



Economics Group

John E. Silvia, Chief Economist
john.silvia@wellsfargo.com • (704) 410-3275
Alex V. Moehring, Economic Analyst
alex.v.moehring@wellsfargo.com • (704) 410-3247

Case Study of the Taper Tantrum and Term Premiums

In the summer of 2013, longer-term Treasury securities rapidly sold off as a result of Fed Chair Bernanke's press conference. We investigate the lessons of the selloff and implications for the coming rate hike.

What Caused the Taper Tantrum?

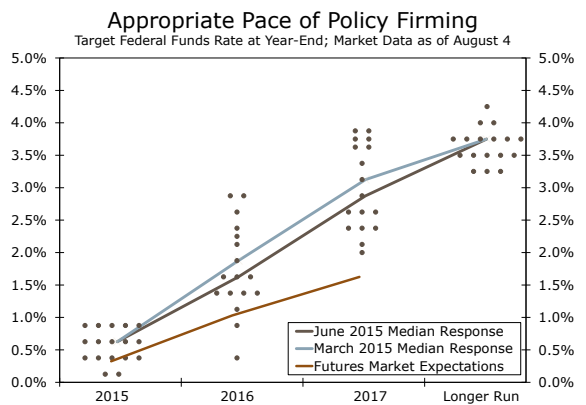
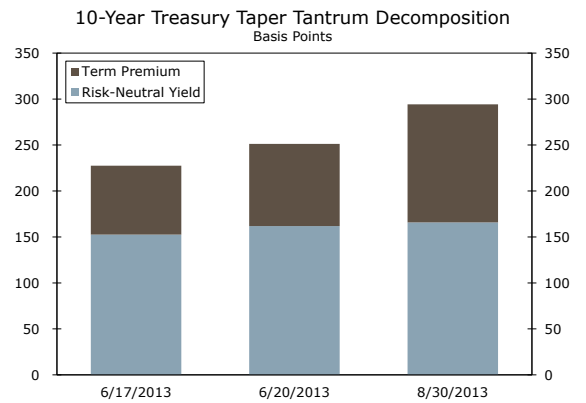
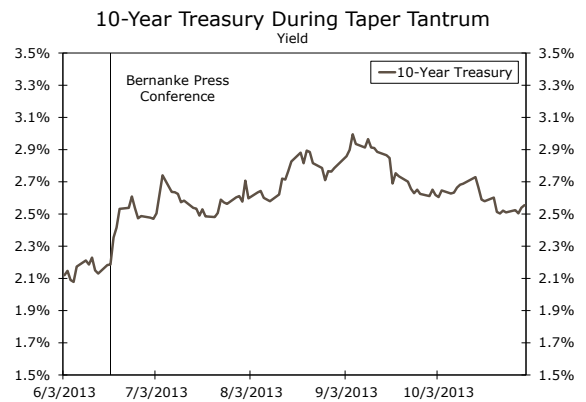
In the press conference following the June 2013 Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting, Chairman Bernanke suggested it would be appropriate to begin "tapering" the third round of quantitative easing (QE) later that year. This was news to financial markets, sparking a large selloff in fixed income assets (top graph). In this first report, we investigate the lessons learned and their implications for interest rates in the rest of 2015.

Looking at a decomposition of the yield curve into the risk-neutral yield (expected yield from rolling over short-term Treasury bills) and the term premium (compensation for risk that the short-term rate may not evolve as expected), we see that the majority of the increase in yields was driven by the term premium (middle chart). The risk-neutral yield rose to some extent, indicating Bernanke's comments pulled forward expectations regarding the path of rate hikes. That said, the majority of the increase was a result of the term premium, indicating investors required more compensation for the risk that short-term rates do not evolve as expected.

One of the goals of QE was to depress term premiums. Short- and long-term bonds are not perfect substitutes for one another and investors demand a term premium to hold longer-maturity bonds. Therefore, the term premium is determined by supply and demand for the longer-term bonds, and an earlier-than-anticipated ending of QE may have reduced expected demand for the securities, causing the term premium to increase.

Will Term Premiums Spike Again?

There is uncertainty about whether we will experience another "taper tantrum" scenario when the FOMC raises its policy rate for the first time this cycle. On one hand, yields have risen sharply since bottoming earlier this year, likely a result of the market discounting at least one rate hike this year. On the other hand, term premiums still remain at historically low levels. We feel the depressed term premiums are a result of supply and demand dynamics, however, and should not be largely affected by an increase in the policy rate. The Fed's balance sheet is still at an extraordinary level, contributing to the limited supply of longer-term bonds. Investors must, therefore, accept a lower premium to hold these bonds. In addition, higher capital requirements have increased demand for Treasuries by financial institutions. Thus, the term premium should remain depressed relative to historical norms when the Fed moves. Pending a large revision in expected short-term rates out into the future, which is a very real possibility if market expectations jump to the Fed's projections (bottom chart), we should not see a repeat of the "taper tantrum," although we still expect yields to rise. If the Fed unexpectedly begins selling assets, or if the reverse repo program is large enough, there could be a rapid selloff in rates as supply increases.



Wells Fargo Securities, LLC Economics Group

Diane Schumaker-Krieg	Global Head of Research, Economics & Strategy	(704) 410-1801 (212) 214-5070	diane.schumaker@wellsfargo.com
John E. Silvia, Ph.D.	Chief Economist	(704) 410-3275	john.silvia@wellsfargo.com
Mark Vitner	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3277	mark.vitner@wellsfargo.com
Jay H. Bryson, Ph.D.	Global Economist	(704) 410-3274	jay.bryson@wellsfargo.com
Sam Bullard	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3280	sam.bullard@wellsfargo.com
Nick Bennenbroek	Currency Strategist	(212) 214-5636	nicholas.bennenbroek@wellsfargo.com
Eugenio J. Alemán, Ph.D.	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3273	eugenio.j.aleman@wellsfargo.com
Anika R. Khan	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3271	anika.khan@wellsfargo.com
Azhar Iqbal	Econometrician	(704) 410-3270	azhar.iqbal@wellsfargo.com
Tim Quinlan	Economist	(704) 410-3283	tim.quinlan@wellsfargo.com
Eric Viloría, CFA	Currency Strategist	(212) 214-5637	eric.viloria@wellsfargo.com
Sarah House	Economist	(704) 410-3282	sarah.house@wellsfargo.com
Michael A. Brown	Economist	(704) 410-3278	michael.a.brown@wellsfargo.com
Michael T. Wolf	Economist	(704) 410-3286	michael.t.wolf@wellsfargo.com
Erik Nelson	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3267	erik.f.nelson@wellsfargo.com
Alex Moehring	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3247	alex.v.moehring@wellsfargo.com
Misa Batcheller	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3060	misa.n.batcheller@wellsfargo.com
Michael Pugliese	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3156	michael.d.pugliese@wellsfargo.com
Donna LaFleur	Executive Assistant	(704) 410-3279	donna.lafleur@wellsfargo.com
Cyndi Burris	Senior Admin. Assistant	(704) 410-3272	cyndi.burris@wellsfargo.com

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