

2Q 2021 Recap & 3Q 2021 Outlook

Economic Rebound Continues as Economy Reopens

The reopening pace accelerated during the second quarter. Rising vaccination rates allowed more states to ease restrictions. Indoor dining capacity restrictions were lifted, and stadiums filled up as fans returned to the stands. Subway ridership rose, and the skies grew more crowded as people booked vacations. Economic data confirmed the economy's recovery as the labor force grew and unemployment claims fell. The outlook improved as life gradually returned to normal. This quarterly letter looks at inflation headlines, interest rates, and market performance as we enter the second half of 2021.

Federal Reserve Surprises Market at June Meeting

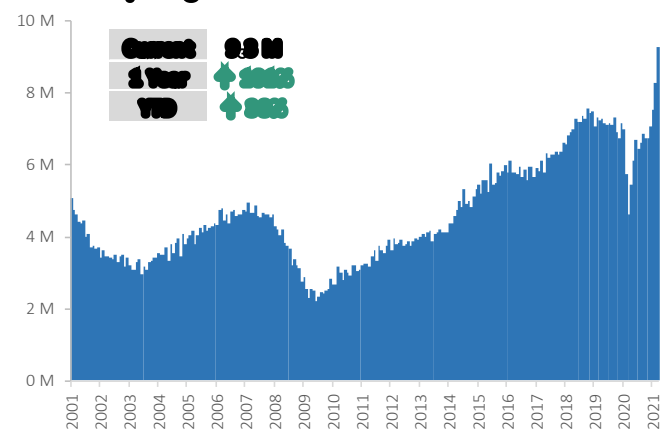
The Federal Reserve's June meeting created waves across the stock market. In line with investors' expectations, the Fed said it would keep interest rates near zero and continue to buy \$120 billion of U.S. Treasury bonds each month. However, the Fed's press conference after the meeting and changes to its economic projections surprised the market. The Fed increased its 2021 inflation expectations and pulled forward its expected timeline for hiking interest rates. More members of the Fed's policy-making committee now see the potential for at least one interest rate hike by the end of 2023, with some members predicting multiple interest rate hikes.

The Fed's tone marked a significant change from prior meetings and represented the first step toward tightening monetary policy. Moving forward, the Fed has the difficult job of phasing out support for the recovery without alarming the market and stalling the economic recovery. The job will be made more difficult by an economic recovery that is both uneven and progressing at a faster pace than historical standard. Investors will be intently watching and listening to the Fed over the coming months for clues about its next steps.

Inflationary Pressures Build as the Economy Reopens

Rising inflationary pressures also grabbed the market's attention during the second quarter. Manufacturing costs rose due to supply chain bottlenecks, high raw material costs, and global shipping challenges. Labor costs also rose as companies struggled to fill open jobs. Figure 1 shows the record number of job openings, which is causing companies to increase wages as they compete for workers. The labor supply crunch is expected to ease later this year as enhanced unemployment benefits end, virus fears recede, and schooling returns to in-person.

FIGURE 1
U.S. Job Openings in Millions



Source: MarketDesk Research, U.S. Bureau of Labor. Data is seasonally adjusted.

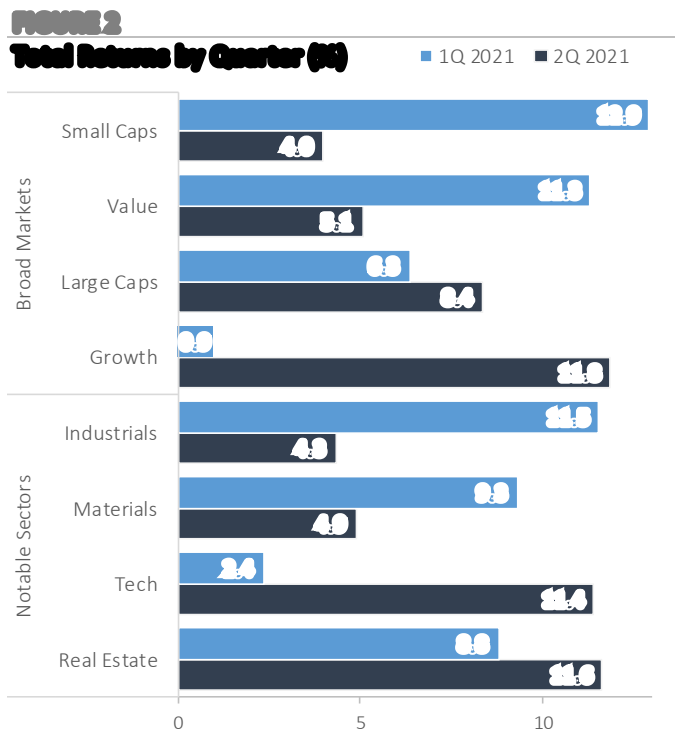
These inflationary pressures are starting to show up in consumer prices. The headline consumer price index rose 4.9% year-over-year in May 2021, which was the fastest pace since September 2008. The key question is whether current inflation pressures are transitory (i.e., temporary) or longer lasting. The Fed views inflationary pressures as transitory and points to big price drops early in the pandemic artificially making today's inflation figures look higher. As further evidence, data indicates most of the price pressures are occurring in categories where

demand is soaring as the economy reopens, such as used cars, air travel, and hotel rooms.

The Fed previously said it would let inflation run slightly above its target to make up for years of weak inflation. The Fed's new inflation policy suggests it will wait longer to raise interest rates, which is why the market was caught off guard by the Fed's change in tone at the June meeting. The risk is inflation runs too high and forces the Fed to raise interest rates sooner rather than later.

Reflation Trade Loses Steam During Second Quarter

The market environment and investor sentiment both shifted during the second quarter. While the first quarter focused on the reopening trade and strengthening economy, the Fed's changing outlook and rising inflationary pressures during the second quarter caused investors to question if the market was too optimistic. Investors' appetite for riskier asset classes, such as small cap stocks and cyclical sectors, cooled at the thought of higher interest rates and rising consumer prices.



Source: MarketDesk Research

Figure 2 shows how second quarter stock market performance differed significantly from the first quarter. The S&P 500 Index of large cap stocks returned 8.4% during the second quarter compared to the Russell 2000 Index's 4% return. Large cap stocks underperformed small cap stocks by over 6.5% during the first quarter. Likewise, the Russell 1000 Growth Index returned 11.8%

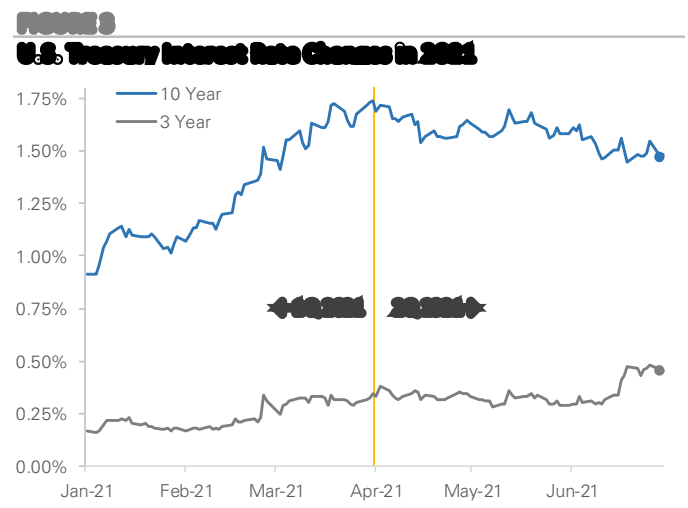
during the second quarter compared to the Russell 1000 Value's 5.1% return. Growth stocks underperformed value stocks by over 10% during the first quarter.

Sector returns were also noticeably different. Real Estate was the top performing sector during the second quarter. Technology was the second-best performing sector during the second quarter after investors rotated out of growth stocks during the first quarter. In contrast, Materials and Industrials both underperformed the broad market index during the second quarter after being top performers in 1Q 2021.

The change in equity market performance points to a recent unwinding of the reflation trade, which focused on the rebounding economy and rising prices. The timing coincided with the Fed's June meeting. While the Fed did not actually change its policy, the change in tone was enough to cool the reflation trade.

Credit Market Repositions Due to Fed & Inflation

The credit market also felt the effects of the Fed's changing outlook and rising inflationary pressures. After long-term interest rates rose during the first quarter in anticipation of a stronger economy, investors reversed course and rates moved lower during the second quarter. The move lower was especially pronounced in long-term rates. Figure 3 shows the 10-year Treasury yield fell from 1.74% at the end of March to 1.45% at the end of June. Falling interest rates support higher bond prices, which caused longer maturity bonds to outperform during the second quarter.



Source: MarketDesk Research, Federal Reserve

While long-term rates fell during the second quarter, Figure 3 shows short-term rates rose. The 3-year Treasury yield rose from 0.34% at the end of March to 0.45% at the

end of June. The timing of the move higher in short-term rates coincided with the Fed’s June meeting, suggesting investors are already positioning for the Fed to start hiking short-term rates. The move higher in short-term rates, paired with the move lower in long-term rates, suggests investors are more concerned about the risk of the economic recovery slowing.

Second Half 2021 Outlook – A Confused Market

Market volatility is picking up as the second quarter comes to an end. Investors are struggling to interpret the Fed’s recent change in tone and the potential impact from inflationary pressures. The big question is whether investors will return to the reflation trade later this year, and asset class returns are producing mixed signals. Interest rates rise one week and fall the next as the market attempts to find a new normal. Cyclical sectors

outperform one week only to underperform the next week. There is a push and pull occurring beneath the market surface as the market struggles for direction.

The unresolved questions will likely continue to weigh on the stock market in the coming months. However, this does not mean the market will necessarily trade lower. It simply means the ride could be bumpier in the months ahead. The pandemic’s unique nature and corresponding quick economic reopening are unlike recent recessions. Figure 4 shows the S&P 500 Index has returned 92% from its pandemic low point and 32% since the start of 2020. The market has already priced in a strong recovery, and the second quarter performance reversal suggests the market may have gotten ahead of itself. The next quarter will provide new information about the ongoing recovery. As Fed Chairman Jay Powell has repeatedly stated, there is not a template or model for the current recovery.

FIGURE 4

S&P 500 Performance Since Pre-Pandemic



Source: MarketDesk Research

THIS QUARTER IN NUMBERS

FIGURE 5
U.S. Style Returns (2Q 2021 in %)

| | Value | Blend | Growth |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Large | 5.1 | 8.4 | 11.8 |
| Mid | 5.5 | 7.4 | 11.0 |
| Small | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.7 |

Data Reflects Most Recently Available As of 6/30/2021

FIGURE 6
U.S. Sector Returns (2Q 2021 in %)



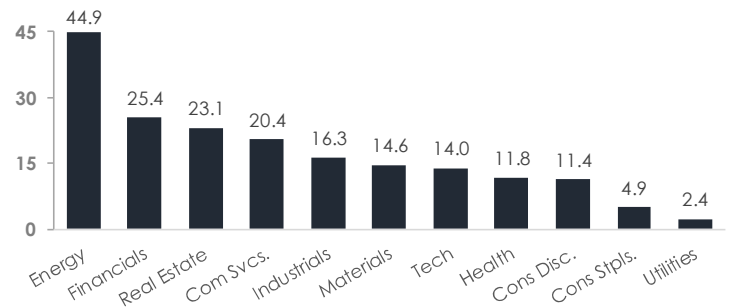
Data Reflects Most Recently Available As of 6/30/2021

FIGURE 7
U.S. Style Returns (YTD in %)

| | Value | Blend | Growth |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Large | 16.9 | 15.2 | 12.9 |
| Mid | 19.3 | 16.1 | 10.4 |
| Small | 26.4 | 17.4 | 8.8 |

Data Reflects Most Recently Available As of 6/30/2021

FIGURE 8
U.S. Sector Returns (YTD in %)



Data Reflects Most Recently Available As of 6/30/2021

FIGURE 9
Market Data Center

| Stocks | Level | 1 month | 3 months | YTD | 1 year | 3 years |
|---------------------|--------|---------|----------|-------|--------|---------|
| S&P 500 | 4,298 | 2.2% | 8.4% | 15.2% | 40.6% | 64.0% |
| Dow Jones | 34,503 | -0.1% | 4.9% | 13.7% | 35.9% | 49.2% |
| Russell 2000 | 5,742 | 1.9% | 4.0% | 17.4% | 61.5% | 44.0% |
| Russell 1000 Growth | 1,807 | 6.1% | 11.8% | 12.9% | 42.2% | 92.4% |
| Russell 1000 Value | 966 | -1.2% | 5.1% | 16.9% | 43.1% | 38.7% |
| M SCI EAFE | 1,305 | -1.0% | 5.4% | 9.6% | 32.5% | 25.9% |
| M SCI EM | 76,677 | 0.9% | 3.8% | 7.2% | 39.8% | 33.8% |
| NASDAQ | 14,504 | 6.3% | 11.2% | 13.2% | 43.8% | 109.3% |

| | Dividend Yield | NTM P/E | P/B |
|---------------------|----------------|---------|-------|
| S&P 500 | 1.30% | 21.3x | 4.3x |
| Dow Jones | 1.61% | 19.3x | 4.8x |
| Russell 2000 | 0.83% | 29.8x | 2.6x |
| Russell 1000 Growth | 0.54% | 30.5x | 12.0x |
| Russell 1000 Value | 1.58% | 17.0x | 2.5x |
| M SCI EAFE | 2.28% | 16.4x | 1.8x |
| M SCI EM | 1.38% | 14.2x | 2.0x |
| NASDAQ | 0.49% | 28.3x | 8.2x |

| Fixed Income | Yield | 1 month | 3 months | YTD | 1 year | 3 years |
|--------------------|-------|---------|----------|-------|--------|---------|
| U.S. Aggregate | 1.89% | 0.8% | 1.8% | -1.7% | -0.5% | 16.1% |
| U.S. Corporates | 2.44% | 2.2% | 3.9% | -1.8% | 2.4% | 27.4% |
| Municipals (10 yr) | 1.93% | 0.3% | 1.5% | 0.8% | 3.5% | 14.6% |
| High Yield | 4.42% | 1.3% | 2.0% | 2.6% | 12.7% | 18.6% |

| Commodities | Level | 1 month | YTD |
|-------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Oil (WTI) | 73.47 | 10.8% | 51.4% |
| Gasoline | 2.14 | 4.9% | 56.3% |
| Natural Gas | 3.65 | 22.2% | 44.5% |
| Propane | 1.09 | 23.5% | 69.2% |
| Ethanol | 2.20 | -6.0% | 76.0% |
| Gold | 1,772 | -7.0% | -6.5% |
| Silver | 26.19 | -6.5% | -0.8% |
| Copper | 4.30 | -8.2% | 22.3% |
| Steel | 1,840 | 10.5% | 91.1% |
| Corn | 5.89 | -10.4% | 21.6% |
| Soybeans | 14.65 | -5.5% | 11.8% |

| Key Rates | 6/30/2021 | 5/31/2021 | 3/31/2021 | 12/31/2020 | 6/30/2020 | 6/30/2018 |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 3 yr Treasury | 0.45% | 0.29% | 0.34% | 0.17% | 0.18% | 2.62% |
| 10 yr Treasury | 1.45% | 1.58% | 1.74% | 0.92% | 0.65% | 2.85% |
| 30 yr Treasury | 2.06% | 2.26% | 2.42% | 1.65% | 1.41% | 2.99% |
| 30 yr Fixed Mortgage | 3.13% | 3.10% | 3.27% | 2.87% | 3.27% | 4.40% |
| Prime Rate | 3.25% | 3.25% | 3.25% | 3.25% | 3.25% | 5.00% |

Data Reflects Most Recently Available As of 6/30/2021

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