Professional Balanced

Quarterly Investment Option Update

31 March 2019

Aim and Strategy

To provide moderate investment returns over the long term, with the likelihood of fluctuations in the value of the investment from year to year. The portfolio will primarily invest in a diversified mix of defensive and growth assets managed by professional asset managers identified and selected by ipac within each asset class.

Investment Option Performance

To view the latest investment performances please visit www.amp.com.au

Investment Option Overview

Investment category	Multi-Sector
Suggested investment timeframe	5 years
Relative risk rating	Medium to High
Investment style	Multi-Manager

Asset Allocation	Benchmark (%)
International shares	30
Australian shares	29
Listed property and infrastructure Unlisted property and infrastructure	7
Growth alternatives	4
International fixed interest Australian fixed interest	20
Defensive alternatives	3
Cash	7

Actual allocation	%
International shares	32.11
Australian shares	27.44
Listed property and infrastructure Unlisted property and infrastructure	7.27
Growth alternatives	2.95
International fixed interest Australian fixed interest	13.99
Defensive alternatives	5.29
Cash	10.96

Fund Performance

After heavy falls in the December quarter, global share markets posted extremely strong gains in the March quarter, the MSCI World ex Australia index finishing up by 12.66%. While markets around the globe remain optimistic on the back of reasonably good global economic growth, a somewhat dovish US Federal Reserve (Fed), improving US trade relationships, strong resource prices and Chinese economic stimulus, this is being balanced by some caution creeping in around an inverting US yield curve, softening (but still reasonable) US growth and relatively high price/earnings ratios - particularly in the US. Chinese shares were the clear standout over the period, as the CITIC300 index soared 27.63% on the back of positive trade talks with the US and stimulus measures introduced by the Chinese government. Despite the markets' rise, broader risks to global growth have arguably not appreciably changed over the three months, leading many commentators to urge caution, after the strong price rises. In line with broader global equities, Australian shares posted very strong gains in the March quarter, after significant falls in late 2018. The S&P/ASX200 total return index finished up by 10.89% for the period. The bulk of the quarter's gains came in January and February, as both the banking Royal Commission and domestic reporting season proved to be largely free of any negative surprises, allowing global bullish sentiment to remain the prime driver of the domestic market. Despite the strong performance, uncertainty remains around the upcoming Federal Election and the Labor opposition's proposed tax changes, which include the removal of franking credits for individuals who do not pay tax or receive a tax refund, mainly impacting self-funded retirees who largely own shares for income purposes. Speculation of an interest rate cut from the Reserve Bank (RBA) has also increased, which is also positive for Australian equities, though balancing this, fears of a pull-back in global growth remain, particularly in the US and parts of Europe.

Global government bond yields fell in January amid a rebound in risk assets. Led by the US, market expectations pivoted to a pause in US Fed rate hikes after the central bank signalled a more dovish tone. Yields were largely rangebound in February, with geopolitical influences such as improved confidence of a positive resolution to the US-China trade conflict appearing to outweigh largely poor economic data releases and further economic growth forecast downgrades by central banks. March saw a significant bond market rally, with fears of a global growth slowdown gaining further traction as softer economic data releases on balance were accompanied by a shift to a more dovish tone from key central banks. Notably, markets saw an inversion of the 3-month to 10-year US Treasury yield curve late in the period, an event which can sometimes be a signal for recession. Australian cash and deposits are still providing poor returns, with interest rates remaining on hold at 1.5% for what has become a protracted period of time. Reserve bank commentary has progressively become more dovish during in recent months, with a fall in interest rates now looking likely, particularly if inflation or growth continues to disappoint.

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	AMP1955AU
AMP Flexible Super - Retirement account	AMP1962AU
AMP Flexible Super - Super account	AMP1969AU
Flexible Lifetime - Allocated Pension	AMP1948AU
Flexible Lifetime - Term Pension	AMP1948AU
Flexible Lifetime - Investments (Series 2)	AMP1980AU
SignatureSuper	AMP1730AU
SignatureSuper - Allocated Pension	AMP1779AU

Contact Details

Web: www.amp.com.au
Email: askamp@amp.com.au
Phone: 131 267 (Mon. to Fri. 8:30am to 6:00pm AEST)

INSIGHTS
IDEAS
RESULTS