

Lessons from a market crash

Do's and Don'ts for your portfolio

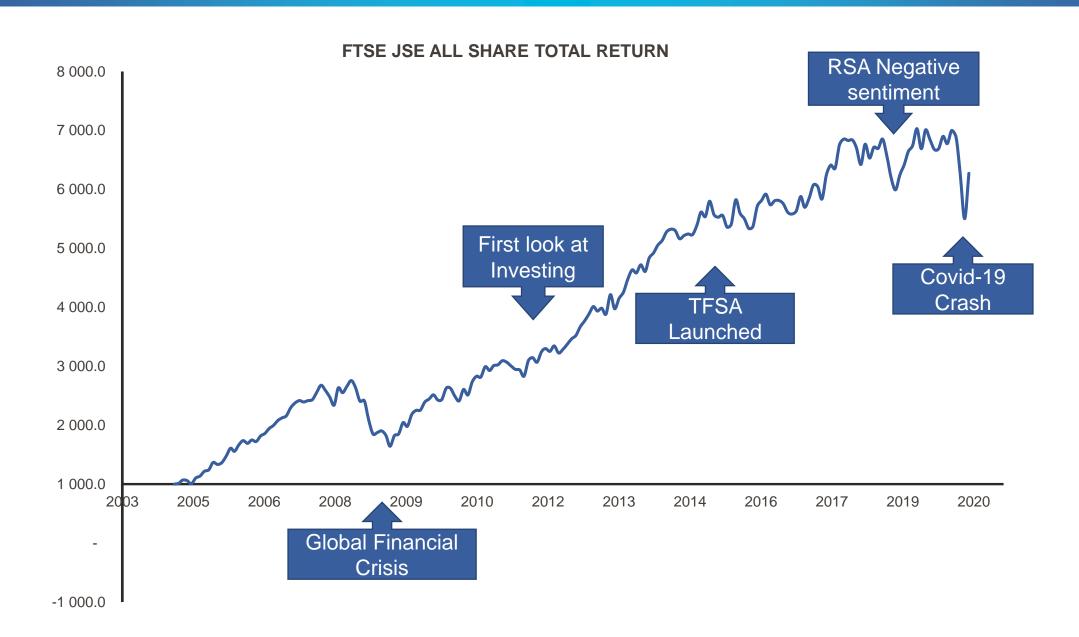
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First investment & New Investment Products





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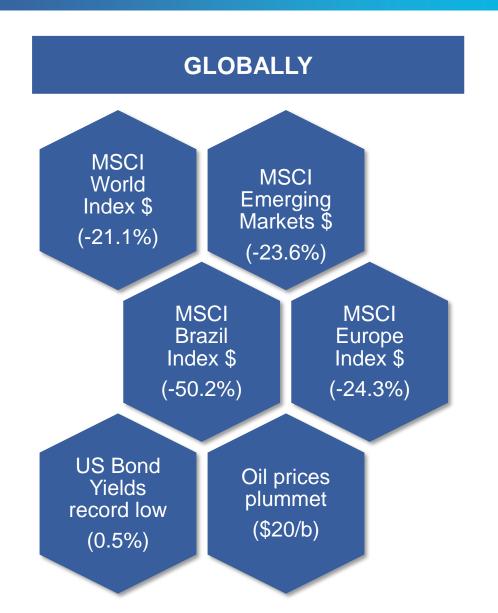


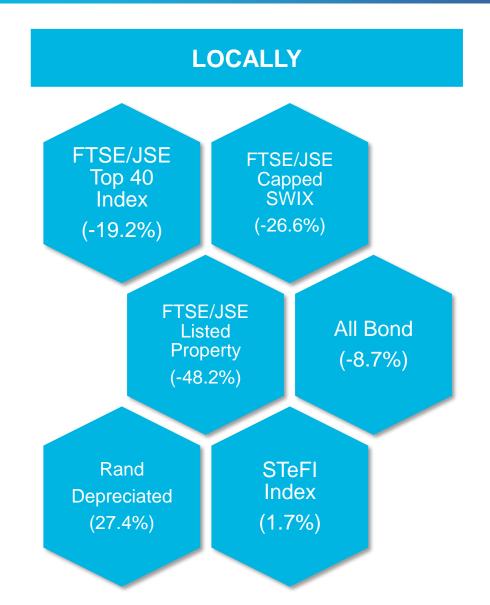




Covid-19 impact and market reaction

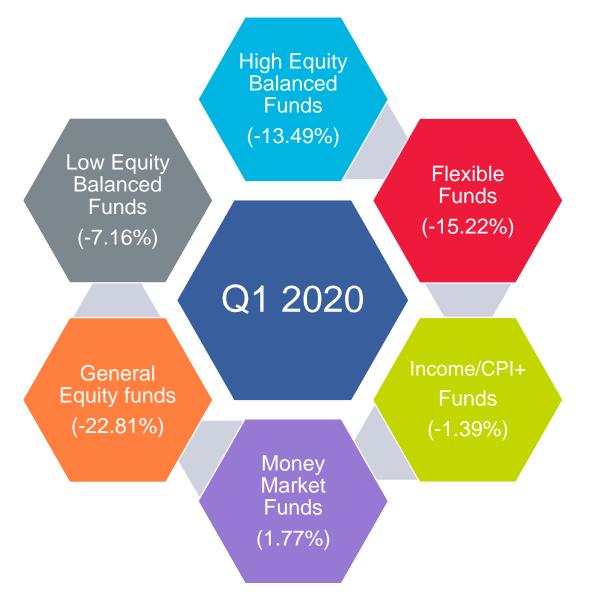






Covid-19 impact On fund (Average performance)





Data from: MorningStar Performance

Things to remember



Long term

Very important to get your investment horizon right

Did you invest in the right vehicle for your investment term?

What are your investment goals and targets?

Diversification

Not a perfect science and not a free lunch

How to apply diversification (Asset Class, Sector, Different Markets)

Recovery

Avoid changing your investment allocations when money is lost

Mathematics of recovery (75/300 rule) and locking in losses through a new allocation

The Do's and Don'ts



Playing the Long term game

Have an **Investment horizon** range

Familiarize yourself with the concept of **Inflation** and how it impacts your investment decisions

Stay invested – this yields better results than attempting to time the market

Any money needed in the next 3 years should not be invested in risky assets. Don't gamble

Understand your Investments

Different asset classes yield different returns, at different times – manage your risk appetite

Understand the fee structure and be careful of performance fees after a market dip

Recovery

Don't be an **emotional investor**, the investment game is older than any of us If you have liquidity, **add more** to your long-term investment products

Conclusion



- Savings for retirement are for the **longest term** (30-35 years). Market recoveries take 4-5 years.
- Switching funds after substantial market turmoil can easily result in locking in losses
- TFSA account for your much younger dependent should still be in risky assets
- For very short term savings target, it's usually **best** to avoid risky assets



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