

NOVIA

INCOME/EQUITY PERFORMANCE

PMS NOVIA PERFORMANCE TABLE to 31st October 2020

Portfolio	Cumulative Performance								Discrete Annual Performance											Rolling 5 year Data								
	YTD	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Launch 01/11/2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Alpha	Beta	Sharpe Ratio	Info Ratio	Vol	Max DD	Downside Capture	
Outperformance																												
Portfolio Income	-5.93	-3.80	3.40	1.03	11.35	22.91	70.17	132.40	17.18	10.89	-0.55	10.98	12.46	6.12	3.73	9.90	10.41	-5.45	12.78	-5.93	-0.20	0.81	0.29	-0.47	7.66	-14.15	81.77	
IA Benchmark	-4.13	-0.82	7.20	5.32	15.69	30.05	72.96	136.61	20.12	12.29	-5.51	9.97	14.47	4.87	2.66	12.87	9.98	-6.11	15.78	-4.13	0.00	1.00	0.37	0.00	9.19	-15.41	100.00	
Portfolio Equity	-1.90	2.65	13.19	8.50	27.40	50.04	122.16	267.56	33.99	20.78	-10.10	15.30	17.88	6.07	8.79	14.49	19.31	-8.47	19.16	-1.90	-1.42	0.91	0.56	-0.59	11.54	-19.43	92.92	
IA Benchmark	3.34	7.48	19.42	20.59	37.34	69.23	138.69	242.31	22.95	15.78	-9.27	9.43	21.65	7.09	2.77	23.33	14.02	-5.72	21.92	3.34	0.00	1.00	0.76	0.00	11.99	-15.66	100.00	

Please find the details for the associated benchmarks at the back of this document.

Past performance prior to 01.11.2014 is based on performance of the PMS using the Old Mutual Wealth platform.

Source of Data: **FE fundinfo** 



BENCHMARKS

Portfolio

Income

Equity

Benchmark

IA Mixed Investment 40%-85% Shares

IA Global

NB. MPU Figures are calculated on a Total Return basis - Total return shows the total return of the instrument with all income reinvested, assuming income is taxed at basic rates of income tax.



Ratio Definitions

Alpha - Alpha is a measure of a fund's performance by comparison to its benchmark. It represents the return of the fund when the benchmark is assumed to have a return of zero and indicates the extra value a manager's activities have contributed: if the Alpha is 5, the fund has outperformed its benchmark by 5%. A further aspect of Alpha emerges when it is taken in conjunction with Beta. If a strong R-Squared correlation exists, the Beta will show how volatile the fund is compared to its benchmark and indicate how much extra risk the manager has taken on in order to get that high-Alpha performance. So, Alpha indicates better/worse performance compared with the index, whilst Beta shows higher/lower risk.

Beta - Beta is the estimate of a fund's volatility by comparison to its benchmark, i.e. how sensitive the fund is to movements in the section of the market that comprises the benchmark. A fund with a Beta close to 1 means that the fund will generally move in line with the benchmark. Higher than 1 and the fund is more volatile than the benchmark, so that with a Beta of 1.5, say, the fund will be expected to rise or fall 1.5 points for every 1 point of benchmark movement. It's important to stress that Beta is just an estimate: however, the stronger the R-Squared correlation between fund and benchmark, the more reliable this estimate becomes.

Sharpe Ratio - This is a commonly used measure that calculates the level of a fund's return over and above the return of a notional risk-free investment, such as cash or government bonds. The difference in returns is then divided by the fund's standard deviation (volatility). The resulting ratio is an indication of the amount of excess return generated per unit of risk. In general, it is considered that the higher the Sharpe ratio, the better.

Information Ratio - So called because it assesses the degree to which a manager uses skill and knowledge to enhance returns, this is a versatile and useful risk-adjusted measure of actively managed fund performance. It is calculated by deducting the returns of the fund's benchmark from the fund's overall returns, then dividing the result by its Tracking Error (which is a measure of the volatility of those excess returns). In this way, we arrive at the value, per unit of extra risk assumed, that the manager's decisions have added to what the market would have delivered anyway. The higher the Information Ratio the better. As ever, the R-squared between the fund and its benchmark must be strong if any discrete reliance is to be placed on the Information Ratio.

Volatility - Standard deviation is a statistical measurement which, when applied to an investment fund, expresses its volatility, or risk. It shows how widely a range of returns varied from the fund's average return over a particular period. Low volatility reduces the risk of buying into an investment in the upper range of its deviation cycle, then seeing its value head towards the lower extreme. For example, if a fund had an average return of 5%, and its volatility was 15, this would mean that the range of its returns over the period had swung between +20% and -10%. Another fund with the same average return and 5% volatility would return between 10% and nothing, but there would at least be no loss. While volatility is specific to a fund's particular mix of investments, and comparison to other portfolios is difficult, clearly, for those that offer similar returns, the lower-volatility funds are preferable. There is no point in taking on higher risk than necessary in order to achieve the same reward.

Maximum Drawdown - Represents the worst possible return over a period, e.g. buying at the maximum price over the period and selling at the worst.

The Downside Capture Ratio - shows the fund's performance in a down market relative to the benchmark. A Downside Capture Ratio that is less than 100% demonstrates that when the market went down the fund caught only a fraction of the losses, and the lower the down capture the better. E.g. If a fund has a Downside Capture Ratio of 85% this tells us that the fund captured only 85% of the benchmark's negative performance during a down market. The ratio is calculated by taking the funds downside capture returns and dividing it by the benchmark's downside capture returns over the same time period.



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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