Daiwa Securities

Daiwa's View

Option of adding another yield target to YCC

➢ 3-year yield target may become mainstream

Fixed Income Research Section
FICC Research Dept.

Chief Strategist
Eiichiro Tani, CFA
(81) 3 5555-8780
eiichiro.tani@daiwa.co.jp

Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd.

Option of adding another yield target to YCC

3-year yield target may become mainstream

At an extraordinary meeting on 18 March, the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) introduced the yield curve control (YCC) policy, in which it capped the policy rate by its 3-year government bond yield. The minutes of the meeting were disclosed on 1 April, which includes many points to be watched in thinking of future developments of Japan's YCC policy.

The focal points of the RBA's YCC policy are (1) the adoption of the 3-year government bond yield as a target and (2) setting the official cash rate (policy rate) target and the 3-year government bond yield at the same level of 25bp.

According to the minutes, the background factors of choosing the 3-year yield (instead of 10-year yield adopted by BOJ) are its importance as a benchmark rate in financial markets, its role in funding across much of the Australian economy, and the consistency with the expectation that the cash rate would remain at a very low level for several years.

In addition, members agreed that "it would make most sense, including from a communication perspective, to set the target at the same rate as the target for the cash rate, namely 25bp." The RBA probably intends to promote the creation of market expectations that "low interest rates will be maintained over the next three years" by linking the yield target maturity and the time frame of the forward guidance[1].

◆ **Minutes of RBA meeting (1 Apr 2020)**

2. A target for the yield on 3-year Australian Government bonds of around 0.25 per cent.

Members considered a proposal to extend and complement the longstanding approach to target the cash rate, which forms the anchor point for the risk-free term structure, by also targeting a risk-free interest rate further out along the yield curve. The specific proposal was to target the rate at the three-year mark, given its importance as a benchmark rate in financial markets and its role in funding across much of the Australian economy. Such a target would also be consistent with the expectation that the cash rate would remain at a very low level for several years.

Members supported the intent of the proposal and agreed that it would make most sense, including from a communication perspective, to set the target at the same rate as the target for the cash rate, namely 25 basis points … Members thought it likely that the target for three-year yields would be maintained until progress was made towards the Bank's goals of full employment and the inflation target. Furthermore, they expressed the view that it would be appropriate to remove the yield target before the cash rate itself was raised.

[1] Regarding exit strategy as well, minutes clearly stated that "it would be appropriate to remove the yield target before the cash rate itself was raised."

Ahead of the RBA, the Fed took the initiative in a tool to cap shorter-term interest rates. At the FOMC meeting in October 2019, a majority of participants showed affirmative opinions for the tool. As shown by the phrase "reinforce forward guidance about the near-term path of the policy rate," the commitment to maintain a low interest rate policy by linking important threshold indicators and the time frame with the forward guidance policy is effective to strengthen monetary easing.

◆ Minutes of FOMC meeting (20 Nov 2019)

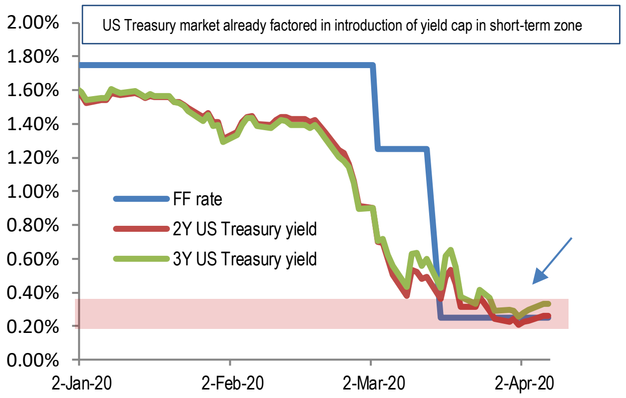
… By contrast, a majority of participants saw greater benefits in using balance sheet tools to cap shorter-term interest rates and reinforce forward guidance about the near-term path of the policy rate.

Like this, we decipher the BOJ's current YCC policy from the viewpoint of the linkage between the target maturity and the time frame of the forward guidance. This leads to the interpretation that the policy interest rate will move at "-0.1% or lower" in the near term, but it will be raised to 0% within ten years (= implying rate hikes in future).

Of course, there is a significant difference between Japan and Australia---the former has negative interest rates and the latter has positive ones. In addition, the 0% target for the 10-year yield has the role of deterring excessive flattening of the yield curve. However, we are unable to deny the fact that the BOJ's setting is more difficult to understand than that of the RBA at least in terms of the viewpoint of the time frame of the forward guidance. This vagueness tends to be highlighted in the 5-year zone, as we pointed out in our report yesterday on the YCC and the increase in JGB issuance.

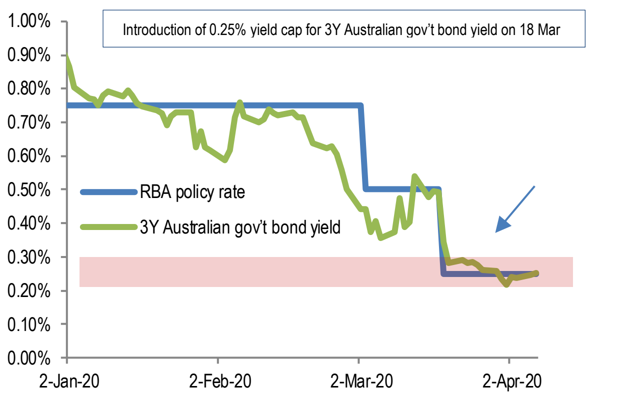
After reading the RBA's minutes, I felt that the BOJ may consider adding the 3-year yield (or 2-year yield) to the target as a next move. If it sets the 3-year yield target at the same level as the policy interest rate, the interpretation of the forward guidance's time frame would be clarified (this allows us to infer that BOJ does not need to raise policy rate by final projection year in *Outlook for Economic Activity and Prices* report). Moreover, further stabilization of the neighboring 5-year zone would be effective to deal with the increase in JGB issuance, which is expected to kick in going forward[2]. We anticipate that the YCC will play a role via an optimal policy mix between fiscal policy and monetary measures.

Chart: US Treasury Yields and FF Rate Target (0.25%)



Source: Bloomberg; compiled by Daiwa Securities.

Chart: Australian Gov't Bond Yield and RBA Policy Rate (0.25%)



Source: Bloomberg; compiled by Daiwa Securities.

[2] Targeting 5-year yield also possible, but 0% target for 5-year yield offers too strong signal for rate hikes. In addition, if 5-year yield set at same level as policy rate, time frame of forward guidance would be too long. Or, intermediate figures may complicate interpretation of forward guidance further. Although 5-year yield target effective when target shortens during exit stage, it appears difficult to adopt it at present.

Explanatory Document of Unregistered Credit Ratings

In order to ensure the fairness and transparency in the markets, Credit Rating Agencies became subject to the Credit Rating Agencies' registration system based on the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. In accordance with this Act, in soliciting customers, Financial Instruments Business Operators, etc. shall not use the credit ratings provided by unregistered Credit Rating Agencies without informing customers of the fact that those Credit Rating Agencies are not registered, and shall also inform customers of the significance and limitations of credit ratings, etc.

■ The Significance of Registration

Registered Credit Rating Agencies are subject to the following regulations:
1) Duty of good faith.
2) Establishment of control systems (fairness of the rating process, and prevention of conflicts of interest, etc.).
3) Prohibition of the ratings in cases where Credit Rating Agencies have a close relationship with the issuers of the financial instruments to be rated, etc.
4) Duty to disclose information (preparation and publication of rating policies, etc. and public disclosure of explanatory documents).

In addition to the above, Registered Credit Rating Agencies are subject to the supervision of the Financial Services Agency ("FSA"), and as such may be ordered to produce reports, be subject to on-site inspection, and be ordered to improve business operations, whereas unregistered Credit Rating Agencies are free from such regulations and supervision.

■ Credit Rating Agencies

[Standard & Poor's]

The Name of the Credit Rating Agencies group, etc

The name of the Credit Rating Agencies group: S&P Global Ratings ("Standard & Poor's")
The name and registration number of the Registered Credit Rating Agency in the group: S&P Global Ratings Japan Inc. (FSA commissioner (Rating) No.5)

How to acquire information related to an outline of the rating policies and methods adopted by the person who determines Credit Ratings

The information is posted under "Unregistered Rating Information" (http://www.standardandpoors.co.jp/unregistered) in the "Library and Regulations" section on the website of S&P Global Ratings Japan Inc. (http://www.standardandpoors.co.jp)

Assumptions, Significance and Limitations of Credit Ratings

Credit ratings assigned by Standard & Poor's are statements of opinion on the future credit quality of specific issuers or issues as of the date they are expressed and they are not indexes which show the probability of the occurrence of the failure to pay by the issuer or a specific debt and do not guarantee creditworthiness. Credit ratings are not a recommendation to purchase, sell or hold any securities, or a statement of market liquidity or prices in the secondary market of any issues.

Credit ratings may change depending on various factors, including issuers' performance, changes in external environment, performance of underlying assets, creditworthiness of counterparties and others. Standard & Poor's conducts rating analysis based on information it believes to be provided by the reliable source and assigns credit ratings only when it believes there is enough information in terms of quality and quantity to make a conclusion. However, Standard & Poor's does not perform an audit, due diligence or independent verification of any information it receives from the issuer or a third party, or guarantee its accuracy, completeness or timeliness of the results by using the information. Moreover, it needs to be noted that it may incur a potential risk due to the limitation of the historical data that are available for use depending on the rating.

This information is based on information Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd. has received from sources it believes to be reliable as of March 7th, 2017, but it does not guarantee accuracy or completeness of this information. For details, please refer to the website of S&P Global Ratings Japan Inc. (http://www.standardandpoors.co.jp)

[Moody's]

The Name of the Credit Rating Agencies Group, etc

The name of the Credit Rating Agencies group: Moody's Investors Service ("MIS")
The name and registration number of the Registered Credit Rating Agency in the group: Moody's Japan K.K. (FSA commissioner (Rating) No.2)

How to acquire information related to an outline of the rating policies and methods adopted by the person who determines Credit Ratings

The information is posted under "Unregistered Rating explanation" in the section on "The use of Ratings of Unregistered Agencies" on the website of Moody's Japan K.K. (The website can be viewed after clicking on "Credit Rating Business" on the Japanese version of Moody's website (https://www.moodys.com/pages/default_ja.aspx)

Assumptions, Significance and Limitations of Credit Ratings

Credit ratings are Moody's Investors Service's ("MIS") current opinions of the relative future credit risk of entities, credit commitments, or debt or debt-like securities. MIS defines credit risk as the risk that an entity may not meet its contractual, financial obligations as they come due and any estimated financial loss in the event of default. Credit ratings do not address any other risk, including but not limited to: liquidity risk, market value risk, or price volatility. Credit ratings do not constitute investment or financial advice, and credit ratings are not recommendations to purchase, sell, or hold particular securities. No warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, timeliness, completeness, merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose of any such rating or other opinion or information, is given or made by MIS in any form or manner whatsoever.

Based on the information received from issuers or from public sources, the credit risks of the issuers or obligations are assessed. MIS adopts all necessary measures so that the information it uses in assigning a credit rating is of sufficient quality and from sources MIS considers to be reliable. However, MIS is not an auditor and cannot in every instance independently verify or validate information received in the rating process.

This information is based on information Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd. has received from sources it believes to be reliable as of April 16th, 2018, but it does not guarantee accuracy or completeness of this information. For details, please refer to the website of Moody's Japan K.K. (https://www.moodys.com/pages/default_ja.aspx)

[Fitch]

The Name of the Credit Rating Agencies group, etc

The name of the Credit Rating Agencies group: Fitch Ratings ("Fitch")
The name and registration number of the Registered Credit Rating Agency in the group: Fitch Ratings Japan Limited (FSA commissioner (Rating) No.7)

How to acquire information related to an outline of the rating policies and methods adopted by the person who determines Credit Ratings

The information is posted under "Outline of Rating Policies" in the section of "Regulatory Affairs" on the website of Fitch Ratings Japan Limited (https://www.fitchratings.com/site/japan)

Assumptions, Significance and Limitations of Credit Ratings

Ratings assigned by Fitch are opinions based on established criteria and methodologies. Ratings are not facts, and therefore cannot be described as being "accurate" or "inaccurate". Credit ratings do not directly address any risk other than credit risk. Credit ratings do not comment on the adequacy of market price or market liquidity for rated instruments. Ratings are relative measures of risk; as a result, the assignment of ratings in the same category to entities and obligations may not fully reflect small differences in the degrees of risk. Credit ratings, as opinions on relative ranking of vulnerability to default, do not imply or convey a specific statistical probability of default.

In issuing and maintaining its ratings, Fitch relies on factual information it receives from issuers and underwriters and from other sources Fitch believes to be credible. Fitch conducts a reasonable investigation of the factual information relied upon by it in accordance with its ratings methodology, and obtains reasonable verification of that information from independent sources, to the extent such sources are available for a given security or in a given jurisdiction. The assignment of a rating to any issuer or any security should not be viewed as a guarantee of the accuracy, completeness, or timeliness of the information relied on in connection with the rating or the results obtained from the use of such information. If any such information should turn out to contain misrepresentations or to be otherwise misleading, the rating associated with that information may not be appropriate. Despite any verification of current facts, ratings can be affected by future events or conditions that were not anticipated at the time a rating was issued or affirmed.

For the details of assumption, purpose and restriction of credit ratings, please refer to "Definitions of ratings and other forms of opinion" on the website of Fitch Rating Japan Limited.

This information is based on information Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd. has received from sources it believes to be reliable as of September 27th, 2019, but it does not guarantee accuracy or completeness of this information. For details, please refer to the website of Fitch Rating Japan Limited (https://www.fitchratings.com/site/japan)

February 2020

IMPORTANT

This report is provided as a reference for making investment decisions and is not intended to be a solicitation for investment. Investment decisions should be made at your own discretion and risk. Content herein is based on information available at the time the report was prepared and may be amended or otherwise changed in the future without notice. We make no representations as to the accuracy or completeness. Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd. retains all rights related to the content of this report, which may not be redistributed or otherwise transmitted without prior consent.

Conflicts of Interest: Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd. may currently provide or may intend to provide investment banking services or other services to the company referred to in this report. In such cases, said services could give rise to conflicts of interest for Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd.

Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd. and Daiwa Securities Group Inc.: Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd. is a subsidiary of Daiwa Securities Group Inc.

Other Disclosures Concerning Individual Issues:
1) As of 26 April 2016, Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd., its parent company Daiwa Securities Group Inc., GMO Financial Holdings, Inc., and its subsidiary GMO CLICK Securities, Inc. concluded a basic agreement for the establishment of a business alliance between the four companies.
As of end-December 2017, Daiwa Securities Group Inc. owned shares in GMO Financial Holdings, Inc. equivalent to approximately 9.3% of the latter's outstanding shares. Given future developments in and benefits from the prospective business alliance, Daiwa Securities Group Inc. could boost its stake in GMO Financial Holdings, Inc. to up to 20% of outstanding shares.

2) Daiwa Real Estate Asset Management is a subsidiary of Daiwa Securities Group Inc. and serves as the asset management company for the following J-REITS: Daiwa Office Investment Corporation (8976), Daiwa Securities Living Investment Corporation (8986).

3) Samty Residential Investment became a consolidated subsidiary of Daiwa Securities Group Inc. effective 10 September 2019.

4) On 30 May 2019, Daiwa Securities Group Inc. formalized an equity/business alliance with Samty, and as of 14 June 2019 it owned 16.95% of shares outstanding in Samty along with convertible bonds with a par value of Y10bn. Conversion of all of said convertible bonds into common shares would bring the stake of Daiwa Securities Group Inc. in Samty to 27.28%.

5) Daiwa Securities Group Inc. and Credit Saison Co., Ltd. entered into a capital and business alliance, effective 5 September 2019. In line with this alliance, Daiwa Securities Group Inc. is to acquire up to 5.01% of Credit Saison's total common shares outstanding (excl. treasury shares; as of 31 Jul 2019).

6) NEC (6701): NOTICE REGARDING U.S. PERSONS: This report is not intended for distribution to or use by any person in the United States. Securities issued by NEC Corporation have been suspended from registration in the U.S. and are subject to an order of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission dated June 17, 2008, pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This document is not a recommendation or inducement of any purchase or sale of such securities by any person or entity located in the U.S. Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd. disclaims any responsibility to any such person with respect to the content of this document. Any U.S. person receiving a copy of this report should disregard it.

Notification items pursuant to Article 37 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law
(This Notification is only applicable to where report is distributed by Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd.)
If you decide to enter into a business arrangement with our company based on the information described in this report, we ask you to pay close attention to the following items.

- In addition to the purchase price of a financial instrument, our company will collect a trading commission* for each transaction as agreed beforehand with you. Since commissions may be included in the purchase price or may not be charged for certain transactions, we recommend that you confirm the commission for each transaction. In some cases, our company also may charge a maximum of ¥2 million per year as a standing proxy fee for our deposit of your securities, if you are a non-resident.
- For derivative and margin transactions etc., our company may require collateral or margin requirements in accordance with an agreement made beforehand with you. Ordinarily in such cases, the amount of the transaction will be in excess of the required collateral or margin requirements**.
- There is a risk that you will incur losses on your transactions due to changes in the market price of financial instruments based on fluctuations in interest rates, exchange rates, stock prices, real estate prices, commodity prices, and others. In addition, depending on the content of the transaction, the loss could exceed the amount of the collateral or margin requirements.
- There may be a difference between bid price etc. and ask price etc. of OTC derivatives handled by our company.
- Before engaging in any trading, please thoroughly confirm accounting and tax treatments regarding your trading in financial instruments with such experts as certified public accountants.

* The amount of the trading commission cannot be stated here in advance because it will be determined between our company and you based on current market conditions and the content of each transaction etc.
** The ratio of margin requirements etc. to the amount of the transaction cannot be stated here in advance because it will be determined between our company and you based on current market conditions and the content of each transaction etc.

When making an actual transaction, please be sure to carefully read the materials presented to you prior to the execution of agreement, and to take responsibility for your own decisions regarding the signing of the agreement with our company.

Corporate Name: Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd.
Registered: Financial Instruments Business Operator, Chief of Kanto Local Finance Bureau (Kin-sho) No.108
Memberships: Japan Securities Dealers Association, The Financial Futures Association of Japan, Japan Investment Advisers Association, Type II Financial Instruments Firms Association