



Commodity Investments

May 19, 2010

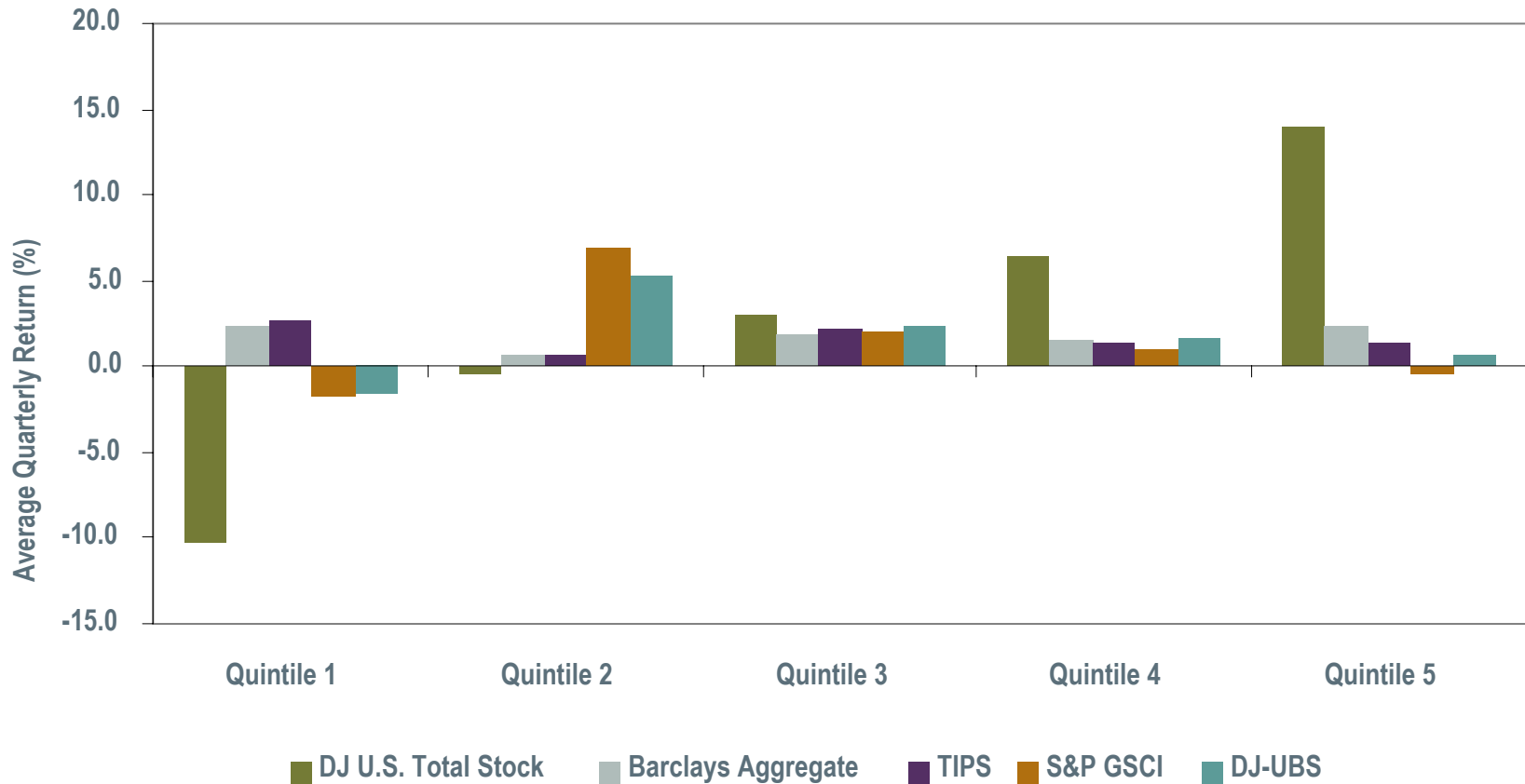
Keith Black, PhD, CFA, CAIA

The Allure of Commodities

- The case for commodities:
 - Stock-like returns, and...
 - Low correlation results in ...
 - Improved risk-adjusted return for a portfolio of stocks and bonds, and you also receive...
 - Inflation protection

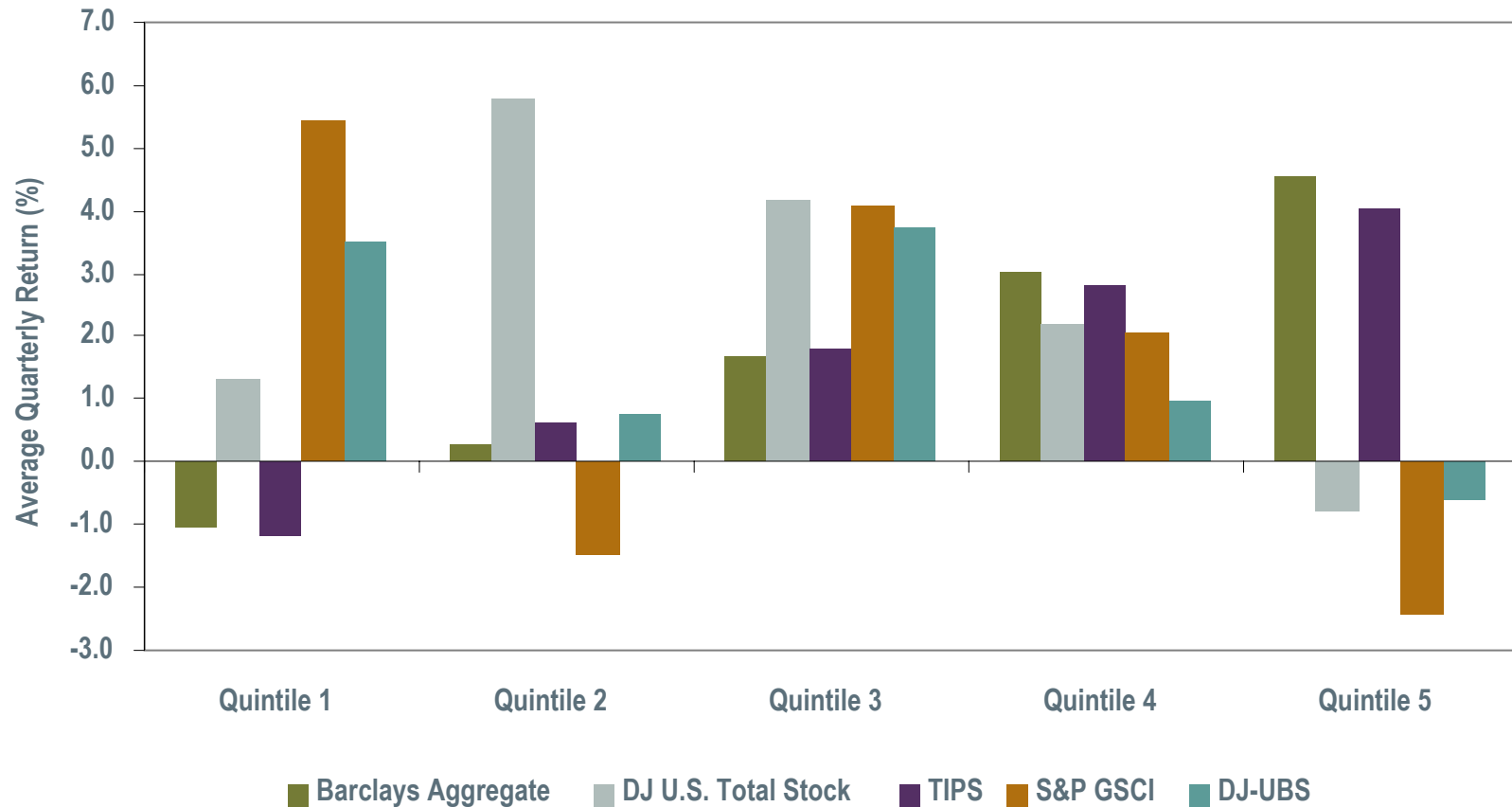
Commodities Outperform in Weak Equity Markets

Sorted by DJ U.S. Total Stock,
Quarterly Returns Q1 1991- Q4 2009



Commodities Outperform in Weak Bond Markets

Sorted by Barclays Aggregate,
Quarterly Returns Q1 1991- Q4 2009



Choices for Commodities Investing

- Physical commodities
- Commodity stocks
- Commodity futures indices
- Active commodity managers

I. Physical Commodities

- Although available, investment in physical assets may not mechanically practical for institutional investors
 - Storage
 - Delivery
 - Regulation

II. Commodity Stocks

- Equity indices already have significant exposure to companies in a variety of commodity industries.
- Equity investors can gain exposure to commodities for which no futures contracts are available (water, coal, renewable energy, etc.)
- Commodity stocks priced like all other stocks:

Price = EPS * P/E multiple

Commodity Beta

- EPS will be correlated to prices of commodities (unless output is hedged)

Equity Beta

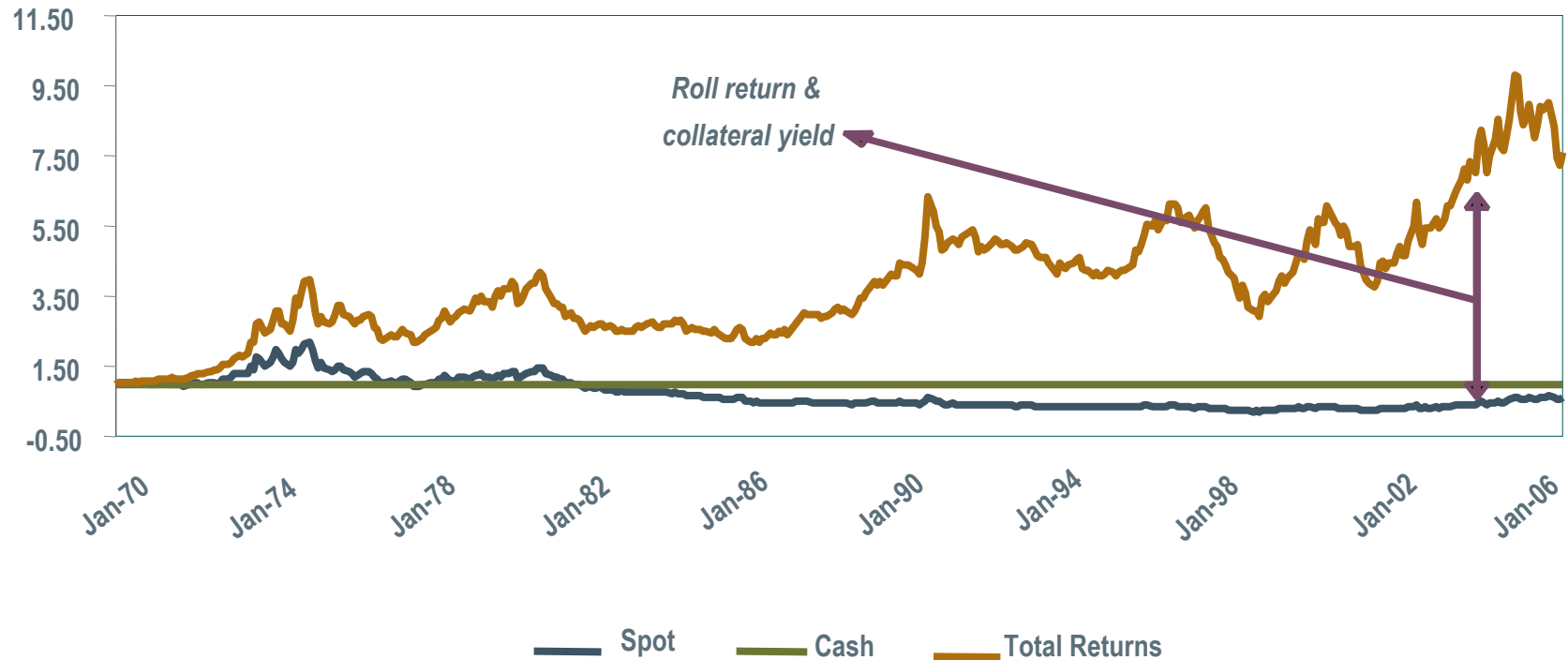
- However, commodity stocks also have an equity market beta (through the P/E multiple)
- If diversification is the goal, an equity beta is undesirable

III. Commodity Futures

Sources of Returns

- **Spot Return:** Change in price of underlying commodities (e.g., change in price of corn)
- **Roll Return:** Gains or losses from rolling futures contracts at expiration
- **Collateral Return:** Yield on cash investment held as collateral

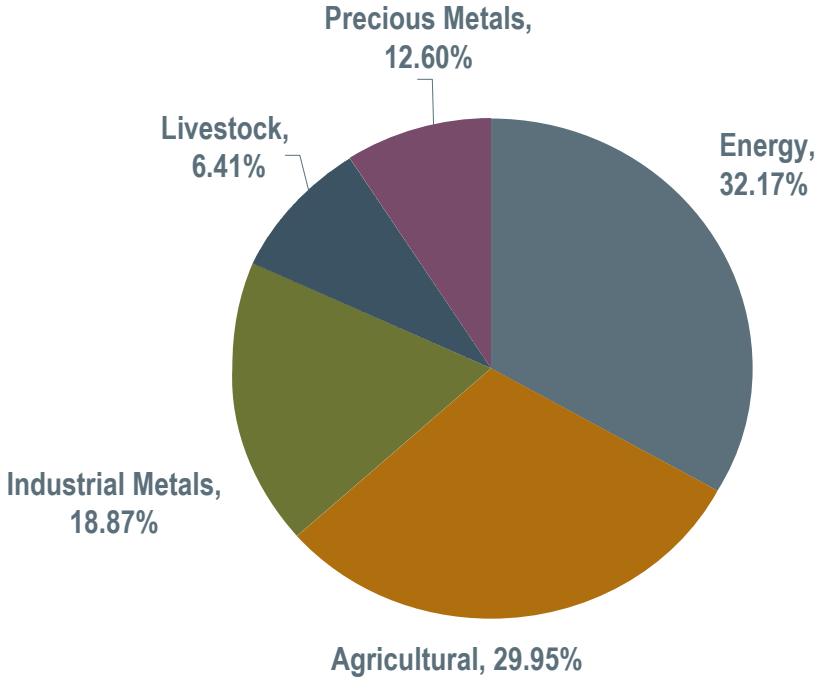
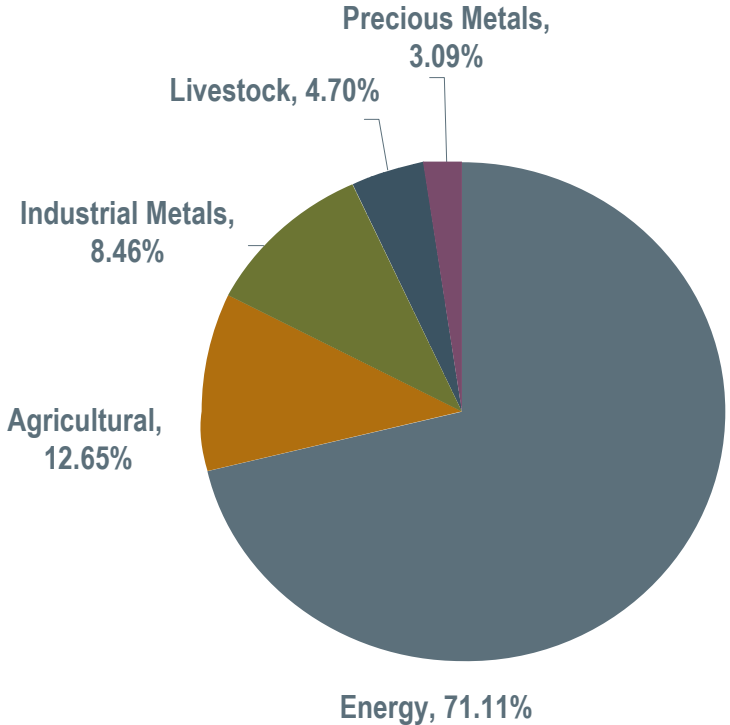
Ratio of Cumulative Wealth - Deflated by Cash (1970 - 2006)



- Roll return and collateral yield have accounted for a significant portion of the S&P GSCI total return since inception

S&P GSCI Commodity Index

DJ UBS Commodity Index



As of February 2010

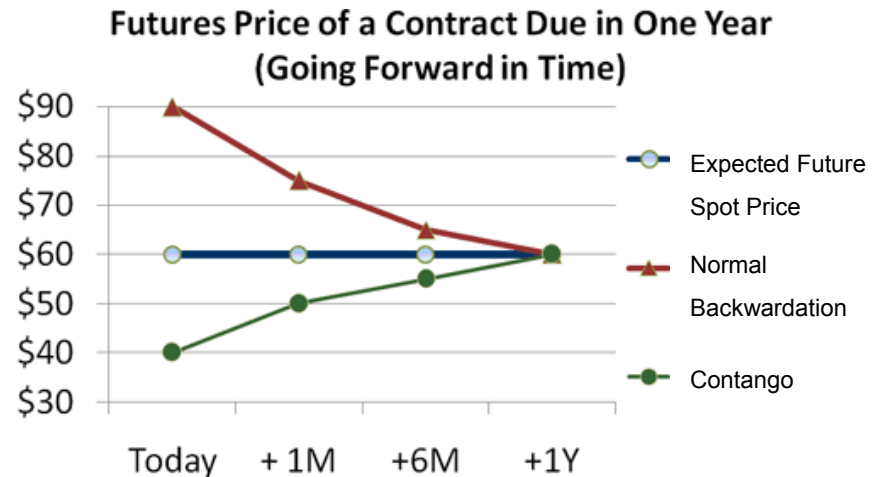
Commodity Futures Indices

- Passive investments in commodity futures are suboptimal due to roll costs and contract selection
- Roll costs – Commodity futures indices roll on a specific schedule (the fifth through the ninth business day). This transparency increases trading costs.

- Futures contracts have a finite life
- In order to maintain exposure, investors need to sell near-dated contracts and buy longer-dated contracts
- Moving from an expiring to a later dated futures position is referred to as rolling the futures contract
- Can result in a gain or a loss

The Shape of the Futures Curve

- **Contango:** When far-dated futures trade at a premium to the near-dated futures contract, the roll results in a loss
- **Backwardation:** When far-dated futures trade at a discount to the near-dated futures, the roll results in a profit (sell high, buy low)



Source: investopedia

- A significant component of the return of the S&P GSCI has been attributable to backwardation, which provides positive returns from futures rolls

The Shape of the Futures Curve (cont'd.)

- Backwardation is normal in commodity markets – John Maynard Keynes
- Producers of commodities seek to hedge price risk of output
- Sell futures for less than the expected spot price to compensate buyers for bearing risk
- Can be viewed as an insurance premium paid to buyers to bear price risk

- Futures indices trade only in the first or second contract month, regardless of the roll yield
- When curves are in contango (upward sloping) the roll yield is negative
- The roll yield is not constant across the curve, as some contracts may have negative roll yield while others have positive roll yield

- Many enhanced index products are available
- Enhanced index products typically hold each commodity at its index weight
- Typical products offer roll and/or contract selection strategy enhancements
- Roll cost enhancement
 - Rolling contracts on days other than index funds may reduce trading costs
- Contract selection enhancement
 - Rather than trading only the first or second contract, these funds will invest in contracts in the first six to twenty-four months in a search for the largest possible roll yield in each market

IV. Opportunities for Active Management

- Actively managed funds can add value through many strategies
 - Reweighting the commodity index
 - Taking short or no positions in some commodities
 - Trading calendar spreads or intramarket spreads
 - Investing in commodity stocks
 - Trading in physical commodities

Active Management Strategies

- Reweighting the commodity index
 - Fundamental analysis of supply and demand factors can predict relative performance
 - An increase in corn acreage is bullish for wheat relative to corn
- Taking short or no positions in some commodities
 - Commodity indices are always 100% long
 - When commodity prices are expected to decline, managers with the ability to short can benefit from falling prices

Active Management Strategies (cont'd)

- Trading calendar spreads or intramarket spreads
 - Many spreads have fundamental relationships and a long pricing history
 - Refining margins
 - Soybean crush
 - Old crop/new crop
 - Summer/winter natural gas

Active Management Strategies (cont'd)

- Investing in commodity stocks
- Funds invest only in futures, only in stocks, or mix the two investment types
- Stocks are available in sectors without listed futures markets
 - Water, shipping, coal, emissions, uranium
- Funds may be tactical, seeking to overweight stocks vs. futures as a relative value trade
 - Oil futures trade at \$80, Exxon implies \$60

Active Management Strategies (cont'd)

- Trading in Physical Commodities
 - Agricultural and metals products have both physical and futures markets where investors may have positions
 - Ownership of physical energy products is highly regulated
 - Cash-futures spreads may pay investors for storage or delivery of cash commodities

- Ennis Knupp prefers allocations to long-biased, actively managed funds that are predominately invested in commodity futures
- A portfolio of commodity futures managers would, ideally, earn alpha through a diversified set of active strategies
- Our chosen benchmark is the Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Index, which has a lower volatility of returns than the S&P GSCI Index with similar returns and diversification properties
- Commodity investments are an important part of any real asset portfolio, serving to hedge inflation in a different way than TIPS