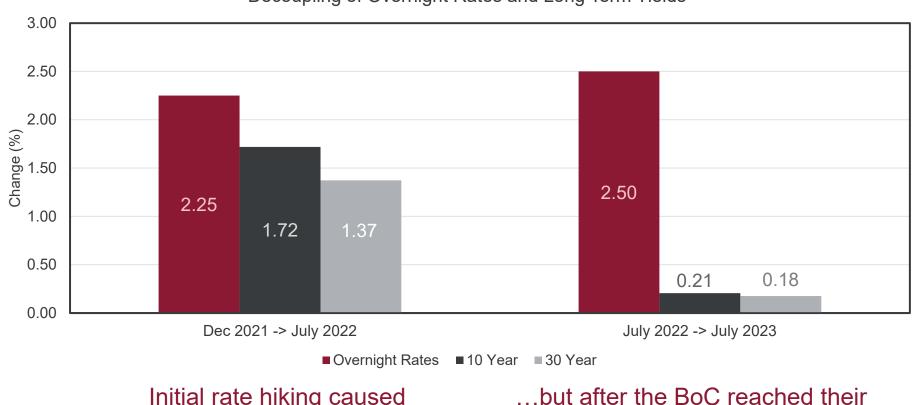


Long Term Rates Tied to Policy Rates

30 year rates represent the expected long term average for shorter term rates.

## **Key Drivers of Long-Term Interest Rates: Monetary Policy**

Long term interest rates include the expected path of short-term interest rates and expect limited ability to remain above 3%



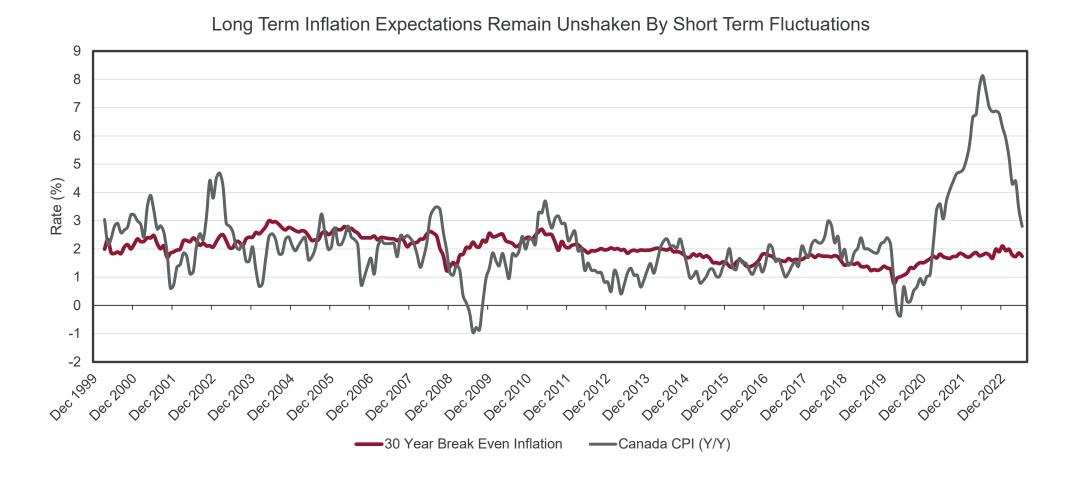
Decoupling of Overnight Rates and Long Term Yields

Initial rate hiking caused bond yields to rise...

...but after the BoC reached their long term neutral rate, 10 and 30 year bond yields haven't reacted to additional monetary tightening

## **Key Drivers of Long-Term Interest Rates: Inflation**

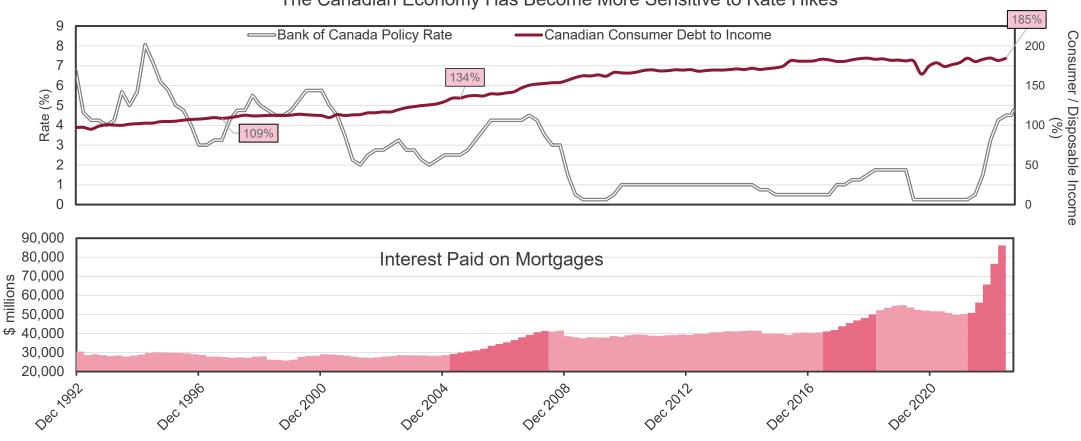
Inflation expectations have been unaffected by recent headline inflation numbers



Long term expectations are not as volatile as headline CPI numbers

## Headwinds for Higher Rates: Fiscal & Economic Stability

Interest rate hikes have a greater impact today than in the past because the increase in Canadian Consumer debt limiting the tolerance the Canadian economy has for high interest rates

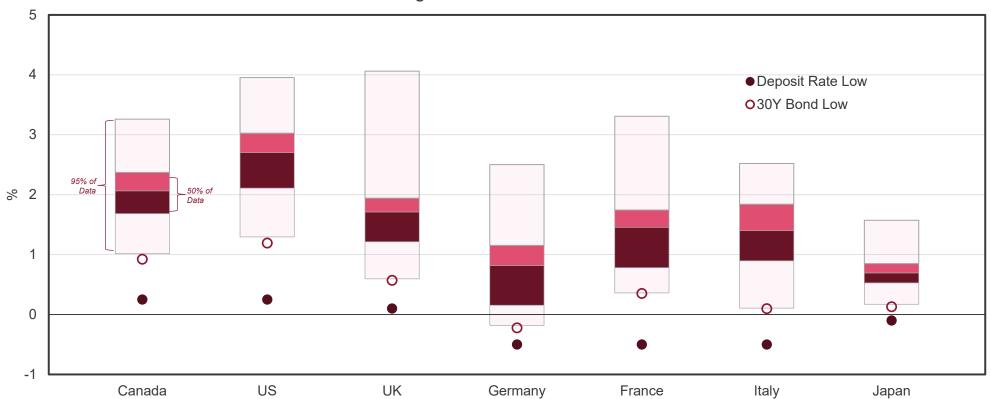


The Canadian Economy Has Become More Sensitive to Rate Hikes

The impact from higher rates its just starting to be felt in the Canadian economy and has become a more effective weapon for the BoC to slow demand than in the past

## How Low Did They Go?

Overnight Policy and Deposit rates went near, and in a few cases below, 0% but despite pessimistic economic and long-term inflation expectations, long bond yields remained higher than short term rates



G7 Long Bond Interest Rate Distributions

There are limits to how low central banks can push overnight rates and drag down long term bond yields providing support to a lower end of a range

## Range Bound Risk Management In Action Looking to Credit Markets

## **Range Bound Management In Action: Credit Markets**

3.00 **Dynamic Shocks** Spikes due to shocks are not part of "range" but are relevant for stress 2.50 testing and tactical investing 2.00 Spread (%) 1.50 1.00 0.50 Static Shocks 0.00 Dec 2010 Dec2022 er 2013 per 2014 per 2015 per 2016 per 2011 Lower bound supported by: Upper bound supported by: • Spreads on corporate bonds should be positive; Risk appetite · Comparing index to previous bull markets; Credit fundamentals

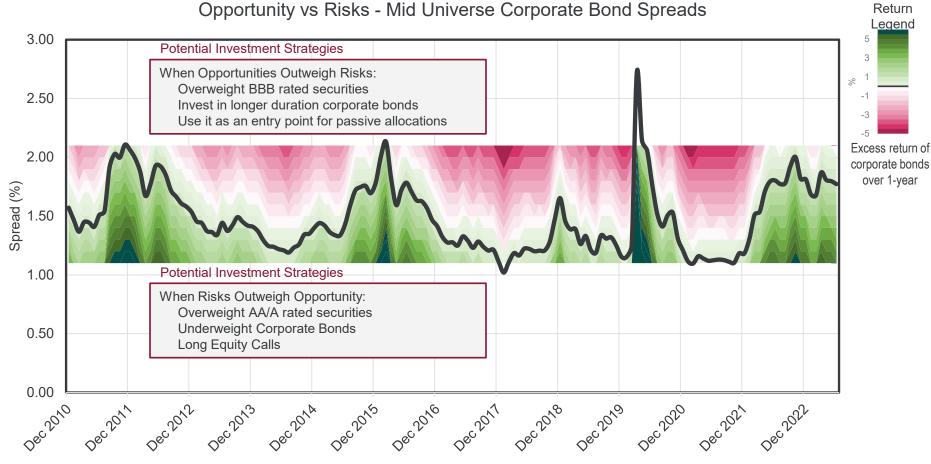
Shifting Risk Dynamics - Mid Universe Corporate Bond Spreads

Effective management needs to take the current level into consideration to understand potential risks

- Outlook on issuance consistent with previous periods
- Long term economic expectations

Risks are dynamic. Understanding where a range is provides guidance about how risk shift over economic cycles

## **Using Range Bound Risk Management With Credit**



#### When markets are near the edges of a range investors should:

- 1. Revisit their rationale for their range, make sure key assumptions are still valid
- 2. Develop an investing strategy appropriate for the market conditions
- 3. Stress test portfolios to safeguard against financial market instability

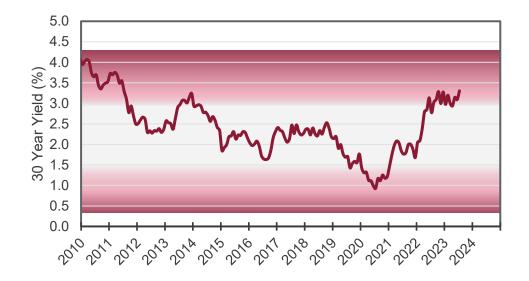
## What To Do Today For Interest Rates

## What to do in today's environment

The rise in rates provided a boost to pension plans' funded status but these tailwinds are now threats.

1. Review your risk management approach to interest rate risk

Potential moves one direction may be larger than in the opposite direction – are you prepared for this dynamic?



#### Work with internal and external experts to develop your own understanding of where ranges are:

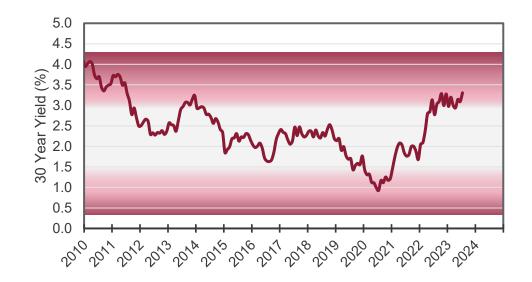
- Define your time horizon (Short term, 1 year, 5 years etc...)
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Over \_\_\_\_ years \_\_\_\_ interest rates will have a hard time staying above/below \_\_\_\_%

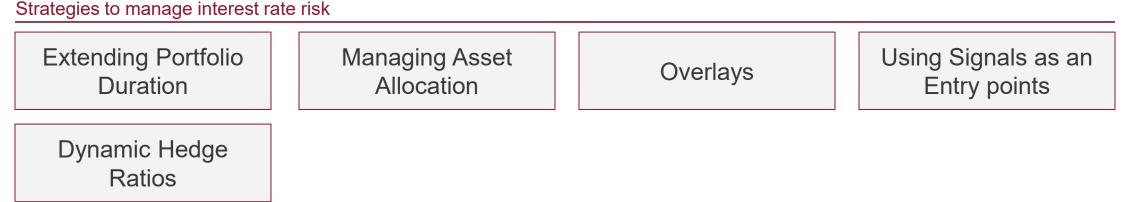
## What to do in today's environment

The rise in rates provided a boost to pension plans' funded status but the risks they pose are quite different.

- Review your risk management approach to interest rate risk
- 2. Evaluate alternative interest rate hedging strategies and impact on overall portfolio's expected returns



The most important thing is to take action. A broader tool kit and robust governance plan will help facilitate implementation and improve outcomes in this new environment of dynamic interest rate risk



# **Questions?**



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