



# Managed Portfolio Service

## Aggressive Growth Strategy

AUGUST 2020

### Overview

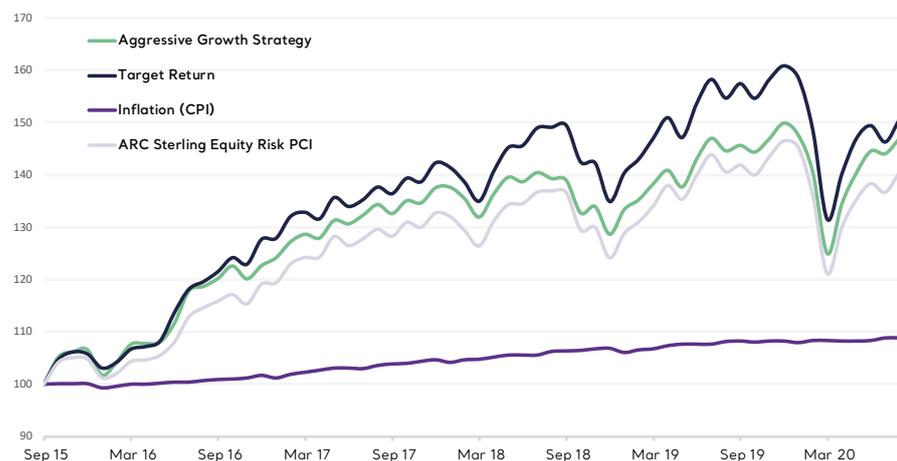
The Psigma Managed Portfolio Service Aggressive Growth Strategy aims to achieve returns consistent with long-term equity investing, targeting approximately 90% equity volatility. Portfolios in this strategy will comprise, but not be limited to, units or shares in Equity Funds, Index Linked Gilts and Fixed Interest Funds, Property Funds and Absolute Return Funds.

Benchmark = 50% FTSE All World ex UK Index / 50% FTSE All Share Index (Total Return, GBP)

### Investment Objective

This strategy aims to preserve your wealth above the rate of inflation. Given this target, it also attempts to generate growth returns through diversified investments with a maximum equity weighting of 100%.

### Net Performance Chart



Source: Interactive Data

ARC data is confirmed until June 2020. From July 2020 to August 2020 the data is based on estimates from ARC and is subject to change.

### Performance

#### CUMULATIVE NET PERFORMANCE

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	3 Years	ITD*
<b>Strategy</b>	2.09%	4.80%	4.69%	1.71%	9.50%	47.10%
<b>Inflation</b>	0.00%	0.55%	0.46%	0.65%	5.11%	8.88%

#### STRATEGY CHARACTERISTICS

Launched	September 2015
Target Return	90% of Equity Benchmark Returns <sup>A</sup>
Max Equity	100%
Max Higher Risk Fixed Interest	15%
Estimated Yield	2.32%
Recommended Investment Period	10+ Years
ISA Eligible	Yes

#### PORTFOLIO CHARGES

Psigma AMC (Ex VAT)	0.40%
Custody, Settlement & Execution	0.12%
Product Costs <sup>#</sup>	0.92%
<b>Total Charges (Inc VAT)</b>	<b>1.52%</b>

#### MINIMUM INVESTMENT

Minimum Portfolio	£50,000
Amounts Received over £50,000	Invested Immediately
Amounts Received under £50,000	Invested Weekly
Minimum trade size	£25

#### DISCRETE NET PERFORMANCE

	ANNUAL RETURN	ANNUAL VOLATILITY
2015*	6.57%	9.19%
2016	15.12%	9.10%
2017	12.13%	4.53%
2018	-6.46%	8.24%
2019	16.51%	6.82%
2020	-1.88%	16.39%

Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Inflation Source: CPI from the Office for National Statistics. Crown Copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Office of Public Sector Information (OPSI). Reproduced under the terms of the Click-Use License.

Due to the delay in the announcement of the monthly CPI data, the CPI figure for the current month has been assumed to be flat and the CPI target has been calculated using the previous month's figure. The correct number of months for the performance period shown is included in the compound CPI target performance calculation. Annual volatility statistics are reported on a rolling 12-month basis. Annual Volatility is a measure of the price variation of an investment over time. It is a contributor to defining the risk characteristics of a specific asset class or a portfolio of diverse investments.

<sup>#</sup>Product costs are external costs levied by third party fund managers for providing collective investment schemes for your investment portfolio and include: fund expenses incurred by third party fund managers, transaction costs (MiFID II) as a result of acquisition or sale of assets and incidental costs, which include third party performance fees.

\*Inception to Date. Performance is measured from Inception Date, which is September 2015.

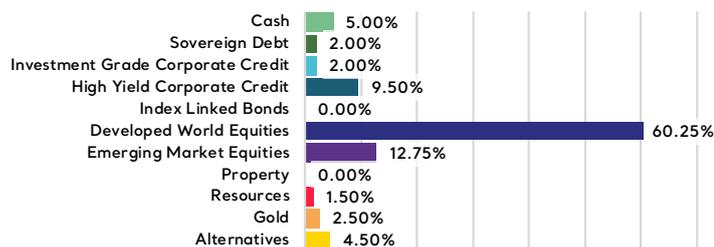
Unless otherwise stated, all data is from Interactive Data as at 31/08/2020.

All performance figures shown on this factsheet are net of Psigma Investment Management fees (inc. VAT) and custody, settlement and execution charges.



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## ASSET ALLOCATION



## TOP FIVE HOLDINGS

FUND	ALLOCATION
Royal London UK Equity Income	11.50%
Artemis Income	11.50%
Montag and Caldwell US Large Cap Equity	6.50%
River & Mercantile World Recovery	5.75%
TwentyFour Asset Backed Income	5.00%

## Market View

Broadly speaking, equity markets enjoyed another positive month of performance. However, the backdrop remains mixed. On the one hand, global economic data is improving, but remains patchy as the COVID-19 pandemic remains far from under control. It is becoming increasingly apparent that global populations are going to have to get used to living with the virus until a vaccine can be found. Despite that gloomy scenario, markets remain supported by global government and central banks who are providing abundant liquidity. One such bank, the US Federal Reserve, reaffirmed its commitment to keeping policy as loose as it needs to be. In terms of what this meant for markets, U.S. markets once again led the way in the developed world. However, returns to U.K. investors were punctuated a little by the strength of Pound Sterling vs the US Dollar. Against global peers, the U.K. market was once again a laggard, but did finish firmly in positive territory. European assets also performed well in the month, but for both U.K and European markets, it will be interesting in September to see how the resumption in "Brexit" talks progress. Japanese equities enjoyed an extremely strong month but were slightly shaken by news at the end of the month that Shinzo Abe had announced his resignation as prime minister due to long standing health issues. Emerging markets in aggregate were positive, but there were quite stark regional differences in performance. Asian equities performed well, but Latin American equities were poor, with Brazilian equities having a tough time as the country struggles to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic. Looking at the MSCI All Country World Index, the technology, consumer discretionary and industrials sectors were the best performing. The laggards in the period were from the energy and utilities sectors. In addition, "growth" remained far superior to "value" in terms of monthly return.

There was a reversal in fortune for government bonds in August, as yields rose, meaning prices fell. The U.K. government bond index fell heavily to the tune of 3%. U.S. treasuries were also lower, but to a lower magnitude of around 1%. U.K. sterling corporate bonds finished in negative territory but did outperform government bonds markedly. This has narrowed the outperformance of U.K. government bonds over U.K. sterling corporate bonds year-to-date. Global high yield finished in positive territory and is now only slightly in negative territory for the whole of 2020. In emerging markets, it was again a tougher month for local currency debt, while hard currency bonds eked out a small positive gain. Focussing on commodities, gold bullion remained well bid in the early stages of the month, as it pushed above \$2000 an ounce. However, performance of the "yellow metal" did come off a bit as August progressed and prices broadly finished the month where they started. The long-term dynamics for gold bullion remain positive, in an environment where governments and central banks are throwing more and more capital at trying to offset the effects of COVID-19, thereby increasing already large debt piles.

## Portfolio Activity

In the early stages of the month we took the decision to take profits in iShares Gold Producers UCITS ETF. We moved the allocation back down to its model weight. Given the strong run of performance for gold equities we felt it was prudent risk management to lower our exposure.

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### Investment risk:

- The value of investments and the income from them can fall as well as rise. An investor may not get back the amount of money that he/she invests. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.
- Foreign currency denominated investments are subject to fluctuations in exchange rates that could have a positive or adverse effect on the value of, and income from, the investment.
- Investors should consult their professional advisers on the possible tax and other consequences of their holding any of the investments contained in this publication.

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