



## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTING

**FINANCIAL SERVICES OPERATIONS 2B  
FSO22B2**
**ASSESSMENT PARTICULARS**
**ASSESSMENT OPPORTUNITY:** SUPPLEMENTARY**MARKS:** 100**ASSESSOR:** MR. T.GOPANE**MODERATOR:** MR.Y. PATEL**DATE:** 09 January 2018**TIME:** 08h00**VENUE:** TBA**VENUE:** TBA**NUMBER OF QUESTIONS:** 5 (and subsections)**NUMBER OF PAGES:** 4 (including this one)
**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. *Start each question on a new page.*
2. *Use mark allocation as a guide to what is required.*
3. *Round your final answers to two decimal places.*
4. *Answer all questions.*
5. *Non-programmable calculators are permitted.*
6. *You are not allowed to use cell phone as a calculator.*
7. *Write neatly*

**MARK ALLOCATION**

Question	Details	Marks	Time (in minutes)
1	Bonds Market	20	36
2	Derivatives Market	20	36
3	Investment Funds	20	36
4	Other Financial Products	20	36
5	Introduction to Finance Models and Theory	20	36
		<b>100</b>	<b>180</b>

**1. Bonds Market.****[20]**

- a.) State the administration office that issues government bonds in the following countries: (3)
- i.) USA
  - ii.) UK
  - iii.) Germany
- b.) State the bond counterparty that the following provisions are intended to protect and explain how. (3)
- i.) Put Provision
  - ii.) Call Provision
- c.) One type of corporate bond is, MTN. State 3 others. (3)
- d.) You are required to explain the role of each of the linked-participants in the mortgage-backed bond stated below. Your answer must clearly show the collaborative chain of product linkage among these participants. (3)
- i.) Bank
  - ii.) Special Purpose Vehicle
  - iii.) Bond Investors
- e.) Assume that an investor has purchased a bond for ZAR10 000 with a coupon of 9.5%, with a maturity of 2025. You are informed that at maturity, the bond value is ZAR14 680. You are required to compute:
- i.) The bond Flat Yield. (3)
  - ii.) The bond purchase price per ZAR100.00. (3)
- f.) What is the distinction between Flat Yield and Yield to Maturity? (2)

**2. Derivatives Market.****[20]**

- a.) You are required to demonstrate a basic understanding of Derivatives Market. Answer the following questions with the appropriate term, or phrase. Do not discuss.
- i.) A contract that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an asset at a particular price on or before a specified date. (2)
  - ii.) A contract that gives the seller the right, but not the obligation to sell an asset for a specified price on or before a specified date. (2)
  - iii.) A contract that binds the counterparties with a respective obligation to make delivery or take delivery of an underlying asset for a pre-specified price, quantity, quality, at a future date. (2)

- b.) State 3 advantages of derivatives to support a claim that derivatives are important. (3)
- c.) Suppose shares in Marabastad (Pty) Ltd are trading at ZAR5.25. The investor, Lulu buys a ZAR5.75 call for 9 months from the option writer, Dada. Nine months later, when the call option expires the Marabastad share is less than ZAR5.75. You required to:
- i.) Quantify and explain profit or loss to Lulu. (5)
  - ii.) Quantify and explain profit or loss to Dada. (5)
  - iii.) If Marabastad share rises to ZAR6.00. Explain Dada's most likely investment action? (1)

**3. Investment Funds.** [20]

- a.) You are required to demonstrate your understanding of Investment Funds trading. Who do investors deal with for secondary trading of units or shares in the following funds: (6)
- i.) SICAV.
  - ii.) Foreign & Colonial Investment Trust (UK)
  - iii.) Split Capital Investment Fund
  - iv.) OEIC.
  - v.) Unit Trust.
  - vi.) Real Estate Investment Trusts
- b.) State three factors to distinguish an ETF Fund from a Hedge Fund. (3)
- c.) To demonstrate your understanding of investment strategies, you are required to name the following investment styles. State a term or phrase only. Do not discuss. (3)
- i.) Picking of shares of companies with present opportunities to grow significantly in the long term.
  - ii.) Picking of shares of companies that are undervalued relative to their present and future profits or cash flows.
  - iii.) Picking of the shares whose share price is rising on the basis that this rise will continue.
- d.) XYZ Investment Trust shares are trading at £1. The NAV per share is £1.05. XYZ Investment Trust shares are trading at a discount. In terms of the NAV state whether the fund is trading at discount, premium, par, market value, or other. Show the necessary calculations to support your answer. (3)
- e.) Distinguish the benefit of investing in REITs as opposed to property investment directly. (3)
- f.) Distinguish between Direct Investment and Indirect Investment. Give on example of each. (2)

**4. Other Financial Products.** [20]

- a.) Define and outline two advantages of an Occupational Pension Scheme. (3)
- b.) State three advantages of a Defined Contribution Scheme in order to distinguish it from a Defined Benefit Scheme. (3)
- c.) State three characteristics of the scheme, Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA), in relation to tax advantages or disadvantages. (3)
- d.) Give brief but intuitive explanation of the rates below. Not more than one sentence each. (3)
- i.) Quoted annual Flat Rate, (QFR).
  - ii.) Effective Annual Rate (EAR).
  - iii.) Annual Percentage Rate (APR).
- e.) In order to compute interest rate per R1.00, state a formula for each of the following: (3)
- i.) Simple interest rate
  - ii.) Effective annual interest rate compounded for discrete number of periods per year.
  - iii.) Effective annual interest rate compounded continuously for more than a year.
- f.) Assume: You applied for a loan a loan of R150 000.00 to buy a vehicle.
- Bank 1: Offers 8% per annum compounded monthly for 2.5 years.
  - Bank 2: Offers 7% per annum compounded continuously for 3 years.
- i.) Assuming you want the cheapest borrowing cost, which bank will you choose? Show all the computations on which your answer is based. (3)
- ii.) Why are the borrowing costs different for the two banks, if they are? (2)

**5. Introduction to Finance Models and Theory.** [20]

- a.) State five behavioural biases proposed by Behavioural Finance in the decision making process by investors (10)
- b.) State and explain 3 categories of Fama (1966)'s Efficient Market Hypothesis. ....(10)

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