

CFA Institute ESG-Investing Fragen und Antworten, Certificate in ESG Investing Prüfungsfragen



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>> ESG-Investing Prüfungsfrage <<

CFA Institute ESG-Investing Zertifikatsfragen & ESG-Investing Simulationsfragen

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CFA Institute Certificate in ESG Investing ESG-Investing Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q240-Q245):

240. Frage

To be aligned with the EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities, economic activities should make a substantive contribution to:

- A. At least one of the environmental objectives.
- B. One or more of the environmental objectives that outweighs any significant harm made to others.
- C. Each of the environmental objectives.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities requires that an economic activity must make a substantial contribution to at least one environmental objective (Option B), while not causing significant harm to the others. The six key objectives include:

Climate change mitigation

Climate change adaptation

Sustainable use of water and marine resources

Transition to a circular economy

Pollution prevention and control

Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

Option A is incorrect because a company does not need to contribute to all six objectives.

Option C is incorrect because the taxonomy requires strict compliance with the "Do No Significant Harm" (DNSH) principle, meaning activities must not harm other objectives, not just outweigh harm.

References:

EU Taxonomy Regulation (2020/852)

EU Platform on Sustainable Finance Reports

European Commission: Sustainable Finance Strategy

241. Frage

Which of the following actions seeks to avoid exploitation of minority shareholders?

- A. Issuing dual-class shares
- B. Promoting "general mandate" resolutions
- C. Granting pre-emption rights

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Minority shareholder rights are often at risk in companies where majority shareholders exert excessive control.

Why B (Granting pre-emption rights) is correct:

Pre-emption rights give existing shareholders the first right to purchase new shares before they are offered to others, preventing dilution.

This protects minority shareholders from being unfairly disadvantaged when companies issue new equity.

Why not A or C?

A (Dual-class shares) concentrates voting power in a select group, often harming minority shareholders.

C (General mandate resolutions) allow boards to issue shares without shareholder approval, potentially disadvantaging minority investors.

References:

OECD Principles of Corporate Governance (2023)

World Bank Report on Minority Shareholder Protections (2022)

242. Frage

The biggest direct impact of greenwashing most likely relates to:

- A. Labor strikes.
- B. Greater regulation.
- C. A loss of consumers' trust.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Greenwashing-misleading claims about a company's environmental efforts-directly leads to a loss of consumer trust (Option C).

Consumers become skeptical of sustainability claims, leading to brand damage and reduced sales.

Companies caught greenwashing (e.g., Volkswagen Dieselgate, H&M's false sustainability claims) suffer reputational and financial losses.

Option A (Labor strikes) can occur due to ESG issues, but greenwashing itself does not directly trigger strikes.

Option B (Greater regulation) is a secondary consequence, but the direct impact is consumer trust erosion.

References:

OECD Greenwashing Report (2022)

EU Green Claims Directive

PRI Guide on Greenwashing in Sustainable Finance

243. Frage

According to the Active Ownership study, which of the following statements regarding ESG engagement is most accurate?

- A. Successful engagement activity was followed by positive abnormal financial returns
- B. Unsuccessful engagements often have adverse impacts on returns
- C. Success is typically achieved within 12 months of the initial engagement

Antwort: A

Begründung:

According to the Active Ownership study, successful engagement activity was followed by positive abnormal financial returns. This indicates that engaging with companies to improve their ESG practices can lead to better financial performance.

Improved Performance: Companies that respond positively to ESG engagements often improve their ESG practices, which can enhance their operational efficiency, reduce risks, and improve profitability.

Market Recognition: Successful engagements can also lead to positive market perception and investor confidence, which can drive up stock prices and result in positive abnormal returns.

Long-term Value Creation: Effective ESG engagements contribute to long-term value creation by addressing material ESG issues that can impact a company's financial performance and sustainability.

Reference:

MSCI ESG Ratings Methodology (2022) - Highlights the link between successful ESG engagements and improved financial performance.

ESG-Ratings-Methodology-Exec-Summary (2022) - Discusses the findings of the Active Ownership study and the impact of ESG engagements on financial returns.

244. Frage

Which of the following ESG investing approaches aims to drive positive change in the way investee companies are governed and managed?

- A. Impact investing
- B. Positive alignment
- C. Active ownership

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Active ownership refers to the practice where investors use their rights and positions as shareholders to influence the governance and behavior of companies. This approach aims to drive positive changes in the way investee companies are governed and managed, often focusing on ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) factors.

Step-by-Step Explanations:

Definition and Purpose:

Active Ownership: Involves engaging with company management and using voting rights to influence corporate practices. The aim is to improve company performance on ESG factors which can lead to long-term value creation and risk mitigation.

According to the CFA Institute, active ownership is a key strategy for investors to address ESG issues by directly engaging with companies and voting on shareholder resolutions.

Mechanisms of Influence:

Engagement: This involves direct dialogue with company management to address ESG issues, set targets, and track progress.

Proxy Voting: Investors use their voting rights to support or oppose management proposals and shareholder resolutions related to ESG practices.

The MSCI ESG Ratings Methodology also highlights the role of active ownership in managing ESG risks and opportunities, emphasizing that investors can drive improvements through sustained engagement and voting strategies.

Impact on Governance and Management:

Governance Improvements: Active ownership can lead to better governance practices, such as improved board diversity, enhanced transparency, and stronger accountability.

Management Practices: Through active ownership, investors can encourage companies to adopt sustainable business practices, improve labor conditions, and reduce environmental impacts.

Case Studies and Examples:

Several studies and real-world examples illustrate the effectiveness of active ownership. For instance, engagements by large institutional investors like pension funds have led to significant changes in corporate policies and practices related to climate change, human rights, and executive compensation.

ESG Frameworks and Standards:

The CFA Institute's ESG Investing guide provides detailed frameworks for integrating active ownership into investment strategies.

These include guidelines on effective engagement, proxy voting policies, and case studies demonstrating the impact of active ownership on company performance.

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<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1KAimdwsAW2DkqCA-m65Crtq5lG44tWlw>