

Glossary

■ Sharpe Ratio

Sharpe Ratio is a risk to reward ratio, it measures portfolio returns generated in excess to the investment in risk-free asset, for per unit of total risk taken. While, positive Sharpe ratio indicates, portfolio compensating investors with excess returns (over risk-free rate) for the commensurate risk taken; negative Sharpe ratio indicates, investors are better off investing in risk-free assets.

■ Beta

Beta (B) of a portfolio is a number indicating the relation between portfolio returns with that of the market index i.e. it measures the volatility, or systematic risk, of a portfolio in comparison to the market as a whole.

■ Modified Duration

A formula that expresses the measurable change in the value of a security in response to a change in interest rates. Modified duration of portfolio can be used to anticipate the change in market value of portfolio for every change in portfolio yield.

■ Standard Deviation

A statistical measure that defines expected volatility/risk associated with a portfolio. This explains the variation/deviation from the average returns delivered by the portfolio. A higher standard deviation means higher volatility (risk) and a lower standard deviation means lower volatility.

■ Risk Free Return

The theoretical rate of return of an investment with safest (zero risk) investment in a country.

■ Tracking Error

Tracking error indicates how closely the portfolio return is tracking the benchmark Index return. It measures the deviation between portfolio return and benchmark index return. A lower tracking error indicates portfolio closely tracking benchmark index and higher tracking error indicates portfolio returns with higher deviation from benchmark index returns.

■ Total Expense Ratio

Total expenses charged to scheme for the month expressed as a percentage to average monthly net assets.

■ Average Maturity

Weighted average maturity of the securities in scheme.

■ Portfolio Yield (Yield To Maturity)

Weighted average yield of the securities in scheme portfolio.

How to read a Factsheet

■ Fund Manager

An employee of the asset management company such as a mutual fund or life insurer, who manages investments of the scheme. He is usually part of a larger team of fund managers and research analysts.

■ Application Amount for Fresh Subscription

This is the minimum investment amount for a new investor in a mutual fund scheme.

■ Minimum Additional Amount

This is the minimum investment amount for an existing investor in a mutual fund scheme.

■ Yield to Maturity

The Yield to Maturity or the YTM is the rate of return anticipated on a bond if held until maturity. YTM is expressed as an annual rate. The YTM factors in the bond's current market price, par value, coupon interest rate and time to maturity.

■ SIP

SIP or systematic investment plan works on the principle of making periodic investments of a fixed sum. It works similar to a recurring bank deposit. For instance, an investor may opt for an SIP that invests Rs 500 every 15th of the month in an equity fund for a period of three years.

■ NAV

The NAV or the net asset value is the total asset value per unit of the mutual fund after deducting all related and permissible expenses. The NAV is calculated at the end of every business day. It is the value at which the investor enters or exits the mutual fund.

■ Benchmark

A group of securities, usually a market index, whose performance is used as a standard or benchmark to measure investment performance of mutual funds, among other investments. Some typical benchmarks include the Nifty, Sensex, BSE200, BSE500, 10-Year Gsec.

■ Entry Load

A mutual fund may have a sales charge or load at the time of entry and/or exit to compensate the distributor/agent. Entry load is charged at the time an investor purchases the units of a mutual fund.

The entry load is added to the prevailing NAV at the time of investment. For instance, if the NAV is Rs. 100 and the entry load is 1%, the investor will enter the fund at Rs. 101. (Note: SEBI, vide circular dated June 30, 2009 has abolished entry load and mandated that the upfront commission to distributors will be paid by the investor directly to the distributor, based on his assessment of various factors including the service rendered by the distributor).

■ Exit Load

Exit load is charged at the time an investor redeems the units of a mutual fund. The exit load is deducted from the prevailing NAV at the time of redemption. For instance, if the NAV is Rs. 100 and the exit load is 1%, the redemption price would be Rs.99 per unit.

■ Modified Duration

Modified duration is the price sensitivity and the percentage change in price for a unit change in yield.

■ Standard Deviation

Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the range of an investment's performance. When a mutual fund has a high standard deviation, its means its range of performance is wide, implying greater volatility.

■ Sharpe Ratio

The Sharpe Ratio, named after its founder, the Nobel Laureate William Sharpe, is a measure of risk-adjusted returns. It is calculated using standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk.

■ Beta Ratio (Portfolio Beta)

Beta is a measure of an investment's volatility vis-a-vis the market. Beta of less than 1 means that the security will be less volatile than the market. A beta of greater than 1 implies that the security's price will be more volatile than the market.

■ Average portfolio PE (Average P/E)

It is price to earnings ratio of the stocks calculated for the entire portfolio on a weighted average basis.

■ Average portfolio price to book ratio (Average P/BV)

It is price to book value of the stocks calculated for the entire portfolio on a weighted average basis.

■ Average portfolio dividend yield (Average Dividend Yield)

It is dividend yield of the stocks calculated for the entire portfolio on a weighted average basis.

■ Net Equity

Net equity level is the net equity exposure percentage adjusted for any derivative positions in stocks or index for hedging or rebalancing purpose.

■ R Squared

It is a statistical measure of how closely the portfolio returns are correlated with its benchmark.

■ AUM

AUM or assets under management refers to the recent / updated cumulative market value of investments managed by a mutual fund or any investment firm.

■ Holdings

The holdings or the portfolio is a mutual fund's latest or updated reported statement of investments/securities. These are usually displayed in terms of percentage to net assets or the rupee value or both. The objective is to give investors an idea of where their money is being invested by the fund manager.

■ Nature of Scheme

The investment objective and underlying investments determine the nature of the mutual fund scheme. For instance, a mutual fund that aims at generating capital appreciation by investing in stock markets is an equity fund or growth fund. Likewise, a mutual fund that aims at capital preservation by investing in debt markets is a debt fund or income fund. Each of these categories may have sub-categories.

■ Rating Profile

Mutual funds invest in securities after evaluating their creditworthiness as disclosed by the ratings. A depiction of the mutual fund in various investments based on their ratings becomes the rating profile of the fund. Typically, this is a feature of debt funds.