

Market Review

March 2020

How the different asset classes have fared:
 (As at 31 March 2020)

Asset Class	10 Yr % p.a.	5 Yr % p.a.	3 Yr % p.a.	1 Yr % p.a.	YTD %	6 Mo %	3 Mo %	1 Mo %
Cash ¹	2.79	1.83	1.66	1.23	0.26	0.49	0.26	0.10
Australian Bonds ²	5.92	4.24	5.74	6.80	2.99	1.63	2.99	-0.21
International Bonds ³	6.12	3.94	4.35	5.61	1.27	0.50	1.27	-1.72
Australian Shares ⁴	4.80	1.49	-0.68	-15.02	-23.92	-23.36	-23.92	-20.94
Int. Shares Unhedged ⁵	11.25	8.20	10.05	4.50	-9.02	-5.13	-9.02	-8.34
Int. Shares Hedged ⁶	9.01	3.95	1.73	-11.03	-21.10	-15.20	-21.10	-13.46
Emerging Markets Unhedged ⁷	4.56	3.73	5.41	-4.83	-13.05	-6.15	-13.05	-10.88
Listed Infrastructure Unhedged ⁸	11.60	7.51	8.51	-0.29	-10.00	-10.96	-10.00	-11.73
Australian Listed Property ⁹	7.21	0.46	-4.75	-31.33	-34.31	-34.78	-34.31	-35.16
Int. Listed Pty Unhedged ¹⁰	9.13	1.72	1.98	-13.04	-20.03	-22.66	-20.03	-20.46

1 Bloomberg AusBond Bank 0+Y TR AUD, 2 Bloomberg AusBond Composite 0+Y TR AUD, 3 Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate TR Hdg AUD, 4 S&P/ASX All Ordinaries TR, 5 Vanguard International Shares Index, 6 Vanguard Intl Shares Index Hdg AUD TR, 7 Vanguard Emerging Markets Shares Index, 8 FTSE Developed Core Infrastructure 50/50 NR AUD, 9 S&P/ASX 300 AREIT TR, 10 FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Global REITs NR AUD

Financial markets were extremely volatile in March as investors grappled with immense uncertainty about the depth and the duration of the coronavirus's impact on global growth. Share markets remained under intense pressure as the number of new coronavirus cases continued to surge and financial markets (particularly bond markets) experienced significant liquidity issues during the month. Governments around the world announced very large stimulus measures to support economic activity and central banks announced aggressive monetary easing to stabilise financial markets. While economic pain cannot be avoided in the near term, there are plenty of tools available to fight the economic slowdown in the longer term.

During this period of market volatility, it's important to remember that financial markets have been through all sorts of crises and this is one from which the economy will eventually emerge. Long-term returns to share markets have historically been in the 7-9% per annum range for most markets around the world. That is better than any other type of investment. However, these great returns come at the price of bouts of volatility every 10 or so years.

Cash and Fixed Income

Global government and corporate bond markets were highly volatile in March. Australian and international government bond yields initially plunged to historic lows, before rebounding sharply as investors sold positions across-the-board and bond markets became highly illiquid. The rebound higher in bond yields saw many central banks respond with aggressive monetary easing, including a combination of rate cuts, quantitative easing and liquidity injections aimed at restoring liquidity and proper market functioning to government bond and interest rate markets. The response by central banks was much faster and more aggressive than their response in 2008. As a result of the central bank action, government bond yields retraced lower towards the end of the month, with the 10-year Australian government bond yield finishing the month largely unchanged.

The Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) was one of the central banks to announce a package of policy measures in March, including two 25 basis point rate cuts to a historic low of 0.25% and quantitative easing (QE). QE is simply the RBA buying large quantities of government bonds over a number of years. The RBA bids in the market to buy the bonds, and can in theory buy almost unlimited quantities of bonds. Its effects are:

1. If the RBA buys bonds and pays bondholders cash, the cash from the purchase of the bonds is deposited in the banking system, so the banks are kept very liquid in stressed environments. They have a lot of cash on hand that they can lend if need be.
2. When the RBA buys bonds, they tend to push down long-term interest rates, which may stimulate the economy. It also tends to weaken the currency because you get lower interest rates when investing in Australia.

Therefore, QE is designed to provide both liquidity and stimulus to the economy in stressed times.

Corporate bond markets were also extremely volatile in March. Credit spreads widened substantially, particularly for high-yield bonds, but also for investment-grade bonds. This increases funding costs for corporations. Due to very poor liquidity conditions in corporate bond markets, central banks announced a raft of liquidity measures. In particular, the US Federal Reserve stated that they would start purchasing investment-grade corporate bonds in the secondary market (i.e. bonds currently held by banks and funds). This was a crucial step in improving credit market liquidity and as a result corporate

bond spreads retraced modestly lower towards the end of the month but they remain very elevated.

Australian Shares

The Australian share market plunged by 21% in March due to the very major impact of the coronavirus on the economy and the financial system. As a result of the surge in new coronavirus cases across the globe, countries restricted the movement of people across borders and implemented social distancing measures. The falls in equity prices were broadly based across sectors, although the energy and tourism sectors fell particularly sharply. The equity prices of banks also fell significantly. However, equity prices did stage a partial recovery late in the month after governments around the world, including Australia, announced large stimulus packages. At the end of the month, the Australian Treasury announced the single biggest post-war fiscal measure in Australia: a A\$130bn 'JobKeeper Payment' to business to keep their staff. The 'JobKeeper Payment' is worth 6.5% of GDP and takes the combined fiscal stimulus measures by the Australian government to around 11% of GDP.

International Shares

International share markets (hedged) fell sharply by 13% in March due to ongoing concerns about the impact of the coronavirus on global growth. However, unhedged international shares were partly cushioned by a depreciation in the Australian dollar, falling by 8%. The declines in equity prices were broad-based, although some sectors were hit harder than others. Banks fell sharply; sectors like oil and gas and basic resources were also hit hard, followed closely by a range of consumer-related sectors like tourism and leisure, auto, transport and travel, retail, food and beverages, and electronics.

The Australian Dollar

The Australian dollar finished the month roughly 5% lower due to negative risk sentiment, but it also experienced sharp swings over the month like other financial markets – dropping to 55.11c at one stage (the lowest level since 2002) before rebounding to around 61c at the end of the month.

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