



Goldilocks or Bears ahead for global markets?

Financial markets in an age of extraordinary events

Anthony Doyle
Cross-Asset Investment Specialist

May 21


Cross-Asset Investment Specialist

Anthony Doyle



- § Based in: Sydney, Australia
- § Years of Investment Experience: 18
- § Education: MBA, University of London
- § MEconSt, University of New England
- § BCom, Macquarie University

- § 18 years experience in global financial markets
- § Assists and advises Fidelity's clients on investment strategies, macroeconomic themes and asset allocation
- § Covers the Australian and New Zealand economies on behalf of the Global Macro and Strategic Asset Allocation team
- § Covers Australian capital markets on behalf of the Fidelity Multi-Asset team
- § A regular speaker and market commentator in the media
- § Previously worked at Macquarie Bank (Sydney, AU), Pioneer Investments (Dublin, IE) and M&G Investments (London, UK)

 [anthonywdoyle](#)

 [@DoyleAUD](#)

Goldilocks

Record low interest rates and easy monetary policy

Vaccine roll-out

Rebounding global economy

Highly stimulatory fiscal policy

Large increase in household savings

The hunt for yield



"WHO HAS BEEN TASTING MY SOUP?"

Bears

Central bank credibility and policy mistakes

Vaccination timeline delays

Virus mutations

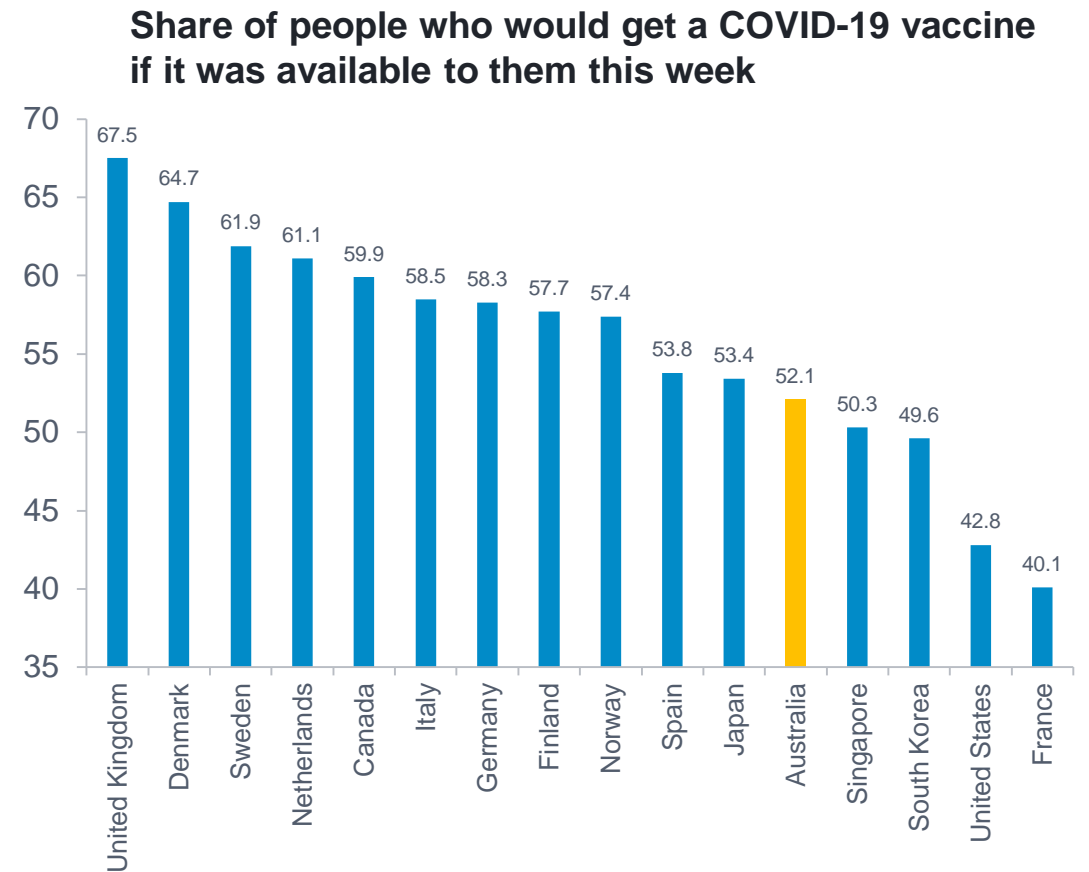
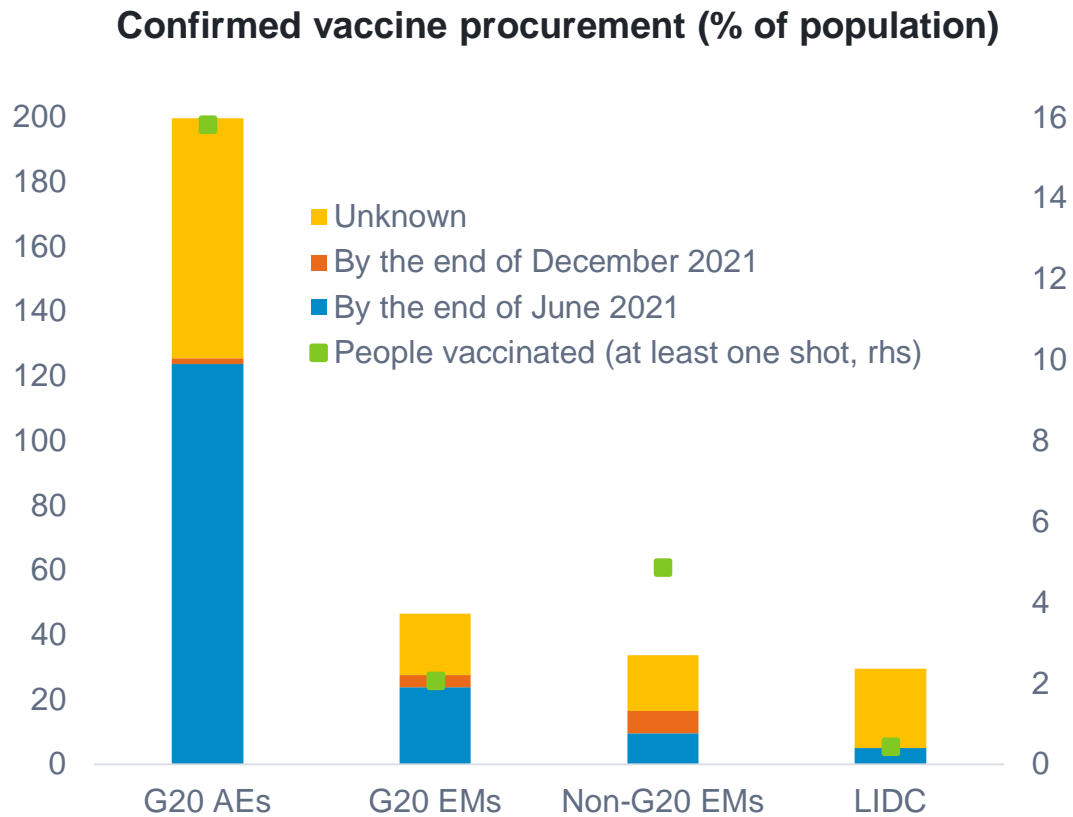
US / China decoupling

Economic scarring

Valuations/Leverage/Investor behavior in some markets

No one is safe until everyone is safe

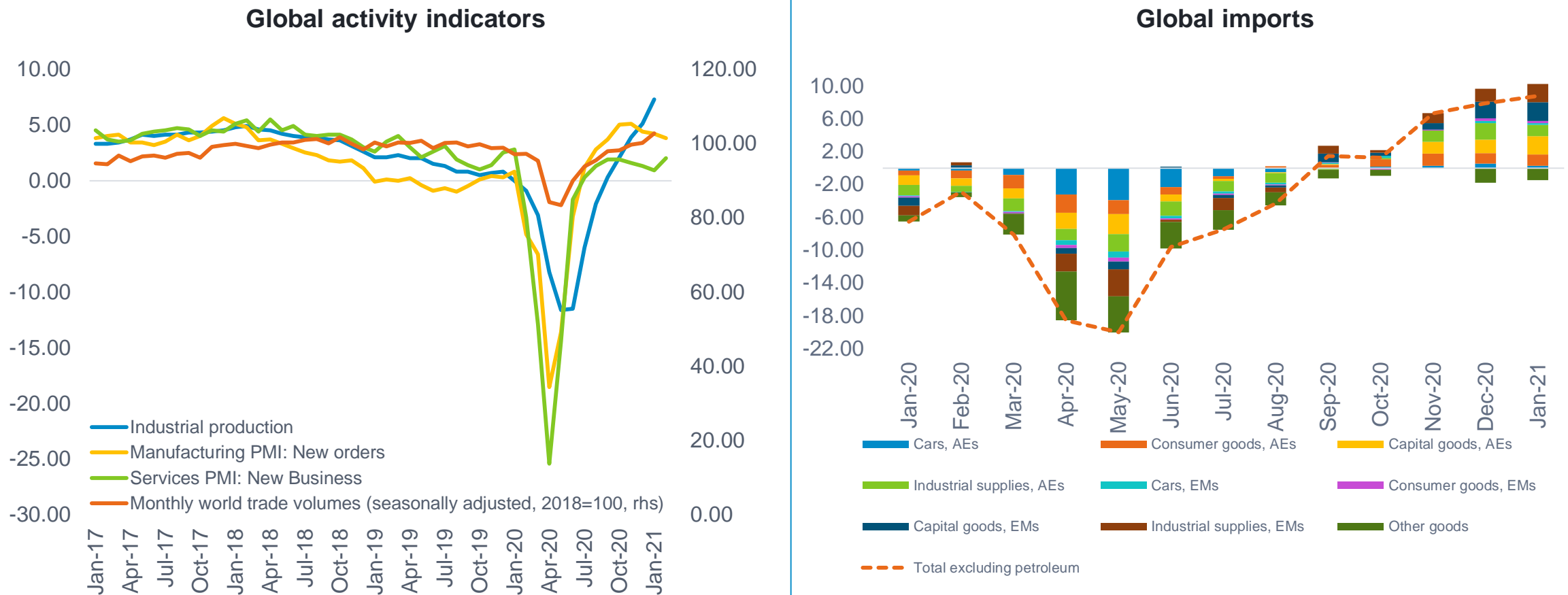
High vaccine procurement in developed markets, but mixed willingness to get it



Source: Fidelity International, International Monetary Fund, Duke Global Health Innovation Center, April 2021. LIDC = lower income developing countries.

The global V-shaped recovery

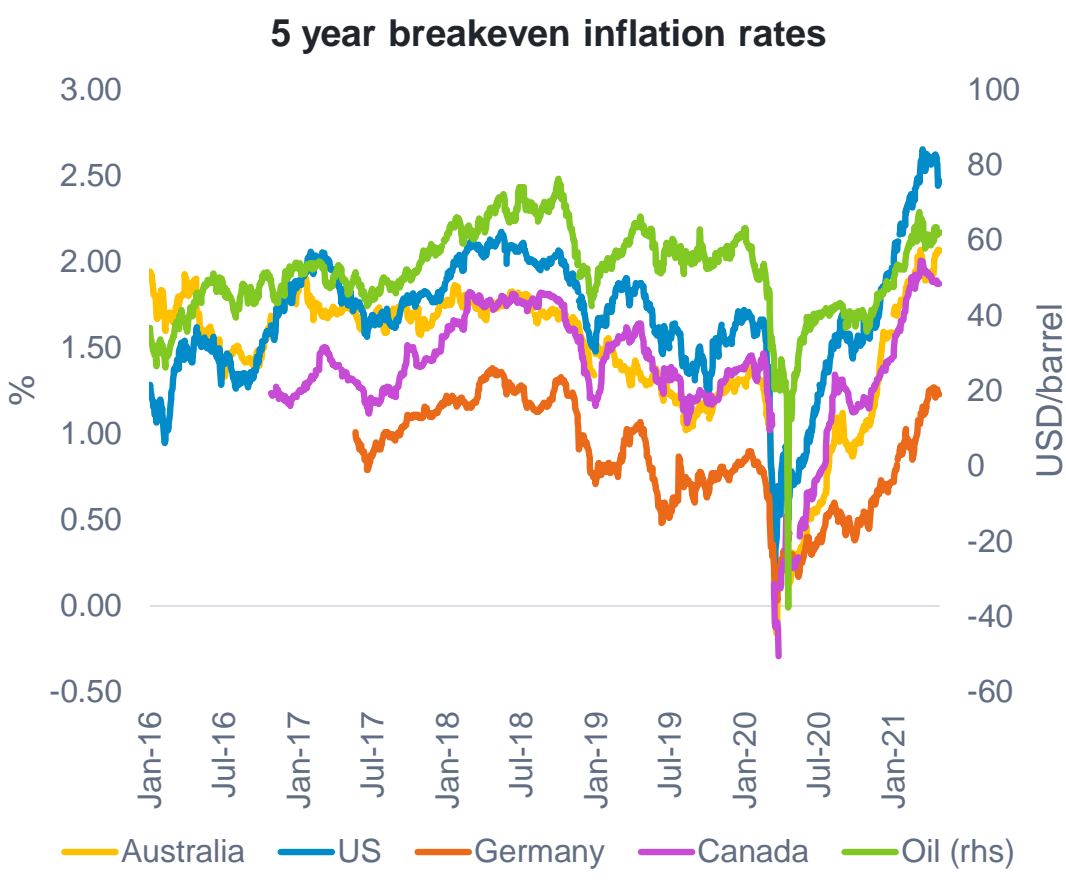
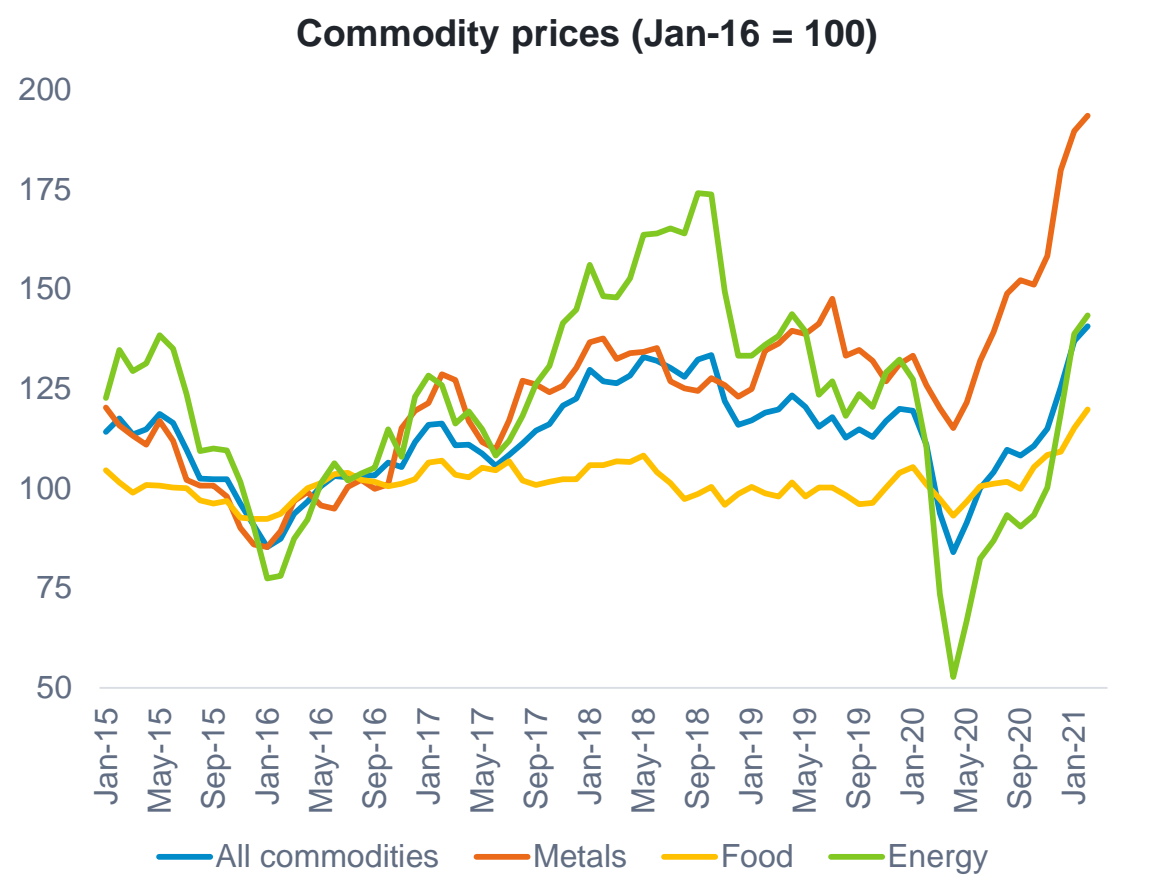
Strong rebound as the global economy resumes trade



Source: Fidelity International, International Monetary Fund, April 2021. Global activity: three-month moving average, annualised percent change; deviations from 50 for PMI. Global imports: Contribution to year-over-year percent change, percentage points; based on value in US dollars.

Commodity prices have risen significantly

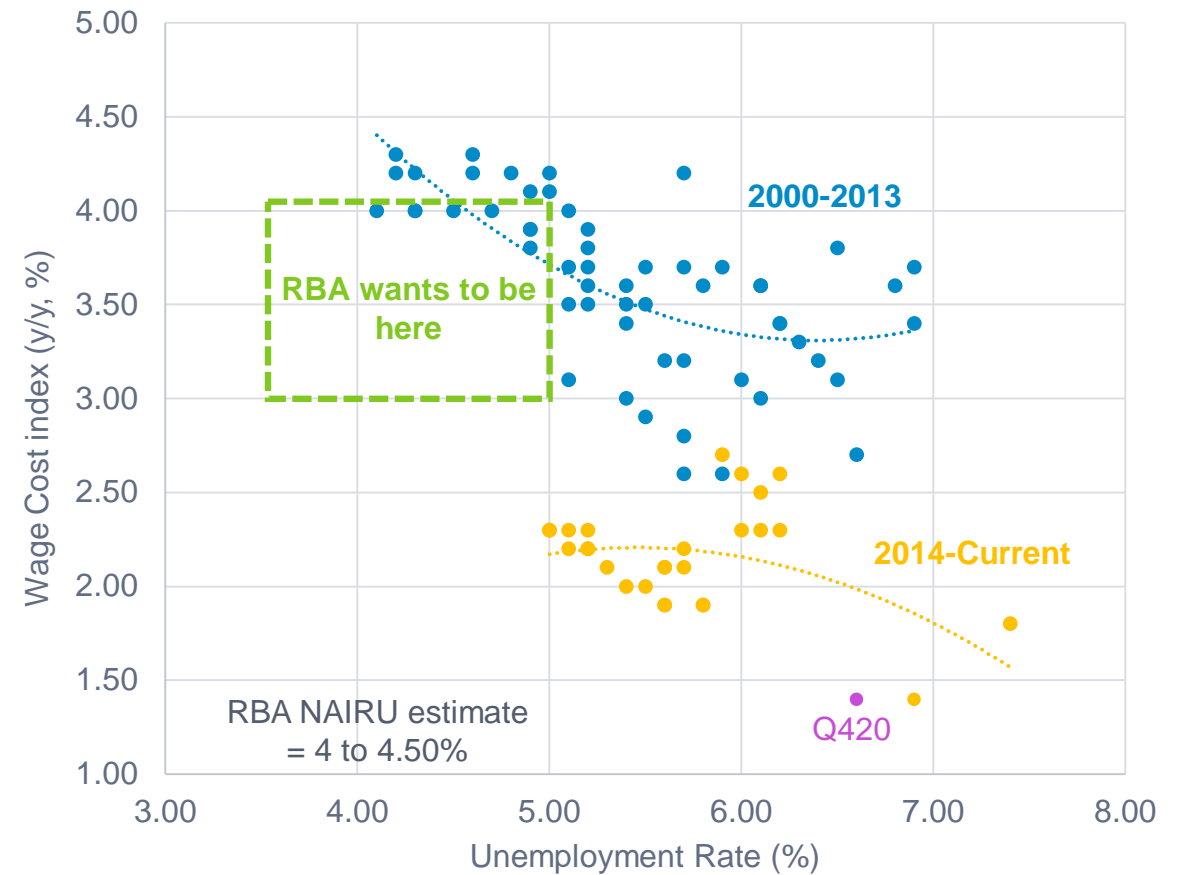
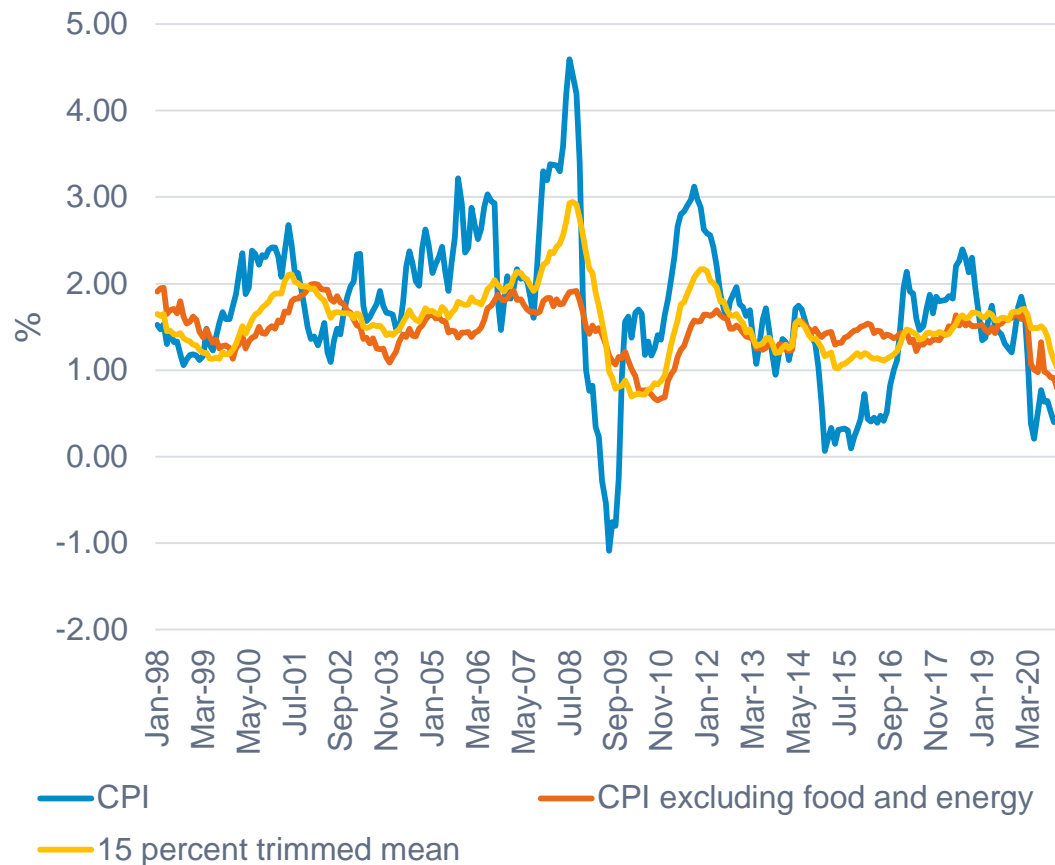
Resulting in higher inflation expectations



Source: Fidelity International, IMF, Bloomberg, April 2021

Beware of the reflationistas

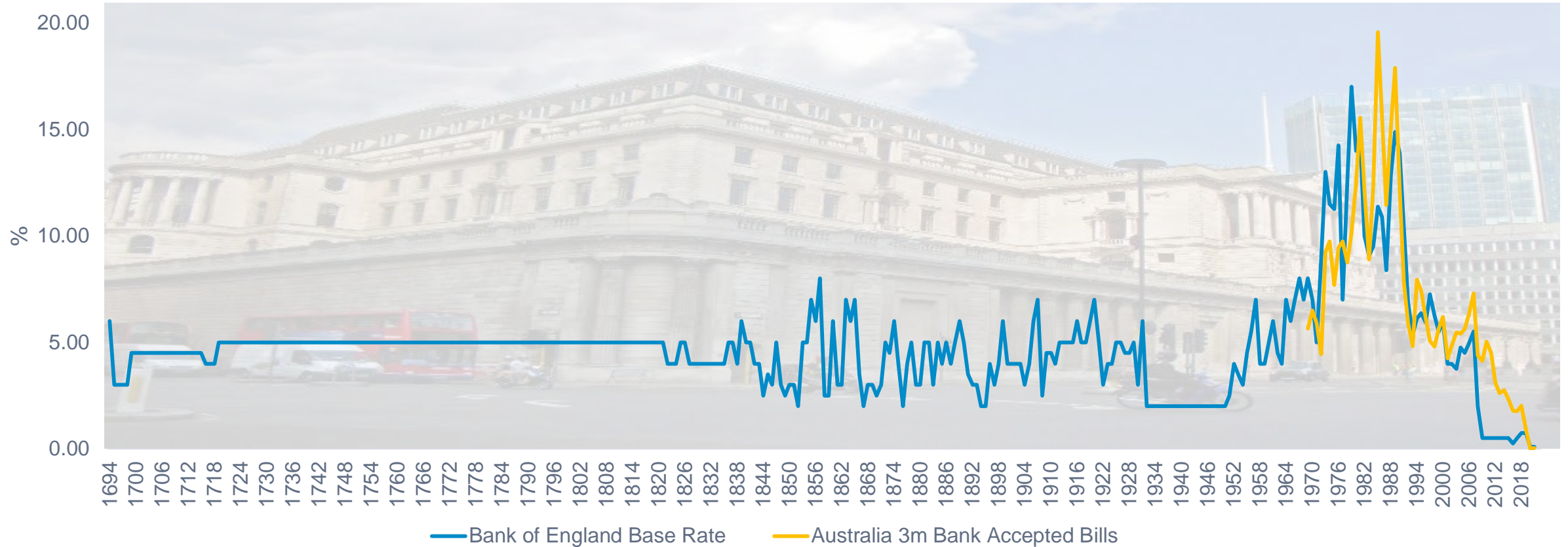
There remains excess slack across the globe



Source: Fidelity International, IMF, Australian Bureau of Statistics, April 2021

The lowest interest rates in history

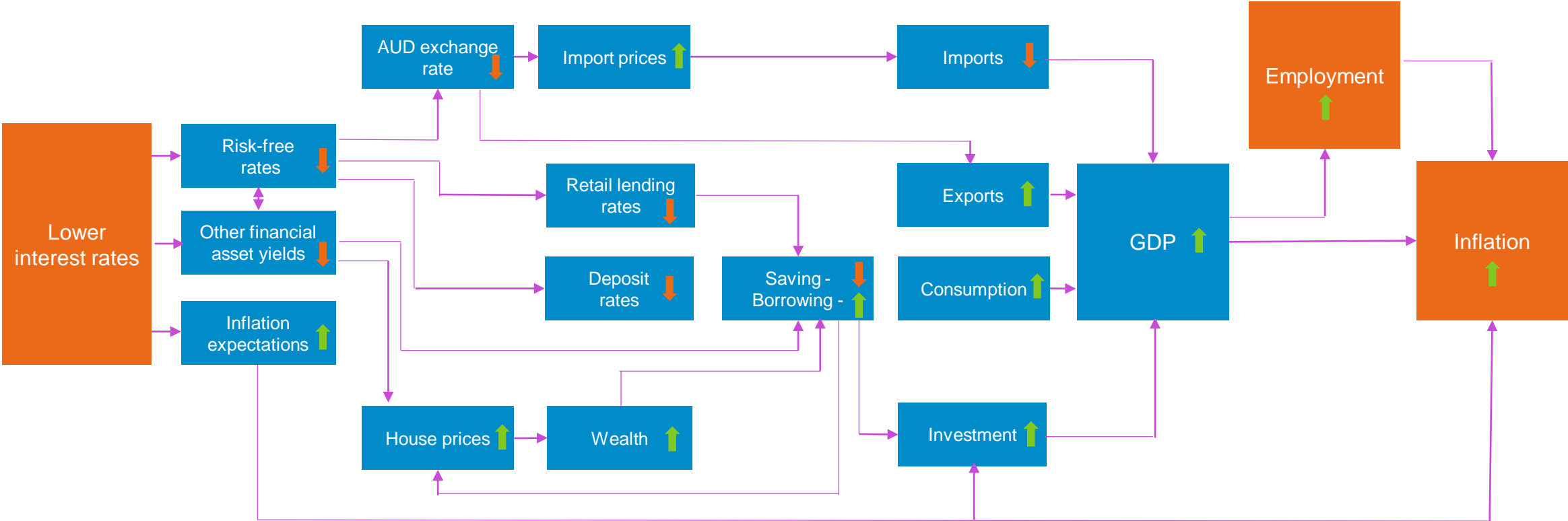
Debt has never been cheaper



Source: Fidelity International, Bank of England, Reserve Bank of Australia, Bloomberg, April 2021

How central banks think lower interest rates work

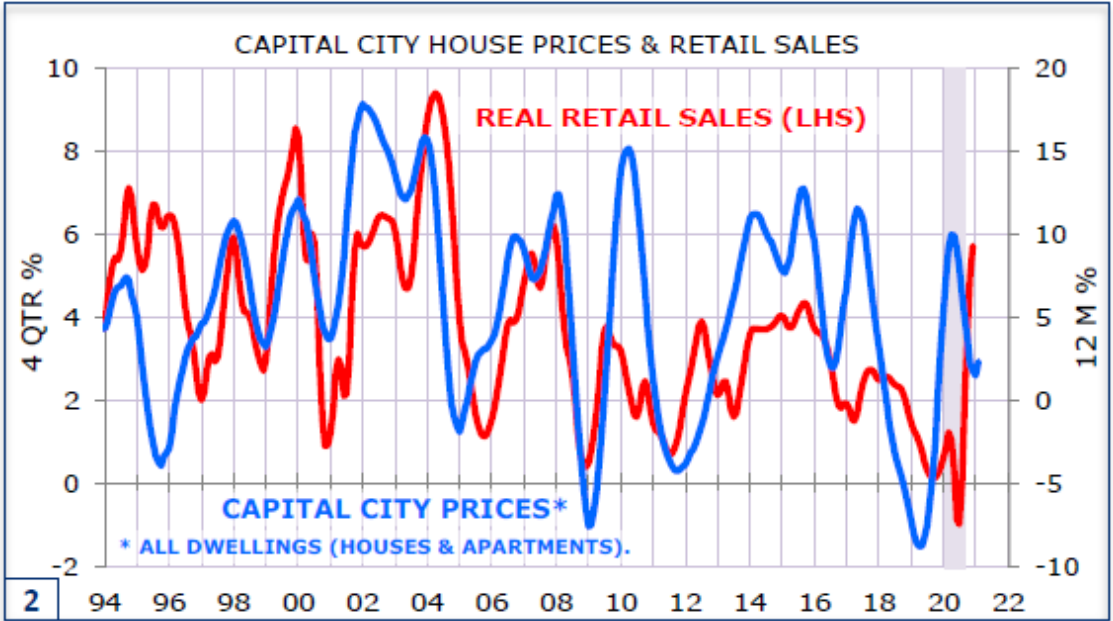
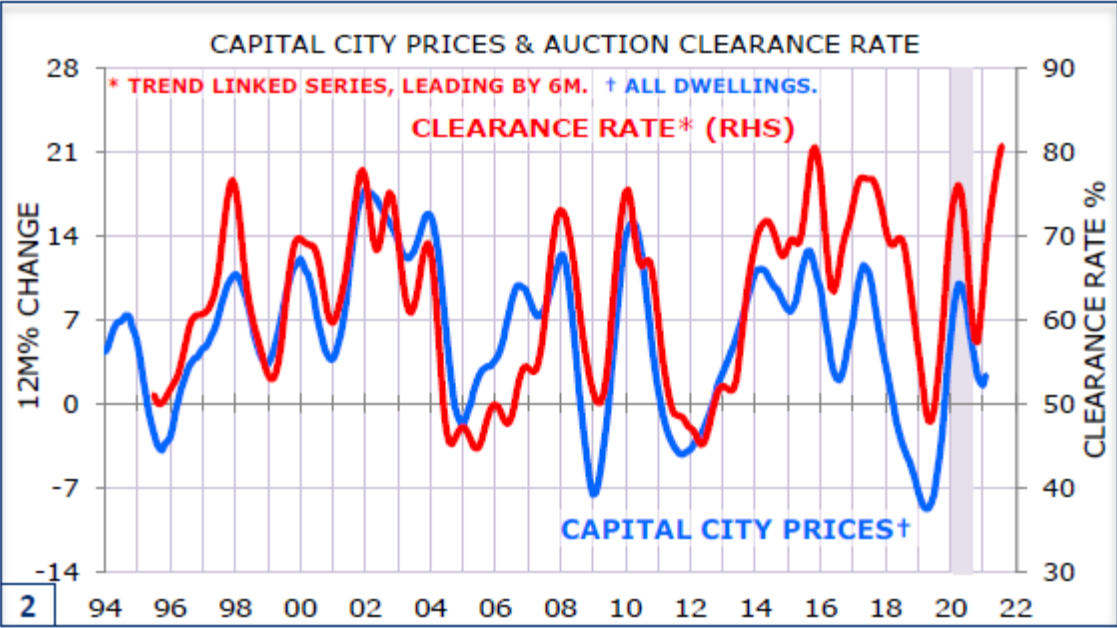
The transmission mechanism of monetary policy



Source: Fidelity International, Reserve bank of New Zealand, April 2021.

Higher house prices will support consumption

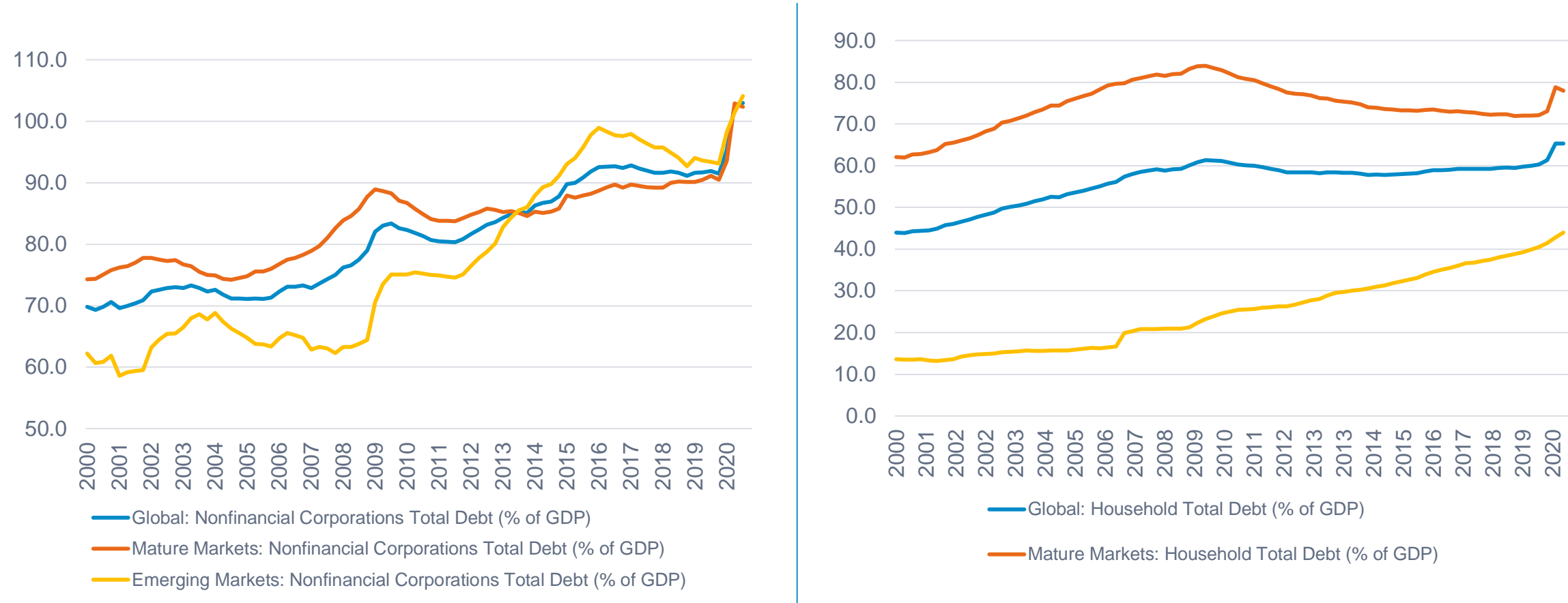
Lower mortgage rates fueling borrowing



Source: Fidelity International, Minack Advisors, April 2021

Leverage is rising quickly

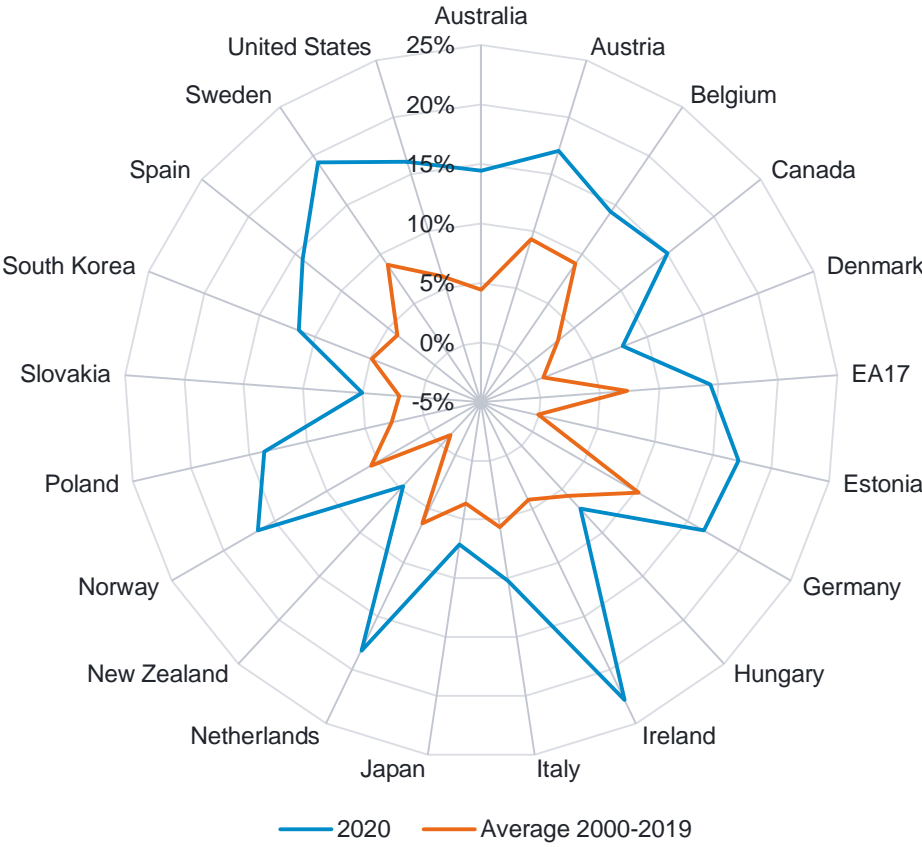
Corporate and household debt to GDP levels have risen due to the recession and more borrowing



Source: Fidelity International, IMF, April 2021

Optimism is warranted given the build-up of savings

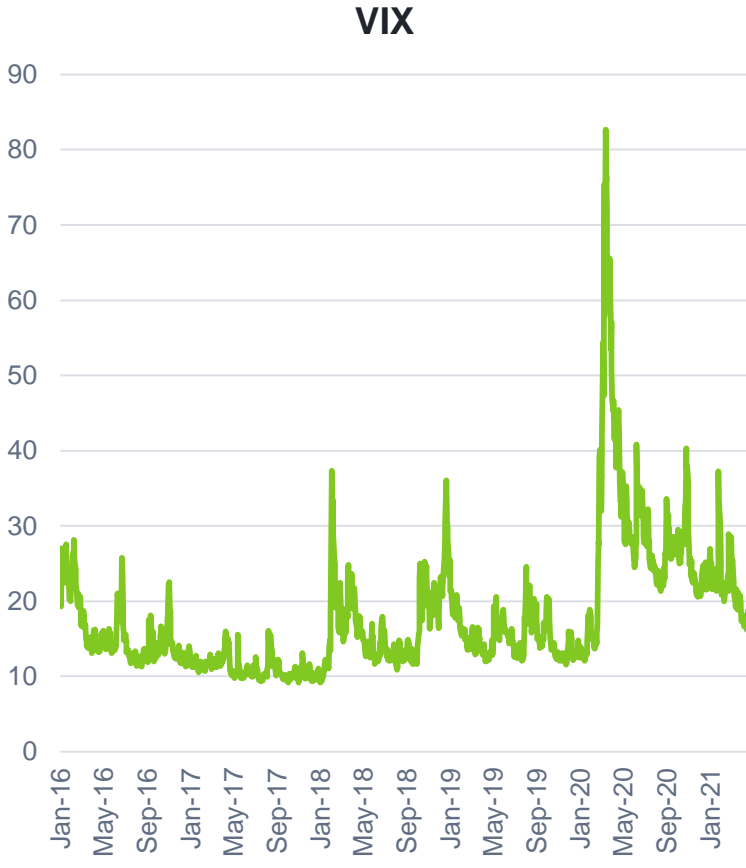
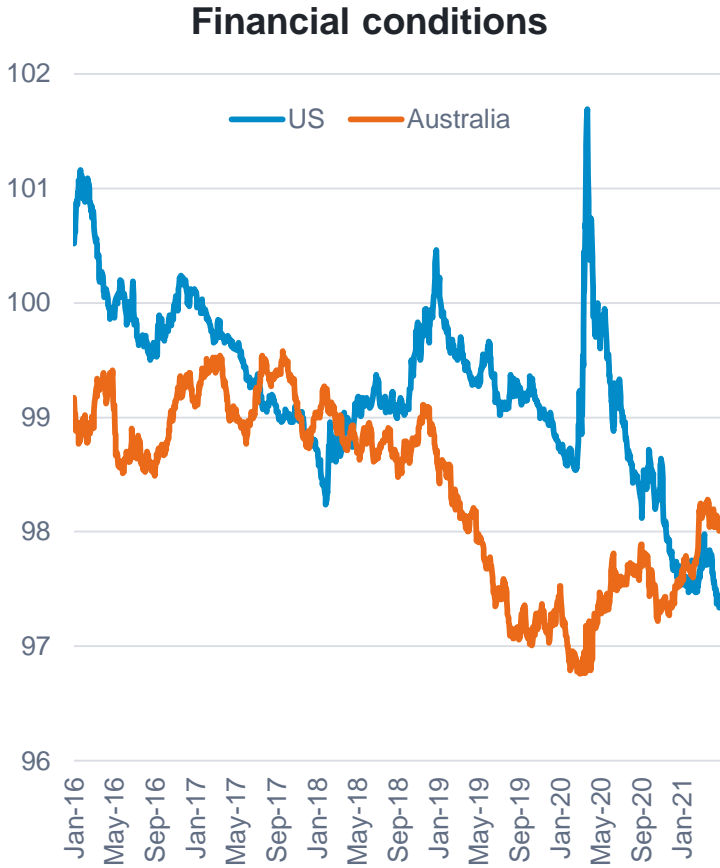
Net household saving rate % - 2020 versus historical average



Source: Fidelity International, OECD, April 2021

Market action is vitally important to central banks

Market volatility and risk measures can force central bankers to act



Source: Fidelity International, Bloomberg, April 2021.

The US has come to the fiscal party

Output gap likely to close this year on fiscal stimulus plans

Fiscal package	Status	Timing	Size (USD billions) ¹
Covid Preparedness Act	Completed	March 2020	8
Families First Covid Response Act	Completed	April 2020	600
CARES Act	Completed	May 2020	2,200
\$900bn Covid Relief	Completed	December 2020	900
The American Rescue Plan	Completed	March 2021	1,900
The American Jobs Plan	In negotiation	H2 2021	2,250
The American Families Plan	Contemplated	To follow American Jobs Plan	1,000
Total			8,858



"I think the price of doing too little is much higher than the price of doing something big. We think that the benefits will far outweigh the costs in the longer run... The greater risk is of scarring the people, having this pandemic take a permanent lifelong toll on their lives and livelihoods."

Secretary of the US Treasury Janet Yellen, February 18, 2021

Potential fiscal spend is almost 40% of 2019 GDP through 2025

Source: Fidelity International, April 2021

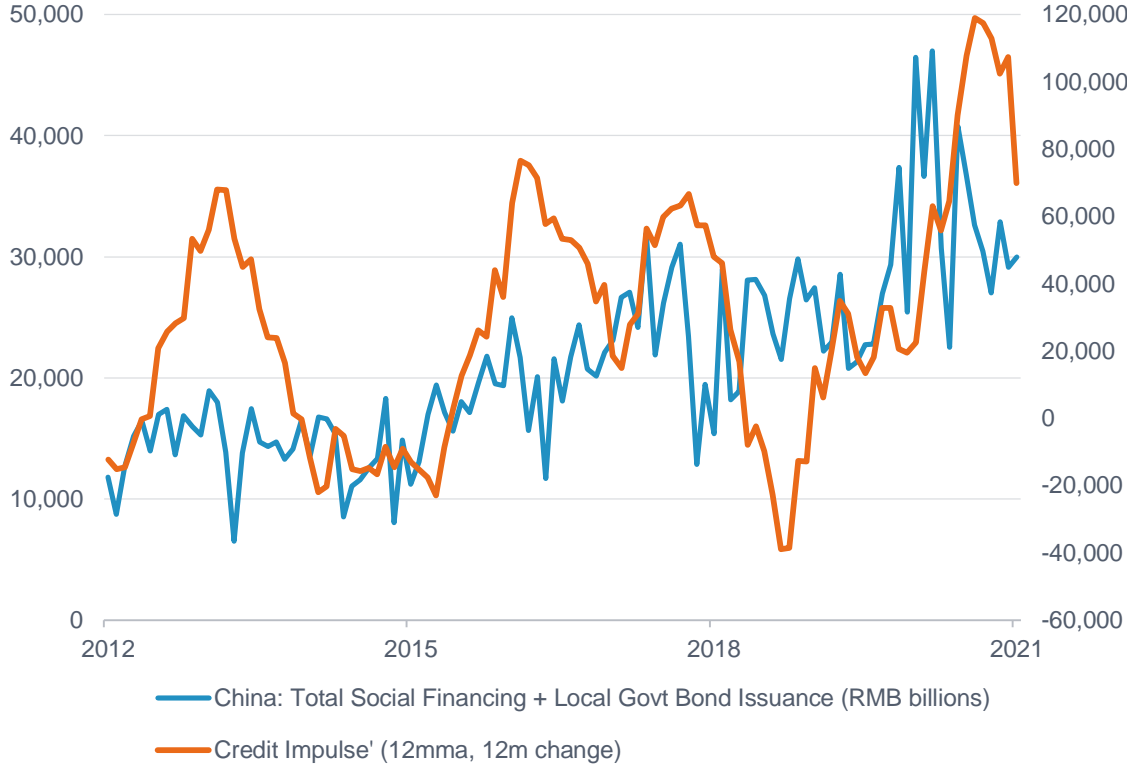
China sets growth for the world

Tightening in financial conditions likely due to re-focus on controlled deleveraging and rebalancing

China Financial Conditions Index



China credit impulse



Source: Fidelity International, Yicai Research Institute, Haver Analytics, April 2021.

Emerging markets also cut rates aggressively

Economic dependencies will differentiate winners from losers

EM central bank policy response to COVID-19

Central Bank ^(a)	Policy rate	Foreign exchange intervention ^(b)	Expanded liquidity operations	Secondary market public sector asset purchases	Primary market public sector asset purchases	Term funding scheme
India	5.15% → 4.00%	✓	✓	✓		✓
Indonesia	4.50% → 3.50%	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Malaysia	2.75% → 1.75%		✓	✓		✓
Philippines	3.75% → 2.00%	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Thailand	1.00% → 0.50%	✓	✓	✓		✓
Brazil	4.50% → 2.00%	✓	✓ ^(c)			✓
Mexico	7.00% → 4.00%	✓	✓ ^(c)	✓		✓
Russia	6.00% → 4.25%	✓	✓			✓
South Africa	6.25% → 3.50%		✓	✓		
Turkey ^(d)	10.75% → 17.00%	✓	✓	✓		

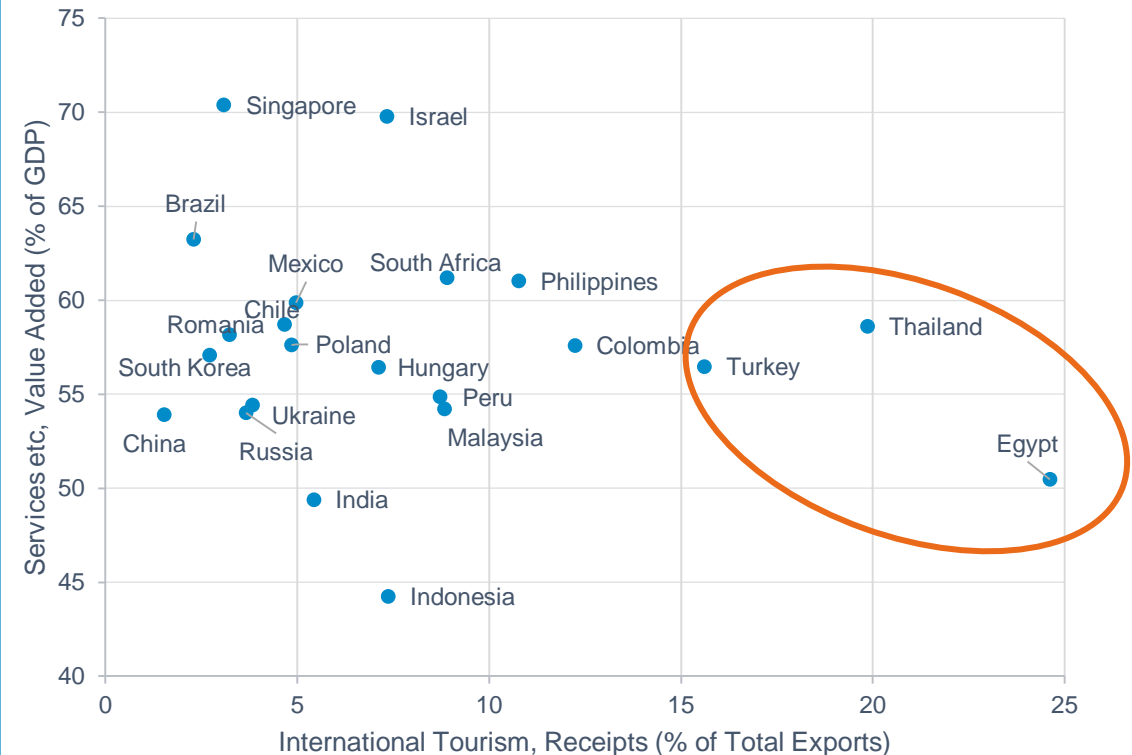
(a) This group of EMEs is covered because of their economic and financial linkages to Australia as well as their importance for the global economic outlook. The RBA also monitors significant developments in other emerging economies.

(b) Foreign exchange intervention is announced in some cases, but in others a judgement must be made based on observed movements in reserves levels.

(c) The central banks of Brazil and Mexico entered into bilateral swap line agreements with the US Federal Reserve.

(d) The central bank of Turkey reduced policy rates to 8.25% between March and May 2020 before increasing policy rates to 17% between September and December 2020.

Tourism receipts as a % of total exports vs services as % of GDP



Source: Fidelity International, IMF, April 2021.

Long-term structural forces in emerging markets are positive

Global investors are will likely increasingly allocate capital to the region

1. ...will drive global growth;
2. ...are more resilient to capital outflows;
3. ...are becoming technology innovators;
4. ...have younger and larger populations;
5. ...are experiencing rising wealth;
6. ...have less debt;
7. ...have growing consumer markets;
8. ...offer attractive valuations.

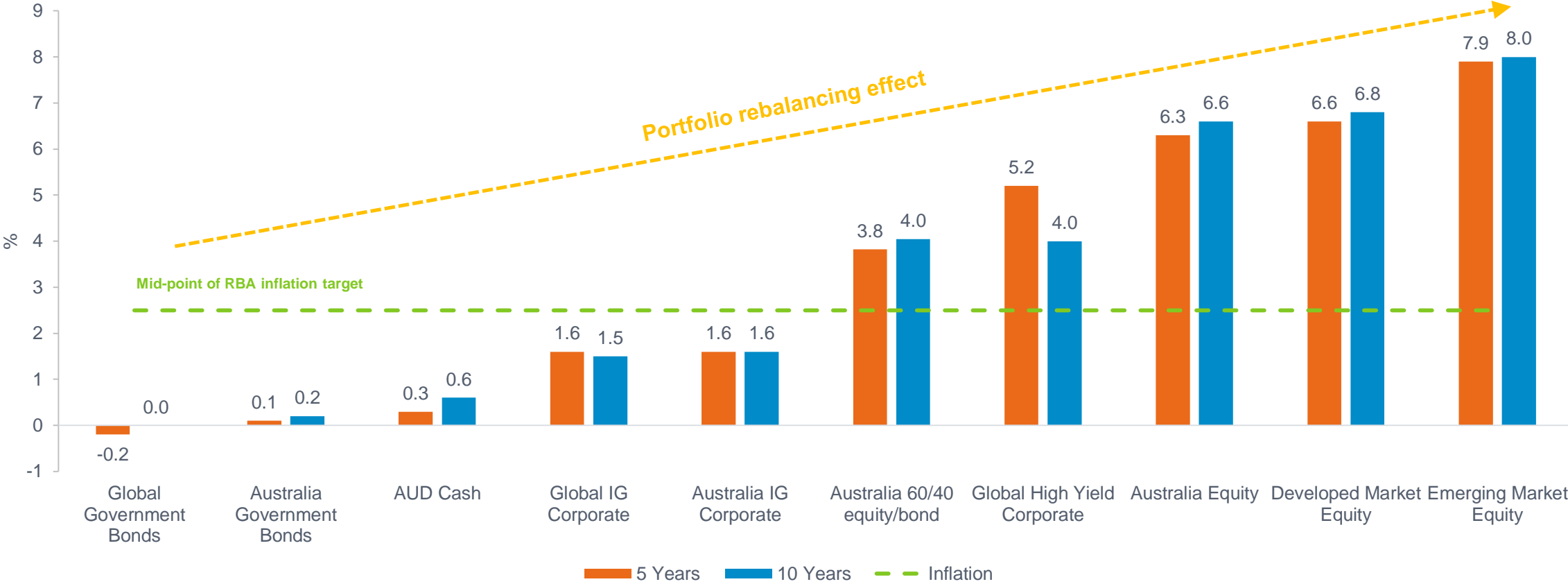
Bloomberg Emerging Markets Capital Flow Index



Source: Fidelity International, April 2021

Fidelity's Capital Market Assumptions

Modelled annualised returns



Source: Fidelity International. September 2020. Assumptions are based on proprietary modelling, for illustrative purposes only and not a financial advice. They reflect the views of investment professionals at Fidelity International.



Global investment views

Fidelity's core 12-18m asset allocation views

Selectively taking risk in equity and credit markets – not too hot but not too cold either

Asset class	View
Equity	£ £ £ £
Credit	£ £ £ £
Duration	£ £ £ £
Cash	£ £ £ £

Currency	View
USD	£ £ £ £
EUR	£ £ £ £
JPY	£ £ £ £
AUD	£ £ £ £
Emerging market currencies	£ £ £ £

Equities	View
US	£ £ £ £
UK	£ £ £ £
Europe ex. UK	£ £ £ £
Japan	£ £ £ £
Australia	£ £ £ £
Emerging markets	£ £ £ £

↑ ↓
Represents change in position from last month

Duration	View
US Treasuries	£ £ £ £
Euro core (Bund)	£ £ £ £
Australia government	£ £ £ £
Japan	£ £ £ £
Inflation linked bonds (US TIPS)	£ £ £ £

Credit	View
Investment grade bonds	£ £ £ £
Global high yield bonds	£ £ £ £
Emerging market debt (hard currency)	£ £ £ £

- § We see the ongoing recovery in the global economy gathering pace, as the vaccine roll-out accelerates, supporting a wider economic reopening and the reflation theme becomes more embedded
- § Consumer strength, fiscal stimulus dominating macro policy and central bank accommodation will be key pillars of support
- § Regional disparities persist, and there are concerns with some areas in emerging markets, in particular as China modestly tightens policy, and we see ongoing tensions on trade and geopolitics as potential sources of risk
- § Markets have recently been in a consolidation phase as deflationary tail-risks are priced out and bond markets have adjusted...and we are aware that a key risk for markets is tighter financial conditions through rising bond yields, a stronger dollar or tightening credit markets
- § Recognising these continued risks, and combined with elevated valuations in some markets, **we maintain our current stance of selectively taking risk in equity markets, in cyclical equity regions and higher yielding credit markets, while moving our EM equity overweight to neutral, and holding a small overweight to the dollar as protection against our risk-on positions and the potential for a re-emergence in US exceptionalism**

Source: Fidelity International, as at April 2021. Note: reflects the views of Fidelity Solutions & Multi Asset, for illustrative purposes only.



Fidelity International

A global investment and retirement savings business

What we do at Fidelity International



Source: Fidelity International, April 2021. Data is unaudited, asset figures are rounded to the nearest US\$ billion. * Includes assets under management and assets under administration.

Strategies for long-term investing

The only certainty is uncertainty

1. Exploit a long-run time horizon
2. Diversify
3. Cash is now return-free
4. Minimising costs can come at a cost
5. Be selective

Source: Fidelity International, April 2021.



Strategies for long-term investing

Anthony Doyle
Cross Asset Specialist

June 2020

Given the inherent volatility of security prices in capital markets, it is useful to remind ourselves of strategies that investors can utilize to meet their investment goals. This is important when constructing and positioning a diversified portfolio of assets, a challenge that most financial advisers face daily. Reminding ourselves of the fundamentals of portfolio construction can help investors position portfolios appropriately in times of crisis and volatility.

Exploit a long-run time horizon

Investors with a long horizon do not need short-term liquidity, giving them an edge during market sell-offs. As markets fall, long-run investors have often generated excellent returns by buying quality distressed assets across major asset classes.

Additionally, if the market rewards illiquid assets with a higher risk premium, it makes sense that investors over-allocate to such assets, as it is unlikely that they will need to sell during bouts of market volatility. Portions of institutional asset classes like corporate bonds, small-cap equity, and emerging market equity offer the opportunity for long-run investors to generate superior returns over time.

What many would like to describe themselves as long-term investors, the time horizon can shorten very quickly. During financial and economic turmoil, both institutional and individual investment horizons tend to shorten (just as individuals cash flow needs or because of psychological factors). The last thing that any investor wants to do is sell an asset into a volatile and illiquid market, where bid-offer spreads on a wider marginally, and asset prices can fall well below fair value.

The free lunch

Diversification is the rare free lunch available for all investors: it can reduce portfolio volatility without reducing its return. A key challenge to achieving diversification is reducing the dominance of equity risk in a balanced portfolio. Even if diversification wants to fail in crises (as commissions spike across asset classes), it can still be useful in the long run. The realtors here for long-run investors who face less liquidation pressures during market downturns.

Most portfolios have positive exposures to the equity market and to economic growth. This directional risk is difficult to diversify away, making these assets with a negative correlation to equities a valuable addition. Despite yields being at all-time lows, cash and high-quality government bonds and gold can play an important role to play in most portfolios.

Risk-free is return-free

Developed market central banks have taken the actions that they have with a defined monetary policy formulation mechanism in mind. One of the channels of monetary policy is the asset prices and wealth channel, with lower interest rates and quantitative easing expected to spur demand for higher risk assets. Risk-free assets like cash and government bonds no longer generate a positive inflation-adjusted yield and are return-free. Long-run investors can position for the portfolio rebalancing effect that is likely to dominate investment flows in the next decade.

Expected portfolio returns can be improved by increasing the weight of the most volatile asset class. The classic approach is to raise the weight of 'high-risk, high-return' equities and reduce the weight of 'low-risk, low-return' assets such as cash and government bonds. Taking more risk in this way, and getting rewarded for it, is an easy way to boost long-run returns for investors.

Minimising costs can come at a cost

Passive investing minimises trading costs. However, some costs are worth paying. For example, buying an equity index fund costs more than investing in a bank deposit, but the equity risk premium should make the cost worthwhile in the long run. In general, investors should allocate more to active products the less they believe in market efficiency. Minimising costs is not always smart, being cost-effective and avoiding wasteful expense is.

Explore the Fidelity learning hub

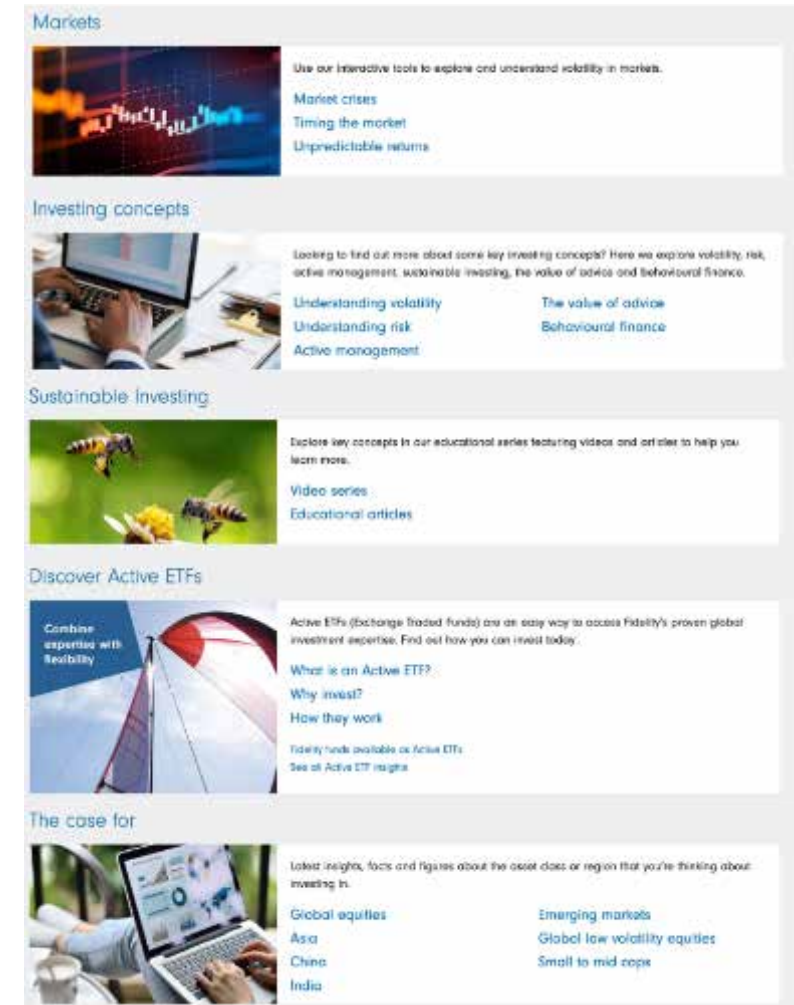
Investor information and further reading

Whether you're just starting out or a seasoned investor looking to dive deeper into investment principles, we've got a range of guides, tools and information to help you understand your options.

<https://www.fidelity.com.au/learning-hub/>



Source: Fidelity International, April 2021.



Important Information

This document is issued by FIL Responsible Entity (Australia) Limited ABN 33 148 059 009, AFSL No. 409340 ("Fidelity Australia"). Fidelity Australia is a member of the FIL Limited group of companies commonly known as Fidelity International.

This document is intended for use by advisers and wholesale investors. Retail investors should not rely on any information in this document without first seeking advice from their financial adviser.

Please remember past performance is not a guide to the future. This document has been prepared without taking into account your objectives, financial situation or needs. You should consider these matters before acting on the information. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. You also should consider the Product Disclosure Statements ("PDS") for respective Fidelity Australia products before making a decision whether to acquire or hold the product. The relevant PDS can be obtained by contacting Fidelity Australia on 1800 119 270 or by downloading it from our website at www.fidelity.com.au. This document may include general commentary on market activity, sector trends or other broad-based economic or political conditions that should not be taken as investment advice. Information stated herein about specific securities is subject to change. Any reference to specific securities should not be taken as a recommendation to buy, sell or hold these securities. This material may contain statements that are "forward-looking statements", which are based on certain assumptions of future events. Actual events may differ from those assumed. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements, including any projected returns, will materialise or that actual market conditions and/or performance results will not be materially different or worse than those presented. Investments in overseas markets can be affected by currency exchange and this may affect the value of your investment. Investments in small and emerging markets can be more volatile than investments in developed markets.

The issuer of Fidelity's managed investment schemes is FIL Responsible Entity (Australia) Limited ABN 33 148 059 009. Details about Fidelity Australia's provision of financial services to retail clients are set out in our Financial Services Guide, a copy of which can be downloaded from our website at www.fidelity.com.au. The document may not be reproduced or transmitted without prior written permission of Fidelity Australia.

© 2021 FIL Responsible Entity (Australia) Limited. Fidelity, Fidelity International and the Fidelity International logo and F symbol are trademarks of FIL Limited.