

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
Portfolio 0	-1.70	-0.58	3.65	3.39	9.03	14.33	40.21	73.48	14.31	7.20	1.33	7.54	6.60	3.07	2.49	5.01	5.22	-2.45	7.28	-1.70	0.08	1.06	0.18	0.18	3.87	-6.92	105.59
IA Benchmark	-0.50	0.41	4.71	3.83	6.88	13.12	29.86	56.56	9.42	6.25	1.15	5.03	3.46	3.39	0.31	5.95	3.40	-2.23	6.23	-0.50	0.00	1.00	0.14	0.00	3.49	-6.00	100.00
Portfolio 1	-1.79	-0.38	4.57	4.28	11.57	18.19	50.68	91.53	14.93	8.25	0.75	8.40	9.04	3.25	3.66	6.08	6.58	-2.78	8.55	-1.79	0.43	0.87	0.31	-0.01	4.59	-8.03	87.27
IA Benchmark	-0.91	0.35	6.24	4.81	9.18	18.25	40.91	77.36	11.71	7.77	1.38	6.22	4.20	4.84	0.38	8.47	4.84	-3.35	8.70	-0.91	0.00	1.00	0.28	0.00	5.01	-8.59	100.00
Portfolio 2	-1.42	0.70	7.18	6.66	16.67	26.32	67.49	119.12	13.97	9.85	-0.88	9.48	10.69	5.10	4.49	7.72	9.56	-3.51	11.25	-1.42	1.51	0.84	0.45	0.56	6.16	-10.53	79.56
IA Benchmark	-3.96	-1.64	4.76	2.78	9.86	20.57	51.07	92.95	15.90	8.56	-1.89	8.35	8.85	4.85	1.21	10.32	7.16	-5.10	11.84	-3.96	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.00	7.20	-12.89	100.00
Portfolio 3	-1.42	1.17	8.68	7.50	19.27	32.17	81.51	157.29	21.41	12.90	-2.83	11.54	12.18	5.44	4.99	9.62	11.97	-4.51	12.95	-1.42	1.60	0.88	0.51	0.68	7.29	-12.38	82.82
IA Benchmark	-4.04	-1.22	5.98	4.06	12.75	25.25	61.73	113.83	18.00	10.43	-3.72	9.16	11.64	4.86	1.94	11.60	8.56	-5.60	13.80	-4.04	0.00	1.00	0.32	0.00	8.17	-14.15	100.00
Portfolio 4	-1.43	1.38	9.44	7.72	21.10	34.93	89.69	175.64	23.70	14.42	-4.42	12.31	14.29	5.51	5.93	9.88	13.51	-5.20	14.00	-1.43	1.48	0.85	0.52	0.36	7.99	-13.37	80.18
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 5	-1.44	1.76	10.29	8.21	23.03	39.48	99.81	203.84	27.20	16.24	-6.02	13.73	15.50	5.75	6.38	11.39	15.15	-5.68	14.92	-1.44	1.63	0.91	0.56	0.64	8.68	-14.46	85.64
IA Benchmark	-3.60	-0.10	7.76	5.50	16.33	31.60	73.04	140.51	22.07	13.44	-7.13	10.05	14.51	4.88	2.33	13.34	10.59	-6.41	15.72	-3.60	0.00	1.00	0.39	0.00	9.32	-15.47	100.00
Portfolio 6	-1.51	1.88	10.79	8.51	23.75	41.72	105.66	225.76	31.08	17.87	-7.27	14.41	16.01	6.01	7.31	12.17	15.49	-5.96	15.73	-1.51	1.59	0.94	0.58	0.72	9.05	-15.03	88.33
IA Benchmark	-3.07	0.63	8.32	5.68	16.97	33.16	73.06	144.36	24.03	14.57	-8.73	10.13	14.54	4.89	1.99	13.82	11.21	-6.72	15.66	-3.07	0.00	1.00	0.41	0.00	9.47	-15.53	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.

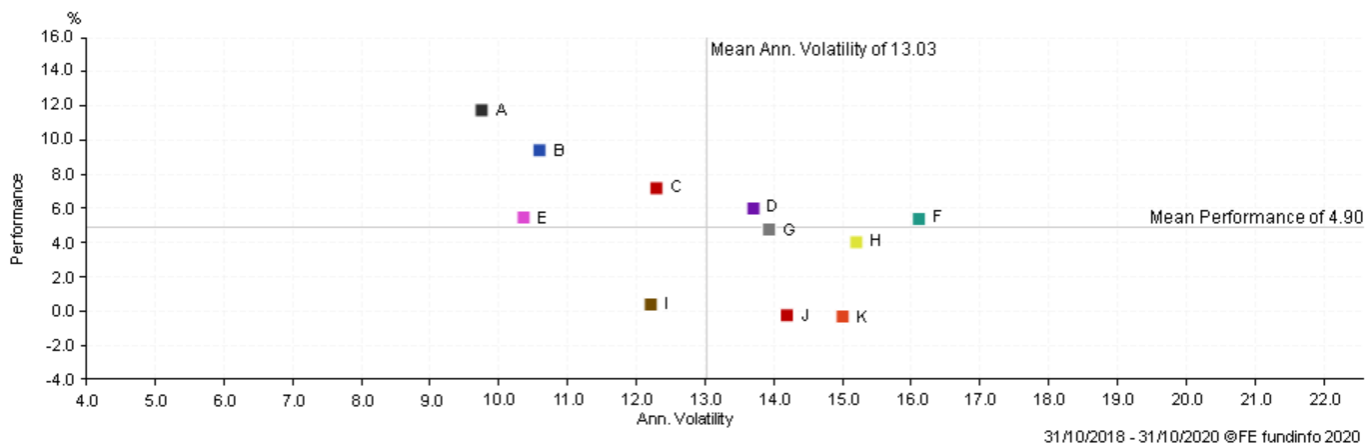
Source of Data: **FE fundinfo** 



SUMMARY

It was a particularly strong month from the perspective of relative performance in October, with the exception of PMS 0 and 1 which underperformed the benchmark by 0.3% and 0.2% respectively. As well documented in our updates and webinars, in certain market conditions, it is more challenging to outperform at the lower risk end of the spectrum, where we have proportionately less active management.

2 Year Risk/Return Chart to 31st October 2020



Key	Name	Performance	Annualised Volatility
A	Vanguard - LifeStrategy 60% Equity	11.75	9.75
B	Novia Portfolio 4	9.42	10.59
C	IA Mixed Investment 40-85% Shares	7.20	12.29
D	Liontrust MA - Active Progressive	6.02	13.70
E	Jupiter - Merlin Balanced Portfolio	5.48	10.36
F	Quilter Investors - Cirilium Moderate Portfolio	5.40	16.11
G	7IM - Moderately Adventurous	4.79	13.93
H	VT - Tatton Blended Active	4.03	15.20
I	Royal London - Governed Portfolio 4	0.39	12.21
J	Standard Life MyFolio MM IV	-0.24	14.19
K	Premier - Multi-Asset Growth & Income C	-0.30	15.00

Information displayed is short term in nature to demonstrate performance over a specific time period. Please contact IBOSS for long term data, including since launch and/or 5 years.



The key drivers of return were each portfolio's allocation to China which was once again the stand-out performer, but wider Asia and the Emerging Markets sector were also generally strong. The weakest area was Europe at -5.7%, which, far from benefitting from its positively perceived handling of the pandemic earlier in the year, has seen its main drivers of growth, namely Germany and France, return to lockdowns. Heavy restrictions are also in place in Spain and Italy, and the outlook for the region as a whole in the coming months looks extremely challenging. Although the US equity market held up better in October, it still returned -2.7% for the month and having been up more than 4% mid-month, the selloff was quite aggressive. What may be more concerning for US investors, was the fact that it was technology stocks that led the sell-off, including the FANGS which for much of the year have seemed bullet-proof.

As with Europe, the US is facing rapidly rising virus cases, but unlike many European countries there is no sense of a collegiate approach, with politics again seeming to be the main driver of attitude to dealing with its consequences. The US election result which is in considerably more doubt than was presumed even a few days ago, is also adding to volatile markets. It seems a long time ago that Trump's tweets on US-China trade talks and positioning on tariffs were one of the main drivers of global equity markets.

Although it is dangerous to generalise, it does seem that Asia and many emerging markets have handled the virus situation more effectively. This might be counterintuitive but countries in these regions, and we include here some of the poorer ones, do seem better placed to continue to function nearer pre-pandemic normality. Yes, many of them are exporters of goods to Europe and the US, but there is more trade between the Asian and emerging nations themselves. They often also have demographics on their side; another long term but unavoidable trend that will not be reversed in the coming decades.

We expect to be further increasing our allocation to these areas in the coming months. This is not however a short-term strategy, but rather one which acknowledges the global direction of economic travel. Finally, our views will largely be maintained whatever happens in the US election and its aftermath. Whilst it might provide short term traders with opportunities, we do not believe the big picture will alter that much economically. We expect whoever is in power is going to spend and spend big. It might take a few weeks to get there but stimulus is coming one way or another. Modern Monetary Theory (MMT) will be unleashed whether we agree with it or not and we will all have to deal with the consequences, but that is for another day.



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.



BENCHMARKS

Portfolio	Benchmark
0	70% IA Mixed Investment/0%-35% Shares/ 30% Composite IA Money Market
1	IA Mixed Investment 0%-35% Shares
2	IA Mixed Investment 20%-60% Shares
3	50% IA Mixed Investment 20%-60% Shares/ 50% IA Mixed Investment 40%-85% Shares
4	IA Mixed Investment 40%-85% Shares
5	50% IA Mixed Investment 40%-85% Shares/ 50% IA Flexible Investment
6	IA Flexible Investment

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.



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