

Quarterly Asset Class Report Real Assets

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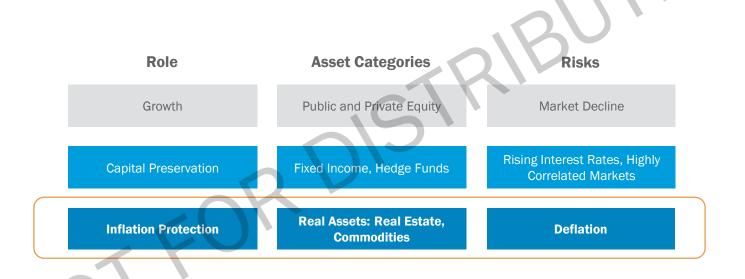
canterburyconsulting.com

March 31, 2022

Role in the Portfolio

Canterbury Consulting recommends and communicates asset-class strategy with the objective of constructing a diversified portfolio of real asset strategies designed to (in aggregate):

- Preserve purchasing power
- Generate uncorrelated returns to other asset classes
- Manage the volatility profile of the segment



- Real assets are appropriate for investors with long time horizons (10+ years) and inflation-linked liabilities.
- Real asset portfolios should aim to maximize high inflation sensitivity and high inflation reliability, while limiting volatility.
- Portfolio allocations will differ depending on the client's risk tolerance.

Asset Class Indicators

CPI (YoY) ISM Non-Manufacturing Survey Prices -0.20 8.50 45.90 83.90 U.S. Employee Hourly Wage (YoY) Forward 5-Year Breakeven Inflation 1.25 2.88 0.60 Velocity of M2 **Bloomberg Commodity Index (YoY)** 49.09 1.10 1.12 1.64 -28.25 49.09 **Case-Shiller Home Price (YoY) Capacity Utilization** 63.41 20.02 79.89 **ISM Manufacturing PMI** Baltic Dry Index (YoY) 63.70 415.08 41.60 -65.66

Real Assets

Current

+- 1 Standard Deviation From the Mean

10-Year High and Low

- Canterbury monitors several inflation and real asset indicators to help detect imbalances that are expected to cause price pressures.
- Inflation, measured by CPI, remained persistently elevated over the quarter, reaching a high of 8.5%. Inflation breakeven rates continued to increase across maturities, reaching a long-term breakeven rate above the Fed's 2% inflation target.
- Commodity prices continued to rise due to supply constraints and elevated demand.
 Energy prices increased as a result of sanctions levied on Russia. Major developed economies are looking for alternative sources of energy outside of Russia.
- The Case-Shiller Home Price Index remained persistently high as demand for U.S. real estate outpaced supply.

Source: Bloomberg as of March 31, 2022

Market Environment as of March 31, 2022

1 Year 2 Year 3 Year 5 Year 7 Year 10 Year 20 Year 30 Year **Breakeven Rates** 0 12-Mo. Ago -Current - 3-Mo. Ago 5-Yrs Ago 2 Year 20 Year 30 Year 1 Year 3 Year 5 Year 7 Year 10 Year 2 1 Real Yields 3-Mo. Ago 12-Mo. Ago 5-Yrs. Ago Current 16 14 12 Inflation Rates 10 0 -2 970 976 978 978 980 972 974 983 985 987 1989 CPI YOY PCE YOY

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- Breakeven inflation rates have persistently moved higher across all time periods. The breakeven rate is the implied inflation rate for a given maturity and is calculated by subtracting the real yield of a treasury bond from the nominal yield.
- Current long-term breakeven rates imply that inflation should trend above the Fed's original inflation target of 2% in the long run.
- As inflation rose, short-term real yields moved further into negative territory as the market assessed the Fed's rate hike path.
- Inflation is being driven by supply/demand imbalances, the Ukraine/Russia war, a tight labor market, high wage growth, and various supply chain disruptions across the globe.

Source: Bloomberg. FRED. CPI & PCE Data. U.S. Breakeven Rates. U.S. Treasury Inflation-Indexed Rates. Data as of 3/31/2022

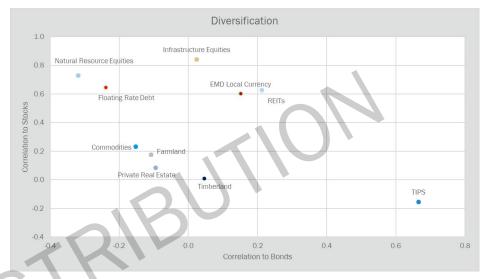
Sub-Asset Class Statistics

Inflation Hedge 1.0 . Farmland Timberland Private Real Estate Floating Rate Debt ٠ • 0.9 Reliabilty (Batting Avg) 2.0 80 TIPS US Agg Bond • EMD Local Currency S&P500 ٠ REITS . Infrastructure Equities 0 Natural Resource Equities 0 0.6 Commodities 0.5 -1.0 0.0 3.0 4.0 5.0 -2.0 1.0 2.0 Sensitivity (Beta)

- Inflation Reliability (% of time asset is positive when inflation is positive)
- <u>Inflation Sensitivity</u> (rate of change, i.e. how many units an asset moves given a 1 unit change in inflation)



1) Based on 10-yr rolling data since inception 2) Takes average from 10-yr rolling data 3) as of June 30, 2021



• Risk-adjusted returns of the remaining asset classes are used to help optimize real asset portfolios



Real Assets