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TOTAL FOCUS Q1



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From time to time, equity markets will experience bouts of volatility due to a variety of reasons. Here are 10 key messages that can be used to stop you making rash moves.

1. Volatility is a normal part of long-term investing

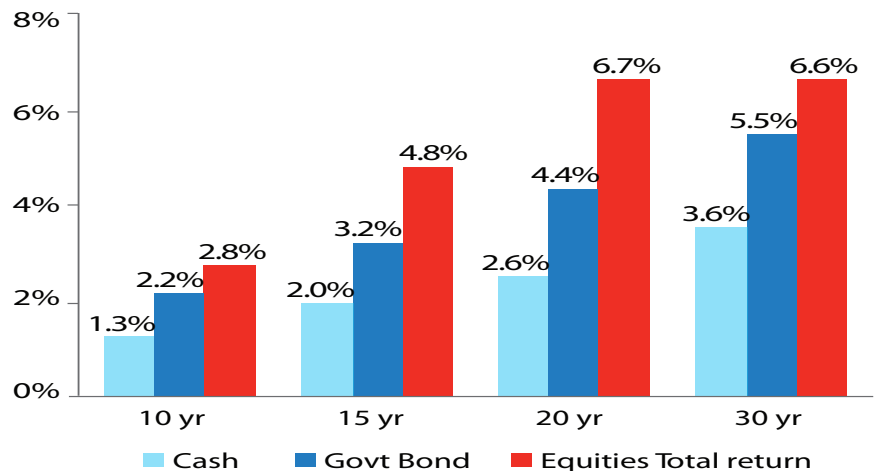
From time to time, there will inevitably be volatility in stock markets as investors react to changes in economic, political and corporate environments. As an investor, your mind-set is critical. When we are prepared at the outset for episodes of volatility on the investing journey, we are less likely to be surprised when they happen, and more likely to react rationally. By having a mind-set that accepts that volatility is an integral part of investing, investors can prepare themselves to take a dispassionate view and remain focused on their long-term investment goals.

2. Over the long term, equity risk is usually rewarded

Equity investors are rewarded for the extra risk that they face by potentially achieving higher average returns over the longer term compared with, say, bond investors. It is important to remember that risk is not the same as volatility. Asset prices fluctuate more than their intrinsic value as markets over- or under-shoot, so investors can expect price movements to drive opportunity. In the long term, stock prices are driven by corporate earnings and have generally outperformed other types of investment such as cash and bonds in after allowing for inflation.

“ Investors who remain invested benefit from a long term upward market trend ”

Real investment returns by asset class, AU



Source: Bloomberg August 2015. % Compound Annual Growth Rate.



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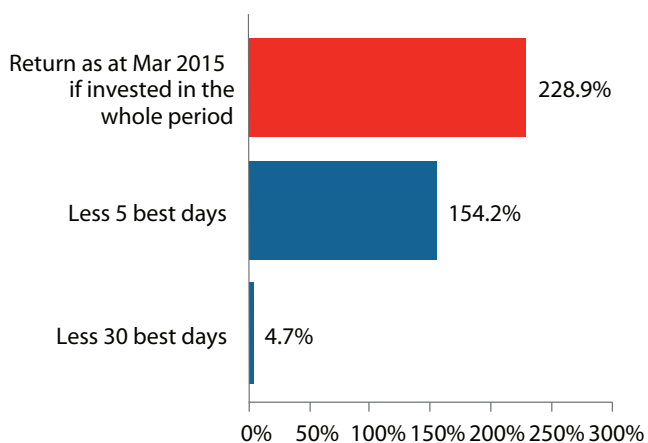
3. Market corrections can create attractive opportunities

Corrections are a normal part of bull markets; it is normal to see more than one over the course of a bull market. A stock-market correction can often be a good time to invest in equities as valuations generally become more attractive, giving you the potential to generate above-average returns when the market rebounds. Some of the worst historical short-term stock market losses were followed by rebounds and breaks to new highs.

4. Avoid stopping and starting investments

Investors who remain invested benefit from a long-term upward market trend. When you try to time the market and stop and start your investments, you run the risk of denting future returns by missing the best recovery days. Missing out on just five of the best performance days in the market can have a significant impact on your longer-term returns.

Impact of missing the best 5 and 30 days in the ASX All Ordinaries, A\$



Source: Fidelity Worldwide Investments, Datastream (29/05/1992 – 31/7/2015).

5. The benefits of regular investing stack up

Irrespective of an investor's time horizon, it makes sense to regularly invest a certain amount of money, for example, each month or quarter. While it doesn't promise a profit or protect against a market downturn, it does help you avoid investing at a single point in time. And although regular saving during a falling market may seem counter-intuitive to investors looking to limit their losses, it is precisely at this time when some of the best investments can be made, because asset prices are lower and will generally benefit from a market rebound. (You should always review your portfolio from time to time and amend it if needed.)

6. Diversification of investments helps to smooth returns

Asset allocation can be difficult to perfect as market cycles can be short and subject to bouts of volatility. During volatile markets, leadership can rotate quickly from one sector or market to another. You can spread the risk associated with specific markets or sectors by investing into different investment buckets to reduce the likelihood of concentrated losses.

For example, holding a mix of growth assets (equities, property and corporate bonds) and defensive assets (government bonds and cash) in your portfolio can help to smooth returns over time. Spreading investments over different countries can also help to bring down correlations within a portfolio and reduce the impact of market-specific risk.*

7. Invest in quality, income-paying stocks for regular income

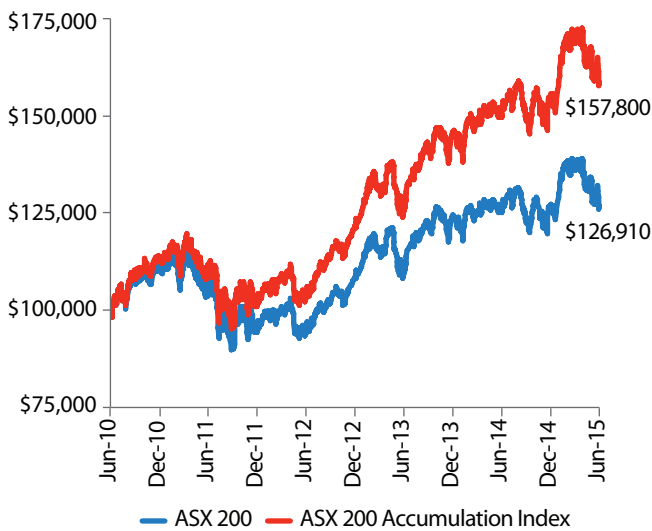
Sustainable dividends paid by high-quality, cash-generative companies are attractive during volatile market conditions, because they can offer a regular source of income when interest rates are low and there are few income-paying alternatives available. High-quality, income-paying stocks tend to be leading brands that can perform robustly throughout business cycles thanks to their established market share, strong pricing power and resilient earnings. These companies typically operate in multiple regions, smoothing out the effects of patchy regional performance. This through-cycle ability to offer attractive total returns makes them a valid cornerstone for any portfolio.

“Sustainable dividends paid by high-quality, cash-generative companies are attractive during volatile market conditions...”

8. Reinvest income to increase total returns

Reinvested dividends can provide a considerable boost to total returns over time, thanks to the power of compound interest. To achieve an attractive total return, you need to be disciplined and patient, with time in the market perhaps the most critical yet underestimated ingredient in the winning formula. Regular dividend payments tend to support share price stability and dividend-paying stocks can compensate for the erosive effects of inflation.

The power of compounding interest: \$100,000 invested in the ASX 200 Price Index vs the ASX 200 Accumulation Index. (30 June 2010–30 June 2015)



Source: Fidelity Worldwide Investment, Datastream, June 2015.

9. Don't be swayed by sweeping sentiment

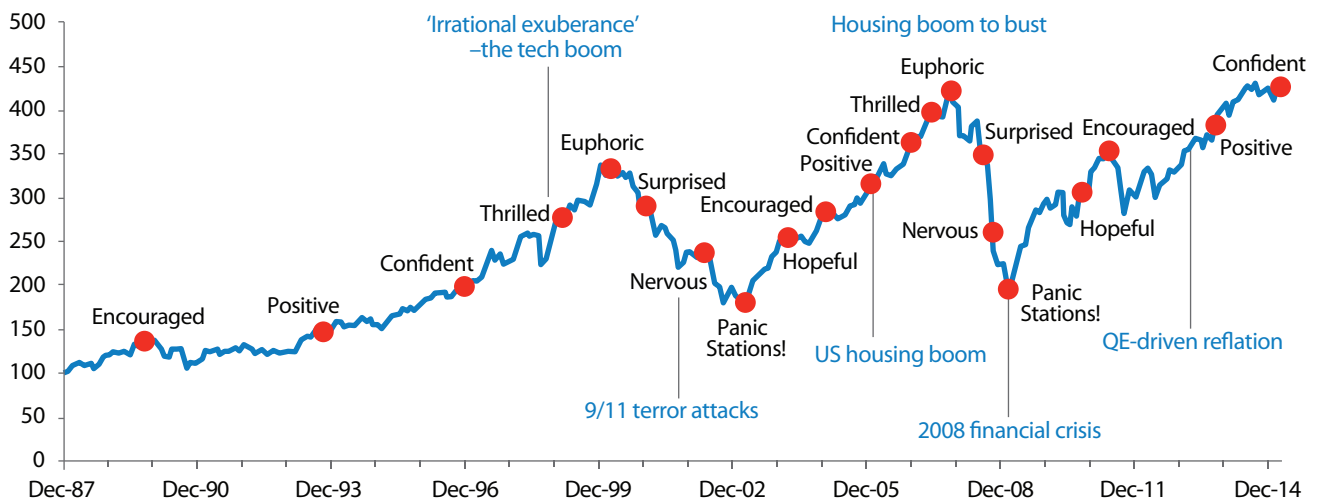
The popularity of investment themes ebbs and flows – for instance, technology has come full circle after a late 1990s boom and then a 2000s bust. Sentiment on emerging markets tends to wax and wane with the commodity cycle and as economic growth slows in key economies like China. As country- and sector-specific risks become more prominent, investors need to take a discriminating view, since a top-down approach to emerging markets is no longer appropriate. But there are still great opportunities for investors at the stock level, as innovative emerging companies take advantage of supportive secular drivers like population growth and expanding middle class demand for healthcare, technology and consumer goods and services. The key point is not to allow the euphoria or undue pessimism of the market to cloud your judgement.

10. Active investment can be a successful strategy

When volatility sends markets sideways, successful stock-picking can be rewarding compared with indifferent returns from passively following the index. Volatility can introduce opportunities for bottom-up stock-pickers, especially during times of market dislocation. At Fidelity, we believe strongly in active management. Because we analyse companies from the bottom up, we believe we are well positioned to make attractive investments when other investors might be shying away from investing, especially during bouts of market volatility.

“Volatility can introduce opportunities for bottom-up stock-pickers...”

How emotions can lead you astray



Source: MSCI AC World index.

Important information

* 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 other developed markets.



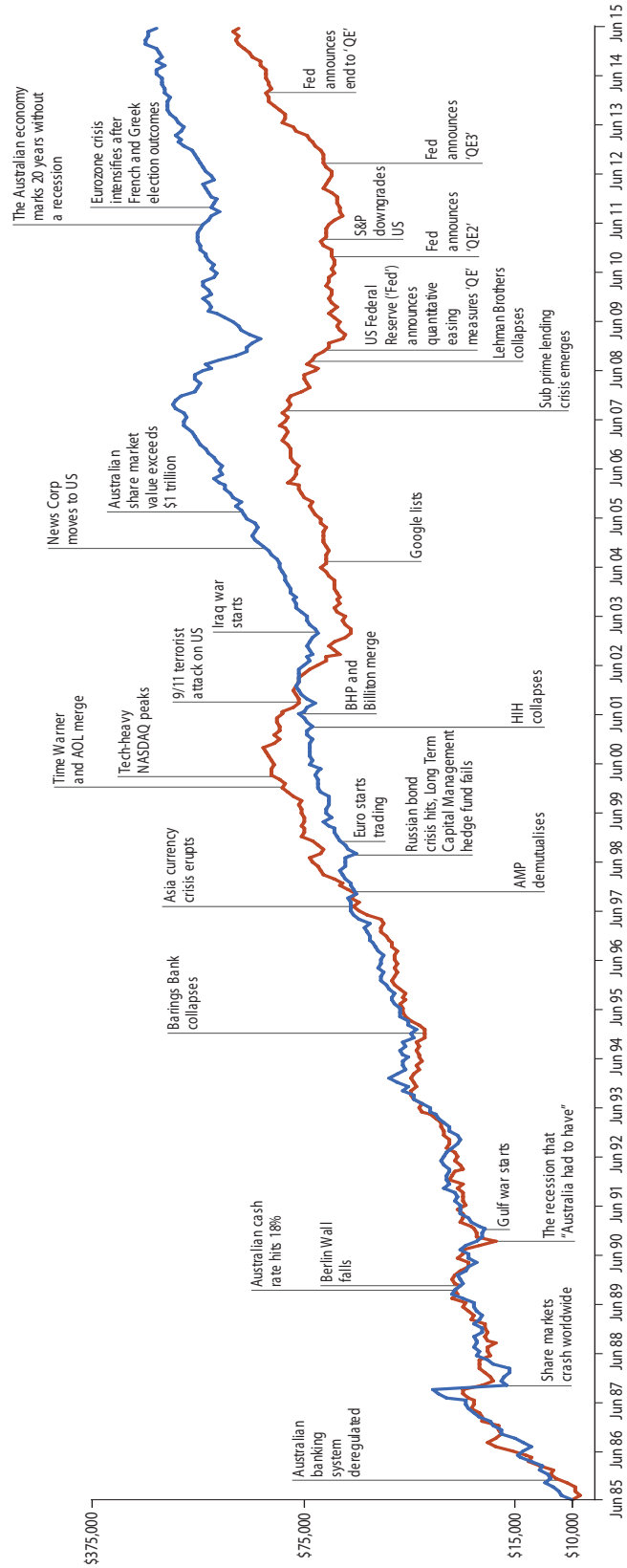
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**30 years
in Australian
and global
shares**

June 2015

Australian and global shares
\$10,000 growth over the past 30 years to 30 June 2015
Logarithmic scale



Source: Morningstar. All returns shown are in AUD terms (assuming currency exposure is unhedged) and assumes dividends are reinvested. Returns are average annual returns over the periods shown. Indices used are: Australian shares: S&P/ASX 200 All Ordinaries TR, Global shares: MSCI World Index NR. In the Australian and global shares chart, a semi logarithmic scale has been used to show the proportionate importance of fluctuations over the period. The base of the semi logarithmic scale is 8. Index performance does not take account of management costs, operational and transactional costs or tax. Index performance does not reflect the performance of any individual portfolio of stocks. Please remember past performance is not a guide to the future. Investments in overseas markets can be affected by currency exchange and this may affect the value of your investment.

Important Note:
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