Oakwood Investment Portfolios

60/40 Portfolio	
Periodic Returns	
Rate of return (%)	
1999	22.9
2000	5.7
2001	4.4
2002	-11.1
2003	16.2
2004	10
2005	17.8
2006	6.4
2007	-1.1
2008	-26
2009	29
2010	18.4
2011	-2.8
2012	11.7
2013	12.4
2014	10.8
2015	4.3
2016	11.1
2017	4.2
2018	-7
2019	16.8
2020	2.3
2021	16.1
2022	-10.9
2023	11.2
Annualised Return	**6.52% p.a.**
Risk Level	**4**

80/20 Portfolio	
Periodic Returns	
Rate of return (%)	
1999	31
2000	6.4
2001	3.3
2002	-19.3
2003	20.8
2004	12.4
2005	24.6
2006	8
2007	-2.7
2008	-33.9
2009	35.5
2010	22.9
2011	-4.8
2012	13.9
2013	16.6
2014	14.4
2015	5.6
2016	14.6
2017	6
2018	-8.5
2019	22.6
2020	1.9
2021	23
2022	-12.6
2023	13.7
Annualised Return	**8.05% p.a.**
Risk Level	**5**

100% Equity Portfolio	
Periodic Returns	
Rate of return (%)	
1999	43.5
2000	-8.52
2001	-14.03
2002	-33.42
2003	9.63
2004	5.1
2005	24.85
2006	6.15
2007	-2.94
2008	-38.73
2009	24.48
2010	18.14
2011	-3.63
2012	12.77
2013	19.87
2014	18.35
2015	9.21
2016	9.55
2017	6.36
2018	-5.26
2019	28.91
2020	5.25
2021	29.98
2022	-13.85
2023	16.2
Annualised Return	**6.72% p.a.**
Risk Level	**6**

The annualised return figures show the performance figures over the last 25 years net of a 1% Annual Management Charge on each portfolio. The negative years which are highlighted in red.

If a temporary fall of the magnitude outlined above may cause you unbearable stress then we would need to consider whether the Portfolios outlined are suitable for you.

[1] Figures for the Oakwood Invest Model Portfolios only go back to 2014 (due to the date one of our funds was launched). We want to show you figures over a meaningful period of time. The above portfolio is based on the same equity-bond split as your Oakwood Invest Model Portfolio. It is NOT the identical but is a decent proxy.

Growth Orientated Portfolios

Understanding the impact of inflation is crucial for long-term financial planning. Inflation refers to the general increase in prices of goods and services in an economy over a period of time. When inflation occurs, each unit of currency buys fewer goods and services than it did before. In other words, inflation erodes the purchasing power of money.

These fluctuations underscore the importance of factoring inflation into your cash savings. To mitigate its impact, we diversify investment portfolios to include assets historically resilient to inflation. In the main, this is focused on global equities (also known as the Stock Markets) – the great companies of the world which have generated long term returns well above inflation.

The two initial portfolios outlined are predominantly weighted in equities. For example, the 60/40 portfolio is made up of 60% in equities with 40% in bonds, and similarly with the 80/20 the equity holding is increased to 80% and bonds reduced to 20%. Then we have a fully weighted 100% equity based option.

Equities: The Long-Term Outperformer

Historically, equities have proven to be an effective performer over the long term, outperforming all other asset classes. This is due to the potential for higher returns associated with the perceived higher risk of investing in equities. It is a proven fact that, over time, companies grow and profits increase, which can lead to significant capital appreciation for investors.

Patience Is Required to reap the rewards of a sound investment strategy

Investing for better than bank deposit returns require patience. Returns do not come in a straight line. Two consecutive years of losses across the major asset classes is not unusual when you examine history. It’s a further reason why taking a 5-year plus view is essential if investing in equities. Getting despondent and selling at times of market volatility can lead to a permanent loss.

We do not forecast global markets. Markets can be unpredictable and sometimes challenging, however history has shown us that patience, resilience, and a disciplined investment strategy, predominantly in equities, can yield positive results over the long term.