

## DECEMBER 2016

- In November equity markets were boosted by Donald Trump's election victory as investors bet that his policies will be better for business and likely to lead to stronger US economic growth.
- Oil prices rose 5.5% to US\$49.41 per barrel (WTI) after OPEC and some non-OPEC countries agreed to cut production.
- Chinese purchasing manager indices for both the manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors rose to the highest levels since mid-2014.
- The US economy continues to perform well with the unemployment rate falling to new post financial crisis lows.
- Investor attention in the Eurozone was focussed on the Austrian presidential election and the Italian constitutional referendum.
- Australia's economy contracted in the third quarter largely due to wet weather but there are some other indicators that suggest that growth may be slowing.

## November market performance

Equity Markets – Price Indices	Index	At Close 30/11/2016	% Change 1 Month	% Change 12 Months
Australia	All Ordinaries	5502.38	1.8%	5.4%
Japan	Nikkei	18308.48	5.1%	-7.3%
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	22789.77	-0.6%	3.6%
UK	FTSE 100	6783.79	-2.5%	6.7%
Germany	DAX	10640.30	-0.2%	-6.5%
US	Dow Jones	19123.58	5.4%	7.9%
EMU*	Euro 100	1035.61	-0.6%	-11.4%
World**	MSCI – Ex Aus (Gross) (Hedged)	1342.79	2.4%	1.5%

Property – Price Index	Index	At Close 30/11/2016	% Change 1 Month	% Change 12 Months
Listed Trusts	S&P/ASX 300 A-REITS	1304.65	0.7%	5.2%

Interest Rates	At Close 30/11/2016	At Close 30/10/2016	At Close 30/11/2015
Aust 90 day Bank Bills	1.76%	1.74%	2.26%
Australian 10 year Bonds	2.73%	2.34%	2.86%
US 90 day T Bill	0.48%	0.30%	0.18%
US 10 year Bonds	2.39%	1.82%	2.21%

Currency***		At Close 30/11/2016	% Change 1 Month	% Change 12 Months
US dollar	A\$/US\$	0.74	-2.90%	1.97%
British pound	A\$/STG	0.59	-5.12%	22.85%
Euro	A\$/euro	0.70	0.34%	1.52%
Japanese yen	A\$/yen	84.19	5.28%	-5.75%
Trade-weighted Index		65.30	0.46%	5.66%

\* Top 100 European stocks trading on the FTSE

\*\* Price Index (Source: msci.com)

\*\*\* All foreign exchange rates rounded to two decimal places (Source: FactSet)

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

## Global economies

The unexpected election of Donald Trump as the next US President dominated news and financial markets in November, with the brief initial sell-off in equities turning into a rally in many of the major equity markets. The US Dollar hit a 14-year high and there was a sharp sell-off in bonds as investors priced in higher US government debt and inflation following Donald Trump's election victory.

Most economic data was, on the whole, relatively good showing that the global economy continues to be relatively healthy.

## US

In the US, economic data during the past month has continued to be relatively strong. There was an upward revision to third quarter GDP growth, now estimated at 3.2% annualised, helped by stronger consumer spending and corporate profit growth. Employment has also continued to grow and the unemployment rate fell from 4.9%, to a new post financial crisis low of 4.6% in November, pointing to tighter labour market conditions.

The strong economic data and the pro-growth fiscal policies of the incoming US President, Donald Trump, mean that the US Federal Reserve is highly likely to raise interest rates when they meet in December.

## Europe

Although the European economy continues to perform relatively well, with moderate growth rates, falling unemployment and stronger business conditions, investor attention was focussed on political events such as the Italian referendum and French elections, which have the potential to destabilise the European Union.

## China

In China, economic indicators have continued to paint a picture of an economy that is performing relatively well. Traditional measures of Chinese activity such as Purchasing Manager Indices, industrial production and fixed asset investment are relatively strong and housing and infrastructure activity are, for the time being, still supporting economic growth and helping to boost commodity prices such as iron ore and coal.

## Asia region

Japanese economic growth continues to be relatively sluggish notwithstanding the significant stimulus from the Bank of Japan. Third quarter GDP growth came in at a relatively disappointing 1.3% annualised rate and retail spending contracted against year-ago levels.

## Australia

In Australia, some recent economic indicators have suggested that the economy may be losing momentum. Australia's third quarter GDP declined 0.5%, partly due to wet weather, but household consumption growth was disappointing. Recent dwelling investment and building approval figures indicate that residential construction may be weakening more quickly than expected. In the labour market, wages growth slowed to the lowest level ever recorded, just 1.9% per annum in the September quarter, and trend employment growth has slowed sharply highlighting potential labour market softness.

## EQUITY MARKETS

- The China Shanghai Composite Index rose by 4.8% in November.
- Emerging market shares lost 2.2% in local currency terms.
- The German DAX Index declined 0.2%.
- The broader Euro 100 fell 0.6%.
- The Japanese Nikkei Index rose 5.1%.
- The US Standard & Poor's 500 Index gained 3.7% over the month.
- Australia's S&P/ASX All Ordinaries Index rose 1.8% in November.

## Australian equities

	Index/Benchmark (% pa)	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	7 Years
Australian	S&P/ASX 300 Acc.	10.07%	5.35%	10.38%	6.59%
	S&P/ASX 50 Acc.	9.00%	4.27%	10.73%	6.84%
	S&P/ASX Small Ordinaries Acc.	13.51%	5.88%	3.22%	1.81%

The S&P/ASX 200 Accumulation Index returned 3.0% over the month of November with most sectors finishing the month in positive territory. The best performing sector was financials, which returned 6.0% for the month, helped by the rise in bond yields and expectations that the regulator would delay imposition of higher capital requirements on Australian banks. Healthcare stocks fell 1.6% extending the losses incurred in October as investors priced in softer industry conditions. Small cap shares underperformed larger companies again with a loss of 1.2%, including dividends.

Sector	1 Month	3 Months	1 Year
Energy	3.3%	1.3%	0.4%
Materials	2.2%	9.3%	40.0%
Industrial	1.3%	-3.1%	7.4%
Consumer Discretionary	-0.3%	-6.2%	12.9%
Consumer Staples	0.6%	-1.7%	9.5%
Health Care	-1.6%	-9.8%	1.9%
Financials (ex Property)	6.0%	7.4%	5.5%
Info Tech	0.1%	-5.1%	3.1%
Telcos	-0.4%	-8.5%	-3.5%
Utilities	3.7%	-2.7%	13.9%
Property	0.7%	-11.0%	10.3%

## BIG MOVERS THIS MONTH

### Going up

↑	Financials	6.0%
↑	Utilities	3.7%
↑	Energy	3.3%

### Going down

↓	Consumer Discretionary	-0.3%
↓	Telecommunications	-0.4%
↓	Healthcare	-1.6%

## Global Equities

	Index/Benchmark (% pa)	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	7 Years
Global	MSCI World Ex Aus (Gross) in AUD	1.56%	12.16%	18.28%	12.24%
	MSCI World Ex Aus (Gross) in Local Currency	4.24%	7.34%	12.97%	10.45%
	MSCI World Small Cap (\$A)	5.75%	12.78%	19.66%	15.02%
Emerging	MSCI Emerging Mkts Free	8.76%	2.81%	5.98%	4.87%
	MSCI AC Far East Free (ex Japan)	8.14%	2.38%	6.77%	0.05%

Developed share markets gained 2.7% in November in local currency terms and rose 4.6% when converted back into Australian Dollars. Shares in the United States made fresh record highs during the month, following the US election result, which is seen as pro-growth and good for US companies. The US S&P 500 index gained 3.7% while Japanese shares benefited from the weaker Yen to rise 5.1%. Global financial sector stocks rose 9.1% in November, boosted by higher bond yields and prospects for a reduction in the regulatory burden, which were part of Donald Trump's campaign promises. Energy shares gained 5.9% following OPEC's production cut announcement.

In an absolute sense, price-earnings ratios are full, but compared with returns from bonds or cash, valuations do not seem excessive. Moderate economic growth should be sufficient to support mid-to-high single digit earnings growth for the key US and European indices in 2017.

## Property

	Index/Benchmark (% pa)	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	7 Years
Australian	S&P/ASX 300 A-REIT Acc	10.31%	14.93%	16.37%	12.02%
Global	FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Dv ex AUS TR Hdg AUD	3.49%	10.17%	14.45%	13.21%

The S&P/ASX 300 A-REIT Accumulation Index (which includes distributions) returned 0.8% in November which was a reasonably good result considering the sharp rise in bond yields during the month. Over the past year, property securities have returned 10.3%.

Over one, three, five and seven years, A-REITs have outperformed Global REITs. Currency-hedged global property securities, as represented by the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Index, were up 3.5% over a one-year period.

## Fixed Interest

	Index/Benchmark (% pa)	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	7 Years
Australian	Bloomberg AusBond Composite 0+ Yr	3.44%	5.30%	5.15%	5.97%
	Australian 90 Day Bank Bill	2.04%	2.33%	2.73%	3.31%
Global	BarCap Global Aggregate Index	1.11%	7.09%	7.28%	4.37%
	BarCap Global Agg. Index Hedged	4.76%	6.03%	6.45%	7.04%

Australian bonds lost 1.44% in November after government bond yields continued to rise in the major bond markets. Over the month the two-year Australian Commonwealth Government bond yield rose from 1.56% to 1.85% per annum and the ten-year bond yield rose from 2.36% to 2.74% per annum (which compares with 1.89% three months ago).

Internationally, the Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index (A\$ hedged) lost 1.63% as bond yields rose in the United States, United Kingdom, Germany and to a lesser extent Japan. In the US, 10-year Treasury bond yields rose from 1.83% per annum to 2.37% as investors priced in higher inflation and government debt following Donald Trump's election victory. During November, the credit spread on high-yield corporate bonds fell from 491 to 467 basis points above US treasury bonds.

## Australian dollar

The Australian Dollar fell 2.2 US cents to US\$0.7389 as the US Dollar hit a 14-year high on a trade-weighted basis.

Against the US Dollar, the Australian Dollar fell 2.9% for the month, and on a Trade-Weighted Index basis, the Australian Dollar was 0.5% stronger.

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