

# VIEWPOINT

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# Investing for the long term – lessons from the past

**The emergence of COVID-19 brought a rapid end to the drawn-out recovery of major stock markets from the share price lows associated with the financial crisis a decade ago. When the scale of the threat to lives and livelihoods became apparent, market analysts and investors reassessed the global economic outlook and corporate prospects; they didn't like what they saw and a wave of selling followed, with inevitable consequences. Most share prices, and thus stock indices, were impacted.**

Market analysts and investors aren't infallible, but when something like COVID-19 strikes they get nervous because closed borders, flight bans and lockdowns can pose a threat even to large companies, especially in exposed sectors. Axed dividends and distressed rights issues are anathema to the jittery; and the largest blue-chip companies aren't immune. Little wonder then that the 100 shares comprising the UK's blue-chip share index, the FTSE 100, rapidly lost about one-third of their combined value before regaining some composure.

## Lessons from history

Created in 1984 with a starting level of 1,000 points to provide a wider index of leading shares quoted in London, the FTSE 100 largely superseded the narrower Financial Times 30-share index launched in 1935. As a barometer of economic outlook and corporate prospects, the FTSE 100 has gauged a few storms over the past 36 years. A chart of its progress reveals a plethora of spikes and dips, the starkest of which can be associated with key events in recent financial history.



Chart: FTSE 100 from inception to March 2020

<https://tradingeconomics.com/united-kingdom/stock-market>

Not the first FTSE 100 dip

After its launch on 3 January 1984, the FT's new share index only slipped very briefly below 1,000 points that year. It then made progress, sometimes faltering, to hit 2,000 points by March 1987, by then buoyed by the effect of the previous October's 'Big Bang' modernisation of the London Stock Exchange's trading structure. Six months of further upticks followed and the index broke through 2,350 in early October 1987. It would be two years before that level was attained again.

On 19 October 1987, the Monday after The Great Storm ravaged Southern England, global stock markets suffered a crash so severe that the day became known as Black Monday. A tsunami of selling, much of it blamed on new-fangled computer-program trading, rapidly took the FTSE 100 down to around 1,600, starting with an 11% drop on the Monday and 12% the next day.

## The ascent of the 1990s

Share-price recovery was slow, hampered by a short UK recession in 1991-92 caused in part by high interest rates and an over-valued pound associated with efforts to keep sterling within Europe's exchange rate mechanism. After Chancellor Norman Lamont took sterling out of the ERM in September 1992, having spent billions and upped base rate to 15% trying to stay in, the index gained about 14% in six months.

As 1994 dawned, a decade on from its launch, the FTSE 100 stood at around 3,400; although then, as now, changes had been made to its constituent shares as companies' respective market capitalisations waxed and waned. Concerns about the economy and tax plans dampened sentiment and the index fell below 3,000 during the first half of 1994 before starting a five-year ascent to break the 6,000 barrier in the summer of 1998. After a 500% rise in 14 years, what came next for the FTSE 100?

## A 1,000-point drop

High interest rates and other threats to UK economic growth and even talk of an impending recession brought a 1,000-point drop in the FTSE 100 in the autumn of 1998, almost all of it recovered by the year-end. General bullishness continued through 1999, which ended with the index nudging 7,000. As the year 2000 unfolded, a combination of overvaluation, epitomised by the rapidly inflating 'dotcom bubble', and a global economic slowdown brought further investor jitters.

The bull market had marched the FTSE 100 up the hill; the ensuing three-year bear market marched it back down again to around 3,600 in the spring of 2003. The index would take another five years to climb back above 6,500, where it was delicately poised for the next big shock: the 2008 collapse of US investment bank Lehman Brothers and the cascade of failures prompting what became known simply as 'the global financial crisis'. By March 2009, the index was down around 3,500 again.

## Long term trend

It was a long haul back from there for the FTSE 100 but, after gyrations associated with various stages of the Brexit process, the start of 2020 saw it comfortably above 7,000. News of a new virus outbreak in an unfamiliar Chinese city seemed at first like a distant threat. As the outbreak turned into a pandemic, global markets faltered again and the FTSE 100 headed below 5,000 before recovering some of the loss. COVID-19 has brought a reset of the blue-chip barometer, the FTSE 100 index.

Despite a variety of market shocks and rebounds, the index still has a long term growth trend. It is important to remember that some market volatility is inevitable; markets will always move up and down. As an investor, putting any short-term market volatility into historical context is useful.

Financial advice and regular reviews are essential to help position your portfolio in line with your objectives and attitude to risk, and to develop a well-defined investment plan, tailored to your objectives and risk profile.

The value of investments can go down as well as up and you may not get back the full amount you invested. The past is not a guide to future performance and past performance may not necessarily be repeated.

Thanks to pension freedoms introduced in 2015, savers over 55 have a wide range of options when it comes to drawing from your savings, and this brings opportunities although it's also easier to make a mistake.

There are now essentially four main ways for you to access your pension savings:

1. **Buy an annuity** which guarantees an income, typically for the rest of your life but in some cases for a fixed period
2. **Flexi-Access Drawdown** allows you to withdraw from your savings when you need to, while the balance remains invested
3. **Take it all out as cash** with the first 25% tax free and you pay income tax at your marginal rate on the rest, although you may face a hefty tax bill the following year
4. **Take part of it out as cash** with the first 25% tax free with the rest taxed at your marginal income tax rate. You can do this as many times as you like until you no longer have any pension savings.

*The value of investments and any income from them can fall as well as rise and you may not get back the original amount invested.*

*HM Revenue and Customs practice and the law relating to taxation are complex and subject to individual circumstances and changes which cannot be foreseen.*

*Information contained in this article concerning taxation and related matters are based on Openwork's understanding of the present law and current legislation.*

# Your pension savings, your future options

## Why you should consider modernising your pension

As well as giving you greater freedom over how you access your savings, there are several other benefits when modernising your pension:

- Take full control of your pension savings
- Choose when and how to draw an income to suit your retirement planning
- Keep your options open for drawing an income in the future
- Optimise your tax efficiency - both on any money you might leave invested, and Inheritance Tax.

If your pension plan does not offer all four of these options, then you should think about switching it.

## What else do you need to think about?

There are other factors to take into account when switching to a modern pension.

Firstly, the chances are the costs will increase. You may end up paying as much as an extra 1% of the value of your savings annually. So, if you have saved £200,000, your provider could charge up to £2,000 more per year. And if you seek financial advice, your adviser may also levy a fee, either upfront or as an ongoing service charge. These additional fees eat into your pot, but you could equally benefit from the flexible access as well as greater visibility and control.

Another consideration is tax. Regardless of whether you stick with your current pension or switch to a modern one, your income - other than the first 25% of a partial or whole lump sum - is subject to your highest rate of tax. Seeking professional advice can help you access your savings in a tax-efficient manner.

There is certainly plenty to consider and it is wise to regularly explore your current and potential retirement routes.

# You're not average

## What does average look like?

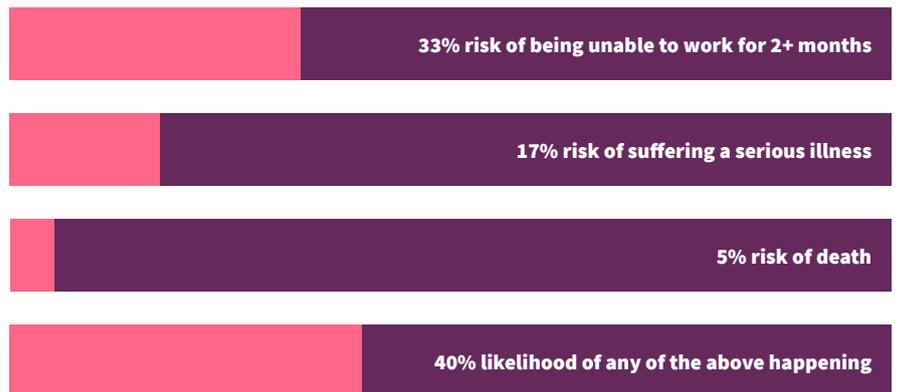
Information released by the Office for National Statistics shows the average British man, Mr Average, is 38, will live to 85 and earns £31,103. The average British woman, Ms Average, is 40, will live to 88 and earns £25,308.

The LV= risk reality calculator gives you a rough idea of your risk of being unable to work for two months or more, suffering a serious illness, and death.

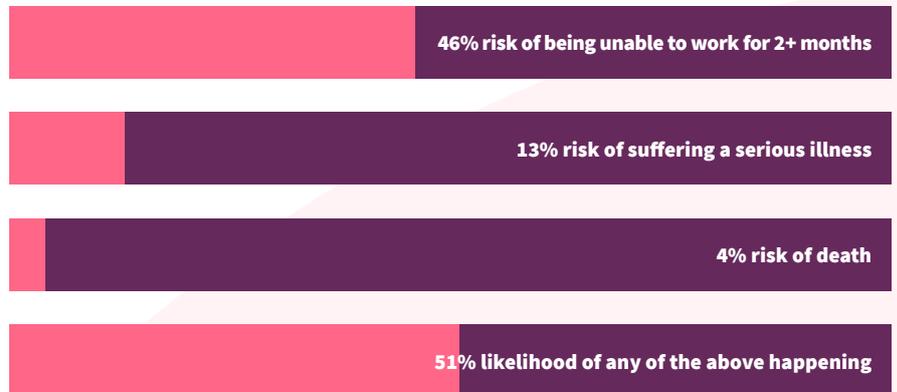
Running the details of Mr and Ms Average through the calculator uncovers some startling statistics of what life might look like for them before retirement at age 68.

## What might be in store for you before the age of 68? (Based on a non-smoker, according to population and industry statistics)

### Men



### Women



These statistics highlight the importance of all of us taking responsible steps to mitigate the financial impact these risks may have on you or your family. While we can't wrap ourselves up in cotton wool we could consider Income Protection, Critical Illness Cover and Life Insurance policies as part of a protection portfolio.

## Income Protection

Income Protection pays out a regular monthly income to you should you be unable to work due to an injury or illness.

## Critical Illness Cover

Critical Illness Cover pays a one-off lump sum on diagnosis of any of the serious illnesses specified in the policy terms.

## Life Insurance

Life Insurance can pay a one-off payment or a regular income to your partner or dependents when you die.

If this has given you some food for thought, and you'd like to learn more about your risk, visit <https://riskreality.co.uk/openwork>.

When your current mortgage deal comes to an end you might be tempted to do nothing and simply move on to your lender's Standard Variable Rate (SVR). However, by doing so you could risk your mortgage rate more than doubling.

SVR tend to be higher than the rates offered by other types of mortgage like tracker. In January 2019, the average SVR was 4.9%, compared to 2.52% for a two-year fixed-rate mortgage. Over the life of the mortgage this can mean paying thousands more interest than you need to.

#### **Remortgaging to a better deal**

Finding a new mortgage deal is a lot easier than getting your first mortgage. You don't have the stress of finding a home, working with estate agents, negotiating contracts or worrying about onward chains.

When it comes to remortgaging you could choose to stay with your current lender, and they might offer you something tempting to stay with them, but you don't have to. Switching to a new lender may seem like hassle you don't need, but it's worth the effort as it could mean you get a better rate.

Whether you're staying with your current lender or moving to a new one, just as with your initial deal it can pay to get advice to help find the most suitable mortgage for your needs. That's where we come in.

#### **The value of our advice**

We'll look at your current deal and work out if there are any exit fees or early repayment charges. We'll discuss your needs and future plans; whether you want to pay off your mortgage early or you're looking for lower monthly repayments.

We'll check any changes in circumstances and how they impact your financial plans; have you started a new job or reduced your hours to care for a new baby?

What's more, We'll complete your mortgage application and take care of the legwork for you. As part of Openwork Ltd, one of the UK's largest financial adviser networks, we can access competitive rates from most of the UK's best-known lenders.

**You may be able to save money if you switch to a new deal. Don't leave it too late and end up paying more than you have to. Contact us today to discuss your remortgage.**

# Are you at the end of your deal?

**Your home may be repossessed if you do not keep up repayments on your mortgage**