## **Calamos Alternatives Snapshot**

June 28, 2021 (data as of June 25, 2021 unless indicated)

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WEEKLY HEADLINES	BROAD	INDEX	PERFORM	IANCE <sup>1</sup>					MORNINGSTAR ALTERNATIV	/E CATEGO	RIES <sup>1</sup>		
Market Calm Belies the Churning Under the Surface				1 week	MTD	QTI	) Y	YTD		1 week	MTD	QTD	YTD
"A calm exterior and turmoil within" is how The Wall	S&P 500			2.76	1.92	8.13	1 14	4.79	Systematic Trend	2.05	-1.26	2.81	6.51
Street Journal today describes the market. There hasn't	Russell 3	000		2.97	2.26	8.02	2 14	4.88	Convertibles	1.97	2.29	3.28	5.04
been a >5% S&P 500 pullback since October, and yet the	Russell 2	000		4.33	2.95	5.33	3 18	8.71	Real Estate	1.93	3.96	12.70	22.01
article comments on the wild swings between industr growth and value stocks (see chart below right), and be	Russell 1	.000		2.87	2.21	8.22	2 14	4.62	Derivative Income	1.91	1.07	4.79	10.48
growth and value stocks (see chart below right), and big	Russell N	/lid Cap		3.78	1.92	7.98	3 16	6.77	Long-Short Equity	1.87	-0.05	4.02	9.11
been a >5% S&P 500 pullback since October, and yet the article comments on the wild swings between industrie growth and value stocks (see chart below right), and big and small companies "at a pace not seen outside of crises."  In prior expensive markets, "bubbles usually involve lot of volatility as they inflatebecause every little price drop is magnified by others fearful that the bubble is about to pop." In 1999 the S&P dropped 5% or more at least nine times, and fell 13% from July to October.  Today, according to the article, the Fed is the more obvious threat. "If the Fed raises rates, cash and bonds suddenly look much more attractive, and the There Is Nalternative [TINA] justification for buying extraordinaria.	MSCI EM	l		1.42	0.47	5.40	) 7	.87	<b>Energy Limited Partnership</b>	1.71	4.86	17.72	37.64
	MSCI AC	WI		2.29	1.59	7.78	3 12	2.82	Commodities Broad Basket	1.64	-0.19	10.84	19.70
In prior expensive markets, "bubbles usually involve lots	MSCI Wo	orld		2.42	1.75	8.13	3 13	3.58	Macro Trading	1.26	0.28	3.02	4.67
, , ,	MSCI EA	FE		1.51	0.46	7.04	4 10	0.89	Infrastructure	1.20	0.65	5.49	9.40
, ,	ICE BofA	Global C	v Index	1.62	1.97	3.77	7 5	5.31	Options Trading	1.16	0.90	3.19	6.14
	ICE BofA	All U.S.	Cv (VXA0)	2.17	3.26	4.14	4 7	.13	Multistrategy	1.00	0.18	2.68	5.53
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ICE BofA	US HY M	aster II	0.40	1.07	2.48	3	3.40	Relative Value Arbitrage	0.39	0.62	0.79	2.18
,,	BBGBarc	US Corp	orate	-0.70	0.97	2.88	3 <b>-1</b>	1.90	<b>Equity Market Neutral</b>	0.36	-1.11	-0.07	2.79
	BBgBarc	US Govt,	Credit	-0.60	0.49	1.90	) -2	2.47	Nontraditional Bond	0.20	0.30	1.32	1.77
	BBgBarc	US Agg B	ond	-0.41	0.30	1.42	2 -2	2.00	<b>Event Driven</b>	-0.05	-0.14	1.95	4.71
expensive stocks is undermined."		DITIES	2						BOND RATES <sup>2</sup>				
Economic Releases vs. Consensus (week of 6/21)				6.25.21	5.28.2	1 12.31	.20 6.2	25.20		6.25.21	5.28.21	12.31.20	6.25.20
Existing Home Sales (m/m): 5.8M vs. 5.72M	Gold			1783	1892	189	1 1	759	Effective Fed Funds Rate	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.09
New Home Sales (m/m): 0.769M vs. 0.87M Durable Goods Order (m/m): 2.3% vs. 2.8%				73.6	66.3	47.5	5 3	88.7	2-Year Treasury	0.26	0.14	0.12	0.17
				3.06	3.02	2.24	4 2	2.13	10-Year Treasury	1.49	1.58	0.93	0.68
Personal Income (m/m): -2% vs2.5%									ICE BofA US Corp. AAA	1.91	1.98	1.56	1.56
Economic Releases (week of 6/28) S&P/Case-Schiller (6/29) Pending Home Sales (6/30) Balance of Trade (7/2)	MARKI	ET PUL	SE <sup>1</sup>					WEA	AKEST CORRELATION OF S&P	500 VALUE	AND GRO	OWTH SING	CE 1995
	MONTH-TO-DATE		As of	YEA	YEAR-TO-DATE			nvestors have been using growth and "cheap" value stocks a proxies for betting for or against economic recovery.					
Non-Farm Payrolls (7/2)	VALUE CORE GROWTH			6/25/2021	VALUE	CORE (	GROWTH	100		. 23011011111		, .	
MORNINGSTAR WEEKLY EST. NET FLOWS (\$MIL) <sup>1</sup> Last 2 Wks 3 Wks 4 Wks Weekly YTD	-0.72	2.21	5.24	LARGE	17.55	14.62	11.89	100	,	~~~	M	4	V

MORNINGSTAR WEEKLY EST. NET FLOWS (\$MIL) <sup>1</sup>										
	Last	2 Wks	3 Wks	4 Wks	Weekly	YTD				
As of 6/23/21	Week	Ago	Ago	Ago	Streak	Flows				
Real Estate	895	752	1,735	560	4	7,289				
Derivative Income	314	189	241	163	55	4,551				
Nontraditional Bond	266	300	346	304	23	11,360				
Options Trading	230	147	45	313	34	5,488				
Relative Value Arb	123	71	109	87	64	3,109				
Event Driven	109	99	120	52	28	2,898				
Convertibles	106	97	26	(10)	3	701				
Multistrategy	91	110	114	100	10	1,692				
Systematic Trend	66	46	80	46	11	244				
<b>Equity Mkt Neutral</b>	27	20	14	1	5	349				
Macro Trading	16	43	58	38	18	707				
Long-Short Equity	14	13	(134)	159	2	958				
Energy LPs	(30)	10	(154)	(50)	-1	(998)				
Commodities Broad	(58)	319	175	1,550	-1	9,721				
Infrastructure	(58)	95	134	14	-1	4,183				

Past performance is not indicative of future results. This material is provided for internal and educational purposes only and should not be construed as investment advice or an offer or solicitation to buy or sell securities. Source: ¹Morningstar (Net Flows as of previous Wed.), ²St. Louis Federal Reserve (FRED Database). FOR INVESTMENT

MID

20.48

6.51

-0.31

1.92

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0% 1996 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020

Source: *The Wall Street Journal*, Refinitiv. Correlation of daily percentage changes over rolling 170-day periods. Data as of 6/24/21.



## **Definitions and Disclosures**

The Nontraditional Bond category contains funds that pursue strategies divergent in one or more ways from conventional practice in the broader bond-fund universe. Multistrategy portfolios offer investors exposure to two or more alternative investment strategies, as defined by Morningstar's alternative category classifications, through either a single-manager or multi-manager approach. Macro Trading strategies, using either systematic or discretionary methods, look for investment opportunities by studying such factors as the global economy, government policies, interest rates, inflation, and market trends. Systematic Trend funds primarily trade liquid global futures, options, swaps, and foreign exchange contracts, both listed and over-the-counter. Commodities Broad-basket portfolios can invest in a diversified basket of commodity goods including but not limited to grains, minerals, metals, livestock, cotton, oils, sugar, coffee, and cocoa. Commodities Precious Metals can invest in precious metals such as gold, silver, platinum, and palladium. Energy Limited Partnership strategies invest a significant amount of their portfolio in energy master limited partnerships, also known as MLPs. Relative Value Arbitrage strategies seek out pricing discrepancies between pairs or combinations of securities regardless of asset class. Equity Market Neutral strategies attempt to profit from long and short stock selection decisions while minimizing systematic risk created by exposure to factors such as overall equity market beta, sectors, market-cap ranges, investment styles, or countries. Event-driven strategies attempt to profit when security prices change in response to certain corporate actions, such as bankruptcies, mergers and acquisitions, emergence from bankruptcy, shifts in corporate strategy, and other atypical events. Real Estate portfolios invest primarily in real estate investment trusts of various types. REITs are companies that develop and manage real estate properties. Convertible-bond portfolios are designed to offer some of the capital-appreciation potential of stock portfolios while also supplying some of the safety and yield of bond portfolios. Options trading strategies use a variety of options trades, including put writing, options spreads, options-based hedged equity, and collar strategies, among others. Derivative Income strategies primarily use an options overlay to generate income while maintaining significant exposure to equity market risk. Long-Short Equity funds hold sizeable stakes in both long and short positions in equities, exchange traded funds, and related derivatives. Infrastructure equity funds invest more than 60% of their assets in stocks of companies engaged in infrastructure activities. Industries considered to be part of the infrastructure sector include: oil & gas midstream; waste management; airports; integrated shipping; railroads; shipping & ports; trucking; engineering & construction; infrastructure operations; and the utilities sector.

The S&P 500 Index is considered generally representative of the U.S. equity market. The MSCI World Index is considered generally representative of the market for developed market equities. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float adjusted market capitalization index cited as a measure of the performance of emerging market equities. The MSCI ACWI Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets. The MSCI EAFE Index (Europe, Australasia, Far East) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the eguity market performance of developed markets, excluding the US & Canada. The Russell 3000 Index measures the performance of 3,000 publicly held US companies based on total market capitalization, which represents approximately 98% of the investable US equity market. The Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe and includes approximately 2000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The Russell 1000 Index measures the performance of the large-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe and includes approximately 1000 of the largest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The Russell Midcap Index measures the performance of the mid-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe and includes approximately 800 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Master II Index tracks the performance of U.S. dollar denominated below investment grade rated corporate debt publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market. The Bloomberg Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index covers the U.S.-denominated, investment-grade, fixed-rate, taxable bond market of SEC registered securities. The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Government/Credit Index is comprised of long-term government and investment-grade corporate debt securities and is generally considered representative of the performance of the broad U.S. bond market. The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate Bond Index measures the investment grade, fixedrate, taxable corporate bond market. The ICE BofA Global 300 Cv Index (VG00) is a \$US/Local-denominated unmanaged index generally indicative of the overall global convertible market. The ICE BofA All U.S. Convertibles Index (VXA0) is comprised of approximately 700 issues of only convertible bonds and preferreds of all qualities. Source ICE Data Indices, LLC, used with permission. ICE permits use of the ICE BofA Indices and related data on an 'as is' basis, makes no warranties regarding same, does not guarantee the suitability, quality, accuracy, timeliness, and/or completeness of the ICE BofA Indices or data included in, related to, or derived therefrom, assumes no liability in connection with the use of the foregoing and does not sponsor, endorse or recommend Calamos Advisors LLC or any of its products or services.

Oil - West Texas Intermediate (WTI - Cushing): A crude stream produced in Texas and southern Oklahoma which serves as a reference or "marker" for pricing a number of other crude streams and which is traded in the domestic spot market at Cushing, Oklahoma. Gasoline: Weighted average based on sampling of approximately 900 retail outlets, 8:00AM Monday. The price represents self-service unless only full-service is available and includes all taxes. Gold - Gold Fixings Price: The Fixings are an open process at which market participants can transact business on the basis of a single quoted price. Orders can be changed throughout the proceedings as the price is moved higher and lower until such time as buyers' and sellers' orders are satisfied and the price is said to be 'fixed'. Orders executed at the fixings are conducted as principal-to-principal transactions between the client and the dealer through whom the order is placed.

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The **S&P 500 Growth Index** is a stock index administered by Standard & Poor's-Dow Jones Indices. As its name suggests, the purpose of the index is to serve as a proxy for growth companies included in the S&P 500. The index identifies growth stocks using three factors: sales growth, the ratio of earnings change to price, and momentum.

The term **S&P 500 Pure Value Index** refers to a score-weighted index developed by Standard and Poor's (S&P). The index uses what it calls a "style-attractiveness-weighting scheme" and only consists of stocks within the S&P 500 Index that exhibit strong value characteristics.

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