

Basics of Mutual Fund Investing and the Usage of Benchmarks

Presented by
Darren W. Wright, CFA
Vice President

(618) 659-6351 dwright@4thebank.com Presented by
Gary Karshna
President/CEO
Capital Gains Inc.
(847) 318-9975
gkarshna@capitalgainsinc.com







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"I think I speak for all of us when I say what in God's name are you talking about?"







Agenda

- What are mutual funds?
- How do mutual funds work?
- What are investment benchmarks?
- Why are benchmarks important?
- How are benchmarks calculated?









Mutual Funds - Defined

Mutual Funds - a type of professionallymanaged collective investment vehicle that pools money from many investors.









Mutual Funds – Interesting Facts

- Oldest mutual fund is the MFS Massachusetts Investors Funds established in 1924.
- Currently there are 7,693 mutual funds in the U.S. In 1980, there were 564 mutual funds in the U.S.
- Those 7,693 mutual funds have \$12.4 Trillion in assets.
- Half of all 401k assets and IRA assets in the U.S. are invested in mutual funds.







Mutual Funds - Advantages

- Increased diversification
- Daily liquidity
- Professional investment management
- Ability to participate in investments that may be available only to larger investors
- Ability to acquire investments (international stocks) that cannot be purchased directly (individual bonds and stocks)







Mutual Funds - Advantages

- Service and convenience
- Government oversight
- Service and convenience
- Ease of comparison









Mutual Funds - Disadvantages

- **.** Fees
- Penalties
- Lockouts
- Less control over timing of recognition of gains
- Less predictable income
- No opportunity to customize







Mutual Funds - Types

Stock

- Market Cap (Large, Mid, Small)
- Style (Growth, Value, Core)
- Domestic and International
- Actively Managed and Indexed
- Specialized (REIT, Socially Conscious)

Fixed Income

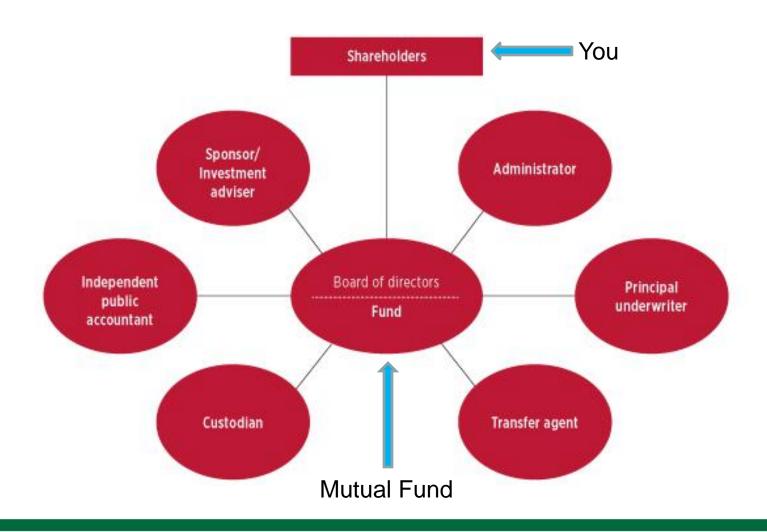
- Taxability Taxable and Tax-Free
- Type (Government, Corporate, Municipal, High Yield)
- Duration (Short-Term, Intermediate-Term, Long-Term)

















- Shareholders
 - Voting rights
 - > Elect Directors
 - Material Changes to Contract with Investment Advisor (fee increases)

Sponsor

- Completes process to start mutual fund (organizes fund under applicable state law, registers with the SEC, registers the fund shares for sale to the public)
- Usually the funds' investment advisor
- Assembles third parties to launch fund
- Provides officers to oversee the fund
- Recruits unaffiliated persons to serve as independent directors







- Advisers
 - Responsible for directing the fund's investments and handling its business affairs
- Administrators
 - > Handles "back office" functions
 - Clerical and fund accounting services
 - Data Processing
 - Internal Auditing
 - > SEC, Tax and Shareholder reporting duties







- Principal Underwriter (fund distributor)
 - Investors buy and redeem fund shares through principal underwriter
 - > SEC Registered Broker Dealer
- Transfer Agent
 - Maintains records of shareholder accounts
 - Calculate and distribute dividends and capital gains
 - Mail shareholder account statements
 - Distribute shareholder tax information
- Auditor
 - Audits and certifies the financial statements of the fund







Mutual Funds - Governance

- Four Principal Securities Laws Govern Investment Companies
 - > The Securities Act of 1933
 - ➤ The Securities Exchange Act of 1934
 - The Investment Advisers Act of 1940
 - ➤ The Investment Company Act of 1940









Mutual funds incorporate several core principles that provide protection for investors.

- Transparency
- Daily Valuation and Liquidity
- Oversight and Accountability







Transparency

- Mutual funds are subject to more extensive disclosure requirements than other comparable financial products.
- Mutual Funds are required to maintain a current prospectus.







Daily Valuation and Liquidity

- Mutual funds offer shareholders liquidity and objective, market-based valuation of their investments at least daily.
- Mutual fund shares are redeemable on a daily basis at a net asset value (NAV) that reflects the closing value of the basket of securities.







Mutual Funds - Pricing

Fund X owns a portfolio of stocks worth \$6 million; its liabilities are \$60,000; its shareholders own 500,000 shares.

> Market value in dollars of securities minus liabilities \$6,000,000 - \$60,000

Net asset value (NAV) \$11.88

> Number of investor shares outstanding 500,000

NAVs can be found on most major financial websites or in the financial pages of most major newspapers.









Oversight and Accountability

- Mutual Funds Oversight
 - Board of Directors
 - Chief Compliance Officers
 - > SEC
 - Financial Industry Regulatory Association (FINRA)
 - Certified Public Accountants
 - Custody of Assets



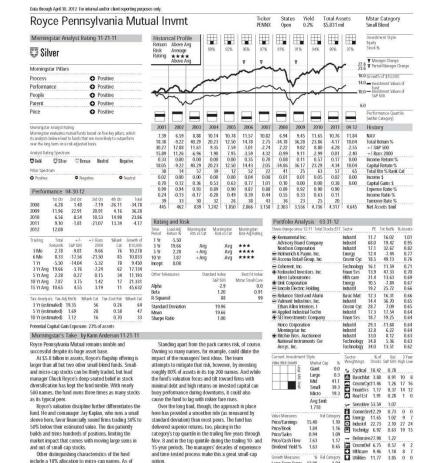


- How do you select the best mutual funds?
 - Morningstar
 - Bloomberg
 - Various publications
 - Consulting services
 - Brokerage firms
- Types of information needed to identify quality mutual funds.









and time-tested process make this a great small-cap

Min Auto Inv Plan: Sales Fees: Management Fee; Actual Fees: Expense Projections: Income Distribution:

Add: \$50 Add: \$50 IRA: \$1000

10Yr:\$1108

\$2000 Add: \$50 \$1000 Add: \$50 No-load, 1,008.R 1,00% mic/0,75% min. Mgt:0,75% Dist: 3fr:\$287 5fr:\$498

Long-Term Erngs 12.89

Return on Assets 9.08

7.17 4.32

6.75

9.17 1.97

10.22

MORNINGSTAR® Mutual Funds

Book Value

Sales Cash Flow

Profitability Return on Equity 16.40

Net Margin

1.04

6.45

1.30 1.54

Cash
Stocks

Ronds

96.5 0.0 0.3

6.5

Other distinguishing characteristics of the fund

include a 18% allocation to micro-cap names. As of

Sept. 30, that figure tripled the category norm. With

10% of assets invested abroad, moreover, the fund's

Royce Fund New York, NY 10151 800-221-4268 www.roycefunds.com 12-12-62

Royce & Associates, LLC None

foreign-stock exposure surpasses 90% of its peers'.

Address

Web Address

NTF Plans:







Benchmarks (Indices) Explained











Investment Benchmark (Indices) - A standard against which the performance of a security, mutual fund or investment manager can be measured. Generally, broad market and market-segment stock and bond indexes are used for this purpose.

Answers the Question – How well is my investment manager doing?







An appropriate benchmark (Index) should be reflective of the type and style of the investment manager being gauged. For example, a large cap U.S. equity manager should be gauged against a benchmark that contains large cap U.S. stocks. An international benchmark would be inappropriate.







- Indices have evolved and are used for a variety of purposes:
 - ➤ as portfolios (index funds passively managed),
 - >as benchmarks for actively managed funds, and
 - >as proxies for asset classes in asset allocation







- Common Benchmarks (Indices):
 - ➤ Dow Jones Industrials (30 U.S. Large Cap Stocks)
 - > Standard & Poor's 500 (500 Large Cap U.S. Stocks)
 - ➤ MSCI EAFE (International Stocks)
 - > Russell 2000 (Small, Mid Cap Stocks)
 - ➤ Barclay's Aggregate Bond Index (combination of US Treasury, US government and corporate securities
- There are thousands of different indices covering all types of investments.







Characteristics of a valid benchmark:

- Unambiguous
- > Investable
- Measurable
- > Appropriate
- > Reflective of current investment opinions
- Specified in advance







- The first benchmark was Charles Henry Dow's pioneering average, which he began to calculate in 1884.
- The first Dow Jones average was simply the average of the prices of 11 railroad stocks.
- This number was published daily, providing investors with a constantly updated barometer of the market.







- In 1923 the Standard Securities Corporation (now Standard & Poor's) constructed the first market-capitalization weighted index.
- This index, a composite of 223 securities, later evolved into the S&P 500 Index (500 securities). Such an index gives each company a weight in proportion to the total market value of that company's outstanding shares.
- Most of the market indexes in use today are market-capitalization weighted.







Benchmarks – S&P 500

Market Capitalization Example

Total Shares of IBM Outstanding = 1,188,700,000

Current Share Price of IBM = \$193.13



1,188,700,000 Shares X \$193.13 = \$229,573,631,000

IBM Market Cap = \$229,573,631,000

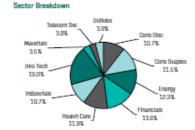






S&P 500 December 30, 2011

Index Performance		
Returns	1 Month	1.02%
	3 Month	11.82%
	TID	2.11%
Annualized Returns	1 Year	2.11%
	3 Years	14.11%
	5 Years	-0.25%
	7 Years	2.64%
Annualized Risk	3 Years Std Dev	18.97%
	5 Years Std Dev	18.88%
Sharpe Ratio	3 Years	0.2269
	5 Years	0.0040



5 Year Historical Performance 1.900 1.600 1.900 1 000

Top 10 Companies By Weight

DecDB

	Float Adj Market Cap	Index	Sector		
Company	[USD Million]	Weight	Weight	IWF	GICS Sector
Exxon Mobil Corp	406,272.3	3.57%	29.09%	1.00	Energy
Apple Inc.	376,410.6	3.31%	17.40%	1.00	Information Technology
Intl Business Machines Corp	216,724.3	1.90%	10.02%	1.00	Information Technology
Chevron Corp	211,893.9	1.86%	15.17%	1.00	Energy
Microsoft Corp	194,358.4	1.71%	8.98%	0.89	Information Technology
General Electric Co	189,082.2	1.66%	15.54%	1.00	Industrials
Procter & Gamble	183,540.6	1.61%	13.97%	1.00	Consumer Staples
AT&T Inc	179,202.2	1.57%	53.13%	1.00	Telecommunication Services
Johnson & Johnson	179,089.1	1.57%	13.27%	1.00	Health Care
Pfizer Inc	166,346.0	1.46%	12.33%	1.00	Health Care

Tickers	
S&P 500	
Price Returns	
BLOOMBERG ^{EN}	SPX
Reuters	.SPX
Total Returns	
BLOOMBERG ^{EN}	SPTR
Reuters	.SPXTR

Index Portfolio Characteristics		
Number of Companies		500
Adjusted Market Cap (USD Billion)		11,383.19
Company Size By Market Cap (Adjusted U	SO Billion):	
Av	erage	22.77
La	rgest	406.27
Sm	allest	1.22
м	edlan	10.75
% Weight Largest Company		3.57%
Top 10 Holdings (% Market Cap Share)		20.23%

S&P 500 Characteristics

- Represents approximately 75% of the total U.S. market cap.
- Consists of 500 U.S. companies
- 10 Industry Sectors
 - Consumer Discretionary
 - Consumer Staples
 - Energy
 - **Financials**
 - **Health Care**
 - Industrials
 - Information Tech
 - **Materials**
 - Telecom
 - **Utilities**
- Largest Company Apple 4.70% of the S&P 500 31

McCRWW-HILL







Benchmarks - S&P 500

- How is the S&P 500 constructed and calculated?
- For a company to be considered for inclusion in the S&P 500 it must meet the following criteria:
 - ➤ Market Capitalization \$4 billion or greater
 - Liquidity average daily trading volume of at least 250,000 shares
 - Domicile U.S.
 - Public Float at least 50% of their shares
 - Financial Viability at least four consecutive quarters of profitability
 - Eligible Securities Stocks traded on NYSE, AMEX or NASDAQ







Benchmarks - S&P 500

- The Standard & Poor's 500 Index is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology; that means the level of the Index reflects the total market capitalization of all 500 component stocks relative to a particular base period.
- The S&P 500's base period is 1941-43. The actual total market value of the stocks in the Index during the base period has been set equal to an indexed value of 10.
- You add the market capitalizations from all 500 companies each day and divide them by the index divisor.
- The index divisor keeps the comparable over time.







Benchmarks – How do Managers Try to Win

Investment managers can try to "beat" the benchmark (index) in a couple of ways:

- Stock Selection buy only winners and avoid losers.
- Sector Weighting overweight sectors that are likely to outperform and underweight the sectors that are likely to underperform.
- One way you do not want your investment manager to try to "beat" the benchmark is to purchase securities that are not included in the benchmark universe (i.e. Large Cap U.S. manager purchasing international stocks).







3 MONTHS

•	ProFunds:Mobile Tel;Svc	36.2%
•	ProFunds:Telecomm;Inv	20.8%
•	ProFunds:Telecomm;Svc	20.4%
•	ProFunds:Biotech;Inv	14.6%
•	ProFunds:Biotech;Svc	14.3%
•	Fidelity Sel Mltimedia	10.9%
•	Vanguard Tele Indx;Adm	10.8%
•	Fidelity Sel Telecomm	10.7%
•	Fidelity Adv Telecom;I	10.7%
•	Fidelity Adv Telecom; A	10.6%







1 YEAR

•	ProFunds:Biotech;Inv	86.1%
•	ProFunds:Biotech;Svc	84.3%
•	Direxion:M NAS BI 2x;Inv	71.0%
•	Rydex:NASDAQ 2x;A	65.3%
•	Rydex:NASDAQ 2x;H	65.2%
•	ProFunds:UltraNASDAQ;Inv	64.8%
•	Rydex:NASDAQ 2x;C	64.0%
•	ProFunds:UltraNASDAQ;Svc	63.2%
•	ProFunds:Mobile Tel;Inv	61.0%
•	Fidelity Adv Biotech;I	60.9%







3 YEARS

•	PIMCO:RE RI Rtn;Inst	38.9%
•	PIMCO:RE RI Rtn;P	38.8%
•	PIMCO:RE RI Rtn;A	38.4%
•	PIMCO:RE RI Rtn;D	38.4%
•	PIMCO:RE RI Rtn;B	37.4%
•	PIMCO:RE RI Rtn;C	37.3%
•	Direxion:M NAS BI 2x;Inv	36.9%
•	Rydex:NASDAQ 2x;A	34.9%
•	Rydex:NASDAQ 2x;H	34.9%
•	ProFunds:UltraNASDAQ;Inv	34.9%







5 YEARS

•	Oceanstone Fund	36.4%
•	PIMCO:Extend Dur Bond	18.6%
•	Direxion:M 10Y BI 2x;Inv	16.6%
•	RBB:RBP Long/Sh Eq;I	15.7%
•	RBB:RBP Long/Sh Eq;Inv	15.3%
•	Rydex:Gv LB 1.2x Str;Inv	14.4%
•	Wasatch: Hois US Tr; Inv	14.2%
•	Rydex:Gv LB 1.2x Str;A	14.1%
•	Delaware Ext Dur Bd;Inst	13.9%
•	Rydex:Gv LB 1.2x Str;Adv	13.8%

38







3 Months: ProFunds: Mobile Tel; Svc 36.2%

1Yr: ProFunds:Biotech;Inv 86.1%

3Yr: PIMCO: Ext Duration Bond 38.9%

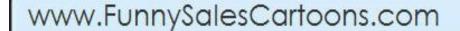
5Yr: Oceanstone Fund – Mid Cap 36.4%

Source: WSJ "Smart Money"









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AND OUR COMPLETE SHIFT IN VERTICAL MARKET FOCUS.



YOUR NEW COMPENSATION &
SALES TERRITORY PLANS...
RECENT REGULATORY ISSUES...
OUR NEW POSITION STATEMENT...
CRM SYSTEM CHANGES...



WE'LL POST EVERY BIT OF THIS ON OUR INTRANET JUST-IN-TIME FOR EVERYTHING TO CHANGE AGAIN. NOW...











THANK YOU!

We appreciate the opportunity to make a presentation today!

Enjoy the remaining sessions at the IPPFA Annual Conference.