



Final Examination
2018/2019 Academic Session

June 2019

**JFP463E – Security Investment and Portfolio Management
(Pelaburan Sekuriti dan Pengurusan Portfolio)**

Duration : 3 hours
[Masa : 3 jam]

Please check that this examination paper consists **TWENTY TWO (22)** pages of printed material before you begin the examination.

*[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **DUA PULUH DUA (22)** muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan.]*

Answer **ALL** questions from **Section A** on the **OMR** answer sheet and **Section B** on the answer **booklet** provided. You may answer either in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

*[Jawab **SEMUA** soalan dari **Bahagian A** di atas borang **OMR** dan **Bahagian B** di atas **buku jawapan** yang disediakan. Anda dibenarkan menjawab soalan sama ada dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.]*

Ensure that your OMR form is complete [with your index number, course code, answers to the question, etc.]. Use only a 2B pencil on your OMR form.

[Pastikan borang OMR diisi dengan lengkap (nombor angka giliran, kursus, jawapan dll). Gunakan hanya pensel 2B bagi borang OMR anda.]

In the event of any discrepancies in the exam questions, the English version shall be used.

[Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi bahasa Inggeris hendaklah diguna pakai.]

Your are not allowed to take the question paper out of the examination hall.

[Anda tidak dibenarkan membawa keluar kertas soalan peperiksaan dari dewan peperiksaan.]

Unprogrammable scientific calculator can be used for computation.

[Alat pengiraan elektronik tak berprogram boleh digunakan untuk tujuan pengiraan.]

The mark for each section is stated accordingly.

[Markah bagi setiap bahagian adalah seperti yang tercatat.]

...2/-

SULIT

SECTION A [60 marks]
BAHAGIAN A [60 markah]

1. The performance of an internationally diversified portfolio may be affected by _____.

- A. country selection
- B. currency selection
- C. stock selection
- D. All of these are correct

Prestasi portfolio diversifikasi antarabangsa boleh terkesan oleh _____.

- A. *pilihan negara*
- B. *pilihan mata wang*
- C. *pilihan saham*
- D. *Semua di atas.*

2. The coupon rate of a bond equals to _____.

- A. its yield to maturity (YTM)
- B. a percentage of its face value
- C. the maturity value
- D. a percentage of its price

Kadar kupon bon adalah bersamaan dengan _____.

- A. *hasil hingga tempoh matangnya*
- B. *peratusan tertentu daripada nilai muka bon*
- C. *nilai matang bon*
- D. *peratusan harga bon*

3. A company with limited funds wishes to pay preference dividends, debenture interest and ordinary dividends during a financial year. In what order should the company plan to make the payments?

- A. Ordinary dividend, preference dividend, debenture interest.
- B. Preference dividend, debenture interest, ordinary dividend.
- C. Debenture interest, preference dividend, ordinary dividend.
- D. Debenture interest, ordinary dividend, preference dividend.

Sebuah syarikat yang mempunyai dana terhad ingin membayar dividen, faedah debentur dan dividen biasa dalam tahun kewangannya. Apakah aturan pembayaran yang perlu diikuti oleh syarikat?

- A. *Dividen biasa, dividen keutamaan, faedah debentur.*
- B. *Dividen keutamaan, faedah debentur, dividen biasa.*
- C. *Faedah debentur, dividen keutamaan, dividen biasa.*
- D. *Faedah debentur, dividen biasa, dividen keutamaan.*

4. The discount rate that makes the present value of a bond's payments equal to its price is termed as the _____.

- A. rate of return
- B. yield to maturity
- C. current yield
- D. coupon rate

Kadar diskaun yang menjadikan nilai kini bayaran bon bersamaan dengan harga bon dinamakan _____.

- A. *kadar pulangan*
- B. *hasil hingga tempoh matang*
- C. *laba semasa*
- D. *kadar kupon*

5. Which of the following factors will change when interest rates change?

- A. The expected cash flows from a bond.
- B. The present value of a bond's payments.
- C. The coupon payment of a bond.
- D. The maturity value of a bond.

Manakah antara faktor berikut akan berubah apabila kadar faedah berubah?

- A. *Jangkaan aliran tunai daripada bon.*
- B. *Nilai kini bayaran bon.*
- C. *Bayaran kupon bon.*
- D. *Nilai matang bon.*

6. What happens to the coupon rate of a bond that pays RM80 annually in interest if interest rates change from 9% to 10%?
- A. The coupon rate increases to 10%.
 - B. The coupon rate remains at 9%.
 - C. The coupon rate remains at 8%.
 - D. The coupon rate decreases to 8%.

Apakah yang berlaku kepada kadar kupon bon yang membayar faedah RM80 setiap tahun sekiranya kadar faedah berubah daripada 9% ke 10%?

- A. *Kadar kupon meningkat ke 10%.*
- B. *Kadar kupon tetap 9%.*
- C. *Kadar kupon tetap 8%.*
- D. *Kadar kupon menurun ke 8%.*

7. Which of the following is fixed for the life of a given bond?

- A. Current price
- B. Current yield
- C. Yield to maturity
- D. Coupon rate

Manakah antara berikut adalah tetap sepanjang tempoh hayat sesuatu bon?

- A. *Harga semasa*
- B. *Laba semasa*
- C. *Hasil hingga tempoh matang*
- D. *Kadar kupon*

8. A coupon bond pays the owner of the bond _____.

- A. the same amount every month until maturity date
- B. the face value of the bond plus an interest payment once the maturity date has been reached
- C. a fixed interest payment every period and repays the face value at the maturity date
- D. the face value at the maturity date

Bon berkupon membayar pemiliknya _____.

- A. *nilai yang sama setiap bulan sehingga tempoh matang*
- B. *nilai muka bon ditambah bayaran faedah apabila sampai tarikh matang*
- C. *bayaran faedah tetap setiap kali cukup tempoh dan membayar nilai muka pada tarikh matang*
- D. *nilai muka pada tarikh matang*

9. Which of the following are generally **TRUE** of all bonds?

- A. The longer a bond's maturity, the lower is the rate of return that occurs as a result of the increase in an interest rate.
- B. Even though a bond has a substantial initial interest rate, its return can turn out to be negative if interest rates rise.
- C. Prices and returns for long-term bonds are more volatile than those for shorter term bonds.
- D. All of the above are true.

*Manakah antara berikut secara amnya **BENAR** mengenai semua bon?*

- A. *Semakin panjang tempoh matang bon, semakin rendah kadar pulangnya akibat peningkatan kadar faedah.*
- B. *Walaupun bon mempunyai kadar faedah awal yang tinggi, pulangnya boleh menjadi negatif jika kadar faedah meningkat.*
- C. *Harga dan pulangan bon jangka panjang lebih mudah ubah daripada bon jangka pendek.*
- D. *Semua di atas.*

10. If a RM5,000 coupon bond has a coupon rate of 13%, then the coupon payment every year is _____.

- A. RM650
- B. RM1,300
- C. RM130
- D. RM13

Jika bon berkupon RM5,000 mempunyai nilai kupon 13%, maka bayaran kupon setiap tahun adalah _____.

- A. *RM650*
- B. *RM1,300*
- C. *RM130*
- D. *RM13*

11. The trough of a business cycle occurs when _____ hits its lowest point.
- A. inflation
 - B. the money supply
 - C. aggregate economic activity
 - D. the unemployment rate

Dasar pada kitaran perniagaan berlaku apabila _____ sampai ke titik yang paling rendah.

- A. inflasi
- B. penawaran wang
- C. aktiviti ekonomi agregat
- D. kadar pengangguran

12. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the stages of the industry life cycle?

- A. Introductory
- B. Declining
- C. Stabilization
- D. Pioneering

*Manakah antara berikut **BUKAN** satu peringkat dalam kitaran hayat industri?*

- A. Pengenalan
- B. Penurunan
- C. Penstabilan
- D. Perintis

13. Which of the following statements about the industry life cycle is **INCORRECT**?

- A. All industries can be classified very accurately into a specific phase.
- B. Companies may stay in one phase for a significant period of time.
- C. The general framework may not apply to some industries.
- D. This approach does not explicitly lead to a stock price determination.

Manakah pernyataan berikut **TIDAK BENAR** tentang pusingan hidup industri?

- A. Semua industri boleh diletakkan dalam fasa yang tepat.
- B. Syarikat mungkin berada dalam satu-satu fasa dalam masa yang panjang.
- C. Kerangka umum mungkin tidak boleh digunakan untuk sebahagian industri.
- D. Pendekatan ini tidak semestinya menentukan harga saham.

14. Which of the following is **NOT** considered an interest-rate sensitive industry?

- A. Building industry.
- B. Banking industry.
- C. Financial services industry.
- D. Tobacco industry.

Manakah antara berikut **TIDAK** dianggap industri yang sensitif kepada kadar faedah?

- A. Industri pembinaan.
- B. Industri perbankan.
- C. Industri perkhidmatan kewangan.
- D. Industri tembakau.

15. The tendency of many different economic variables to have regular and predictable patterns across industries over the business cycle is called _____.

- A. persistence
- B. co-movement
- C. periodicity
- D. recurrence

Kecenderungan pelbagai pemboleh ubah ekonomi mempunyai corak kitaran perniagaan yang boleh dijangka bagi pelbagai industri dikenali sebagai _____.

- A. kepersisan
- B. pergerakan serentak
- C. perkalaan
- D. perulangan

16. Gold mining is a good example of a _____ industry.

- A. growth
- B. defensive
- C. cyclical
- D. countercyclical

Perlombongan emas adalah contoh yang baik untuk industri _____.

- A. *berkembang*
- B. *bertahan*
- C. *kitaran*
- D. *kitaran balas*

17. Weaker firms typically fail the most in the _____ stage.

- A. pioneering
- B. expansion
- C. stabilization
- D. maturity

Firma yang lemah selalunya gagal pada peringkat _____.

- A. *permulaan*
- B. *pengembangan*
- C. *penstabilan*
- D. *matang*

18. Which of the following types of industries is likely to be least affected in a recession?

- A. Cyclical.
- B. Interest-rate sensitive.
- C. Growth.
- D. Defensive.

Manakah antara berikut jenis industri yang paling kurang terkesan semasa kegawatan?

- A. *Kitaran.*
- B. *Sensitif kadar faedah.*
- C. *Berkembang.*
- D. *Bertahan.*

19. If a portfolio had a return of 12%, the risk free asset return was 4%, and the standard deviation of the portfolio's excess returns was 25%, the Sharpe measure would be _____.

- A. 0.12
- B. 0.04
- C. 0.32
- D. 0.16

Jika satu portfolio mempunyai pulangan sebanyak 12%, pulangan aset tanpa risiko sebanyak 4%, dan sisihan piawai bagi pulangan lebihan portfolio adalah 25%, ukuran Sharpe bernilai _____.

- A. 0.12
- B. 0.04
- C. 0.32
- D. 0.16

20. Other things equal, an increase in the government budget deficit _____.

- A. drives the interest rate down
- B. drives the interest rate up
- C. might not have any effect on interest rates
- D. always increases business prospects

Hal-hal lain tidak berubah, peningkatan defisit belanjawan kerajaan _____.

- A. *mendorong penurunan kadar faedah*
- B. *mendorong peningkatan kadar faedah*
- C. *mungkin tiada kesan ke atas kadar faedah*
- D. *sentiasa meningkatkan prospek perniagaan*

21. Dollars received in the future are worth _____ than dollars received today. The process of calculating what dollars received in the future are worth today is called _____.

- A. more ; discounting
- B. less ; discounting
- C. more ; inflating
- D. less ; inflating

Wang yang diterima di masa hadapan mempunyai nilai _____ daripada nilai wang yang diterima hari ini. Proses pengiraan nilai kini untuk wang yang akan diterima di masa hadapan dipanggil _____.

- A. *lebih tinggi ; pendiskaunan*
- B. *kurang ; pendiskaunan*
- C. *lebih tinggi ; penginflasian*
- D. *kurang ; penginflasian*

22. An RM8,000 coupon bond with a RM400 annual coupon payment has a coupon rate of _____.

- A. 5 %
- B. 8 %
- C. 10 %
- D. 40 %

Satu bon berkupon RM8,000 dengan bayaran tahunan kupon sebanyak RM400 mempunyai kadar kupon sebanyak _____.

- A. 5%
- B. 8%
- C. 10%
- D. 40%

23. The nominal interest rate minus the expected rate of inflation _____.

- A. defines the real interest rate
- B. is a better measure of the incentives to borrow and lend than is the nominal interest rate
- C. is a more accurate indicator of the tightness of credit market conditions than is the nominal interest rate
- D. Indicates all of the above.

Kadar faedah nominal ditolak dengan kadar inflasi _____.

- A. *memberikan kadar faedah benar*
- B. *adalah ukuran yang lebih baik untuk meminjam dan menjual berbanding kadar faedah nominal*
- C. *adalah petunjuk yang lebih tepat berkenaan keadaan pasaran kredit berbanding kadar faedah nominal*
- D. *Semua di atas.*

24. Industries that are extremely sensitive to the business cycle are the _____.

- A. durable goods and service sectors
- B. nondurable goods and service sectors
- C. capital goods and nondurable goods sectors
- D. capital goods and durable goods sectors

Industri yang sangat sensitif kepada kitaran perniagaan adalah _____.

- A. *barang tahan lama dan sektor perkhidmatan*
- B. *barang tidak tahan lama dan sektor perkhidmatan*
- C. *barang modal dan barang tidak tahan lama*
- D. *barang modal dan barang tahan lama*

25. You purchased a share of stock for RM30.00. One year later you received RM1.50 as a dividend and sold the share for RM32.25. What was your holding-period return (HPR)?

- A. 12.5%
- B. 12.0%
- C. 13.6%
- D. 14.1%

Anda membeli satu unit saham pada harga RM30.00. Setahun kemudian anda menerima RM1.50 sebagai dividen dan menjual saham dengan harga RM32.25. Apakah pulangan tempoh pegangan anda?

- A. 12.5%
- B. 12.0%
- C. 13.6%
- D. 14.1%

26. When aggregate economic activity is increasing, the economy is said to be in _____.

- A. an expansion
- B. a contraction
- C. a peak
- D. a turning point

Apabila aktiviti ekonomi agregat meningkat, ekonomi dikatakan berada dalam keadaan _____.

- A. *pengembangan*
- B. *pengecutan*
- C. *puncak*
- D. *titik peralihan*

27. Industry analysis is important because _____.

- A. companies can only do as well as their industry
- B. industries often have an inverse relationship to the market
- C. industries perform very differently over time
- D. companies in declining industries lose money

Analisis industri adalah penting kerana _____.

- A. *prestasi syarikat adalah berdasarkan prestasi industri*
- B. *industri selalunya mempunyai hubungan yang bertentangan dengan pasaran*
- C. *prestasi industri berbeza-beza mengikut masa*
- D. *syarikat dalam industri yang menurun akan kerugian wang*

Answer question 28 and 29 based on the following table.

Price information on ExcelVent stocks which trades in a dealer market.

Bid	Asked
65.25	65.50

Jawab soalan 28 dan 29 berdasarkan jadual di bawah.

Maklumat harga saham ExcelVent yang didagangkan di pasaran dealer.

<i>Bida</i>	<i>Tawar</i>
65.25	65.50

28. Suppose you have submitted an order to your broker to buy at market. At what price will your trade be executed?

- A. 65.25
- B. 65.52
- C. 65.50
- D. 65.05

Andaikan anda memberi arahan untuk beli pada harga pasar kepada broker anda. Apakah harga yang membolehkan dagangan berlaku?

- A. 65.25
- B. 65.52
- C. 65.50
- D. 65.05

29. Suppose you have submitted an order to sell at market. At what price will your trade be executed?

- A. 65.25
- B. 62.52
- C. 65.50
- D. 65.05

Andaikan anda memberi arahan untuk jual pada harga pasar kepada broker anda. Apakah harga yang membolehkan dagangan berlaku?

- A. 65.25
- B. 62.52
- C. 65.50
- D. 65.05

30. Which life cycle stage generally sees industries improving their products, lowering prices, and start to attract considerable investment funds?

- A. Pioneering stage.
- B. Expansion stage.
- C. Stabilization stage.
- D. Maturity stage.

Pada peringkat kitaran hayat yang mana industri selalunya telah memperbaiki produk, menurunkan harga dan mula menarik dana pelaburan yang banyak?

- A. Peringkat perintis.
- B. Peringkat pengembangan.
- C. Peringkat penstabilan.
- D. Peringkat matang.

31. If savers decide to save more, this could lead to _____.

- A. a fall in the exchange rate
- B. a reduction in interest rates and more investment
- C. an increase in investment and interest rates
- D. an reduction in investment and interest rates

Jika penyimpan memutuskan untuk menyimpan lebih banyak, ini boleh membawa kepada _____.

- A. *penurunan kadar tukaran mata wang*
- B. *penurunan kadar faedah dan lebih pelaburan*
- C. *peningkatan pelaburan dan kadar faedah*
- D. *penurunan pelaburan dan kadar faedah*

32. When conducting industry analysis, investors should consider the historical record of all the following **EXCEPT** _____.

- A. sales growth
- B. earnings growth
- C. interest rates
- D. price performance

*Apabila menjalankan analisis industri, pelabur perlu mengambil kira rekod lepas semua yang berikut **KECUALI** _____.*

- A. *pertumbuhan jualan*
- B. *pertumbuhan pendapatan*
- C. *kadar faedah*
- D. *prestasi harga*

33. The variance or standard deviation is a measure of _____.

- A. total risk
- B. unique risk
- C. market risk
- D. None of the above.

Varian atau sisihan piawai adalah ukuran _____.

- A. *jumlah risiko*
- B. *risiko unik*
- C. *risiko pasaran*
- D. *Tiada jawapan.*

34. The risk of a well diversified portfolio depends upon the _____.
- A. variance of the portfolio
 - B. unique risk
 - C. market risk
 - D. number of securities in the portfolio

Risiko portfolio yang mempunyai diversifikasi yang baik bergantung kepada _____.

- A. *varian portfolio*
- B. *risiko unik*
- C. *risiko pasaran*
- D. *bilangan sekuriti dalam portfolio*

35. Diversification cannot completely eliminate risk in an investor's portfolio because _____.
- A. of risk aversion
 - B. of the bid-ask spread
 - C. existing risks are almost never perfectly negatively correlated with each other
 - D. there is no one willing to take an unnecessary risk

Diversifikasi tidak boleh memansuhkan risiko dalam portfolio pelabur sepenuhnya kerana _____.

- A. *pengelakan risiko*
- B. *julat bida-tawar*
- C. *risiko yang ada hampir tidak berkorelasi songsang sempurna antara satu sama lain*
- D. *tiada siapa yang sanggup mengambil risiko yang tidak perlu*

36. Exchange rate risk _____.
- A. results from changes in the exchange rates between the currency of the investor and the country in which the investment is made
 - B. can be hedged by using a forward or futures contract in foreign exchange
 - C. cannot be eliminated
 - D. results from changes in the exchange rates between the currency of the investor and the country in which the investment is made and can be hedged by using a forward or futures contract in foreign exchange

Risiko kadar tukaran _____.

- A. *adalah hasil daripada perubahan kadar tukaran antara mata wang pelabur dengan negara tempat pelaburan dibuat*
- B. *boleh dilindungi nilai dengan kontrak hadapan atau kontrak pasaran hadapan dalam tukaran asing*
- C. *tidak boleh dilupuskan*
- D. *adalah hasil daripada perubahan kadar tukaran antara mata wang pelabur dengan negara tempat pelaburan dibuat dan boleh dilindungi nilai dengan kontrak hadapan atau kontrak pasaran hadapan dalam tukaran asing*

37. The holding period return on a stock was 25%. Its ending price was RM18 and its beginning price was RM16. Its cash dividend must have been _____.

- A. RM0.25
- B. RM1.00
- C. RM2.00
- D. RM4.00

Pulangan tempoh pegangan saham adalah sebanyak 25%. Harga akhir adalah RM18 dan harga awal adalah RM16. Maka dividen tunai adalah sebanyak _____.

- A. *RM0.25*
- B. *RM1.00*
- C. *RM2.00*
- D. *RM4.00*

38. If a 7% coupon bond is trading for RM975, it has a current yield of _____ per cent.

- A. 7.00
- B. 6.53
- C. 7.18
- D. 7.24

Jika bon berkupon 7% didagangkan pada RM975, ia mempunyai hasil semasa sebanyak _____ peratus.

- A. 7.00
- B. 6.53
- C. 7.18
- D. 7.24

39. A firm with a low rating from the bond rating agencies would have _____.

- A. a low times interest earned ratio
- B. a low quick ratio
- C. both a low times interest earned ratio and a low quick ratio
- D. a low debt to equity ratio

Firma yang mempunyai penarafan yang rendah daripada agensi penarafan akan mempunyai _____.

- A. nisbah 'times interest earned' yang rendah
- B. nisbah cepat yang rendah
- C. kedua-dua 'nisbah times interest earned' yang rendah dan nisbah cepat yang rendah
- D. nisbah hutang kepada ekuiti yang rendah

40. The bonds of 2MDD have received a rating of "D" by Moody's. The "D" rating indicates the bonds are _____.

- A. junk bonds
- B. blue chip bonds
- C. corporate bonds
- D. riskless bonds

Bon 2MDD menerima penarafan "D" oleh Moody's. Penarafan "D" menunjukkan bahawa bon tersebut adalah _____.

- A. bon junk
- B. bon cip biru
- C. bon korporat
- D. bon tidak berisiko

41. A coupon bond that pays interest semi-annually is selling at par value of RM1,000, matures in 7 years, and has a coupon rate of 8.6%. The yield to maturity on this bond is _____.

- A. 8.0%
- B. 8.6%
- C. 9.0%
- D. 10.0%

Bon berkupon yang membayar faedah semi tahunan dijual pada nilai par RM1000, matang dalam 7 tahun, dan mempunyai kadar kupon 8.6%. Hasil hingga tempoh matang bon ini adalah _____.

- A. 8.0%
- B. 8.6%
- C. 9.0%
- D. 10.0%

42. Assume that Company A's dividends are trending upwards at a stable growth rate (g) of 0.05 or 5%. The most recently paid dividend was RM3.81. What is the expected future dividend (D_1) for the following year?

- A. RM3.81
- B. RM4.00
- C. RM4.20
- D. RM4.41

Andaikan dividen Syarikat A mempunyai kadar pertumbuhan yang stabil (g), sebanyak 0.05 atau 5%. Bayaran dividen terkini adalah RM3.81. Apakah dividen yang dijangka pada tahun berikutnya (D_1)?

- A. RM3.81
- B. RM4.00
- C. RM4.20
- D. RM4.41

43. Assume that Vista Jaya's dividends are trending upwards at a stable growth rate (g) of 0.04 or 4%. The most recently paid dividend was RM4.00. What is the expected future dividend at the end of second year (D_2)?

- A. RM4.44
- B. RM4.33
- C. RM4.16
- D. RM4.22

Andaikan dividen Vista Jaya mempunyai kadar pertumbuhan yang stabil (g), sebanyak 0.04 atau 4%. Bayaran dividen terkini adalah RM4.00. Apakah dividen yang dijangka pada tahun berikutnya (D_2)?

- A. RM4.44
- B. RM4.33
- C. RM4.16
- D. RM4.22

44. Which of the following is **NOT** a source of funding for a company?

- A. An issue of ordinary share.
- B. Profits retained in the business.
- C. An increase in the company's share price.
- D. A debenture issue.

*Manakah antara berikut **BUKAN** sumber pembiayaan untuk sebuah syarikat?*

- A. *Penerbitan saham biasa.*
- B. *Keuntungan tertahan syarikat.*
- C. *Peningkatan harga saham syarikat.*
- D. *Penerbitan debenture.*

45. Twisters Ltd paid debenture interest of RM210,000 on 6% debentures. Assuming no debenture issue was made during the year, what is the amount of debentures in issue during the year?

- A. RM12,600,000
- B. RM210,000
- C. RM2,857,143
- D. RM3,500,000

Twisters Ltd membayar faedah debentur sebanyak RM210,000 ke atas debentur 6%. Andaikan tiada debentur baru yang diterbitkan sepanjang tahun tersebut, apakah amaun debentur yang telah diterbitkan pada tahun itu?

- A. *RM12,600,000*
- B. *RM210,000*
- C. *RM2,857,143*
- D. *RM3,500,000*

SECTION B: [40 marks]

BAHAGIAN B: [40 markah]

QUESTION/SOALAN 1 (20 marks/markah)

- (a). Blanc Ltd., a consumer product company has 200,000 4% RM1 preference shares and 600,000 RM1 ordinary shares in issue. The company pays an ordinary dividend 6 cent per share during the year ended 31 December 2018. Calculate the total dividends payable for that year.

Blanc Bhd., sebuah syarikat barangan pengguna mempunyai 200,000 4% saham keutamaan dan 600,000 RM1 saham biasa. Syarikat membayar dividen biasa sebanyak 6 sen sesaham pada tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2018. Kirakan jumlah dividen dibayar pada tahun tersebut.

(4 marks/markah)

- (b). Viva Fund started the year with a net asset value (NAV) of RM12.50. By year end its NAV equaled RM12.10. The fund paid year-end distributions of income and capital gains of RM1.50. What was the rate of return to an investor in the fund?

Viva Fund memulakan tahun dengan nilai aset bersih sebanyak RM12.50. Pada hujung tahun, NAV bersamaan RM12.10. Dana tersebut membayar agihan pendapatan dan laba modal sebanyak RM1.50 pada hujung tahun. Apakah kadar pulangan kepada pelabur dana?

(4 marks/markah)

- (c). Consumer product stocks currently provide an expected rate of return of 15%. Threez, a consumer product company will pay a year-end dividend of RM5 per share. If the company's stock is selling at RM50 per share, what must be the market's expectation of the growth rate (g) of Threez's dividends?

Saham barangan pengguna memberikan pulangan dijangka sebanyak 15%. Threez, sebuah syarikat barangan pengguna akan membayar dividen hujung tahun sebanyak RM5 sesaham. Jika saham Threez berharga RM50 sesaham, apakah jangkakan pasaran terhadap kadar pertumbuhan dividen (g) syarikat tersebut?

(4 marks/markah)

(d). The composition of the Megagroup Fund portfolio is as follows:

Stock	Shares	Price (RM)
A	200,000	35
B	300,000	40
C	400,000	20
D	600,000	25

Megagroup has not borrowed any fund but its accrued management fee with the portfolio manager currently totals RM30,000. There are 4 million shares outstanding. What is the net asset value (NAV) of the fund?

Komposisi portfolio Megagroup Fund adalah seperti berikut:

<i>Stok</i>	<i>Saham</i>	<i>Harga (RM)</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>200,000</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>B</i>	<i>300,000</i>	<i>40</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>400,000</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>D</i>	<i>600,000</i>	<i>25</i>

Megagroup tidak meminjam sebarang dana tetapi terdapat yuran pengurusan terakru sebanyak RM30,000 kepada pengurus portfolio. Terdapat 4 juta saham yang telah diterbitkan. Apakah nilai aset bersih dana tersebut?

(8 marks/markah)

QUESTION/SOALAN 2 (20 marks)

MoF: Govt to issue additional RM2bil Treasury bills

KUALA LUMPUR: The Government is expected to issue an additional RM2 billion treasury bills for the purpose of liquidity management.

In its Fiscal Outlook and Federal Government Revenues Estimates 2019 Report, the Finance Ministry revealed that government's gross borrowings were expected to reach RM112.9 billion, or 79 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP), this year.

Total deficit financing accounts for RM53.3 billion while debt financing amounts to RM61.2 billion.

"Domestic borrowings remain as the main source, constituting 99.9 per cent of the total gross borrowings while external drawdowns remain minimal at 0.1 per cent," it said.

The country's deep and well-developed bond market has provided ample liquidity in the domestic financial market, enabling the government to raise borrowing requirements in local currency. This reduces Malaysia's direct exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate risks.

In terms of domestic borrowings, Malaysian Government Investment Issue (MGII) issuance is expected to be higher at RM63.8 billion this year (56.5 per cent of total gross borrowings) compared with 2017's RM53.5 billion (46.9 per cent).

The increasing trend in the issuance of shariah-compliant papers indicates continuous commitments to promote Islamic instruments while providing an avenue for investors' portfolio and risk diversification. Meanwhile, Malaysian Government Securities issuances are expected to constitute 43.4 per cent of total gross borrowings or RM49 billion this year. – Bernama

Source: <https://www.thestar.com.my/business/business-news/2018/11/02/govt-to-issue-additional-rm2bil-treasury-bills/#R1guM0QHkYqez3cK.99>

The article portrays the roles of debt market in Malaysia. Discuss the importance of debt market in the capital market as well as in supporting the development of the country.

Artikel ini memperlihatkan peranan pasaran hutang di Malaysia. Bincangkan kepentingan pasaran hutang dalam pasaran modal dan dalam menyokong pembangunan negara.

(20 marks/markah)