

Mutual Fund Research Section Disclaimers

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Mutual Fund Investments are subject to market risks. Please read the offer document before investing. Past performance is not a guarantee of future returns. Any expected return data published anywhere on the website is assumed at the portfolio level (not guaranteed) and is not intended to be scheme specific.

Points to note:

Performance: The data for the performance of mutual fund schemes are updated on a daily basis.

Factsheet/Portfolio - The data for NAV, trailing return and MF ratios are updated on a daily basis. All other data like AUM, top holding, Sector allocation and Portfolio Market Cap are updated on a monthly basis. The monthly data for the previous month is updated on the 16th of the current month.

The NAV files from Accord are updated multiple times from 11 pm till 10 am the next day morning. Due to this, if any user checks any report at 5 am in the morning and then again at 11 am in the morning, there could be a difference in the same report. It is best to check reports after 11 am for maximum authenticity of data

Glossary:

Alpha – Alpha is used to measure the ‘outperformance’ of an investment instrument/strategy with respect to the benchmark/market. This is the excess return an investor has earned by using active strategies as opposed to passive investing.

Beta - Measures the broad volatility/risk of the market.

PE Ratio - PE Ratio is the average of the PE of all the stocks that make up the fund’s portfolio, in proportion to their allocation within the portfolio. In the case of Hybrid funds, the PE ratio of Equity holding of the scheme is considered.

PB Ratio - PB Ratio is the average of the PB of all the stocks that make up the fund’s portfolio, in proportion to their allocation within the portfolio. In the case of Hybrid funds, the PB ratio of Equity holding of the scheme is considered

Standard Deviation - Standard Deviation measures the deviation of return from the average return. The data is being calculated for a trailing one-year period.

Sharpe Ratio - Sharpe’s Ratio uses standard deviation to measure the risk-adjusted return. It shows how the mutual fund has performed in excess of the risk-free return based on the risk taken. The data is being calculated for a trailing one-year period and the risk-free rate is assumed at 4%.

Treynor Ratio – Treynor Ratio used the beta to measure the risk-adjusted returns. It shows how the mutual fund has performed in excess of the risk-free return based on the risk taken. The data is being calculated for a trailing one-year period and the risk-free rate is assumed at 4%.

Sortino Ratio – A variation of the Sharpe ratio, but uses only the downside standard deviation: deviation of the negative portfolio returns.

Tracking Error: This is the difference between the price/return of the investment versus that of the benchmark

Best/Worst Performing Funds - This report shows the best and worst-performing schemes for each category. The returns shown are trailing period returns and are updated on a daily basis.