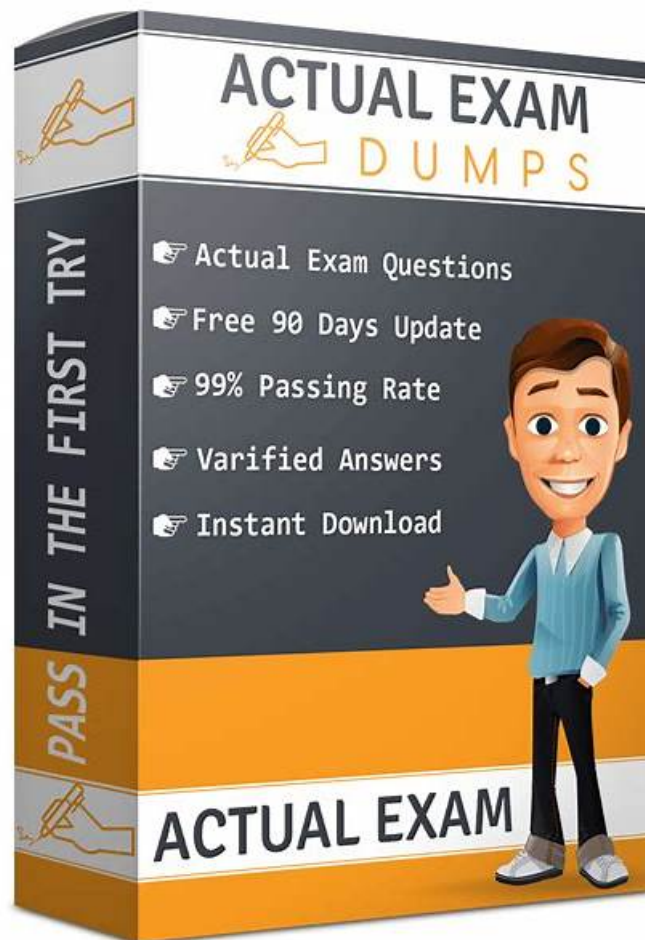


# Sustainable-Investing Exam Fee | Exam Dumps Sustainable-Investing Collection



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## CFA Institute Sustainable-Investing Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement and Stewardship: Designed for Asset Managers and Stewardship Professionals, this domain covers investor engagement strategies and stewardship principles. It highlights the purpose, importance, key principles, and practical application of engagement tactics within responsible investing frameworks.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<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>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ESG Analysis, Valuation, and Integration:</b> 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Introduction to ESG Investing:</b> 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>• <b>Environmental Factors:</b> This section measures skills of Environmental Analysts and Sustainability Specialists by exploring environmental issues such as climate change, resource management, biodiversity, and pollution. It covers systematic relationships, material impacts, and methodologies for environmental analysis at country, sector, and company levels.</li> </ul>

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## Quiz 2026 Sustainable-Investing Exam Fee & Sustainable Investing Certificate (CFA-SIC) Exam Unparalleled Exam Dumps Collection

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### CFA Institute Sustainable Investing Certificate (CFA-SIC) Exam Sample Questions (Q629-Q634):

#### NEW QUESTION # 629

The goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 °C was first set out in the:

- A. Glasgow Climate Pact.
- **B. Paris Agreement.**
- C. Kyoto Protocol.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The Paris Agreement of 2015 was the first international accord to set the explicit goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels. Prior agreements like the Kyoto Protocol focused on emissions reduction targets but did not establish this specific temperature goal. The Glasgow Climate Pact built on the Paris Agreement's framework but did not originate the 1.5 °C target.

#### NEW QUESTION # 630

Stock exchanges can contribute to the growth of the ESG market by:

- **A. increasing the disclosure requirements on ESG data by listed companies.**
- B. considering ESG factors when voting on behalf of shareholders at companies' annual general meetings.
- C. supporting companies to issue more ESG-oriented bonds.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Stock exchanges play a critical role in enhancing ESG transparency by mandating or encouraging higher ESG disclosure standards for

listed companies. This helps investors access material ESG information for better decision-making.

"Stock exchanges can increase disclosure requirements on ESG data by listed companies (as encouraged by the Sustainable Stock Exchange Initiative)." While they may support ESG-related products, such as green bonds, their core contribution lies in regulatory influence over disclosures.

#### NEW QUESTION # 631

A material ESG risk that cannot be addressed by company initiatives is best described as:

- A. an idiosyncratic risk
- B. the management gap
- C. an unmanageable risk
- D. a non-material exposure

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The ESG risk taxonomy separates unmanaged ESG risk into two types:

Unmanageable risk- risks that cannot be mitigated by any company action (e.g. systemic climate change risk) Management gap- risks that can be mitigated but currently are not

"Unmanageable risk cannot be addressed by company initiatives... The management gap represents risks that could be managed by a company through suitable initiatives but which may not yet be managed." Therefore, a material ESG risk that is inherent or systemic and cannot be addressed by management qualifies as an unmanageable risk.

#### NEW QUESTION # 632

Regime-switching models for strategic asset allocation:

- A. Fail to capture fat tails and skewness
- B. Have the potential to capture dramatic shifts in the investment environment
- C. Are based on historical data rather than forward-looking data

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Regime-switching models are used in strategic asset allocation to capture shifts in market conditions, such as economic recessions, financial crises, or climate-related disruptions. These models allow investors to adjust portfolio allocations based on different market regimes.

They do capture fat tails (A), meaning they can account for extreme events.

They incorporate both historical and forward-looking data (B).

Reference:

CFA Institute Guide to Regime-Switching Models

MSCI Strategic Asset Allocation in ESG Investing

Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) Risk Management Framework

#### NEW QUESTION # 633

A disadvantage of the Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark (GRESB) framework is that it:

- A. is easily sidestepped by majority owners who control how it is applied.
- B. does not provide environmental impact reduction targets.
- C. does not provide peer group comparison.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The GRESB framework's application can be influenced or controlled by majority owners, which may limit its effectiveness in assessing the sustainability of real estate investments if it is not applied rigorously. (ESG Text Book [PallasCatFin], Chapter 8, Page 451)

