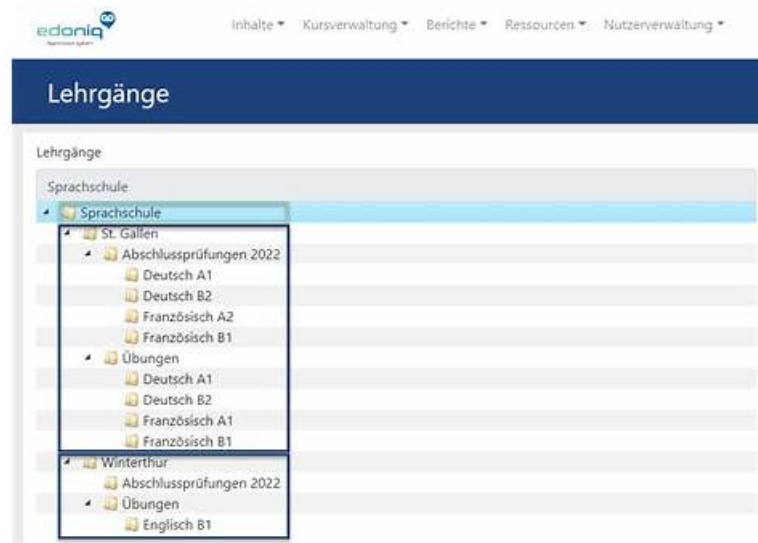


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CSI CSC2 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	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.

Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• Portfolio Analysis: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Portfolio Manager and covers portfolio management approaches including risk and return measurement, portfolio optimization strategies, management styles, and the complete portfolio management process from objective setting to performance evaluation and rebalancing.
Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 5	• Analysis of Managed and Structured Products: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Investment Products Specialist and covers mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, alternative investments, structured products, and other managed products including their structures, regulations, features, risks, strategies, performance measurement, and tax implications within the Canadian investment landscape.
Thema 6	• 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.
Thema 7	• 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.

CSI Canadian Securities Course Exam2 CSC2 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q140-Q145):

140. Frage

Which asset allocation technique is used to shift the portfolio away from its policy mix to take advantage of market opportunities?

- A. Event-driven
- B. Dynamic
- C. Strategic
- **D. Tactical**

Antwort: D

141. Frage

What must happen for a redemption to be processed from a mutual fund?

- A. Mutual funds representatives must submit the order within two business days of when the order is received from the client.
- **B. Payment for redeemed securities must be within two business days after the NAVPS is determined.**
- C. The offering price of the mutual fund must be calculated.
- D. The client redeeming the mutual fund must receive a Fund facts document.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

When a mutual fund redemption is processed, the fund must calculate the Net Asset Value per Share (NAVPS) to determine the redemption price. The Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) regulations mandate that payment for redeemed securities be

made within two business days following the calculation of NAVPS, ensuring prompt transactions while protecting investor interests.
References:

* CSC Volume 2, Chapter 17: "Mutual Funds: Structure and Regulation," details the process and timing for mutual fund redemptions, including regulatory requirements.

142. Frage

A business trust would typically purchase the underlying company assets of which type of operation?

- A. Senior housing
- B. Shopping centres
- **C. Restaurants**
- D. Industrial rentals

Antwort: C

Begründung:

A business trust typically acquires the operating assets of businesses such as restaurants, which generate predictable and steady cash flows. Business trusts focus on distributing income to unitholders, and restaurant operations align well with this goal due to their recurring revenue models.

* Explanation of Options:

- * A. Senior Housing: More common for real estate investment trusts (REITs), not business trusts.
- * B. Restaurants: Correct. Restaurants are suitable for business trusts because of their stable cash flow potential.
- * C. Industrial Rentals: Typically under REITs, not business trusts.
- * D. Shopping Centres: Also more commonly associated with REITs.

References:

* CSC Volume 2, Chapter 22: Business trusts and the types of operations they typically invest in.

143. Frage

Which type of commodity ETF is most suitable for an investor seeking to gain exposure to the spot price of a commodity?

- A. Equity-based
- B. Swap-based
- **C. Physical-based**
- D. Futures-based.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Commodity Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) provide investors with exposure to commodities such as gold, oil, and agricultural products. The most suitable type of commodity ETF for gaining exposure to the spot price of a commodity is the Physical-based ETF because it involves direct ownership or storage of the commodity. For instance, gold ETFs backed by physical gold store bullion in vaults.

1. Physical-based ETFs

These ETFs hold the actual commodity in physical form, which ensures a close tracking of the spot price.

Physical gold ETFs, for example, store gold bars and adjust the NAV (Net Asset Value) based on the current spot price. This eliminates discrepancies caused by futures contracts or swaps, making them ideal for tracking spot prices.

2. Swap-based ETFs

These rely on derivative agreements (swaps) to replicate the price movements of a commodity. While cost-effective, they do not hold the actual commodity, and their performance may slightly deviate from the spot price due to tracking errors or counterparty risks.

3. Futures-based ETFs

These use futures contracts to gain exposure. However, futures contracts come with complexities such as contango and backwardation, which can cause performance differences from the spot price over time.

4. Equity-based ETFs

These invest in shares of companies involved in the commodity sector (e.g., mining or energy companies).

Their performance is influenced by company-specific factors and broader equity market trends, making them unsuitable for tracking spot prices.

References from CSC Study Documents:

* Exchange-Traded Funds, Chapter 19, Volume 2: Discusses the characteristics and structure of ETFs, including commodity-based

* Risks related to tracking error and direct ownership of assets are highlighted under ETF types in Section 19.

The following table presents annual returns on TUV common stock and the S&P/TSX Composite Index over a three-year period. What is TUV's beta relative to the S&P/TSX Composite Index over this three-year period?

- Antwort: D**

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