

# RHIM BLENDED MODEL FACTSHEET

The RHIM Blended model aims to produce moderate levels of capital growth over the medium term with lower volatility than the IA sector average, investing in collective investment schemes. This is a multi-asset global portfolio with an equity weight between 45% and 65% which will include overseas equity exposure. The model will also typically use targeted return funds in order to reduce volatility associated with equity investing and at least 20% will be invested in fixed interest and/or property as deemed appropriate. Asset allocation will be actively managed whilst maintaining a balanced risk profile. Investors should be comfortable with periods of volatility, although this is expected to be lower than a pure equity portfolio. The model will sit within risk profile 5 on a scale of 1-10, where 1 is cash and 10 is 100% in high risk equity markets. Please see the reverse for historical volatility and peak to trough data.

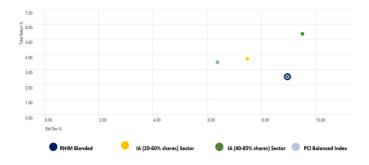
Risk Rating	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10
	100% cash			50% Equity			100% Equity			100% EM Eq	

Commentary June 2020 UPDATE

The Blended model rose 2.9% in June as government spending continued to rise and the money supply grew. The Investment Association benchmark was up 1.5%. The U.S. dollar weakened in June and a couple of inflation indicators ticked up in the month. This was a boost to the real assets in the Blended model like the gold fund, which was up 5.4% in June, and the infrastructure funds, which were up nearly 2%. By comparison, the strategic bond fund was up 1%. The weaker dollar was helpful to Asian and emerging market economies which rely on the dollar as the global reserve currency and the Blended model's four Asian and emerging market equity funds were up around 10% in June. The European funds were lifted by new spending packages from the ECB and Germany and the BlackRock and JOHCM European equity funds were up over 6%. The weaker dollar saw risk sentiment improve in the first half of the month and this helped the RWC Enhanced Income fund to return 5.1% in June when the FTSE 100 index was up 1.7%.

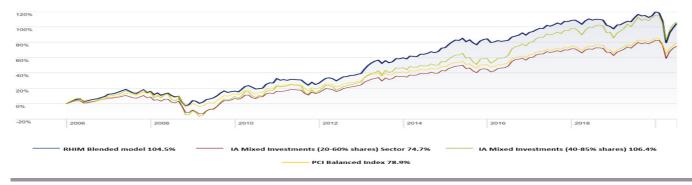
## Risk Return (5 years) as at 30th June 2020





	1 year	5 years	10 years	Since Inception
RHIM Model	-3.48%	13.16%	71.85%	104.47%
PCI Return	-0.24%	18.55%	59.10%	78.87%
IA Sector	-0.33%	24.83%	77.89%	90.52%

#### Performance Chart since inception





Asset allocation **RHIM Blended Key Facts** UK Equity ■ Asia ex-Japan Equity 1st January 2006 **Launch Date** ■ Mixed Global Equity 50% IA 20-60% Sector ■ Europe ex-UK Equity **IA Sector** 50% IA 40-85% Sector ■ Japanese Equity ■ Emerging Market Equity Private Client Index (PCI) PCI Balanced Index 6.0% ■ Specialist Equity 1.0% 3.0% RHIM Fee 0.5% + VAT10.5% Infrastructure ■ Targeted Return Strategies No. Holdings 26 ■ Convertible Bonds 3.0% Historical Yield ■ Property Shares 2.72% (as at 30.06.20) 10.0% 10.0% Physical Property Strategic Bonds The Historic Yield reflects distributions declared over the Real Assets Cash

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Risk Statistics-Data as at 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2020	Annualised Return	Annualised Volatility	Worst Peak to Trough
RHIM Model – 3 years	0.59%	10.96%	-18.63%
IA Sector	2.25%	9.64%	-14.13%
RHIM Model – 5 years	2.50%	8.96%	-18.63%
IA Sector	4.53%	8.49%	-14.13%
RHIM Model – since inception	5.06%	7.71%	-18.63%
IA Sector	4.52%	8.67%	-25.41%

#### Risk

Higher-risk investments tend to experience greater volatility, which means they are likely to go up and down in value more often and by larger amounts than lower-risk investments. In return, higher-risk investments have the potential to produce higher returns over the long term, although this is not guaranteed. If you do not understand the risks involved with the portfolio it is important that you seek clarification from your Financial Adviser before making an investment.

### This Factsheet

This factsheet demonstrates the exposure, characteristics and performance of the named RHIM model. Your actual portfolio may differ depending on your individual circumstances. All features described in this fact sheet are current at the time of publication and may be changed in the future.

Some funds will hold overseas assets and as a result will also have exposure to overseas currencies. Exchange rates can fluctuate and may cause the value of the investment to rise or fall.

#### **Investment Term**

It is generally accepted that equity investments should be regarded as long term investments and should be held for a minimum of five years, ideally longer. Your time horizon and capacity for loss are important considerations when selecting the most appropriate RHIM model.

#### **Property Funds**

The value of property is generally a matter of a valuer's opinion which may not be readily realisable. There are liquidity risks associated with investing in property whereby encashments may be delayed waiting for properties to be sold.

# Performance

It should be noted that past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. The price of shares/units and income from them may fall as well as rise and is not guaranteed. RHIM Performance illustrated is net of fund charges, but does not include Richmond House Investment Management discretionary management fees, nor fees that may be incurred through your Financial Adviser. PCI returns are net of the Discretionary Manager charges and use provisional data.

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