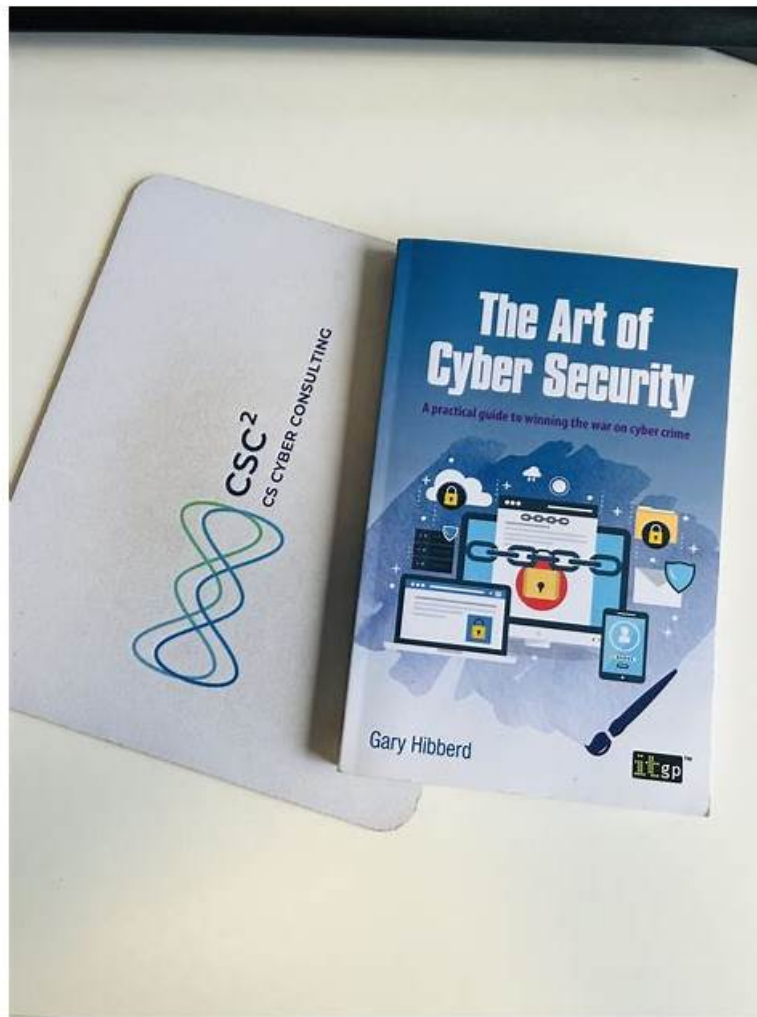


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CSI CSC2 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	Investment Analysis: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Research Analyst and covers both fundamental and technical analysis methods, including macroeconomic, industry and company analysis techniques, financial statement interpretation, ratio analysis, and security valuation approaches.
Topic 2	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 3	The Canadian Investment Marketplace: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Securities Industry Professional and covers the structure and operation of Canada's investment marketplace. It includes the roles of investment dealers and financial intermediaries, capital market functions, financial instruments, and the complete Canadian regulatory environment with its regulatory bodies, principles of regulation, client remediation options, and ethical standards for financial services professionals.
Topic 4	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 5	Investment Products: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Investment Products Analyst and covers fixed-income securities features, pricing, and trading; equity securities including common and preferred shares; derivatives including options, forwards, futures, rights and warrants; and the characteristics and uses of all these investment instruments in Canadian markets.
Topic 6	The Corporation: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Corporate Finance Analyst and covers corporate structures, financial statements, disclosure requirements, investor rights, financing methods, capital raising processes, prospectus requirements, securities distribution, and exchange listing procedures for corporations.

CSI Canadian Securities Course Exam2 Sample Questions (Q104-Q109):

NEW QUESTION # 104

What is a key characteristic of an actively managed product that might interest an investor?

- A. Access to money at any time.
- B. Low fees.
- C. Assumes only systematic risk.
- D. Potential to outperform the market.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 105

How can an analyst use trend analysis to analyze a company's financial statements?

- A. Analyze the ratios against companies in a wide a range of industries to see how the company is trending in the current economic cycle.
- B. Computer the company's current ratios with its ratios from prior years to determine a trend.
- C. Review the company's ratio over the past year, as they provide the best estimate of near-term performance and future trends.
- D. Identity trends by selecting the lowest ratio for the base year, even if a loss is experienced, as it represents a good starting point for analyzing the growth in the ratios.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Trend analysis involves comparing a company's financial ratios or metrics over several periods to identify patterns or changes that may indicate performance trends. This approach is essential for evaluating a company's financial health over time and detecting improvements or declines in critical financial metrics.

By analyzing the current ratios—which measure liquidity and the company's ability to cover short-term obligations—with data from prior years, an analyst can determine trends such as increasing efficiency, solvency, or potential financial stress. This method provides meaningful insights into a company's financial trajectory, supporting better decision-making.

Option B and C are incorrect because they either limit the analysis to a short timeframe or ignore the significance of using a stable and representative base year. Option D deviates from the principle of selecting relevant industry peers.

References:

* Volume 2, Chapter 14: Company Analysis, Trend Analysis, Canadian Securities Course.

NEW QUESTION # 106

A shareholder receives rights from a company through direct ownership in shares. Not expecting to exercise them, she sells the rights on the relevant exchange. What is her capital gain?

- A. The sales price less the exercise price of the rights.
- B. The current price of the shares less the sale price of the rights.
- **C. The sale price of the rights.**
- D. The current share price less the exercise price of the rights.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When a shareholder sells rights on the exchange, the proceeds of the sale represent the capital gain. Rights provide shareholders with the opportunity to purchase additional shares of a company at a discounted price. If a shareholder chooses not to exercise these rights and instead sells them on the secondary market, the value they receive from the sale constitutes their capital gain.

* Rights Offering:

* A rights offering allows existing shareholders to purchase additional shares at a set price (exercise price) within a specific period.

* Shareholders can either exercise these rights or sell them on the market.

* Capital Gain Calculation:

* The capital gain from selling the rights equals the sale price. This is because the rights themselves were issued at no cost to the shareholder.

* The exercise price is irrelevant to the calculation as the rights were not exercised.

* Tax Implications:

* The gain from the sale of rights is treated as a capital gain for tax purposes. Only 50% of the capital gain is taxable under Canadian taxation rules.

* Since the shareholder did not exercise the rights but sold them, the capital gain is the sale price of the rights. Subtracting the exercise price or using the share price is unnecessary and incorrect for this scenario.

Key Concepts: Why Option A Is Correct: References from CSC Study Materials:

* Volume 2, Chapter 24: "Canadian Taxation," Section on Capital Gains and Losses.

NEW QUESTION # 107

What is margin in an equity transaction?

- **A. Loan that a dealer extends to a client to buy securities.**
- B. Good-faith deposit to ensure the client will make future financial obligations
- C. Amount paid by a client when he uses credit to buy securities
- D. Interest paid by the client to borrow securities.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In an equity transaction, margin refers to the loan that a dealer extends to a client to facilitate the purchase of securities. The client pays a portion of the purchase price (the margin requirement), while the dealer provides the remainder as a loan. This enables clients to leverage their investments and potentially enhance returns, albeit with increased risk.

Other options:

* Amount paid by a client when using credit to buy securities: Describes the margin requirement but does not fully define margin.

* Good-faith deposit to ensure future financial obligations: Refers to initial margin in derivatives trading, not equity transactions.

References:

NEW QUESTION # 108

- A. Overlay manager
- B. Client
- C. Investment advisor
- D. Sub-advisor

NEW QUESTION # 109

[illegible]

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