

Retirewell eNewsletter

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Sharemarket correction likely to be contained

Over the last month, sharemarkets have been upset by fears about the US Federal Reserve slowing the pace of easing, uncertainty about whether the stimulus program in Japan will work, an intensification of concerns about China and the subdued performance of the Australian economy.

After strong returns over the first 10 months of this financial year, since the middle of May, Australian shares have fallen 10%, Japanese shares 15%, European shares 3% and US shares 2%.

In a recent paper, **Dr Shane Oliver**, Head of Investment Strategy and Chief Economist at **AMP Capital**, said: "We remain of the view this is just a correction, and not the start of a renewed bear market." In fact, he expects the Australian sharemarket to finish the calendar year 12% higher than current levels.

Dr Oliver's commentary on the issues cited above is as follows:

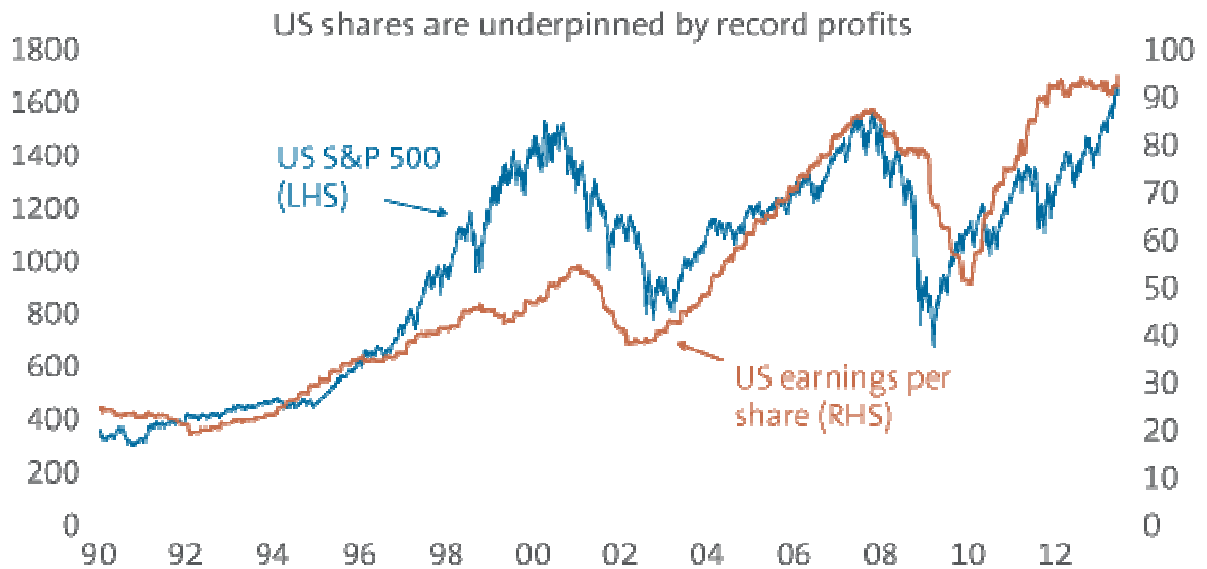
The Fed and bond yields

After comments by Federal Reserve Chairman Bernanke, many are fearful the Fed will soon wind down or "taper" its quantitative easing program. This has led to a sharp rise in bond yields which has put pressure on investments that have benefited from low bond yields. This issue will continue to create uncertainty in the months ahead as the US economy continues to improve. However, several points are worth noting.

First, while Bernanke said he could slow the pace of Quantitative Easing (effectively printing money) "in the next few meetings" this was conditional on seeing increased confidence in the sustainability of the economic recovery. So far Bernanke and the majority at the Fed lack that confidence, suggesting tapering is still months away.

Flowing from this, it follows that when the US economy does become strong enough to allow a wind down in QE then it should also be strong enough to support sharemarkets. In other words the potential negative of less Fed stimulus should be offset by the positive of stronger profits.

Thirdly, there is a danger in exaggerating the degree to which QE has boosted share markets. Sure it has helped but shares have been underpinned by record US profits.



Source: Bloomberg, AMP Capital

Fourthly, interest rate hikes are still a long way off. While the US and global economy is looking better, growth is still a long way from booming, spare capacity remains immense, bank lending is subdued and inflation is very low. So it's very hard to see central banks led by the Fed raising interest rates soon and as such the extent to which bond yields will rise will be limited for now. This is particularly the case in Australia where the debate is still about how low the cash rate will go. For this reason, while low yields and a gradual rising trend in them suggests poor returns from bonds, a 1994 style bond crash seems unlikely, at least for now.

Finally, by the time the Fed does start to taper it will be highly anticipated so will hardly come as a surprise.

For some time I have characterised the US economy as being in a coma and the Fed being the drip that was keeping it alive until it can be taken off life support. If the Fed at some point later this year starts to feel confident that it can start doing this, then it can only mean that its mission has been accomplished. This is surely a good thing.

Japan looks good, but what about JGBs?

The main worry in Japan appears to be that a sharp rise in yields on Japanese Government bonds (JGBs) will snuff out any recovery and/or lead to problems for the Japanese Government in terms of servicing its huge public debt.

However, the worries on this front seem to miss the point that any rise in bond yields will only be sustained if real economic growth strengthens and inflation rises. If nominal growth picks up it will actually help to reduce debt burdens.

If Abenomics doesn't work and low growth and deflation continue then bond yields will simply fall back again. So my view is that the concerns on this front are way overblown.

Finally, in terms of Japanese shares, a 15% fall over eight days as seen recently is big, but it needs to be seen in the context of the 80% gain over the previous six months. More fundamentally, compared to past periods of similar falls this time around the backdrop is far more positive given unprecedented monetary stimulus, increasing evidence of an improving economy with everything from industrial production to consumer confidence on the way up and profits set to receive a huge boost from the fall in the Yen. So the Japanese pull back just looks like a well-deserved correction.

China worries

China worries seem to have reached a crescendo lately. The latest worries were sparked by soft economic data, reduced hopes for more stimulus and worries about debt. There are several points to note though.

First, expectations/hopes of a quick reacceleration in Chinese growth after last year's slowdown have been too rich with many hoping for a deep V rebound. This was always unlikely with the Chinese Government warning it now prefers to focus on more sustainable growth. However, given its growth targets and recent data this still suggests a pace of around 7.5% which is pretty good.

Second, recent data is mostly consistent with this. For example, the official manufacturing conditions Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) is running around levels consistent with solid growth.



Source: Bloomberg, AMP Capital

Third, with the trade weighted level of the Renminbi up 10% over the last year, Chinese monetary conditions are actually tight suggesting scope to ease interest rates if need be.

Fourth, debt fears are hard to put your finger on. Total Chinese public and private debt has increased in recent years but, even allowing for a sharp rise in local government debt, is running around 200% of GDP, which is low compared to advanced countries, where the norm is more like 300% plus. It's also to be expected that since China saves so much its debt levels will rise sharply each year.

Fourth, everyone seems to be bearish on China and this is already factored into its share market which is amongst the world's cheapest trading on a price to forward earnings multiple of 10.6 times.

Australia post the mining boom

Worries about Australia have gotten a push along over the past two months with a downbeat Budget, Ford announcing the closure of manufacturing in three years, a run of soft economic data and increasing evidence that mining investment has peaked. Some are even talking of recession.

These concerns have been compounded by a correction in high yielding bank and telco stocks which soared 50% or since June lows last year. The fall in Australian shares has also been accentuated by the fall in the \$A as foreign investors tend to stay away when it's falling.

To be sure with the resources boom behind us and the US, Japan and Europe looking healthier or less threatening at the margin, Australia is likely to be a relatively underperformer in the years ahead, particularly as the \$A heads lower.

However, notwithstanding this and while the short term risks have certainly increased there are several positives worth noting. First, lower interest rates are gradually starting to work. In particular home buyer demand is up and housing approvals are trending higher which should ultimately provide a boost to retail sales. More rate cuts are likely required, but there is plenty of pent-up demand in areas like housing construction to help offset the mining slowdown.

Second, the \$A is now going in the right direction and, with commodity prices trending down and Australia seeing its interest rate advantage over other countries fade, is likely to fall further, probably to around \$US0.80 in the years ahead. This should go a long way to unwinding the damage it caused to sectors like manufacturing, tourism and agriculture over the resources boom years.

Third, high yielding defensive sectors were due for a correction. Banks have now fallen 12% from their highs and with franked dividend yields for the banks still around 7-8% should start to find support.

Finally, the Australian sharemarket is still not expensive trading on a forward Price Earnings (PE) ratio of 13.5 times, particularly against bonds and term deposits, and so we remain of the view the All Ordinaries Index will end the year around 5250.

Concluding comments

The current correction/volatility in shares looks very different to the worries about global recession seen around mid-2010, mid-2011 and mid-2012. We haven't heard a peep out of Europe, the worries about the Fed look overblown and in any case relates to problems of success (stronger growth) rather than failure (poor growth), Japan is looking up and China is likely to continue to grow around 7.5%.

Moreover, share valuations range from cheap to fair value, the gradual improvement in global growth should boost profits and global monetary conditions remain very easy.

So while the correction may have further to go, it is likely to be contained (more like 5-10%, rather than the 15-20% falls of mid-2010 and mid-2011), with the rising trend continuing.

The same applies to Australian shares. Lower interest rates and a lower \$A should help profits on a 12 month view and high yield shares are likely to return to find some favour, reflecting their still high income and falling term deposit rates. Our year-end target for the ASX 200 remains 5250.

If you have any queries or concerns regarding financial situation, please contact your Retirewell adviser.

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