

# Actual CISI IFC Exam Questions–Smart Strategy to Get Certified

## CISI – REGULATIONS FINAL EXAM (ACTUAL 2025/2026) QUESTIONS WITH VERIFIED COMPLETE SOLUTIONS

The proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) relates primarily to which offence?

- A Market Abuse
- B Money Laundering
- C Insider Trading
- D Terrorism - ----Answers-----B Money Laundering

According to part 7 of Companies Act, a public company registered in the UK must have a minimum issued share capital of:

- A £70,000, with all share premium and 25% of the nominal paid up
- B £70,000, with 25% of the share premium and all the nominal paid up
- C £50,000, with all share premium and 25% of the nominal paid up
- D £50,000, with 25% of the share premium and all the nominal paid up - ----Answers-----C £50,000, with all share premium and 25% of the nominal paid up

Which of the following features would be acceptable for a Standard listing, but not for a Premium listing?

- A The company chairman is also the chief executive.
- B Market capitalisation of £700,000.

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## CISI Investment Funds in Canada (IFC) Exam Sample Questions (Q160-Q165):

### NEW QUESTION # 160

Ayan wants to make a registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) contribution and deduct it from his Year 1 income. What is the deadline for this contribution (assume that it is NOT a leap year)?

- A. March 1, Year 1
- **B. March 1, Year 2**
- C. December 31, Year 1
- D. December 31, Year 2

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 161

Eleanora receives a \$500 eligible Canadian dividend from her mutual fund. Her federal marginal tax rate for the year is 29%. Assuming the enhanced gross-up of 38% and a federal dividend tax credit of 15.02%, how much federal tax will she pay on her dividend?

- A. \$115.40
- B. \$189.16
- **C. \$96.46**
- D. \$69.90

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The federal tax on eligible Canadian dividends is calculated as follows:

First, the dividend amount is grossed up by 38%, which means multiplying it by 1.38. This is to account for the corporate tax that has already been paid by the company. Eleanora's grossed-up dividend is  $\$500 \times 1.38 = \$690$ .

Second, the grossed-up dividend is multiplied by the federal marginal tax rate to get the gross federal tax.

Eleanora's gross federal tax is  $\$690 \times 0.29 = \$200.10$ .

Third, the grossed-up dividend is multiplied by the federal dividend tax credit rate to get the federal tax credit.

This is to avoid double taxation of the dividend income. Eleanora's federal tax credit is  $\$690 \times 0.1502 = \$103.64$ .

Fourth, the federal tax credit is subtracted from the gross federal tax to get the net federal tax. Eleanora's net federal tax is  $\$200.10 - \$103.64 = \$96.46$ .

Therefore, Eleanora will pay \$96.46 in federal tax on her dividend. References: How Dividends Are Taxed and Reported on Tax Returns - Investopedia, Dividend Tax Credit in Canada - TurboTax

### NEW QUESTION # 162

Xerxes, 45 years old, is a successful architect, having an annual income of \$185,000. He has around \$10,000 in his non-registered account, which he is looking to invest in a tax-efficient manner.

From the following options, which would be the most tax-efficient?

- **A. Canadian equity index fund**
- B. bond fund
- C. target date fund
- D. asset allocation fund

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A Canadian equity index fund is a type of mutual fund that invests in a basket of Canadian stocks that track the performance of a market index, such as the S&P/TSX Composite Index. A Canadian equity index fund can be a tax-efficient option for a non-registered account, because it can generate capital gains and eligible dividends, which are taxed at lower rates than interest income or foreign dividends. A bond fund, on the other hand, would produce mostly interest income, which is fully taxed at the marginal rate. An asset allocation fund or a target date fund would have a mix of different asset classes, such as bonds, stocks, and cash, and may not be as tax-efficient as a pure equity fund<sup>123</sup> References = web search results from search\_web(query="tax-efficient investment options in Canada")<sup>123</sup> and Canadian Investment Funds Course (CIFIC) - Module 2: Investment Products - Section 2.2: Mutual Funds<sup>4</sup>

4: <https://www.ifse.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/CIFIC-Module-2.pdf>

### NEW QUESTION # 163

What type of mutual fund seeks to provide a positive real rate of return, through both income and capital appreciation, by investing in a diversified portfolio of fixed income securities, as well as Canadian and foreign equity securities?

- A. Mortgage
- **B. Balanced**
- C. Blue chip
- D. Dividend

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 164

Which of the following could be a passively managed fund?

- **A. exchange traded fund (ETF)**
- B. hedge fund
- C. commodity pool
- D. labour-sponsored investment fund

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A passively managed fund is a type of investment fund that follows a predetermined strategy or rule to track the performance of a market index, such as the S&P 500, or a specific sector, such as technology or health care. A passively managed fund does not involve active decision-making by the fund manager, who simply replicates the composition and weighting of the index or sector. A passively managed fund aims to match the return and risk of the index or sector, rather than outperform it. A passively managed fund typically has lower fees and expenses than an actively managed fund, as it requires less research, trading, and oversight.

An exchange traded fund (ETF) is a type of passively managed fund that trades on a stock exchange like a common stock. An ETF holds a basket of securities that mirrors an index or sector, and its price fluctuates throughout the day based on supply and demand. An ETF allows investors to gain exposure to a diversified portfolio of securities with low costs, high liquidity, and tax efficiency.

A commodity pool is a type of investment fund that invests in futures contracts or options on commodities, such as oil, gold, or wheat. A commodity pool is usually actively managed by a commodity trading advisor (CTA), who uses various strategies to generate returns from the price movements of commodities.

A hedge fund is a type of investment fund that employs sophisticated and often aggressive strategies to achieve high returns and reduce risk. A hedge fund is usually actively managed by a hedge fund manager, who has wide discretion and flexibility to use various instruments, such as derivatives, leverage, short selling, arbitrage, etc. A hedge fund is typically available only to accredited investors who meet certain income and net worth criteria.

A labour-sponsored investment fund (LSIF) is a type of investment fund that provides venture capital to small and medium-sized Canadian businesses, while offering tax benefits to investors. An LSIF is usually actively managed by a labour union or an organization affiliated with a labour union, who selects the companies to invest in based on their potential for growth and job creation.

Canadian Investment Funds Course, Chapter 4: Types of Investments<sup>1</sup>

### NEW QUESTION # 165

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