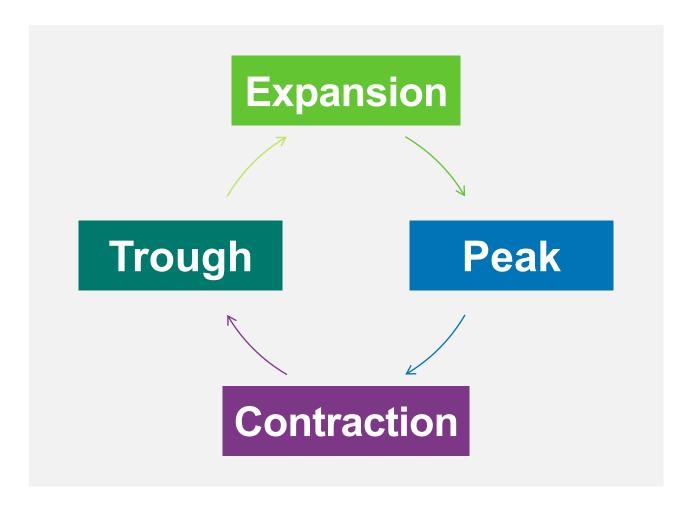


Session details

- 1 Define the business/economic cycle
- 2 Why understanding the economic cycle matters
- 3 Discuss the four stages of the economic cycle
- 4 Define key terms to describe economic cycles
- 5 Identify historical economic cycles
- 6 Define monetary and fiscal policy
- 7 Illustrate impact of cycle on retirement plans
- 8 Key factors for managing plans through the cycle

Business or economic cycle

- Natural rise and fall of economic growth that occurs over time
- Cycle is driven by changes in consumer confidence, business investment, and external factors



Why does the economic cycle matter?

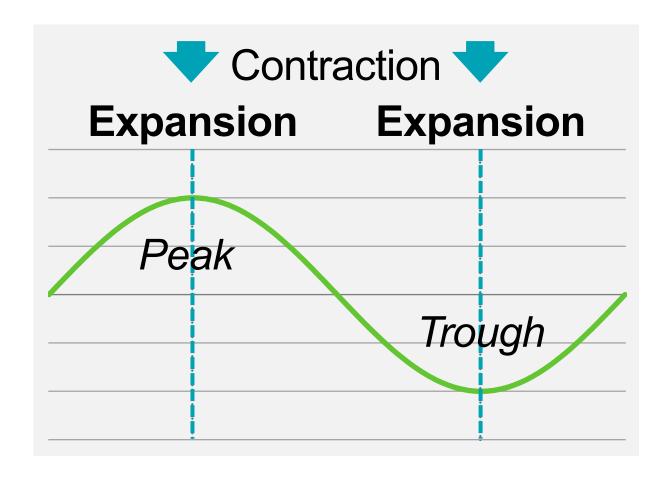
- By understanding the economic cycle, one can make more informed financial decisions
- Retirement plans can be impacted by changes in the cycle, making it important to plan for ups and downs
- Recognizing where we are in the economic cycle helps manage risks and potentially seize opportunities

4

Four Stages of the Business Cycle: **Expansion**

Expansion

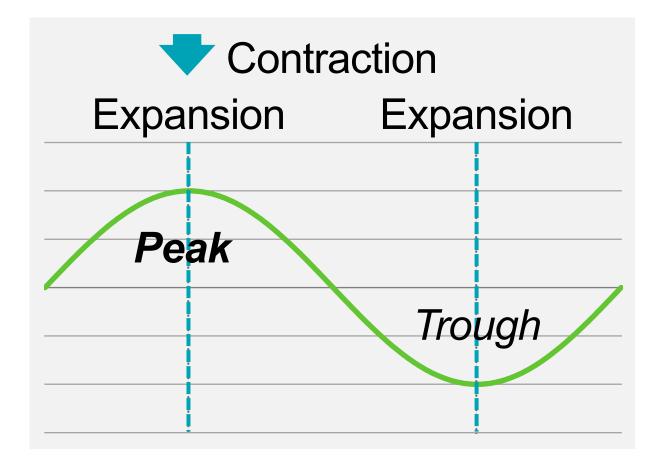
- High economic growth
- Low unemployment
- -Rising income
- Increased spending



Four Stages of the Business Cycle: Peak

Peak

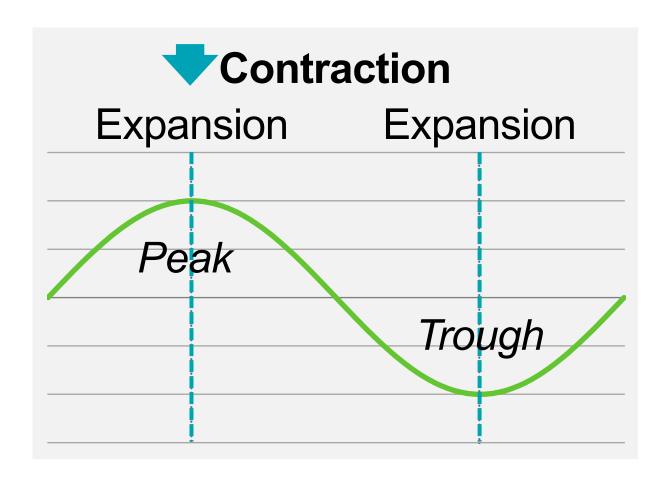
 Highest point in the economic cycle when growth reaches its highest level before starting to slow down or decline



Four Stages of the Business Cycle: Contraction

Contraction

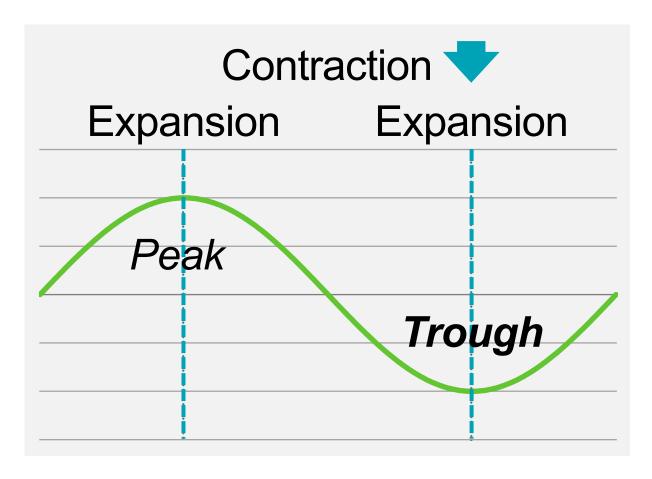
- Economic growth slows
- Unemployment rises
- Spending and investment drop
- Economic growth turns negative



Four Stages of the Business Cycle: **Trough**

Trough

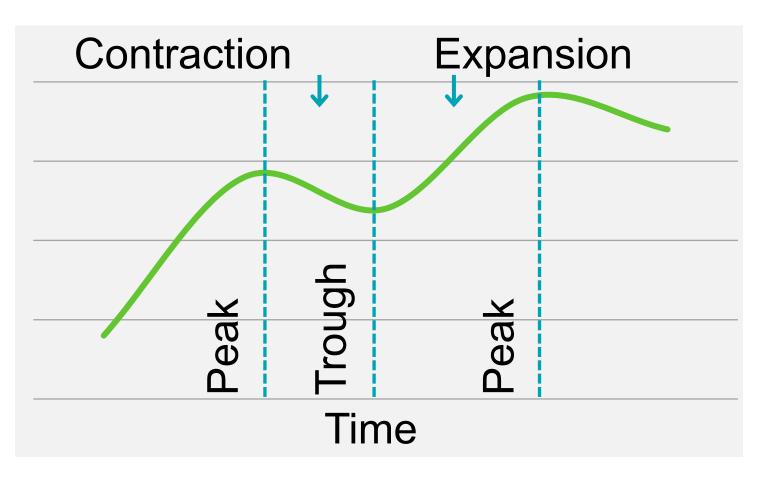
- The lowest point in the cycle, economic decline bottoms out, unemployment is high
- The economy has reached the end of a recession and is about to expand again



Key Term: Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

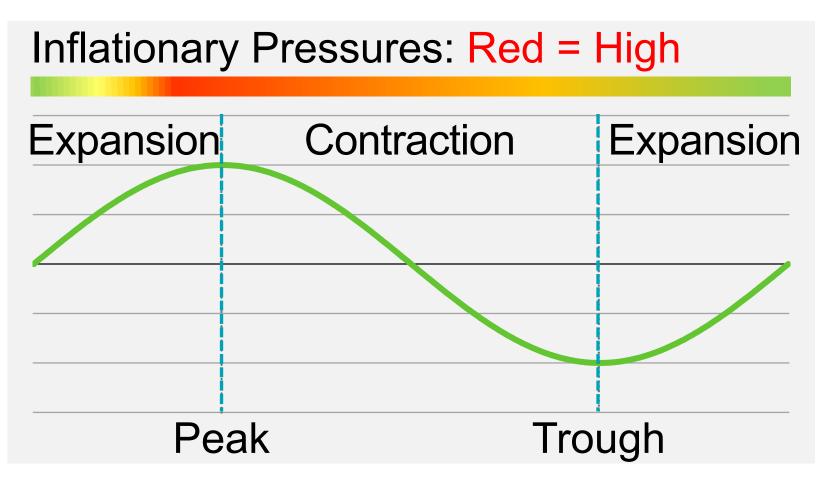
Economic outputof a countryexcluding inflation



Key Term: Inflation

Inflation

General
increase in the
prices of goods
and services
over time



Key Term: Recession

Contraction vs. Recession

- Contraction: Any period of declining economic activity, marked by falling GDP and rising unemployment
- Recession: More severe than contraction noted by a significant and sustained decline in general economic activity

Historical Economic Cycles



Tools that Impact Business Cycles

- Monetary Policy: Used by central banks (Fed Reserve) to manage the money supply and interest rates – objectives include inflation, consumption, and growth
- Fiscal Policy: Elected officials implement to change the cycle – Contraction or Trough-including changes in government spending and taxes

Impact of Business Cycles on Retirement plans

- Investment Returns: During downturns, investments held by pension plans may lose value, reducing the money available for future payments
- Employer Contributions: In weaker economic periods, employers may struggle to contribute as much to pension funds

Retirement plans during expansion

During expansion:

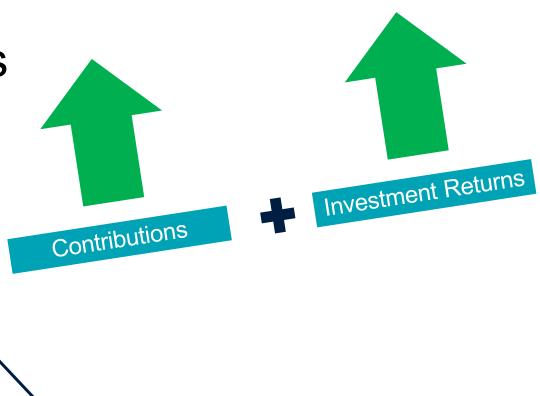
Benefits

Plans often see higher returns

Expenses

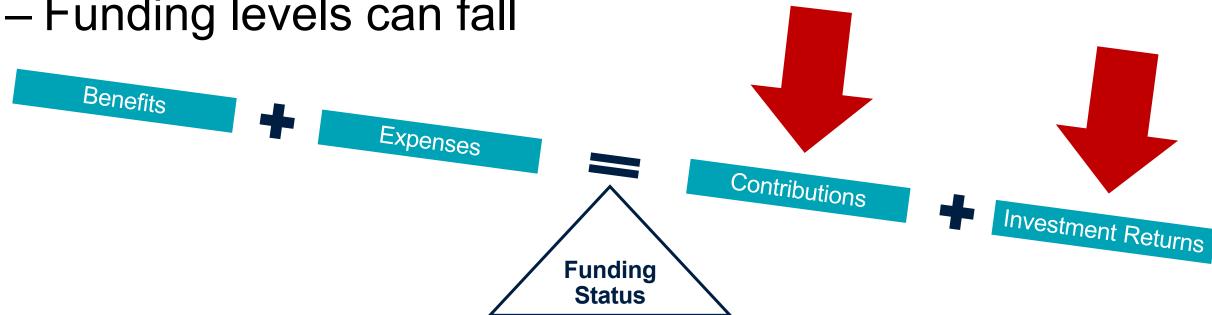
Funding Status

- Contributions grow
- Funding levels can increase



Retirement plans during contraction

- Investments may lose value
- Contributions may decrease
- Funding levels can fall



Considerations for Retirement Plans

- Diversification: Long-term investing not market timers
- Eliminate Emotional Investing: Rebalance to target portfolio or within Investment Policy range
- Fiduciary duties: Acting solely in the interest of the investment plan participants and beneficiaries

Key Takeaways

- Understanding the Cycle: Recognizing where we are in the economic cycle (expansion, peak, contraction, trough) helps to anticipate impacts on plan funding, contributions, and investment returns
- Plan Responsibly to seize opportunities and avoid risks: Economic downturns can reduce asset values and employer contributions while economic upturns can create opportunities for investing

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