



Five Strategies for Dealing with Difficult Markets

When markets are volatile, it's natural to be worried about the impact on your portfolio. And when you're worried, you want to take action.

However, it's important to recognize that sometimes the best course of action may be to do nothing. If you have a sound investment plan, you already may be in the best possible position to weather the market storms.

We realize that it can be painful and upsetting to watch the value of your investments experience a significant drop. To assist you in understanding market volatility and in protecting your portfolio, we present five strategies for dealing with difficult markets.

There is no strategy that can fully insulate you from a market decline. Nevertheless, we have been through severe market volatility before, and these strategies have been proven to add value and to position investors to prosper over the long term.

The strategies are:

1. Take a long-term view
2. Be diversified
3. Resist the temptation of market timing
4. Take advantage of market volatility
5. Invest with an advisor.

Take a long-term view



Any sharp decline in the stock market is often accompanied by dire headlines in the media, often using words like crisis or meltdown. Although the news reporting helps to create a climate of urgency and fear, the fact is that volatility is a normal part of investing.

A look at the chart, which represents the long-term performance of the S&P/TSX Composite Index, shows that fluctuations are simply par for the course. Even significant declines are not unusual. There have been five declines exceeding 20% on the Canadian market since 1977, including the most recent downturn in 2008. That's once every six years, on average.

However, even though market volatility is not unusual, it can still be unsettling. That's why it's also important to remember that market declines have been followed by even greater

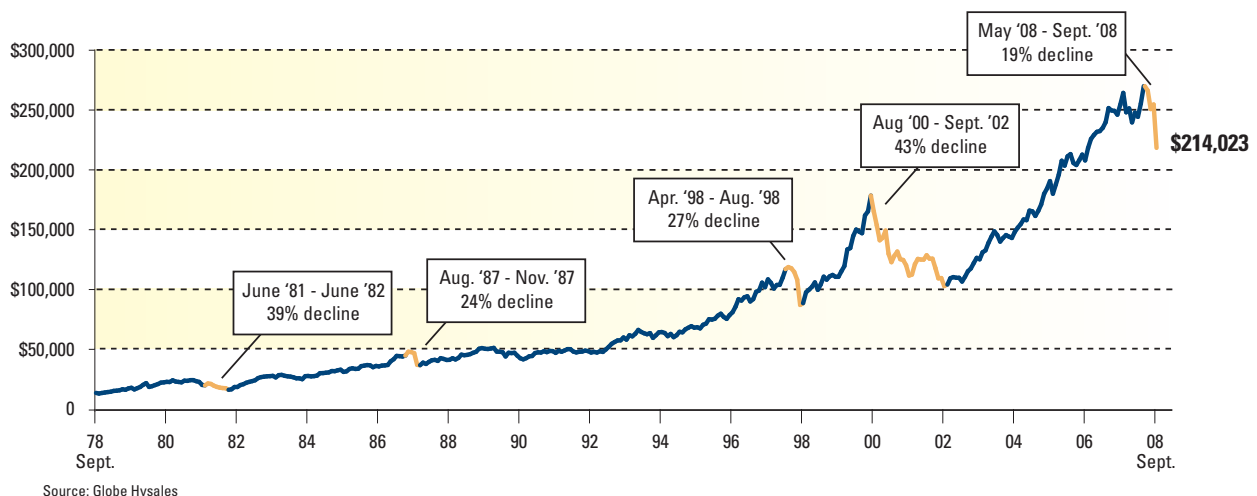
recoveries. Take another look at the chart. It shows that in every instance the stock market eventually retraced its losses and went onto post new highs. In other words, the stock market moves in short-term cycles but the long-term trend is up.

In fact, the S&P/TSX Composite Index has posted a very respectable average annual return of 9.1% over the 25 years ending September 30, 2008. But to reach that return, investors had to travel through some peaks and valleys.

One defence against market volatility is to try to put the daily news into a long-term perspective. Despite the crisis reporting, we know that recessions end, that businesses continue to operate, and that economies and markets recover and grow.

Long-term growth

Growth of \$10,000 invested in the S&P/TSX Composite Index in September 1978



Be diversified



Diversification is a key principle in investing, and it refers to the practice of spreading your investments among the different asset classes: stocks, bonds and cash. These broad asset classes can be further subdivided – stocks, for example, should include Canadian, U.S. and international stocks, as well as large and small company stocks.

Why is diversification important? Each asset class performs differently as market and economic conditions change, and there is no way to predict which one will be the leader. The chart shows how the returns and the ranking of each asset class have varied dramatically over the past 16 years. You can see how a diversified portfolio will have much more stable returns, by reducing its exposure to any one asset class.

The process of determining a portfolio’s asset mix is called *strategic asset allocation*. This recognizes that different asset classes have different risk-return profiles. Most portfolios will include some bonds or bond funds, which offer stability but relatively lower long-term returns, and some equities or equity funds, which are more volatile in the short term but have higher long-term returns.

The goal of strategic asset allocation is to choose a portfolio mix that will maximize returns at a risk level with which you are comfortable (your “risk tolerance”).

Your risk tolerance reflects factors such as your investment objectives, the period of time over which you are investing, and so on.

If your portfolio is not properly diversified and its asset mix does not reflect your objectives, then it’s time to review your strategic asset allocation. However, if you have already gone through that process, it’s important to stick to your asset allocation, even when markets are volatile. Your asset allocation is tailored to your individual situation and should change only when your goals change. Furthermore, strategic asset allocation already takes into account the historical volatility of the different asset classes. Changing your asset allocation in response to short-term changes in the markets may actually hamper you in reaching your goals.

The importance of diversification – Annual performance of various asset classes, 1992-2007

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Best	30.5%	82.3%	14.5%	33.9%	28.7%	39.2%	37.7%	57.2%	10.3%	8.8%	8.7%	42.7%	16.8%	31.2%	21.8%	18.7%
	22.4%	48.3%	7.4%	24.9%	28.4%	27.7%	28.9%	31.7%	7.4%	8.1%	-0.9%	27.8%	14.5%	24.1%	21.3%	9.8%
	18.4%	38.5%	4.0%	20.7%	23.4%	15.0%	9.2%	20.3%	7.3%	3.8%	-7.0%	26.7%	14.1%	19.7%	14.9%	3.7%
	9.8%	32.6%	-0.2%	14.5%	16.9%	9.6%	4.4%	20.1%	0.8%	3.4%	-12.4%	20.5%	12.4%	10.5%	10.6%	2.0%
	9.7%	23.9%	-1.8%	13.9%	12.3%	7.0%	-1.6%	14.4%	-5.5%	-6.5%	-16.4%	13.9%	10.1%	1.3%	10.6%	-5.3%
	-1.4%	18.1%	-4.3%	8.6%	6.7%	6.5%	-17.9%	14.2%	-10.6%	-12.6%	-21.1%	6.7%	7.2%	6.5%	7.3%	-10.6%
Worst	-3.0%	14.7%	-8.6%	-7.8%	6.6%	-7.7%	-19.9%	-1.1%	-28.2%	-16.4%	-22.7%	5.3%	3.3%	1.6%	4.7%	-16.5%

- International Equities – MSCI EAFE Index (C\$)
- U.S. Equities – S&P 500 Composite Index (C\$)
- Emerging Market Equities – MSCI Emerging Markets Free Index (C\$)
- Canadian Bonds – DEX Universe Bond Index
- U.S. Small Cap – Russell 2000 Index (C\$)
- Canadian Equities – S&P/TSX Composite Index
- Canadian Small Cap. – BMO Nesbitt Burns Cdn Small-Cap Index

Resist the temptation of market timing



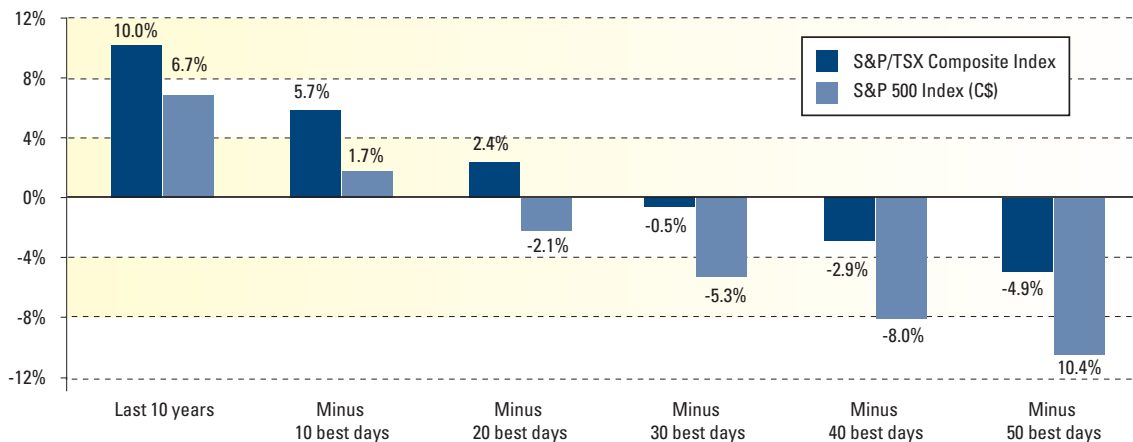
The ideal strategy for an investor is to sell out of the market before it declines and re-invest just as it begins to recover. Of course, this strategy is nearly impossible to execute in reality. How do you know when to sell and when to buy? There's an old Wall Street saying: "Nobody rings a bell at the top of the market and nobody rings one at the bottom."

After a sharp decline in the market, many investors naturally want to sell to avoid the potential for further drops in their equity portfolio. Not only does that lock in your losses, but it also raises the question of when to reinvest. Historically, there have been no indicators that have consistently predicted the direction of the market. Even the economy is not a reliable predictor, because the stock market often rebounds months before an economic recovery is evident.

Furthermore, when the market does recover, its gains often come in bursts. Missing those few days or months of strong returns can have a huge impact, as shown in the table. For example, an investor who stayed invested in the Canadian stock market over the entire 10 years ending in 2007 would have had an average annual return of 10.0%. Missing just the 10 best days would have reduced that return to 5.7%, while missing the 30 best days would have resulted in negative returns. In other words, staying invested can be the best strategy.

How market timing can punish investors

Market returns 1998-2007 – staying invested vs. missing the best days



Source: Dalbar, Inc.

Take advantage of market volatility



It's difficult to watch your portfolio and the markets decline in value and think that this is a good thing. But some investors do.

Given the stock market's long-term rising trend, market declines have been an opportunity for long-term investors to buy stocks at lower prices. It's as if stocks are on sale. This is the thinking behind this statement by Warren Buffet, one of the world's greatest investors: "Be fearful when others are greedy and be greedy when others are fearful."

Of course, not everyone has billions of dollars in cash like Warren Buffet. But there are tried and true strategies that anyone can use to take advantage of market volatility: dollar cost averaging and rebalancing.

Dollar cost averaging

Dollar cost averaging refers to the practice of investing a fixed amount of money at regular intervals, regardless of market moves. The result is that you buy more units when prices are falling and fewer units when prices are rising. In volatile markets, this practice tends to lower the average cost of your investments, as shown in the simple example in the table.

Dollar cost averaging won't protect you against a market decline, but it is an easy, disciplined investment strategy that's been proven to pay off over the long term. A study by investment research firm Dalbar, Inc. found that dollar cost averaging would have produced returns over 20 years that were 40% higher than those experienced by the average investor. (Source: *Quantitative Analysis of Investor Behavior*, 2007.)

Rebalancing

Rebalancing is the practice of selling asset classes that have performed well and reinvesting in those asset classes that have underperformed. It is the process used to maintain one's asset allocation. Suppose your desired asset allocation is 60% equities and 40% bonds and, after a good year on the stock market, the equity portion of your portfolio has increased to 68%. You would rebalance your portfolio by selling 8% of your equities – taking profits – and reinvesting them in bonds. This restores your asset allocation to the 60/40 target. (Alternatively, you could direct new money into the bond portion to achieve the same effect.)

In general, rebalancing ensures that your portfolio remains true to your risk profile, smooths out your returns, and is a disciplined way to make sure you are "selling high and buying low."

Dollar cost averaging at work

Investment Amount	Unit Price	Units Purchased	Total Units
\$100.00	\$10.00	10.0	10.0
\$100.00	\$6.00	16.7	26.7
\$100.00	\$8.00	12.5	39.2
\$100.00	\$11.00	9.1	48.3
\$100.00	\$7.00	14.3	62.6
\$100.00	\$10.00	10.0	72.6
Totals: \$600.00		72.6	

Average of share prices: \$8.67

Your average cost per share: \$8.26 (\$600/72.6)

Examples are for illustration only and are not intended to represent the performance of any CI fund.

Invest with an advisor



At CI Investments, we believe that investors are most successful when they invest with a qualified financial advisor.

In fact, this view has been supported by analysis conducted by Dalbar, which has done extensive research into how investors behave and what impact this has had on their results. The firm has concluded: “Investment return is far more dependent on investor behaviour than on fund performance.” (Source: *Quantitative Analysis of Investor Behavior*, 2007.)

That’s because many investors make decisions that reduce their long-term investment success, such as attempting to time the markets, poor diversification or responding too quickly to news reports. Dalbar says its research shows that investment returns increase when investors are disciplined, and that most investors need the support of an advisor to provide this investment discipline.

A financial advisor can assist you in determining your financial goals and developing an investment plan that suits your individual needs, including an appropriate asset allocation. Advisors typically provide services that will:

- Clarify your current financial situation, including assets, liabilities, income, expenses, insurance, wills and pensions.
- Help you determine your risk tolerance and financial goals, including living expenses, care for parents and children, and retirement needs.
- Identify problems that may impede the realization of your goals.
- Periodically review your progress and your personal situation, including your objectives and your asset allocation.

Advisors have the expertise and the experience to guide you through difficult times, so that you’re positioned to benefit from the inevitable recovery.



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