

Reliable C11 Exam Sims, Valid Test C11 Format



BTW, DOWNLOAD part of TrainingQuiz C11 dumps from Cloud Storage: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1PJ4YQakWh0NJryl6cq_XHJJWE3UJCLRx

In order to facilitate the user's offline reading, the C11 study braindumps can better use the time of debris to learn, especially to develop PDF mode for users. In this mode, users can know the C11 prep guide inside the learning materials to download and print, easy to take notes on the paper, and weak link of their memory, and every user can be downloaded unlimited number of learning, greatly improve the efficiency of the users with our C11 Exam Questions. Our C11 prep guide can be very good to meet user demand in this respect, allow the user to read and write in a good environment continuously consolidate what they learned.

It is widely accepted that where there is a will, there is a way; so to speak, a man who has a settled purpose will surely succeed. To obtain the C11 certificate is a wonderful and rapid way to advance your position in your career. In order to reach this goal of passing the C11 exam, you need more external assistance to help yourself. We have engaged in this career for more than ten years and with our C11 Exam Questions, you will not only get aid to gain your dreaming C11 certification, but also you can enjoy the first-class service online.

>> Reliable C11 Exam Sims <<

Valid Test C11 Format, C11 Prep Guide

A good learning platform should not only have abundant learning resources, but the most intrinsic things are very important, and the most intuitive things to users are also indispensable. Imagine, if you're using a C11 practice materials, always appear this or that

grammar, spelling errors, such as this will not only greatly affect your mood, but also restricted your learning efficiency. Therefore, good typesetting is essential for a product, especially education products, and the C11 test material can avoid these risks very well.

IIC Principles and Practice of Insurance Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

Maritime Insurance has met all requirements to be incorporated as an insurance company in Canada. Why would it prefer to incorporate under the Nova Scotia provincial statute rather than the federal statute?

- A. Another company with the same name is already federally licensed
- B. It plans to sell insurance nationally but operate out of one Nova Scotia office
- C. It intends to only do business in Nova Scotia
- D. It requires no capitalization

Answer: C

Explanation:

A company chooses provincial incorporation when it intends to operate only within that specific province.

This minimizes regulatory complexity because only the provincial Superintendent of Insurance regulates its operations. If Maritime Insurance plans to conduct business exclusively in Nova Scotia, incorporation under the Nova Scotia Insurance Act is simpler, less expensive, and avoids federal-level compliance requirements.

Option A is incorrect because capitalization is required under both federal and provincial laws. Option C may create confusion about naming conflicts, but name disputes do not determine the appropriate jurisdiction of incorporation. Option D is incorrect because selling insurance nationally requires federal licensing; a provincially incorporated insurer cannot operate beyond its home province unless licensed separately in each province—an inefficient approach.

Thus, the insurer would choose Nova Scotia incorporation only if it intends to operate solely within Nova Scotia, making B correct.

NEW QUESTION # 22

How are staff adjusters and independent adjusters similar?

- A. Both work on behalf of, and are paid by, the insurer
- B. Neither is allowed to perform an investigation
- C. Both are licensed only in Quebec and New Brunswick
- D. Neither has any limitation on their authority to settle claims

Answer: A

Explanation:

This question is identical to Question 25, so the correct answer and reasoning are the same. Whether an adjuster is a staff employee or an independent contractor, they are hired to represent the insurer in the claims process. They are both compensated by the insurer—staff adjusters through salary and benefits, independent adjusters through fees or billing arrangements. Both must meet licensing requirements established by provincial regulatory bodies, conduct investigations, and report their findings to the insurer. They are also both subject to authority limits on claim settlement.

Thus, the only option that correctly reflects their similarity is B: both serve and are paid by insurers.

NEW QUESTION # 23

The risk manager of an oil refinery is seeking ways to transfer the pollution risk of a new drilling method.

What is the best option?

- A. Use a non-insurance loss-financing transfer agreement to insure the risk
- B. Add the risk to the company's standard commercial property and liability policies
- C. Transfer the risk using a surety bond
- D. Retain the risk

Answer: A

Explanation:

Pollution exposures—especially from oil refinery operations—are high-severity, high-complexity risks.

Standard property and liability policies typically exclude pollution, except for sudden and accidental events.

Pollution arising from new drilling methods is considered as specialized environmental liability and often requires customized financial transfer mechanisms.

A non-insurance loss-financing transfer agreement (also called a contractual risk transfer or financial risk transfer mechanism) allows the company to shift the financial consequences of pollution losses to another entity or through non-traditional insurance structures (e.g., environmental impairment liability contracts, captive agreements, or specialized financial instruments). This is the most appropriate and realistic way to transfer complex pollution exposures.

Option A (retain the risk) is unsafe due to catastrophic loss potential.

Option B (surety bond) guarantees performance, not pollution losses.

Option D is incorrect because standard policies do not cover this exposure.

Thus the best option is C.

NEW QUESTION # 24

Which is a pre-loss objective of risk management for an organization?

- A. Sustained growth
- **B. Operational continuity**
- C. External obligations
- D. Business development

Answer: B

Explanation:

Pre-loss objectives in risk management are goals an organization aims to achieve before any loss occurs. These objectives focus on minimizing the frequency and severity of losses, ensuring preparedness, and maintaining organizational functionality.

Operational continuity is a key pre-loss objective because it emphasizes having systems, controls, and procedures in place to ensure that operations run smoothly—even when risk exposures are present. This includes safety programs, maintenance schedules, compliance measures, and contingency planning.

Operational continuity ensures the business can withstand or avoid disruptions.

Option A (external obligations) is vague and not formally defined as a risk management objective.

Option B (sustained growth) and D (business development) are business goals, not pre-loss risk management objectives.

Thus, the correct answer is C: Operational continuity.

NEW QUESTION # 25

Which statement reflects how an insurer invests their capital?

- **A. Government regulations specify the types of investments not permitted to insurers**
- B. Provincial regulations allow insurers to invest in foreign bond markets
- C. There are no restrictions as to how an insurer can invest their capital
- D. Insurers are compelled by regulations to invest in non-liquid assets

Answer: A

Explanation:

Insurers in Canada are heavily regulated in the way they invest their capital because they must remain financially strong to pay future claims. Government regulations—federal for federally regulated insurers and provincial for provincially regulated insurers—set out specific investment restrictions, including prohibiting certain high-risk or illiquid investments. These rules protect policyholders by ensuring insurers maintain solvency and liquidity.

Insurers must invest prudently in order to meet long-term obligations, and therefore regulators specify the classes of investments deemed too risky or unsuitable. This includes limits on speculative investments or holdings that could jeopardize stability.

Option A is incorrect because insurers are not required to invest in non-liquid assets; in fact, liquidity is important.

Option B is incorrect; although some foreign investments may be allowed, the statement is not a broad principle of regulation.

Option C is incorrect because insurers face significant restrictions, not complete freedom.

Thus, D is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 26

.....

BTW, DOWNLOAD part of TrainingQuiz C11 dumps from Cloud Storage: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1PJ4YQakWh0NJryI6cq_XHJJWE3UJCLRx