Valid CISI IFC Exam Tips | Examinations IFC Actual Questions

CISI Investment Advice Diploma Exam

1. What is the primary function of the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) in the UK?
A) To set monetary policy
B) To regulate financial markets and firms
C) To provide deposit insurance
D) To manage the national debt
Answer: B
Explanation: The FCA is responsible for regulating financial markets and ensuring that firms operate with integrity, protecting consumers and market integrity.

2. Which of the following best describes the structure of the UK financial services sector?
A) It is dominated solely by retail banks
B) It includes banks, insurers, investment firms, and other service providers
C) It only comprises government-owned financial institutions
D) It is exclusively comprised of investment trusts
Answer: B
Explanation: The UK financial services sector is diverse, including retail and investment banks, insurers, asset managers, and a variety of other institutions.

3. What role does the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS) play?
A) It provides financial advice to consumers
B) It offers protection to depositors and investors if a firm fails
C) It regulates investment products
D) It sets interest rates for loans
Answer: B
Explanation: The FSCS protects depositors and certain investors by compensating them when a regulated financial firm is unable to meet its obligations.

4. Which of the following is an example of an equity investment?
A) Government bonds
B) Exchange-traded funds (ETFs)
C) Real estate property
D) Money market funds
Answer: B
Explanation: ETFs are a form of equity investment because they typically track stock indices and represent shares in a basket of stocks.

5. In the context of regulatory frameworks, what is MiFID II?
A) A scheme for deposit insurance
B) A European regulation that governs investment services and trading
C) A type of pension plan
D) A method of calculating capital gains tax
Answer: B
Explanation: MiFID II is a European Union directive aimed at harmonizing the regulation of investment services across member states.

What's more, part of that TestKingFree IFC dumps now are free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1bBjV-WSsVA80fTX1PgvEGMC2I35I2ACF

IFC study materials are the product for global users. Standards in all aspects are also required by international standards. The system designed of IFC learning guide by our IT engineers is absolutely safe. Your personal information will never be revealed. And IFC actual exam will certainly not covet this small profit and sell your information. IFC Study Materials can come today. With so many loyal users, our good reputation is not for nothing. In us, you don't have to worry about information leakage. Selecting a brand like IFC learning guide is really the most secure.

CISI IFC Exam Overview:

Certification Vendor:	CISI (Chartered Institute for Securities & Investment) / CSI (Canadian Securities Institute)
Exam Name:	Investment Funds in Canada (IFC) Exam
Exam Number:	IFC
Exam Price:	CAD 495 - CAD 625
Passing Score:	60% (600/1000)
Certificate Validity Period:	Valid indefinitely; requires continuing education to maintain compliance
Real Exam Qty:	100
Available Languages:	English

Related Certifications:	Canadian Securities Course (CSC) Conduct and Practices Handbook Course (CPH) Wealth Management Essentials (WME)
Exam Duration:	180 minutes
Exam Format:	Multiple Choice Questions, Proctored Exam, Remote Online or In-Person
Recommended Training:	CSI IFC Study Materials & Online Course
Exam Registration:	CSI Official Registration
Sample Questions:	CISI IFC Sample Questions
Exam Way:	Online remote proctored or in-person at authorized test centres
Pre Condition:	No mandatory prerequisites; recommended basic knowledge of Canadian financial industry
Official Syllabus URL:	https://www.csi.ca/en/learning/courses/ifc

100% Pass IFC Valid Exam Tips - Realistic Examinations Investment Funds in Canada (IFC) Exam Actual Questions

We strongly recommend using our IFC exam dumps to prepare for the CISI IFC certification. It is the best way to ensure success. With our CISI IFC Practice Questions, you can get the most out of your studying and maximize your chances of passing your Investment Funds in Canada (IFC) Exam (IFC) exam.

CISI IFC Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Evaluating and Selecting Mutual Funds: This domain covers the systematic process of choosing appropriate mutual funds based on client needs, including selection criteria, cost considerations, performance history, and ongoing portfolio monitoring and rebalancing.
Topic 2	• The Modern Mutual Fund: This domain examines mutual fund structures, types, and operations, covering equity, fixed income, balanced, and specialty funds, their legal structures, pricing mechanisms, purchase processes, and associated fees.
Topic 3	• Understanding Investment Products and Portfolios: This domain explores various investment products including stocks, bonds, and securities, along with portfolio construction principles, asset allocation strategies, and how different products work together to meet client objectives.
Topic 4	• The Know Your Client Communication Process: This domain focuses on gathering and documenting client information to ensure suitable recommendations, including understanding financial situations, investment objectives, risk tolerance, and maintaining ongoing communication with clients.
Topic 5	• Understanding Alternative Managed Products: This domain introduces investment products beyond traditional mutual funds, including ETFs, segregated funds, and hedge funds, examining their features, structures, benefits, risks, and regulatory treatment.
Topic 6	• Ethics, Compliance, and Mutual Fund Regulation: This domain addresses ethical standards and regulatory requirements for advisors, covering professional conduct, compliance obligations, conflicts of interest, disclosure requirements, and rules established by regulators and self-regulatory organizations.
Topic 7	• Introduction to the Mutual Funds Marketplace: This domain covers the structure of Canada's mutual fund industry, including key participants like manufacturers, distributors, and regulators, along with distribution channels and the regulatory framework governing the industry.

CISI Investment Funds in Canada (IFC) Exam Sample Questions (Q441-Q446):

NEW QUESTION # 441

Russell is a Dealing Representative with Wealth Quest Strategies Ltd., a mutual fund dealer and member of the Mutual Fund Dealers Association of Canada (MFDA). Russell is developing his website to include sales content on a Target Date Fund. Which of the following is Russell permitted to include on his website about the Target Date Fund?
i. the asset mix through the life of the fund until the future date
ii. the expected decline in the fund's risk level as the fund reaches its target date iii. the guaranteed return that the client will receive on the future date iv. a graphic illustration of the fund's promised growth on target date

- A. iii and iv
- B. i and ii
- C. ii and iv
- D. i and iii

Answer: B

Explanation:
A target date fund is a type of mutual fund that adjusts its asset allocation and risk level according to a predetermined future date, such as retirement or college education. A target date fund typically starts with a higher proportion of stocks and a lower proportion of bonds and cash, and gradually shifts to a more conservative mix as the target date approaches. This is called the fund's glide path, which shows the asset mix through the life of the fund until the future date. Russell is permitted to include this information on his website, as it is factual and relevant to the fund's characteristics and suitability. Russell is also permitted to include information about the expected decline in the fund's risk level as the fund reaches its target date, as this is part of the fund's objective and strategy. However, Russell is not permitted to include any information that implies or suggests that the target date fund offers a guaranteed return or a promised growth on the future date, as this would be misleading and inaccurate. Target date funds are not guaranteed investments, and their performance depends on the market conditions and the fund manager's decisions. Russell must not make any false or exaggerated claims about the target date fund's benefits or returns on his website.
1: Canadian Investment Funds Course, Chapter 7: Know Your Product1

NEW QUESTION # 442

In which of the following situations would the client mobility exemption apply?

- A. Although her mutual fund dealer is registered in all provinces and territories, Lori is only registered as a dealing representative in Saskatchewan. Last year, three of Lori's clients moved to Alberta and now two more are moving to that province. Lori wants to continue servicing these clients.
- B. Sigrid's brother-in-law has agreed to be her client. She is a registered dealing representative in Ottawa, Ontario and he lives in Hull, Quebec. Both Sigrid and her mutual fund dealer are currently registered in Quebec.
- C. Olaf is a registered dealing representative in Sunnyside, Prince Edward Island. His client Jules is moving to Moncton, New Brunswick. Olaf's mutual fund dealer is not currently registered in New Brunswick but is in the process of applying there.
- D. Karl is a registered dealing representative in Dauphin, Manitoba. 30 of his clients who work for the same company are being relocated to British Columbia. He wants to retain these clients. His mutual fund dealer is registered in British Columbia, but Karl is not.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The client mobility exemption is a provision in the National Instrument 31-103 Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations that allows a registered individual to continue dealing with a client who moves to another jurisdiction without having to register in that jurisdiction, subject to certain conditions. One of the conditions is that the individual must not have more than five clients in each of the other jurisdictions where they are not registered. Therefore, the client mobility exemption would apply to Lori' s situation, as she has five or fewer clients in Alberta, where she is not registered. The client mobility exemption would not apply to the other situations, as they do not meet the conditions for the exemption. For example, Olaf's mutual fund dealer is not registered in New Brunswick, which is a requirement for the exemption. Sigrid's brother-in-law is not an existing client who moved to another jurisdiction, but a new client who resides in a different jurisdiction. Karl has more than five clients in British Columbia, where he is not registered, which exceeds the limit for the exemption.: Canadian Investment Funds Course, Chapter 1: The Canadian Financial Services Industry1

NEW QUESTION # 443

Saheed is a retiree who is considering splitting his pension income with his wife, Minu.
Which of the following outcomes may occur if he shares his pension benefits?

- A. Minu will be exposed to a pension adjustment (PA) if she receives income from his pension.
- B. Regardless of how much income each person reports, the total amount of income taxes will not change.
- C. This is a form of tax evasion and is therefore considered illegal based on income tax legislation.
- D. Whether the couple saves on income tax will be dependent on Minu's marginal tax rate.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Whether the couple saves on income tax will be dependent on Minu's marginal tax rate. Pension income splitting is a tax planning strategy that allows a spouse or common-law partner who receives eligible pension income to allocate up to 50% of that income to their spouse or common-law partner1. This may result in tax savings if the transferring spouse or common-law partner is in a higher tax bracket than the receiving spouse or common-law partner1. The tax savings depend on the difference between the marginal tax rates of the spouses or common-law partners1. The other statements are incorrect. Minu will not be exposed to a pension adjustment (PA) if she receives income from Saheed's pension. A PA is a measure of the value of benefits accrued in a registered pension plan or deferred profit sharing plan during a calendar year2. It reduces the RRSP contribution room of the plan member, not the spouse or common-law partner who receives part of their pensionincome2. Pension income splitting is not a form of tax evasion and is not illegal based on income tax legislation. It is a legitimate way to reduce taxable income and taxes payable by shifting income from a higher-income spouse or common-law partner to a lower-income spouse or common-law partner1. Pension income splitting may change the total amount of income taxes paid by the couple, depending on their marginal tax rates. If the transferring spouse or common-law partner is in a higher tax bracket than the receiving spouse or common-law partner, pension income splitting may lower their combined taxes payable1. However, if they are in the same tax bracket, pension incomesplitting may not have any effect on their taxes payable1. References: Pension income splitting, Pension adjustment

NEW QUESTION # 444
Which of the following statements regarding mutual fund fees is correct?

- A. Redemptions are made from units held by investors to pay trailer fees.
- B. The mutual fund dealer receives trailer fees based on the value of assets under management.
- C. Trading commissions are paid from the management fee.
- D. Trailer fees are only paid to mutual fund dealers when a purchase is made.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Trailer fees are ongoing fees that are paid by mutual fund managers to mutual fund dealers for providing ongoing services to their clients who hold units of their funds. Trailer fees are calculated as a percentage of the value of assets under management (AUM) of the clients who hold units of the fund. Trailer fees are paid out of the management fee that is charged by the mutual fund manager to cover the costs of operating and administering the fund. Therefore, option C is correct regarding mutual fund fees. The other options are incorrect. Option A is false because redemptions are not made from units held by investors to pay trailer fees; rather, trailer fees are paid out of the management fee that is deducted from the net asset value (NAV) of the fund. Option B is false because trailer fees are not only paid to mutual fund dealers when a purchase is made; rather, trailer fees are paid on an ongoing basis as long as the clients hold units of the fund. Option D is false because trading commissions are not paid from the management fee; rather, trading commissions are paid from the trading expense ratio (TER) that reflects the costs of buying and selling securities within the fund.
References: [Mutual Fund Fees Explained | Wealthsimple], [Mutual Fund Fees | GetSmarterAboutMoney.ca], [Understanding Mutual Fund Fees | Investopedia]

NEW QUESTION # 445
Which organization regulates mutual and investment funds?

- A. Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada (IIROC)
- B. Bourse de Montreal
- C. Securities commissions
- D. ICE Futures Canada

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Securities commissions are responsible for regulating mutual and investment funds in Canada. The feedback from the document

confirms:
"The responsibility of regulating mutual funds lies with the securities commissions." Reference:Chapter 2 - Overview of the Canadian Financial MarketplaceLearning Domain:An Introduction to the Mutual Funds Marketplace

NEW QUESTION # 446
......

Examinations IFC Actual Questions: https://www.testkingfree.com/CISI/IFC-practice-exam-dumps.html