

# CFA Institute Sustainable-Investing New Cram Materials Are Leading Materials & Sustainable-Investing Valid Vce Dumps

## 國際永續投資證照課程

CFA Institute Sustainable Investing Certificate



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### CFA Institute Sustainable-Investing Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated Portfolio Construction and Management: Targeting Portfolio Managers and Investment Strategists, this section discusses ESG integration into portfolio construction. It covers ESG screening approaches, benchmarking, the effect on risk-return profiles, and managing ESG portfolios across various asset classes.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ESG Analysis, Valuation, and Integration: This domain measures the capabilities of Portfolio Managers and Equity Analysts to integrate ESG factors into investment decision-making. It addresses challenges of integration, the impact on industry and company performance, security valuation, and approaches to ESG data analysis across asset classes.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governance: This section assesses skills of Governance Analysts and Compliance Officers concerning governance structures. It covers key characteristics and models of governance, material impacts, diversity, equity, and inclusion considerations, and shareholder rights.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction to ESG Investing: This section of the exam measures skills of Investment Analysts and Portfolio Managers and covers the foundational concepts of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) investing. It focuses on defining ESG investment, different responsible investment approaches, sustainability concepts, benefits and challenges of ESG integration, and key global initiatives in ESG.</li> </ul>

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Social Factors: Focused on Social Analysts and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Professionals, this domain reviews social factors impacting investments. It includes systemic relationships and material impacts related to labor practices, diversity, equity, inclusion, and social opportunities at multiple levels.</li></ul>
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## CFA Institute Sustainable Investing Certificate (CFA-SIC) Exam Sample Questions (Q83-Q88):

### NEW QUESTION # 83

The term 'management gap' most likely refers to:

- A. Risks that a company could manage but is not yet managing.
- B. The lack of diversity among senior leaders in a firm.
- C. Risks that cannot be addressed through company initiatives.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A management gap occurs when a company has the ability to manage ESG risks but has not yet implemented the necessary policies or controls.

Why C (Manageable but unaddressed risks) is correct:

Example: A company exposed to water scarcity risk but failing to implement water efficiency measures.

Why not A or B?

A (Diversity gap) is a related but different concept.

B (Unmanageable risks) refers to systemic risks that companies cannot directly control.

Reference:

Harvard Business Review: ESG Risk Management Gaps (2022)

### NEW QUESTION # 84

The scorecard technique to assess ESG risks is dependent on:

- A. third-party scores.
- B. company disclosures.
- C. third-party research.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The scorecard technique relies on company disclosures to assess ESG risks, as these disclosures provide direct information about a company's practices and performance in relation to ESG criteria. (ESGTextBook [PallasCatFin], Chapter 7, Page 364)

### NEW QUESTION # 85

The Kyoto Protocol established emissions targets that are:

- A. binding on all countries.
- **B. binding only on developed countries.**
- C. voluntary for all countries.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Kyoto Protocol Emissions Targets:

The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty that commits its Parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, based on the scientific consensus that global warming is occurring and that human-made CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are driving it.

1. Binding Targets for Developed Countries: The Kyoto Protocol established legally binding emissions reduction targets specifically for developed countries, known as Annex I countries. These targets required these countries to reduce their collective greenhouse gas emissions by an average of 5.2% below 1990 levels during the first commitment period (2008-2012).

2. Differentiated Responsibilities: The principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" underpins the Kyoto Protocol. This principle recognizes that developed countries have historically contributed the most to greenhouse gas emissions and thus have a greater responsibility to lead in emissions reduction efforts.

3. Voluntary Participation for Developing Countries: Developing countries, referred to as non-Annex I countries, were not subject to binding emissions reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol. Their participation in emissions reduction efforts was voluntary, reflecting their lower historical contribution to global emissions and their need for economic development.

Reference from CFA ESG Investing:

Kyoto Protocol Overview: The CFA Institute explains that the Kyoto Protocol's binding targets apply only to developed countries, with the aim of addressing climate change through legally mandated emissions reductions.

Principle of Differentiated Responsibilities: This principle is highlighted in the CFA curriculum as a fundamental aspect of international climate agreements, ensuring that countries' responsibilities are aligned with their contributions to the problem and their capacity to address it.

In conclusion, the Kyoto Protocol established emissions targets that are binding only on developed countries, making option C the verified answer.

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### NEW QUESTION # 86

Which of the following statements about externalities is most accurate?

- **A. Measures to internalize externalities can be taken by corporates or governments**
- B. Private costs are higher than societal costs when externalities are negative
- C. Externalities are reflected in the prices of commercial goods and services

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Governments and corporations can take steps to internalize externalities, such as carbon pricing, emissions regulations, or corporate sustainability initiatives.

Externalities (A) are not always reflected in market prices.

Negative externalities mean societal costs exceed private costs, not the other way around (B).

Reference:

OECD Report on Environmental Externalities & Market Failures

CFA Institute ESG Impact Measurement Guide

UNFCCC Climate Policy & Externalities Report

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### NEW QUESTION # 87

A discount retailer facing high employee turnover due to poor working conditions will most likely experience:

- A. significant liabilities
- B. an adverse impact on revenues
- **C. greater operating costs.**



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