

## True multi-asset approach is also beneficial in a world with positive bond yields

Interest rates are back and bonds are once again an attractive asset class after years of low or negative yields. With 3-4% interest rates on fixed deposits and 4% yields on high-quality euro area bonds, investors are parking a lot of capital in fixed-term deposits and short-dated bonds. In doing so, they overlook the added value that true multi-asset approaches offer: diversification across all asset classes as a "free lunch", higher long-term return potential and better inflation protection.

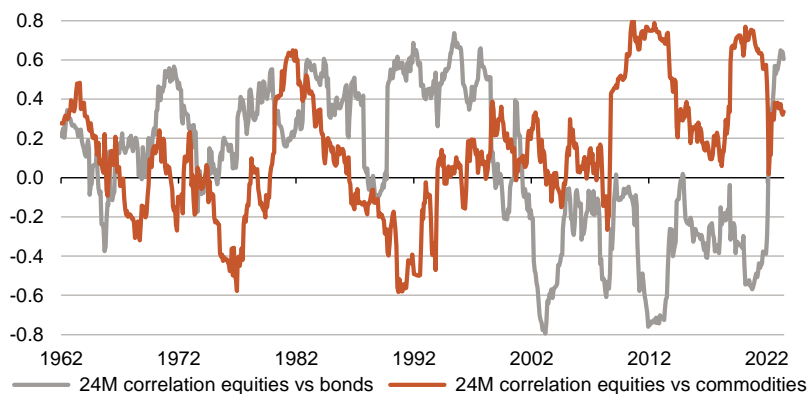
Even if fixed-term deposits and short-term bonds appear attractive in the short term, they are fraught with uncertainties in the medium term. The current high interest rates on short-term bonds are likely to be a special situation, as the euro yield curve is more inverted than at any time since the early 1990s. Short-term investments thus have a clear reinvestment risk with likely lower yields in the medium term. In addition, the level of nominal yields, although attractive, is still not sufficient to maintain purchasing power or even real asset growth in view of current inflation.

### Utilisation of all diversification opportunities

For more return potential in bonds, investors must be willing to take higher risks – and if they are, they should include other asset classes besides bonds. Compared to multi-asset portfolios, pure bond portfolios leave diversification opportunities and thus the only "free lunch" on the market largely unused. We consider a true multi-asset strategy, ie a broad diversification beyond equities and bonds, to be sensible. In this decade we expect an environment of structurally increased inflation (volatility) and therefore non-stable correlations and a frequent synchronisation of equities and bonds, as has already occurred in the recent past.<sup>1</sup> Hence, other asset classes such as commodities should also be taken into account, because it is precisely these that

**Fig. 1: Diversification benefits of commodities - these often move in opposing directions precisely when equities and bonds are positively correlated**

24M rolling correlation of the development of the S&P500 index and 10-year US government bonds and of the S&P 500 index and commodities



Source: Bloomberg, own calculations.  
Time period: 01/01/1962 - 30/06/2023.

<sup>1</sup> See "What comes after the inflation hump? Implications for Investors" Berenberg Markets Focus, 3 November 2022.

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*With fixed-term deposits, no real asset growth is likely to be achieved in the short or medium term.*

*The risk-reducing effect of broad diversification is the only "free lunch" on the market and should not go unused.*



have often made a positive contribution precisely when bonds and equities have suffered in tandem. The focus of a portfolio should thus still be on a balanced relationship between current income, opportunities for price increases and asset protection measures.

### **Higher return potential**

Multi-asset approaches also offer more return potential because they can take advantage of opportunities in the market across all asset classes. For example, to take advantage of trends such as artificial intelligence or internet security, you have to own equities. Active quota management is crucial here. Of course, in the changed interest rate environment, multi-asset portfolios also benefit from the increased interest rates with their bond positions. Many multi-asset investors have increased their bond allocation in recent quarters, including us. In addition, there is the stronger return potential of other asset classes. For example, most strategists, including ourselves, expect commodity prices to rise significantly over the next few years due to the energy transition and supply deficits. In addition, tactical allocation management and short-term investment opportunities offer further return potential.

*Multi-asset approaches can leverage opportunities across all asset classes.*

### **Better inflation protection**

Should inflation prove more persistent than expected in the coming years, a significant proportion of assets with real attributes, such as commodities or to some extent equities, offers a better protection in comparison to bonds. The market currently assumes that inflation will move sustainably towards 2% in the next few years. We are not entirely convinced of this. Above all, the energy transition – as well as de-globalisation, demographics and higher defence budgets – are likely to increase inflation structurally over the next decade. In addition, the high level of government debt in many countries supports the argument for at least limited financial repression and thus, at best, a limited positive real interest rate on government bonds. Even in the scenario that central banks continue to restrict liquidity on the capital market with a tight monetary policy that could even cause a debt crisis in the medium term, investments with a tangible asset character such as precious metals and equities appear to have an advantage.

*Assets with real tangible value are advantageous with higher-than-expected inflation.*

### **Multi-asset strategies remain attractive for medium- to long-term investors**

Of course, in multi-asset strategies, in contrast to fixed-term deposits, price declines can occur despite the skillful use of all diversification options. However, if one looks at past developments, the probability of an attractive return above the interest rate market increases significantly with the duration of the investment. The higher yield potential, the use of the diversification effects freely available on the market and the better protection against inflation make multi-asset strategies attractive for medium- to long-term investors even in the current environment of positive bond yields – especially if they have some risk appetite.

*The probability of returns above the interest rate market increases significantly with increasing investment duration.*

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