

Step 1. Our Rating Chart Overview

| Metric | Formula | Weight | Rating Thresholds |
|------------------|---|--------|---|
| Sharpe Ratio | $(R_p - R_f) / \sigma$ | 20% | ≥ 2.5 : AAA = 8 2.0–2.5: AA 1.5–2.0: A 1.0–1.5: BBB 0.5–1.0: BB 0.0–0.5: B 0.5–0.0: C < -0.5: D |
| Sortino Ratio | $(R_p - R_f) / \sigma_d$ | 15% | ≥ 3.0 : AAA = 8 2.5–3.0: AA 2.0–2.5: A 1.5–2.0: BBB 1.0–1.5: BB 0.5–1.0: B 0.0–0.5: C < 0.0: D |
| Maximum Drawdown | $\max((\text{Peak Value} - \text{Trough Value}) / \text{Peak Value})$ | 10% | < 10%: AAA 10%–15%: AA 15%–20%: A 20%–25%: BBB 25%–30%: BB 30%–35%: B 35%–40%: C > 40%: D |
| Calmar Ratio | Annualized Return / Maximum Drawdown | 10% | ≥ 4.0 : AAA 3.0–4.0: AA 2.0–3.0: A 1.5–2.0: BBB 1.0–1.5: BB 0.5–1.0: B 0.0–0.5: C < 0.0: D |
| Treynor Ratio | $(R_p - R_f) / \beta$ | 10% | ≥ 0.5 : AAA 0.4–0.5: AA 0.3–0.4: A 0.2–0.3: BBB 0.1–0.2: BB 0.0–0.1: B |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----|---|
| | | | -0.1–0.0: C < -0.1: D |
| Information Ratio | $(R_p - R_b) / \text{Tracking Error}$ | 10% | ≥ 1.0 : AAA 0.8–1.0: AA 0.6–0.8: A 0.4–0.6: BBB 0.2–0.4: BB 0.0–0.2: B -0.2–0.0: C < -0.2: D |
| Alpha (Annualized) | $R_p - [R_f + \beta \times (R_b - R_f)]$ | 10% | $\geq +5\%$: AAA +3%–+5%: AA +1%–+3%: A 0%–+1%: BBB -1%–0%: BB -3%–-1%: B -5%–-3%: C < -5%: D |
| Beta | $\text{Cov}(R_p, R_b) / \text{Var}(R_b)$ | 10% | 0.9–1.1: AAA 0.8–0.9 or 1.1–1.2: AA 0.7–0.8 or 1.2–1.3: A 0.6–0.7 or 1.3–1.4: BBB 0.5–0.6 or 1.4–1.5: BB 0.4–0.5 or 1.5–1.6: B 0.3–0.4 or 1.6–1.7: C < 0.3 or > 1.7: D |
| Omega Ratio | $\Sigma(r_i - r_{th} \text{ for } r_i > r_{th}) / \Sigma(r_{th} - r_i \text{ for } r_i < r_{th})$ | 5% | ≥ 1.8 : AAA 1.6–1.8: AA 1.4–1.6: A 1.2–1.4: BBB 1.1–1.2: BB 1.0–1.1: B 0.9–1.0: C < 0.9: D |

Note:

- R_p = Annualized portfolio return
- R_f = Risk-free rate
- σ_p = Portfolio volatility
- σ_d = Downside deviation

- R_b = Benchmark return
- β = Beta (market sensitivity)
- r_{th} = Threshold return for Omega Ratio

Step 2. Mapping Ratings to Numerical Scores

We map each letter rating to a numerical score as follows:

- AAA = 8
- AA = 7
- A = 6
- BBB = 5
- BB = 4
- B = 3
- C = 2
- D = 1

Step 3. Example Portfolio Calculation

Suppose we have computed the following values for our portfolio:

- **Sharpe Ratio:** 2.7
- **Sortino Ratio:** 2.6
- **Maximum Drawdown:** 18% (or 0.18)
- **Calmar Ratio:** 3.2
- **Treynor Ratio:** 0.45
- **Information Ratio:** 0.9
- **Alpha (Annualized):** +2%
- **Beta:** 0.8
- **Omega Ratio:** 1.5

Determine the Letter Ratings:

Using our thresholds:

1. **Sharpe Ratio (2.7):**
 $\geq 2.5 \rightarrow \text{AAA}$ (Score 8)
2. **Sortino Ratio (2.6):**
 Falls in 2.5–3.0 $\rightarrow \text{AA}$ (Score 7)

3. **Maximum Drawdown (0.18):**
15%–20% range → **A** (Score 6)
4. **Calmar Ratio (3.2):**
Falls in 3.0–4.0 → **AA** (Score 7)
5. **Treynor Ratio (0.45):**
Falls in 0.4–0.5 → **AA** (Score 7)
6. **Information Ratio (0.9):**
Falls in 0.8–1.0 → **AA** (Score 7)
7. **Alpha (Annualized, +2%):**
Falls in +1%–+3% → **A** (Score 6)
8. **Beta (0.8):**
Falls in 0.8–0.9 → **AA** (Score 7)
9. **Omega Ratio (1.5):**
Falls in 1.4–1.6 → **A** (Score 6)

Summary of Ratings:

| Metric | Value | Letter Rating | Numerical Score |
|--------------------|-------|---------------|-----------------|
| Sharpe Ratio | 2.7 | AAA | 8 |
| Sortino Ratio | 2.6 | AA | 7 |
| Maximum Drawdown | 0.18 | A | 6 |
| Calmar Ratio | 3.2 | AA | 7 |
| Treynor Ratio | 0.45 | AA | 7 |
| Information Ratio | 0.9 | AA | 7 |
| Alpha (Annualized) | +2% | A | 6 |
| Beta | 0.8 | AA | 7 |
| Omega Ratio | 1.5 | A | 6 |

Step 4. Calculate the Composite Score

Now, apply the assigned weights:

- **Weights:**
 - Sharpe Ratio: 20%
 - Sortino Ratio: 15%
 - Maximum Drawdown: 10%
 - Calmar Ratio: 10%
 - Treynor Ratio: 10%
 - Information Ratio: 10%
 - Alpha: 10%
 - Beta: 10%
 - Omega Ratio: 5%

Compute the Weighted Contributions:

- Sharpe: $8 \times 0.20 = 1.68 \times 0.20 = 1.6$
- Sortino: $7 \times 0.15 = 1.057 \times 0.15 = 1.05$
- Maximum Drawdown: $6 \times 0.10 = 0.66 \times 0.10 = 0.6$
- Calmar: $7 \times 0.10 = 0.77 \times 0.10 = 0.7$
- Treynor: $7 \times 0.10 = 0.77 \times 0.10 = 0.7$
- Information: $7 \times 0.10 = 0.77 \times 0.10 = 0.7$
- Alpha: $6 \times 0.10 = 0.66 \times 0.10 = 0.6$
- Beta: $7 \times 0.10 = 0.77 \times 0.10 = 0.7$
- Omega: $6 \times 0.05 = 0.36 \times 0.05 = 0.3$

Sum of Weighted Scores:

$1.6 + 1.05 + 0.6 + 0.7 + 0.7 + 0.7 + 0.6 + 0.7 + 0.3 = 7.35$
 $1.6 + 1.05 + 0.6 + 0.7 + 0.7 + 0.7 + 0.6 + 0.7 + 0.3 = 7.35$

Thus, the composite weighted score is **7.35** (on a scale from 1 to 8).

Step 5. Map Composite Score to Final Rating

Suppose we define our final rating thresholds as follows (example mapping):

- **7.5 – 8.0:** AAA
- **7.0 – 7.5:** AA
- **6.0 – 7.0:** A
- **5.0 – 6.0:** BBB
- **4.0 – 5.0:** BB
- **3.0 – 4.0:** B

- **2.0 – 3.0:** C
- **< 2.0:** D

A composite score of **7.35** falls into the **AA** range.

Final Example Summary

For our hypothetical portfolio, the individual metric ratings were:

- **Sharpe Ratio:** AAA
- **Sortino Ratio:** AA
- **Maximum Drawdown:** A
- **Calmar Ratio:** AA
- **Treynor Ratio:** AA
- **Information Ratio:** AA
- **Alpha:** A
- **Beta:** AA
- **Omega Ratio:** A

Using our weights, the weighted composite score is **7.35**, which translates to a final portfolio rating of **AA**.