

CSI CSC2 Exam Topics Pdf - CSC2 Test Collection



DOWNLOAD the newest TroytecDumps CSC2 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1BIENWc48qYu4v-SYX1LTOHt92gP507J9>

Without no doubt that accuracy of information is of important for a CSC2 study material. It can be said exactly that the precision and accuracy of our TroytecDumps's CSC2 study materials are beyond question. All questions and answers have passed the test of time and are approved by experienced professionals who recommend them as the easiest route to certification testing. Every customer who has used our CSC2 Study Materials consider this to be a material that changes their life a lot, so they recommend it as the easiest way to pass the certification test. Our CSC2 study materials are constantly updated by our experts and improved according to the changing standards of the actual examination standards. We can guarantee that the information on our questions is absolutely true and valid.

CSI CSC2 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Additional Topics: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Wealth Management Professional and covers Canadian taxation systems, tax-advantaged accounts, fee-based account structures, retail client financial planning and estate planning, institutional client management, and ethical standards for financial advisors serving both individual and institutional clients.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Analysis of Managed and Structured Products: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Investment Products Specialist and covers mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, alternative investments, structured products, and other managed products including their structures, regulations, features, risks, strategies, performance measurement, and tax implications within the Canadian investment landscape.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Economy: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Economic Analyst and covers fundamental economic concepts including microeconomics and macroeconomics, economic growth measurement, business cycles, labor markets, interest rates, inflation, international trade, and both fiscal and monetary policy with emphasis on the Bank of Canada's role and government policy challenges.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Portfolio Analysis: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Portfolio Manager and covers portfolio management approaches including risk and return measurement, portfolio optimization strategies, management styles, and the complete portfolio management process from objective setting to performance evaluation and rebalancing.

>> CSI CSC2 Exam Topics Pdf <<

100% Pass Quiz 2026 High-quality CSI CSC2 Exam Topics Pdf

We invited a large group of professional experts who dedicated in this CSC2 training guide for more than ten years. To improve the accuracy of the CSC2 guide preparations, they keep up with the trend closely. Every page is carefully arranged by them with high

efficiency and high quality. Up to now, there are three versions of CSC2 Exam Materials for your choice. So high-quality contents and flexible choices of CSC2 learning mode will bring about the excellent learning experience for you.

CSI Canadian Securities Course Exam2 Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

What is a disadvantage of fee-based accounts when compared to commission-based accounts?

- A. There may be a limit to the number of trades permitted.
- B. The advisor may be more inclined to do more frequent trading.
- C. The advisor may be unable to provide a broad range of services to clients.
- D. There is a more restricted selection of investment opportunities.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Fee-based accounts charge clients a fixed percentage of assets under management rather than commissions on individual trades. While these accounts offer benefits like cost transparency and reduced incentive for excessive trading, they may also impose restrictions on the number of trades allowed without incurring additional fees.

* Disadvantages of Fee-Based Accounts:

* Trade Limits: Some fee-based accounts cap the number of trades to ensure trading costs remain within the agreed fee structure.

* Higher Fixed Costs: These accounts can be more expensive for clients who trade infrequently or have smaller portfolios.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* B: Fee-based accounts reduce the advisor's incentive for frequent trading as they are not commission-based.

* C: Fee-based accounts typically allow access to a broad range of advisory services.

* D: Investment opportunities are not restricted in fee-based accounts.

:

CSC Volume 2, Chapter 25: Advantages and Disadvantages of Fee-Based Accounts.

NEW QUESTION # 35

According to the life-cycle hypothesis, what is the single most important determinant of a client's asset allocation, regardless of stage?

- A. Current financial burdens.
- B. Market expectations.
- C. Anticipating remaining life expectancy.
- D. Psychological willingness to bear risk.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 36

What do technical analysis and fundamental analysis have in common?

- A. They are nullified according to the random walk theory.
- B. They compare the intrinsic value against a security's current price.
- C. They study the causes of security's price movements.
- D. They are used to predict changes in security prices.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Both technical analysis and fundamental analysis are tools used to predict changes in security prices, but they differ significantly in their approaches.

* Fundamental Analysis evaluates the intrinsic value of a security by analyzing factors such as a company's financial statements, industry conditions, and macroeconomic trends. It assumes that market prices will eventually reflect a security's true value.

* Technical Analysis examines historical price and volume data to predict future price movements. It focuses on identifying patterns, trends, and market sentiment without regard to the underlying fundamentals.

Option A is incorrect because it only describes fundamental analysis. Option B erroneously connects both methodologies to the random walk theory, which discounts their effectiveness. Option D misstates their purpose, as technical analysis focuses on price

trends, not the causes of price movements.

References:

* Volume 2, Chapter 13: Fundamental and Technical Analysis, Overview of Fundamental and Technical Analysis, Canadian Securities Course.

NEW QUESTION # 37

Based on market capitalization, which sector of the S&P/TSX Composite index has one of the highest weightings within the index?

- A. Health care
- B. Utilities
- C. Information technology
- **D. Energy**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Energy sector is one of the highest-weighted sectors in the S&P/TSX Composite Index based on market capitalization. This reflects Canada's resource-rich economy, where energy companies, including oil, gas, and related services, make up a significant portion of the market.

Other options:

* Health care: A relatively small portion of the index.

* Utilities: Have a smaller weight compared to energy.

* Information technology: While growing, it has not surpassed energy in weight within the Canadian market.

References:

* Volume 1, Chapter 8: Equity Securities, section on "Canadian Market Indexes" outlines the composition and sectoral weightings of the S&P/TSX Composite Index.

NEW QUESTION # 38

For institutional trading, when does the investor need to provide trade-matching elements?

- **A. After the dealer issues a trade execution notice.**
- B. With the initial order.
- C. Once the custodian confirms the trade.
- D. Once the trade clears.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Trade-matching is a critical process in institutional trading, ensuring that details of a trade (e.g., price, quantity, and settlement terms) align among the involved parties, including the investor, dealer, and custodian.

In Canada, institutional trade matching must occur within a specific timeline, and the investor is responsible for providing trade-matching elements after the trade execution notice is issued by the dealer.

Step-by-Step Explanation:

* What is Trade Matching? Trade matching involves the comparison of trade details between the buyer and seller (and their intermediaries) to confirm accuracy and reduce settlement risks.

* When Does the Investor Provide Trade-Matching Elements?

* After the dealer executes the trade, the dealer issues a trade execution notice to the investor.

* The investor must then provide the necessary trade-matching details, such as account information, settlement instructions, and any other required confirmations.

* This process ensures that the trade can move seamlessly through to settlement.

* Why Not Other Options?

* Option B (Once the custodian confirms the trade): Incorrect. The custodian's role is typically involved in the final settlement process and not in providing trade-matching details.

* Option C (With the initial order): Incorrect. Trade-matching details are provided after the trade is executed, not at the time the order is placed.

* Option D (Once the trade clears): Incorrect. Trade matching occurs before the trade clears to ensure settlement.

References to Canadian Securities Course Exam 2 Study Materials:

* Volume 2, Chapter 27 - Institutional Clearing and Settlement

* Highlights the process of institutional trade matching, the roles of the investor, dealer, and custodian, and the required timelines.

