共同基金

Session 1 Mutual Fund Overview

基础概念

- 共同基金是一种信托(trust), 汇集了许多共享共同财务目标(common financial goal)的投资者的储蓄
- 通过共同基金收集到的资金被投资于资本市场(capital market),如股票,债券和其他证券。
- 通过这些投资获得的收入和实现的资本增值(capital appreciation realized)由其单位持有人(unit holders)按其所拥有的单位数量的比例(in proportion)分摊。
- 共同基金是最合适普通人的投资,因为它提供了以相对较低的成本实现投资于多元化(diversified),专业管理(professionally managed)证券的机会。

Mutual Fund Cycle

- RETURN---(Pass back to)---INVESTOR---(Pool their money)---FUND MANAGER---(Invest in)---SECURITIES--- (Generates)-RETURN
- 具有共同财务目标的投资者进行投资。
- 投资者按比例得到共同基金单元(mutual fund units),这些共同基金单元构成了资金总和。
- 收集到的资金被基金经理投资于股票(shares)、债券(debentures)和其他证券。
- 资金经理根据收益或亏损情况相应地调整红利。
- 此类投资的任何资本利得或损失均按其持有的单位数量的比例转嫁给投资者。

通过共同基金获取回报的方式

- 收入来自股票股息(*dividends on stocks*)和债券利息(*interest on bonds*)。基金以分配形式向基金所有者 支付全年收到的几乎所有收入。
- 如果基金出售价格上涨的证券(securities),则该基金有资本收益(captain gain)。 大多数基金也将这些收益转给分销商的投资者。
- 如果基金持有的价格上涨但基金经理没有出售,基金的股价就会上涨。 然后就可以出售共同基金份额以获取利润。

共同基金的优点

- 获得专业的基金管理 Professional Management
- 分散化 Diversification
- 规模经济 Economies of Scale
- 流动性 Liquidity
- 简单 Simplicity
- 透明度 Transparency
- 灵活性 Flexibility
- 多方案选择 Choice of schemes
- 税收优惠 Tax benefits
- 好的管理 Well regulated

共同基金的缺点

• **Professional Management** ——专业人士选择的股票不一定比我们选择的股票更好。管理层也绝不是万无一失的。

- Costs ——共同基金行业非常熟练地用行话来掩盖成本(burying costs under layers of jargon)。
- *Dilution* (稀释) —— 由于基金在如此多的不同公司中拥有较少的股份,因此少数投资的高回报通常不会对总体回报产生太大影响。当资金涌入已取得巨大成功的基金时,经理往往难以找到所有新资金的良好投资
- Taxes——在决定你的资金时,基金经理不会考虑你的个人税务情况(personal tax situation)。例如,当基金经理出售证券时,会触发资本利得税(capital-gains tax),这会影响个人从销售中获利的程度。 个人推迟资本收益责任(defer the capital gains liability)可能更有利。

术语:

- Net Asset Value (NAV): 净资产价值, NAV =(组合的市场价值-组合的负债价值)/发行的份额数
- Sale Price: 投资时支付的钱,也称为Offer Price,可能会包括 sales load (共同基金的一种手续费)
- Repurchase Price: 买卖时交的手续费
- Redemption Price: 赎回的价格
- Sales Load (Front-end load): 共同基金的一种手续费
- Repurchase Load (Back-end load) : 赎回时的手续费

Session 2 Mutual Fund Market

Mutual Fund Operation Flow Chart

共同基金的组织结构 Organization of a Mutual Fund

- AMC: 资产管理委员会。
- Transfer Agent: 行政方面的工作,如每个季度给投资者寄报表。
- Custodian: 资产的监管员,每天计算净资产价值,以及保管资产。
 - 通常是银行或者信托公司 (trust company) 。
 - 持有并保护 (holds and safeguards) 共同基金拥有的证券。
 - o 可以充当转移代理(transfer agent)。
 - 选择: ABC Trust Company is the Akila Fund's custodian. ABC Trust's main function is to?
 - (A) Manage the fund's portfolio 管理基金的投资组合
 - (B) Insure the fund's shareholders against investment losses 确保基金的股东不受投资损失的影响
 - (C) Indemnify the fund's directors in case of legal actions 在法律诉讼的情况下赔偿基金的董事
 - (D) Preserve the fund's physical assets 保留基金的实物资产
 - 答案: D
 - 选择: The custodian bank of a mutual fund:
 - (A) Manages the fund 管理资金
 - (B) Acts as the distributor of the fund 作为基金的分销商
 - (C) Holds the fund's cash and securities and performs essential clerical functions but does not manage the fund 持有基金的现金和证券并执行必要的文书职能,但不管理基金
 - (D) Guarantees investors against any loss that may be incurred if the fund should decline in value保证投资者免受基金价值下跌可能产生的任何损失
 - 答案: C
- SEBI: 没有特别的含义,只是监管部门的一个例子。
- Investment Advisor: 投资顾问

- 他们根据基金的投资目标研究、选择具体的证券,并将基金的资产进行投资。
- 。 这项服务使得小投资者也能够享有与大机构或有钱人一样的研究和专业技能。
- 投资顾问通常并不是个人,而是发起人的下属机构或者独立的投资管理公司。
- 投资顾问公司的组织结构可以有多种形式。一些公司的基金经理只管理一只基金,还有一些基金经理则可能需要同时管理数只同一领域或具有相同目标的基金。当由团队来管理基金之时,其中的某一两个人会被任命为公司领导者。通常由他们带领下属管理者、研究员和分析师的工作。
- 投资顾问公司赚取的是管理费,投资顾问的报酬可能是由工资加上与基金收益相关的奖金构成的。
 - 判断: A fund's investment advisor may have complete discretion to manage the fund's portfolio any way it wants as long as the fund outperforms the Dow Jones Industrial Average or some other relevant index specified in the advisor's contract. 只要基金的表现优于道琼斯工业平均指数或顾问合约中指定的其他相关指数,基金的投资顾问可以完全自行决定以任何方式管理基金的投资组合.
 - 答案: F
- 选择: The CEO of the Happy Widows Income Fund wants to change its investment objective from income to growth and income. In order to do this, she will need to obtain the approval of? Happy Widows Income Fund的首席执行官希望将其投资目标从收入改为增长和收入。 为此,她需要获得以下方面的批准:
 - (A) A majority of the fund's non-interested directors 该基金的大多数不感兴趣的董事
 - (B) All of the members of the fund's board of directors 该基金董事会的所有成员
 - (C) A majority of the fund's outstanding shares 该基金的大部分已发行股票
 - (D) The fund's investment advisor and custodian 该基金的投资顾问和托管人

答案: C

解析:基金是为了购买其份额的投资者而服务的。投资者通过招募书、年报和其他定期报告的方式获知有关基金的详细信息。通过研究这些文件,股东可以判断基金是否达到了其目标且是否遵从了它的投资策略。共同基金的股东有权投票选举董事。改变与基金经理的合同条款也必须经过他们的同意。要改变基金的目标和重大政策通常需要大多数股东的同意。

Session 3 Mutual Fund Types and Characteristics

基金的类型:

- 从结构来分
 - Open Ended Schemes 开放型
 - 投资者买入和卖出股票回到基金本身
 - 基金可以发行的股票数量没有限制
 - NAV计算根据计划书要求来计算
 - XYZ Mutual Fund owns assets totaling \$10M and liabilities (负债) equal to \$500,000 with 500,000 shares outstanding.
 - NAV = (\$10,000,000 \$500,000)/500,000 = \$19
 - 选择: A mutual fund must calculate its NAV:
 - (A) Continuously
 - (B) Only once per day
 - (C) Weekly
 - (D) As stated in its prospectus

- 答案: D
- Automatic Reinvesting Dividends 股息再投资
 - 选择: What are the advantages for mutual fund investors in automatically reinvesting their dividends?
 - (A) Deferring income taxes
 - (B) The effects compounding
 - (C) Being able to purchase more shares with no sales charges
 - (D) Both b and c
 - 答案: D解析: 好处是利滚利,不需要像买新股一样交手续费 (front-load)
- Fixed-dollar systematic withdrawal plan 固定美元提款计划
 - 根据此提款计划,投资者每月将获得相同数额的资金,直到他账户中的资金用尽为止
 - 选择: Walker is liquidating his account at Spendthrift Funds. He is going to receive \$1000 per month as long as the money in his account lasts. Walker is using: 沃克正在清算他在Spendthrift Funds的账户。 只要他账户中的钱持续,他每个月就会收到1000美元。 沃克正在使用
 - (A) A fixed-dollar systematic withdrawal plan
 - (B) A fixed-shares systematic withdrawal plan
 - (C) A letter of intent
 - (D) Dollar cost averaging
 - 答案: A
- Characteristics of Open-end Funds 开放型基金的特点
 - 不断向公众发行新股 Continuously issues new shares to the public
 - **选择:** Which of the following would NOT require a majority vote of a mutual fund's shares? 以下哪项不需要共同基金股票的多数票?
 - i. Changing the fund from open-end to closed-end 改变基金类型 ii. Changing the investment objectives of the fund 改变投资目标 iii. Increasing the capital gain distribution paid by the fund 增加基金支付的资本收益分配 iv. Decreasing the dividend paid by the fund 减少基金支付的股息
 - (A) I and II only (B) I and III only (C) III and IV only (D) I, II, III, and IV
 - 答案: C
- Close Ended Schemes 关闭型
 - 固定数量的流通股 (A fixed number of shares outstanding)
 - 专业管理 (Professionally managed)
 - 可投资于股票 (equities) ,债券 (bonds) 和其他证券
 - 以当前市场价格出售的股票
 - 交易市场交易 (Trading on exchange market)
 - 选择: All of the following statements are true about closed-end investment companies EXCEPT that the:
 - (A) Number of outstanding shares is constant (B) Shares are sold at the current market price (C) Shares may not sell below the current net asset value (D) Shares may be listed on the NYSE

- 答案: C
- Interval Schemes 中间型
- 从投资目标来分
 - Growth Schemes 成长型
 - Income Schemes 收入型
 - Balance Schemes 平衡型
 - Money Market Schemes 货币市场模式
- 其他模式
 - o Tax Saving Schemes 税收节约计划
- 特殊模式
 - Index Schemes 指数计划
 - 。 Sector Specific Schemes 行业特定计划

货币基金 Money Market Funds

- 免税货币市场基金(Tax-exempt money market funds)通过投资于短期(short term),高评级(high-rated)的市政义务(municipal obligations),来投资那些提供安全本金(safety of principal)的,流动性(liquidity)和免除联邦所得税(income exempt from federal income taxes)的证券。
- 货币市场包括短期债务工具(short-term debt instruments),主要是国库券(treasury bills)。是一个安全的存放货币的地方。你不会得到很好的回报,但你不必担心失去你的本金。 典型的回报是你在常规支票/储蓄账户中获得的金额的两倍,并且比存款证(certificate of deposit, CD)平均值略低。
- 短期想挣点利息,投资货币基金是最安全的。
- **选择:** The portfolio (投资组合) of a money-market fund might contain all of the following securities EXCEPT: 货币市场基金的投资组合可能包含以下所有证券除了
 - (A) Treasury bills 国库券
 - (B) Negotiable CDs 存款证
 - (C) Preferred stocks 优先股
 - (D) Bankers' acceptances 银行承兑
- 答案: C 解析: 优先股是长期的
- **例题**: David is moving to Cancun in Mexico to start his exporting business. He has \$300,000 that he is going to use for pay the company's initial expenses over the next year. He wants to invest this money so that he can earn some interest on it, but he also needs to keep it liquid since he will be making frequent withdrawals. Which of the following funds would you recommend to David? 大卫正搬到墨西哥的坎昆开始他的出口业务。 他将用30万美元用于支付公司明年的初始费用。 他想投入这笔钱,以便赚取一些利息,但他也需要保持流动,因为他会经常提款。 你会向大卫推荐以下哪些资金?
 - (A) A money-market fund
 - (B) A long-term U.S. government bond fund
 - (C) A growth fund
 - (D) An emerging markets fund
- 答案: A 解析: B长期不适合, C成长型股票风险很大, D成长型公司风险很大

固定收益基金 Fixed Income Funds

- 主要投资于具有固定回报率的
 - 公司债券 (corporate bonds)
 - 政府支持的抵押证券 (government-backed mortgage securities)
 - 。 有优先股的公司。
- 债券基金可能比CDs和货币市场投资支付更高的回报,但债券基金并非没有风险。由于存在许多不同类型的债券,债券基金可能会根据其投资地点而有很大差异。例如,专注于高收益(high-yield)垃圾债券的基金比投资于政府证券的基金风险更大。此外,几乎所有债券基金都面临利率风险(interest rate risk),这意味着如果利率上升,基金的价值就会下降。
- Gilt基金与债券基金不同,因为债券基金投资于公司债券,政府证券和货币市场工具。Gilt基金坚持高质量低风险(high quality-low risk)债务,主要是政府证券。

市政债券基金 Municipal Bond Fund

- 州政府、地方政府发行的债券基金
- **例题**: Which of the following would most likely be the main investment objective of a municipal bond fund? 以下哪项最有可能成为市政债券基金的主要投资目标
 - (A) Capital appreciation 资本增值
 - (B) Tax-exempt income 免税收入
 - (C) Speculation 推测
 - (D) Long-term growth 长期增长
- 答案: B

平衡基金 Balanced Funds

- 这些基金的目标是提供安全,收入和资本增值(*Capital appreciation*)的均衡组合。 平衡基金的策略是投资于固定收益和股票的组合。 典型的平衡基金可能拥有60%的权益和40%的固定收益(60%投在股票市场,40%投在证券市场)的权重比。 权重也可能被限制为每个资产类别的指定最大值或最小值。
- 例题: Which of the following is the objective of a balanced Fund?
 - (A) Provide a balanced mixture of safety, income and capital appreciation
 - (B) Provide an aggressive growth on capital appreciation
 - (C) Provide a stable income
 - (D) Provide a conservation of the principal
- 答案: A
- **例题**: *ABC Fund always invests 10 to 20% of its portfolio in cash equivalents, 20 to 30% in bonds and 50 to 70% in preferred and common stocks. Although the exact proportion varies, the fund must always have some of its assets in each category. <i>ABC Fund is an example of a(n)*: ABC基金总是以现金等价物投资10%至20%的投资组合,债券投资20%至30%,优先股和普通股投资50%至70%。 虽然确切比例各不相同,但基金必须始终在每个类别中拥有一些资产。 ABC基金是下述哪项的一个例子:
 - (A) Asset allocation fund
 - (B) Balanced fund
 - (C) Conservative growth fund
 - (D) Index fund
- 答案: B

股权基金 Equity Funds

- 投资股票的基金是最大的共同基金类别。
- 这类基金的投资目标是长期资本增长和一些收入。
- 因为有许多不同类型的股票, 所以有许多不同类型的股票基金。
- 选择: Amy and her husband just had their first child, David. They have \$1,000 that they would like to invest for David's college education. Which of the following funds would you recommend?
 - (A) A money-market fund
 - (B) A short-term U.S. government bond fund
 - (C) A municipal bond fund
 - (D) A diversified common stock fund

答案: D, 分散化的股票具有长期的潜力

全球基金与国际基金 Global/International Funds

- 全球基金在世界各地投资,包括本国。
- 国际基金 (或外国基金) 仅在本国之外投资。
- 资金往往更具波动性,并具有独特的国家和/或政治风险。

特色专业性基金 Specialty Funds

- 投在特定的行业或者特定的国家, 针对的是经济的特定部门。
- 部门基金 (sector funds) 极不稳定, 获得巨大收益的可能性更大。
- 区域基金(regional funds)使人们更容易专注于世界的特定区域。 使在国外购买股票变得更容易。
- 社会责任基金(socially-responsible funds, ethical funds) 仅投资于符合某些准则或信仰标准的公司。 大多数对社会负责的基金不投资于烟草(tobacco),酒精饮料,武器或核电等行业。
- 选择: A specialized or specialty fund invests in stocks that are primarily
 - (A) In many industries
 - (B) In a particular industry or geographical area
 - (C) Traded in the OTC market
 - (D) Special situations

答案: B

指数基金 Index Funds

- 模仿市场上的指数,尽可能减少与指数之间的错误。
- 指数基金只是以低廉的费用复制市场回报并使投资者受益。
- 选择: A client would like to invest \$500 a month and have broad exposure to the U.S. equity market. Which of the following recommendations would be the most suitable?
 - (A) A managed closed-end fund
 - (B) An S&P 500 Index mutual fund
 - (C) An S&P 500 Index Exchange Traded Fund
 - (D) An DJIA Exchange Traded Fund

答案: C

Exchange Traded Fund (ETF)

- 能够和普通股票一样一直在交易所交易和买卖
- 可以对指数基金的多样化投资
- 费用比一般的共同基金低
- 选择: A client wants to invest in a portfolio that is **passively** managed. Which two of the following will achieve this goal?

I. A portfolio that invests only in fixed income securities II. An exchange traded fund based on the NASDAQ 100 Index III. A mutual fund that tracks the S&P 500 Index IV. An account managed by an investment adviser (A) I and III (B) I and IV (C) II and III (D) II and IV

答案: C, 需要具有分散化的

共同基金的费用 Costs

- 维护费用,每年都要交
- 交接费用, 买卖时的费用
- 费用比率 (Expense Ratio)
 - 基金经理0.5%~1%
 - 。 行政费用
 - 12B-1 fee: 推销的手续费和佣金。支付分配和营销基金的费用。 这些费用包括向公众出售基金股份的注册代表支付佣金 (commissions)。
- 选择: Normally, the largest expense incurred by an open-end investment company is the:
 - (A) Sales charge reallowed to the broker-dealers.
 - (B) Custodial fee
 - (C) Investment advisory fee
 - (D) Accountant's fee

答案: C

- 选择: Among other things, 12b-1 fees are used to pay which of the following
 - (A) Taxes
 - (B) Commissions
 - (C) Investment advisory fees
 - (D) Insurance

答案: B

Load and No Load

- Front-end loads
 - 。 买入共同基金时要收入手续费
- Back-end loads (deferred sales charges)
 - 。 卖掉共同基金时要收手续费
 - 持有时间越长, 手续费越低, 甚至可能不需要手续费
- No-load Fund

计划书 Mutual Funds Prospectus

投资回报分析

• 投资风格在85%~90%上决定了回报

选择: The ABC Fund invests primarily in the stocks of small-cap companies, particularly companies that have just gone public for the first time. What type of fund is it?

- (A) Money-market
- (B) Fixed income
- (C) Aggressive growth
- (D)Balanced

答案: C

选择: Here are the top 4 holdings of the High Returns Stock Fund: Big-Blue Computers, Orange Computers, Semiconductor Manufacturer, Macrohard Software. Based on this information, the High Returns Fund is probably an example of which of the following types of funds?

- (A) Money-market fund
- (B) Sector fund
- (C) Emerging market fund
- (D) Tax-exempt fund

答案: B