

INTEREST RATE ALLOCATION

	USD	EUR
In years	0.1	4.2

Source of data: UBP

ADMINISTRATION

Distributor

Union Bancaire Privée, UBP SA, 96-98 rue du Rhône, CH-1211 Geneva 1

Fund Management Company

GÉRIFONDS SA, Lausanne

Custodian bank

Banque Cantonale Vaudoise, Lausanne

Auditor

KPMG SA, Genève

Legal form

Investment fund incorporated under Swiss law, belonging to the "Other funds for traditional investments" category

REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION

Countries where Distribution is Authorised

Switzerland

Registered Office

Gérifonds SA, Lausanne

GLOSSARY

Benchmark

Index used as basis for measuring the performance of an investment fund. Also called reference index or comparison index.

Derivatives

Derivatives are financial instruments whose prices depend on the price movements in a reference variable, known as the underlying. Underlying assets may be shares, equity indices, government bonds, currencies, interest rates, commodities like wheat and gold, or also swaps. Derivative financial instruments may be unconditional forward transactions or they may be options. They are traded either on futures and options exchanges on standardised terms, or over-the-counter (OTC) on freely negotiated terms. Changes in the price of the underlying lead in certain situations to considerably higher price fluctuations in the derivative. Derivatives can be used to hedge against financial risks, to speculate on price changes (trading) or to take advantage of price differences between markets (arbitrage).

Duration

Duration is the average time to payout. This key figure is used to measure the influence of interest rate movements on the price of a bond or bond fund. Duration is defined in years (e.g. 3-year duration means that the value of a bond would increase by 3% if interest rates fall by 1% and vice versa).

High-yield bond

Bonds with high interest rates and high risk exposure. The issuers of such securities are often companies with a low credit rating.

High-yield fund

A fund for high-yield bonds (i.e. bonds with low credit ratings).

Investment grade

A rating provides information about the creditworthiness of a debtor. The higher the rating, the less likely the debtor is to default. A distinction is made between high-quality (investment grade) and speculative bonds (high-yield or junk bonds). For investment-grade bonds, Standard & Poor's issues ratings from AAA to BBB, while Moody's ratings range from Aaa to Baa.

Credit default swap (CDS)

A credit default swap (CDS) is a kind of insurance against the risk of credit default. Upon conclusion of a credit default swap agreement, the protection seller pledges himself to pay compensation to the protection buyer if a specified credit event occurs (eg default or late payment). In return, the protection seller receives a premium. The amount of the CDS premium depends primarily on the creditworthiness of the reference debtor, the definition of the credit event and the maturity of the contract.

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