Topic 1: Introduction

Participants in the investment management industry

Unit trust

- a) Investors' funds are pooled, usually into specific types of assets
- b) Investors are assigned units in the fund which are typically traded
- c) Invest in tradable units (e.g. listed property trusts)
 - -- Sell a fixed number of units to investors, closed end funds
- d) An unlisted trust however can issue new units at any time
 - -- Value of each unit depends on the value of the underlying investments
 - -- Open-ended funds, in US these are mutual funds

Superannuation funds

- a) Superannuation funds accept and manage contributions from employers and/or employees to provide retirement income benefits
- b) Managed by life insurance companies, fund administrators, master trusts and pooled trusts (a whole investment vehicle for other super funds)
- c) Superannuation fund structure
 - -- Defined benefit: the retirement payouts determined based on a formula
 - --Defined contribution: value of retirement payout depends on investment of contribution in the fund

Hedge funds

a) Hedge funds seek to hedge against risky price movements via short selling, arbitrage trading, derivatives, distressed securities, low=grade bonds, and high leverage portfolios so as to maximize the expected return-risk of the portfolio

Asset Allocation

Asset classes

- a) Investment managers will generally have a range of portfolio weights for each asset class
- b) The allocation depends on the objective of the fund
 - --Balanced funds, conservative funds, imputation funds, inflation funds

Allocation of Australian funds

Tactical vs. Strategic

- a) Tactical asset allocation is active between asset classes
 - -- It takes the actual portfolio between asset classes
- b) Managers attempt to exploit temporary mispricing by adjusting exposure to different asset classes
- c) Then tactical allocation will move between a minimum and maximum bounds on the amounts invested in each class