

# Get the most OUT OF GREAT-WEST LIFE FUND REPORTS

Fund reports provide important information about your investment options. This reference provides tips to help make your investment selection and monitoring process easy.

## A Quick facts and risk characteristics

Basic fund facts, operating expenses and risk characteristics

### Can help you:

- Select different types of funds for a more diversified portfolio
- Match your risk profile to a fund's risk characteristics

## B Investment manager

Information about the investment manager who oversees the fund

### Can help you:

- Choose funds managed by a variety of investment managers

## C Investment management style and fund objective

General goals of the fund and broad investment strategies used by the investment manager

### Can help you:

- Determine if the fund objectives match your investment goals

## D Fund performance

Historical performance relative to the fund's benchmarks over different time periods

### Can help you:

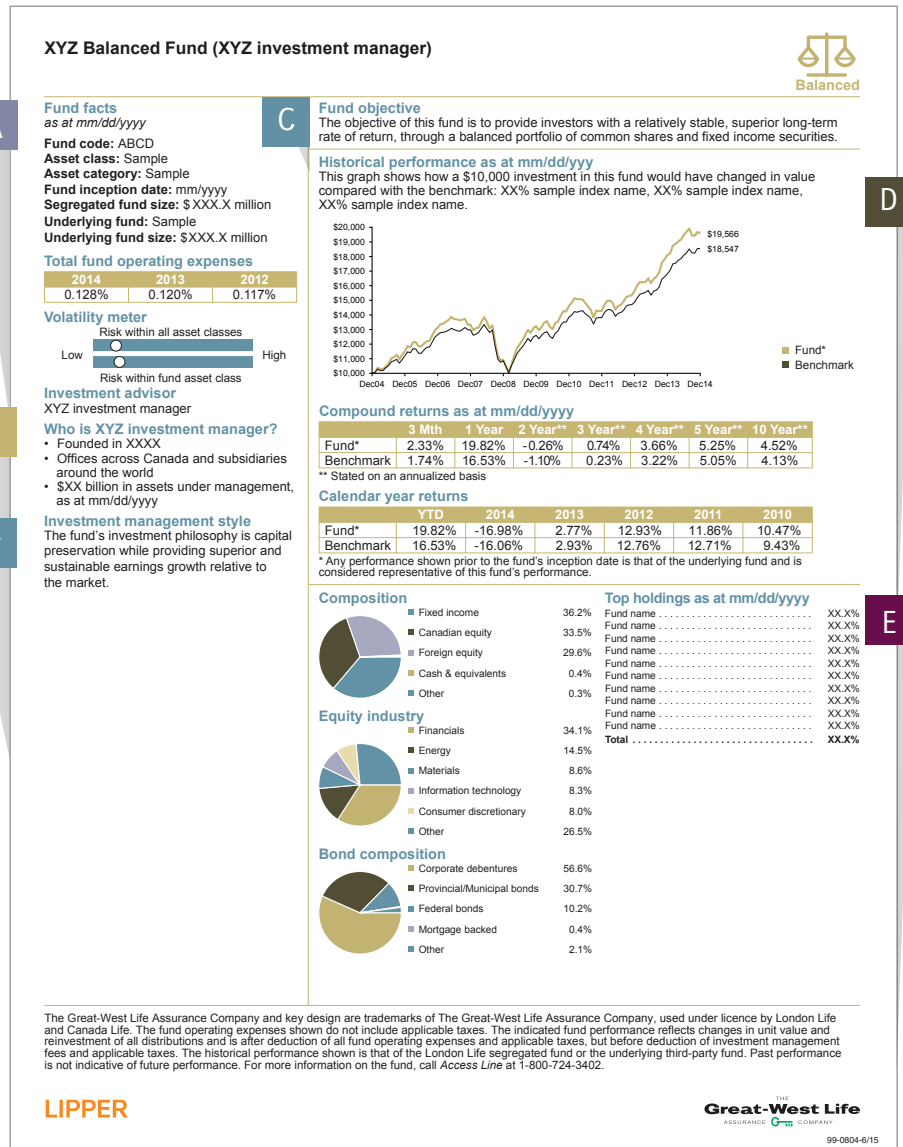
- Observe the fund's ability to meet its stated objectives
- Assess if its performance is aligned with your investment objectives

## E Fund allocations

Top holdings show the fund's largest investments by name and percentage of assets. Pie charts give you a broader view of the fund's asset mix.

### Can help you:

- Diversify your investments to balance risk and reward



See back for definitions of fund report terms

# Fund report terms

## DEFINED

Your quarterly fund reports are available on [GRS Access](#), under Investments > Fund reports.

### Asset class

The asset class gives a general description of the type of investments in the fund. At the top right-hand corner of the fund report, you'll see the name and symbol of the fund's asset class. There are seven possible asset classes: cash & equivalents, fixed income, balanced, asset allocation, Canadian equity, foreign equity and special equity. Your group plan may not offer all seven asset classes.

### Segregated fund size

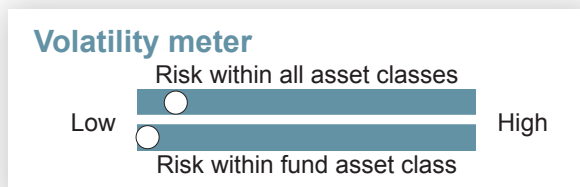
The total amount held in the segregated fund

### Underlying fund and fund size

The fund may invest in a larger pooled or mutual fund, described here.

### Volatility meter

The level of volatility for an individual fund is shown on two sliding scales. The top scale shows how the fund value has fluctuated relative to funds in all asset classes (from cash & equivalents to special equity). The bottom shows how it compares within its own asset class (for example, how the XYZ Balanced Fund compares to the rest of the balanced fund class). Generally, a fund at the higher end of the meter poses a greater risk of experiencing larger fluctuations in value than one at the lower end of the meter.



### Compound returns

The average annual performance of a fund, compounded over time. The \$10,000 growth chart demonstrates the historical value of the investment.

### Credit quality

This is a measure of default risk. Bonds rated 'AAA' have a lower risk than bonds rated 'BBB'.

### Top holdings

This is a list of the highest weightings held by the fund at the end of each quarter, including individual securities or underlying funds.

### Equity style and capitalization overview

This chart is only found on Canadian equity, foreign equity and special equity fund reports. The style used by the investment manager to manage the equity portion of the fund is described by terms such as value, growth, core and growth at a reasonable price (GARP). Market capitalization or "cap" is the size of the securities held in the fund. Generally, a fund that invests in larger-cap companies is less volatile than a fund that invests in small-cap companies.

	Value	Core/GARP	Growth
Large			
Mid			
Small			

### Yield-to-maturity (YTM)

Only found on fixed income fund reports, yield-to-maturity is the rate of return on a bond held until its maturity date. A bond fund typically invests in several bonds with different maturities and yields; YTM represents the weighted average of the yields on the different bonds held by the fund. Since a bond is not always held until maturity, YTM shouldn't be interpreted as a projection of the fund's return. Generally the higher the portfolio's YTM, the greater the risk associated with achieving this return.

### Duration

For fixed income fund reports only. This is a measurement of a fund's sensitivity to interest rate changes. Bond funds with higher durations generally carry more risk and have higher price volatility than those with lower durations.

### Fund allocation pie charts

Pie charts illustrate the fund's asset mix. Equity fund pie charts show composition (types of investments), industry, and geographic regions. Fixed income pie charts illustrate bond types, bond term structure and credit quality.

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