

Whilst your individual returns are with you, I would like to share how we think about on performance on the portfolios managed by me at Jeetay.

- 1) We look at a “representative” portfolio. Most of the older portfolios usually have in the past had performance numbers clinging around the numbers of the “representative” portfolio. Newer portfolios take time to build up and usually mask true performance and may even distort it. This “representative” portfolio is that of our oldest client.
- 2) We benchmark our returns against the Sensex. We are size agnostic but usually find values in the mid-cap space. However we carry fairly large amounts of cash and so a mid-cap index may not be the right benchmark. We have chosen the Sensex to give you a sense of the “opportunity cost” of not being in the market and not as some sort of a competitor with whom we are in a quarterly rat race.
- 3) Short-term underperformance does not bother us and short-term outperformance does not excite us. What should count are long-term figures. Our idea of the long-term is very long. We will be honest – we do not have performance figures for our definition of the long-term. So we have sliced the performance figures into various shorter-term horizons, to suit your perspective of what should be a sensible investment horizon.
- 4) We usually measure the cheapness of our portfolio in relation to each security’s historical valuations and not against the current market valuation i.e. we would like to have some sort of absolute cheapness and not relative cheapness.
- 5) The figures cited are before taxes and fees. This is because the taxes are paid by you and vary depending on whether you have short-term capital losses and the quantum of short term gains. The fee structure varies due to 1) different plans 2) different entry points (high watermarks). These should shrink the magnitude of outperformance, although not eliminate it.
- 6) We do not only look at returns, but at risk-adjusted returns. We do not measure risk by simple volatility, but by downside volatility, drawdowns and portfolio cheapness. On a risk-adjusted basis, our returns, even after taxes and fees, should compare well with the Sensex. Since we believe that markets are unforecastable, we usually hedge our positions by carrying fairly large amounts of cash.
- 7) We continue to use the “representative” account methodology so as to be consistent (Tables 1, 2 and 3).
- 8) We have found that the “representative” account, which has been that of our oldest account, now has a different portfolio composition from newer accounts and even some of the older accounts. It may thus in the future not properly track overall performance. We have included Table 4 in which four sets of figures are shown:

- a) The "representative" portfolio returns.
- b) The weighted average returns of all the discretionary portfolios managed under the Jeetay Value Plan and allied Plans in the Jeetay PMS.
- c) The weighted average returns of those portfolios with over 60% equity at any point since inception. These may be generically thought to be the "older" portfolios since "newer" portfolios take some time to build up and may not be representative of portfolio performance. They are of course included in the weighted average returns of all the portfolios.
- d) The Sensex returns.
- 9) We will therefore be reporting "weighted average" returns along with those of the "representative" portfolio.
- 10) Should you find all these numbers too intimidating but want to focus only on a few, just look at the second and fourth columns of Table 4. That summarizes the overall performance of portfolios managed by me at Jeetay and the Sensex.

Table 1

Since Inception				
Period	Portfolio Returns (%)	Sensex Returns (%)	% in cash	
June 07, 2003 to June 07, 2004	80.80%	48.00%	Almost fully invested	Audited
July 05, 2004 to June 30, 2005	31.45%	42.10%	Around 65%	Audited
July 01, 2005 to March 31, 2006	30.32%	56.80%	Around 40%	Audited
April 01, 2006 to March 31, 2007	33.73%	15.62%	Around 20%	Audited
April 01, 2007 to March 31, 2008	7.41%	18.60%	Around 30%	Audited
April 01, 2008 to March 31, 2009	-22.26%	-37.94%	Around 35%	Audited
*April 01, 2009 to March 31, 2010	85.16%	80.50%	Around 30%	Audited

April 01, 2010 to March 31, 2011	29.09%	10.93%	Around 27%	Audited
April 01, 2011 to March 31, 2012	9.03%	-10.50%	Around 10%	Audited
April 01, 2012 to March 31, 2013	-8.23%	8.23%	Around 9%	Audited
April 01, 2013 to March 31, 2014	18.22%	18.85%	Around 15%	Audited
April 01, 2014 to March 31, 2015	73.63%	24.89%	Around 9%	Audited
April 01, 2015 to March 31, 2016	17.88%	-9.34%	Around 1%	Audited
April 01, 2016 to March 31, 2017	24.08%	16.88%	Around 2%	Audited
April 01, 2017 to June 30, 2017	6.95%	4.39%	Around 1%	Audited
July 01, 2017 to September 30, 2017	8.97%	1.17%	Around 11%	Audited
October 01, 2017 to December 31, 2017	25.34%	8.86%	Around 2%	Audited
January 01, 2018 to March 31, 2018	-5.45%	-3.20%	Around 16%	Audited
Cumulative Return	3329.82%	852.72%		

Table 2

Since 2008				
Period	Portfolio Returns (%)	Sensex Returns (%)	% in cash	
April 01, 2008 to March 31, 2009	-22.26%	-37.94%	Around 35%	Audited
*April 01, 2009 to March 31, 2010	85.16%	80.50%	Around 30%	Audited
April 01, 2010 to March 31, 2011	29.09%	10.93%	Around 27%	Audited

April 01, 2011 to March 31, 2012	9.03%	-10.50%	Around 10%	Audited
April 01, 2012 to March 31, 2013	-8.23%	8.23%	Around 9%	Audited
April 01, 2013 to March 31, 2014	18.22%	18.85%	Around 15%	Audited
April 01, 2014 to March 31, 2015	73.63%	24.89%	Around 9%	Audited
April 01, 2015 to March 31, 2016	17.88%	-9.34%	Around 1%	Audited
April 01, 2016 to March 31, 2017	24.08%	16.88%	Around 2%	Audited
April 01, 2017 to June 30, 2017	6.95%	4.39%	Around 1%	Audited
July 01, 2017 to September 30, 2017	8.97%	1.17%	Around 11%	Audited
October 01, 2017 to December 31, 2017	25.34%	8.86%	Around 2%	Audited
January 01, 2018 to March 31, 2018	-5.45%	-3.20%	Around 16%	Audited
Cumulative Return	670.95%	110.69%		

Table 3

Since 2014				
Period	Portfolio Returns (%)	Sensex Returns (%)	% in cash	
April 01, 2014 to March 31, 2015	73.63%	24.89%	Around 9%	Audited
April 01, 2015 to March 31, 2016	17.88%	-9.34%	Around 1%	Audited
April 01, 2016 to March 31, 2017	24.08%	16.88%	Around 2%	Audited
April 01, 2017 to June 30, 2017	6.95%	4.39%	Around 1%	Audited

July 01, 2017 to September 30, 2017	8.97%	1.17%	Around 11%	Audited
October 01, 2017 to December 31, 2017	25.34%	8.86%	Around 2%	Audited
January 01, 2018 to March 31, 2018	-5.45%	-3.20%	Around 16%	Audited
Cumulative Return	250.76%	47.28%		

Table 4

Jeetay Returns** (Portfolios managed under the Jeetay Value Plan and Allied Plans)

	"Representative" portfolio	Weighted average returns of all discretionary portfolios	Weighted average returns of "older" portfolios	Sensex Returns
2006-2007	33.73%	28.66%	30.11%	15.62%
2007-2008	7.41%	7.12%	8.68%	18.60%
2008-2009	-22.26%	-23.85%	-23.85%	-37.94%
2009-2010	85.16%	78.40%	79.00%	80.50%
2010-2011	29.09%	18.57%	18.40%	10.93%
2011-2012	9.03%	3.32%	3.07%	-10.50%
2012-2013	-8.23%	-2.12%	-2.77%	8.23%
2013-2014	18.22%	18.20%	18.30%	18.85%
2014-2015	73.63%	66.43%	66.97%	24.89%
2015-2016	17.88%	4.29%	4.27%	-9.34%
2016-2017	24.08%	25.78%	25.72%	16.88%
2017-2018	38.12%	31.33%	33.37%	11.29%

**Returns are before fees but after all other expenses

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An investor can only beat the market if he behaves differently from it. Let's pick two ways of behaving differently, both of which we practice, although there are some others.

One is to buy fast growing companies where the 'moats' are forming or already in place. Phil Fisher was one of the earliest investors to master that art. He believed that 'the greatest investment reward comes to those who by luck or good sense find the occasional company that over the years can grow its sales and profits far more than the industry as a whole.'

The other way is to find unloved stocks and sectors where the pessimism looks overdone. Market conditions and irrational selling (irrational in relation to underlying fundamentals) give good opportunities for entry. It helps if the investor is market cap agnostic and able to tolerate a degree of illiquidity and volatility.

Temperament, patience and detachment from short-term 'noise' and market gyrations are necessary for investment success. Intelligence helps when it does not turn into a handicap.

We believe that this bull market will eventually mature and give birth to the next bear market. In our view and in all probability, the current downturn is a 'corrective' phase.

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Should there be any queries, I'm always available. Please do not hesitate to contact me or members of the Jeetay team who look after the administration at the office – Divya, Rashmi or Prem!

Warm Regards,

Vinay Parikh