

A New Regime for Commodities: An Update

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Jeremy Schwartz, CFA

Global Chief Investment Officer

Bonds are not providing the diversification benefits they did historically, as both equities and bonds have declined materially in 2022, and the correlation between equities and bonds has risen to levels rarely seen over the last two decades.

With inflation being a key risk to both stocks and bonds, now is a useful time to consider strategies that can hedge inflation risks.

Commodities are one such asset. The correlation between equities and commodities has been declining, while commodity correlation with bonds remains in negative territory. (What is good for commodities—rising prices that fuel inflation—has been bad for bonds.)

252-Day Rolling Correlation Between Equities, Bonds and Commodities



Sources: Equities are represented by the S&P 500 Index. Bonds are represented by the Bloomberg U.S. Treasury 7-10 Total Return Index. Commodities are represented by the S&P GSCI Total Return Index. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index. Data as of 4/30/22.

We previously wrote about the past environments when bonds failed to provide a downside cushion to stocks and how [commodities were often better hedges to stocks than bonds](#) during those periods.

Below are two charts that illustrate commodity sensitivity to inflationary dynamics.

The first chart represents the sensitivity of stocks, commodities, Treasuries and corporate bonds to inflation using a beta measurement. **Commodities were the only one of the four assets with a positive beta to inflation, as the other assets responded negatively to inflation.**

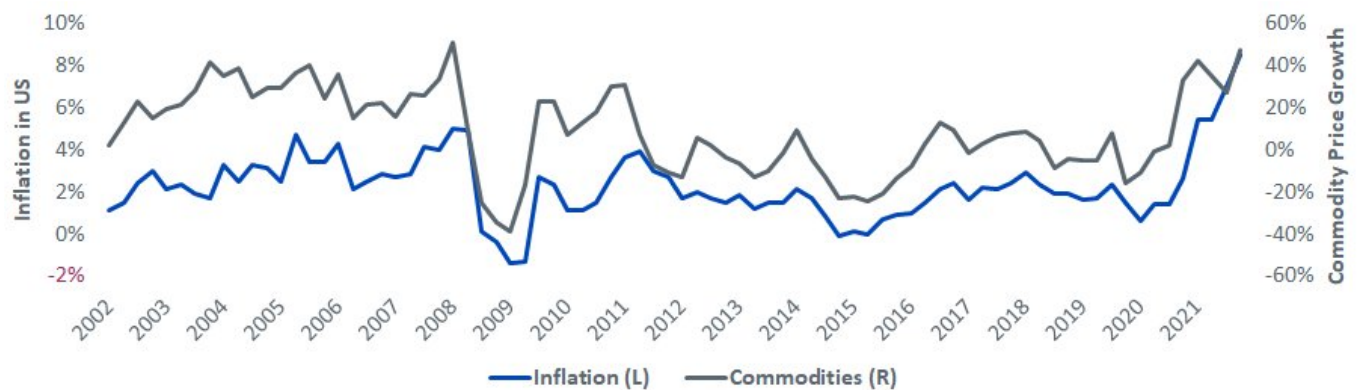
Commodities Have a High Beta to Inflation



Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, S&P. From January 1960 to February 2022. Calculations are based on monthly returns. Broad commodities (Bloomberg Commodity Total Return Index) and U.S. equities (S&P 500 total returns) data started in January 1960. U.S. Treasuries (Bloomberg US Treasury Total Return Unhedged USD Index) and U.S. corporate bonds (Bloomberg US Corporate Total Return Unhedged USD Index) data started in January 1973. Past performance is not indicative of future returns. You cannot invest directly in an index.

This second chart illustrates the time series of commodity prices with inflation, and the directional impulse from commodities feeds into other inflation measures.

Commodity Prices Closely Aligned with Inflation

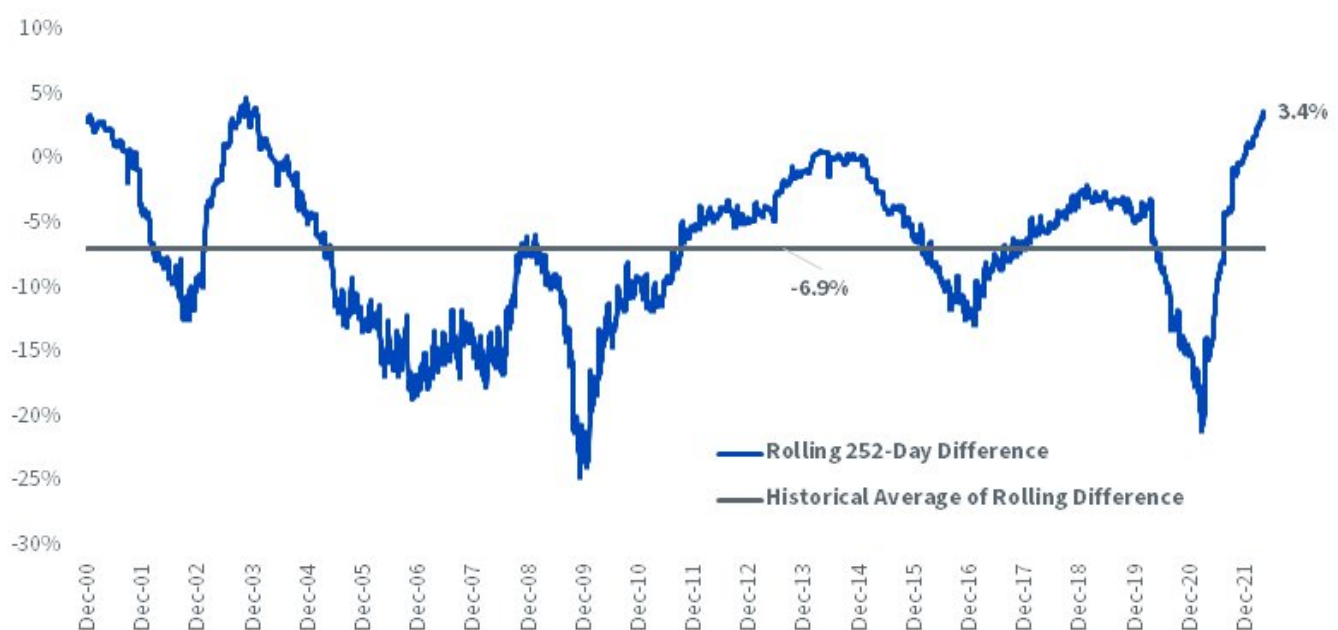


Sources: Bloomberg, WisdomTree, as of 3/31/22. Quarterly data from 12/31/1999 to 3/31/2022. Inflation refers to the US CPI Urban Consumers YoY NSA Index. CPI stands for Consumer Price Index and is a measure of how the price of a basket of consumer goods and services changes over time. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

If we go back to 1999, the average cost to roll futures (measured as the difference between the Bloomberg Commodity Spot Index and the Excess Return Index of the futures) was nearly 7% a year.

But the latest differentials show the costs have been declining, and they even turned into a positive contribution to returns.

Cost to Roll Broad Commodities Futures Contracts

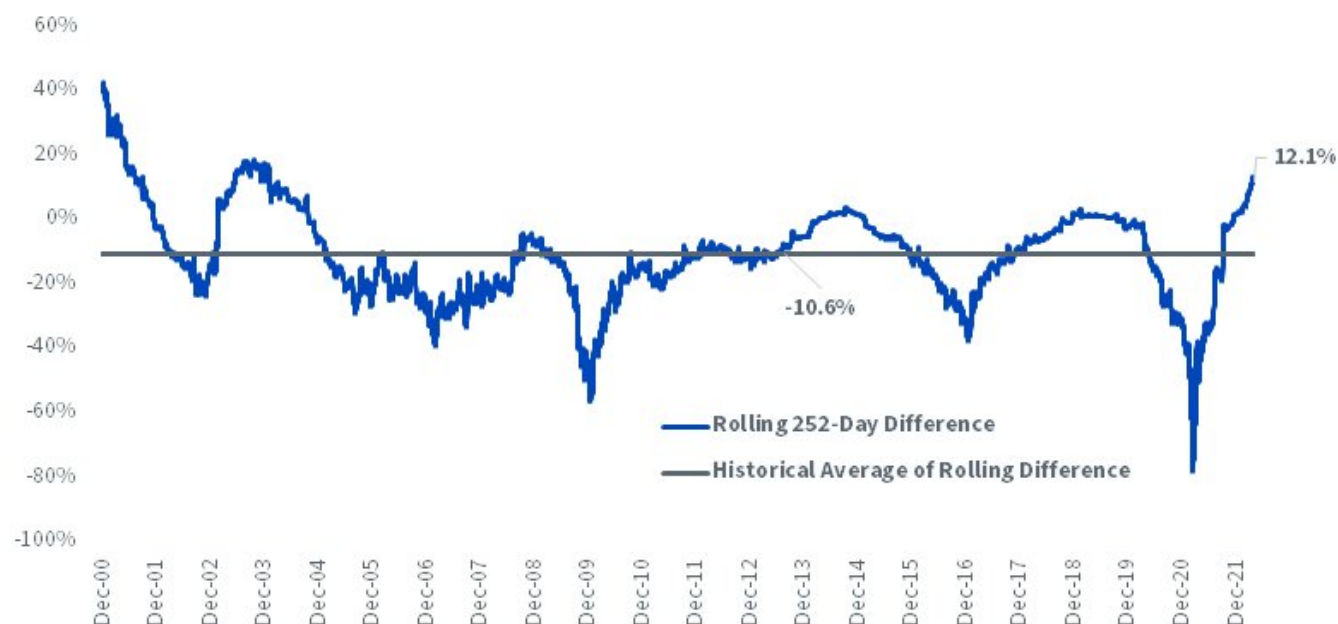


Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, 12/20/00–4/29/22. Rolling 252-day difference of returns of Bloomberg Commodity Spot Index and the Bloomberg Commodity Index. Positive values indicate positive returns from rolling futures contracts. You cannot invest directly in an index. Past performance is not indicative of future returns.

In no sector is this more apparent than Energy, where very high levels of demand have pushed up spot prices while farther out prices remain relatively subdued.

While the average cost to roll Energy futures was 10.6% over the last 20 years, over the trailing 12 months, the net *benefit* has been 12%. The stories on how Energy futures funds are outperforming spot oil have been few and far between, though.

Cost to Roll Energy Futures Contracts



Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, 12/20/00–4/29/22. Rolling 252-day difference of returns of Bloomberg Energy Spot Subindex and the Bloomberg Energy Subindex. Positive values indicate positive returns from rolling futures contracts. You cannot invest directly in an index. Past performance is not indicative of future returns.

While the Energy story is certainly positive, it is more than in Energy that the costs to roll the futures have declined dramatically.

Difference: Excess Return Minus Spot Return Index

	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Since 1/4/00
Broad Commodities	3.55%	-6.21%	-5.32%	-4.94%	-6.76%
Energy	12.82%	-15.10%	-9.61%	-9.98%	-10.97%
Industrial Metals	-0.04%	-1.59%	-1.58%	-2.24%	-2.11%
Livestock	-9.12%	-14.87%	-10.19%	-6.04%	-8.53%
Grains	4.35%	-3.49%	-7.17%	-3.45%	-7.10%
Precious Metals	-0.92%	-2.50%	-2.49%	-1.63%	-2.49%
Softs	-1.33%	-6.17%	-6.11%	-6.40%	-9.22%

Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, 1/4/00–4/29/22. Return differential from excess return index and spot return index. Positive values indicate positive returns from rolling futures contracts. You cannot invest directly in an index. Past performance is not indicative of future returns.

For the [WisdomTree Enhanced Commodity Strategy ETF \(GCC\)](#), this can translate to meaningful contributors to returns. GCC had an average implied roll yield of 10.9% over the last year, and it is currently significantly higher still.

The Energy complex has some of the highest roll yields but so, too, do aluminum, nickel, cotton and sugar.

Annualized Weighted Implied Roll Yield



Source: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, 12/22/2020-3/31/2022. The yield figure should not be considered representative of fund performance.

For definitions of terms in the chart, please visit our [glossary](#).

During a time when few assets have hedged inflation, commodities certainly look timely for this new regime.

Please visit our [Fund compare tool](#) for GCC's latest performance.

Important Risks Related to this Article

Commodities and futures are generally volatile and are not suitable for all investors.

There are risks associated with investing, including the possible loss of principal. An investment in this Fund is speculative, involves a substantial degree of risk and should not constitute an investor's entire portfolio. One of the risks associated with the Fund is the complexity of the different factors that contribute to the Fund's performance. These factors include the use of commodity futures contracts. In addition, bitcoin and bitcoin futures are a relatively new asset class. They are subject to unique and substantial risks and, historically, have been subject to significant price volatility. While the bitcoin futures market has grown substantially since bitcoin futures commenced trading, there can be no assurance that this growth will continue. In addition, derivatives can be volatile and may be less liquid than other securities and more sensitive to the effects of varied economic conditions. The value of the shares of the Fund relates directly to the value of the futures contracts and other assets held by the Fund, and any fluctuation in the value of these assets could adversely affect an investment in the Fund's shares. Because of the frequency with which the Fund expects to roll futures contracts, the price of futures contracts further from expiration may be higher (a condition known as "contango") or lower (a condition known as "backwardation"). The impact of such contango or backwardation may be greater than the impact would be if the Fund experienced less portfolio turnover. Please read the Fund's prospectus for specific details regarding the Fund's risk profile.