

### Annualised total returns

Annualised return is the weighted average compound growth rate over the period measured.

### Call deposits

Call deposits or call deposit accounts allow investors to deposit and withdraw funds in several currencies, which commonly include the U.S. dollar, the euro and the British pound. This flexibility reduces investors' exposure to foreign exchange expenses and currency risk.

### Capital preservation

This is an investment strategy where the primary goal is to preserve (protect) capital and prevent losses in a portfolio. Preserving capital is a priority for retirees and those approaching retirement, since they may be relying on their investments to generate income to cover their living expenses, and have limited time to recoup losses if markets experience a downturn.

### Fixed deposits

A fixed deposit or term deposit is an amount of money held at a financial institution for a fixed amount of time. It pays higher interest than a savings account but imposes conditions on the amount, frequency, and/or period of withdrawals.

### LISP (Linked Investment Service Provider)

A Linked Investment Service Provider is a financial institution which packages, distributes and administers a broad range of unit trust based-investments. Any investment made through these products gives an investor a single point of entry into a selection of different investments.

### Money market instruments

A money market instrument is a low risk, highly liquid, short-term (one year or less) debt instrument, issued by financial institutions or governments, that tend to have lower returns than high-risk investments.

### Regulation 28

Regulation 28 of the Pension Funds Act sets out prudent investment limits on certain asset classes in investment funds. It applies specifically to investments in Retirement Annuities and Preservation Funds. The allowed maximum exposure to certain asset classes is: 75% for equities; 25% for property and 30% for foreign (offshore) assets.

### Sharpe ratio

The Sharpe ratio measures risk-adjusted performance of an investment or portfolio. It measures the amount of risk associated with the returns generated by the portfolio and indicates whether a portfolio's returns are due to excessive risk or not. The greater a portfolio's Sharpe ratio, the better its risk-adjusted performance has been (i.e. a higher return with a contained risk profile, where the portfolio manager is not taking excessive risk to achieve those returns).

### Standard deviation

Standard deviation (also called monthly volatility) measures how much the returns on an investment change from month to month. It is typically used by investors to gauge the amount of expected volatility in an investment.

### **Total Expense Ratio (TER)**

This is the total costs associated with managing and operating an investment (excluding administration, financial planning and servicing fees). These costs consist primarily of management fees and additional expenses such as trading fees, legal fees, auditor fees and other operational expenses. The total cost of the fund is divided by the fund's total assets under management to arrive at a percentage amount, which represents the TER.