

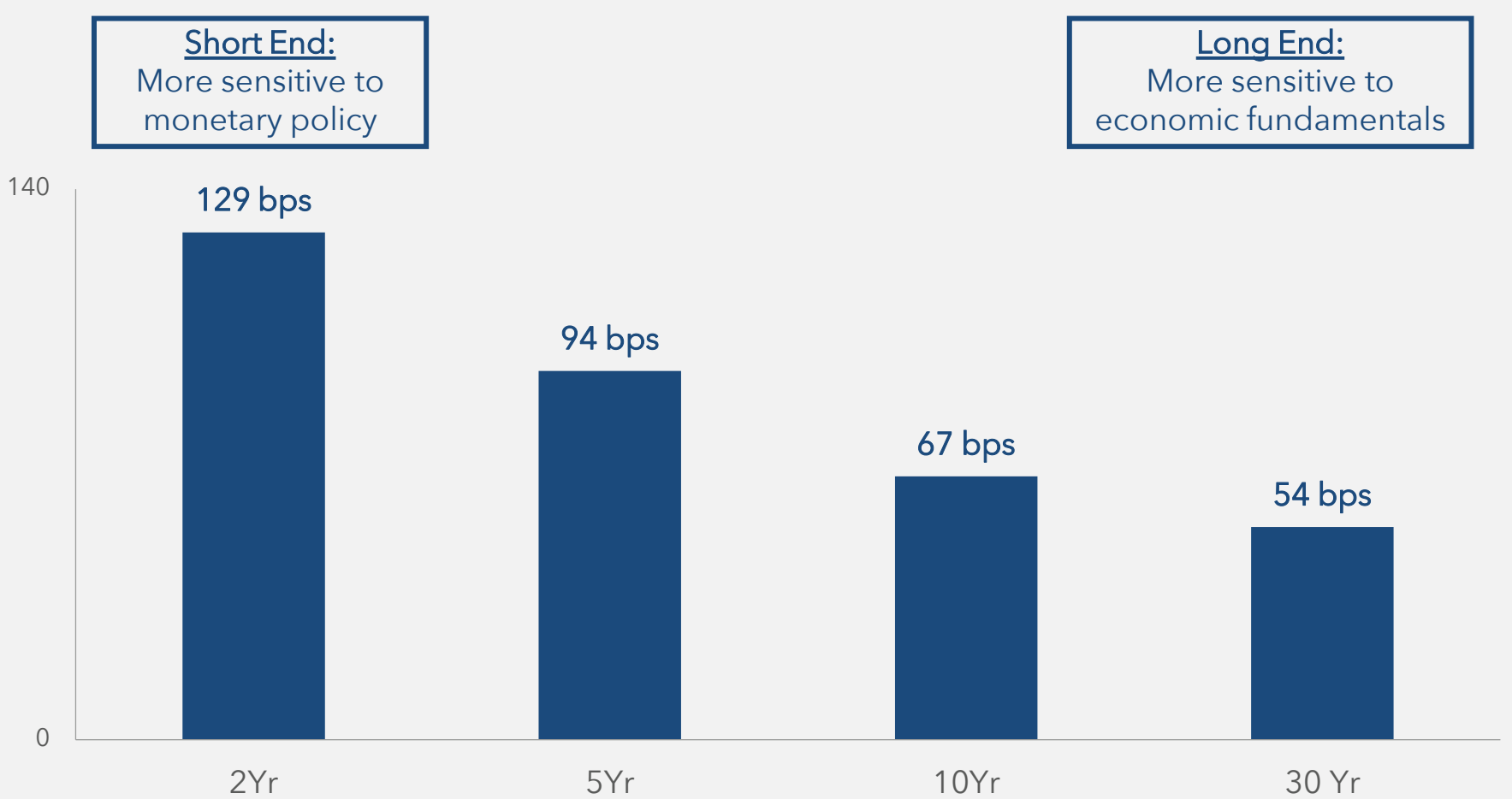
# Chart of the Day



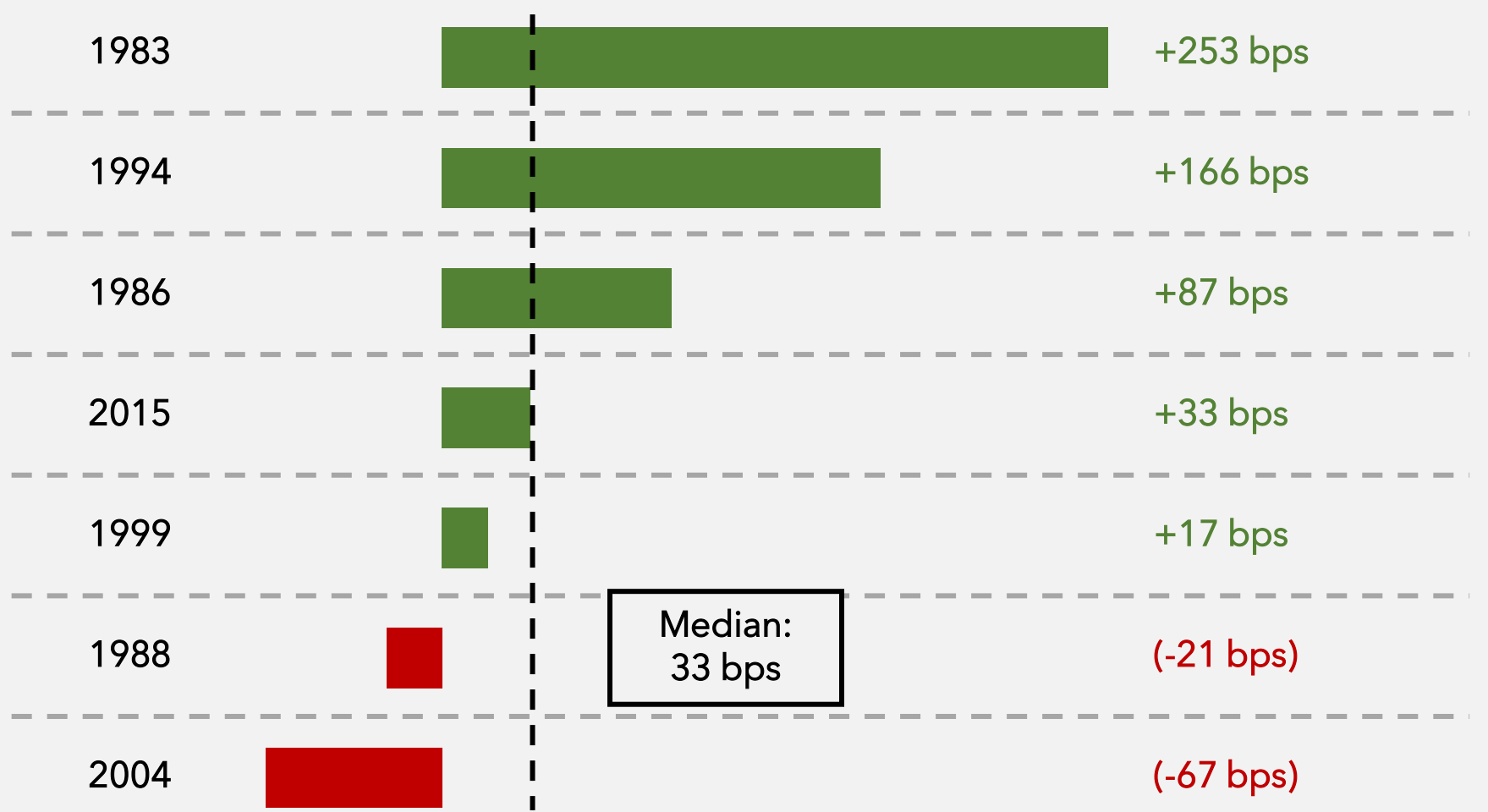
Historically, central banks have struggled to engineer a “soft landing,” a challenge more formidable today given the significant global imbalances in a COVID-economy. Markets are entering a new and more difficult period of “higher structural volatility” as a more rapidly transmissible variant (Omicron) spreads globally, as inflation soars to the highest levels in a generation, and as the Fed executes a policy tightening into a decelerating global economy.

In prior tightening cycles, UST rates generally rose across the curve by 50 - 150 bps, with the front end more sensitive to monetary policy transition, and the long end generally more driven by economic fundamentals. This, in turn, drives a general “bear flattening” trend in most cycles, with much of the rate move occurring early. In the current cycle, rates have remained lower than prior tightening cycles as a result of decelerating growth, higher concern around policy errors, elevated tail risk and strong global technical factors.

## Average UST yield change 12 months after Fed tightening



## 10yr UST yield change 12 months after Fed tightening



Source: (1-2) Bloomberg. Data as of December 9, 2021. Average across duration based on same seven cycles shown on right.

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