January 2010

Moderately Cautious Portfolio

Portfolio design & objective

This portfolio aims to achieve returns that are higher than those available from a high street deposit account, whilst offering potential for real returns over the long term.

We expect that a client investing in a moderately cautious portfolio would prioritise capital preservation above investment return, but to achieve their longer term objectives would accept fluctuating capital values that reflect changing market and economic conditions.

With wide diversification and a reasonable exposure to riskier assets, the portfolio should exhibit relatively low levels of volatility, positive and negative monthly returns should fall within a moderately narrow range.

Performance Statistics

Cumulative returns	Current	Best	Worst
1 - month	0.7%	7.2%	-4.3%
3 - month	1.8%	10.2%	-5.4%
1 - year	11.9%	20.0%	11.9%
3 - year CAGR*	N/A		
CAGR* - since inception	15.2%		
Total return	19.4%		
3 - year return	N/A		
3 - year volatility**	N/A		
Number of positive months	73.3%		

Discrete performance	Return	Volatility
1 year to Jan-2010	11.9%	2.3%
1 year to Jan-2009	N/A	N/A
1 year to Jan-2008	N/A	N/A
1 year to Jan-2007	N/A	N/A
1 year to Jan-2006	N/A	N/A

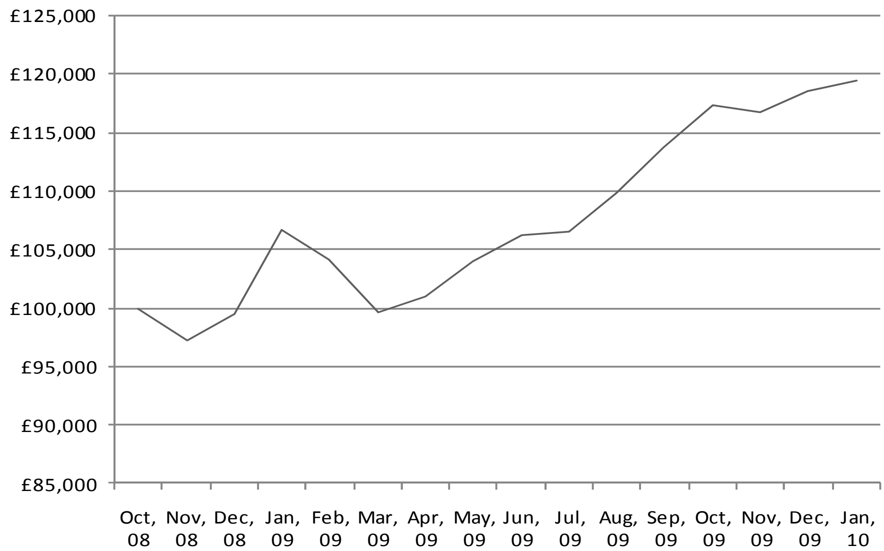
* Compound Annualised Growth Rate

** all volatility figures are annualised

Please note that prices of investments and the income from them can fall as well as rise and you may not get back the amount originally invested. Past performance is not a guide to future returns which may not be repeated; there can be no guarantee that the objectives of the portfolio will be achieved.

PERFORMANCE

This chart illustrates how an investment of £100,000 would have grown since October 2008. The returns are inclusive of all dealing charges and all costs associated with running an investment portfolio, including a 0.5% portfolio fee, but excluding the initial advice fee.



COMMENTARY

During December all portfolios produced positive returns; the Adventurous Portfolio rose by 3.9% and the Cautious Portfolio rose by 0.02%. This compares to a rise of 4.3% in the FTSE All Share Index and a fall of 2.6% in the FTSE All Stocks Index.

As we enter a new decade the issue to dominate investment matters is that of growth in the developed economies. Over the past year companies have cut costs by making redundancies and as a consequence earnings have been surprisingly good, however, as suggested in my previous quarterly review, revenues need to grow on the back of real GDP growth for equity prices to be justified.

I suspect 2010 could well be a year for holding onto gains made in 2009, with good stock selection being the key to success, having said this I believe America will lead the eventual economic recovery and as a consequence the dollar should strengthen over time.

Looking further into the future, history shows that injecting money into an economy to stimulate recovery is like walking a tightrope and has often lead to high inflation. Although this may seem a distant prospect, if it arrives it will be too late to do much about so for this reason many of Black Swan Financial Management's portfolio recommendations include exposure to assets that should benefit from inflation.

In terms of portfolio activity, having carried out a full review of each example portfolio, we have top sliced all holdings within the income portfolio and taken profits from a couple of holdings in the adventurous portfolio, the proceeds from these sales have largely been invested in new holdings. The asset exposure charts for each portfolio have been updated and can be seen on each factsheet.

Our recommendations for new investment portfolios continue to favour higher than average cash balances, with cautiously minded investment managers being employed and phasing of investment money into assets over six month time periods. Save for adjustments in accordance with client requirements, existing client portfolios are largely being left unchanged.

BLACK SWAN
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The value of past performance

When creating investment portfolios Black Swan Financial Management will consider its clients investment requirements and the prevailing market conditions at the time of investment, as a consequence no two portfolios will be the same.

The reason we publicise example portfolio returns is to illustrate how we manage investment risk through diversification and to demonstrate our investment capability for the benefit of prospective clients.

Specific risks that may affect this portfolio

Investments may use derivative contracts to employ Efficient Portfolio Management (EPM) practices, avail the investment manager with investment flexibility and improve prospective returns. Derivative contracts have a cost and can have a positive or negative effect on performance. (EPM restricts the use of derivatives for the reduction of risk, cost or the generation of additional capital or income with no or acceptable low level of risk).

Investments held in overseas companies will fall and rise directly as a result of exchange rate fluctuations.

Fixed interest securities are particularly affected by trends in interest rates and inflation, this may affect the capital value of the portfolio.

Investments in smaller companies may be less liquid than larger companies and may have more volatile share prices.

High cash holdings will affect performance. If cash is held in a rising market, returns would be less than if the portfolio were fully invested.

Investments may include exposure to emerging markets, which tend to be less well regulated and more volatile than established stock markets.

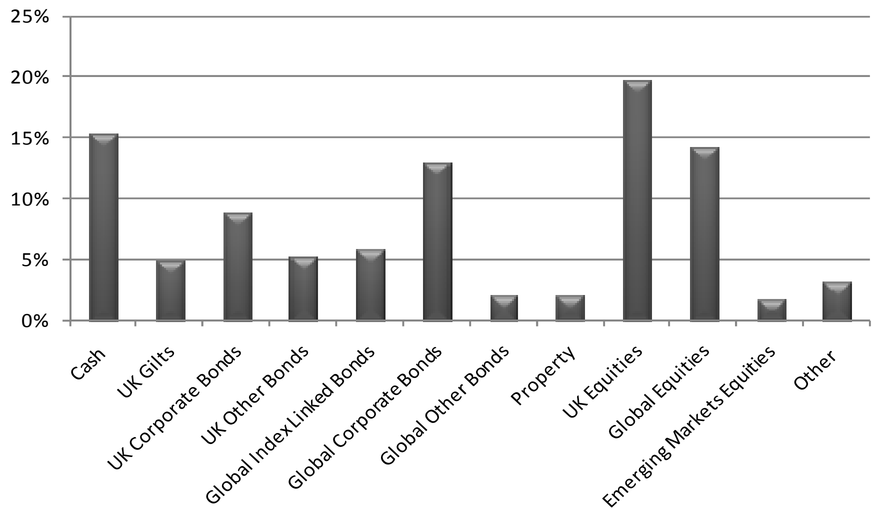
Investments in fixed interest securities with a low credit rating will carry more risk than investment grade fixed interest.

The price at which shares of investment trust companies trade on the stock market is to some extent affected by supply and demand. The price of shares will either be below (trading at a discount) or above (trading at a premium) the underlying asset value for the share – the trust's net asset value. The amount of premium or discount can fluctuate significantly.

Investment trust companies can borrow in order to gear investment return. Gearing can either significantly enhance or reduce returns.

ASSET ALLOCATION

The following chart displays the asset allocation of this typical moderately cautious portfolio (as at January 2010); allocating investment capital across different assets is an important aspect of investment management as it dictates the type of returns that a portfolio will achieve. The asset split within a portfolio will vary on daily basis in accordance with the investment manager's views and as a result of investment returns.



PORTFOLIO ADJUSTMENTS

None this month.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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The information on which the document is based has been obtained from sources that we believe to be reliable and taken in good faith, but we have not independently verified such information and no representation or warranty, express or implied, is made to their accuracy. The investments within the portfolio were made during October 2008 and subsequent data is drawn on the close of business from the first of each month from 01 October 2008.

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