

# 'Guaranteed to Lose Money': Welcome to the Bizarro World of Negative Interest Rates

[indrastra.com/2019/07/Bizzaro-Bond-Guaranteed-to-Lose-Money-005-07-2019-0015.html](https://indrastra.com/2019/07/Bizzaro-Bond-Guaranteed-to-Lose-Money-005-07-2019-0015.html)

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In 1960 DC Comics introduced the “*Bizarro*” planet of “*Htrae*”. Created with a duplicating ray, the planet’s inhabitants are all imperfect versions of Superman and Lois Lane, doing “*opposite of all Earthly things*”.

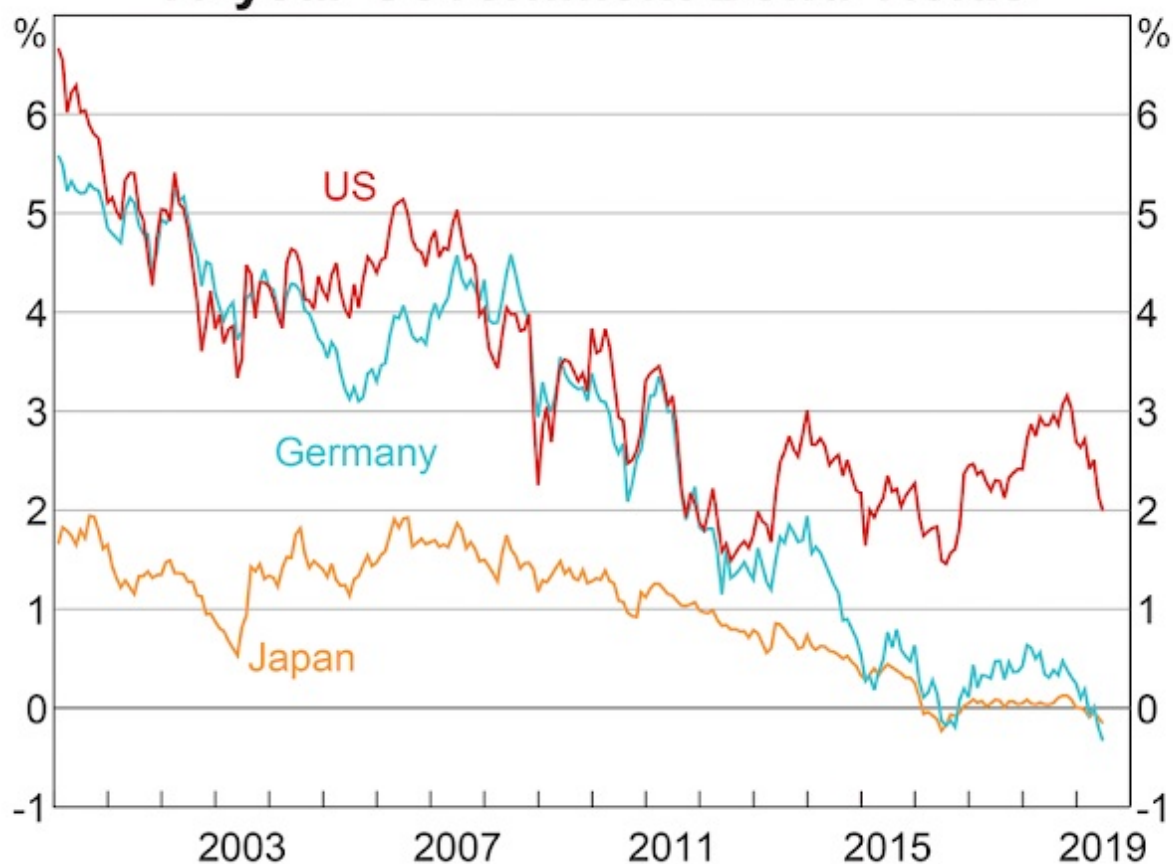


They go to bed when the alarm clock rings. They eat only the peel of a banana. They earn degrees by failing subjects. And they invest in "bizarro bonds" that are "guaranteed to lose money".

Today a bizarro bond is no longer a comic-book fantasy.

Now the governments of Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland are selling **ten-year bonds** with negative interest yields.

## 10-year Government Bond Yields



Source: RBA/Refinitiv

The normal attraction of a bond is that, for an upfront payment, the issuer pays you back more – paying interest on the principal over a given number of years, and the principal at the end.

Government bonds – which are the main way governments fund deficits – have been particularly attractive to investors wanting minimum risk, because a government can generally be relied on to pay its debts.

But bonds with a negative interest rate mean bondholders are effectively paying governments to hold their money for them.

The existence of these bizarre bonds, and the fact anyone wants to buy them, tell us much about how strange global economics now are, and that expectations are low about things changing any time soon.

### Negative positives

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Why would anyone want to buy such a bond? The main reason is still the same. A government bond is safe. It's just that now the bond doesn't guarantee a minimum

return but a minimum loss.

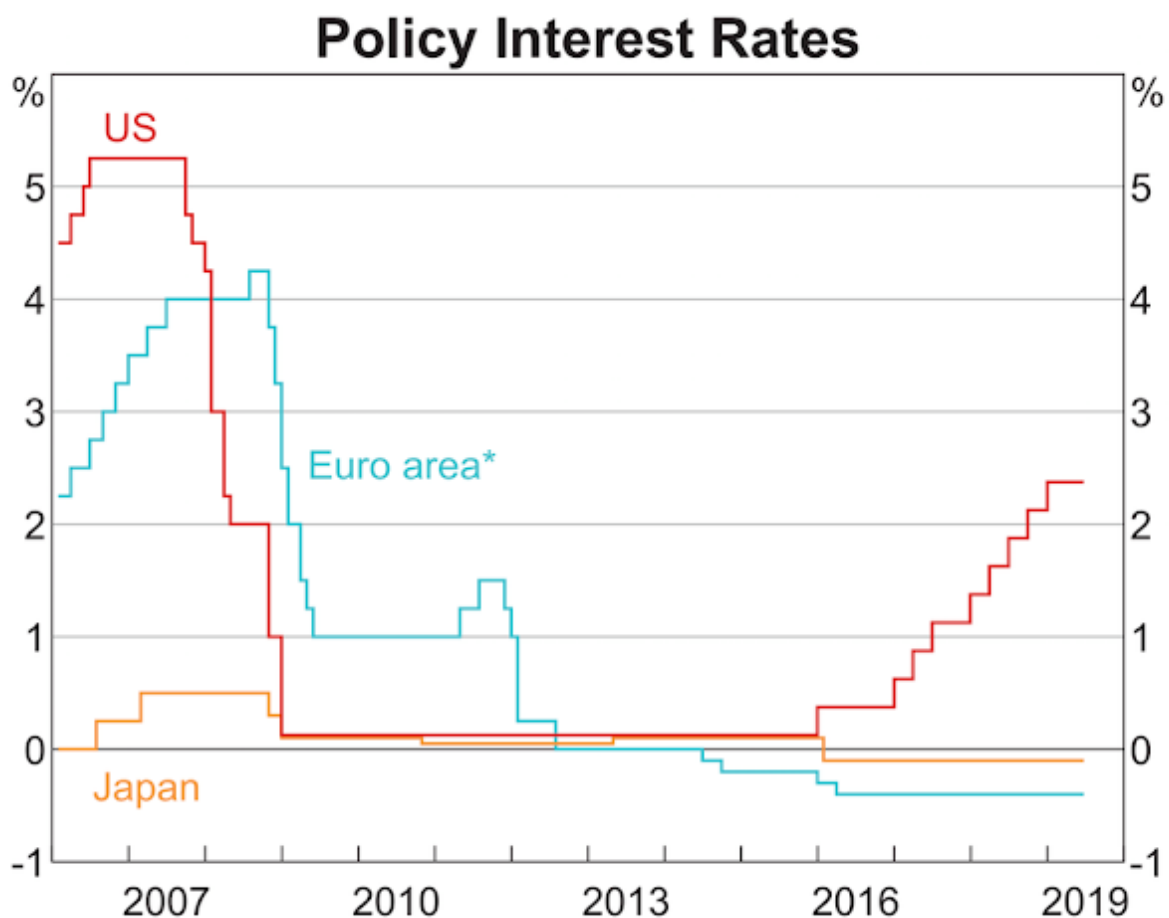
Take, for example, the **Swiss government bond** that currently costs SFr103.15, pays no interest and will return just SFr100 when it “matures” in June 2029. The holder knows they’ll lose more than 0.3% over a decade, but no more. A term deposit in a Swiss bank is no better, with interest rates **of about -0.3%**, and less safe. Buying shares or gold might return more, but carry a bigger risk of losing a lot more.

For foreign purchasers there is an additional consideration – they may be hoping the Swiss franc will strengthen against their local currency – but for Swiss citizens, it largely comes down to paying the government to keep their money safe.

## Short-term rates

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Bond yields reflect a number of factors, but the most crucial one is expectations about **short-term interest** rates as well as inflation.



Source: RBA/Refinitiv

Right now interest rates around the world are at historically low levels, and there is little

expectation they will increase any time soon.

This is important because an investor can weigh the value of buying a ten-year bond against any other investment, particularly against buying a one-year government bond and then, when it matures next year, buying another one-year bond, and so on.

Suppose interest rates are about 1% but everyone buying bonds expect rates to rise. The ten-year bond would then need to offer a yield more than 1% to be competitive with simply buying one-year bonds and rolling them over (on the basis the yield offered will more than 1% next year). The ten-year yield would need to match the average expected returns from one-year bonds over a decade.

The market for negative yields on ten-year government bonds in Japan and Europe, therefore, implies that most investors are expecting near-zero or negative interest rates will be maintained by central banks for some years to come.

The yields on government bonds still in positive territory imply something similar. In Australia, for example, where the ten-year yield hit a historic low below 1.3% in June, the implication is that markets expect the Reserve Bank Australia to keep the cash rate at or below its current all-time low of 1% for a considerable period.

All this suggests markets are not optimistic about global economic growth (*possibly due to concerns about higher US tariffs*). It is the same with other long-term interest rates, such as term deposits offered by banks.

## Implications

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Negative interest rates are extremely rare. Even rates as low as 1% are historically unusual. In his epic study of interest rates, ***A History of Interest Rates (1963)***, author Sidney Homer suggests rates lower than 3% were virtually unknown in ancient Mesopotamia, Greece or Rome, or in medieval and renaissance Europe.

Bank of England data shows there were just three months between 1935 and 2012 when the yield on ten-year UK government bonds dropped below 2%. Since mid-2015, they have not been above 2%, and are now below 1%.

For governments, this could be a rare opportunity. It's an ideal time to borrow. This should make infrastructure projects more economically viable.

In Australia, the Reserve Bank governor Philip Lowe has **argued** quite forcefully for more spending on infrastructure. *"This spending not only adds to demand in the economy, but it also adds to the economy's productive capacity,"* **he said in June.**

A government doing the opposite of the good advice given to it by a trusted central bank governor would be just what one expects in a Bizarro world.

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**About the Author:**

Dr. John Hawkins, a Ph.D. in political science and Masters degrees in Economics and Applied Finance. He have headed the economics division at the Hong Kong Monetary Authority and been a senior economist with the Reserve Bank of Australia, Bank for international Settlements and Australian Treasury and secretary to the Senate Economics Committee.

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