OEIC Factsheet **Diversified Income Fund**

'l' shares, GBP As at end December 2024



Risk profile Lower risk Potentially lower rewards

rewards 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 <

Higher risk

Potentially higher

For information on the risk profile, refer to the 'KIID SRRI' explanation in the glossary on page 4.

This is a marketing communication. Investors must read the Key Information Document (or Key Investor Information Document where relevant) and Prospectus prior to investing.

'l' Acc Share class charges

Maximum initial charge: 0.00% Ongoing charge: 0.77%

Key facts

Portfolio managers: John Stopford, Jason Borbora-Sheen Fund size: GBP Fund launch date: 18.04.94 I Acc GBP share class launch date: 03.03.08 Domicile: United Kingdom Sector: IA Mixed Investment 0-35% Shares Performance reference: 4% p.a. (GBP) 'I' share class dealing currency: GBP

Other Information

Pricing: 12 noon (forward pricing) **Minimum investment:** GBP1,000,000 lump sum

'l' Acc GBP

ISIN: GB00B2Q1J923 Sedol: B2Q1J92

'l' Inc-2 GBP

ISIN: GB00B7700K18 Sedol: B7700K1 Yield: ()* Distribution Payment Dates: Monthly

*Yield if charges had been taken from income. See yield explanation on page 4.

Fund overview

The Fund aims to provide income with the opportunity for capital growth (to grow the value of your investment) over at least 5 years. The Fund seeks to limit volatility (the pace or amount of change in its value) to lower than 50% of that of shares of UK companies (measured using the FTSE All Share Index).

While the Fund aims to have volatility of less than 50% of UK companies there is no guarantee that this will be achieved and there may be times when the Fund's volatility is higher than this level.

The Fund's performance can be compared to a return of 4% each year in GBP. We believe it is a reasonable reference point by which to measure the Fund's returns based on current market conditions and the principal asset types available for investment.



Risk statistics

	3 years	5 years
Annualised sharpe ratio (%)	-0.3	0.0
Annualised volatility (%)	4.9	5.6
See glossary for explanation.		

Monthly and annual average performance (%)

	1 month	1 year	3 years annualised		5 years Innualised	10 years annualised
Fund - I Acc GBP	0.8	7.0	2.		2.3	2.8
Calendar year performance (%)	YTD	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Fund - I Acc GBP	4.6	6.0	-5.5	1.4	4.6	5.4
Rolling 12 month performance (%)	30.12.23 -30.12.24	30.12.22 -30.12.23	30.12.2 -30.12.22		30.12.20 -30.12.21	30.12.19 -30.12.20
Fund - I Acc GBP	7.0	3.9	-4.4		1.4	4.1

Performance data source: Morningstar, dates to 30.12.24, NAV based, (net of fees, excluding initial charges), total return with net income reinvested where applicable, in Sterling. The Fund does not track an index, any index shown is for illustrative purposes only. On 3 September 2012, the Fund changed its name from the Managed Distribution Fund to Diversified Income Fund. There was also an investment objective and policy change, meaning that performance shown prior to this date was achieved under different circumstances. The Fund's performance can be compared to a return of 4% each year in GBP. Performance prior to 03.03.08 is based on a longer existing share class, adjusted to match the fees of this share class.

Past performance should not be taken as a guide to the future and there is no guarantee that this investment will make profits; losses may be made. If the currency of this share class differs from your domestic currency, your returns may increase or decrease as a result of currency fluctuations.



Top bond holdings (%)

Number of bond holdings:

Top equity holdings (%)

Number of equity holdings:

Sector analysis (%)

Net equity exposure after hedging

%NAV

Modified duration:

Currency positions (%)

Geographic allocation (%)

Intended retail investor

This Fund has been designed to form part of a broader portfolio of investments and should be purchased with advice or on an execution only basis by a basic investor. Investors must be able to bear loss of capital in order to seek to generate higher potential returns and should be prepared to remain invested for at least 5 years.

The Fund does not use a benchmark. However, performance of the Fund may be compared against a return of 4% p.a. (GBP).

The portfolio may change significantly over a short period of time. This is not a buy or sell recommendation for any particular security. Figures may not always sum to 100 due to rounding.

The yield information has been calculated as at 30.12.24. Where FTSE data is shown, source: FTSE International Limited ("FTSE") © FTSE 2024. Please note a disclaimer applies to FTSE data and can be found at https://research.ftserussell.com/products/downloads/FTSE_Wholly_Owned_Non-Partner.pdf. Where MSCI data is shown, source: MSCI. MSCI makes no express or implied warranties or representations and shall have no liability whatsoever with respect to any MSCI data contained herein. The MSCI data may not be further redistributed or used as a basis for other indices or any securities or financial products. This report is not approved, endorsed, reviewed or produced by MSCI. None of the MSCI data is intended to constitute investment advice or a recommendation to make (or refrain from making) any kind of investment decision and may not be relied on as such. All other information is from Ninety One at 30.12.24.

Diversified Income Fund

General risks

The value of these investments, and any income generated from them, will be affected by changes in interest rates, general market conditions and other political, social and economic developments, as well as by specific matters relating to the assets in which they invest.

Past performance does not predict future returns; losses may be made. Ongoing costs and charges will impact returns.

For Inc-2 and Inc-3 shares classes, expenses are charged to the capital account rather than to income, so capital will be reduced. This could constrain future capital and income growth. Income may be taxable.

The Fund's objectives will not necessarily be achieved and there is no guarantee that these investments will make profits; losses may be made.

Environmental, social or governance related risk events or factors, if they occur, could cause a negative impact on the value of investments.

This Fund may not be appropriate for investors who plan to withdraw their money within the short to medium term.

Specific fund risks

Currency exchange: Changes in the relative values of different currencies may adversely affect the value of investments and any related income.

Default: There is a risk that the issuers of fixed income investments (e.g. bonds) may not be able to meet interest payments nor repay the money they have borrowed. The worse the credit quality of the issuer, the greater the risk of default and therefore investment loss. Derivatives: The use of derivatives may increase overall risk by magnifying the effect of both gains and losses leading to large changes in value and potentially large financial loss. A counterparty to a derivative transaction may fail to meet its obligations which may also lead to a financial loss.

Emerging market: These markets carry a higher risk of financial loss than more developed markets as they may have less developed legal, political, economic or other systems.

Equity investment: The value of equities (e.g. shares) and equity-related investments may vary according to company profits and future prospects as well as more general market factors. In the event of a company default (e.g. insolvency), the owners of their equity rank last in terms of any financial payment from that company.

Government securities exposure: The Fund may invest more than 35% of its assets in securities issued or guaranteed by a permitted sovereign entity, as defined in the definitions section of the Fund's prospectus.

Interest rate: The value of fixed income investments (e.g. bonds) tends to decrease when interest rates rise.

Important information

All data as at 30.12.24. The most up to date fund details (e.g. name, overview, key facts etc) are reflected as at the date of publication. Any changes effective after publication will appear in the next update. This factsheet template was approved by Ninety One on 2 January 2024. This is a marketing communication. We recommend that you seek independent financial advice to ensure this Fund is suitable for your investment needs. This communication should not be distributed to retail customers who are resident in countries where the Fund is not registered for sale or in any other circumstances where its distribution is not authorised or is unlawful.

All the information contained in this communication is believed to be reliable but may be inaccurate or incomplete. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold a fund.

The Fund is a sub-fund of the Ninety One Funds Series range (series i - iv) which are incorporated in England and Wales as investment companies with variable capital. Ninety One Fund Managers UK Ltd (registered in England and Wales No. 2392609 and authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority) is the authorised corporate director of the Ninety One Funds Series range.

This communication is not an invitation to make an investment nor does it constitute an offer for sale. Any decision to invest in the Fund should be made only after reviewing the full offering documentation, including the Key Investor Information Documents (KIID) and Prospectus, which set out the fund specific risks. Fund prices and copies of the Prospectus, annual and semi-annual Report & Accounts, Instruments of Incorporation and the Key Investor Information Documents may be obtained from www.ninetyone.com.

Diversified Income Fund

Glossary summary

Alpha: A measure which describes whether an actively managed portfolio has added value in relation to the amount of risk taken relative to the benchmark. Alpha can be positive or negative.

Benchmark: A standard to represent the wider market, such as an index, more than one index or a market average, that can be used to measure a fund's performance or risk.

Beta: A measure of the volatility of a fund relative to its benchmark, i.e. how sensitive the fund is to movements in the market. A figure greater than 1 indicates that the fund will tend to outperform in a rising market and under perform in a falling one, i.e. is more volatile than the market. The reverse applies to a Beta of less than 1.

Credit rating: A score awarded by an independent rating agency to indicate the financial strength of the issuer of a bond, and the potential for a default on interest and principal payments. The top credit rating is 'AAA'. The lowest rating to be considered 'investment grade' is 'BBB'. Below 'BBB', bonds are termed 'sub investment grade' or 'high yield'. Average credit ratings are based on the individual bond ratings issued by the ratings agencies. For each bond, the ratings issued by each agency are combined to form a single rating based on the methodology that most closely matches the benchmark, otherwise median is typically used where there is no benchmark. The portfolio rating is the weighted average of the above bond ratings.

Share class distribution types

Accumulation (Acc): An accumulation share will not make income payments to shareholders but will instead accrue the income daily in the net asset value of the share class.

Income (Inc): An income share will distribute all or part of the income accruing in that share class.

Income-2 (Inc-2): These distribute the income accruing in the share class and charge all their expenses to capital. This maximises the income available for distribution – although it also reduces capital by an equivalent extent which could constrain future capital and income growth. This can be inefficient from a tax perspective in those countries where income tax rates are higher than those on capital gains.

Duration: Expressed in years, this measures how much a bond's price will rise or fall when interest rates change. The longer the duration, the more sensitive it is. The higher the duration, the greater the potential return (and the greater the risk).

OEIC: Open Ended Investment Company

Information ratio: A measure of a portfolio manager's skill against a benchmark. The over or underperformance of the fund relative to its benchmark is divided by the tracking error. In this way, we arrive at the value, per unit of extra risk assumed, that the manager's decisions have added to what the market would have delivered anyway. The higher the Information ratio the better.

KIID SRRI: The Synthetic Risk Reward Indicator (SRRI) which appears in the Key Investor Information Document (KIID). A number on a scale of 1 to 7 based on how much the value of a fund has fluctuated over the past 5 years (or an estimate if the fund has a shorter track record). A rating of 1 represents the lower end of the risk scale with potentially lower rewards available whilst a rating of 7 reflects higher risk but potentially higher rewards.

Maturity profile: The average life of each bond in a fund's portfolio, weighted by value.

Ongoing charge: The ongoing charge figure is the charge you'll pay over a year for as long as you hold your investment in a fund. It relates to the costs of running the fund (including the annual management fee).

NAV: The Net Asset Value (NAV) represents the value of the assets of a fund less its liabilities.

Sector: A peer group of funds managed to a similar investment policy. Not every fund will have a relevant sector. Tracking error: A measure of how much a fund's returns deviate from those of its benchmark. The lower the number the closer the fund's historic performance has followed that of its benchmark.

Volatility: The pace or amount of change in value of an aspect such as an investment, an asset class or a fund. **YTD:** Year to date.

Yields

Yield: The Yield reflects the amounts that may be distributed over the next 12 months as a percentage of the Fund's net asset value per share, as at the date shown, based on a snapshot of the portfolio on that day. Where there is a yield number in brackets, it is calculated in the same way, however, as the charges of the share class are deducted from capital rather than income, it shows the level of yield had these charges been deducted from income. Yields do not include any preliminary charge and investors may be subject to tax on their distributions. The effect of taking expenses from capital is to increase income whilst reducing capital to an equivalent extent and may constrain future capital and income growth.

For an explanation of other statistical terms, please see www.ninetyone.com/glossary

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