# **Week 1 Lecture**

# Financial Planning, Economic Conditions, and Behavioural Biases

## The Need for Financial Planning

- Ageing population lead to a shift of retirement funding responsibility to individuals
- Homes in Australian and many capital cities in Asia are not very affordable hence prospective home owners need to save up
- People need to save and do have more wealth to manage and protect
- Complexity in taxation, superannuation, social securities and asset protection laws and regulation

# How can a financial planner help?

- Up-to-date, relevant and reliable information
  - Tax and other regulations, e.g. superannuation
  - Financial and insurance products
- Technical expertise to
  - o interpret information
  - create appropriate strategies
  - o coach individuals be to more rational (less emotional) in making financial decisions
- Specialisation of labour and capital

## **Consider the Business Cycle**

- Economic environment is cyclical in nature
- Planner must be aware of the impact of the economic environment on investment market and client psychology

#### **Data for Economic Conditions**

- Interest rate
- Inflation
- Unemployment
- · Economic activity

# ... and the Market Cycle

- Business cycles are about the past and present
  - A recession is typically defined as 2 consecutive quarters of GDP decline, i.e. always need data
- Market cycles are about the future and changes in investor expectations and risk tolerance
  - This is expressed in the buys and sells in the market
  - Risk capital of individuals and institutions is in short supply after major downturn
  - Aggregate risk aversion is likely to be higher after significant market downturn
  - The GFC is a prime example
    - downturn of the U.S housing market and bursting of credit bubble significantly reduced aggregate risk bearing capacity and increased funding needs —> sellers

dominated markets of risky assets and prices undershoot the "fundamentals"

- The opposite happens in boom phase of a market cycle
  - Fundamentals improves, investor confidence increases, leverage increases, asset price increases, real investment activity increases
- Growth prospects and asset valuation ratios also fluctuate over market cycles
- These cyclical behaviours have implications for asset allocation and security selection strategies

#### **Common Behavioural Biases**

- Individuals are potentially susceptible to many other biases in making investment decisions
  - Propensity to save (choose suboptimal levels)
  - Limited attention (focus on attention grabbing assets)
  - Overconfidence (results in excessive trading)
  - Disposition effect (ride on losses and cut profit)
- A financial advisor might be able to reduce the impact of these biases on the financial health of clients

#### Also the Media/Attention Effect

- How do news channel and popular press report as the economy go through the boom-bust cycle?
- How might individual investor behave if they just focus on the press?
- In general it is important to think about whether individual's biases aggregate to the market level and affecting prices

## **The Financial Planning Process**

- Financial planning is the process of developing strategies to assist clients in managing their financial affairs to meet life goals, which involves reviewing all relevant aspects of a client's situation across a large breadth of financial planning activities, including inter-relationships among often conflicting objectives
- 1. Collect and assess the financial data of the client
- 2. Determine the objectives and goals of the client
- 3. Identify any financial problems that may exist
- 4. Prepare a written plan which contains alternatives and recommendations
- 5. Implement the agreed written plan
- 6. Review of the plan
- This process is embodied in the FPA's Code of Professional Practice

## **Risk Profile and Assessment Tools**

- Part of the data collection process
- Portfolio picker (i.e., a questionnaire which directly leads to "prefabricated" investment portfolios)
  has been heavily criticised
- Good risk profiling should consider
  - Risk tolerance (psychological attribute)