PRINCIPLES FOR SUCCESSFUL LONG-TERM INVESTING

A FOL Wealth Guide

WHAT IS INVESTING?

It’s any activity that involves making a financial decision, with the expectation that there will be a financial gain.

What is inflation & Why is it important

The simple way to think of inflation is the changes to the cost of living.
Missing the best possible returns may mean that your money doesn’t keep pace with inflation.

Item	Price 1964	Price 1980	Price 2017	Increase since 1964
Load of bread	5.8p*	33p#	£1.25^	2,055%
Basic Mini car	£470**	£2,482^^	£14,620^^	3,011%
Average house Price	£3,600***	£23,497^^^	£207,699	5,669.4%

Doing nothing is a not a good option, inflation erodes the real purchasing power of the pound. Just think how prices have gone up over the past year.

* Halifax, General elections and house prices’ paper, 16/10/05
** aronline.co.uk (essay’s mini), 11/06/08
*** Crease Estate Agent, Halifax, ‘40years of housing’ 16/10/04
# Office of national Statistics at 03/09/08
^ www.tesco.com as at 01/08/17
^^ www.mini.co.uk as at 01/08/17

INVESTING FOR THE FUTURE

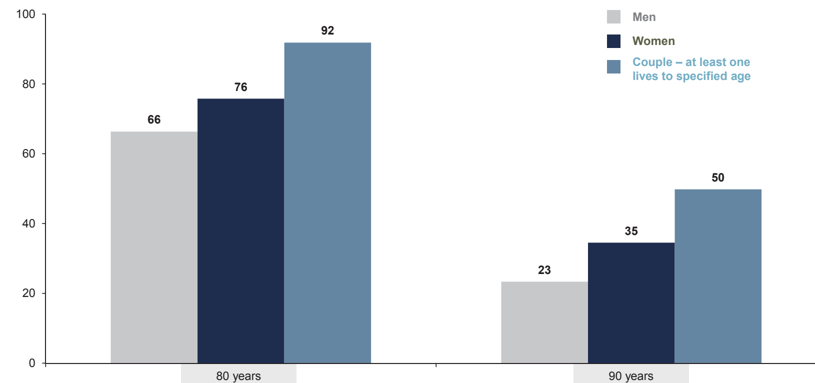
We are living longer

Thanks to advances in medicine and healthier lifestyles, people are living longer lives. This chart shows the probability of reaching the age of 80 or 90 for someone who is 65 today. A 65-year-old couple might be surprised to learn that there is a 50% chance that at least one of them will live another 25 years, reaching the age of 90.

Life expectancy

Probability of reaching ages 80 and 90

% probability, persons aged 65, by gender and combined couple



Source: ONS 2014-2016 Life Tables, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
Guide to the Markets - UK. Data as of 31 December 2017

LET'S TAKE A LOOK AT A FEW INVESTMENT TYPES

	Cash Instant Access Savings Account	**Fixed Interest** Bond	Structured Product Structured deposits Structured Capital	**Equity** Stock & Shares Investment Funds Life based bonds	Self Invested Personal Pension (SIPP)
PROS	• Accessible • Low risk – Financial services Compensation Scheme applies • Can be tax free up to £20,000 each tax year Capital is secure	• Fixed term and fixed rate • Historically higher than cash deposit	• A defined return • Capital protection in full or until a barrier is reached • In some cases, geared returns • Some diversification • ISA eligibility • Element of tax planning using annual capital gains tax exemption.	• Long term growth potential • Aims to beat inflation • Can be tax efficient up to £20,000(ISA) each tax year • Money can be accessed in emergency • Different opportunities e.g. Absolute Return Funds, property, commodity, Alternatives, Emerging Markets, inflation sensitive, Income funds • Choose ones' level of risk	• Long-term growth potential • Invest regularly or as a lump sum • Tax efficient: 20% - 40-45% extra from government • Aims to beat inflation • Different opportunities, e.g. UK and Overseas shares, Fixed Interest Bonds, Cash etc. • Tax free lump sum at retirement (25% of fund) • Provides long term income
CONS	• Low levels of returns • Unlikely to keep pace with inflation • Interest rate do vary • Interest is taxed as income	• Limited returns • May not keep pace with inflation • Interest is taxed as income	• Exposed to market risk • Payment of returns depends on the creditworthiness of the counterparty. • Some are designed to be held for the full term usually 5 0r 6years. • Tax treatment is not very efficient for higher tax payers, as profits are taxed as income • Fixed start and end dates means investors cannot time the market.	• Need to invest for at least 3-5years • Value can go down as well as up and you may get back less than you invested	• No access to funds until age 55 • Value can go down as well up • Taxed as income

Don't put all your eggs in one basket!
It's all about having a diversified portfolio

The value of your investments and any income from them could fall as well as rise and are not guaranteed. You may get back less than they originally invested. Tax benefits are subject to change and are dependent on individual circumstances.

FOL

UNDERSTANDING RISK OF INVESTING

There are risks associated with many things in life and making investments is no exception. There is no such thing as a risk-free investment but investments can vary from lower risk to very high risk. Typically the more risk you are willing and able to accept, the higher the potential for increased returns, but there is also a greater risk of suffering significant losses.

In constructing a portfolio, we will help you to understand different asset classes, how they can generate different returns and the risks associated with them. This will help you better understand your portfolio, and how combining certain asset classes will help you achieve your long-term investment goals.

HOW MUCH RISK ARE YOU WILLING TO TAKE?

When making a decision to invest, the starting point for discussions will be around assessing if investing is suitable for you and how you feel about the risks associated with it.In conjunction with in-depth discussions, we will also ask you to complete an ‘Attitude to Risk’ questionnaire using Distribution Technology (“dynamic planner”. The outcome of the ‘Attitude to Risk’ questionnaire will act as a guide for us to form a profile of what type of investor you may be. Following further discussions and considerations, we will assess what risk profile may be suitable for you based on the information and answers you have given.

HOW MUCH RISK ARE YOU ABLE TO TAKE?

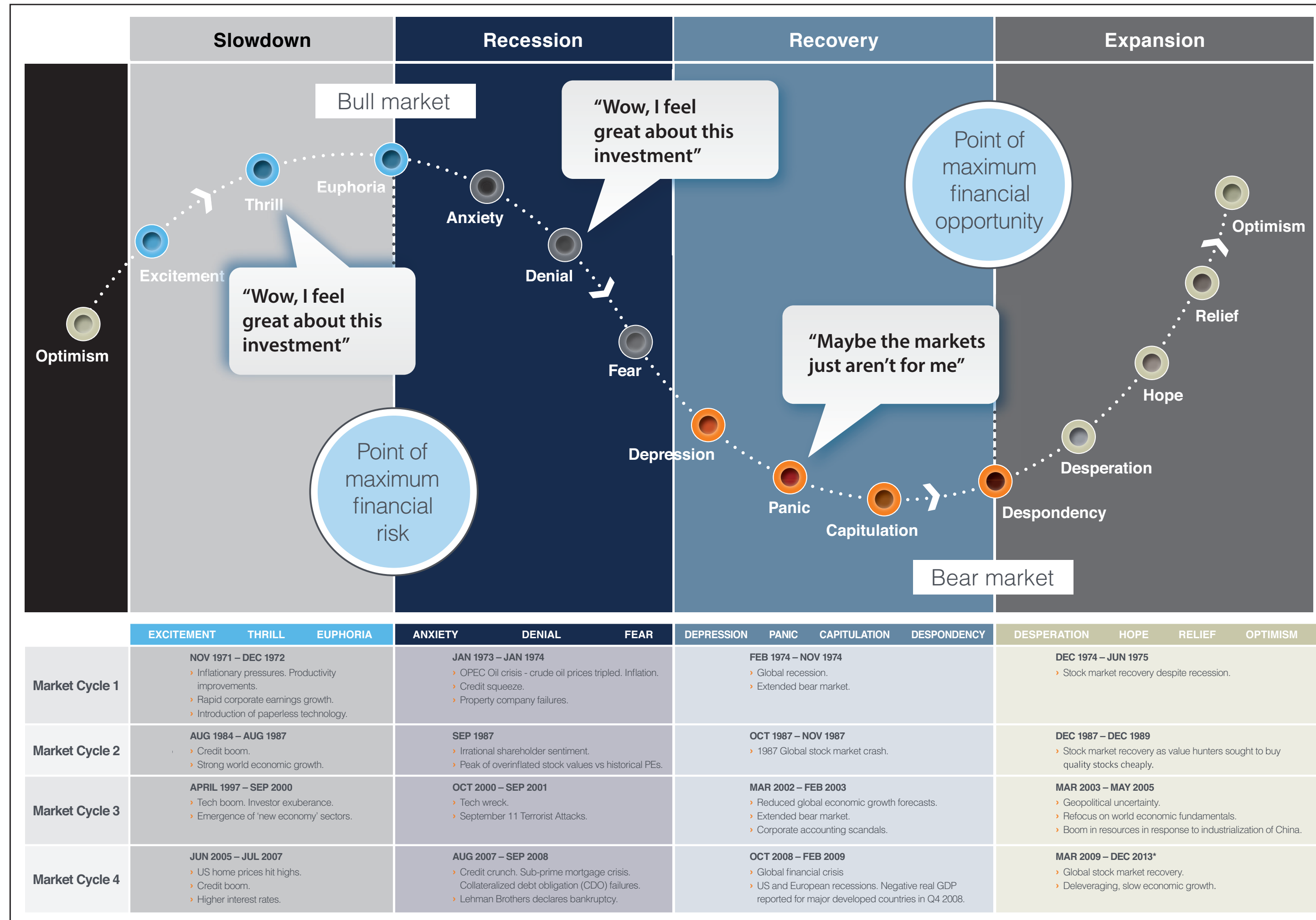
Your conversations with us may identify that you have a high tolerance to risk and you are comfortable with a higher level of risk in the hope of achieving higher returns. However, we have a responsibility to assess how much risk you can accept without it having a major impact on your day-to-day life: your capacity for loss. This means assessing whether, if the worst were to happen and you lost a large proportion or all of your investment, it would have a detrimental effect on your standard of living.

So, it’s not just a case of how much risk are you willing to accept, you also need to consider how much risk you are able to accept.
“Capacity for loss – a customer’s ability to absorb falls in the value of their investment. If any loss of capital would have a materially detrimental effect on their standard of living, this should be taken into account in assessing the risk that they are able to take.”Financial Conduct Authority (formerly FSA) – Assessing Suitability, March 2011.

CYCLE OF MARKET EMOTIONS

UNDERSTAND THE CYCLE OF MARKET EMOTIONS TO MAKE BETTER INVESTING DECISIONS

When things are great, we feel that nothing can stop us. And when things go bad, we look to take drastic action. Because emotions can be such a threat to an investor's financial health, it is important to be aware of them. This awareness can then protect you from the negative consequences of impulsive and irrational reactions to these emotions.



	EXCITEMENT / THRILL / EUPHORIA	ANXIETY / DENIAL / FEAR	DEPRESSION / PANIC / CAPITULATION / DESPONDENCY	DESPERATION / HOPE / RELIEF / OPTIMISM
Market Cycle 1	**NOV 1971 – DEC 1972** › Inflationary pressures. Productivity improvements. › Rapid corporate earnings growth. › Introduction of paperless technology.	**JAN 1973 – JAN 1974** › OPEC Oil crisis - crude oil prices tripled. Inflation. › Credit squeeze. › Property company failures.	**FEB 1974 – NOV 1974** › Global recession. › Extended bear market.	**DEC 1974 – JUN 1975** › Stock market recovery despite recession.
Market Cycle 2	**AUG 1984 – AUG 1987** › Credit boom. › Strong world economic growth.	**SEP 1987** › Irrational shareholder sentiment. › Peak of overinflated stock values vs historical PEs.	**OCT 1987 – NOV 1987** › 1987 Global stock market crash.	**DEC 1987 – DEC 1989** › Stock market recovery as value hunters sought to buy quality stocks cheaply.
Market Cycle 3	**APRIL 1997 – SEP 2000** › Tech boom. Investor exuberance. › Emergence of 'new economy' sectors.	**OCT 2000 – SEP 2001** › Tech wreck. › September 11 Terrorist Attacks.	**MAR 2002 – FEB 2003** › Reduced global economic growth forecasts. › Extended bear market. › Corporate accounting scandals.	**MAR 2003 – MAY 2005** › Geopolitical uncertainty. › Refocus on world economic fundamentals. › Boom in resources in response to industrialization of China.
Market Cycle 4	**JUN 2005 – JUL 2007** › US home prices hit highs. › Credit boom. › Higher interest rates.	**AUG 2007 – SEP 2008** › Credit crunch. Sub-prime mortgage crisis. Collateralized debt obligation (CDO) failures. › Lehman Brothers declares bankruptcy.	**OCT 2008 – FEB 2009** › Global financial crisis › US and European recessions. Negative real GDP reported for major developed countries in Q4 2008.	**MAR 2009 – DEC 2013*** › Global stock market recovery. › Deleveraging, slow economic growth.

Active investors can realise value by adjusting their portfolio as cycles progress. Business cycle investing recognises that different asset classes outperform at different stages of the economic cycle and this can be reflected within the composition of portfolios.

* Latest data available at the time of publishing. This period in Market Cycle 4 may extend past 31 December 2013
Market cycle returns calculated using Ibbotson U.S. Equity Total Return Index from 1971-1978 and Russell 3000® Index from 1979 to 2013.

VOLATILITY IS NORMAL

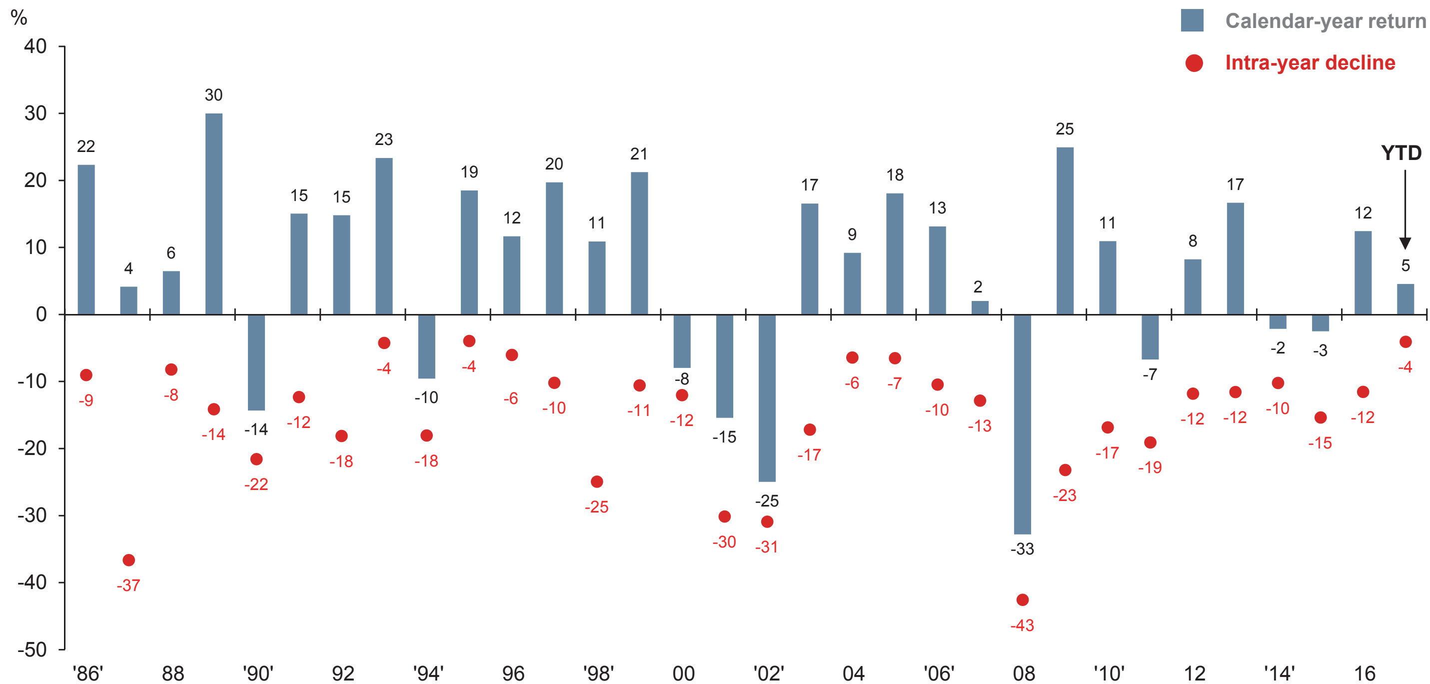
KEEP YOUR HEAD WHEN ALL ABOUT YOU ARE LOSING THEIRS

Every year has its rough patches. The red dots on this chart represent the maximum intra-year equity decline in every calendar year, or the difference between the highest and lowest point reached by the market in those 12 months. It is hard to predict these pullbacks, but double-digit declines in markets are a fact of life in most years; investors should expect them.

Volatility in financial markets is normal and investors should be prepared upfront for the ups and downs of investing, rather than reacting emotionally when the going gets tough. The grey bars represent the calendar-year market price returns. They show that, despite the pullbacks every year, the equity market has recovered to deliver positive returns in most calendar years.

FTSE All-Share Index intra-year declines vs. calendar-year returns

Despite average intra-year drops of 15.8% (median 12.6%), annual returns are positive in 22 of 31 years



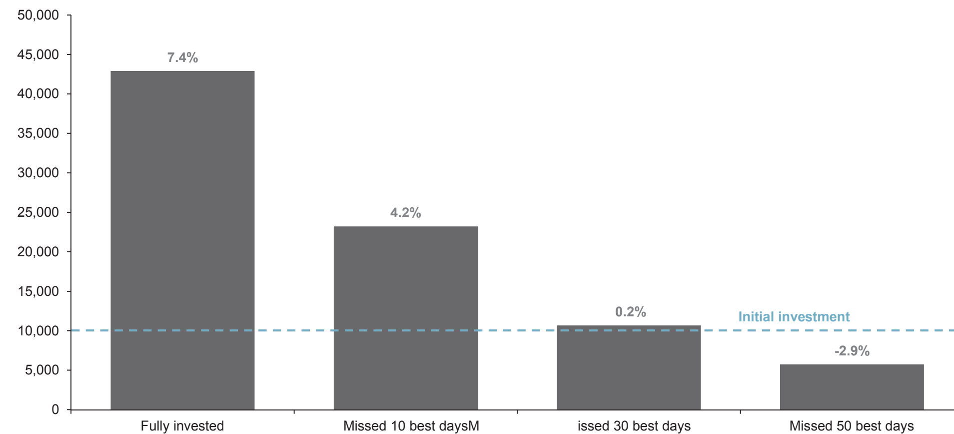
The lesson is, don't panic: more often than not a stock market pullback is an opportunity, not a reason to sell.

Source: FTSE, Thomson Reuters Datastream, J.P Morgan Asset Management. Returns are based on local price only and do not include dividends. Intra-year decline refers to the largest market fall from peak to trough within a short time period during the calendar year. Returns shown are calendar years from 1986 to 2017. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results. Guide to the Markets - UK. Data as of 31 December 2017.

STAYING INVESTED MATTERS

IMPACT OF BEING OUT OF THE MARKET

Returns of FTSE All-Share
GBP, value of a £10,000 investment between 1996 and 2016 with annualised return (%)



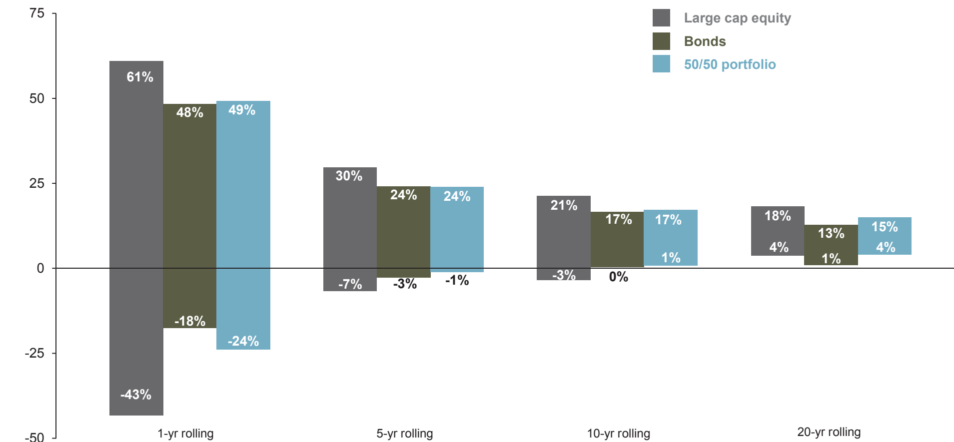
Source: Bloomberg, FTSE, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Investment outcomes based on price returns. For illustrative purposes only. Returns calculated daily over the time period assuming no return on each of the specified number of best days. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results. *Guide to the Markets - UK.* Data as of 31 December 2017.

Don't put your emotions in charge of your investments
Market timing can be a dangerous habit. Pullbacks are hard to predict and strong returns often follow the worst returns. But often investors think they can outsmart the market-or they let emotions like fear and greed push them into investment decisions they later regret.

This chart is a sobering reminder of the potential costs of trying to time the market. Even missing a handful of days in the market can have a devastating effect on an investor's total returns.

US ASSET RETURNS BY HOLDING PERIOD

Range of equity and bond total returns
%, annualised total returns, 1950-present



Source: Strategas/Ibbotson, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Large cap equity represents the S&P 500 Composite and Bonds represents the Strategas/Ibbotson US Government Bond Index and US Long-term Corporate Bond Index. Returns shown are per annum and are calculated based on monthly returns from 1950 to latest available and include dividends. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results. *Guide to the Markets - UK.* Data as of 31 December 2017.

Good things come to those who wait
While markets can always have a bad day, week, month or even a bad year, history suggests investors are much less likely to suffer losses over longer periods. Investors need to keep a long-term perspective.

This chart illustrates this concept. Investors should not necessarily expect the same rates of return in the future as we have seen in the past. But a diversified blend of stocks and bonds has not suffered a negative return over any 10-year rolling period in the past 66 years, despite the great swings in annual returns we have seen since 1950.

LEVELS OF DIVERSIFICATION

At Folwealth we believe that diversification is central to any investment portfolio construction.

Being too concentrated in any one investment can possibly lead to higher risk and greater ups and downs in investment returns. Diversification means spreading the portfolio across different types of investment. Put simply, it's not 'putting all your eggs in one basket'. Different types of investments will move differently at different times of an economic cycle and some will be riskier than others. The idea is that diversifying your investment portfolio can help spread some risk across a number of 'baskets' – so when one investment falls, the other investment should stay.

We spread investments by:

- using different classes of assets;
- investing in different geographic regions; and
- using several different investment managers.

Why are levels of diversification important?
While there are no guarantees, this approach may reduce the combined risk of the overall portfolio and means that you are not relying on the performance of a narrow selection of investments. It may help to achieve more consistent investment returns than if you just invested in one class of asset or with any one fund manager.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF RISK

What is diversification across classes of assets?
There are five main classes of asset – money markets, bonds, property, alternatives and equity. By spreading investments across different classes, you could possibly benefit from more consistent returns than a fund which invests in only one.

Why is spreading investments across classes of assets important?
It may help to reduce the ups and downs of investment returns, as the potential losses in one class of asset could possibly be softened by gains in another.

Diversification within classes of assets
Why is diversification within classes of assets important? Within each class of asset, it is possible to diversify further. Each one offers a range of investment options – for example across countries, industries, types of properties and bonds. Spreading investment across countries, industries, types of properties and types of bonds helps to balance the overall portfolio. Spreading it out even further within classes of assets means that the portfolio is not concentrated in any one area and may help to reduce the effect of a downturn in a specific class of asset or geographic region.

What is diversification across investment managers?
Investment managers with different investment styles tend to perform better at different times under different economic and market conditions.

Why is spreading investments across investment managers important?
Spreading investments across managers with a range of investment styles helps to balance the overall portfolio. It means that the portfolio is not overly exposed to any one style and, as a result, when one investment style is out of favour, the overall portfolio is not affected in a significant way

Multi Manager investing
Multi manager funds access a wide range of investments, including equities, bonds and property. Multi-manager funds invest in a selection of individual funds to form a complete portfolio in one package. They're designed to take the worry out of deciding how and where to invest as the manager picks a range of funds in different regions and asset types to suit that particular climate.

THE BENEFITS OF DIVERSIFICATION

ACHIEVING THE RIGHT MIX

Different asset classes will perform differently as the market changes – today's winner may be tomorrow's loser. This chart shows how the major asset classes performed each year from 10 years, 2008 to 2017. What is clear is that no one asset class ever outperforms all the time and predicting what will happen next is an impossible task. To take one of the most volatile examples, Government Bonds offered a gain of 52.6% in one year (2008) and a loss of -8.6% the next.

Everyone wants to be in the best-performing asset class every year. The thing is, few people are savvy enough to consistently choose the best. That's why diversification is key. This chart shows annual returns for eight broad-based asset classes, cash, and a diversified portfolio ranked from best to worst. Notice how the "leadership" changes from year to year.

10 years of the best and worst – a case for asset allocation diversification

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	10-yr ann.	Vol.
Govt bonds 52.6%	EME 59.4%	REITS 31.6%	EMD 10.0%	REITS 14.9%	DM Equities 25.0%	REITS 35.1%	REITS 8.2%	HY bonds 36.3%	EME 25.8%	HY bonds 12.3%	EME 26.1%
IG bonds 26.5%	HY bonds 41.9%	EME 22.9%	REITS 8.1%	HY bonds 14.4%	Hedge Funds 9.6%	EMD 12.8%	EMD 7.7%	Cmdty 33.4%	DM Equities 12.4%	REITS 12.0%	Govt bonds 17.0%
EMD 25.0%	Hedge Funds 18.4%	Cmdty 20.5%	Govt bonds 7.1%	EME 13.4%	Portfolio 6.0%	DM Equities 12.1%	DM Equities 5.5%	EME 33.1%	Hedge Funds 6.0%	EMD 11.0%	Cmdty 16.2%
Cash 6.9%	Portfolio 16.5%	HY bonds 18.4%	IG bonds 5.1%	EMD 12.9%	HY bonds 5.3%	IG bonds 9.6%	HY bonds 2.9%	EMD 30.8%	Portfolio 6.0%	DM Equities 9.8%	REITS 14.8%
Portfolio 1.3%	DM Equities 16.4%	DM Equities 15.9%	HY bonds 3.9%	DM Equities 11.4%	REITS 1.3%	Portfolio 8.7%	Govt bonds 2.3%	REITS 30.4%	HY bonds 0.9%	Portfolio 8.5%	HY bonds 14.1%
HY bonds 1.2%	REITS 13.5%	EMD 15.3%	Cash 1.2%	Portfolio 8.0%	Cash 0.5%	HY bonds 6.2%	IG bonds 2.0%	DM Equities 29.0%	Cash 0.4%	IG bonds 8.4%	DM Equities 12.8%
Cmdty -12.5%	EMD 12.1%	Portfolio 14.9%	Portfolio -0.9%	Hedge Funds 7.5%	IG bonds -1.5%	Govt bonds 5.4%	Portfolio 1.3%	Portfolio 25.8%	REITS -0.2%	Govt bonds 6.7%	EMD 11.0%
REITS -13.2%	Cmdty 7.3%	Hedge Funds 10.6%	Hedge Funds -2.9%	IG bonds 6.3%	EME -4.1%	EME 4.3%	Cash 0.7%	IG bonds 24.4%	IG bonds -0.4%	EME 6.0%	Hedge Funds 9.4%
DM Equities -17.4%	IG bonds 6.1%	Govt bonds 9.2%	DM Equities -4.3%	Cash 1.4%	Govt bonds -6.1%	Hedge Funds 4.1%	Hedge Funds -0.8%	Govt bonds 21.3%	EMD -1.1%	Hedge Funds 2.9%	IG bonds 9.1%
Hedge Funds -18.3%	Cash 2.2%	IG bonds 9.2%	Cmdty -12.7%	Govt bonds -2.6%	EMD -10.0%	Cash 0.6%	EME -9.7%	Cash 0.7%	Govt bonds -2.0%	Cash 1.5%	Portfolio 7.8%
EME -35.2%	Govt bonds -8.6%	Cash 1.0%	EME -17.6%	Cmdty -5.4%	Cmdty -11.2%	Cmdty -11.8%	Cmdty -20.3%	Hedge Funds -1.1%	Cmdty -7.1%	Cmdty -3.2%	Cash 1.8%

Government Bonds
Cash
Commodity
Investment Grade Bonds
Portfolio
REITS
Emerging Market Debt
High Yield Bonds
Hedge Funds
Develop Market Equities
Emerging Market Equity

Source: Barclays, Bloomberg, FactSet, FTSE, MSCI, J.P. Morgan Economic Research, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Annualised return covers the period from2008 to 2017. Vol. is the standard deviation of annual returns. Govt bonds: Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Government Treasuries; HY bonds: Bloomberg Barclays Global High Yield; EMD: J.P. Morgan EMBI+; IG bonds: Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate – Corporates; Cmdty: Bloomberg Commodity; REITS: FTSENAREIT All REITS; DM Equities: MSCI World; EME: MSCI EM; Hedge funds: Credit Suisse/Tremont Hedge Fund; Cash: JP Morgan Cash United Kingdom (3M).Hypothetical portfolio (for illustrative purposes only and should not be taken as a recommendation): 30% DM equities; 10% EM equities; 15% IG bonds; 12.5% government bonds; 7.5% HY bonds; 5% EMD; 5% commodities; 5% cash; 5% REITS and 5% hedge funds. All returns except Hedge Funds are unhedged. All returns are total return, in GBP. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results. Guide to the Markets - UK. Data as of 31 December 2017.

DIVERSIFICATION WORKS

Don't put all your eggs in one basket

The last 10 years have been a volatile and tumultuous ride for investors, with natural disasters, geopolitical conflicts and a major financial crisis.

Yet despite these difficulties, the worst-performing asset classes of those shown here have been cash and commodities. Meanwhile, a well-diversified portfolio, including stocks, bonds and some other asset classes, has returned above 8% per year over this time period. The diversified portfolio has also provided a much smoother ride for investors than investing in just equities, as shown by its position in the chart's volatility column.

THE POWER OF CORRELATION

A well-diversified, risk efficient portfolio will likely contain a variety of funds, each responding to market changes in different ways. That's where correlation comes in. Correlation is a measurement of how those investment react relative to each other in different circumstances. In other words, in a given market condition, does investment A always increase when investment B increases? Correlation can be a powerful tool - one that helps you to combine investments with clarity and confidence to help you achieve your financial goals.

10-year correlations

	FTSE 100	S&P 500	MSCI Europe ex-UK	MSCI Japan	MSCI Asia ex-Japan	MSCI EM	UK Gilts	EM debt	High yield bonds	Global bonds	Cmdty	Hedge funds	Real estate
FTSE 100	1.00	0.80	0.91	0.58	0.83	0.86	-0.25	0.05	0.71	-0.18	0.47	0.71	-0.33
S&P 500	0.84	1.00	0.74	0.65	0.66	0.64	-0.09	0.18	0.35	0.05	0.34	0.43	-0.13
MSCI Europe ex-UK	0.78	0.67	1.00	0.58	0.80	0.80	-0.24	-0.06	0.61	-0.06	0.31	0.61	-0.27
MSCI Japan	0.85	0.75	0.80	1.00	0.57	0.50	-0.07	0.08	0.11	0.19	0.19	0.20	-0.14
MSCI Asia ex-Japan	0.87	0.62	0.79	0.75	1.00	0.96	-0.14	0.27	0.70	-0.11	0.31	0.66	-0.44
MSCI EM	0.86	0.63	0.71	0.64	0.96	1.00	-0.25	0.22	0.79	-0.20	0.48	0.75	-0.44
UK Gilts	0.17	0.28	0.11	0.06	0.29	0.33	1.00	0.29	-0.42	0.76	-0.25	-0.55	0.05
EM debt	0.56	0.66	0.70	0.76	0.53	0.46	0.38	1.00	0.13	0.04	0.03	0.12	-0.26
High yield bonds	0.55	0.21	0.39	0.19	0.66	0.77	0.25	0.02	1.00	-0.54	0.42	0.86	-0.52
Global bonds	0.21	0.47	0.20	0.13	0.24	0.29	0.91	0.45	0.18	1.00	-0.11	-0.65	-0.02
Commodities	0.53	0.55	0.13	0.28	0.29	0.43	0.36	0.35	0.47	0.43	1.00	0.46	-0.09
Hedge funds	0.53	0.23	0.80	0.61	0.61	0.46	-0.03	0.51	0.33	-0.11	-0.05	1.00	-0.27
Real estate	-0.54	-0.19	-0.34	-0.18	-0.45	-0.50	0.07	0.19	-0.66	0.17	-0.33	-0.39	1.00

3-year correlations

Source: Barclays, Bloomberg, Citigroup, FTSE, J.P. Morgan Economic Research, MSCI, NCREIF, Standard & Poor's, US Federal Reserve, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. UK Gilts: FTSE Actuaries Government Securities UK Gilts All Stocks; EM debt: JP Morgan EMBI Global; High yield bonds: JP Morgan Domestic High Yield; Global bonds: Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate; Commodities: Bloomberg Commodity; Hedge Funds: CS/Tremont Multi-Strategy; Real estate: blended index, which includes NCREIF Property Index data and Federal Reserve estimates of changes in capital value. All indices are total returns based on quarterly return data in GBP, real estate correlations are lagged by one quarter. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results. *Guide to the Markets - UK.* Data as of 31 December 2017.

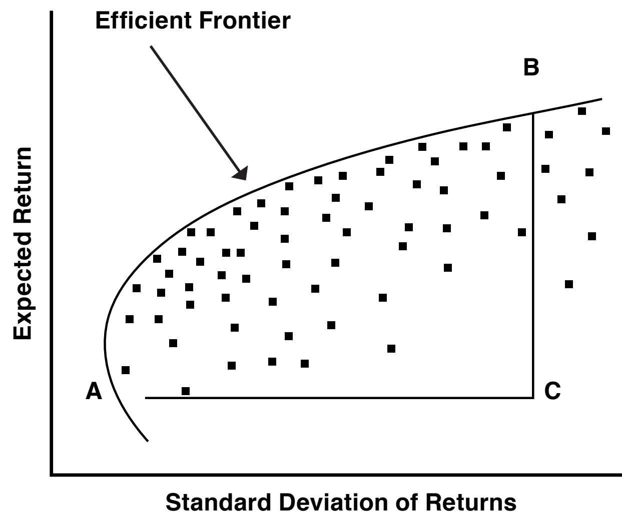
With a concise picture of various stocks or assets historical correlations, FOL Wealth can help you combine investments that have had low or negative correlation with each other to achieve 'further intelligent diversification' – to ideally reduce portfolio volatility and enhance your return potential.

CHOOSING THE RIGHT INVESTMENTS

What you don't want when it comes to investing is any nasty surprises. You can have the best plans in the world, but if you choose the wrong funds to invest in then you could see those plans disappear in front of your eyes. You need to know that your investments are aligned to you goals.

The Efficient Frontier

By selecting funds that do what they say on the tin in order to match the correct asset allocation for your investment goals and risks profile, we can position you at the efficient frontier – that is the optimum point for maximising gains and minimising risk, given the appetite for investment risk that we have identified with you.



Portfolios A and C have the same level of expected return but A is lower risk, therefore portfolio A is more attractive than portfolio C. Similarly, portfolio B and C have the same level of risk, but B offers a higher expected return; therefore portfolio B is more attractive. Portfolios A and B both lie on the efficient frontier; for their levels of risk they offer the highest return.

The curve will flatten as risk increases; this is because adding more risk leads to diminishing levels of additional return.

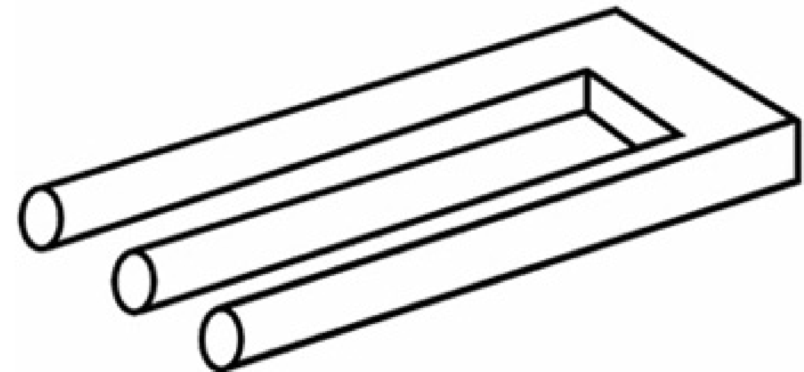
We will design an investment solution that positions your portfolio on the efficient frontier, at the right point for you.

Invest with clarity

Investing can be daunting, complicated and shrouded in uncertainty. Our investment process has been designed by leading experts to be robust yet clear, enabling us to build a solution that meets your expectations.

We will work with you to find out what risk you are willingly to take and then build an investment solution within these boundaries using leading fund managers to meet your goals. We will then make sure that your investment stay on track to achieve your aims and adapt your plans as necessary should your goals and aspirations change over time.

Investing your money is one of the most important decision you will make, it is best to do it with our expert guidance and under no illusions whatever.



"In the coming years, we think investors will need to work harder to find opportunities, take more calculated risks and be more selective in their portfolios."

Abi Ladele, Chartered Financial Planner

Important Information

Regulatory statements and disclaimers
This document is issued by FOL Wealth which is a trading style of Abi Fol Consulting Limited who are authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

The contents of this document are based upon sources of information believed to be reliable. However, save to the extent required by applicable law or regulations, no guarantee, warranty or representation (express or implied) is given as to its accuracy or completeness and FOL Wealth, its directors and employees do not accept any liability or responsibility in respect of the information or any recommendations expressed herein, which, moreover, are subject to change without notice. The material in this document is for information purposes only and should not be deemed to constitute the provision of financial, investment or other professional advice in any way. For your security, communications may be recorded and monitored.

Risk warnings
Past performance is not a guide to future performance. The value of investments and the income from them can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount originally invested and investments may be affected by fluctuations in exchange rates. It is important to note that diversification does not assure a profit or ensure against loss. The levels and basis of tax assumptions may change. You should obtain professional advice on taxation where appropriate before proceeding with any investment.

Address
One Mayfair Place
Mayfair
W1J 8AJ

Phone & Email
T +44 (0) 203 205 7242
info@folwealth.com

Website
folwealth.com

Copyright © FOL Wealth 2018 – All rights reserved.