



ARC Commodity Factor Risk Model Monthly Report April 2022

The Asset Risk Company (ARC) Commodity model is a cross-sectional commodity factor model. The model contains 50 of the most traded commodity products with approximately 1,200 futures in total over all maturities. All futures in the model have exposures to sectors, sub-sectors, and style factors such as basis, momentum, open interest. The model is estimated daily with 20 years of history. It provides a framework for managing risk and investment decision making.

In this report, you will find:

- Performance of Sectors, Sub-Sectors and Style Factors
- Inflation prediction
- Examples of Styles Tilted Portfolios (Low Vol, Value, Momentum, Backwardation)
- Risk Factor Decomposition of Popular Commodity Indexes (BCOM, GSCI)

The ARC Commodity Model is a powerful tool to help many constituencies in the financial industry, trading and real economy. Some of the applications of the model are very straightforward, some uses of the model are more nuanced. We recommend this short piece that provides details on both common and novel use cases for a commodity factor model: <https://www.assetriskcompany.com/whyfactor.html>. You can access our latest research at <https://www.assetriskcompany.com/library.html>.



Sectors and Factors Performance Report:

Table 1. Sectors and Subsectors Performance* Annualized 5 years

Sectors/Subsectors	April 22	YTD Perf	5-year Return	5-year Volatility*
Agriculture	8.4%	24.0%	15.2%	10.9%
GrainAnd Oilseed	10.2%	26.7%	18.2%	12.6%
Lumber And Pulp	8.9%	0.1%	31.3%	47.5%
Proteins	3.1%	16.3%	9.7%	10.0%
Energy	2.2%	25.4%	4.4%	14.2%
Biofuels	6.9%	10.8%	12.4%	21.0%
Coal	1.8%	63.5%	20.8%	20.5%
Crude Oil	-2.2%	18.5%	2.2%	16.6%
Natural Gas	2.8%	31.0%	1.9%	13.3%
Petrochemicals	4.0%	19.9%	2.9%	18.7%
Refined Products	5.1%	37.3%	5.9%	20.1%
Metals	-3.0%	9.9%	15.6%	14.8%
Base	-5.0%	6.5%	19.0%	17.8%
Precious	-0.3%	14.8%	11.6%	16.8%

After a very strong first quarter for all sectors, some started to slow down in April. After double digits returns in Q1, Energy is a mix this month with Refined Products and Natural Gas up 5.1% and 2.8%, respectively. Crude Oil is mostly flat this month. Agriculture is still going strong with Grains & Oilseeds up 10.2% this month. Both Base and Precious Metals are down this month. As a reminder, ARC sectors and sub-sectors returns are not estimated using a static configuration of commodity weightings. The returns come naturally from a cross-sectional regression of the 1,200 assets in the model and therefore cover the entire term structure. For instance NG and CL have more



than 120 maturities each in the model. Year to date, commodities are the only asset class performing consistently for investors. If Inflation is not transitory, it stands to reason that the appetite for commodity exposures should increase.

Table 2. Styles Performance *Annualized 5 years

Factor	April-22	YTD Perf	5-year Return	5-year Volatility
Basis	-0.9%	-0.9%	-5.2%	5.3%
Open Interest	1.2%	4.9%	0.0%	3.7%
Momentum	-0.3%	5.6%	1.4%	5.0%
ST Momentum	2.4%	-3.6%	-6.6%	5.8%
Trading Activity	-0.7%	-1.3%	0.4%	2.2%
Volatility	4.2%	0.3%	4.5%	6.8%
ST Volatility	-0.8%	8.0%	-0.5%	6.9%

The Volatility factor has had a huge month along with Short Term (ST) momentum. The Momentum factor is down this month. Is it a precursor of changes to come? Remember that the factor returns are estimated through cross-sectional regression. The factor returns here come from large portfolios of what are known as “factor replicating” portfolios. The factor replicating portfolios are not a practical way to trade and consist of positions (both long and short) in many of the instruments in the model’s universe. We provide much more parsimonious factor tilted (long only) portfolios later in this analysis.

Inflation:

Another application of a commodity factor model is inflation forecasting or attribution. We find that the ARC Commodity Model is a good predictor for breakout moves in the headline number, both in bouts of inflation and deflation. For April we see again an increase with both CPI and inflation (year to year change). [Reach out to us if you wish to get more information.](#)



Styles Tilted Portfolios Performance Report:

Commodities as an asset class are the only bright spot in the market. YTD BCOM is up 30.7% and GSCI up 39.9%. With inflation heating up, commodity allocations should be a larger portion of investor allocation. Unfortunately the performance of the two indices over longer periods (10+ years) has been poor. Most funds or ETFs offered to investors track these two indices or play on curves and roll strategies with limited upside. Our research indicates that real premia exists with Style factors such as Low Volatility and Low Momentum (Value). As mentioned, the first quarter was all about Momentum, this month the tilted portfolio is still up 8% and 45% YTD. We observe that our risk factor Momentum was down this month. The factor is in fact a long/short portfolio of hundreds of futures while the tilted portfolio is long only with 10 futures. We remain wary of this factor, as it can mean revert quickly and brutally.

Table 3. Factor Tilted Portfolios and BCOM Performance

Year	Value	Momentum	Low Vol	Backwardation	BCOM
March	-2.7%	8.0%	1.7%	3.1%	4.1%
YTD	8.9%	45.0%	14.1%	23.7%	30.7%
5-yr Perf	15.7%	13.0%	9.9%	13.0%	10.0%
5-yr Volatility	14.9%	16.4%	9.3%	16.0%	14.5%

Factor Correlations:

Table 4. Factor Correlations

Correlations	Agriculture	Energy	Metals	Basis	Open Interest	Momentum	ST Momentum	Trading Activity	Volatility	ST Volatility
Agriculture	1.00	0.42	0.48	(0.29)	0.16	0.34	0.24	(0.03)	(0.10)	0.31
Energy	0.44	1.00	0.47	(0.02)	0.41	0.14	0.21	(0.10)	(0.27)	0.52
Metals	0.57	0.62	1.00	(0.25)	0.25	0.24	0.28	(0.06)	(0.08)	0.29
Basis	(0.28)	0.00	(0.10)	1.00	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.30)	0.04	(0.07)	(0.00)
Open Interest	0.23	0.67	0.33	(0.16)	1.00	0.10	(0.01)	(0.67)	(0.44)	0.02
Momentum	0.11	(0.39)	(0.02)	(0.42)	(0.21)	1.00	0.31	(0.01)	(0.11)	0.03
ST Momentum	(0.06)	0.01	0.07	0.27	0.01	(0.03)	1.00	0.12	0.09	0.12
Trading Activity	(0.35)	(0.15)	(0.18)	0.28	(0.62)	(0.14)	0.20	1.00	0.24	0.10
Volatility	(0.19)	(0.54)	(0.46)	0.22	(0.64)	0.13	0.23	0.27	1.00	(0.46)
ST Volatility	0.57	0.60	0.63	0.00	0.33	(0.28)	(0.21)	(0.19)	(0.69)	1.00

1 yr correlations on the right (above the diagonal), 30 days on left (below the diagonal).

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There is much to note in the factor correlations matrix. First, along the top level sectors note that correlations stay roughly consistent between Agriculture, Energy and Metals. Long term correlations between sectors and style factors are also relatively low. The model is able to separate sector allocation risk from style risk, providing key insights in the real key drivers of risk and performance of a portfolio.

Commodity Indices Risk Decomposition

In terms of sector exposures, BCOM is approximately equal weighted. GSCI is overweight in Energy. Both indices have high z-scores with respect to Open Interest, reflecting the fact that the indices' constituents are weighted more heavily on the front month contract, which is usually the most traded contract.

Table 5. Factor Exposures

Factors	BCOM	GSCI
Agriculture	0.34	0.23
Energy	0.36	0.63
Metals	0.31	0.13
Basis	1.07	1.01
Open Interest	2.41	1.98
Momentum	0.08	0.39
ST Momentum	0.18	0.23
Trading Activity	0.27	-0.17
Volatility	0.23	0.41
ST Volatility	0.38	0.93

Exposures, z-scores for BCOM and GSCI as of 3/31/2022



Table 6. Risk Attribution of BCOM and GSCI

Index	BCOM	GSCI
Total Risk	24.0%	29.2%
Agriculture	2.2%	1.5%
Energy	5.3%	10.1%
Metals	3.8%	1.5%
Basis	0.7%	0.6%
Open Interest	8.9%	5.6%
Momentum	0.0%	0.2%
ST Momentum	0.4%	0.6%
Trading Activity	-0.2%	0.1%
Volatility	-0.9%	-1.6%
ST Volatility	2.9%	9.9%
Specific Risk	6.3%	6.8%

Ex-Ante Annual Volatility Decomposition for BCOM and GSCI as of 3/31/2022

The model allows users to track exposures to Styles factors at the contract level. As expected Energy is the largest contributor for GSCI but we note a very large contribution coming from ST Volatility. Open Interest remains a large contributor for both indices. Note that styles' risk contribution to the total risk is larger than sectors' contributions, for both BCOM and GSCI. As shown above in the correlation tables, sector correlations with style factors are relatively small. The model is able to separate risk due to sector allocation and styles risk. All risk is not equal. Systematic risk can display non normal behavior when compared to specific or idiosyncratic risk. Both types of risks are driven by fluctuation, but systematic risk is driven by the "crowd" expressing some thematic bet. The systematic risk is related to market risk.



Conclusion:

In this report, we have shown the factor performance driving the commodity markets. Using the ARC Commodity model, style tilted portfolios have shown great performance and seem to be suitable benchmarks for active managers to track. We then conducted an analysis into the risk dynamics of two major commodity indices. The view of commodities as diversifiers is quite accurate. All of this was possible with the ARC model. The model enables the user to look at their book or portfolio and how it fits into their thesis as well as how it fits in the broader economic landscape.