

OUTSIDE THE FLAGS

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Dancing on the Ceiling

Investors have grown weary with the periodic debt showdowns in Washington, each one miraculously resolved at the 11th hour. Some are asking whether they should wait in a safe harbor until "certainty" returns.

In the fourth such showdown between the White House and Congress over public funding in less than three years, the US federal government was shut down for 16 days in October and hundreds of thousands of federal workers were furloughed.

Congress finally came to a deal just one day before the US borrowing authority was due to lapse. The agreement prevented a potential default on US debt. But it provided only another temporary fix, funding the government until January 15, 2014, and raising the debt ceiling only until February 7.

Most people around the world are rightly worried about what the political controversy means for their long-term investments and ability to fund their own retirements.

The answer is that uncertainty is part and parcel of investing. You can never eliminate it simply because no

one can ever be sure about the future. Tying your investments to an opinion about the outcome of the US fiscal situation or the euro zone or any other flash point in the news is a recipe for madness.

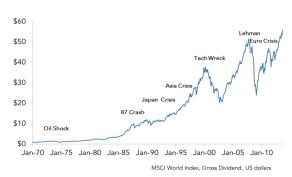
One advisor in recent weeks had to fend off a client asking whether it made sense to switch a significant proportion of his retirement fund to cash until the situation in Washington "settled down." The downside was slightly lower returns, but this was protection against a potential catastrophe.

The advisor responded by saying that maybe this was a good idea, but would one month be enough? Perhaps the client could wait a year or so. That might be sufficient time for the situation to be resolved. But what if it weren't?

Perhaps, he said, a better idea might be to examine more closely the crises of recent decades and the long-term

impact they might have made on his portfolio—such as the oil crisis of 1973, Japan's bust in the early 1990s, the Asian currency crisis of the late '90s, the tech wreck in 2000, and so on.

Table 1. WORLD STOCK MARKET (JAN 1970–SEPT 2013)



Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Indices are unavailable for direct investment.

Without wanting to downplay the real pain that these crises caused—in both financial and human terms—the advisor asked his client what, in retrospect, he could have done to spare himself their worst effects. Beyond, of course, diversifying his portfolio, rebalancing occasionally, and keeping his own long-term needs in mind.

What if he had "waited out" the aftermath of the 1987 Black Monday crash? When would he have gotten back into the market? Was there an obvious re-entry point when Thailand, Indonesia, and South Korea came off their currency pegs in 1997-98? What expertise did he (or his advisor) have that would have gotten that timing right?

Back to the present. While newspapers wrote thousands of words and TV stations aired hours of coverage about the latest debt ceiling showdown, many equity markets around the world have reached record or at least multi-year highs.

This is not to assume smooth sailing in the future. But, as investors, we need to acknowledge that living with short-term uncertainty is the price we pay for the premium we receive by putting our long-term capital at risk.

Crises will come and crises will go, as we have seen. Politics is, by definition, about the conflict between different ideas and values. Each of us can have an opinion about likely outcomes. But we can do ourselves a disservice if we base our investment decisions purely on forecasts about politics, economics, or anything else.

Keeping your investment feet grounded in your own life circumstances and needs is preferable to dancing on somebody else's ceiling.



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