

T-BILLS AND CHILL... MOST OF THE TIME

For the first time in a long time, fixed income investors have yield.

As of this writing in February 2024, short-term Treasuries yield over 5%, and long-term Treasuries around 4%.

Gone are the days of 0%, or even negative yielding bonds. (How weird was that?)

Retirees and fixed income investors are rejoicing, many acting like they just won the retirement lottery. For now, we'll ignore the bond declines of 10%, 20%, or even 50% to get here.

Thus, the most popular financial phrase of 2023: let's just "T-bills and Chill".

Now that investors have reawakened to fixed income as an asset class; it opens the doors to all types of other bonds. Outside of US government bonds there are corporate bonds, junk bonds, mortgage backed bonds, TIPS, foreign bonds, and even Bowie Bonds.

How is an investor supposed to go about choosing between all of the various choices available? Many don't, and they simply choose one of two allocations: either they invest purely in Treasuries and money market funds, or they buy a diversified bond strategy like the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index, which is roughly 50% Treasuries, 25% corporate bonds and 25% mortgage-backed bonds.

Generally, as an investor moves away from what everyone considers to be the risk-free asset, T-bills, they accept some additional risk for the additional prospect of return. Two of the most well-known risks are the term premium and the credit premium.

- **Term Premium** – Instead of investing in short term T-bills, an investor could choose to invest in longer maturity Treasuries such as 30-year Treasury bonds. Additional compensation is expected for an uncertain future and additional volatility associated with the path of interest rates. Usually, if T-bills yield 5% then long-term bonds may yield 6% or 7%, in what would be described as an upward sloping yield curve.
- **Credit Premium** – Instead of investing in government bonds, an investor could allocate to corporate bonds issued by companies. These credits can vary in quality from AAA (not so many anymore) all the way down to high yielding junk bonds. Likewise, an investor would expect additional compensation for the default risk posed by bonds as they moved lower on the quality spectrum.

Anyways, there are lots of different types of bonds with different features, and generally, the riskier they are, the higher the spread these bonds will have to be to compensate the investor. Investing in bonds in countries like Turkey or Brazil could have yields north of 10% or even 20%. Japan and Switzerland? Still close to zero.

Pretty basic Investing 101 stuff here but stay with us for a second.

Just like the Buffett and Graham tales about the emotional Mr. Market showing up at your door to transact in stocks, the same is true for the bond world too.

For example, and these numbers are hypothetical for example's sake, but let's say T-bills yield 5%.

And let's say Mr. Market shows up and offers you junk bonds for 5%. Does that make any sense? Probably not. What about at 2%? No way!

Now what if he changes his mind and decides to come back tomorrow and offer the same bonds at 8%? Might that be attractive? Probably so. Now how about 15%? More likely!

When evaluating an investment, you won't know if it's a potentially good or bad investment without knowing the price.

Howard Marks said it best when he explained, "There's no such thing as a good idea or bad idea in the investment world. It's a good idea at a price, it's a bad idea at a price."

Value and price are tied at the hip.

Marks has also talked about this as well, saying, "Good investing is not a matter of buying good things but buying things well. And if you don't know the difference, then you shouldn't be doing much investing."

Bonds can be just as emotional as stocks. It has always been a bit puzzling to us to buy risky bonds when you are not receiving a margin of safety. If you can chill in T-bills at 5%, why take the risk to buy other bonds yielding less? It doesn't make much sense but plenty of index investors do just that.

Could we create a strategy to only invest in riskier bonds when the opportunity was favorable?

Devising a strategy here is straightforward. One could let the yield spread between risky bonds vs. T-bills dictate how you invest. When the spread is sufficiently wide, invest in risky bonds. When the spread is narrow, sit in T-bills.

How wide or narrow should the spread be to change from T-bills to risky bonds (or vice versa)? It could vary based on how opportunistic an investor wants to be vs. how much time they want to spend in the market, along with other considerations such as tracking error and volatility.

An investor's portfolio could sit in T-bills and rotate into the 10-Year Treasury Note when the yield was in the top half (50%) of history. You could also run the same strategy but only when the spread reaches the top 33% or 20%, etc.

We make sure we don't include a look forward bias into models. It's easy to invest in markets when you know how the future plays out! So, we're only going to use data up to the date examined in the below simulations.

Let's start with a simulation of investing in T-bills or the 10-Year Treasury Note. We'll use a tactical system that rotates into the 10-Year based on the yield spread being in the top 50% of history. It will move back into the safety of T-bills when the spread narrows to the bottom 50% of history.

Below is a table with risk and returns metrics for this simple system.

Compared to T-bills, the 10-Year had higher returns, higher volatility, and a typical Sharpe Ratio for a buy and hold investment during the period (most buy and hold assets tend to be around a 0.2 to 0.3 Sharpe Ratio over time.)

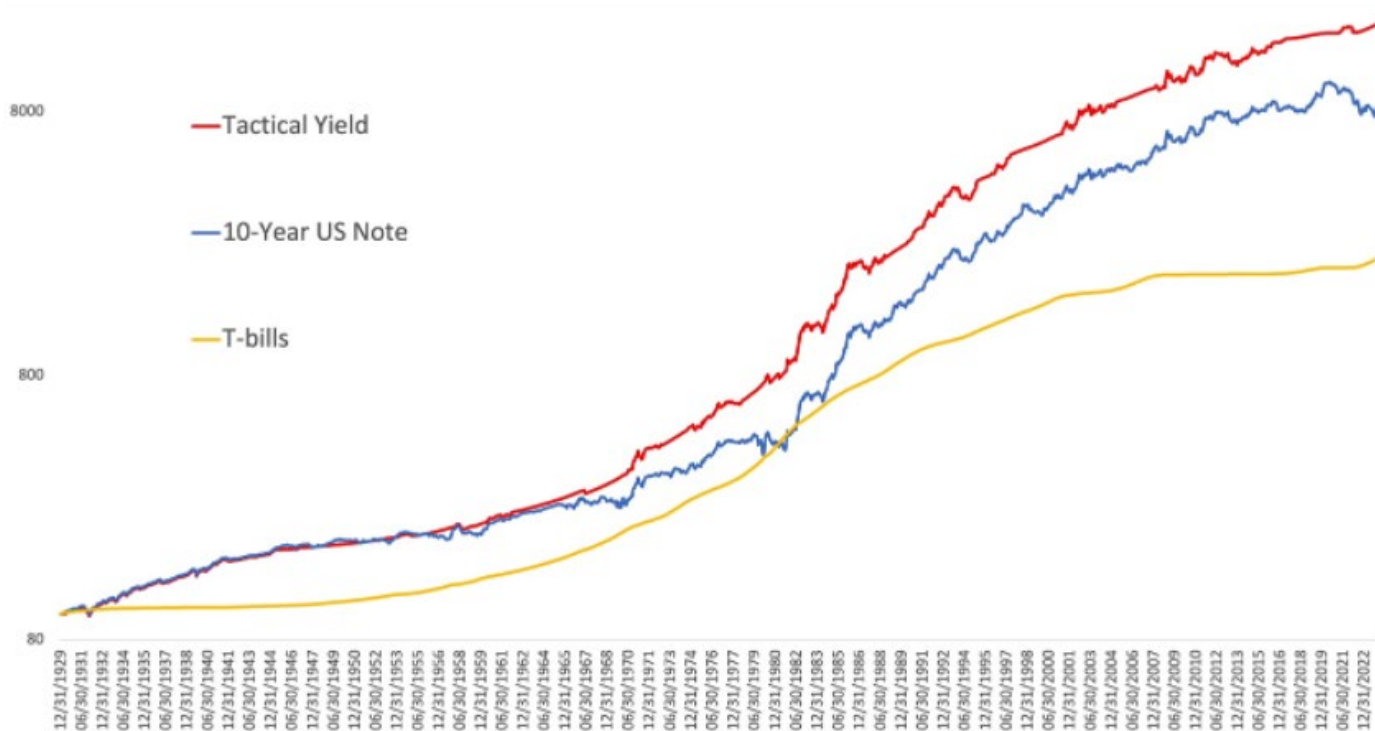
The tactical system both increased returns and lowered volatility and max drawdowns. We do not include transaction costs or slippage in the simulations but do note this tactical system has a low turnover.

Exhibit 1 - Risk and Return Statistics for T-bills, 10-Year Treasury Note, and Tactical System

1930-2022	T-bills	10-Year	Tactical Yield 10-Year or T-bill
Returns	3.35%	4.82%	5.62%
Volatility	0.89%	6.66%	5.16%
Sharpe Ratio	0.00	0.22	0.44
Max Drawdown		-26.19%	-10.66%

SOURCE: Global Financial Data

Exhibit 2 - Equity Curves for T-bills, 10-Year Treasury Note, and Tactical System



SOURCE: Global Financial Data

What if an investor decided to do the opposite - only invest in the 10-Year Treasury Note when the spread was in the bottom 50% of history and T-bills otherwise? This tactical system would have lower returns than T-bills – a decidedly poor idea. The lesson - when the spread isn't compensating the investor, it doesn't make much sense to take that risk.

We can look at a different fixed income sectors with different risk and return characteristics and run the same simulation.

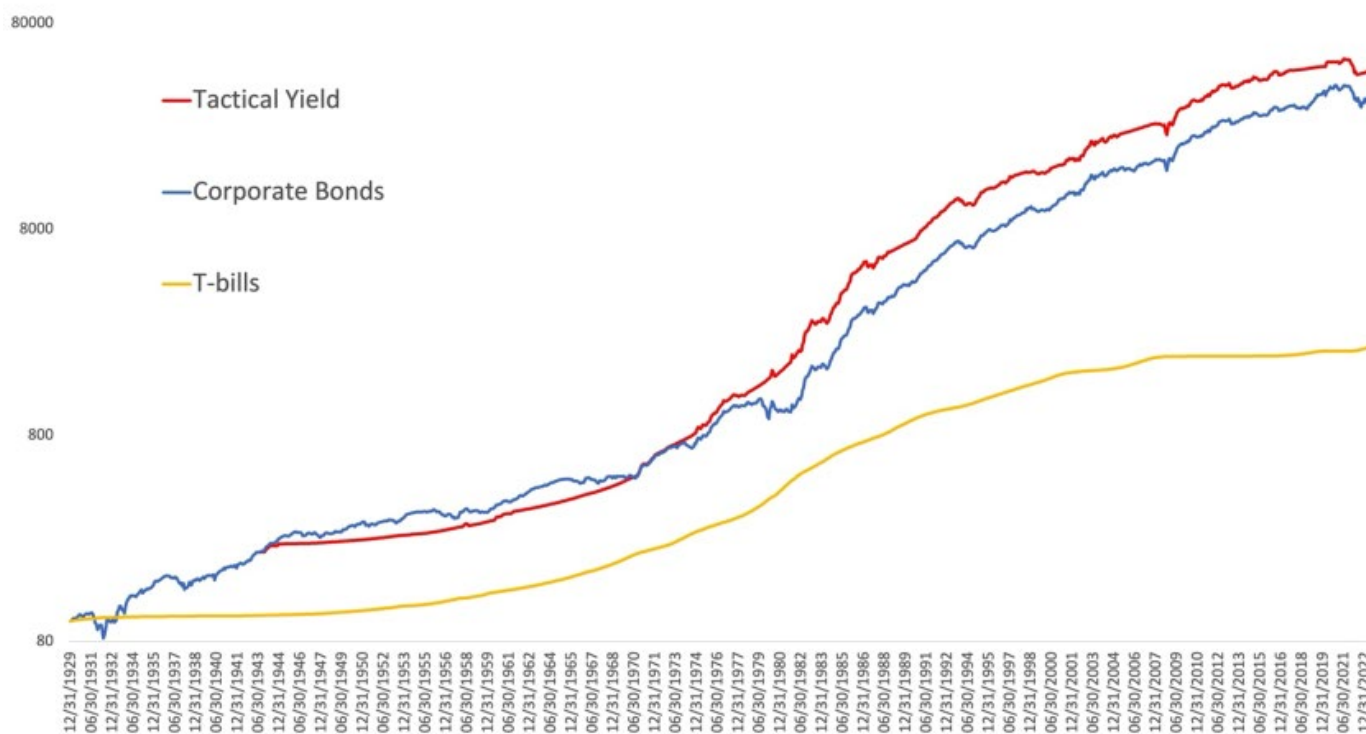
Below is a similar table for a strategy that considers investment grade corporate bonds. Again, you find a slightly higher return for the tactical system coupled with a little lower volatility and the same drawdowns. Unlike today, it was difficult to buy an index of corporate bonds 100 years ago, but the simulation below is meant to be instructive.

Exhibit 3 - Risk and Return Statistics for T-bills, Corporate Bonds, and Tactical System

1930-2022	T-bills	Corporate Bonds	Tactical Yield Corporates or T-bill
Returns	3.35%	6.46%	6.79%
Volatility	0.89%	6.32%	5.34%
Sharpe Ratio	0.00	0.49	0.65
Max Drawdown		-24.90%	-24.90%

SOURCE: Global Financial Data

Exhibit 4 - Equity Curves for T-bills, Corporate Bonds, and Tactical System



SOURCE: Global Financial Data

And what if you combined the two? Invest in T-bills until corporate bond spreads or 10-Year Treasury spreads enter the top 50% of their respective historical ranges.

Exhibit 5 - Risk and Return Statistics for T-bills, 10-Year Treasury Note and Corporate Bonds, and Tactical System

1930-2022	T-bills	Buy and Hold 10-Year & Corporates	Tactical Yield Corporates / 10-Year / T-bill
Returns	3.35%	5.68%	6.24%
Volatility	0.89%	5.83%	4.61%
Sharpe Ratio	0.00	0.40	0.63
Max Drawdown		-22.62%	-13.96%

SOURCE: Global Financial Data

There are numerous ways you can run these types of simulations:

- An investor could run this simulation across the entire series of Treasuries, including longer dated bonds such as the 30-Year, or even other types of US Government bonds such as TIPS, or agencies.
- An investor could run this simulation across the various levels of credits, from highly rated AAA all the way out to junk bonds.
- An investor could run this simulation across other more esoteric bonds with shorter histories, including emerging market sovereigns or corporate bonds, mortgage backed securities, and even high income equity products such as REITs.

In our simulations, we have found consistent results across all the assets above, albeit across varied and shorter time horizons.

What if you expanded the opportunity set to include more potential investments? In addition to the 10-Year Treasury Note and corporate bonds, below we layer in the 30-Year Treasury Bond, REITs, junk bonds, mortgage backed bonds, emerging market debt, and 10-Year TIPS as index data becomes available.

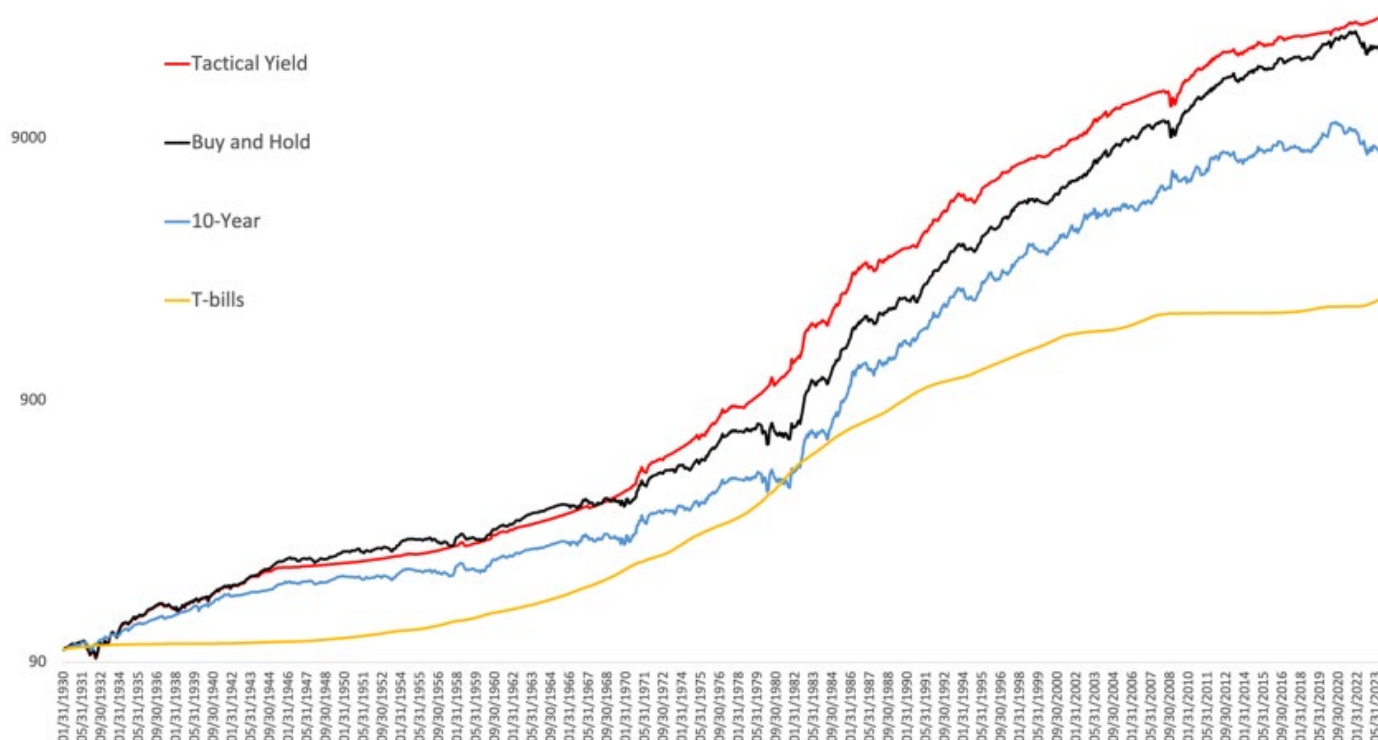
We equal weight the positions as they are introduced into the portfolio. Initially this would potentially be 50% each in the 10-Year Treasury and corporate bonds. Once we include all eight assets above, each would have a position size of roughly 12%.

Exhibit 6 – Risk and Return Statistics for T-bills, 10-Year Treasury Note, Diversified Portfolio and Tactical System

1930-2022	T-bills	10-Year	Everything Buy and Hold	Tactical Yield
Returns	3.35%	4.82%	5.84%	6.11%
Volatility	0.89%	6.66%	5.77%	4.38%
Sharpe Ratio	0.00	0.22	0.43	0.63
Max Drawdown		-26.19%	-18.29%	-13.96%

SOURCE: Global Financial Data

Exhibit 7 - Equity Curves for T-bills, 10-Year Treasury Note, Diversified Portfolio and Tactical System



SOURCE: Global Financial Data

These results largely agree with academic research on the subject. The simply titled 2016 paper “[Carry](#)” by Kojien et al is a good overview on the topic.

As investors rejoice at the opportunity to earn yield once again, many may opt to just hang out in T-bills and chill. For many this is safe and simple choice.

Many investors are tempted to seek even higher yields, and the menu of choices is limitless. Those that move away from T-bills tend to add other bond categories on a buy and hold basis, and with that, introduce a variety of risks to their portfolios, including the potential for increased volatility and nominal drawdowns.

Unfortunately, and despite the current drawdown many bond investors are experiencing, some bonds categories still have even lower yields than T-bills. The traditional yield curve is still inverted, and many, if not all of the assets examined in the paper do not have a yield spread over T-bills that would place them in the favorable top half of history. If those bonds don't compensate you with a reasonable margin of safety, is that a wise decision to allocate?

We don't think it is, but we do think there's a better approach. With this paper, we attempted to illustrate the effectiveness of implementing a tactical approach to fixed income investing based on the evaluation of yield spreads across a variety of fixed income sectors. We think the power lies in its ability to guide investors over time based on objective rules that have historically shown the ability to earn potentially higher returns than a simple buy-and-hold approach, but with lower volatility and drawdowns.

This simulation helps to answer the question, “When does it make sense to take on extra risk, and when might it not be prudent?”

Right now this systems is signaling: “T-bills and chill”. But at some point in the future, it will signal a potential green light to take on the additional exposures once again.

With that said, we think this dynamic approach to fixed income can serve as a core approach for investors looking for a strategy with an emphasis on the safety of Treasury bills, but systematically takes risk when opportunities and sufficient margins of safety present themselves.

Perhaps we will need to expand the phrase in the coming years to: “Let's just T-bills and chill.... most of the time”.

To determine if a Fund is an appropriate investment for you, carefully consider the Fund's investment objectives, risk factors, charges and expenses before investing. This and other information can be found in the Fund's prospectus which may be obtained by calling 855-383-4636 (ETF INFO) or visiting our website at www.cambriafunds.com. Read the prospectus carefully before investing or sending money.

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Cambria's investment portfolios include:

Shareholder Yield

- Cambria Shareholder Yield ETF (SYLD)
- Cambria Foreign Shareholder Yield ETF (FYLD)
- Cambria Emerging Shareholder Yield ETF (EYLD)
- Cambria Micro & Small-Cap Shareholder Yield ETF (MYLD)

Traditional Global Equity Allocation

- Cambria Global Asset Allocation ETF (GAA)
- Cambria Trinity ETF (TRTY)
- Cambria Global Momentum ETF (GMOM)

Tail Risk

- Cambria Tail Risk ETF (TAIL)
- Cambria Global Tail Risk ETF (FAIL)

Hedged Equity

- Cambria Value & Momentum ETF (VAMO)

Thematic Sector:

- Cambria Cannabis ETF (TOKE)
- Cambria Global Real Estate ETF (BLDG)

Value Equity:

- Cambria Global Value ETF (GVAL)

Fixed Income:

- Cambria Tactical Yield ETF (TYLD)

Definitions:

Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index (aka 'Agg'): Broad base, market capitalization-weighted bond market index representing intermediate-term investment-grade bonds traded in the U.S.

Treasury Bills (aka T-Bills): Short-term U.S. government debt obligation backed by the Treasury Department with a maturity of one-year or less.

Yield Spread: The difference between the quoted rates of return on two different investments.

Corporate Bonds: Bonds that issued by companies to raise capital.

High Yield Bonds (aka Junk Bonds): Bonds that pay higher interest rates because they have lower credit ratings than investment-grade bonds. High Yield Bonds are more likely to default, so they pay typically higher yields.

Mortgaged-Backed Bonds: Bonds backed by real-estate holdings or real property.

Treasury Inflation Protection Securities (TIPS): Principle of a TIPS security increases with inflation and decreases with deflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index. When TIP securities mature, the investor is paid the adjusted principle, whichever is greater.

Foreign Bonds: Bonds issued by a foreign entity as a means of raising capital.

Bowie Bonds: Bowie Bonds no longer exist. They were an asset-backed security which used revenue from albums recorded by David Bowie as collateral.

Sharpe Ratio: Divides a portfolio's excess returns by a measure of its volatility to assess risk-adjusted performance. Generally, the higher the ratio, the more attractive the risk-adjusted returns.

SYLD, FYLD, EYLD, MYLD, GVAL: There is no guarantee that a Fund will achieve its investment goal. Investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. High yielding stocks are often speculative, high-risk investments. The underlying holdings of the Funds may be leveraged, which will expose the holding to higher volatility and may accelerate the impact of any losses. These companies can be paying out more than they can support and may reduce their dividends or stop paying dividends at any time, which could have a material adverse effect on the stock price of these companies and the Fund's performance. International investing may involve risk of capital loss from unfavorable fluctuations in currency values, from differences in generally accepted accounting principles, or from economic or political instability in other nations. Emerging markets involve heightened risks related to the same factors as well as increased volatility and lower trading volume. Investments in smaller companies typically exhibit higher volatility. Narrowly focused funds typically exhibit higher volatility.

MYLD is new and has a limited operating history.

GAA, TRTY, GMOM: Investments in sovereign and quasi-sovereign debt obligations involve special risks not present in corporate debt obligations. The issuer of the sovereign debt or the authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due, and the Fund may have limited recourse in the event of a default. Investments in commodities are subject to higher volatility than more traditional investments. The fund may invest in derivatives, which are often more volatile than other investments and

may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. The use of leverage by the fund managers may accelerate the velocity of potential losses. The Fund employs a 'momentum' style of investing that emphasizes investing in securities that have had higher recent price performance compared to other securities. This style of investing is subject to the risk that these securities may be more volatile than a broad cross section of securities or that the returns on securities that have previously exhibited price momentum are less than returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market. Investments in smaller companies typically exhibit higher volatility. Diversification may not protect against market loss. Emerging markets involve heightened risks related to the same factors as well as increased volatility and lower trading volume. The risk of investing in securities of ETFs, ETPs and investment companies typically reflect the risk of the types of instruments in which the underlying ETF, ETP or investment company invests. In addition, with such investments the Fund bears its proportionate share of fees and expenses of the underlying entity. As a result, the Fund's operating expenses may be higher, and performance may be lower.

TAIL, FAIL: Derivatives are financial instruments that derive their performance from an underlying reference asset, such as an index. Derivatives, such as put options, can be volatile, and a small investment in a derivative can have a large impact on the performance of the Fund as derivatives can result in losses in excess of the amount invested. Options used by the Fund to offset its exposure to tail risk or reduce volatility may not perform as intended. There can be no assurance that the Fund's put option strategy will be effective. The put option strategy may not fully protect the Fund against declines in the value of its portfolio securities.

FAIL: Prior to 3/15/21, FAIL operated as Cambria Sovereign Bond ETF (SOVB). On that date, the investment strategy and objective also changed. Any performance prior to 3/15/21 was achieved under the previous strategy.

VAMO: The fund may hedge up to 100% of the value of the fund's long portfolio. The fund may use derivatives to attempt to effectuate such hedging during times when the advisor believes that the U.S. equity market is overvalued from a valuation standpoint, or model identifies unfavorable trends and momentum in the U.S. equity market. The primary risk of derivative instruments is changes in market value of securities held by the fund and of the derivative instruments relating to those securities may not be proportionate. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the fund's gains or losses.

BLDG: The fund's investments are concentrated in real estate-related industries, and the fund may be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting these industries including declines in the real estate market, decreases in property revenues, increases in interest rates, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, legal and regulatory changes, a lack of credit or capital, defaults by borrowers or tenants, environmental problems and natural disasters. The availability of mortgages and changes in interest rates may also affect real estate values.

TOKE: Cannabis companies are subject to various laws and regulations that may differ at the local and federal level. They are subject to the risks associated with agricultural, biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries. Since the use of marijuana is illegal under United States federal law, federally regulated banking institutions may be unwilling to make financial services available to growers and sellers of marijuana. The Fund's investments are concentrated in the cannabis industry, and the Fund may be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting the industry. The Fund is also expected to have significant exposure to health care, consumer discretionary and consumer staples sectors.

TYLD: There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment goal. Investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. Bonds and bond funds are subject to interest rate risk and will decline in value and rising interest rates. High yield bonds involve greater risk of default or downgrade and are more volatile than investment-grade securities, due to the speculative nature of their investments. International investing may involve risk of capital from unfavorable fluctuations in currency values, from differences in generally accepted accounting principles, or from economic or political instability in other nations. Emerging markets involve heightened risks related to the same factors as well as increased volatility and lower trading volume. Investment in smaller companies typically exhibit higher volatility. The Fund is not diversified.

TYLD is new and has a limited operating history.

All Cambria ETFs are actively managed.