

Glossary

Measures

Annualised volatility: a measure of how variable returns for a fund or comparative market index have been around their historical average (also known as “standard deviation”).

Two funds may produce the same return over a period. The fund whose monthly returns have varied less will have a lower annualised volatility and will be considered to have achieved its returns with less risk. The calculation is the standard deviation of 36 monthly returns presented as an annualised number. Volatility for funds and indices are calculated independently of each other.

Relative volatility: a ratio calculated by comparing the annualised volatility of a fund to the annualised volatility of a comparative market index. A value greater than 1 indicates the fund has been more volatile than the index. A value less than 1 shows the fund has been less volatile than the index. A relative volatility of 1.2 means the fund has been 20% more volatile than the index, while a measure of 0.8 would mean the fund has been 20% less volatile than the index.

Sharpe ratio: a measure of a fund’s risk-adjusted performance, taking into account the return on a risk-free investment. The ratio allows an investor to assess whether the fund is generating adequate returns for the level of risk it is taking. The higher the ratio, the better the risk-adjusted performance has been. If the ratio is negative, the fund has returned less than the risk-free rate. The ratio is calculated by subtracting the risk-free return (such as cash) in the relevant currency from the fund’s return, then dividing the result by the fund’s volatility. It is calculated using annualised numbers.

Annualised alpha: the difference between a fund’s expected return (based on its beta) and the fund’s actual return. A fund with a positive alpha has delivered more return than would be expected given its beta.

Beta: a measure of a fund’s sensitivity to market movements (as represented by a market index). The beta of the market is 1.00 by definition. A beta of 1.10 shows that the fund could be expected to perform 10% better than the index in up markets and 10% worse in down markets, assuming all other factors remain constant. Conversely, a beta of 0.85 indicates that the fund could be expected to perform 15% worse than the market return during up markets and 15% better during down markets.

Annualised tracking error: a measure showing how closely a fund follows the index to which it is being compared. It is the standard deviation of the fund’s excess returns. The higher the fund’s tracking error, the higher the variability of fund returns around the market index.

Information ratio: a measure of a fund’s effectiveness in generating excess return for the level of risk taken. An information ratio of 0.5 shows the fund has delivered an annualised excess return equivalent to half the value of the tracking error. The ratio is calculated by taking the fund’s annualised excess return and dividing it by the fund’s tracking error.

R2: a measure representing the degree to which a fund’s return can be explained by the returns of a comparative market index. A value of 1 signifies the fund and index are perfectly correlated. A measure of 0.5 means only 50% of the fund’s performance can be explained by the index. If the R2 is 0.5 or lower, the fund’s beta (and therefore its alpha too) is not a reliable measure (due to a low correlation between fund and index).

Ongoing charges

The ongoing charges figure represents the charges taken from the fund over a year. It is calculated at the fund’s financial year end and may vary from year to year. For classes of funds with fixed ongoing charges, this may not vary from year to year. For new classes of funds or classes undergoing corporate actions (eg amendment to annual management charge), the ongoing charges figure is estimated until the criteria are met for an actual ongoing charges figure to be published.

The types of charges included in the ongoing charges figure are management fees, administration fees, custodian and depositary fees and transaction charges, shareholder reporting costs, regulatory registration fees, Directors fees (where applicable) and bank charges.

It excludes: performance fees (where applicable); portfolio transaction costs, except in the case of an entry/exit charge paid by the fund when buying or selling units in another collective investment undertaking.

For more information about charges (including details of the fund’s financial year end), please consult the charges section in the most recent Prospectus.

Risk & Reward Indicator (SRII)

This risk indicator is taken from the key information document at the relevant month end. Because it may be updated during a month, please refer to the key information document for the most up-to-date information.

- The risk category was calculated using historical performance data.
- The risk category may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the fund, is not guaranteed and may change over time.
- The lowest category does not mean a “risk free” investment.
- The risk and reward profile is classified by the level of historical fluctuation of the Net Asset Values of the share class, and within this classification, categories 1-2 indicate a low level of historical fluctuations, 3-5 a medium level and 6-7 a high level.

Historic yield

The historic yield for a fund is based on its dividends declared over the preceding 12 months. It is calculated by summing the dividend rates declared in that period, divided by the price as at the date of publication. Declared dividends may not be confirmed and may be subject to change. Where 12 months of declared dividend data does not exist a historic yield will not be published.

Sector/industry classification

GICS: Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) was developed by Standard & Poor’s and MSCI Barra. GICS consists of 11 sectors, 24 industry groups, 69 industries and 158 sub-industries. More information is available at www.msci.com/gics

ICB: The Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB) is an industry classification developed by Dow Jones and FTSE. It is used to segregate markets into sectors within the macroeconomy. The ICB uses a system of 10 industries, partitioned into 19 supersectors, which are further divided into 41 sectors, which then contain 114 subsectors. More information is available at <http://www.icbenchmark.com/>

TOPIX: Tokyo stock Price Index, commonly known as TOPIX, is a stock market index for the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) in Japan, tracking all domestic companies of the exchange’s First Section. It is calculated and published by the TSE.

IPD means the Investment Property Databank who are a provider of performance analysis and benchmarking services for investors in real estate. IPD UK Pooled Property Funds Index – All Balanced Funds is a component of the IPD Pooled Funds Indices which is published quarterly by IPD.

Morningstar Style Box

The Morningstar Style Box is a nine-square grid that provides a graphical representation of the investment style of funds. It is based on fund holdings and classifies funds according to market capitalisation (the vertical axis) and growth and value factors (the horizontal axis). The value and growth factors are based on measures such as earnings, cashflow and dividend yield and use both historical and forward-looking data.

How data is calculated and presented (equity funds)

Portfolio composition data has been calculated and presented according to several general principles:

- **Aggregation:** all investments, including derivatives, linked to a particular issuing company have been combined to form a total percentage holding for each company. The aggregate holding is referred to as a position. Where a company is listed in two separate countries, each listing may be classified as a separate issuing company. Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and derivatives on ETFs are treated as individual securities – ie not aggregated.
- **Categorisation:** for investments that have underlying securities we use the attributes of the underlying issuing company or common share to determine the appropriate sector, market capitalisation band and geographic area.
- **Derivatives:** all derivatives are included on an exposure basis and, where necessary, are delta-adjusted. Delta-adjusting expresses derivatives in terms of the equivalent number of shares that would be needed to generate the same return.
- **“Basket” securities:** securities that represent a number of company shares – like index futures or options – are allocated to categories (such as country) whenever possible. Otherwise they are included in the “Other Index / Unclassified” category.

Portfolio Characteristics (fixed income funds)

Distribution Yield (%)

The Distribution Yield reflects the amounts that may be expected to be distributed over the next twelve months as a percentage of the mid-market unit price of the fund as at the date shown and is based on a snapshot of the portfolio on that day. It includes the fund’s ongoing charges but does not include any preliminary charge and investors may be subject to tax on distributions.

Underlying Yield (%)

The Underlying Yield is shown because this fund distributes coupon* income and this will constrain the fund’s capital performance. The Underlying Yield is the amount of income per year that could be paid to investors without eroding the fund’s capital value. It is lower than the Distribution Yield because any capital losses that would occur at redemption on bonds purchased above their face value are reflected in the calculation. The Underlying Yield is net of the fund’s ongoing charges but does not include any entry charge. The Underlying Yield is gross of tax and investors may be subject to tax on distributions.

*The coupon is the interest rate stated on a bond when it is issued.

Effective Duration

Duration is a measure of sensitivity of the fund value to changes in interest rates. Effective duration is a duration calculation for bonds with embedded options (such as a call or a put option). It takes into account that expected cash flows will fluctuate as interest rates change and affect a bond’s price. The effective duration of a fund is calculated by a market weighted sum of the effective duration of each individual instrument. The effect of derivatives such as bond futures and interest rate swaps are included in the calculation.

Running Yield (%)

Describes the income investors get from their portfolio as a percentage of market value of the securities. It should not be relied on as a measure of expected fund return (or distribution). Bonds with high probability of default are excluded from the calculation. The running yield does not reflect the total return over the life of the bond and takes no account of reinvestment risk (the uncertainty about the rate at which future cash flows can be reinvested) or the fact that bonds usually mature at par value, which can be an important component of a bond’s return. The running yield does not include the impact of fees.

Average Maturity (Years)

The market-weighted average maturity of bonds held in the portfolio. Perpetual bonds are assigned a maturity of 31 December 2049. Derivatives are excluded from the calculation.

Number of Names

The total number of individual issuers whose bonds are held in the fund. Since the fund will often hold more than one bond from an issuer, this figure is generally lower than the number of holdings.

Average Credit Rating

This is the weighted average of all the bond credit ratings in the fund, expressed using the industry standard letter system (ie AAA, BBB). It takes into account all investments in the fund, including derivatives. This measure gives an idea of how risky the fund’s bonds are overall: the lower the average credit rating, the riskier the fund. With a Linear weighted average, the weight assigned to each issue is equal to its market value weight. With an Exponential weighted average, the weight gets proportionally higher for lower-quality credit. In both calculations, the final value is the S&P-equivalent rating nearest to the calculated average.

How data is calculated and presented (fixed income funds)

Asset Allocation: ‘FX / Derivative P&L’ includes collateral balances with counterparties arising from derivatives used in the fund (this can lead to a negative balance). ‘Index linked’ includes non-government index linked bonds.

Country Exposure: Basis is Domicile of issuer; ‘FX / Derivative P&L’ includes collateral balances with counterparties arising from derivatives used in the fund (this can lead to a negative balance).

Credit Rating: For ratings breakdown, worst of the two best ratings from across S&P, Moody’s and Fitch is applied (commonly known as the Basel method).

Currency Exposure: This table shows the currency exposure and hedging of the fund’s investments. The “After Hedging” column shows the currency exposure relevant to the investor. Investors in hedged classes have opted not to have the currency exposure shown in the table, but instead to have c100% exposure to the dealing currency. The table still provides information on the fund’s underlying investments.

Derivatives Exposure: Excludes FX forwards.

Maturity Profile (Contribution to Duration): Includes the effect of interest rate derivatives such as government bond futures, inflation swaps and interest rate swaps.

Sector Positioning: ‘FX / Derivative P&L’ includes collateral balances with counterparties arising from derivatives used in the fund (this can lead to a negative balance).

Top Long Exposures & Top Over/Underweights By Issuer: The effect of credit derivatives is included where the reference entity is a specific bond issuer. Government bond futures and index credit default swaps are excluded.

