

# AMP MySuper 1970s

Quarterly Investment Option Update

31 March 2019

#### **Aim and Strategy**

Aims to achieve a rate of return of 4.0% above the Consumer Price Index, after fees and superannuation tax, over the suggested investment timeframe. AMP's MySuper investment option gives you an investment solution that takes you all the way through your superannuation savings journey. This approach, known as lifecycle investing, delivers an investment strategy that continuously evolves to align with the changing stages of an investor's life. It takes the hard work out of deciding how to invest your savings by providing the simplicity of a single investment choice. This investment option is an age-based investment, meaning that the strategy of this investment option will change progressively over an investor's lifetime to meet the objective of the average investor born during the 1970s. This means that younger investors will have higher-growth investment strategies because they have a long period to retirement and can afford to take more risk. However, for investors approaching retirement, investments will focus more on preserving the capital built up and reducing risk. International investments may be partially or fully hedged back to Australian dollars. Subject to certain conditions, the underlying investments may use derivatives (such as options, futures, forwards and swaps) and engage in short selling.

#### **Investment Option Performance**

To view the latest investment performances please visit <u>www.amp.com.au</u>

#### **Investment Option Overview**

| Investment category            | Multi-Sector |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Suggested investment timeframe | 10 years     |
| Relative risk rating           | High         |
| Investment style               | Active       |

| Asset Allocation                   | Benchmark (%) |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| International shares               | 35            |
| Australian shares                  | 27            |
| Listed property & infrastructure   | 4             |
| Unlisted property & infrastructure | 9             |
| Growth alternatives                | 13            |
| International fixed Interest       | 1             |
| Australian fixed interest          | 7             |
| Defensive alternatives             | 1             |
| Cash                               | 3             |

| Actual Allocation                  | (%)   |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| International shares               | 38.61 |
| Australian shares                  | 26.09 |
| Listed property & infrastructure   | 3.58  |
| Unlisted property & infrastructure | 8.19  |
| International fixed interest       | 3.44  |
| Australian fixed interest          | 5.88  |
| Cash                               | 4.09  |
| Others                             | 10.12 |

# Fund Performance

The year started on a positive note for investors as the option delivered a strong 7.6% return for the March quarter. Performance was sufficiently strong to offset the losses experienced in the final quarter of 2018 and reinstating positive annual returns.

The start of the New Year brought with it a fresh wave of optimism across most asset classes. Equities, fixed income and listed real assets all experienced a positive March quarter. Developed equity markets rallied 12.7% on the back of improved trade rhetoric between the US and China, supportive central bank comments, and a positive reporting season. Emerging markets also experienced a strong uplift, up 9.8%, boosted by Chinese stimulus measures. The Australian market ended up just shy of 11% up for the quarter, helped by the conclusion of the Banking Royal Commission and a robust domestic profit reporting season. Alternative strategies such as hedge funds also performed well over the quarter. Property and infrastructure assets rose although these gains were less than those experienced by listed markets. With interest rates falling over the period, allocations to bonds and other fixed income assets also generated positive returns.

We continue to believe the current environment should be supportive of share market performance through 2019 as global valuations are not overstretched and monetary and fiscal policy remain accommodative. However, we expect that trading conditions will be volatile and the recent strength in equity markets increases the risk of a short-term pullback. We have a broadly neutral exposure to global equities but continue to favour international markets over Australia. We maintain that diversification and active management across asset classes will be important in navigating through this late cycle phase.

### **Market Review**

In the ongoing environment of economic uncertainty, global equities have vacillated between a risk-on and a risk-off bias; exacerbated by the unresolved US-China trade negotiations. Particular sticking points on the negotiations include a requirement for adequate protection of intellectual property, a loosening up of agricultural levies and the opening up of markets in general. The sharp rally in global equities since the December 2018 pull-back also leaves them vulnerable to falls.

US economic data continues to be mixed. There were stronger capital goods orders but weaker industrial production and falling new-home sales. Inflation continues to be under control. The December reporting season completed in the first quarter of 2019 and was broadly positive. One blot is the shifting consumer landscape and changing tastes, with the ongoing structural shift to online shopping and the erosion of traditional retail brands, as evidenced by The Kraft-Heinz Company write-down.

However, there remain concerns over the widening twin deficit (trade and fiscal); especially given the elevated and increasing government and household debt levels. On a more positive note, the US administration found some succour in the conclusion of the Mueller report into Russian interference in the election process, which recommended no further prosecutions be initiated.

The US Federal Reserve (Fed) imparted some cause for market concern towards the end of the quarter with an unusual set of communications, indicating it would be unlikely to raise interest rates until 2020 at the earliest; and with an intention to halt the wind-down of its balance sheet by September 2019. This suggests it believes the US economy is more fragile than was previously believed and has also locked it into a path, reducing its flexibility. In addition, short-term changes to Fed policy, with no clearly definable data-driven rationale, has dented its credibility somewhat and raised questions in some quarters as to the independence of its decision-making structure. The yield curve is now inverted, suggesting the market is also worried about the US economy longer term.

In Asia, Japanese jobs data remains strong and consumer spending is supportive. The Bank of Japan maintained its ultra-easy monetary policy as fully factored into the market; however it downgraded its economic outlook. In China, economic data has been relatively subdued; with a further slowdown in industrial production and a rise in unemployment. The Lunar New Year also tends to distort first quarter figures. Policy stimulus effects should be more noticeable later in the year as there tends to be a delayed effect whilst measures feed into the economy. The Chinese administration has said it will implement suitable further policy stimulatory measures as and when required.

In Europe, economic sentiment and data continues to falter and, with inflation remaining benign, there is likely to be increased pressure on the European Central Bank (ECB) to remain accommodative. The ECB has revised down its growth and inflation forecasts for the Eurozone and will extend its targeted longer-term refinancing operations (TLTROs). However, TLTROs are a relatively narrow private-sector targeted approach and more general stimulatory

measures may also be required, together with policies to ensure the bloc has access to sufficient funding liquidity. Of further concern is the Eurozone's engine, Germany, moving further towards recessionary territory. Germany's manufacturing sector is now contracting, particularly impacted by slowing demand for automobiles.

Brexit negotiations and the final outcome continue to be uncertain, with a short extension granted by the European Union. However, with British Members of Parliament now having taken control of the process, but failing to agree a way forward by the end of the quarter, there remains continued chaos and a potential constitutional crisis. A no-deal Brexit risk remains elevated.

# **Availability**

| Product name                | APIR      |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| AMP Flexible Lifetime Super | AMP1901AU |
| CustomSuper                 | AMP1901AU |
| SignatureSuper              | AMP1889AU |
| SuperLeader                 | AMP1895AU |
| SignatureSuper Select       | AMP1889AU |

## **Contact Details**

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