The US Federal Reserve's decision to make its treasury bond-buying program open-ended will not be enough to ease the extreme liquidity crisis despite Wall Street rallying on the news, according to one top US academic.

Earlier this week the Fed pledged to buy corporate debt and to introduce a number of new lending facilities to support the corporate sector and households. It comes just one week after the central bank re-opened a special credit facility to purchase short-term corporate paper from issuers and a primary dealer lending facility as well as pledged to buy $700 billion worth of bonds.

Campbell Harvey, finance professor at Duke University, said the policy measures were "nowhere near enough" to stop the credit market paralysis.

"We will know soon enough as the number of coronavirus cases in the US crosses the 10,000 daily pace, there is a risk the facility is seen as inadequate," she said.

The chief executive of Quill Intelligence said that it was notable that the Fed's new program was facilitated via a Special Purpose Vehicle housed at the US Treasury so it did not violate the Federal Reserve Account, which prohibits the Fed from holding corporate bonds on the balance sheet.
Finding risk: First State Super
A decade of ultra-low rates and mediocre growth does not mean that every year will yield low returns for investors, according to Damian Graham, the CIO of First State Super one of Australia’s largest institutional investors. He talks about how to get enough risk in the portfolio.

UniSuper looks to China
The A$70 billion Australian superannuation fund for higher education and research workers, UniSuper, is keen on China. CIO John Pearce explains why.

AustralianSuper expands offshore
Australia’s largest pension fund, the A$160 billion AustralianSuper, is set to double in assets in the next five years. As a result it is sending more assets offshore and will set up offices in New York and Asia to access direct deals.

Can finance crack modern slavery?
Institutional investors are increasingly worried about investing in businesses that exploit slave workforces through their supply chains. A roundtable into modern slavery discussed how asset owners and managers can take the lead to impact the 40.3 million workers in the world suffering from some form of labour abuse.