

Risks

Capital at risk. All financial investments involve an element of risk. Therefore, the value of the investment and the income from it will vary and the initial investment amount cannot be guaranteed.

Glossary

Alpha (Jensen's): Jensen's Alpha measures the performance of an investment (fund) in relation to its benchmark. A positive alpha means that the value of the fund has generated a higher return than the benchmark.

Benchmark (BM): An index that can be used by an investment fund as the basis of comparison for assessing the performance achieved.

Beta: the beta coefficient describes to what extent the price of a share tracks the value of an index, i.e. if the share performs better or worse than the market.

Correlation: A statistic measurement which shows the linear relationship (or degree of parallel movement) between two series of figures, for example the performance of two equity investments.

Duration: Refers to the period of time that capital is tied into a monetary or bond investment or in other debt securities, and determines the sensitivity of the price to interest rate changes. Unlike residual maturity, the duration also takes into account interest payments and other inflows from invested capital.

Funds of Funds: These are investment funds which invest their fund assets in other target funds.

High water mark: The high water mark principle establishes a cap on or allows for a potential rise in performance fees. According to this principle, the investment fund manager only receives the relevant remuneration when the fund exceeds the highest level of return that it has ever achieved.

Information ratio: The information ratio expresses the ratio of additional returns generated to the extra risk involved. The value generated can be used to evaluate active management.

Modified duration: A risk indicator that measures the effect of price fluctuations on a bond issue or a portfolio of bond issues.

Residual maturity: Time remaining until a bond must be repaid.

Risk rating (SRI): The summary risk indicator is a combination of a market risk measure and credit risk measure. The market risk measure is based on an annualized volatility measure, calculated over the last 5 years of history if available. Where 5 years' performance history is not available the data is supplemented by proxy fund, benchmark data or a simulated historical series as appropriate. This profile is determined using historical data, as such may not be a reliable indication for the future risk profile. The credit risk measure is assessing credit and concentration risk within the portfolio. The indicators are not guaranteed and may shift over time. The lowest category does not mean 'risk free'.

Sharpe ratio: The Sharpe ratio (risk-adjusted performance) is generated by calculating the difference between the average annualised return and the risk-free return. The resulting figure is divided by the annualised standard deviation of the returns. The higher the Sharpe ratio, the better the fund performance in relation to the risk potential of its portfolio.

Total Expense Ratio (TER): The TER is a measure of the total annual expenses incurred by a fund and is expressed as a percentage. It allows an accurate comparison of the costs of funds from different companies to be made.

Tracking error: The tracking error measures the divergence between the return of a fund in relation to its benchmark.

Volatility: A risk indicator demonstrating the fluctuation range (for example of the price or return of a security or fund unit) over a defined period; volatility is most often calculated using standard deviation. The higher the volatility, the greater the fluctuation range.

Yield to maturity: The yield to maturity is the average yield generated by an investment each year if it is held until expiry.

Yield to worst: The lowest potential rate of return an investor could receive on investment in a callable bond, assuming the bond does not go into default.

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