



Vendor: ACI

Exam Code: 310-008

Exam Name: ACI DEALING CERTIFICATE

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

Click on the Exhibit Button to view the Formula Sheet.

How many USD would you have to invest at 3.5% to be repaid USD125 million (principal plus interest) in 30 days?

INTEREST RATE CONVERSIONS

Converting between bond basis and money market basis (Act/360)

$$\text{rate}_{\text{bond basis}} = \text{rate}_{\text{money market basis}} \frac{365}{360}$$

$$\text{rate}_{\text{money market basis}} = \text{rate}_{\text{bond basis}} \frac{360}{365}$$

Converting between annually and semi-annually compounding frequencies

$$\text{rate}_{\text{annually-compounded}} = \left(1 + \frac{\text{rate}_{\text{semi-annually compounded}}}{2} \right)^2 - 1$$

$$\text{rate}_{\text{semi-annually compounded}} = \left(\sqrt{1 + \text{rate}_{\text{annually compounded}}} - 1 \right) 2$$

The formulae for converting between annually and semi-annually compounded rate apply only to rates quoted on a bond basis, not a money market basis.

MONEY MARKET

Certificates of deposit

$$\text{proceeds at maturity} = \text{face value} \left(1 + \frac{\text{coupon} \times \text{term}}{\text{annual basis}} \right)$$

$$\text{secondary market proceeds} = \frac{\text{proceeds at maturity}}{1 + \frac{\text{yield} \times \text{day count}}{\text{annual basis}}}$$

Discount-paying instruments quoted as a true yield

$$\text{secondary market proceeds} = \frac{\text{face value}}{1 + \frac{\text{yield} \times \text{day count}}{\text{annual basis}}}$$

Discount-paying instruments quoted as a rate of discount

$$\text{discount amount} = \text{face value} \frac{\text{rate of discount} \times \text{day count}}{\text{annual basis}}$$

$$\text{secondary market proceeds} = \text{face value} \left(1 - \frac{\text{rate of discount} \times \text{day count}}{\text{annual basis}} \right)$$

$$\text{true yield} = \frac{\text{rate of discount}}{1 - \frac{\text{rate of discount} \times \text{day count}}{\text{annual basis}}}$$

Forward price of sell/buy-back

$$\text{forward price} = \frac{(\text{repurchase price} - \text{accrued interest on collateral at termination})}{\text{nominal price of collateral}} \times 100$$

FORWARD-FORWARDS & FORWARD RATE AGREEMENTS

forward - forward rate =

$$\left[\frac{1 + \frac{\text{interest rate}_{\text{long period}} \times \text{day count}_{\text{long period}}}{\text{annual basis}}}{1 + \frac{\text{interest rate}_{\text{short period}} \times \text{day count}_{\text{short period}}}{\text{annual basis}}} - 1 \right] \frac{\text{annual basis}}{\text{day count}_{\text{forward-forward period}}}$$

$$\text{FRA settlement amount} = \text{notional principal amount} \times \frac{\left(\frac{(\text{FRA rate} - \text{settlement rate}) \times \text{day count}}{\text{annual basis}} \right)}{\left(1 + \frac{\text{settlement rate} \times \text{day count}}{\text{annual basis}} \right)}$$

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Forward FX rate

$$\text{forward rate} = \text{spot rate} \times \frac{1 + \frac{\text{interest rate}_{\text{quoted currency}} \times \text{day count}}{\text{annual basis}_{\text{quoted currency}}}}{1 + \frac{\text{interest rate}_{\text{base currency}} \times \text{day count}}{\text{annual basis}_{\text{base currency}}}}$$

Covered interest arbitrage

synthetic quoted currency interest rate =

$$\left[\left(\left(1 + \frac{\text{interest rate}_{\text{base currency}} \times \text{day count}}{\text{annual basis}_{\text{base currency}}} \right) \frac{\text{forward rate}}{\text{spot rate}} \right) - 1 \right] \frac{\text{annual basis}_{\text{quoted currency}}}{\text{day count}}$$

synthetic base currency interest rate =

$$\left[\left(\left(1 + \frac{\text{interest rate}_{\text{quoted currency}} \times \text{day count}}{\text{annual basis}_{\text{quoted currency}}} \right) \frac{\text{spot rate}}{\text{forward rate}} \right) - 1 \right] \frac{\text{annual basis}_{\text{base currency}}}{\text{day count}}$$

OPTIONS

Standard deviation

$$\text{standard deviation} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{t=1}^n (\text{return at time } t - \text{mean return})^2}{\text{number of observations} - 1}}$$

Calculating the volatility over a period from annualised volatility

$$\text{volatility over period } t = \text{annualised volatility} \sqrt{t}$$

Where t is in years or fractions thereof.

- A. USD 124,641,442.43
- B. USD 124,636,476.94
- C. USD 124,635,416.67
- D. USD 123,915,737.30

Answer: B

QUESTION 2

Click on the Exhibit Button to view the Formula Sheet.

What is the day count/annual basis convention for euroyen deposits?

- A. Actual/365
- B. Actual/360
- C. Actual/actual
- D. 30E/360

Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Click on the Exhibit Button to view the Formula Sheet. Today's date is Thursday 12th December. What is the spot value date? Assume no bank holidays.

- A. 14th December
- B. 15th December
- C. 16th December

D. 17th December

Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Click on the Exhibit Button to view the Formula Sheet. EURIBOR is the:

- A. Daily fixing of EUR interbank deposit rates in the European market
- B. Daily fixing of EUR interbank deposit rates in the London market
- C. Another name for EUR LIBOR
- D. The ECBs official repo rate

Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Click on the Exhibit Button to view the Formula Sheet. Which of the following rates represents the highest investment yield in the euromarket?

- A. Semi-annual bond yield of 3.75 %
- B. Annual bond yield of 3.75 %
- C. Semi-annual money market yield of 3.75 %
- D. Annual money market rate of 3.75 %

Answer: C

QUESTION 6

Click on the Exhibit Button to view the Formula Sheet. Which of the following are transferable instruments?

- A. Eurocertificate of deposit
- B. US Treasury bill
- C. CP
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

QUESTION 7

Click on the Exhibit Button to view the Formula Sheet. Which of the following is always a secured instrument?

- A. ECP
- B. Repo
- C. Interbank deposit
- D. CD

Answer: B

QUESTION 8

Click on the Exhibit Button to view the Formula Sheet. Which of the following is sometimes called two-name paper?

- A. ECP
- B. BA or bank bill
- C. Treasury bill
- D. CD

Answer: B

QUESTION 9

Click on the Exhibit Button to view the Formula Sheet. What usually happens to the collateral in a tri-party repo?

- A. It is put at the disposal of the buyer
- B. It is held by the seller in the name of the buyer
- C. It is held by the tri-party agent in the name of the buyer
- D. It is frozen in the sellers account with the tri-party agent

Answer: C

QUESTION 10

Click on the Exhibit Button to view the Formula Sheet. Which type of repo is the least risky for the buyer?

- A. Delivery repo
- B. HIC repo
- C. Tri-party repo
- D. There is no real difference

Answer: A

QUESTION 11

Click on the Exhibit Button to view the Formula Sheet. The Interest Rate Parity Theorem states that:

- A. Interest rates in different currencies will tend to move into line with each other over time
- B. Interest rates in different currencies differ due to differences in expectations about inflation
- C. Selling a low interest rate currency to invest a high interest rate currency will only be profitable if one hedges the currency risk
- D. Selling a low interest rate currency to invest in a high interest rate currency should not be profitable if one hedges the currency risk

Answer: D

QUESTION 12

Click on the Exhibit Button to view the Formula Sheet. What are the secondary market proceeds of a CD with a face value of EUR 5 million and a coupon of 3% that was issued at par for 182 days and is now trading at 3% but with only 7 days remaining to maturity?

- A. EUR 4,997,085.03
- B. EUR 5,000,000.00
- C. EUR 5,071,086.45
- D. EUR 5,072,874.16

Answer: D

QUESTION 13

Click on the Exhibit Button to view the Formula Sheet. A CD with a face value of USD50 million and a coupon of 4.50% was issued at par for 90 days and is now trading at 4.50% with 30 days remaining to maturity. What has been the capital gain or loss since issue?

- A. +USD 373,599.00
- B. +USD 186,099.00
- C. -USD 1,400.99
- D. Nil

Answer: C

QUESTION 14

Click on the Exhibit Button to view the Formula Sheet. The tom/next GC repo rate for German government bonds is quoted to you at 1.75-80%. As collateral, you sell EUR10 million nominal of the 5.25% bund July 2012, which is worth EUR 11,260,000, with no initial margin. The Repurchase Price is:

- A. EUR 10,000,500.00
- B. EUR 10,000,486.11
- C. EUR 11,260,563.00
- D. EUR 11,260,547.36

Answer: C

QUESTION 15

Click on the Exhibit Button to view the Formula Sheet. The one-month (31-day) GC repo rate for French government bonds is quoted to you at 3.75-80%. As collateral, you are offered EUR25 million nominal of the 5.5% OAT April 2006, which is worth EUR 28,137,500. If you impose an initial margin of 1%, the Repurchase Price is:

- A. EUR 27,947,276.43
- B. EUR 27,946,077.08
- C. EUR 27,950,071.43
- D. EUR 27,948,871.97

Answer: D

QUESTION 16

Click on the Exhibit Button to view the Formula Sheet. If EUR/USD is quoted to you as 1.1050-53, does this price represent?

- A. The number of EUR per USD
- B. The number of USD per EUR
- C. Depends on whether the price is being quoted in Europe or the US
- D. Depends on whether the price is being quoted interbank or to a customer

Answer: B

QUESTION 17

Click on the Exhibit Button to view the Formula Sheet. How much is a big figure worth per million of base currency if EUR/GBP is 0.6990?

- A. GBP 10,000
- B. EUR 10,000
- C. GBP 6,990
- D. EUR 6,990

Answer: A

QUESTION 18

Click on the Exhibit Button to view the Formula Sheet. What is the incentive for market-making?

- A. Bid/offer spread
- B. Flow information
- C. Relationships
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

QUESTION 19

Click on the Exhibit Button to view the Formula Sheet. The forward points are calculated from:

- A. The level of interest rates in the base currency
- B. The level of interest rates in the quoted currency
- C. The interest rates in the two currencies
- D. Your expectations of the future spot rate

Answer: C

QUESTION 20

Click on the Exhibit Button to view the Formula Sheet. If 6-month EUR/AUD is quoted at 29/32, which of the following statements is correct?

- A. EUR rates are higher than AUD rates in the 6-month
- B. AUD rates are higher than EUR rates in the 6-month
- C. There is a positive EUR yield curve
- D. There is not enough information to decide

Answer: B

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