



**J06**

**THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE**

**MONDAY 19 APRIL 2010**

**DIPLOMA IN FINANCIAL PLANNING**  
**J06 – INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES, MARKETS AND ENVIRONMENT**

**SPECIAL NOTICE**

- **All questions in this paper are based on English law and practice applicable in the tax year 2009/2010, unless stated otherwise and should be answered accordingly.**
- **Assume all individuals are domiciled, resident and ordinarily resident in the UK unless stated otherwise.**
- **Candidates should answer based on the legislative position immediately BEFORE the 2010 Budget.**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- **Two hours are allowed for this paper.**
- **Read the instructions overleaf carefully before answering any questions.**
- **Fill in the information requested on the answer book and form B.**
- **If you bring a calculator into the examination room, it must be a silent battery or solar-powered non-programmable calculator. The use of electronic equipment capable of being programmed to hold alphabetic or numerical data and/or formulae is prohibited. You may use a financial or scientific calculator, provided it meets these requirements and you must enter the serial number, model and make on the form B.**
- **You are allowed to write on the inside pages of this question paper but you must **not** write your name, candidate number, PIN or any other identification **anywhere** on this question paper.**
- **The answer book and this question paper **must both be handed in personally by you** to the invigilator before you leave the examination room. **Failure to comply with this regulation will result in your paper not being marked and you may be prevented from entering this examination in the future.****



**THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE**

**J06 – Investment principles, markets and environment**

**CANDIDATE INSTRUCTIONS**

**READ THE INSTRUCTIONS BELOW BEFORE ANSWERING ANY QUESTIONS**

Two hours are allowed for this paper.

The paper consists of 15 short answer questions and carries a total of 130 marks.

Read carefully the questions and information provided. You are strongly advised to attempt **all** questions to gain maximum possible marks. The number of marks allocated to each question part is given next to the question and you should spend your time in accordance with that allocation.

Any rough notes made in your answer book must be crossed through before you hand it in.

**Tax tables are provided at the back of the paper.**

Answer each question on a new page and leave six lines blank after each question part.

**It is important to show all steps in a calculation, even if you have used a calculator.**

**Please ensure that you understand the Special Notice printed in the box on the front page.**

*Subject to providing sufficient detail, you are advised to be as brief and concise as possible, using note format and short sentences on separate lines wherever possible.*

**Attempt ALL questions**

**Time: 2 hours**

1. The 'credit crunch' led to a base rate of 0.5% in the UK and necessitated the use of quantitative easing by the Bank of England.
  - (a) Describe the process of quantitative easing and its effects. (5)
  - (b) Explain briefly why quantitative easing was used. (3)
  
2.
  - (a) Describe securitisation, giving an example. (4)
  - (b) Explain briefly how and why large companies may choose to bypass the banks to raise funds. (7)
  
3.
  - (a) Describe the terms:
    - (i) Market risk; (1)
    - (ii) Specific risk; (1)
    - (iii) Total risk. (2)
  - (b) Describe briefly how market risk and specific risk affect individual shares. (4)
  
4.
  - (a) Explain briefly why UK Government Treasury Bills are typically used as the benchmark for 'risk-free return' in relation to the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM). (4)
  - (b) Risk-free return is a component of CAPM. Identify the other two. (2)
  
5. Johan is 27 years old and plans to retire at 55. He has a low attitude to risk.
  - (a) Explain briefly why you would wish to include equities in his pension policy. (5)
  - (b) Explain why the asset allocation would alter within a few years of retirement assuming Johan's attitude to risk does not change. (3)

6. Mrs Hussain, a widow, has invested £200,000 into an investment trust. She already uses all of her ISA allowances through a regular monthly contribution which she will continue indefinitely.
- (a) State the action Mrs Hussain might take to minimise her potential liability to Capital Gains Tax. (3)
  - (b) Identify **three** potential drawbacks of taking this approach. (3)
7. You have a UK-based client who is attracted to the high interest rate available in Turkey. It is their intention to make a deposit in a Turkish Lira deposit account.
- Identify the key risks that you would need to draw to the client's attention prior to investing. (6)
8. (a) List the **three** main methods of issuing bonds on the primary market. (3)
- (b) Identify **three** features of a bond that directly affect the individual volatility of that bond. (3)
  - (c) Explain briefly why bonds may trade above their nominal value. (2)
9. Anybank Co plc pays a net dividend of 4.6p per share. Its current share price is 63p. The Company had earnings per share of 8p.
- (a) Calculate, **showing all your workings**, the dividend cover for Anybank Co plc. (3)
  - (b) Calculate, **showing all your workings**, the dividend yield of the share. (3)
  - (c) Explain briefly why you should not rely solely on the dividend yield when looking to purchase a share. (6)
10. (a) List **six** features common to Hedge Funds. (6)
- (b) Identify **five** potential drawbacks for a private investor considering investing in a Hedge Fund. (5)

11. (a) Explain briefly:
- (i) a Futures contract; (3)
  - (ii) an Options contract. (4)
- (b) Explain briefly why most Futures are ‘closed out’ prior to their specified date and how this is achieved. (3)
12. Mr Smith has approached you with a view to investing a lump sum.
- (a) Identify the stages you would have to undertake in constructing and managing an investment portfolio. (4)
- (b) You decide to use an optimisation model for Mr Smith’s investment. State the **three** sets of data required. (3)
13. (a) Describe briefly in respect of Stratified Sampling:
- (i) what it is; (2)
  - (ii) why it is used; (2)
  - (iii) and how it is achieved. (2)
- (b) Identify **two** limitations of Stratified Sampling. (2)
14. Your client has asked you to advise which investment he should choose. Investment A has a standard deviation of 25% and an investment return of 8%. Investment B has a standard deviation of 5% and an investment return of 6.9%. The risk-free return is 4% per annum.
- (a) Identify the ratio that should be used to compare the two investments for your client and state why this ratio would be appropriate. (3)
- (b) Using the ratio identified, calculate, **showing all your workings**, the values for each investment needed to make the choice for your client. (6)
- (c) Based on your answer to part (b) above, state which investment you would recommend and why. (4)
15. (a) Identify **four** components that contribute to the returns achieved by a Portfolio Manager. (4)
- (b) Identify **four** key pieces of information required to evaluate the performance of an actual portfolio compared to a benchmark portfolio. (4)

# TAX TABLES

## INCOME TAX RATES

2009/2010		2008/2009	
Rate	Band	Rate	Band
%	£	%	£
10	1 - 2,440*	10	1 - 2,320*
20	1 - 37,400	20	1 - 34,800
40	Over 37,400	40	Over 34,800

\* A new 10% starting rate is applied for savings income only from 06.04.2008. Only applicable where non-savings income after allowances is under £2,440 for 2009/2010.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS

### 2009/2010 Rates

Class 1 Employee	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly
	£	£	£
Lower Earnings Limit (LEL)	95	412	4,940
Upper Earnings Limit (UEL)	844	3,656	43,875
Upper Accruals Point	770	3,337	40,040

### Class 1 Employee contributions 2009/2010

Total earnings £ per week	Contracted-in rate	Contracted-out rate
	%	%
Up to 110.00*	Nil	Nil
110.01 - 770.00	11	9.4
770.01 - 844.00	11	11
Above 844.00	1	1

### Class 1 Employer contributions 2009/2010

Total earnings £ per week	Contracted-in rate		Contracted-out rate	
	%	%	Final salary	Money purchase
	%	%	£	£
Below 110.00**	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
110.01 - 770.00	12.8	9.1	11.4	11.4
770.01 - 844.00	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Excess over 844.00	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8

\* This is the primary threshold below which no NI contributions are payable. However, the lower earnings limit is £95 per week. This £95 to £110 band is a zero rate band introduced in order to protect lower earners' rights to contributory State benefits e.g. Basic State Pension.

\*\* Secondary earnings threshold.

**Class 2 (self-employed)** Flat rate per week £2.40 where earnings exceed £5,075 per annum.

**Class 3 (voluntary)** Flat rate per week £12.05

**Class 4 (self-employed)** 8% on profits between £5,715 - £43,875 plus 1% on profits above £43,875

## INCOME TAX RELIEFS

	2009/2010	2008/2009
	£	£
Personal (basic)	6,475	6,035
Personal (age 65-74)	9,490	9,030
Personal (aged 75 and over)	9,640	9,180
Married/civil partners (minimum) at 10% †	2,670	2,540
Married/civil partners (age under 75) at 10% †	N/A	6,535
Married/civil partners (age 75 and over) at 10%	6,965	6,625
Age-related relief reduced by 50% of income over	22,900	21,800
Child Tax Credit (CTC)		
family element	545	545
family element baby addition	545	545
CTC usually reduced by 6.67% of joint income over	50,000	50,000
Blind person's allowance	1,890	1,800
Enterprise Investment Scheme relief limit @ 20%	500,000	500,000
Venture Capital Trust relief limit @ 30%	200,000	200,000

† where at least one spouse/civil partner was born before 6 April 1935

## PENSIONS

<b>Lifetime Allowance</b>		<b>Annual Allowance</b>	
2006/2007	£1.5 million	2006/2007	£215,000
2007/2008	£1.6 million	2007/2008	£225,000
2008/2009	£1.65 million	2008/2009	£235,000
2009/2010	£1.75 million	2009/2010	£245,000
2010/2011	£1.8 million	2010/2011	£255,000

### Notional Earnings Cap

£123,600 – (For schemes that require post 1989 benefits to be still subject to a cap)

### **Annual allowance charge**

40% member's tax charge on the amount of total pension input in excess of the annual allowance.

### **Lifetime allowance charge**

55% of excess over lifetime allowance if taken as a lump sum.

25% of excess over lifetime allowance if taken in the form of income, which is subsequently taxed under PAYE.

## CAR AND FUEL BENEFITS

The charge for company car benefits is based on the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions. There is no reduction for high business mileage users.

For 2009/2010:

The percentage charge is 15% of the car's list price for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at or below the qualifying level of 135g/km.

The base percentage charge of 15% increases in 1% steps for every additional full 5g/km over the 135g/km threshold, up to a maximum of 35% of the car's list price.

A lower percentage charge of 10% of the car's list price applies for emissions at or below 120g/km.

If price of car exceeds £80,000 then its price for tax purposes will be fixed at £80,000.

There is an additional 3% supplement for diesel cars not meeting Euro IV emission standards or registered after 31 December 2005. However, the maximum charge remains 35% of the car's list price.

**Car fuel** The benefit is calculated as the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions % relevant to the car and that % applied to a set figure (£16,900 for 2009/2010) e.g. car emission 160g/km = 20% on car benefit scale. 20% of £16,900 = £3,380.

### Notes:

1. **Accessories** are, in most cases, included in the list price on which the benefit is calculated.
2. **List price** is reduced for capital contributions made by the employee up to £5,000.
3. **Car benefit** is reduced by the amount of employee's contributions towards running costs.
4. **Fuel scale** is reduced only if the employee makes good **all** the fuel used for private journeys.
5. **All car and fuel benefits** are subject to employers National Insurance Contributions (Class 1A) of 12.8%.

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## PRIVATE VEHICLES USED FOR WORK

### 2009/2010 rates

#### Cars

On the first 10,000 business miles in tax year 40p per mile

Each business mile above 10,000 business miles 25p per mile

**Motor Cycles** 24p per mile

**Bicycles** 20p per mile

## INHERITANCE TAX

	<b>2009/2010</b>	<b>2008/2009</b>
Nil-rate band*	£325,000	£312,000
Rate of tax on excess	40%	40%
Lifetime transfers to and from certain trusts	20%	20%
Overseas domiciled spouse/civil partner exemption	£55,000	£55,000

100% relief: businesses, unlisted/AIM companies, certain farmland/building  
 50% relief: certain other business assets

### Reduced tax charge on gifts within 7 years of death

	0-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7
Years before death					
% of death charge	100	80	60	40	20
Annual exempt gifts	£3,000 per donor			£250 per donee	

\* From 8 October 2007 up to 100% of the unused proportion of a deceased spouse's/civil partner's nil-rate band can be claimed on the surviving spouse's/civil partner's death.

## MAIN SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

		<b>From 06.04.09</b>	<b>From 06.04.08</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Child Benefit	first child	20.00	20.00*
	subsequent children	13.20	13.20*
Incapacity Benefit	short-term lower rate**	67.75	63.75
	short-term higher rate**	80.15	75.40
	long-term rate	89.80	84.50
Attendance Allowance	lower rate	47.10	44.85
	higher rate	70.35	67.00
Retirement Pension	single	95.25	90.70
	married	152.30	145.05
Pension Credit	single person standard minimum guarantee	130.00	124.05
	married couple standard minimum guarantee	198.45	189.35
	maximum savings ignored in calculating income	6,000	
	increased from November 2009	10,000	
Bereavement Benefit (lump sum)		2,000.00	2,000.00
Widowed Parent's allowance		95.25	90.70
Jobseekers Allowance		64.30	60.50

\* From 5 January 2009

\*\* Under State Pension Age

## VALUE ADDED TAX

Standard rate	15%*/17.5%**
Annual registration limit - from 1 May 2009	£68,000

\* Effective from 1 December 2008

\*\* Effective from 1 January 2010

## CORPORATION TAX

Financial Year	2009 to 31/3/10	2008 to 31/3/09
Full rate	28%	28%
Small companies rate	21%	21%
Small companies limit	£300,000	£300,000
Effective marginal rate	29.75%	29.75%
Upper marginal limit	£1,500,000	£1,500,000

## CAPITAL ALLOWANCES

Plant & machinery 100% annual investment allowance (first year)	£50,000
Plant & machinery in excess of annual investment allowance (first year)	40%
Plant & machinery, patent rights, know-how (reducing balance) per annum	20%
Certain long-life assets, integral features of buildings (reducing balance) per annum	10%
Industrial & agricultural buildings (straight line)	2%
Energy & water-efficient investments	100%
Qualifying flat conversions & business premises renovations	100%
Motor cars: with emissions in excess of 160g/km	10%
generally	20%*
with CO2 emissions of 110g/km or less	100%
Research & Development: Capital expenditure	100%
Revenue expenditure - small/medium-size firms	175%
- large firms	130%

\* Maximum £3,000

## CAPITAL GAINS TAX

Exemptions	2009/2010	2008/2009
Individuals, estates etc	£10,100	£9,600
Trusts generally	£5,050	£4,800
Chattels proceeds (5/3 excess gain is taxable)	£6,000	£6,000
<b>Rates</b>		
Individuals	18%	18%
Trusts and estates	18%	18%

## ENTREPRENEURS' RELIEF

### Entrepreneurs' Relief 2009/2010

4/9<sup>ths</sup> of gain tax free. Lifetime limit eligible for relief: £1,000,000

For trading businesses and companies (minimum 5% employee shareholding) held for 1yr+

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