



Correlating yields for US, GB, JPY, GER for 10yr Treasury Bonds, (relative currency):

- Ideas:
 - o Take look at the other G7 countries/ other countries around this range of GDP/geopolitical environment

Correlating yields for Bloomberg's gov bond indices by regions:

LEGATRUU – Global Aggregate

LBUSTRUU – US Aggregate

LAPCTRUU – Asian Pacific Aggregate

LP06TREU – Pan Euro Aggregate

EMUSTRUU – EM USD Aggregate



Note:

Bloomberg breaks down bond data as follows:

Historical						
Daily	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	3Y	5Y
Weekly	1Y	2Y	3Y	4Y	5Y	10Y
Monthly	5Y	10Y	15Y	20Y	25Y	30Y
Quarterly	10Y	20Y	25Y	30Y	40Y	50Y
Yearly	10Y	20Y	25Y	30Y	40Y	50Y
Intraday						
Tick	1D	2D	3D	4D	5D	10D
1 Min	1D	2D	3D			
3 Min	1D	2D	3D	4D	5D	10D
5 Min	1D	2D	3D	4D	5D	10D
10 Min	3D	4D	5D	10D	20D	30D
15 Min	3D	4D	5D	10D	20D	30D
30 Min	10D	20D	30D	60D	3M	6M
60 Min	10D	20D	30D	60D	3M	6M
120 Min	10D	20D	30D	60D	3M	6M
240 Min	10D	20D	30D	60D	3M	6M
Custom	Enter a custom period/range.					
Shortcuts	Customize period/range shortcuts.					
	Close					

- Could go into the intraday, 1 minute tick rate for time series

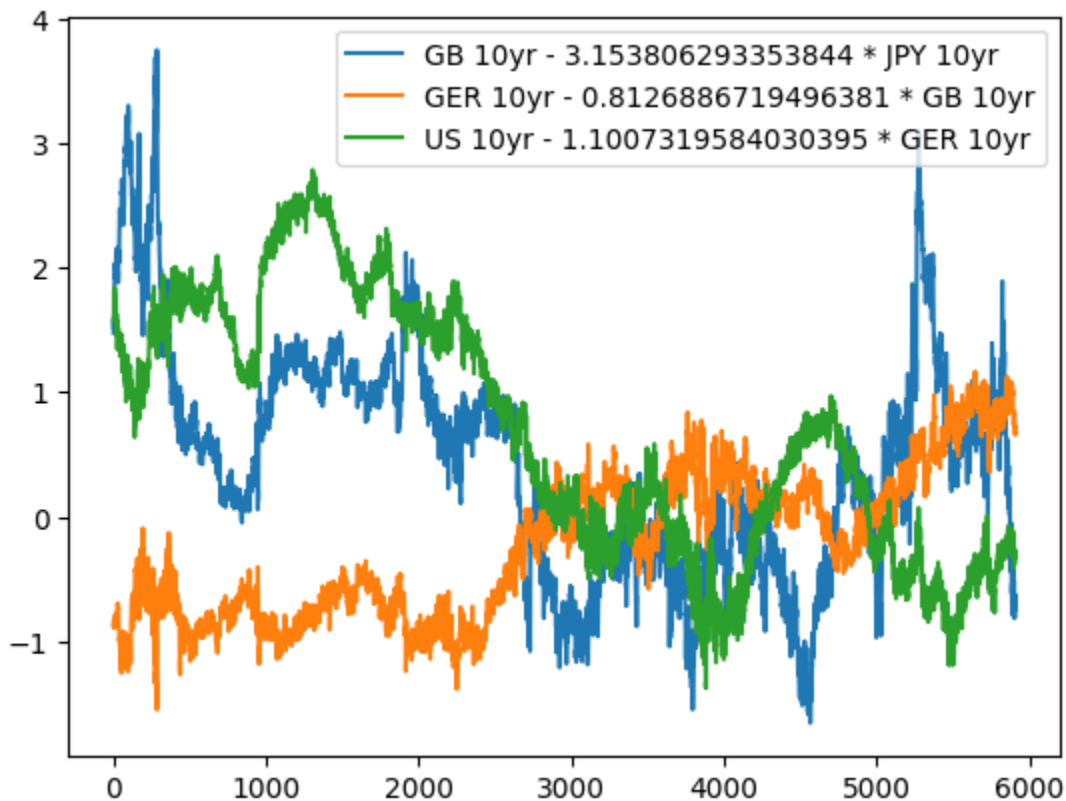
NOTE:

- This is yield and not price, a measure of return an investor can expect from holding bond to maturity
- **How does order of integration, ARIMA, and stationarity play a role?????????**

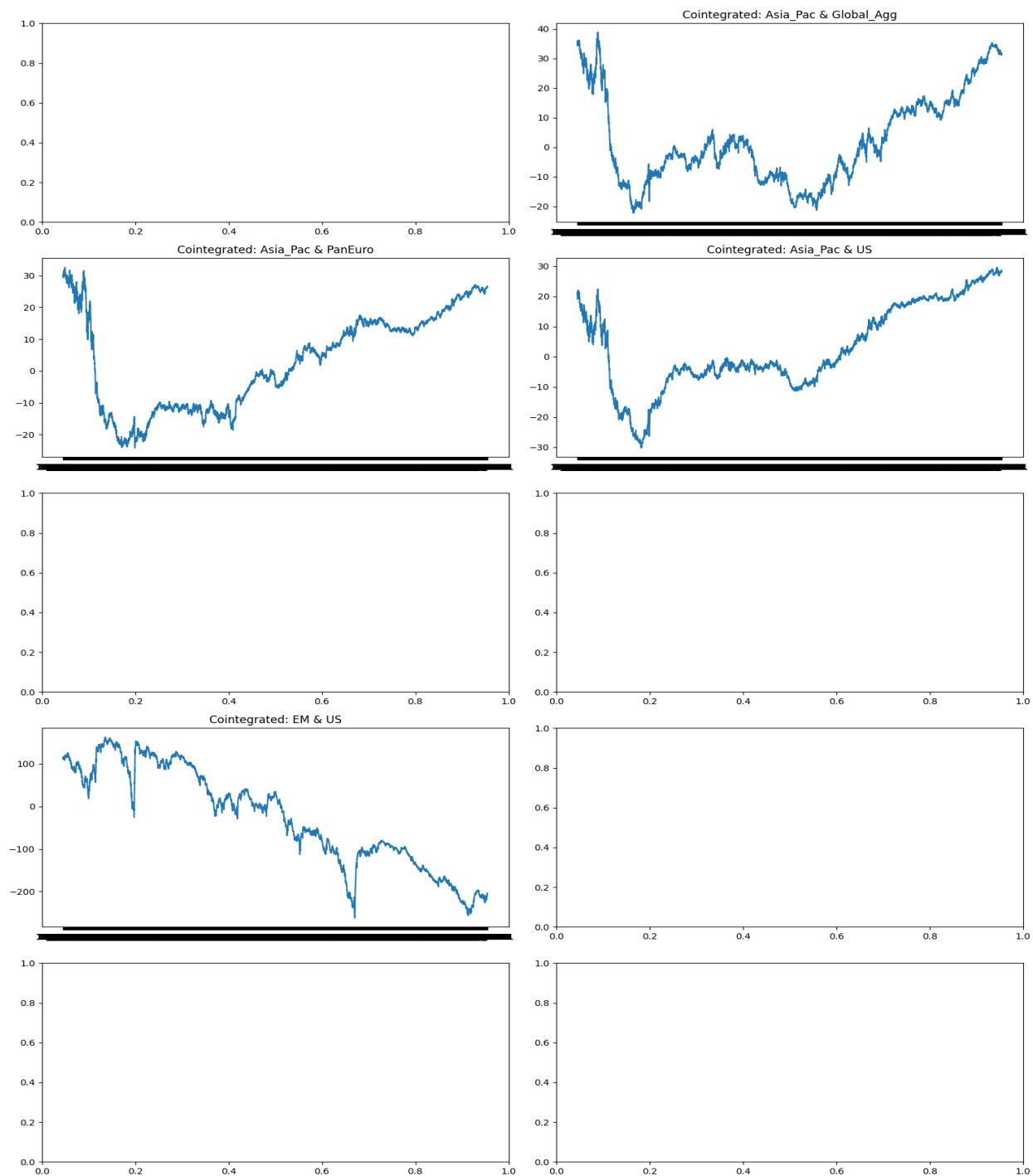
TODO:

1. Out of 16 possible pairs, only 1 seems conclusively co-integrated:
 - a. Interesting fact: **cointegrated I(1) pairs \neq stationarity of OLS of resulting series**
 - i. **i.e.** $\text{coint}(\text{GB}, \text{GER}) = \text{true}$ but $\text{stationarity}(\text{GB} - \text{Beta} * \text{GER}) = \text{false}$
 - b. Check for co-integration on a shorter time period (such as 240 min for past 6 months)

Graph for OLS for co-integrated pairs, **blue** is the cointegrated and stationary passed, for GB and JPY, the rest are “cointegrated” but their linear combination is somehow non-stationary



Results for Indices -> 4 cointegrated but none of their linear combinations were stationary, note the discrepancy between the cointegration tests. This is due to normalizing for date differences across the Time series. The blank graphs were the pairs that were not even cointegrated



2. Backtesting on the GB:JPY pair's time series:

a. $GB\ 10yr - 3.153806293353844 * JPY\ 10yr$

- b. Try basic backtesting with 2000 to 11/2/2023 as training period, then from 11/3/2023 to today 11/10/2023 as testing period
 - c. Find more optimal training/test split, likely over shorter time period, potentially also check for 240 min or intraday 5 min tick rate, try many
- 3. Rewrite the jupyter notebook as python function scripts to minimize data collection overhead
- 4. Jupyter notebooks explainers on:
 - a. Stationarity
 - b. Cointegration
 - c. Orders of Integration
 - d. ARIMA
- 5. Consider practical implications of shorting/longing bond yields, exact mechanisms, and any constraints such as slippage, liquidity, transaction cost, etc.