Rivoli Optimal Allocation Share Class I

Monthly Report
December 2018

Investment Philosophy

The Rivoli Optimal Allocation Fund is designed to deliver performance whatever the market conditions with a reactive and dynamic allocation to equities, corporate and government bonds and commodities.

Key Figures

NAV - I share	111,92
Fund AUM (€M)	4,37 M€
Risk Profile	

Low 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 **High**

Risk and Performance Analysis

Risk & Performance Indicators

	Cumulative						Annualized		Risk Indicators			
	1 month	3 months	YTD	1 Y	3 Y	Since inception	3 Y	Since inception	1 Y Volatility	Historic Volatility	Sharpe Ratio	Drawdown
Rivoli Optimal Allocation - I Share	-1,44%	-3,91%	-5,93%	-5,78%	3,85%	11,92%	1,14%	2,13%	4,16%	4,06%	0,57	8,05%

Annual Peformance History

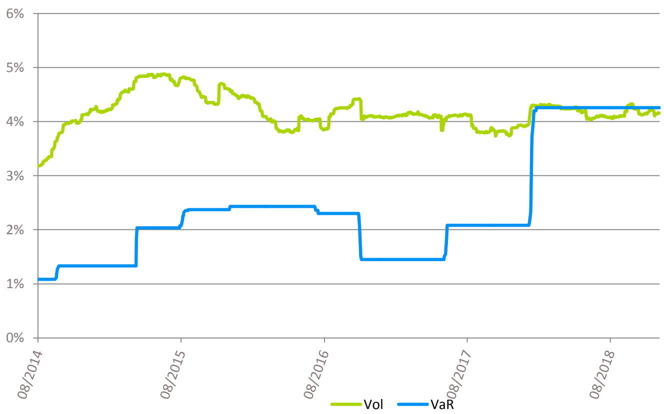
	2013
Rivoli Optimal Allocation - I Share	-0,24%

Monthly Returns History over 5 years - I share

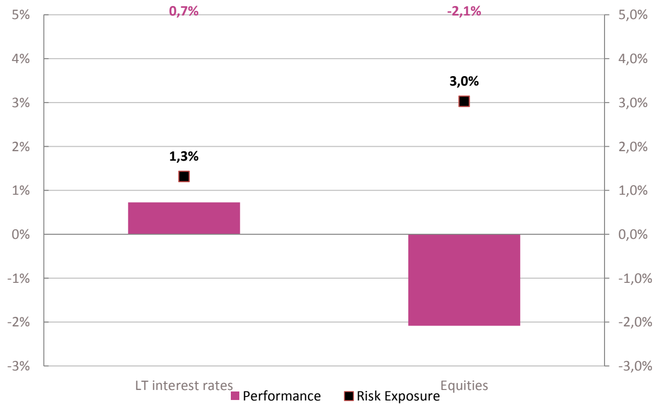
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
2014	-0,28%	0,70%	-0,46%	0,53%	2,16%	0,76%	-1,00%	2,37%	0,10%	0,68%	2,15%	-0,25%	**7,66%**
2015	1,81%	1,81%	1,03%	-0,35%	0,59%	-1,26%	0,49%	-2,22%	-0,06%	0,70%	0,68%	-2,39%	**0,72%**
2016	0,60%	-0,17%	0,84%	0,10%	0,79%	-0,19%	0,57%	-0,32%	-0,49%	-0,50%	-0,75%	1,89%	**2,37%**
2017	-0,31%	3,07%	0,15%	1,26%	1,22%	-1,28%	0,41%	0,51%	0,77%	2,34%	-0,22%	-0,63%	**7,45%**
2018	0,08%	-2,82%	-0,39%	0,68%	0,28%	-0,37%	0,43%	0,30%	-0,27%	-2,87%	0,37%	-1,44%	**-5,93%**

Performance since inception

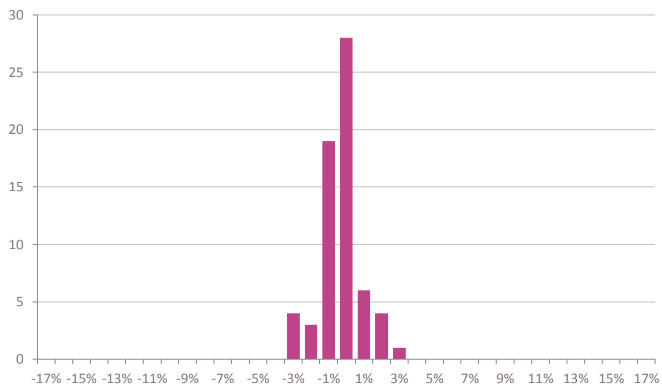
Volatility and Value at Risk (VaR 99%/20 days)



Performance Contribution by Asset Classes



Monthly Performance Distribution



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RIVOLI
FUND MANAGEMENT

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Monthly Commentary

Fund Commentary

Rivoli Optimal Allocation I is down this month, registering -1.44%, an annual return of -5.9% in 2018. The losses originated in the equity allocation which registered – 2.1%, while the bond allocation registered 0.7%. The geographic breakdown of the equities allocation is the following: Europe (including the UK) -0.9%; USA -0.7%; and Asia -0.5%. In the bond market, Europe contributed +0.3%; the USA +0.3%; and Asia +0.1%. Since the beginning of 2018, the respective performance of equity and bond allocation was -4.1% and -0.8%.

Equity allocation

There was a slight reduction in equity exposure: 22% at the end of December against 28% at the end of November. The expected yield from the equities is lower (4.7% compared to 5.4% end of November), while volatility continued to increase (20% compared to 17%). Returns declined in the US pursuant to the reduction of inflation (2.2% against 2.5% in November, while the lower returns in Asia reflect market dynamics which again resulted in a negative performance.

Bond allocation

Similarly, the exposure of the bond positions has been slightly reduced: 54% end of December compared to 69% end of November. The diminution in bond exposure is due mainly to the reduction of the allocation to indices (as well as concern to diversity risk in the portfolio). To a lesser degree, the slightly lower returns expected (1.1% compared to 1.2% end of November), combined with slightly higher volatility (3.5% against 3.4% end of November, also oriented the reduction in exposure.

Macro-economic Commentary

The year of 2018 finally ends on a note of political and economic uncertainty and volatility made its comeback for this month of December.

In Europe, following multiple propositions, counter propositions and negotiations, I Italy has succeeded in proposing a budget in line with the wishes of Brussels. The Italian government has finally revised downwards its ambitions and the deficit should reach 2% in 2019 (against 2,4% previously). With regards to the United Kingdom, Brexit continues to steal the headlines. Progress has been significant as an accord has been found between the EU and T.May, however there is still a long road ahead. At the beginning of the month, T.May won the vote of confidence initiated by her own party following a delay on the breakup vote (postponed to the 14th of January 2019). With this extra time, the Prime Minister puts all in action to convince parliament to sign this accord in order to avoid a “No Deal” scenario on the 14th of January.

With regards to the trade war, no progress has been made at this stage. During the G20, China has agreed to increase American soya imports resulting in the US announcing a temporary truce of 90 days. A few days later hostilities picked up again with the announcement of D. Trump threatening to raise import tariffs on Chinese goods if no accord has been found by the end of the truce. Finally, the arrest of the Chinese Finance Director of Huawei for violating American sanctions on Iran has heightened tensions that were already present between both countries.

On the Central Bank front, the ECB has not announced any changes in its policy direction, this despite the economic slowdown and stock market turbulence. The Federal Reserve, as predicted has hiked rates by a ¼ point to 2,50%. On the other hand, the surprise came from future predictions for 2019, with only 2 additional hikes against 3 predicted. From a market standpoint, investors expected a more dovish stance. The previsions seem therefore to be a little too optimist when considering the end of the expansionist cycle in the US and the commercial tensions that weight on global growth. This disappointment was therefore reflected on important losses for the us stock indices, which in turn brought down European and Asian exchanges.

On the stock indices, volatility marks its return (VIX +40% 25,4pts) to return to February levels. Fear is palpable and market corrections relatively important this month: CAC -5,49% ; DAX -6,52% ; Footsie -3,96% ; eSP500 -9,37% ; eNASDAQ -9,15% ; eDOW JONES -8,90%. On Forex, the Euro recouped some losses versus the Dollar and finished +1.2% at 1.1469$. The Yen has benefited from flight to safety gaining +2.66% against the greenback. On the debt markets, the Italian curve flattened on the mid to long term (-47bps on 10Yr). In the United States the yield curve has started its inversion which has created additional market tensions. Rates on the medium to long term maturities are retracing (-30bps on the 10Yr) and the 1YR is remunerating more than the 5yr (2.599% and 2.512% respectively).

Finally, commodities suffered large swings this month. The fear of a drop in demand in petrol caused by the commercial tensions weighs heavily on the prices (-10,1% on the WTI a 45.81$). On the metals, gold has gained +4.63% (Due to flight to safety), copper loosing -5.34% on the month, still affected by trade tensions. Cacao gained +10.7% on the month; the bad weather has made uncertain the harvest in Ivory Coast and in Ghana. Sugar and coffee lost on the month affected by the drop of the Brazilian Real which forced producers to sell.

Characteristics

ISIN codes	FR0011473594
Inception date	August 27th, 2013
Legal Form	French mutual fund (FCP) - UCITS
Valuation	Daily
Currency	Euro
Investment Objective	Generate a net annualized return equal to the EONIA +2% over the recommended investment horizon
Recommended investment horizon	3 years

Practical Information

Cut-off time	12pm
Settlement date	D+2
Minimum initial investment	500 000 €
Subscription fee (max)	0%
Redemption fee (max)	0%
Management fee (max)	1,25%
Performance fee	15% of the outperformance of the fund compared to the EONIA + 200bps with a High Water Mark
Custodian	CACEIS Bank
Administrative agent	CACEIS Fund Administration
Auditor	PwC

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Contacts

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