Quarterly Update
Prudential Risk
Managed Active range
Quarter 2 2019
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Introduction to the quarterly update for Prudential Risk Managed Active range

Inside you will find information including investment aims, how funds are chosen, commentary on financial markets and updates on each fund.

The information in this guide is as at 30 June 2019 unless otherwise stated.

Information to be aware of when reading this update

- This quarterly update describes the asset allocations, fund aims and Risk/Reward profiles of the Open Ended Investment Company (OEIC) versions of these funds. This fund type is distinguished from the Unit-Linked versions, that invest exclusively in the OEIC funds, by the prefix ‘LF’ in their full name as in ‘LF Prudential Risk Managed Active 1’ for example.

- If you invest or hold these funds in a Pension, Life or International policy you may have the Unit-Linked version that doesn’t have the ‘LF’ prefix. Instead it will simply say ‘Prudential’ (for Pension and Life funds) as in ‘Prudential Risk Managed Active 1’ for example. International funds will have the prefix ‘PIA’ in their title.

- The Unit-Linked versions generally have a slightly larger proportion of their holdings in cash and may have different charging and taxation costs. This will mean their investment performance will be different to their OEIC equivalent. Pages 16 and 17 has the respective performance figures for both the OEIC and Unit-Linked versions of these funds, that is further broken down into the performance as held as an OEIC or within a Life, Pension or International Insurance policy.

- Your product literature will help you identify which version of the fund you may hold. Or alternatively ask your financial adviser for more information.

For more information on how our Risk Managed Active range is managed please ask your financial adviser for a copy of ‘An Introduction to the Risk Managed Active range’.
Prudential Risk Managed Active range

The Prudential Risk Managed Active range offers a choice of five risk-managed multi-asset collective funds each with its own risk profile, investing at least 70% in active collective investments. M&G Investment Management Ltd, part of the Prudential Group, are the investment managers for the Risk Managed Active funds. They make the relevant adjustments to the portfolio based on recommendations from M&GPrudential Treasury & Investment Office (T&IO), includes the team formerly known as Prudential Portfolio Management Group.

Meet the experts

M&GPrudential Treasury & Investment Office (T&IO), includes the team formerly known as Prudential Portfolio Management Group

- T&IO are the in-house investment strategists and “manager of managers” for Prudential in the UK.
- They are independent of the various underlying asset management businesses within the Prudential Group.
- T&IO is a team of over 60 that includes experienced investment professionals with specialist expertise in capital markets research, manager research, investment strategy design, liability management, alternative investments and portfolio management.
- They are responsible for over £175 billion of investors’ money, as at 30 June 2019.

T&IO recommend each portfolio’s asset allocation.

When reviewing the asset allocation, T&IO consider their long-term view of each type of asset the portfolio can hold and decide which ones to use in line with appropriate risk parameters.

The underlying Risk Managed Active OEIC funds are owned by Link Finance and are available for investment as OEIC funds or as life and pension funds available on Prudential and Prudential International products.
Who is MAGIM?

M&G Investment Management Ltd (MAGIM), part of the Prudential group, are the investment managers for the Risk Managed Active range. They make the fund selections and asset allocations adjustments recommended by T&IO.

Each Risk Managed Active fund is a ‘fund of funds’, which means that each invests in a range of underlying funds. Fund of funds can offer a simple solution to the challenge of selecting funds and diversifying across different types of assets.

Within a fund of funds as part of an OEIC investment, underlying funds can be switched and replaced as often as is necessary without having to pay any Capital Gains Tax (CGT). Fund of funds are often called ‘multimanager’ funds.

The Risk Managed Active funds use the combined expertise of T&IO, the same team that manages our PruFund funds.

- T&IO recommends the asset allocation for each Risk Managed Active fund.
- T&IO selects the funds which they believe best meet the portfolio asset mix requirements.

Fund Management in more detail

- T&IO recommends the asset allocation for each Risk Managed Active fund.

Link Fund Solutions Limited the Authorised Corporate Director for the LF Risk Managed Active OEIC funds, ensures that T&IO recommendations are in line with the funds’ objectives.

- MAGIM makes the asset allocation adjustments recommended by T&IO. They also use recommendations from T&IO to determine which funds to invest in.
The chart opposite illustrates the daily price (percentage growth) and risk (volatility) of each of the funds over the past five years.

Volatility, is the rate at which the price of, for example, a fund can move up or down. If the price of a fund moves up and down rapidly and by significant amounts over short term periods, it can be said to have a high volatility. If the price almost never changes by significant amounts over short term periods, it has a low volatility.

Source: Financial Express

These figures are based on the OEIC which is the underlying investment of the Life, Pension and International fund versions. Bid to bid with net income reinvested. The figures include tax and charges applicable to the fund.

Collective Performance Figures 30/06/14 to 30/06/19

The Risk Managed Active funds are a range of multi-asset Open Ended Investment Company (OEIC) funds designed to help meet your attitude to risk by using asset allocation. The numbering of the funds within the fund names i.e. Prudential Risk Managed Active 1 fund, up to Prudential Risk Managed Active 5 fund, indicates the increasing level of investment risk associated with that fund – with 1 low and 5 high. The higher the level of investment risk, the greater the potential reward. The chart below shows the relative risk of our Risk Managed Active funds.

We can’t predict the future. Past performance isn’t a guide to future performance. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount you put in.
Most stockmarkets around the world made further gains in the second quarter of 2019, rounding off a solid start to the first half of the year. This was despite a significant wobble in May, when renewed trade war concerns after President Trump escalated disputes with China and Mexico spooked investors, who then sought safety in core government bonds. This, together with the prospect of lower interest rates, powered bond markets globally higher. In the currency markets, the main beneficiary of the flight to safety was the Japanese yen, which strengthened due to its safe haven status, whilst the UK pound weakened dramatically on fears of a hard ‘Brexit’ following the resignation of Prime Minister Theresa May.

The likelihood of a US interest rate cut this year increased as Jay Powell, chairman of the US Federal Reserve, said the central bank would “act as appropriate to sustain the expansion”. Powell warned that US businesses were becoming more concerned about trade tension, resulting in a drop in business confidence.

The economic picture is still broadly positive, although global economic growth slowed in 2018 and looks likely to be lower in 2019. We continue to believe that there are long-term opportunities available for the careful investor.

Phil Butler CFA
Portfolio Manager
Views on asset types

Each of the funds is made up of a number of different types of assets. These can be covered in three main categories.

**Equities**

UK stockmarkets rose during the second quarter, with rallies in April and June overcoming marked weakness in May. Investors reacted to both global and local factors, with the accommodative stance of the US Federal Reserve, and most of the world’s other central banks, being the most supportive influence. US stockmarkets were volatile during the second quarter, although they rose overall. The period began well, with investors encouraged by hopes of a trade deal with China, decent corporate earnings and some better-than-expected economic data. President Trump’s threats to increase tariffs on Chinese goods and China’s retaliation then raised concerns about economic growth.

European stockmarkets ended the period in positive territory. Ongoing uncertainty about the UK’s departure from the European Union put pressure on markets. The Japanese stockmarket was one of the weaker performers globally in the second quarter, this was partly due to a sharp rise in the yen, which benefited from its status as a safe haven currency. Asia Pacific ex Japan was turbulent over the period. Our view remains that equities can offer opportunities over the long-term and where appropriate to the overall portfolio.

**Fixed income**

UK government bonds (gilts) delivered further positive returns in the second quarter of 2019 as the prospect of renewed stimulus from the world’s central banks provided a supportive backdrop for fixed income markets. While gilts suffered weakness in April, these assets recovered strongly the following month as resurfacing trade war tensions and concerns about slowing global growth helped drive demand for traditional safe haven assets. UK corporate bonds also delivered steady returns over the period. During the second quarter, global bond markets generally delivered positive returns, helped by solid performance in the final month of the period. Performance was supported by comments from the US Federal Reserve. In Europe, attention became increasingly focused on the possibility that the European Central Bank might renew monetary stimulus activity. Over the long term, we continue to favour corporate bonds over government bonds.

**Property**

UK commercial property recorded a small positive total return in April and May 2019. However, the overall positive return masks a divergence between Offices and Industrial (where capital values have increased every month so far this year) and Retail (where capital values are falling). In the Retail sector, profitability is being squeezed by structural changes in the way we shop, and even well-known brands are suffering. This has resulted in some having to employ Company Voluntary Agreements to manage their rental commitments. This decline in rental values has driven a fall in capital values. Nevertheless, we expect UK commercial property overall to generate modest returns over the next five years, with rental income representing a significant proportion of returns. We continue to invest in property. The asset class offers solid income streams and a good degree of diversification.
Overview
The portfolio manager still holds small positions in Italian banks following the market reaction to the political situation in the country last year.

Shares in UniCredit and Intesa Sanpaolo were acquired as these 2 stocks represent 80% of the Italian Banking index.

The transition to the new underlying holdings is complete.
Investment objective of the collective fund (an Open Ended Investment Company or OEIC)

The fund aims to achieve long-term (in excess of 5 years) total return (the combination of income and growth of capital) by investing in a mix of assets from around the world and aims to limit volatility (the amount by which the fund’s value increases or decreases) over rolling 5 year periods to 9%. There is no guarantee that the volatility target will be met and at any time the actual volatility may be higher or lower than the long term target.

Total Fund size: £101,817,559.

Holdings as at 30 June 2019

The asset allocation and holdings for this fund can change regularly based on the views of the fund manager. These positions can also be impacted by cash flows in and out of the fund. Please note that the data may not always add up to 100.0% due to rounding.

Where the fund invests in a collective fund, the manager of that underlying collective fund may use derivatives or alternative investments as part of the management of his/her fund.
Investment objective of the collective fund (an Open Ended Investment Company or OEIC)

The fund aims to achieve long-term (in excess of 5 years) total return (the combination of income and growth of capital) by investing in a mix of assets from around the world and aims to limit volatility (the amount by which the fund’s value increases or decreases) over rolling 5 year periods to 10%. There is no guarantee that the volatility target will be met and at any time the actual volatility may be higher or lower than the long term target.

Total Fund size: £185,448,702.

Holdings as at 30 June 2019

The asset allocation and holdings for this fund can change regularly based on the views of the fund manager. These positions can also be impacted by cash flows in and out of the fund. Please note that the data may not always add up to 100.0% due to rounding.

Where the fund invests in a collective fund, the manager of that underlying collective fund may use derivatives or alternative investments as part of the management of his/her fund.
Investment objective of the collective fund (an Open Ended Investment Company or OEIC)

The fund aims to achieve long-term (in excess of 5 years) total return (the combination of income and growth of capital) by investing in a mix of assets from around the world and aims to limit volatility (the amount by which the fund’s value increases or decreases) over rolling 5 year periods to 12%. There is no guarantee that the volatility target will be met and at any time the actual volatility may be higher or lower than the long term target.

Total Fund size: £266,434,958.

Holdings as at 30 June 2019

The asset allocation and holdings for this fund can change regularly based on the views of the fund manager. These positions can also be impacted by cash flows in and out of the fund. Please note that the data may not always add up to 100.0% due to rounding.

Where the fund invests in a collective fund, the manager of that underlying collective fund may use derivatives or alternative investments as part of the management of his/her fund.
Investment objective of the collective fund (an Open Ended Investment Company or OEIC)

The fund aims to achieve long-term (in excess of 5 years) total return (the combination of income and growth of capital) by investing in a mix of assets from around the world and aims to limit volatility (the amount by which the fund’s value increases or decreases) over rolling 5 year periods to 14.5%. There is no guarantee that the volatility target will be met and at any time the actual volatility may be higher or lower than the long term target.

Total Fund size: £260,005,487.

Holdings as at 30 June 2019

The asset allocation and holdings for this fund can change regularly based on the views of the fund manager. These positions can also be impacted by cash flows in and out of the fund. Please note that the data may not always add up to 100.0% due to rounding.

Where the fund invests in a collective fund, the manager of that underlying collective fund may use derivatives or alternative investments as part of the management of his/her fund.
Investment objective of the collective fund (an Open Ended Investment Company or OEIC)

The fund aims to achieve long-term (in excess of 5 years) total return (the combination of income and growth of capital) by investing in a mix of assets from around the world and aims to limit volatility (the amount by which the fund’s value increases or decreases) over rolling 5 year periods to 17%. There is no guarantee that the volatility target will be met and at any time the actual volatility may be higher or lower than the long term target.

Total Fund size: £113,774,397.

The asset allocation and holdings for this fund can change regularly based on the views of the fund manager. These positions can also be impacted by cash flows in and out of the fund. Please note that the data may not always add up to 100.0% due to rounding.

Where the fund invests in a collective fund, the manager of that underlying collective fund may use derivatives or alternative investments as part of the management of his/her fund.
Performance

All figures sourced from Financial Express (FE). Please note that all performance figures for Prudential Funds are net of Annual Management Charge (AMC) and other fund charges where applicable. They take no account of any product changes that may or may not be applicable. Any product charges will have the effect of reducing the figures shown below. Performance figures can vary between fund ranges, due to the taxation applicable and different fund level charges. The Life, Pension and Prudential International funds can also hold an element of cash due to the short delay between new investments being received by these funds and being placed in the underlying OEIC portfolio fund, and this may also have an impact on the performance of these funds when compared to the underlying OEIC fund.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OEIC Funds</th>
<th>30/06/18 to 30/06/19 (%)</th>
<th>30/06/17 to 30/06/18 (%)</th>
<th>30/06/16 to 30/06/17 (%)</th>
<th>30/06/15 to 30/06/16 (%)</th>
<th>30/06/14 to 30/06/15 (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LF Prudential Risk Managed Active 1</td>
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<td>17.8</td>
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</table>

The figures above are Bid to bid with net income reinvested. Annualised (Income fund).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pension Funds</th>
<th>30/06/18 to 30/06/19 (%)</th>
<th>30/06/17 to 30/06/18 (%)</th>
<th>30/06/16 to 30/06/17 (%)</th>
<th>30/06/15 to 30/06/16 (%)</th>
<th>30/06/14 to 30/06/15 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pru Risk Managed Active 1</td>
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<td>11.1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pru Risk Managed Active 3</td>
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<td>2.2</td>
<td>13.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pru Risk Managed Active 4</td>
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<td>2.9</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pru Risk Managed Active 5</td>
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<td>3.5</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures above are Bid to bid with gross income reinvested. Annualised. Series A fund.
The figures above are Bid to bid with net income reinvested. Annualised. Series 2 fund.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Life Funds</th>
<th>30/06/18 to 30/06/19 (%)</th>
<th>30/06/17 to 30/06/18 (%)</th>
<th>30/06/16 to 30/06/17 (%)</th>
<th>30/06/15 to 30/06/16 (%)</th>
<th>30/06/14 to 30/06/15 (%)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pru Risk Managed Active 1</td>
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<td>7.6</td>
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<td>14.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>5.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pru Risk Managed Active 5</td>
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<td>3.3</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
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The figures above are Bid to bid in sterling with gross income reinvested. Annualised. Series B fund.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>International Funds</th>
<th>30/06/18 to 30/06/19 (%)</th>
<th>30/06/17 to 30/06/18 (%)</th>
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<th>30/06/15 to 30/06/16 (%)</th>
<th>30/06/14 to 30/06/15 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIA Risk Managed Active 1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
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<td>9.8</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>10.7</td>
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<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIA Risk Managed Active 3</td>
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<td>1.8</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIA Risk Managed Active 4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>15.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>PIA Risk Managed Active 5</td>
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<td>17.0</td>
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We can’t predict the future. Past performance isn’t a guide to future performance. The value of your investment can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount you put in.
Glossary

This glossary is a high-level guide to some of the technical terminology that may appear in our Quarterly Summary. It is not intended to be a definitive reference document and you should contact your adviser for further assistance where necessary.

**Alternative Assets**
These may include non-traditional, complex or specialist investments. Examples include hedge funds, private equity and complex derivative based strategies.

**Basic Materials Sector**
A category of stocks covering companies involved with the discovery, development and processing of raw materials. The basic materials sector includes the mining and refining of metals, chemical producers and forestry products.

**“Blue Chip” Companies**
These are large, reputable companies which are thought to be financially sound.

**Bonds**
See Fixed Interest Securities.

**“Boutique Managed” Funds**
Investment funds that are specialised in some way either through the expertise needed to manage the portfolio or because it has an unusual theme or a collection of funds under one house. These “boutique” funds are typically offered by smaller, specialist firms as opposed to large investment management companies.

**Broad Investment Grade**
This is a term used to describe a listing of bonds and fixed income instruments on an index. It is used to measure the overall value of a collective group of bonds and represents the characteristics of these types of securities. It is a grading level that can be used by certain types of funds for determining assets that are suitable for investment into a fund.

**Certificates of Deposit**
These are a money market investments that are generally issued by banks against a security. A certificate of deposit usually pays interest (which can vary) and entitles the bearer to receive a set interest rate up until a set maturity date and can be issued in any currency or denomination.

**Closed Ended Funds**
This describes a collective investment scheme which has a limited number of shares (or units). The shares are then traded on an exchange or directly through the fund manager to create a secondary market subject to market forces.

**Collective Investment Schemes**
A way of pooling investment with others as part of a single investment fund. This allows investors to participate in a wider range of investments than would normally be feasible if investing individually and to share the costs and benefits of doing so. Collective Investment Schemes, OEICs, Unit Trusts, Mutual funds, usually either target geographic regions (like emerging market countries) or specific themes (like technology or property).
Convertible Bonds (can also be called Deferred Equity)
These are corporate bonds that are exchangeable for a set number of another form of investment (for example, common shares) at a pre-stated price. Convertible bonds typically pay a lower income than is normally available from common bonds.

Corporate Bonds
These are loans to companies where the purchaser of the corporate bond lends money to the company in return for regular interest payments and the promise that the initial sum will be repaid on a specified later date.

Default Risk
This is the possibility that the issuer of a bond will be unable to make payments when they are due.

Derivatives
These cover products which are generally an arrangement to buy or sell a standard quantity of a specified asset on a fixed future date at a price agreed today. Also considered to be a financial instrument whose value is dependent upon the value of an underlying asset.

Equities
These are also known as shares or stocks and represents a share of the ownership of a company. Shares give two potential benefits – the share prices may increase as the value of the company increases and regular payments, known as dividends, may be made to shareholders based on how well the company is doing. However, share prices can also go down, therefore there may not be dividends.

Eurobonds
A Eurobond is an international bond that is denominated in a currency not native to the country where it is issued. It can be categorized according to the currency in which it is issued. For example, a British company may issue a Eurobond in Germany, denomingating it in U.S. dollars.

Exchange-Traded Fund
This is an investment vehicle the units of which are traded on a stock exchange. An exchange traded funds can hold a range of assets such as stocks, bonds or even commodities. Most track an index, such as the FTSE™ All share or the S&P 500.

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Fixed Interest Securities
These are more commonly known as “bonds” and are loans issued by companies or by governments in order to raise money. Bonds issued by companies are called corporate bonds, those issued by the UK government are called gilts and those issued by the US government are called treasury bonds. In effect all bonds are IOUs that promise to pay a sum on a specified date and pay a fixed rate of interest along the way.
Floating Rate Notes
These are basically short-term loans to financial organisations, such as banks, under which the investor receives interest payments from that financial organisation. At the end of an agreed period the financial organisation has to repay the loan.

The interest payment rates are linked to a specified “floating” rate typically the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). This means that interest rate payments may go up or down.

Forwards Contract (or Forwards)
These are agreements between two parties to buy or sell an asset at a fixed future date for a price determined at the time of dealing.

Government Bonds
These are loans to the government where the purchaser of the government bond lends money to the government in return for regular interest payments and the promise that the initial sum will be repaid on a specified later date.

Government Sovereign Bond
Is a government debt issued in a foreign currency.

Index-Linked Securities
Are similar to fixed interest securities but the payments out are normally increased by a price index e.g. for UK government index-linked securities, payments out are increased in line with the UK Retail Price Index.

Investment Grade
A credit rating given to a government or corporate bond that indicates that the agency giving the rating (e.g. Standard & Poors) believes that the issuer has a relatively low risk of default. Bonds with credit ratings of AAA, AA, A or BBB are considered investment grade. Low rated bonds with ratings of BB or below are often called Junk Bonds.

LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate)
This is the interest rate that London banks charge when lending money to one another over a short period of time. LIBOR is often used as a benchmark when setting other short term interest rates.

Money Market Investments
Are defined as cash and near cash such as bank deposits, certificates of deposits, fixed interest securities or floating rate notes, with, where applicable, a maturity date of under a year.

OEIC
This is an Open Ended Investment Company, which is the British version of a European SICAV (Société d’Investissement a Capital Variable) or Irish VCIC (Variable Capital Investment Company). Like all open collective Investment Schemes, an OEIC has no fixed amount of capital.

The total value of the OEIC is equally divided into shares which will vary in price and in the number issued. Each time that new money is invested, new shares or units are created to match the prevailing share price; each time shares are redeemed, the assets sold match the prevailing share price.

Hedging
A strategy employed in order to reduce or mitigate risk. Hedging involves making an offsetting transaction in one market in order to protect against possible losses in another.

Hedged Back to Sterling
This is a specific example of hedging where the trader is trying to protect an existing or anticipated position from an unwanted move in sterling exchange rates.
Options
Legal agreements that give the holder the right (but not the obligation) to buy or sell the underlying asset at an expiration date, at a price determined at the time of dealing.

Permanent Interest Bearing Shares (usually referred to as PIBS)
These are fixed-interest securities issued by building societies. Building societies use them in the way public limited companies would use preference shares (see below). Although similar to bonds, PIBS typically exist as long as their issuer does. They typically offer better interest rates than bonds although unlike bonds have no fixed redemption date and so redemption value will be determined by market values at the time of sale.
PIBS are not covered by UK government compensation schemes. If the building society is in financial distress, amounts are paid to holders of PIBS only after depositors.

Preference Shares (also called Preferred Stock or Preferred Shares)
These are shares in a company which give their holders an entitlement to a fixed dividend payment and may or may not carry voting rights. These are a ‘higher ranking’ stock than common stock and usually have specific rights attached to them.
Preference shares mean that the holder may get preferred treatment over common share holders – and carry a dividend that is paid out prior to dividends to common share holders. In the event of bankruptcy preferred share holders will be paid out from assets before common share holders and after debt holders.

Primary Industry
The industrial sector of an economy involved in the extraction and collection of natural resources, such as copper and timber, as well as by activities such as farming and fishing. A company in a primary industry can also be involved in turning natural resources into products. Primary industries tend to make up a larger portion of the economy of developing countries than they do for developed countries.

Qualified Investor Scheme (QIS)
A qualified investor scheme is essentially a mixed asset type of scheme where different types of permitted asset may be included as part of the scheme property, depending on the investment objectives and policy of that scheme and within any restrictions in the rules.

Regulated
This means the portfolio or fund has to conform to the regulations laid down by the financial authority of the country it is trading in (i.e. in the UK, the FCA protects the investor and provides structure around the products, financial services providers and markets).

Reverse Repurchase Agreement
A Reverse Repurchase Agreement is a legal contract with a bank, under which securities are purchased (for example, UK Government Bonds or Gilt) from the bank, with an agreement to sell them back to the same bank at a higher price at a specific date in the future.

Risk
Risk can take on many forms. In the context of investment management it is a term used to indicate the chance of losing or gaining money on your investment. It’s usually measured by a statistical measurement called ‘standard deviation’ this is calculated based on movements (both up & down) from the investment or funds average return.
Secondary Industry
The industrial sector of an economy that produces finished, usable products. Unlike a primary industry, which collects and produces raw materials for manufacture, a secondary industry makes products that are more likely to be consumed by individuals. Examples of secondary industry divisions include automobile manufacturing, steel production and telecommunications.

Shares
See Equities.

Short-Term Government Bonds
For the purposes of determining assets which the Prudential Cash Funds can invest in these are defined as government bonds with a repayment period of twelve months or less.

Smaller Companies
Companies quoted on a recognised exchange that have a market worth below that of blue chip companies. In the UK, smaller companies are typically defined as those out-with the top 350 companies in the FTSE™ All Share Index.

Transferable Securities
This is a descriptor given to a type of financial security which is traded on capital markets. The term is probably most commonly known and used in association with UCITS in UK and Europe (examples would be UCITS/some types of warrants).

Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS)
These are collective investments which can be sold across national borders within the EU having complied with regulations on investments and administration.

Unregulated
This means the portfolio or fund does not need to conform to regulations.

Warrants
A warrant is a security that entitles the holder to buy shares in the issuing company at a specified price and within a certain time frame.

Warrants are freely transferable and traded on major exchanges. Their value will go up or down as the price of the shares to which they relate goes up or down.
Prudential Risk Managed Active range are available as unit-linked funds in:

- Prudential Pension Funds
- Prudential Life Funds
- Prudential International Funds

Or as an OEIC, LF Prudential Risk Managed Active funds, from fund “platforms” such as Fidelity FundsNetwork, Cofunds, Transact etc. as investment in an:

- ISA
- Discretionary Investment portfolio

Your financial adviser will be able to discuss these options with you and what could best meet your needs.