

# PRIIPs KIDs vs UCITS KIIDs

## The key differences summarised

UCITS KIID	PRIIPs KID
<b>Updates and reviews</b>	
An annual review at the start of each calendar year, with a corresponding regulatory deadline by which it must be updated.	Must be reviewed at least every 12 months following the date of its initial publication or 12 months from its last revision and should be updated if necessary.
<b>Applicable to</b>	
Retail and professional investors.	Retail investors only.
<b>Length</b>	
A maximum of two pages of A4 when printed	A maximum of three pages of A4 when printed
<b>Performance</b>	
Up to 10 years of past performance history included. This also must include a disclosure reminding investors that past performance is no guide to future performance.	<p>Performance scenarios are forward-looking. They must include projected performance returns (both value and % returns) based on historical data. Different scenarios based on recommended holding periods under four different economic conditions must be presented (stress, unfavourable, moderate and favourable).</p> <p>Past performance must not be shown, but its inclusion is currently being debated.</p>

### Why FE fundinfo

#### Our promise

FE fundinfo connects fund managers and fund distributors facilitating efficient investment decisions based on trusted, insightful information.

Contact us at [enquiries@fefundinfo.com](mailto:enquiries@fefundinfo.com) for more information on how we can help you make better and more informed investment decisions for your clients, including:

- Regulatory Data Templates (EMT, EPT)
- Regulatory Document Production (UCITS KIIDs, PRIIPs KIDs)
- Document Dissemination

## Risk

Risk is presented through a 'Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator' (SRRRI), which assigns each UCITS share class a score of 1-7, with '7' being the most volatile (annualised volatility greater than 25%).

The SRRRI is a measure of volatility of a fund's prices over the previous five years. It should be calculated and monitored weekly, in the case of daily-priced funds, and if the actual SRRRI differs from the published SRRRI at every instance for a period of four months (16 weeks), the KIID must be updated and reissued with the new SRRRI.

Risk is presented through a 'Summary Risk Indicator' (SRI), which also assigns each PRIIP a score of 1-7, with '7' being the most volatile (VaR-equivalent volatility greater than 80%).

The SRI is designed to show the relative risk of a PRIIP, using a combination of Market Risk (based on the historical price volatility) and, where applicable, Credit Risk (i.e. the risk of the issuer defaulting). Because it is possible to lose more than the amount invested on certain PRIIPs, the intervals do not match those on a UCITS KIID SRRRI. A PRIIPs KID must be updated and reissued when the published level is no longer the most common when comparing all observations over a four-month period.

## Costs and charges

The information included relating to the costs borne by the investor and the charges they will be expected to pay is broadly similar for both UCITS KIIDs and PRIIPs KIDs but is presented in different ways.

PRIIPs KIDs present the information as a 'reduction in yield' (that is how their overall returns are impacted over time by costs and charges, while in the UCITS KIID, costs are presented in table format as 'costs over time'. Additionally, PRIIPs KIDs will include 'portfolio transaction costs', borne by the fund when transacting in the underlying instruments. The presentation of costs on a PRIIPs KID shows the annual impact of each of the elements of costs, including any one-off costs and a UCITS KIID shows the actual costs applicable over the previous year.

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