

Investment Insights

Coronavirus: An Investment Perspective

Morningstar Investment Management LLC

January 2020 (Updated Exhibit 1 with correction to 6mth column on February 7, 2020)

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The Impact of Coronavirus for Investors

Public health outbreaks and epidemics like the recent coronavirus can quickly scare investors and, eventually, affect economies and businesses. The recent coronavirus outbreak has shut down airports, halted trade, and led to the rapid construction of new hospitals in China. The effects of the outbreak may push China's economy into a period of slower growth, with stocks trading lower as investors seek protection.

So, what does that mean for the portfolios we run?

Key Takeaways

- ► At Morningstar Investment Management, we are watchful. We continually monitor over 250+ markets, looking at everything from fundamental risks to contrarian opportunities.
- ► Looking at nine major outbreaks since 1998, there is little evidence linking global epidemics with long-term investment fundamentals.
- ► The Chinese economy may slow, perhaps even meaningfully, but that is not a reason to invest or divest. Long-term investing is often best disconnected from short-term economic reactions, so we implore investors to maintain their focus on what matters.
- Across the portfolios we run, we do have a relatively small exposure to Chinese assets (both directly and indirectly) but remain confident these holdings will deliver positive outcomes for long-term investors.

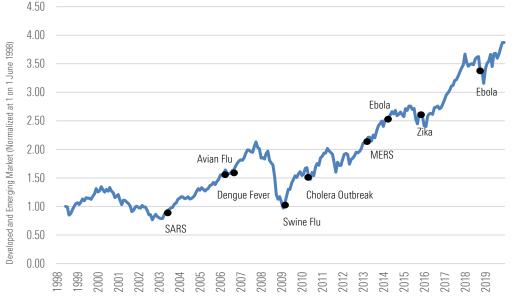
Epidemics and Investing

To understand the potential impacts of an outbreak, we must make a forecast—formally or casually. This is a complex task if done correctly, and outside the scope of this piece. But it's important to acknowledge that we're trying to peer into the future, which is wrought with intellectual danger. No one can predict the future, but plenty of research suggest ways that forecasts can be improved.¹

One way to improve the accuracy of a forecast is to start with base rates. How often do outbreaks become epidemics? What effect do epidemics have on economies or markets? For this latter question, we look to Exhibit 1 to provide a sense of base rates — market returns following major epidemics in recent history.

Exhibit 1 Investors Tend to React to Epidemics, But the Long-Term Picture is Positive

	Subsequent Returns					
Date	1mth	3mth	6mth*	1yr	3yr	5yr
Apr-03	8.7%	17.9%	25.0%	48.3%	26.3%	18.4%
Jun-06	0.0%	3.0%	11.4%	26.3%	-6.2%	4.6%
Sep-06	1.2%	8.2%	11.4%	20.0%	-3.4%	1.8%
'	12.3%	23.4%	46.1%	58.7%	22.4%	19.2%
	-1.9%	7.1%	14.9%	1.2%	11.2%	8.5%
	-0.1%	1.7%	9.1%	15.3%	5.8%	9.5%
,	0.4%	3.3%	6.4%	7.7%	5.4%	6.8%
	-6.1%	0.5%	1.7%	8.8%	7.1%	
	-7.7%	-12.9%	-2.2%	1.3%		
OGI-10						
	Apr-03	Apr-03 8.7% Jun-06 0.0% Sep-06 1.2% Apr-09 12.3% Nov-10 -1.9% May-13 0.4% Jan-16 -6.1%	Apr-03 8.7% 17.9% Jun-06 0.0% 3.0% Sep-06 1.2% 8.2% Apr-09 12.3% 23.4% Nov-10 -1.9% 7.1% May-13 -0.1% 1.7% Mar-14 0.4% 3.3% Jan-16 -6.1% 0.5%	Apr-03 8.7% 17.9% 25.0% Jun-06 0.0% 3.0% 11.4% Sep-06 1.2% 8.2% 11.4% Apr-09 12.3% 23.4% 46.1% Nov-10 -1.9% 7.1% 14.9% May-13 -0.1% 1.7% 9.1% Mar-14 0.4% 3.3% 6.4% Jan-16 -6.1% 0.5% 1.7%	Apr-03 8.7% 17.9% 25.0% 48.3% Jun-06 0.0% 3.0% 11.4% 26.3% Sep-06 1.2% 8.2% 11.4% 20.0% Apr-09 12.3% 23.4% 46.1% 58.7% Nov-10 -1.9% 7.1% 14.9% 1.2% May-13 -0.1% 1.7% 9.1% 15.3% Mar-14 0.4% 3.3% 6.4% 7.7% Jan-16 -6.1% 0.5% 1.7% 8.8%	Apr-03 8.7% 17.9% 25.0% 48.3% 26.3% Jun-06 0.0% 3.0% 11.4% 26.3% -6.2% Sep-06 1.2% 8.2% 11.4% 20.0% -3.4% Apr-09 12.3% 23.4% 46.1% 58.7% 22.4% Nov-10 -1.9% 7.1% 14.9% 1.2% 11.2% May-13 -0.1% 1.7% 9.1% 15.3% 5.8% Mar-14 0.4% 3.3% 6.4% 7.7% 5.4% Jan-16 -6.1% 0.5% 1.7% 8.8% 7.1%



Source: Morningstar Global Markets GR USD Index, using Morningstar Direct data as at 31 December 2019. *Data corrected on Feb. 7, 2020.

¹ See Superforecasting: The Art and Science of Prediction by Philip E. Tetlock and Dan Gardner. The Notes section cites numerous studies, including those done by Tetlock and his partner, Barbara Mellers.

As depicted, market participants tend to react to such unforeseen outbreaks, but markets tend to recover by the six-month mark. This suggests that sentiment drives early losses, but sustained economic impacts are less than perhaps investors feared at the onset.

Another way to improve forecasts is through humility—especially knowing what you don't and can't know. Expert epidemiologists might be able to produce base rates on spread rates, mortality rates, and so on, but no one can predict how unknowable factors might affect the spread of this or any outbreak. That's not to mention knowing how fear might affect markets.

So how can we make a reasonable assessment of the potential impact of the coronavirus? As long-term, valuation-driven, fundamentally based investors, our concern is any potential impact to businesses' cash flows.² For example, will the collective impact of the outbreak (fewer flights, less trade, loss of productivity, etc.) affect a few businesses, a few industries, or entire markets? That's the question we're asking.

Our answer is that, at this stage, we have to assume the outbreak will take a similar path to other recent epidemics, and thus we feel there's no reason for investors to be alarmed. Note that there's no "safe" approach for investors—for example, exiting stocks in favor of cash has its own risk, namely crystalizing any losses suffered to sentiment while almost surely missing out on a rebound if the virus were to be contained quickly. So we want to proceed by assuming what we consider to be the most likely scenario, while taking other possible outcomes into account.

Ultimately, we are very watchful but aren't taking any action. Our core ambition is to help investors reach their goals, which requires a measured and repeatable process to investing. Across our portfolio range, we may hold exposure to Chinese stocks, emerging-markets stocks, emerging-markets debt, and companies that sell into China to varying degrees depending on the portfolio mandate. Even so, we are still expecting that these holdings will deliver positive outcomes over the long term, and it would require a clear impact to fundamentals for our view to change.

Note that once the facts change, we would expect to change our minds. If we were to see a clear and significant potential impact to investment fundamentals, we would carefully study the situation, conduct rigorous scenario analysis, and try to incorporate the new information into our portfolios. Until then, we remain vigilant.

Final Thought

With lives at stake, it would be uncaring to call the coronavirus "noise." Yet, if we focus on the investor's perspective, we believe it is not time to act. Moreover, we remain confident in our portfolio holdings because they reflect a solid base of research and resemble a well-reasoned way to invest. We certainly won't be hitting the panic button and we hope you won't either.

² Note that as investors have a particular focus on fundamentals. As humans, we care deeply about the loss, suffering, and fear brought by this or any outbreak. But we mustn't let our emotions drive investment decisions — now or in any circumstance.

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