## **Mutual Fund**

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## Chapter-10 MUTUAL FUNDS

\* Investment Companies:

Investment companies are those companies who raise funds by issuing their own shares and use these funds to invest in the securities of other companies. There are generally following two types of investment companies:

- 1. Closed End Companies closed End fund
- 2. Open End Companies Open End Fund

\* Features of closed End Companies:

- as these companies have fixed number of shares outstanding as these companies do not stand Leady to issue or redeem their shares at any point of time.
- b. Shares of these companies are traded in organized stock exchanges, like Nebal stock exchange (NEPSE) through the help of brokers. Broker charges commission while buying and selling the shares of these companies

c. The market brice of shares of these companies are determined by the interaction of demand and supply in the market which may be above or below NAV per share. \* Features of Open End companies: a. These companies do not have fixed number of shares outstanding as these companies stand ready to sell or redeem their own shares at any point of time. b. The shares of these companies are sold through the agents generally. Agent charges fee for his involvewhich is called load fee. ment c. Shares of these companies are traded in NAV per share. d. Mutual fund is a well known example of open end companies. Mutual Fund No Load Fund Load Fund No Load Fund: It is that type of mutual fund in which there occurs no load fee either at the time of purchase or sell or both.

· Load Fund: It is that type of mutual fund in which
there occurs load fee either at the time of purchase
or sell or both.
Doj
Load Fund
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Front End Load Fund Back End Load Fund
the state of the s
· Front End Load fund: It is that type of load fund in
which load fee occurs only at the time of purchase
of fund.
· Back End Load Fund: It is that type of load fund in which
load fee occurs at the time of sell of bond.
Load Fee
<b>↓</b>
Front End Load Fee Back End Load Fee
. Front End Load fee / Load fee: It occurs one at the time of
purchase of mutual fund and reduces the amount of
initial investment.
Example:
Amount available for Investment = Rs. 1000
Front end load fee = 10%

° N	et amount invested = Amount available for investment (1-
	". of front end load fee) .
	= 1000 (1-0.10)
	= Rs. 900
	to the state of th
l	et. NAV per share (NAV) = RS.10
0	Number of shares to be burchased
20	
	(H) = 17et Amount Invested
	NAV per share
	2 900
	10 = 90 shares
AI	ternatively,
	Offering price = NAV pershare
	1- load fee
	10 10
	7-0-10
	= Rs. 11.11
00	lumber of shares (H) = Amount available for investment
100	Offering price
-	1000
-	11.41
	= 90 shares

Back End Load fee:
It occurs once at the time of sale of fund. It
reduces the amount of sales from the investment.
Example:
Amount invested in fund = Rs. 1000
-Annual HPR = 10 %
Back end Fee = 2%.
Net amount received from sales =?
Here,
Net amount received from sales = 4 mount of investment (1+ HPR)
(1 - Back end load fee
= 1000(1+0·10)'(1-0·02)
2 Rs. 1078
Annual 12(b)-1 Charge Management and Administrative fee:
It occurs annually and reduces the HPR to be
received from the fund.
Example:
Annual HPR = 12%
Annual 12(b) - 1 charge = 1 1/.
Net Annual HPR = Annual HPR - Annual 126) - 1 change
- 12y1y. :- 12y1y.
y contribution 11 %
1. 28 4 6 1 Mindestrop Israel in a part of the

Investors   Pund   PA   1000 shares R100   R1-100,000    Investors   1000   Multial Fund   PB   2000   R1-100,000    R1-100,000
Investors   Mutual Fund   7 8 2000   RESO   RETUDOUS
C SOO " KI.200 RI.100,000  Ri.200 RI.100,000  Ri.200 RI.100,000  Ri.200,000  Ri.100,000  R
Potal Market Value of Assets (MVA) Rs. 300,000  - liabilities Rs. 100,000  Net Assets Value (Potal) Rs. 200,000  NAV per share = Total NAV _ 200,000  No of share = 1000  = Rs. 200 persh  Conclusion:  NAV per share = MVAL - liabilities.  NE
- liabilities Recognoco  Net Assets Value (Total) Rec 200,000  NAV per share = Total NAV _ 200,000  No. of share = 1000  = Recognoco  No. of share = 1000  No. of share = 1000  = Recognoco  No. of share = 1000  No. of share = 1000  = Recognoco  No. of share = 1000  No. of share = 1000  = Recognoco  No. of share = 1000  No. of share = 1000  = Recognoco  No. of share = 1000  No. of share =
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No. of shares 1000 = Ri. 200 persh  Conclusion:  NAV per share = MVAt - liabilitiest  Nt
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Conclusion:  NAV per share = MVAt - liabilitiest  Nt
NAV per share = MVAt - liabilitiest
NAV per share = MVAt - liabilitiest
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The state of the property of the state of th
where,
MVA1 = Market value of Assets of mutual fund at time t
liab.t = liabilities of mutual fund at time t'
Nt = Number of shares outstanding at time t'.
THE - NUMBER OF SHOWS OF THE

* Calculation of Rate of Return on Mutual Fund:  Sources of Return:  1. Capital Gain (NAVI-NAVO)  2. Dividend or Interest.  For No load Fund:  HPR = (NAVI-1NAVO) + CG+ ID X100  NAVO  For Load fee  HPR = (NAVI-0ffering price) + CG+ID X100  Offering price  Where,  Offering price = NAV  1 - load fee  Market Based HPR = Ending price - Beginning price + Div. X100  Beginning price  * Concept of bremium or discount on close-end fund:  As we know that, the price of close-end fund depends on demand and supply in the stock market Thus, in most of the cases, the price of close end fund will be greater or lower than its NAV.		
Sources of Return:  1. Capital Gain (NAV_NAV6)  2. Dividend or Interest.  For No load Fund:  HPR = (NAV_1 -   NAV6) + CG + ID x100  NAV6  For load fee  HPR = (NAV_1 - Offering price) + CG + ID x100  Offering price  Where,  Offering price = NAV  I - load fee  Market Based HPR = Ending price - Beginning price x100  Beginning price  * Conce pt of bremium or discount on close-end fund:  As we know that, the price of close-end fund depends on demand and supply in the stock market. Thus, in most at the cases, the price of close end fund will be greater	* Calculation of Pate of Peturo on Mutual Fund:	
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on demand and supply in the stock market. Thus, in most	3 9	-
on demand and supply in the stock market. Thus, in most of the cases, the price of close end fund will be greater	* Concept of premium or discount on close- end fund:	ode
of the cases, the price of close end fund will be greater	a was that the Drice of close fend thing helps	100
of the cases, the price of close end fund will be greater	on demand and supply in the stock market thus, in the	15.5
or lower than Pts' NAV.	of the cases, the price of close end fund will be great	21
	or lower than its NAV.	

٦V	en,
1. 1	current market price > MAV -> Premium
2. 1	- current market price < MAV > Discount
3. [	f current market price = MAV > par
	bremium % = Current Mps - IMAV
	HAV
	. Discount % = NAV - Current MPS
	NAV
R	emarks:
	The percentage of premium or discount is based on HAV.
*	The percentage of premium or discount is based on HAV.  Current MPS = NAV (1+ premium - Discount)
*	The percentage of premium or discount is based on HAV.  . Current MPS = NAV (1+ premium - Discount)  Portfolio Turnovez Rate Ratio [PTR]  It Shows the level of activity in the fund.
	The percentage of premium or discount is based on HAV.  Current MPS = NAV (1+ premium - Discount)  Portfolio Turnovez Rate Ratio [PTR]  It shows the level of activity in the fund.  If measures how actively and efficiently the fund.
+	The percentage of premium or discount is based on HAV.  Current MPS = NAV (1+ premium - Discount)  Portfolio Turnovez Rate Ratio [PTR]  It shows the level of activity in the fund.  If measures how actively and efficiently the fund.
+	The percentage of premium or discount is based on HAV.  . Current MPS = NAV (1+ premium - Discount)  Portfolio Turnovez Rate Ratio [PTR]  It Shows the level of activity in the fund.
<i>→</i>	The percentage of premium or discount is based on HAV.  Current MPS = NAV (1+ premium - Discount)  Portfolio Turnovez Rate Ratio [PTR]  It shows the level of activity in the fund.  If measures how actively and efficiently the fund managers involves in buying and selving securities.
→ →	The percentage of premium or discount is based on HAV.  Current MPS = NAV (1+ premium - Discount)  Portfolio Turnovez Rate Ratio [PTR]  It shows the level of activity in the fund.  If measures how actively and efficiently the fund managers involves in buying and selving securities.
→ → →	The percentage of premium or discount is based on HAV.  Current MPS = NAV (1+ premium - Discount)  Portfolio Turnovez Rate Ratio [PTR]  It shows the level of activity in the fund.  It measures how activity and efficiently the fund managers involves in buying and sening securities.  It is calculated as follows:
→ → →	The percentage of premium or discount is based on HAV.  "Current MPS = NAV (1+ premium - Discount)  Portfolio Turnovez Rate Ratio [PTR]  It shows the level of activity in the fund.  If measures how activity and efficiently the fund managers involves in buying and sening securities.  It is calculated as follows:  Formula:  perating expenses Ratio Expenses Ratio
→ → →	The percentage of premium or discount is based on HAV.  Current MPS = NAV (1+ premium - Discount)  Portfolio Turnovez Rate Ratio [PTR]  It shows the level of activity in the fund.  It measures how activity and efficiently the fund managers involves in buying and sening securities.  It is calculated as follows:

		*
2. Portfolio Purno	ver Ratio (PTR)	
	m of the value of securities t	surchased or sold
	Average NAV	j-16-
		fight many.
where,	production of the second	
Average NA	V = Beginning NAV + Ending	NAV
J	0 2	that the second
211 ( ) ( )		
Note:	Table Artist at 1991 Table A	Charles to the contract of
Average NAV is	also called Average daily.	total assets.
	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	
* Difference between	open-end fund and close-e	nd fund:
Basis of Difference		close-End fund
1. Malurity period	No No	fixed
2. Buy sell	Directly through Fund	Through stock exchai
3. Selling price	MAV	Market price
y. No. of shares	Variable	fixed
5. Redeemable	Yes	140
6. Popularity	More popular	less popular
a. liquidity	More liquid	less liquid.
	Macil Cooking Washington Buy a	9 1 .
A PARTHY MAN		

Problem 10.1				
Solj	48	and the first		
Given:				
notal Asset	s (MVA) = Ks.	420 million		
liabilities		6 million		
Number (	of shares (N) =	20 minion	shares	
Discount	- Late = 10%			4
•		1-		-
9. Net Assets 1	Value (NAV) =	MVA-liab.		
2.7	and the state of	N N	3 4 3 40	4 4
	7 . 2	420 m - 6 m	1	
The second second		20 m	= Rs. 20.	7 pershan
				,
b. Current brice of	the fund = 1	AV (1-disco	unt)	11 - 11 -
		(01.0-L) F.0		_ = 0   - 1   4
and the large of	: R	s. 18.63 pers	hare	The said
	2 1		3:	T
Problem 10.2				y
Sot,		2		pro i
Given:	- 157 20 . 15	J	107,0	- 4.314
Number o	d shares (M) =	150,000 sh	29nc	
	ent fee oblige			)
Market val		/A) =(5000×100	(0FX0002)+(c	+(3500X3
It as bot Age	9	= Rs. 16,90,0		14
The state of the s				
Net Assets Value (NAV	= MVA-liab.	16,90000-9	50,000	
1.01	N	720'00		.93 bersha

Prob	16W 703
	Soli
	Given:
	Market value of Assets (MVA) = (1000×150) + (2000×140)
	= Rs.430,000
	Number of Shares (N) = 10,000 shares
6. 5	Mabilities (liab.) = 0
	the property of the property of the page 1911 and 1911 an
a.	NAV = MVA-11ab - 430,000-0
	N 10,000 = Rs.43 per share
b.	Market Value of Assets (MVA) = (1000×180) + (2000×110)
	= Rs. 400,000
	the cold complet the hard the second of
	Expected NAV = MVA - liab - 400,000-0
	N 10,000 = Rs.40 per share
C.	Let the price of ABC should be X to get NAV Calculated
*	in bart a.
3	
- V.	NAV = MVA-liab.
+,	N
	43 = [(1000X180) + (2000XX)] - 0
	10,000
	430,000 = 120,000 + 2000 7
4	2000 x = 250,000
	x = 250,000 = Rs. 125
414	2000

-	erefore, the price of ABC Co. should decline by Rs.15(140-12 to maintain the NAV as estimated in (9).
Pvc	blem 10.4
	Sah
	Given:
Q.	HPR2014 = NAV2015 - NAV2014 + D2014 + CG2014 x 100
	NA V20III
	= 150 - 100 + 7.55 + 30 × 100
	100
	= 187.55 % 1 3 (A) (1) (1)
b.	HPR 2015 = NAV2016 - NAV2015 + D2015 + CQ2015 X 100
	NAV2015
50	= 120-150+6+40 x100
	150
10	Letter to the = -9.33% - + the tell page to be of whether
	and the second s
Pro	blem 10.5
	Sold
.01	Given:
	Amount of investment = Rs.10,000
-	Beginning price = Rs.120 (Purchase price)
	Commission = 3 %
	Dividend = Rs. 10 per share
	Ending price   Selling price = Rs. 125

- Net 3	selling price - Net purchase price + Dividend x 100
	Net purchase price
= 121	·25-123.6+10 x100
	123.6
= 6.19	%
	ing of the offering fields and operational page.
where	
	20(1+0.03) = Rs. 123.6
NP+ Sp = 1	25 (1-0.03) = Rs. 121.25
b. HPR without Co	onsidering Brokerage Commission
= Selli	ng price - purchase price + Dividend x 100
	pyrchase brice
= 125	5-120+10 X 100
	-120 - 4 - 4 1 1 2 - 4 1 1 1 Palm (138)
= 12.5	5% 4 - Market Mark A georgeol
D 1 10 C	The Almerican King College
Problem 10.6	a product deal Carlot a lagran
Soli	
Given:	grade and grade and and a
	invested = Rs. 10,000
Beginn	ing NAV (NAVO) = RS.120
	q price = Rs. 124
Divider	
Ending	NAV (NAVI) = Rs. 125
	- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
AY	

104	Offering price
	= 125-124+1 X100
	124
	= 1.6129 %
b. HPR	no load fee) = NAVI - NAVO + Div. x 100
	NAVo
	$= 125 - 120 + 1 \times 100$
	120
	= 5 %
0	A CONTRACTOR OF PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH
Problem	10-7. We of the partition of section is
SoT,	say souldy
(	fven:
	Beginning no. of shares (N) = 200 shares
	Beginning NAV (NAVO) = RS. 850
12.5	Dividend (Div.) = Rs. 0.90
	Capital Gain (CG) = Rs. 0.75
9. En	ding. NAV (NAVI) = Rs. 9.10
	The second of th
HPR =	NAV, - NAVO + DIV. + CG X100
2 2	NAV <sub>O</sub>
	9.10-8.50+0.90+0.75 X100
11111	8.50
	- 26.47 %
The last of the la	The state of the s

h Phair	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
b. Total amount from a	ividend and capital gain
	= (0.90+0.75) x 200 shares
	= Rs. 330
	p. 15. 2. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10
Additional shares =	330
-	8.75 = 37.71 shares
Ending shares =	237.71 shares (200+37.71)
· Jajunga a	
HPR = Ending value -	- Beginning value X100
Begi	inning value 1900 to the
= (237.71X 9.10)	) - (200 x 8.50) x 100
	0x8·50
= 27.24 %	医中性性病 自然性等的 部位 自己会计
to the fact of the second	A CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF TH
Problem 10.8	
Sol)	wateray area in a reserve to party water
Given:	1. [[本 [ ] ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [
	(NAV6) = Rs. 21.50
	ering price = Rs. 23.35
Ending HAV (1	NAVI) = RE. 23.04 (30)
	ng price = Rs. 25.04
	apital gain = Rs.1.05
7 TP T (1)	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
Holding Period Return =	NAVI - offering price + Div. & CG x 100
0	23.04-23.35+1.05×100
	23.04-23.35+1.05 VIDO
	28.35 = 3.17 %

Problem 10.9	N. A. Taylor Control of	All Maria Dollar
Soli	. T'e tall i garage	
	19.5 5.1	
HPR = NAV, - C	Hering price + Div. +	+ CG VIOO
	offering price	E Trade parties
1,41		
HPR2013 = 43.2	20-55+2:10+1.8	3 4100
	55	= -14.31 %
	Angelo Notes Legisland	The second from the second sec
HPR 2014 = 60.4	7-46.20+2.84+6	3.26 VION
	10 46.20	= 50.58 %
		- Destruction of
HPR 2015 = 54.7	5-64.68+2.61+	4.32 VIDO
	64.68	= -4.64 %
		Maria Carlos Car
Calculation of A	verage annual com	apound rate of return over
the 3-year p	eriod, 2013-2015	5.
,		Self tak toper of the life
Year	0 1	2773
Purchase price	(58)	Back of the grant of
Dividend	2.10	2.84 2.61
Capital Gain	1.83.	6.26 4.32
	STORES TO THE	54.75
Total Cash flow	(55) 3.93	9.10 61.68
- 2000	active Village	
Capital Gain Selling price	2.10	2.84 2.61 6.26 4.32 54.75

That I the let would be

Calculation of compound rate of return using IRR approach CFo = CFI CF2 CF3 (1+r)3 (1+r)2 (1+r)1 (1) 61.68 55 01.6 3.93 (1+r)2 (1+r)3 (1+r)1 NOW. Required factor = CFO 55 = 2.2088 Average CFAT 24.9033 Average CFAT = 3.93 + 9.10+61.68 = 24.9033 Looking at PVIFA table at 3rd year, the required factor lies between 17% and 18%. Since, the initial years cash flow is lower than the final year's cash flow, actual return will be less than 17%. So, let's try at 10%. TPVLR = 3.93 9.10 61.68 (1+0.10)2 (1+0.10) (1+0.10)3 = 57.43 Try at 13% 9.10 TPVHR = 3.93 61.68 (1+0-13)1 (1+0.13)2 (1+0.13)3

By Interpol	ation,	
,		
Annual Re	turn = LR+ TPVLR-CF0	Y (HR-LR)
1	TPVLR - TPVHI	3
	= 10% + 57.43-55	
	57.43- 53.48	
	= 11.84%	
	* 12 L	-
Problem 10.	70	
≥oĪ,		
. Given:		
Begi	nning NAV (NAVO) = RE. 10.40	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
Dis	count = 18%	Charles (
Mo	liket price at beginning = NA	V (1-discount)
	) U= 10.	40(1-0.18)
7-14	= Rs.	8.53
End	ing MAV (MAVI) = Rs. 11.69	
- 14	emium = 4%	And the said of the trade
Μ,	arket price at end = NAV (1	
* 1 0		1+10.04)
* 1	ivi : Rs 12.1	6
	ividend (Div) = Rc 0.40	
C	apital Gain ((G) = Rs. 0.95	
The same of the sa		and the second second
9. NAV based	HPR = NAV, - NAVO+ DOV. + CG	X100
	NAVo	

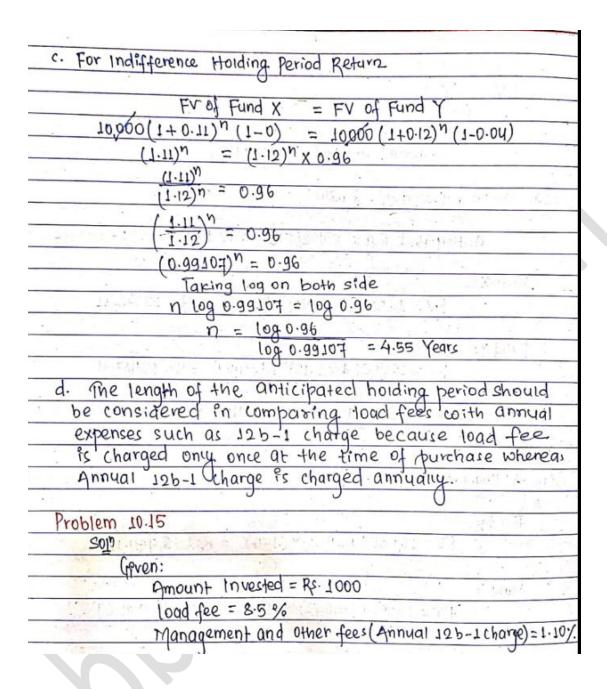
= 11.69-10.40+ 0.40+ 0.95 × 100
70:40
25.38 %
b. Market based HPR = Ending price-Beginning price + Div. + cq x100
Beginning price
= 12.16-13.53+0.40+0.95x100
8.53
= 58.38%
The market premium/ discount added value to the investor
return because market based HPR is higher than the
NAV based HPR.
c. Beginning Market price = NAV. (1+ premium)
= 10.40 (1+0.10) = 12.12.1
Ending Market price = MAV_ (1-discount)
= 11.69 (1-0.04) = Rs. 11.22
Market based HPR = Ending price - Beginning price + Div. + Cq x 100
O Beginning price
= 11.22-12.27 + 0.40+0.95 × 100
12.27
= 2.45 %
There is a huge change in rate of seturn due to the
Change in discount and premium.

Problem 10-11			- *
Sojn			
a. NAV based HPR = NAV NAVO + DIV + CG X100			
NAVo			1
= 9.25 - 7.50 + 1.20 + 0.90 x 100		_	-
न-50			
= 51.33%			
			9.5
b. Beginning of the Year: (MPS>NAV)			£
0 0.	: .	- 1	
Premium % = MPS - NAV X 100			+
NAV XIVO	10		:
= 7.75 - 7.50 x100			
寸:50		70.0	
= 3.33%			
the second secon	10		
End of the year: (MPS <nav)< td=""><td></td><td>Ş</td><td></td></nav)<>		Ş	
J	vi		
Discount % = MARAN NAV-MPS X100	3-4	4	130
NAV			
= 9.25-9.00 100			
9.25			
= 2.7%			
	-5		

C. Market	Based HPR = Ending price - Beginning price + Div. + Cq x 100
	Beginning price
	= 9.00-7-75+1.20+0.g0x100
	7.75
(4	= U3.23 %
Possession	discount Rurt the HPR. Investor purchased the Share
	im and sold them at discount as a sesult there
decreased	·
Problem 1	0.12
Soli	
	en:
	deginning no. of shares = 1000 Shares
-	Beginning NAV = RE.20
	Beginning value = 1000 x 20 = Rs. 20,000 (PV)
	Ending no. of shares = 1100 shares
	Ending NAV = 22.91
	Ending value = 1100×22.91 = Rs. 25201 (FV)
	Holding period (n) = 3 years
a stell	01
a.	FV = PV (1+r) h
	$25201 = 20,000 (1+r)^3$
	25201 = (1+r)3
1	20,000
	r= [25201] 73
	20,000

b. Offering price =	NAV 20
or offering price -	1-10ad fee 1-0.03 = Rs.20.62
Beginning value:	
0 0	
FV= P	$pv(1+r)^n$
25201 =	$20,620(1+\epsilon)^3$
,°. Y	
Problem 10.13	
sgn	
Portfolio Purnov	A Palance of the Alberta Alberta as Column
101770110 HUTTOV	er Rate = Minimum Value of buying or selling
	Average NAV
- FA-12	15,000,000
	1500,000x28
	= 0.357 times
	I = Post confidence in the con
Where,	the state of the first of the second
Purchase Valu	e = 200,000x50 + 200,000x29 = Rs. 15000,000
Solling Value	= 600,000X 25 = Rs. 15000,000
	1
INAV = Total asse	
	er of shares 57 300000x40+ 400000x20+600,000x25) -0
	2 00000000000 1 000000000 1 000000000 1 0

Problem 10.	
	en:
	HPR = 12 %
	Amount invested = Rs. 10,000
	The state of the s
a. Holding	· period (n) = 3 years
0	
Anti	icipaled Rupee value(FV) = PV (1+ HPR) 1 (1-load fee)
	and the state of t
Fund X:	. The state of all and a superior and the state of the st
-	$FV = 10,000(1+0.11)^3(1-0) = Rs. 13,646.31$
*	als tard to the
Fund Y:	SEAR THE TOURS OF BUILDING
ė – i	$FV = 10,000(1+0.12)^3(1-0.04) = Rs. 13,487.31$
10 Na 11-11	and a shirt and hard the state of the state of the
	ms to be a better alternative due to higher
anticipate	d value.
to reach the final	
b. Holding be	eriod (n) = 6 years
	the second second
Fund X:	Div
- 1 / 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	FV = 10,000 (1+0.11) 6 (1-0) = Rs. 18,704.15
1 1.	7 1 19
Fund Y:	1 10 20 0 1 2 12 2 12
	FV = 10,000 (1+0.12) 6 (1-0.04) = Rs. 18,948.69



Holding	period (n) =	5 Yrs .		1 L k
Interest	en saving	account (P) =	5%	
		eturn (HPR) = ?	THE RESIDENCE AND PARTY AN	1 June 1
and the second	, ,	1		. 4. 100
Fund	from inves	iting infutual	fund = Amount of	rom Savngacc
100	00 (1+ HE	8-8.010)5(1-	35 = 1000 (1+0	.05)5
10	0010.98	9 + HPR) 5 X 0. 9	112 = 1000 X (1.0	(5)5
	0.989 +HP			43d xip [7] .
	1 1 1	0.91		he is the
	10.989+H	PR)5 = 1.39U	5	
	1100	/		1150
	MPK	= (1.3945)	1/5 - 0.989	
		= 7.98%	+ (Mangaza za	an might.
-	à Diffic	- 00 母 二		
Problem 10.10	0			
Solp				11.17
Yive	en:			
	Fund E	Fund D	( Fund N	Fund L
Amount Invested	K2.7000	R= 1000	Kr.1000	Rs.1000
NAV	Rs.10	Ks.10	Rs. 10	Rs.10
Market price	Rs.10	Rs.8	- 11	9/42 -
Commission	2%	2%	t 50%0 (200s)	13 -
Load fee	20-1-1		- 1	8.5%
Number	of shares	(N) = Amour	of invested	
		toost.	per share	

Fund E:	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
- 1 a-	the first out the same
Number of shares (N) =	Rs.1000
	10+2% of 10 = 98.04 shares
the street of the street of the	Caller and Land Baller to be
Fund D:	Proprofession of Sant
The state of the s	perfection about 15 to 15 to 16 to 15 to 16 to
Number of shares (N) =	Rs-1000
	8+2% of 8 122.55 shares
- Jane	er in the property of the contract of
Fund N:	
Number of shares (N) =	Rs. 1000
	Rs.10 = 100 shares
Fund L	
e de la companya de l	CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTION
Number of shares (N) =	Rs-1000
- August - Francisk - Tolk	Rs. 10.93 = 94.49 Shares
The state of the state of the	. 31. 4 [
where,	. Ask on the constitution
	VAV - 10
1-1	load-fee 1-0.085 = Rs. 10-93

it to a constant and a significant

D 1			
Problem 10.17		- 1 1	a de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la co
Soth	Table 1	1 5 6	. \
		1	
9. NAV per share	= 10tal net as	ssets	resignal and the
	Number of		
	The state of the		
Fund A	1334 134	The state	1 J. W.
I Martin All Mary	distribution of the		
NAV at beginning	2 = 10,00,000		
.0 (	100,000	= Rs.10	that 's
35, 777 g of 600 to	age calmage)		
NAV at end	000,00,11 =		
Some publication	710,000	= Rs.10	reals much list, the
	i ilinar la sul	Y. Y. Y.	end the streets
Fund B			gri mant, nach
NAV at beginnin	00000,01 = 20	2017 - 104	st Castald was I
Seller Salve - An	100,000	= Rs.10	Smith Section 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	at any bridge	Last Ber	Service (2 House)
NAV at end	1200,000		A Company of the Company
	100,000	= Rs.12	
		Sec. 200	
b. Expenses Ratio =	Operating ex	openses	
	Beginning	Nefasiel	3
PARTY OF THE PARTY	V. V.	12.4	
Fund A	= Rs.10,000		
	Rs. 10,00,0		01 = 1%
Constitution of the consti			

	1
Fund 13 = 19	2,000
10,0	00,000 = 0.012 = 1.2 %
c. Portfolio Turnovez Ratio =	Minimum Value of sold or purchase
, de	Average Net Assets value
	J
Fund A =	400,000
	(1000,000 + 11,00000)/2 = 0.3809
	The Office and Approved to the
Fund B	800,000
	(10,00,000+12,00,000)/2 = 0.7272
	The Stapped History State of the Arts
d. The higher operating a	expenses for Fund 10 are justified
because it has higher	value of securities burchased and
sold during the year	A A A
0 0	
e. The higher portfolio t	turnover Latio and brokerage fees
for fund is are justif	fied because it has higher value of
securities burchased a	nd sold during the year.
	J. J.
The state of the s	- 1. (R. 1. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

The beginning to the account

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