# HOW TO SELECT FUNDS FOR YOUR PORTFOLIO

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### KEY POINTERS HOW TO SELECT FUNDS

- ☐ When we look at funds, its easy to get attracted into the latest recommendations or hottest picks. These funds made it to the top because of recent strong performance (usually less than 3 years of performance) and/or higher trailer fees paid by the fund managers to the distributors.
  - > And, it may often not be an accurate indicator of what we really need to fit in our portfolio.
- ☐ A well selected fund should **complement your overall portfolio strategy.** 
  - Example, if you have a dividend strategy, and currently own a basket of Singapore REIT and financials, you do not want another "All Singapore REIT Fund" or a "Core Equity Singapore Fund".
  - Rather, select funds which give you a different country (e.g. US, Hong Kong or European countries) and/or sector exposure (Consumer, Industrials, Utilities).
  - Alternatively, you can find bond funds which complement your dividend income strategy.



### KEY POINTERS HOW TO SELECT FUNDS

- □ While outperformance is always a desired trait when it comes to fund selection, we also need to consider consistent performance (stable but growing NAV) of the fund.
- ☐ Don't forget, your psyche toward investing in the markets is more important than purely achieving investment results.
  - ➤ If volatile NAV (prices) is keeping you awake at night, what is there to talk about outperforming the market over the next few decades?
- ☐ Treat funds like any other individual securities in your portfolio allocation.
  - ➤ Just because it is a diversified asset class does not entitle it to take up a larger part of your portfolio. If that was the case, I would have filled my entire portfolio with Ascott Residence Trust (>74 properties globally).
- Investment Management Association of Singapore (IMAS) has a basic screener of all the funds available in Singapore (<a href="http://www.fundsingapore.com/screener/basic\_search">http://www.fundsingapore.com/screener/basic\_search</a>). I find this useful.

## WHAT DOCUMENTS SHOULD WE FOCUS ON?

- ☐ Prospectus
- ✓ Product Highlight Sheet
- ✓ Fund Factsheet
- ☐ Semi-Annual/Annual Report



# WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR FUNDS

Checklist	Comments
Who are the Managers of the fund?	<ul> <li>Check for track record, reputation and expertise.</li> <li>Were there any changes made to the Investment Manager during interim and why?</li> </ul>
What is the fund's investment objectives?	<ul> <li>□ Understand the fund's strategy, and relate it back to your portfolio objectives.</li> <li>□ How can a fund's asset allocation, country exposure, sector exposure and top holdings relate to your portfolio?</li> </ul>
What is the fund's AUM	<ul> <li>Larger fund sizes (&gt;\$1 billion) are typically managed by experienced managers. However, they also have difficulty generating performances due to large deployment of capital.</li> <li>Smaller funds (\$100 – 300 million) bear the risk of shutting down if not profitable. May not receive manager's attention.</li> </ul>

# WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR FUNDS

Checklist	Comments
Distribution Policy	Can be made quarterly or semi-annually. Select Policy most suitable for your portfolio objectives.
What is the fund's currency denomination?	Do they have a share class corresponding to your currency needs?
Analyzing performance	<ul> <li>Look at Offer-to-Bid Returns to include effect of fees.</li> <li>Ensure there is longevity, at least 5-10 years performance record.</li> <li>Check what is the annualized performance (usually its &gt;1 year) and see if it complements your portfolio target returns.</li> </ul>



### FEE STRUCTURES

- ☐ Fees which are being charged to the fund is called **Total Expense Ratio (or simply Expense Ratio)**.
  - ➤ This typically accounts for 1% 2.5% of a fund's NAV.
  - Offer-to-bid spreads accounts for the effects of subscription and redemption charges.
  - NAV-to-NAV is also known as Bid-to-Bid Performance.
- ☐ While fund managers are capable of beating the market, it is usually due to the high fees which compromises investors' returns on their fund investments.



# WHAT ARE THE FEES WE SHOULD BE LOOKING AT?

Checklist for Fees	Comments
Initial Sales Charge	<ul> <li>□ Typically up to 5%.</li> <li>□ Paid to a distributor (e.g. FSMOne, Phillip Securities etc).</li> <li>□ Can negotiate for a waiver.</li> </ul>
Redemption Fees (Realization Charge)	☐ Paid to a distributor when we sell a fund.
Switching Fee	Paid to a distributor when we switch between funds from the same fund manager.
Management Fees	<ul> <li>□ Fees charged by the fund manager.</li> <li>□ Typically range from 0.5% to 2% of the fund's NAV</li> <li>□ Up to 60% of the fees can be used to pay to distributors (as Trailer Fees). This is disclosed.</li> </ul>
Other Fees	☐ Trustee, Custodian, Accounting, Valuation Provider fees.