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Coronavirus Market Update

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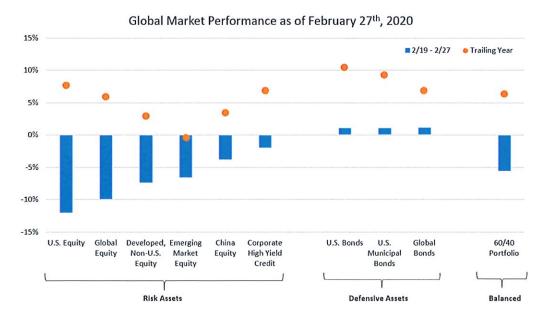
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Market Update - February 28th, 2020

The global spread of the coronavirus and the response by governments and the medical community have dominated headlines over the last two weeks. Fear and uncertainty have triggered a stock market correction with the U.S. market declining more than 10%. Most risk-oriented assets have declined in unison, including stocks outside the U.S. and credit-sensitive bonds. The U.S. stock market has fallen further than other developed and emerging markets. Ironically, the Chinese stock market is down less than 5%. The market response to the coronavirus has been a classic "flight-to-quality" shift as investors react to a sudden barrage of bad news. Having bonds in a diversified portfolio has once again proven to be a tremendous stabilizing factor. Defensive assets, including high quality bonds in the U.S. and abroad, have risen during this time. As a result, a balanced portfolio of stocks and bonds has declined modestly.

Risk-assets such as stocks have had a very strong run up in value over the past year and volatility has been low. The recent stock market correction in terms of magnitude is in line with prior corrections that have served to reset market valuations. Most major asset class returns remain in positive territory over the past year.



Source: Bloomberg

The global economy and stock markets appeared to be on solid footing prior to the coronavirus outbreak. Economic data was improving, sentiment was on the upswing and corporate earnings seemed poised to rebound. Recent events will likely negatively impact many factors that

influence stock market performance, including corporate profitability, consumer demand, and global trade, at least over the short term. Sectors such as energy and technology that are dependent on growth and trade have been particularly hard hit. The spread of the coronavirus to the U.S. has the potential to hurt companies dependent on domestic services.

As is often the case, this market correction has been very abrupt, wiping out significant investment gains in a few days. News items such as the coronavirus seem to come out of left field after a period of investor complacency. Although we are now experiencing the most significant downdraft since the financial crisis, we don't foresee the same long-term impact on the economy and markets. It is likely that global GDP and 2020 earnings will fall below expectations set before the coronavirus outbreak. Already, global supply chains, travel, and energy consumption have been impacted and many sectors will see declining demand. How severe the disease will be and how much it will spread is unknown, making it difficult to assess the economic and corporate earnings impact and by how much equity values should be adjusted to reflect earnings declines. Stocks are priced based on long term earnings expectations and once the magnitude and duration of the economic impact is better understood stock markets may have overshot on the downside.

Interest rates have reacted to investor anxiety and have fallen globally since the coronavirus outbreak. The challenge we have faced since the financial crisis is that as interest rates approach zero, investors have shied away from fixed income. This has stretched equity valuations and may have caused stock market corrections to be more abrupt due to the larger allocations to risk assets. The extremely low level of interest rates also limits central bank policy tools, providing less ammunition to respond to a prolonged economic slowdown. We continue to closely monitor investment portfolios in light of these challenges with a long-term view.

The most important advice is to maintain a diversified portfolio, understanding that market corrections will happen without warning and are painful. We urge investors not to make significant changes to portfolios based on emotions as timing decisions almost always hurt long term returns. As bad as the last two major market corrections were, investors that stayed the course fared well and those that made significant changes often regretted their decision and agonized over when to recommit to risk assets.

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