PERFORMANCE

PMS NOVIA PERFORMANCE TABLE to 31st January 2021

Portfolio	Cumulative Performance							Discrete Annual Performance												Rolling 5 year Data								
Outperformance	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	2021	Alpha	Beta	Sharpe Ratio	Info Ratio	Volatility	Max DD	Downside Capture
Portfolio 0	-0.61	1.09	7.03	6.58	11.36	18.54	44.58	79.14	14.31	7.20	1.33	7.54	6.60	3.07	2.49	5.01	5.22	-2.45	7.28	2.13	-0.61	-0.05	1.08	0.36	0.16	4.06	-6.92	110.03
IA Benchmark	-0.31	2.10	7.59	6.73	10.08	17.47	33.65	61.37	9.42	6.25	1.15	5.03	3.46	3.39	0.31	5.95	3.40	-2.23	6.23	2.87	-0.31	0.00	1.00	0.35	0.00	3.62	-6.00	100.00
Portfolio 1	-0.57	2.10	9.00	8.42	14.74	24.07	56.37	99.78	14.93	8.25	0.75	8.40	9.04	3.25	3.66	6.08	6.58	-2.78	8.55	3.03	-0.57	0.39	0.88	0.50	-0.08	4.81	-8.03	89.16
IA Benchmark	-0.43	2.82	10.50	9.02	13.88	24.80	46.83	85.16	11.71	7.77	1.38	6.22	4.20	4.84	0.38	8.47	4.84	-3.35	8.70	3.90	-0.43	0.00	1.00	0.49	0.00	5.18	-8.59	100.00
Portfolio 2	-0.43	5.30	14.19	13.04	22.86	36.36	76.98	134.04	13.97	9.85	-0.88	9.48	10.69	5.10	4.49	7.72	9.56	-3.51	11.25	5.74	-0.43	1.38	0.85	0.68	0.34	6.49	-10.53	81.04
IA Benchmark	-0.36	3.16	12.33	9.53	16.96	32.62	59.81	107.22	15.90	8.56	-1.89	8.35	8.85	4.85	1.21	10.32	7.16	-5.10	11.84	3.51	-0.36	0.00	1.00	0.51	0.00	7.51	-12.89	100.00
Portfolio 3	-0.27	6.84	16.97	14.89	27.39	44.72	91.79	178.30	21.41	12.90	-2.83	11.54	12.18	5.44	4.99	9.62	11.97	-4.51	12.95	6.93	-0.27	1.41	0.89	0.74	0.46	7.65	-12.38	84.58
IA Benchmark	-0.32	4.24	15.00	11.80	20.86	39.79	71.19	131.95	18.00	10.43	-3.72	9.16	11.64	4.86	1.94	11.60	8.56	-5.60	13.80	4.42	-0.32	0.00	1.00	0.58	0.00	8.48	-14.15	100.00
Portfolio 4	-0.18	7.62	18.46	15.64	29.98	48.96	100.51	200.02	23.70	14.42	-4.42	12.31	14.29	5.51	5.93	9.88	13.51	-5.20	14.00	7.48	-0.18	1.27	0.86	0.76	0.11	8.33	-13.37	81.60
IA Benchmark	-0.28	5.31	17.69	14.07	24.82	47.27	83.17	159.20	20.12	12.29	-5.51	9.97	14.47	4.87	2.66	12.87	9.98	-6.11	15.78	5.32	-0.28	0.00	1.00	0.64	0.00	9.50	-15.41	100.00
Portfolio 5	-0.17	8.81	20.48	17.12	33.27	55.78	111.88	233.96	27.20	16.24	-6.02	13.73	15.50	5.75	6.38	11.39	15.15	-5.68	14.92	8.52	-0.17	1.38	0.93	0.80	0.46	9.06	-14.46	87.48
IA Benchmark	-0.19	6.21	18.38	14.19	25.71	49.64	82.24	163.96	22.07	13.44	-7.13	10.05	14.51	4.88	2.33	13.34	10.59	-6.41	15.72	6.01	-0.19	0.00	1.00	0.67	0.00	9.60	-15.47	100.00
Portfolio 6	-0.09	9.55	21.77	18.14	34.86	59.14	118.55	260.28	31.08	17.87	-7.27	14.41	16.01	6.01	7.31	12.17	15.49	-5.96	15.73	9.03	-0.09	1.27	0.96	0.82	0.55	9.46	-15.03	90.82
IA Benchmark	-0.11	7.11	19.08	14.31	26.59	52.04	81.27	168.68	24.03	14.57	-8.73	10.13	14.54	4.89	1.99	13.82	11.21	-6.72	15.66	6.70	-0.11	0.00	1.00	0.69	0.00	9.72	-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.



SUMMARY

In absolute terms, there were small amounts of negative returns across the range in January. Against the respective benchmarks, there were small levels of relative outperformance for the portfolios three through to six and similarly small levels of underperformance for zero, one and two. Whilst the whole range had been up several percent at different times during the month, the last week saw gains be largely eradicated. By some distance, the best performing asset was once again Chinese equities that returned over 6%, followed by Asian equities more broadly, with returns of around 3%. Three-quarters of the IA sectors lost money in January for several different but often connected reasons. Sovereign bonds and the broader fixed income market fell the most due to the reflation trade and the expectation around what a Biden/Yellen administration could look like. European equities were the worst-performing of the equity markets. The deteriorating economic data and concerns over the EU's ability to organise their vaccine programme effectively led investors to favour other geographies. Within our investments the positive relative contributors were Emerging Markets and Asia. The most significant detractors were the aforementioned European equities, UK equities and our sovereign bond exposure. In our latest review, we have maintained our high credit quality and short duration approach to fixed income which as an asset class overall is probably facing its most severe global macro backdrop for many years.

Over the longer term, our performance continues to exhibit very strong Sharp ratios with all the portfolios now having top 5 percentile risk-adjusted returns.

Start of Data Defensive Characteristics (01.11.2008-31.01.2021 Monthly Priced Risk Free Rate 1%)

	Alpha		Beta		Downside Risk		Info Ratio Rel.		Max Drawdown		r2		Sharpe		Sortino		Volatility	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
PMS Novia 1	1.23	19	0.89	14	4.77	14	0.4	28	-8.03	37	0.89	23	1.03	5	1.02	14	4.72	14
PMS Novia 2	1.73	14	0.86	18	6.17	8	0.59	8	-10.5	14	0.96	1	1.01	2	1	3	6.05	8
PMS Novia 4	2.17	12	0.87	16	8.44	7	0.62	8	-13.4	22	0.97	4	1	4	1	6	8.39	7
PMS Novia 6	2.58	21	0.98	44	10.16	25	1.23	1	-15	20	0.96	4	0.99	5	1	4	10.29	30

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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