- 参与者的功能(托管(custodian)行功能)
  - 托管行
    - 安全保管基金资产;
    - 执行基金管理人的划款及清算指令;
    - 监督基金管理人的投资运作;
    - 复核、审查基金管理人计算的基金资产净值及基金价格等。
    - 风险:信用风险,操作风险,清算风险
  - 托管行是指负责保管、持有基金管理公司等投资机构从客户处募集到的资金,并对基金管理人使用这笔资金进行监管和对外披露信息的机构,通常由\*\*商业银行\*\*来担当。
  - 共同基金的基金净值计算、投资方向是否符合规定、基金费用开支及收入等有关基金运作的安全性和合规性都需要托管行来监督。托管行在整个委托理财行业中(不论是公募还是私募)都是不可或缺的重要角色,不仅可以降低基金公司的资金管理成本,也可以保护投资者的利益。托管行对所提供服务会按照托管资金规模的一定比例来收取费用,通常在0.2%-0.25%之间,此费用由基金投资者承担。托管业务也成为商业银行积极争取的一项中间业务。
- 资本市场/货币市场/外汇市场特征
  - 资本市场(与货币市场相比)
    - 1、融资期限长
      - 至少在1年以上,也可以长达几十年,甚至无到期日。例如:中长期债券的期限都在1年以上;股票没有到期日,属于没有到期日,属于永久性证券;封闭式基金存续期限一般都在15-30年。
    - 2、流动性相对较差
      - 在资本市场上筹集到的资金多用于解决中长期融资需求,故流动性和变现性相对较弱。
    - 3、风险大而收益较高
      - 由于融资期限较长,发生重大变故的可能性也大,市场价格容易波动,投资者需承受较大风险。同时,作为对风险的报酬,其收益也较高。
      - 在资本市场上,资金供应者主要是储蓄银行、保险公司、信托投资公司及各种基金和个人投资者;而资金需求方主要是企业、社会团体、政府机构等。 其交易对象主要是中长期信用工具,如股票、债券等等。资本市场主要包括中长期信贷市场与证券市场。
    - 4、资金借贷量大
    - 5、价格变动幅度大
  - 货币市场
    - 1.低风险、低收益
    - 2.期限短、流动性高
    - 3.交易量大
  - 外汇市场

- 巨大的交易量表明其属于世界上资产最多的类别,也使其成为世界上流动性最好的市场。
- 地理上分散。
- 不间断运转:除周末外24小时不停运转,交易从格林尼治标准时间星期天20:15 开始一直到格林尼治标准时间星期五的22:00结束。
- 多种因素影响汇率。
- 相对其它市场而言较低的保证金比例
- 尽管有时中央银行会干预汇市,外汇市场被认为是最接近完全竞争的市场

### merge from fzz

- 金融市场按照金融市场交易标的物划分为货币市场、资本市场、外汇市场、衍生品市场、保险市场和黄金市场。
- 资本市场通常是指由期限在\*\*1年以上的各种融资活动\*\*组成的市场,由于在长期金融活动中,涉及资金期限长、风险大,具有长期较稳定收入,类似于资本投入,故称之为资本市场。
- 货币市场是指以期限在\*\*一年以内的金融资产交\*\*易的市场。该市场的主要功能 是保持金融资产的流动性,以便随时转换成可以流通的货币。它的存在,一方面 满足了借款者的短期资金需求,另一方面为暂时闲置的资金找到了出路。货币市 场一般指国库券、商业票据、银行承兑汇票、可转让定期存单、回购协议等短期 信用工具买卖的市场。
- 外汇市场是指在国际间从\*\*事外汇买卖\*\*,调剂外汇供求的交易场所。它的职能是经营货币商品,即不同国家的货币。

# • 原生 (common) 产品/衍生品 (derivatives) 概念

- 原生金融产品(underlying financialproducts),是指货币、外汇、债务性金融商品和 所有权性金融商品等金融资产,以及这些金融资产价格的总称。包括货币、外汇、存 单、债券、股票;以及利率或债务工具的价格、外汇汇率、股票价格或股票指数、商 品期货价格等。基金也是原生金融产品
- 金融衍生品(derivatives),是指一种金融合约,其价值取决于一种或多种基础资产或 指数,合约的基本种类包括远期、期货、掉期(互换)和期权。金融衍生品还包括具 有远期、期货、掉期(互换)和期权中一种或多种特征的混合金融工具。[1]
  - 这种合约可以是标准化的,也可以是非标准化的。标准化合约是指其标的物(基础资产)的交易价格、交易时间、资产特征、交易方式等都是事先标准化的,因此此类合约大多在交易所上市交易,如期货。非标准化合约是指以上各项由交易的双方自行约定,因此具有很强的灵活性,比如远期协议。
  - 金融衍生产品是与金融相关的派生物,通常是指从原生资产(英文为Underlying Assets)派生出来的金融工具。其共同特征是保证金交易,即只要支付一定比例的保证金就可进行全额交易,不需实际上的本金转移,合约的了结一般也采用现金差价结算的方式进行,只有在满期日以实物交割方式履约的合约才需要买方交足贷款。因此,金融衍生产品交易具有杠杆效应。保证金越低,杠杆效应越大,风险也就越大。
  - 衍生品特点:零和游戏,高杠杆(high leverage)
  - 特点
    - 零和博弈
    - 跨期性
    - 联动性
    - 不确定性或高风险性
    - 高杠杆性

- 契约性
- 交易对象的虚拟性
- 交易目的的多重性
- 金融合约,其价值来自另一实体(如资产)的表现,称为"基础"。
- 最常见的相关资产包括证券,商品,指数,利率或货币
- 特点: 1) 零和游戏2) 高杠杆
- <u>衍生工具是三大类金融工具之一,另外两类是股票(即股票)和债务(即债券和抵押</u>贷款)。
- 公司破产之后, 先赔债券, 再赔优先股, 最后赔普通股
  - 原生金融产品(underlying financialproducts),是指货币、外汇、债务性金融商品和所有权性金融商品等金融资产,以及这些金融资产价格的总称。包括货币、外汇、存单、债券、股票;以及利率或债务工具的价格、外汇汇率、股票价格或股票指数、商品期货价格等。(currencty、Foreign currency、Certificates of deposit、bond、stock)
  - 衍生产品是一种金融工具,一般表现为两个主体之间的一个协议,其价格由其他基础产品的价格决定。并且有相应的现货资产作为标的物,成交时不需立即交割,而可在未来时点交割。典型的衍生品包括远期,期货、期权和互换等(forward future option swap)

### Broker/dealer

### broker

- 股票经纪人亦作:证券经纪人。英语为: stock broker; financial consultant; portfolio salesman; securities salesperson。为投资者提供股票、债券交易服务 的个人或机构。经纪人以赚取佣金为目的,他们进行的大部分交易为代理业务
- 证券经纪人的职责是在证券交易中,代理客户买卖证券,从事中介业务。这就是说,在证券交易中,广大的证券投资人相互之间不是直接买卖证券的,而是通过证券经纪人来买卖证券的。证券经纪人作为买卖双方的中介人,是这样代理客户买卖证券的: 它询问证券买卖双方的买价和卖价,按照客户的委托,如实地向证券交易所报入客户指令,通过证券交易所,在买价和卖价一致时,促成双方证券买卖的成交,并向双方收取交易手续费(佣金)。
- 佣金经纪人, 两美元经纪人, 债券经纪人

#### dealer

- 坐市商制度可以起到坐市、造市、监市三大作用。
- 坐市,指的是当股市过度投机时,坐市商通过在市场上与其他投资者的相反操作,努力维持股价、降低市场泡沫。
- 造市,指的是当股市过于沉寂时,坐市商通过在市场上人为地买进卖出股票,以 活跃人气,带动其他投资者实现价值发现。
- 监市,指的是坐市商可以行使权利,获得交易对象的信息以监控市场的异动。这样做可以保持政府和市场的合理以抵消行政行为的刚烈影响。

### merge from fzz

- Broker,中文翻译为经纪人或经纪商,它是通过为客户提供经纪服务来赚取交易佣金的方式获利的。它本身是不参与到交易中的,仅仅起到一个中介的作用(代客交易),它是不具有所买卖财产的所有权的。
- 而Dealer, 我们把它叫做坐市商或做市商,它的获利方式是用自有资金来买入证券,然后再以更高的价格卖给投资者,来赚取买卖价差。它会参与到整个交易过

•

程中、是完全拥有所买卖的财产的所有权的。

 在金融市场中,Broker和Dealer的作用主要体现在二级市场的交易过程中。 Broker会参与到Order-driven markets中,尤其是在交易比较活跃时帮助买卖双方更快速的找到交易对手,能撮合的交易越多,它的收益也越多。Dealer主要是参与到Quote-driven markets,在市场交易不活跃时,扮演一个流动性提供者的角色,同时尽可能的获得比较高的买卖差价。

# • Order和价格

- Security order type
  - Limit Risks
  - Speed of Execution
  - Price Improvement
  - Discretion
  - Market Timing
- Limit Risks
  - Basket (篮子)
    - 创建单个证券或商品定单的"篮子",它能够作为一个整体被管理以及提交执行。在交易平台中自动地创建和保存篮子文件,或者使用Excel手动操作。使用交易平台篮子交易者来管理篮子,并自动地创建和维护客户化的基于指数的篮子。使用独立的指数交易者应用程序来创建和管理仅仅基于指数的篮子。
  - Stop (触发指令)
    - A Stop order becomes a market order to buy or sell securities or commodities once the specified stop price is attained or penetrated. — A Sell Stop order is always placed below the current market price. It is typically used to limit a loss or protect a profit on a long stock position. A Buy Stop order is always placed above the current market price. It is typically used to limit a loss or protect a profit on a short sale.
  - Stop Limit(触发限价指令)
    - A Stop Limit order becomes a limit order once the specified stop price is attained or penetrated. — A STOP-LIMIT order eliminates the risk of a stop order where the investor is not guaranteed an execution price, but exposes the investor to the risk that the order may never be filled even though the stop price has been reached. The investor could "miss the market" in the security or commodity altogether.

### Speed of Execution

- Market(市价指令): A market order is an order to buy or sell an asset at the bid or offer price currently available in the marketplace
- Market If Touched (触价指令): An MIT (market-if-touched) is an order to buy (or sell) an asset below (or above) the market. This order is held in the system until the trigger price is touched, and is then submitted as a market order. An MIT order is similar to a stop order, except that an MIT sell order is placed above the current market price, and a stop sell order is placed below.
- Market On Open: A market order executed at the market's open at the market price.

- Market On Close: A market order executed at the market's close at the market price.
- Pegged to Market (挂钩市场)
  - An order that is pegged to buy on the best offer and sell on the best bid.

#### – VWAP

• The VWAP for a stock is calculated by adding the dollars traded for every transaction in that stock ("price" x "number of shares traded") and dividing the total shares traded. A VWAP is computed from the open of the market to the market close, and is calculated by volume weighting all transactions during this time period.

### – Price Improvement

- limit
  - A limit order is an order to buy or sell a contract at a specified price or better.
- limit if touched
  - An LIT (limit-if-touched) is an order to buy (or sell) an asset below (or above) the market, at the defined limit price or better. This order is held in the system until the trigger price is touched, and is then submitted as a limit order. An LIT order is similar to a stop limit order, except that an LIT sell order is placed above the current market price, and a stop limit sell order is placed below.

### – Discretion

- – Discretionary 全权委托定单是一种限价定单,您对其定义一个任意的金额(将被添加到限价中或从限价中扣减),该金额会增大定单能够执行的价格范围。最初的限价被显示给市场。
  - A Discretionary Order is a limit order for which you define a discretionary amount (which is added to or subtracted from the limit price) that increases the price range over which the order is eligible to execute. The original limit price is displayed to the market.
- hidden- 隐藏定单(通常是大交易量定单),既不在市场数据中也不在深层交易册中显示其存在。
  - A Hidden order (generally a large volume order) shows no evidence of its existence in either the market data or the deep book
  - >
- iceberg 冰山指令是把一笔大单分成很多个小单,下达这些小单通常是使用程序 化交易来实现,这样做的目的是为了隐藏其实际大单的数量。
  - An Iceberg order allows you to submit an order (generally a large volume order) while publicly disclosing only a portion of the submitted order.

#### – Market Timing

- All or None(全或无指令) An AON (all or none) order will remain at the exchange (or in the IB system) until the entire quantity is available to be executed.
- > Fill or Kill (全数执行或立刻取消指令) A FOK (Fill or Kill) order must execute as a complete order as soon as it becomes available on the market, otherwise the order is canceled.

- > GTD (到期/到时前有效指令) A GTD (Good-till-Date) order valid until the date specified.
- > GTC (取消前有效指令) A GTC (Good-till-Canceled) order is an order to buy or sell a security at a specific or limit price that lasts until the order is completed or cancelled. A GTC order will not be filled until the limit has been reached, no matter how many days or weeks it takes.
- > IOC (立刻执行或取消指令) An IOC (Immediate or Canceled) order requires that all or part of the order be executed as soon as it is brought to the market, whereby the portion not executed is automatically canceled.

# • 债券 (bond) 价格/利率关系

- 票面利率大于到期收益率时,债券价格大于票面价格;
- 票面利率小于到期收益率时,债券价格小于票面价格。
- 票面利率一定时,债券价格与到期收益率呈反向变动。假设一个新债券发行,按100元本金出售,这个债券的票面利率就是市场利率。那么以前发行的事还在二级市场上流通的债券,如果那些债券的票面利率低于这个市场利率,必须降价才会有人买;而票面利率高于这个市场利率的债券,即使出售价格高于100,大家也会争着买。所以会说市场利率越高,债券越便宜。

### • 债券发行者

- 公司债 (corporation)
- 公债 (municipal)
  - A general term referring to securities issued by local governmental subdivisions such as cities, towns, villages, counties or special districts.
     Reason for issue, Big Dig, Dept. of Wakefield. They are mostly long term instruments.
- 国债 (treasuries)
- fedral agencies

### • 债券属性

- 利率(票面利率) 债券担保的利率发行人承诺向所有者付款直至到期。它表示为固定,可变/浮动或零优惠券。
- 日期(或签发日期) 债券发行日期。第一笔利息是从注明日期到第一个收入日期计算的。
- 到期日 到期日是证券本金到期并应付给证券持有人的日期。
- 面值 证券或工具上给出的债券(证券)的面值乘以持有的债券数量,以美元计算。
- 优惠券 债券优惠券或优惠券利率是您每年获得的利息。面值 面值是指债券发行人同意在到期时支付的金额。债券通常高于或低于票面交易。低于标准杆的买入是折扣,高于标准杆的是溢价
- 通过票面利率除以债券的市场价格计算的债券的收益率 利率。此外,对于任何 投资,收益率是以百分比表示的年收益率
- 到期收益率 债券的预期收益率,如果持有至到期日。YTM被视为以年率表示的 长期债券收益率。
- Interest rate (coupon rate)—The interest rate on a bond security. The issuer promises to pay the owner until maturity. It is expressed as Fixed, Variable/Floating, or Zero Coupon.
- Dated date (or issue date)—The date a bond is issued. The first interest payment is calculated from the dated date to first income date.

- Maturity—The maturity date is the date upon which the principal of a security becomes due and payable to the security holder.
- Par Amount
   – Face value of the bond (security) as given on the certificate or
   instrument multiplied by the number of bonds held, in dollars.
- Coupon –a bonds coupon or coupon rate is the interest you receive each
  year. Par Value –known as face value is the amount the bond issuer agrees
  to pay at maturity. bonds often trade above or below par. Buying below par is
  a discount, above par is premium
- Yield- effective rate of interest paid on a bond, calculated by the coupon rate divided by the bond's market price. Furthermore, for any investment, yield is the annual rate of return expressed as a percentage
- Yield to Maturity-The rate of return anticipated on a bond if it is held until
  the maturity date. YTM is considered a long term bond yield expressed as an
  annual rate.

#### 属性

- Interest rate (coupon rate)—The interest rate on a bond security. The issuer promises to pay the owner until maturity. It is expressed as Fixed, Variable/Floating, or Zero Coupon.
- Dated date (or issue date)—The date a bond is issued. The first interest payment is calculated from the dated date to first income date.
- Maturity—The maturity date is the date upon which the principal of a security becomes due and payable to the security holder.
- Par Amount

   Face value of the bond (security) as given on the certificate or
  instrument multiplied by the number of bonds held, in dollars.
- Coupon –a bonds coupon or coupon rate is the interest you receive each
  year. Par Value –known as face value is the amount the bond issuer agrees
  to pay at maturity. bonds often trade above or below par. Buying below par is
  a discount, above par is premium
- Yield- effective rate of interest paid on a bond, calculated by the coupon rate divided by the bond's market price. Furthermore, for any investment, yield is the annual rate of return expressed as a percentage
- Yield to Maturity-The rate of return anticipated on a bond if it is held until
  the maturity date. YTM is considered a long term bond yield expressed as an
  annual rate.

# • 股票概念

- Securities representing shares of ownership in a corporation代表公司所有权的证券
- 一般股(浮动,有投票权)/优先股(固定收益,无投票权)
- Common Stock Security representing (partial) ownership of a company's assets, generally with the right to participate in dividends and in most cases to vote on major matters affecting stockholder interests.
  - A和B型
  - A classification of common stock that may be accompanied by more or fewer voting rights than Class A shares. Although Class A shares are often thought to carry more voting rights than Class B shares
- preferred stock Described as equity ownership of a corporation's shares where the owners are entitled to regular fixed dividend before a dividend can be paid to common stock holders.

- Cumulative preferred stock可累积
- Putable preferred stock强制回购
- Participating Preferred Stock参与有限股
- Prior Preferred Stock最优股

### ● 股票如何买卖

- 一级 Primary Market The primary market is where securities are created (by means of an IPO)
- 二级Secondary Market Investors trade previously-issued securities without the involvement of the issuing-companies. The secondary market is what people are referring to when they talk about "the stock market."
- 交易所 Exchanges NYSE, AMEX (纽约证券交易所, 美国证券交易所)
- Over the Counter NASDAQ (National Association of Securities DealersAutomated Quotation)
- 股票(stock)是股份公司发行的所有权凭证,是股份公司为筹集资金而发行给各个股东作为持股凭证并借以取得\*\*股息和红利\*\*的一种有价证券。每股股票都代表股东对企业拥有一个基本单位的所有权。每家上市公司都会发行股票。
- 同一类别的每一份股票所代表的公司\*\*所有权是相等\*\*的。每个股东所拥有的公司所有权份额的大小,取决于其持有的股票数量占公司总股本的比重。
- 股票是股份公司资本的构成部分,可以\*\*转让、买卖\*\*,是资本市场的主要长期信用工具,但不能要求公司返还其出资

### • 财务报表

- 重要等式: Assets = Liabilities + Shareholders' Equity
  - 资产=负债+股东股份
- balance sheet (资产负债表)
  - t's called a balance sheet because the two sides balance out. This makes sense: a company has to pay for all the things it has (assets) by either borrowing money (liabilities) or getting it from shareholders (shareholders' equity). The balance sheet is one of the most important pieces of financial information issued by a company. It is a snapshot of what a company owns and owes at that point in time. The income statement, on the other hand, shows how much revenue and profit a company has generated over a certain period. Neither statement is better than the other rather, the financial statements are built to be used together to present a complete picture of a company's finances.
  - 它被称为资产负债表,因为双方平衡了。这是有道理的:公司必须通过借入资金 (负债)或从股东(股东权益(股份?))获得资产来支付其拥有的所有资产 (资产)。资产负债表是公司发布的最重要的财务信息之一。它是公司在该时间 点拥有财产和欠款的快照。另一方面,损益表显示了公司在一定时期内产生的收 入和利润。这两种说法都不比另一种更好 – 相反,财务报表的建立是为了共同展 示公司财务状况。
  - It's called a balance sheet because the two sides balance out. This makes sense: a company has to pay for all the things it has (assets) by either borrowing money (liabilities) or getting it from shareholders (shareholders' equity). The balance sheet is one of the most important pieces of financial information issued by a company. It is a snapshot of what a company owns and owes at that point in time. The income statement, on the other hand, shows how much revenue and profit a company has generated over a certain

period. Neither statement is better than the other – rather, the financial statements are built to be used together to present a complete picture of a company's finances.

- The balance sheet must follow thefollowing formula: Assets = Liabilities
   + Shareholders'Equity
- 资产 = 负债 + 股东权益

#### Cash Flow Statement

- One of the quarterly financial reports any publicly traded company is required
  to disclose to the SEC and the public. The document provides aggregate data
  regarding all cash inflows a company receives from both its ongoing
  operations and external investment sources, as well as all cash outflows that
  pay for business activities and investments during agiven quarter
- 任何上市公司需要向美国证券交易委员会和公众披露的季度财务报告之一。该文件提供了公司从其持续运营和外部投资来源获得的所有现金流入的汇总数据,以及所有现金流出 在特定季度支付业务活动和投资

#### • income statement

- financial report summarizing revenues and expenses and showing the net profit or loss in a specified accounting period. It's the financial performance due to operations as well as other activities rendering gains or losses of a business entity. Also known as the "profit and loss statement" or "statement of revenue and expense". It displays how well the company can assure success for both itself and its shareholders through the earnings from operations.
- 财务报告,总结收入和支出,并显示指定结算期间的净损益。这是由于运营以及 其他活动导致的业务实体的收益或损失导致的财务业绩。也称为"损益表"或"收 入和支出表"。它显示了公司通过运营收益确保自身和股东成功的程度。

### cash flow sheet

- 任何上市公司需要向美国证券交易委员会和公众披露的季度财务报告之一。 该文件提供了公司从其持续运营和外部投资来源获得的所有现金流入的汇总数据,以及在特定季度支付业务活动和投资的所有现金流出
- One of the quarterly financial reports that any publicly traded company is required to disclose to the SEC and the public. The document provides aggregate data regarding all cash inflows a company receives from both its ongoing operations and external investment sources, as well as all cash outflows that pay for business activities and investments during a given quarter

### 其他

### Earnings

- The net income of a company during a specific period. Netincome generally refers to after—tax income.
- Earnings are perhaps the single most studied number in a company's financial statements. They show a company's profitability.

### Retained Earnings

• The percentage of net earnings not paid outas dividends, but retained by the company to be reinvested in its core business or to pay debt. It is recorded under shareholders' equity on the balance sheet.

- Calculated by adding net income to (or subtracting any net losses from) beginning retained earnings and subtracting any dividends paid to shareholders:
- Return on Investment(ROI)
  - A performance measure used to evaluate the efficiency of aninvestment or to compare the efficiency of a number of different investments. To calculate ROI, the benefit (return) of an investment is divided by the cost of the investment; the result is expressed as a percentage or a ratio.

#### 收益

- •特定时期内公司的净收入。 净收入一般是指税后收入。

### ● 留存收益

- 未支付的净收益百分比除以股息,但公司保留以再投资于其核心业务或支付债务。它在资产负债表中以股东权益记录。
- 通过将净收入加到(或减去任何净亏损)开始留存收益并减去支付给股东的任何股息来计算:
- 投资回报率 (ROI)
  - •绩效衡量指标,用于评估投资效率或比较多种不同投资的效率。为计算投资回报率,投资的收益(收益)除以投资成本;结果表示为百分比或比率。

### • 市盈率PE

- 市盈率 = 每股市价 / 每股利润
- PE = 股价 / EPS
- 公司当前股价与每股收益的估值比率。例如,如果一家公司目前的股价为每股43美元,而过去12个月的收益为每股1.95美元,则该股票的市盈率为 将是22.05(\$ 43 / \$ 1.95)。
- PE市盈率,=股价Price/每股年收益Earning。假如保持当前盈利能力,经过多少年能赚到当前股价那么多钱。PE越低,表示股价相对便宜。比如东方航空现在市盈率5.8倍,就意味着,如果维持2011年前三季度的赚钱能力,假如所有收益都用来分红的话,6年不到的时间,就可以通过分红回本。
- PE是指股票的本益比,也称为"利润收益率"。本益比是某种股票普通股每股市价与每股盈利的比率。所以它也称为股价收益比率或市价盈利比率
- For example, if a company is currently trading at \$43 a share and earnings over the last 12 months were \$1.95 per share, the P/E ratio for the stock would be 22.05 (\$43/\$1.95).

### FPS

- EPS每股收益 = 净利润/股本
- 每股利润=利润/总股数
- 每股收益 = Earning per Share。每一股赚多少钱。还是以东方航空为例,它第三季的 EPS为0.51, 就意味着2011年前三季每股赚了0.51元。
- 并不是每股收益越高越好,因为还要考虑每股的股价
- 例如: 利润100W, 股数100W股 10元/股, 此时假设企业股价反映了总资产为1000W
- 收益率 = 100/1000\*100%=10%

- eps = 100W/100W=1元
- 每股收益突出了分摊到每一份股票上的盈利数额,是股票市场上按市盈率定价的基础。如果一家公司的净利润很大,但每股盈利却很小,表明它的业绩被过分稀释,每股价格通常不高。
- 和PE的关系:
- Money and time weighted return
  - 概念辨析
    - 按照价值加权的回报,是在考虑所有的现金流入和现金流出的情况下,一个投资组合的内部回报率。
    - 时间加权收益率是指在每单位时间期间计算其价值加权收益率后,计算整个时间期间收益率的几何平均数。它是一种类似于几何平均收益率,考虑了资金的时间价值,运用了复利思想的收益率。
  - 应用范围
    - 在投资管理行业,时间加权回报率是衡量绩效的首选方法,因为它不受现金流入 和流出时间的影响。但是,如果基金经理对现金流的时间有自由裁量权,则应根 据价值加权回报率评估业绩。
  - 共同基金是时间加权回报
  - 价值加权回报的例子
    - 假设投资者在t = 0时以100美元的价格购买股票,在第一年结束时(t = 1),她以120美元的价格购买额外的股票。 在第2年末,投资者以每股130美元的价格出售这两股股票。 在持有期间的每年年底,股票支付每股2.00美元的股息。

Time-weighted return (时间加权收益率)

```
- Step 1: Break the evaluation period into two subperiods:
```

```
    Holding period 1: Beginning price = $100.00
    Dividends paid = $2.00
    Ending price = $120.00
```

Holding period 2: Beginning price = \$240 (2 shares)

Dividends paid = \$4.00 (\$2 per share)
Ending price = \$260.00 (2 shares)

Step 2: Calculate the HPR (holding period rate) for each holding period

```
HPR1 = [($120 + 2)/ $100] - 1 = 22%HPR2 = [($260 + 4)/ $240] - 1 = 10%
```

Step 3: Find the compound annual rate over the 2-year period.

 $(1 + time-weighted return)^2 = 1.22*1.10$ 

Time-weighted return = 15.84%

Information Classification STATE STREET.

### Money-weighted return(资本加权收益率)

 Step 1: Determine the timing of each flow and inflow(+) and outflow(-)

t = 0: purchase of first share = -\$100.00
t = 1: dividend from first share = +\$2.00
purchase of second share = -\$120.00
Subtotal, t = 1 -\$118.00

- t = 2: dividend from two shares = +\$4.00

proceeds from selling shares = +\$260.00
Subtotal, t = 2 +\$264.00

– Step 2: <u>PVoutflows</u> = <u>PVinflows</u>

- \$100 + \$118/(1+r) = \$264/(1+r)<sup>2</sup>

Step 3: Solve for r is 13.86%

# • 衍生品投资目的 (hedger)

- 套期保值者hedger
  - is an investment position intended to offset potential losses/gains that may be incurred by a companion investment旨在抵消伴随投资可能产生的潜在损失/ 收益(对冲)
  - Corporate/Banks, Financial Institutions to manage ALM and to hedge their proprietary positions/ Trade Business Exporters and Importers企业/银行、管理ALM并对冲其自营头寸/贸易业务的金融机构——出口商和进口商
- 投机者 Speculators
  - 以盈利为目的, 捕捉市场动向
- 套利者 Arbitragers
  - 利用两个或两个以上市场之间的差价的做法
- Price determination 价格决定
- To hedge the risks 对冲风险
- Reduce the costs and Enhance the yields 降低成本,提高产量
- Manage Asset-Liability 管理资产负债
- Segregation of Liquidity & Interest Risk 流动性分离与利率风险
- Insurance 保险
- 期货与期权
  - Future (期货) contract is a STANDARDIZED agreement with an organized exchange to buy or sell a currency pair at a fixed price at a certain date in the future.
  - The contract is exchangeable and thus more liquid.
  - option (期权)
    - Definition: A contract for future delivery of a specific currency in exchange for another, in which the holder of the option has the right to buy (or sell) the currency at an agreed price, the strike price, or exercise price, but is not required to do so. □ The right to buy is call, the right to sell is a put □ The option seller receives the option premium and is obliged to ensure the delivery □ American options permit the holder to exercise at anytime before the expiration date whereas European

options, only at the expiration date.  $\hfill\Box$  Two type of options market: Over the Counter (OTC) & Exchange Traded

• forward和future的区别

	Forward	Future
Size	Tailored	Standardized (typically USD5K – USD100K)
Range of Currencies	Over 50	Limited to major currencies
Settlement Date	Tailored	Standardized, typical 4-6 times a year e.g. PHLX (Mar/May/Jun/Jul/Sep/Dec)
Cost	No fee, cost reflected in the spread points	No spread, paid as brokerage fee
Regulation	Self-regulated	Regulated by exchange
Credit Risk	Counterparty risk is significant	Minimized with marginal deposit and daily cash settlement of profits or loss
Mark to market	Only at maturity	Profit/Loss

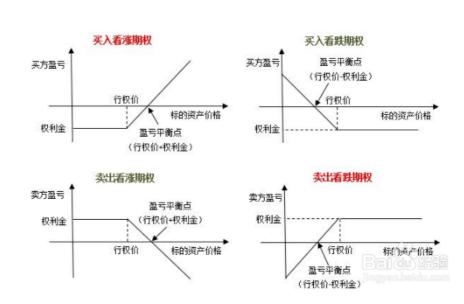
# • 权证/期权

### • 期货

- 期货是与有组织的交易所签订的标准协议,以便在未来某个日期以固定价格买卖货币对(currency pair)。
- 期货是可交换的,因此更具流动性。

# 期权

- 定义:未来交割特定货币以换取另一种货币的合约, 期权持有人有权以约定价格,执行价格或行使价格购 买(或出售)货币,但不是要求这样做。
- 购买权是看涨期权, 卖权是一种看跌期权。期权卖方收到期权保费并有义务确保交割。美式期权(到期之前都可以选择是否违约)允许持有人在到期日之前的任何时间行使欧式期权(当天选择是否违约),仅在到期日行使。两种期权市场:场外交易(OTC)和交易所交易。
- 期权比起期货:加了违约金的选项



•

	Forward	Future
Size	Tailored	Standardized (typically USD5K – USD100K)
Range of Currencies	Over 50	Limited to major currencies
Settlement Date	Tailored	Standardized, typical 4-6 times a year e.g. PHLX (Mar/May/Jun/Jul/Sep/Dec)
Cost	No fee, cost reflected in the spread points	No spread, paid as brokerage fee
Regulation	Self-regulated	Regulated by exchange
Credit Risk	Counterparty risk is significant	Minimized with marginal deposit and daily cash settlement of profits or loss
Mark to market	Only at maturity	Profit/Loss

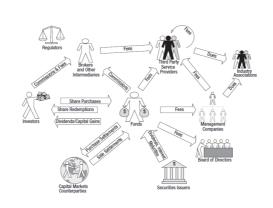
- 权证(share warrant),是指基础证券发行人或其以外的第三人发行的,约定持有人在规定期间内或特定到期日,有权按约定价格向发行人购买或出售标的证券,或以现金结算方式收取结算差价的有价证券。
- merge from fzz
  - 期权是指一种合约,该合约赋予持有人在某一特定日期或该日之前的任何时间以 固定价格购进或售出一种\*\*资产\*\*的权利。
  - 1.发行主体不同。期权没有发行人,每个投资者在有足够保证金的基础下,都可以卖出期权(类似于发行),期权的买卖双方都可以是普通的投资者。而权证的发行主体有严格的要求和实力,一般由上市公司或者券商,大股东等第三方作为发行人。
  - 2.合约的当事人不同。期权合约的当事人是期权合约的买卖双方,期权的买方 (权利方)与期权的卖方(义务方)是一一对应的。而权证的合约当事方是发行 人与持有人。
  - 3.合约特点。期权是一种在交易所上市交易的标准化合约,交易之前标的,合约单位,执行价,到期日等都是固定的。而权证是非标准化合约,合约要素由发行人确定。
  - 4.理论上,期权供给数量可以是无限的,只要买卖双方可以达成成交,就可以创造出持仓量,而权证的供给是有限,在权证发行时基本上已经确定。受到发行人意愿,资金实力,上市流通的证券数量等因素限制。
  - 5.投资者交易期权,除了可以买入期权合约,同时也可以卖出期权合约(双向操作)。在权证交易中,只由发行人才可以卖出权证收取权利金,投资者只可以买入权证(单向操作)。
  - 6.履约担保。期权的卖出(义务方)因为要承担义务需要交纳保证金,期权的买 方不用缴纳保证金,同权证市场中,投资者的地位是相同的。
  - 7.行权价格的确定。期权市场上,行权价格的确定是由交易所根据一定规则确定。而权证的行权价格由发行人根据一定模型确定。
  - 8. 在期权中, 买方可以违约, 所以卖方的风险更大
- forward 远期合约 future 期货 option 期权

# • 基金行业的结构

- 参与者
  - 个体 (individual)
  - 共同基金公司 (mutual fund company)

- 投资管理人, 投资顾问 (Investment manager)
- 经纪人 broker
- 托管人, 托管银行 custodian bank
- 股东服务 shareholder service
- 参与者(百度版本)
  - 发起人
  - 股东
  - 董事会
  - 基金经理(投资顾问)
  - (第三方) 承销商/分销商
- 具体实例
  - 基金董事
    - 公司形式--董事,信托形式--信托人,业内这两个此的意思是相同的
    - 董事要确保基金的服务提供机构特别是管理公司为基金持有人的最大利益尽职尽责
    - 董事的独立性
      - 管理公司、投资顾问、主销售商、法律咨询机构或任何交易成员没有隶 属关系。
      - 目的: 避免因隶属关系导致的利益冲突
  - 基金管理公司 (FMC)
    - 提供服务,监督服务
    - 基金行政管理
    - 投资顾问
    - 主销售
    - 过户代理处理
    - 通常情况每个服务单位被设置为管理公司的独立子公司
  - 第三方服务提供商
    - 原因: 法规或规模经济的考虑, 管理公司将一些服务转包给外部服务商
    - 投资顾问
    - 过户代理人
    - 托管人
    - 审计人
    - 咨询和法律事务公司
    - 分析师和评级代理人
  - FMC 工作流图
    - 单词解说
      - maturities 到期日
      - comissions 佣金
      - dividends 分红
      - interest 利益
      - due 税
      - settlement 结算
      - securities issuers 证券发行人

- capital markets counterparties 资本市场交易对手
- redemptions 赎回



# • 基金行业的作用、功能

Regulators

Fees

Third Party
Service
Providers

Share Purchases
Share Redemptions

Share Redemptions

Funds

Funds

Capital Markets
Counterparties

Securities Issuers

Securities Issuers

# • 保证金 (margin) 交易

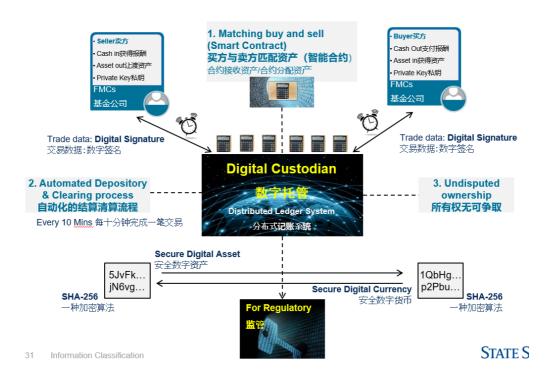
- 客户在买卖证券时仅向证券公司支付一定数额的保证金或交付部分证券,其应当支付的价款和应交付的证券不足时,由证券公司进行垫付,而代理进行证券的买卖交易
- 融资买入证券为"买空", 融券卖出证券为"卖空"。
- 保证金交易有杠杆作用,风险大、利润高。在我国,期货就属于保证金交易,还有现在银行开设的外汇保证金交易;保证金交易都是T+0,也就是可以当日买、卖多次,不受限制。

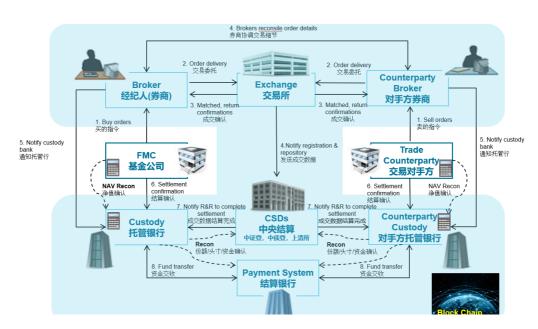
# • 托管服务

基金托管服务是指有托管资格的商业银行接收基金管理公司委托,安全保管所托管的基金的全部资产,为所托管的基金办理基金清算款项划拨、会计核算、基金估值,监督管理人投资运作,包括封闭式证券投资基金托管业务、开放式证券投资基金托管业务和其他基金的托管业务。

# 中国新的数字托管流程 (Optional)

China New Custodian Model – Digital Custodian





# • 基金净值计算

- 基金净值(通常称为单位净值)是当前基金净资产总额除以基金份额总额。基金累计净值怎么计算?一般来说,单位净值在每日(交易日,T日)的基础上波动,因为总资产和总份额是波动的。
- 公式: T天资金净值=(T天资金总资产 T天资金总负债) / T天发行资金总数
- 简而言之,净资产等于每只基金的价值。例如,华泰佩里量化单位的净单位价值为 1.3910元,相当于每个华泰佩里基金的现值为1.3910元。如果您以1.0000元的价格买 入,现在您将卖出(赎回),您将以1.3910元的价格进行交易,扣除原购买成本(无 论基金费用,基金分红)。0.3910元,相当于收益的39.1%。

# • 主动/被动投资

 主动投资策略是指投资者在一定的投资限制和范围内,通过积极的证券选择和时机选 择努力寻求最大的投资收益率。被动投资策略是指以长期收益和有限管理为出发点来 购买投资品种,一般选取特定的指数成分股作为投资的对象,不主动寻求超越市场的 表现,而是\*\*试图复制指数的表现。

# • 基金募集说明书的内容

- Issue date and Issuer 发行日和发行者
- Investmentobjectives 投资目标
- Strategies 策略
- Risk/Return 风险域回报
- Fees and expenses 费用/开支
- Past performance (return bar chart) 过去表现
- Managers/advisers/organization 经理
- shareholder service: reinvest, redemption 股东服务

### 细节

- 举例
  - Name: Scotia Money Market Fund □
  - Fund type: Canadian money market fund □
  - Date established: August 30, 1990 □
  - Type of securities: Class A and Class I units of a mutual fund trust
  - □ Eligible for registered plans? Yes
  - □ Portfolio advisor: Scotia Cassels Investment Counsel Limited
- merge from fzz
  - To get information about funds:
  - 1) Summary prospectus;
  - 2) Statutory Prospectus;
  - 3) Statement of additional information
  - 基金招募说明书是基金发起人向投资者提供的经证券监管部门认可的法律文件。 共同基金招股说明书解释了基金的运作方式、过去几年的表现,以及你将支付多 少钱来购买和持有你的股票。
  - 联邦法规要求每个基金都有招股说明书。
  - 获取基金信息:
  - - 1)招股说明书摘要;
  - 2)法定招股说明书;
  - - 3)附加信息陈述

### • 72 法则

- 以1%的复利计息,72年后(72是约数,准确值是100ln2),本金翻倍。此规律称为72法则。
- 假设最初投资金额为100元,复息年利率9%,利用"72法则",将72除以9(增长率),得8,即需约8年时间,投资金额滚存至200元(两倍于100元),而准确需时为8.0432年。
- 要估计货币的购买力减半所需时间,可把与所应用的法则相应的数字,除以通胀率。若通胀率为3.5%,应用"70法则",每单位货币的购买力减半的时间约为70÷3.5=20年。

### • 税率的影响

- 货币基金
  - 货币基金的持仓以同业存款、同业存单、利率债为主总量,这个占比可超过 70%,这里面大部分持仓是可以免增值税的,在收益率方面受到资管增值税的影响相对较少。
- 股票和偏股型基金
  - 主动管理类基金通过股票、债券等金融商品转让,所带来的收益均免于征税,因此受到的影响可以说非常有限。
- 债券基金
  - 债券基金这次恐怕受到的冲击是最大的,因为新规规定对企业债、公司债、短融、超短融等利息将征收3%的增值税。
- 重要提示:公募基金属于非保本型投资,买卖股票、债券转让收益是免收增值税的, 而对于利息收入,除了国债、地方债金融债等是免税的,其余的均按3%的税率来进行 征收。

### Risk/VaR

- https://baike.baidu.com/item/VAR%E6%96%B9%E6%B3%95/4366363?fr=aladdin
- VaR方法(Value at Risk, 简称VaR) , 称为风险价值模型, 也称受险价值方法、在险价值方法, 常用于金融机构的风险管理, 于1993年提出。
- 字母含义如下:
  - 用公式表示为: P(ΔPΔt≤VaR)=a
  - 字母含义如下:
  - P——资产价值损失小于可能损失上限的概率,即英文的Probability。
  - ΔP——某一金融资产在一定持有期Δt的价值损失额。
  - VaR——给定置信水平a下的在险价值,即可能的损失上限。
  - a——给定的置信水平
  - VaR从统计的意义上讲,本身是个数字,是指面临"正常"的市场波动时"处于风险 状态的价值"。即在给定的置信水平和一定的持有期限内,预期的最大损失量(可 以是绝对值,也可以是相对值)。例如,某一投资公司持有的证券组合在未来24小时内,置信度为95%,在证券市场正常波动的情况下,VaR值为520万元,其含 义是指,该公司的证券组合在一天内(24小时),由于市场价格变化而带来的最大 损失超过520万元的概率为5%,平均20个交易日才可能出现一次这种情况。或者 说有95%的把握判断该投资公司在下一个交易日内的损失在520万元以内。5%的 几率反映了金融资产管理者的风险厌恶程度,可根据不同的投资者对风险的偏好程度和承受能力来确定。有的要求更严格。
  - 按字面解释就是"风险价值",其含义指:在市场正常波动下,某一金融资产或证券组合的最大可能损失。更为确切的是指,在一定概率水平(置信度)下,某一金融资产或证券组合价值在未来特定时期内的最大可能损失。

### 计算

- 以下是计算VaR值的基本流程:
- 第一, 计算样本报酬率。取得样本每日收盘价, 并计算其报酬率, 公式如下: ???
- 其中R为报酬率、P为收盘价、t为时间。
- 第二, 计算样本平均数及标准差: 样本平均数和标准差分别有以下公式计算: ???

- 第三,检测样本平均数是否为零。由于样本数通常大于30,所以采用统计数Z来检测。
- 第四、计算VaR值。
- VaR=μ-Zaσ
- 其中α为1-置信水平。
- 下面就以买卖一手指数期货合约为例来说明VaR值的计算。假设最新的指数收盘价为4839,那么期货合约总值则为4839×200=967800,然后,投资者应先选取大约半年的数据(通常都是使用股指每日报酬率),再利用以上四个步骤来推算出其单位风险系数,最后将单位风险系数与合约总值相乘,即可得出指数期货合约的VaR值。当然若投资者本身所投入的资金愈多,则所需承担的风险也将愈大。

### • 特点:

- 第一,可以用来\*\*简单明了表示市场风险的大小\*\*,没有任何技术色彩,没有任何专业背景的投资者和管理者都可以通过\*\*VaR值\*\*对金融风险进行评判;
- 第二,可以\*\*事前\*\*计算风险,不像以往风险管理的方法都是在事后衡量风险大小;
- 第三,不仅能计算\*\*单个金融工具\*\*的风险。还能计算由\*\*多个金融工具\*\*组成的投资组合风险,这是传统金融风险管理所不能做到的。

### 应用

- VaR的应用主要体现在:
- 第一,用于风险控制。目前已有超过1000家的银行、保险公司、投资基金、养老金基金及非金融公司采用VaR方法作为金融衍生工具风险管理的手段。利用VaR方法进行风险控制,可以使每个交易员或交易单位都能确切地明了他们在进行有多大风险的金融交易,并可以为每个交易员或交易单位设置VaR限额,以防止过度投机行为的出现。如果执行严格的VaR管理,一些金融交易的重大亏损也许就可以完全避免。
- 第二,用于业绩评估。在金融投资中,高收益总是伴随着高风险,交易员可能不 惜冒巨大的风险去追逐巨额利润。公司出于稳健经营的需要,必须对交易员可能 的过度投机行为进行限制。所以,有必要引入考虑风险因素的业绩评价指标。
- 第三,估算风险性资本(Risk-based capital)。以VaR来估算投资者面临市场 风险时所需的适量资本,风险资本的要求是BIS对于金融监管的基本要求。下图说 明适足的风险性资本与 VaR值之间的关系,其中VaR值被视为投资者所面临的最 大可接受(可承担)的损失金额,若发生时须以自有资本来支付,防止公司发生 无法支付的情况。
- fee (服务费) due (手续费) conmission (佣金)
- front end back end no load
  - 先收费
  - 后收费(长期比较划算,因为时间长会变少)
  - 不收费
- open end close end
  - 开放,数量不限,不能在二级市场上买卖
  - 封闭,数量固定,可以在二级市场上买卖
  - ETF

# Fund class / type

• Class A: front-end sales charge 申购费 (短拿)

- Class B: back-end asset-based sales charges赎回费 (长拿划算,费用会少)
- Class C: Lower back load, higher service fee 高服务费
- Class I: for institutional investors机构
- Class R: for pension plan, 401 (k)养老金
- 投资证券类型
  - - 股票基金
  - - 债券基金
  - \_ 货币市场基金
  - - 混合型基金
  - - 衍生证券投资基金
- 投资风格
  - - 成长型基金
  - - 收入型基金
  - - 平衡型基金
- 其他分类:
  - - 伞形基金 (Umbrella Fund)
  - - 基金中的基金 (Fund of Fund)
  - - 保本基金(Capital Guarantee Fund) 将大部分资金(如80%) 投资于定息工具
  - - 交易型开放式指数基金 (Exchange Traded Fund, ETF)
  - - 上市开放式基金 (Listed Open-Ended Fund, LOF)

#### • Fee:

- load, no-load, 12b -1 fees (持续销售性费用)
- Front End Load
- Fee that is charged up-front. For example, an investor may have 1000 to invest in a Mutual Fund. If the Mutual Fund charges a Front-End fee (load) of 4% then the investor only invest 960 into the mutual fund.
- Back End Load
- the Mutual Fund Company charges a fee when the investor redeems out of a mutual fund.
- No Load Funds
- the offering price of the mutual fund is equal to the Net Asset Value of the fund.

### • 评级分类

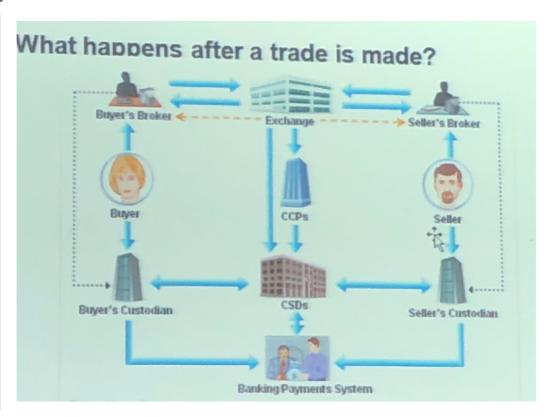
- 1.总回报评级
- 2.稳定回报评级
- 3.保本能力评级
- 4.费用评级
- 5.避税能力评级(仅限于美国)
- 晨星Morning Star/Lipper
  - Open Ended Funds开放式基金
  - Funds that will distribute an unlimited amount of mutual fund shares to new shareholders. As the shares of the mutual fund grow, so does the size of the fund.

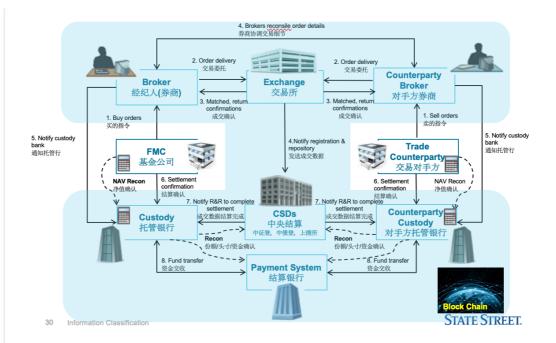
- Closed Ended Funds封闭式基金
- Funds that are closed to new investors. A fixed number of shares
   outstanding have been established. The number of shares was determined
   when the fund was organized and only that number of shares can ever be
   sold. These shares can be traded on exchanges between investors as can
   any publicly traded company.

### • 组织形式

- - 公司型基金
- - 契约型基金
- 募集与流通方式
  - - 公募基金
  - - 私募基金: 在出资人间建立了完备的契约合同的民间私下合伙投资
  - 在中国总量差不多
- 国别范围
  - - 在岸基金: 本国募集资金并投资与本国证券市场的证券投资基金
  - - 离岸基金: 在他国发型证券基金单位并将募集的资金投资于本国或第三国证券 市场
- 自己以前整理的
- 交易流程

•





# • 货币时间价值, 收益率

- 复利终值: F = P (1 + i) ^ n
- 复利符号: (F/P(fv/pv), i(利率), n (复利次数))
- 単利: F = P + n \* l
- EAR
  - 若设复利次数为m,则
  - EAR =  $((1 + PERIODIC RATE) ^ m) 1$
  - periodic rate (期间利率) = nominal rate (段利率) 1
- 计算future value
  - $FV = PV(1 + i)^n$
  - $PV = FV / (1 + i)^n$
  - PresentValue of a Perpetuity
  - PV =PMT/ i
- Notes:
  - i=interest rate
  - FV=FutureValue(终值)
  - PV=PresentValue(现值)
  - PMT = Perpetual Annuity(永续年金)

•

# **Computing EAR**

- If the nominal rate is 12%, compounded quarterly, compute EAR
- Answer:
  - Here m = 4, so the periodic rate is 12/4 = 3%
  - Thus, EAR =  $(1 + 0.03)^4 1 = 1.1255 1 = 0.1255 = 12.55\%$
- Computing EARs for a range of compounding frequencies
- Using a stated rate of 6%, compute EARs for semiannual, quarterly, monthly, and daily compounding.
- Answer:
  - Semiannual compounding =  $(1 + 0.03)^2 1$  = 6.09%
  - Quarterly compounding =  $(1 + 0.015)^4 1 = 6.136\%$

  - Monthly compounding =  $(1 + 0.005)^{12} 1 = 6.168\%$  Daily compounding =  $(1 + 0.00016438)^{365} 1 = 6.183\%$

## 基金的好处

- 专业化管理 (Professional management)
  - 专业化管理服务有,但单个普通投资人负担不起,基金有助于他们跨越资金门槛
  - 少许基金管理费换取专家服务
- 成本低 (cost effective)
  - 规模经济
- 分散投资风险 (Diversification)
  - 较一般投资人资产庞大,将基金分散于不同的股票和投资工具中,达到真正的风 险分散
- 流动性 (Liquidty)
  - 任何时候变现所持基金份额
- 便捷性 (easy)
  - 易于买卖,可通过both基金家族 and 经纪人等中介机构
  - 为不同投资偏好的投资者提供了广泛选择
- 安全性 (safety)
  - 监管规范
  - 资金保管与经营分开的原则

# DTCC的功能

- 美国存管信托和结算公司 (Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation, DTCC) 及其 子公司通过全球各地的多个经营性设施和数据中心使全球数千家机构的金融交易处理 实现自动化、集中化和标准化。
- 经纪商/交易商/ 投资者/托管:
  - 资产监测
  - 会计/评估/报告
  - 保管工作
- 托管人/受托人:

- 清算和结算
- 资产维修
- 会计/评估/报告
- 股息/ CA处理/税收回收
- 流动资金管理(证券借贷/抵押品管理)

### ● 投资者:

- 订购和赎回
- 注册
- 呼叫中心(客户服务)
- 税务处理
- 佣金计算/报告
- Back office
  - Broker/Dealer Investor/Custody:
    - Settlement monitoring
    - Accounting/valuation/reporting
    - Custodianship
  - Custodian/Trustee:
    - Clearing and Settlement
    - Asset servicing
    - Accounting/valuation/reporting
    - Dividend/CA processing/Tax reclaim
    - Liquidity Management (Security lending/
    - Collateral management)
  - Investor:
    - Subscription and Redemption
    - Register
    - Call center (Client service)
    - Tax processing
    - Commission calculation/reporting

# • Quiz原题

- 1.Whichof the following investment has the most risk potential?
- A. Long a call option B. Short a call option
- C. Long a put option D. Short a put option
- 1.以下哪项投资潜在风险最大?
- A.买入看涨期权 B.卖出看涨期权
- C.买入看跌期权 D.卖出看跌期权
- future 期货
- 2. Assume Stock you buy stock A at \$ 100per share with 20% margin, now the stocks has rise to a price of \$150, pleaseCalculate the return for your investment.
  - 2.假设你以每股100美元的价格购买股票A,股票保证金为20%,现在股票价格上涨到150美元,请计算您的投资回报。

- 20% 5倍杠杆
- 收益率 = 上涨的50% \* 5
- . What are the advantages of investing in mutual funds?
  - 参考基金的好处
  - 参考共同基金的好处
- 1. What is the difference between time weighted return and money weighted return? Which is suitable for what scenarios?
  - 参考相关表述
- 2. If you have RMB 10,000 money deposit in bank, the interest rate is 7% and is compounded annually, how long will it to double this account?
  - 72 原则

# • 思考题: 共同基金的特点(好处)

### • 共同基金fee structure

- Front End Load Fee that is charged up—front. For example, an investor may have \$1000 to invest in a Mutual Fund. If the Mutual Fund charges a Front–End fee (load) of 4% then the investor only invest \$960 into the mutual fund.
- Back End Load the Mutual Fund Company charges a fee when the investor redeems out of a mutual fund. (一般长期会考虑投资)
- No Load Funds the offering price of the mutual fund is equal to the Net Asset Value of the fund.

### shareholder Access

- Open Ended Funds Funds that will distribute anunlimited amount of mutual fund sharesto new shareholders. As the shares of the mutual fund grow, so does the size of the fund.
- Closed Ended Funds Funds that are closed new investors. A fixed number of shares outstanding have been established. The number of shares was determined when the fund was organized and only that number of shares can ever be sold. These shares can be traded on exchanges between investors as can any publicly traded company.

### ETF

- Similar to index mutual funds, but are traded more like a stock. As their name implies, Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)represent a basket of securities that are traded on an exchange.
- □ Exchange traded funds offer more flexibility than your typical mutual fund.
- □ Traders have the ability to short or buy ETFs on margin.
- □ Low annual expenses rival the cheapest mutual funds.
- Tax efficiency –due to SEC regulations, ETF tend to beat out mutual funds when it comes to tax efficiency (if it is a non-taxable account then they are equal).
- super(getClassByTitle('基金的好处'));
- 多样化

- 降低风险
- 汇集投资
  - 小额投资汇聚起来,可以达到大额投资的效果
- 每日定价
  - 不断了解您的投资价值,有纸面价格参考。
- 专业管理
- 有招股说明书
  - 所有风险和花销都被列出
- 有规定的投资目标,且投资者了解
  - 投资者清楚的了解其投资对象
- 流动性好
  - 支持快速赎回

•

Choice	Many funds to choose from in one family
Diversification	Mutual funds hold many companies, lowering the risk over holding individuals stocks
Pooled Investments	Those investing small amounts of money get the same investments of those investing large amounts
Prices Daily	Constantly aware of the value of your investments. See price in paper.
Professionally Managed	Teams working full time tracking the investments
Prospectus	All the risks and costs all stated in this document
Stated Investment Objective	Investor knows exactly what they are investing in
Very Liquid	Can redeem quickly