Learning Outcome

Assessment Criteria Indicative Content



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1	Analyse the characteristics,	1.1	Analyse the characteristics and Cash and cash equivalents:			
17	inherent risks, behaviour and		inherent risks of the main asset	1.1.1	Main types, costs and charges.	
Analytical	correlation of asset classes.		classes.	Fixed interest securities:		
Questions				1.1.2.1	Main types.	
				1.1.2.2	Running and redemption yields, interest rates and yield curves.	
11				1.1.2.3	Markets and indices.	
Multiple				1.1.2.4	Transaction costs – purchase and sale.	
Response				Equities:		
				1.1.3.1	Main types.	
				1.1.3.2	Main valuation measures, including Price/Earnings (P/E) ratio,	
					earning per share (EPS), dividend yield and cover, Net Asset	
					Value (NAV).	
				1.1.3.3	Stock markets – indices, listings.	
				1.1.3.4	Transaction costs.	
				Property:		
				1.1.4.1	Main types, residential and commercial, income profile and	
					gearing.	
				1.1.4.2	Valuation.	
				1.1.4.3	Performance benchmarking.	
				1.1.4.4	Transaction and on-going costs.	
					investments:	
				1.1.5	Alternative investments, including commodities, physical	
					assets and private equity.	
				1.1.6	Pricing, liquidity and fair value.	
		1.2	,	1.2	Correlation of asset classes – including non-correlation and the	
			correlation of asset classes and their		use of correlation in asset allocation.	
			relevance to asset allocation.			

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	Learning Outcome		Assessment Criteria		Indicative Content Standards Professionalism Trust
2	Understand the macro-	2.1	Explain the key economic trends and	2.1.1	Main long-term UK and global socio-economic trends.
6 Standard	economic environment and its impact on asset classes.		their impact on asset classes.	2.1.2	Overview of world economies including globalisation, protectionism and trade tariffs.
Questions				2.1.3	Economic and financial cycles – predictability, regional economy differences.
				2.1.4	The role of financial investment in the economy.
		2.2	Explain the key economic indicators, their trends and interpretation.	2.2	The key economic indicators – trends and their interpretation.
		2.3	Explain the impact of monetary and fiscal policy.	2.3.1	Significance of monetary policy and financial repression, including unconventional monetary policy.
			. ,	2.3.2	Relevance of money supply, inflation, deflation, interest rates and exchange rates.
				2.3.3	Current and capital accounts.
3	Understand the merits and	3.1	Explain the main investment	Key feature	s, benefits and drawbacks of the main investment theories:
7	limitations of the main		theories, their benefits and	3.1.1	Modern portfolio theory (MPT) including the efficient frontier.
Standard	investment theories.		limitations.	3.1.2	Multi factor model.
Questions				3.1.3	Efficient market hypothesis.
				3.1.4	Capital asset pricing model (CAPM).
		3.2	Explain portfolio theory,	3.2.1	Correlation between asset classes.
			diversification and hedging.	3.2.2	Total return and an awareness of beta and alpha.
				3.2.3	Risk-adjusted returns.
				3.2.4	The use of hedging, across asset classes and currencies.
		3.3	Explain behavioural finance and its impact on investment markets and individuals.	3.3	Basics of behavioural finance – market and individual behaviours.
4	Apply the principles of the	4.1	Apply the principles of the time	4.1.1	Compound interest and discounting.
3	time value of money.		value of money.	4.1.2	Real returns and nominal returns.
Standard		4.2	Calculate compound interest,	4.2.1	Compound interest and discounting.
Questions			discounts, real returns and nominal	4.2.2	Real returns and nominal returns.
			returns.	4.2.3	The role of discounted cash flows in investment analysis.

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5	Analyse and explain the	5.1	Explain the nature and impact of the	5.1.1	Liquidity and access.
5	nature and impact of the		main types of risk on investment	5.1.2	Income and capital growth, including shortfall.
Standard	main types of risk on		performance.	5.1.3	Volatility.
Questions	investment performance.			5.1.4	Currency.
				5.1.5	Inflation.
				5.1.6	Credit, including default.
		5.2	Analyse the nature and impact of	5.2.1	Interest rates, including gearing.
			the main types of risk on investment	5.2.2	Systematic and non-systematic risk, including institutional,
			performance.		fraud, counterparty and bail-in.
6	Analyse the characteristics,	6.1	,	6.1	The advantages and disadvantages of direct investment in
	inherent risks, behaviours		disadvantages of direct investment		securities and assets compared to indirect investment through
	and relevant tax		in securities and assets compared to		collectives and other products.
	considerations of investment		indirect investment through		
	products.		collectives and other products.		
15		6.2			t structures:
Analytical			risks, behaviours and relevant tax	6.2.1.1	Collective investment funds – onshore and offshore.
Questions			considerations of the main types of	6.2.1.2	Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs), Exchange Traded Commodities
_			indirect investment products.		(ETCs) and Exchange Traded Notes (ETNs).
7				6.2.1.3	Closed ended funds/investment companies – onshore and
Multiple					offshore.
Response				6.2.1.4	Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs) including Junior ISAs, Help to
				6045	Buy ISAs, Lifetime ISAs, Innovative Finance ISAs.
				6.2.1.5	National Savings and Investments current products.
				6.2.1.6	Life assurance based investments – onshore and offshore.
				6.2.1.7	Purchased life annuities.
				6.2.1.8	Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), Property Authorised
				2216	Investment Funds (PAIFs) and other property based products.
				6.2.1.9	Venture Capital Trusts (VCTs) Enterprise Investment Schemes
					(EISs) and Seed Enterprise Investment Schemes (SEISs) – basic
				62442	structures and uses.
				6.2.1.10	Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable
					Securities (UCITS) and Qualified Investor Schemes (QIS).

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				Derivatives	s:
				6.2.2	Basic structure, main types and uses.
				Investment	strategy-based products:
				6.2.3.1	Hedge funds and funds of hedge funds.
				6.2.3.2	Absolute return and multi-asset funds.
				6.2.3.3	Structured products – income and capital growth, structure and
					analysis.
				6.2.3.4	With profit funds – main principles only.
				6.2.3.5	Sharia compliant investments.
7	Apply the investment advice	7.1	Explain the Know Your Client	7.1.1	Explain the investment process.
11	process.		requirements applied to the	7.1.2	Establish client relationships, capability and circumstances
Standard			investment advice process.		including clients with additional needs and vulnerable clients.
Questions				7.1.3	Agree and prioritise needs and wants.
				7.1.4	Agree investment objectives, growth, income, time horizons,
					debt and credit management and repayment.
				7.1.5	Determine and agree risk profile – objective and subjective
					factors, including capacity for loss.
				7.1.6	Assess affordability and other suitability considerations,
					including ethical, social responsibility, social impact investing,
					charitable giving and religious preferences.
				7.1.7	Agree strategy and rationale to achieve the objectives.
				7.1.8	Agree benchmark/performance measures and review process.
				7.1.9	Determine sustainable withdrawal levels, including the impact
		7.2	Apply possibility and to different	724	of sequencing risk.
		7.2	Apply asset allocations to different	7.2.1	Alignment with client risk profile and requirements. Diversification and correlation benefits.
			client risk profiles and requirements.	7.2.2	
				7.2.3	Accumulation and decumulation.

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8	Understand the principles of	8.1	Explain the main approaches to	8.1.1	Stochastic modelling.
8	investment planning.		asset allocation.	8.1.2	Strategic and tactical asset allocation.
Standard			5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8.1.3	Passive and active management.
Questions		8.2	Explain the portfolio construction process.	8.2.1	Stock and fund selection, including environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations.
				8.2.2	Diversification by sector, geographical area and currency.
				8.2.3	Main fund management strategies and styles.
				8.2.4	Costs, charges, Total Expense Ratios (TERs), Total Cost of Ownership (TCO), Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF), Portfolio Turnover Ratios (PTRs).
				8.2.5	Selection of products, tax wrappers and services.
				8.2.6	Provider selection and due diligence.
				8.2.7	Recommendations and suitability.
				8.2.8	Main styles of ethical investment, including screening, socially
					responsible investing (SRI) and environmental social &
					corporate governance (ESG).
		8.3	Explain the basic principles of platforms.	8.3.1	Concept and uses.
				8.3.2	Benefits and risks.
				8.3.3	Costs/charges.
9	Analyse the performance of	9.1	Analyse portfolio performance using	9.1.1	Methods of evaluating portfolio performance.
10 Multiple	lultiple		different benchmarks and other methods.	9.1.2	Selection and use of benchmarks, including the main categories of benchmarks.
Response				9.1.3	New money and timing factors, including time-weighted returns (TWR) and money-weighted returns (MWR).
		9.2	Apply an appropriate investment portfolio review process.	9.2.1	Changes in client circumstances and financial environment.
				9.2.2	Maintenance of products and services, including the availability
					of new products.
				9.2.3	Use of external services/benchmarking.
				9.2.4	Rebalancing.