



FPSC FINANCIAL
PLANNING
STANDARDS
COUNCIL®

Standards of Professional Responsibility
for CFP® Professionals and FPSC® Registered Candidates

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Standards of Professional Responsibility for CFP® Professionals and FPSC® Registered Candidates
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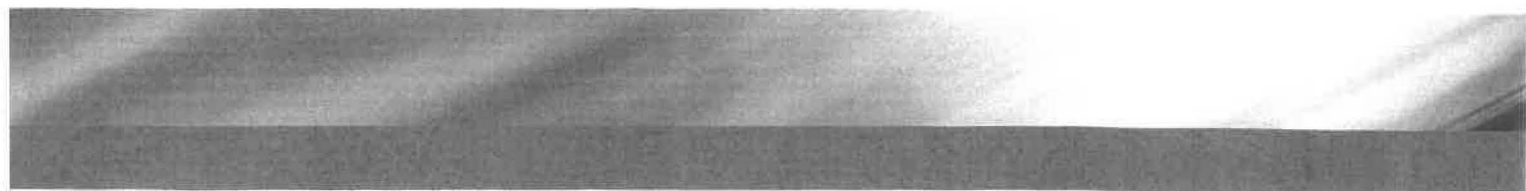


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Preface

Financial planning is the process of determining how individuals can meet their life goals through the proper management of their financial affairs.

Financial Planning Standards Council (FPSC®) awards the internationally recognized CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER® marks in Canada to those who meet, on an ongoing basis, FPSC's requirements for CFP® certification. These individuals have been certified to use CFP, CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER and the CFP flame logo trademarks (collectively, the "marks").

The marks are symbols of professional distinction entrusted to individuals who have successfully completed a specialized program of study, standardized national examinations, and financial planning work experience. These individuals must also abide by a set of professional standards—defined by the *Standards of Professional Responsibility for CFP® Professionals and FPSC® Registered Candidates*.

The Standards of Professional Responsibility for CFP® Professionals and FPSC® Registered Candidates represents the compilation of four sets of standards (FPSC® Code of Ethics, FPSC® Rules of Conduct, FPSC® Fitness Standards, and FPSC® Financial Planning Practice Standards) to which CFP professionals and FPSC Registered Candidates must adhere.

Each set of standards serves its own distinct purpose and can be read and interpreted independently; however, since these documents represent the totality of professional responsibilities for financial planners, they are compiled in one document for ease of reference. Additional interpretive guidance on the *Standards of Professional Responsibility for CFP® Professionals and FPSC® Registered Candidates* can be found at www.fpsc.ca.

Throughout the *Standards of Professional Responsibility for CFP® Professionals and FPSC® Registered Candidates*, wherever "CFP professional" is referred to, it should be taken to read "CFP professionals and FPSC Registered Candidates." The entirety of the *Standards of Professional Responsibility for CFP® Professionals and FPSC® Registered Candidates* applies to both FPSC Registered Candidates and CFP professionals. Information on lodging a complaint against a CFP professional or FPSC Registered Candidate, as well as information regarding procedures followed by FPSC with respect to complaints handling, investigations and hearings can be found at www.fpsc.ca.

To ensure you are reading the most current version of this document and each section, please visit www.fpsc.ca and download the electronic copy.

FPSC[®] Code of Ethics

The FPSC[®] Code of Ethics (the Code) represents the moral mandate by which FPSC assesses the conduct of CFP professionals and FPSC Registered Candidates. The Code reflects the standards of ethical conduct that CFP professionals must demand of themselves and their peers.

Changes from Previous Version

This version of the Code was amended through a process of consultation with CFP professionals, industry, educators, regulatory bodies, and the public in 2010 and 2011.

A significant addition to the Code is Principle 1—Client First. The Client First principle states that, regardless of the legal relationship between the client and the CFP professional, CFP professionals must always put their clients' interests ahead of their own.

An additional important change is that the Code now explicitly states that it formally governs all of a CFP professional's conduct, regardless of the nature of any specific engagement. CFP professionals perform many functions in their work, not all of which may be strictly considered "financial planning." Even in instances where the CFP professional may not be clearly undertaking a financial planning engagement, he is still bound by the Code.

Application of the Code

Each principle of the Code presents the expected behaviours of all CFP professionals. Each principle is followed by a directive and description that clearly defines the standards of appropriate conduct. The Code is designed to guide CFP professionals in their practice and to serve as a primary reference for FPSC in investigating complaints against CFP professionals. The Code does not undertake to define standards of professional conduct of CFP professionals for purposes of civil liability.

The Code represents the commitment of the CFP professional to the public, the industry and the profession.

For the Public

A strong Code is first and foremost about serving the public. It is the CFP professional's pledge to her clients. As a client, you should view the Code as setting your expectations for how you will be treated by your CFP professional. The Code should assure you that you are working with a professional who is committed to ethically, competently and diligently helping you achieve your life goals.

For the Financial Services Industry

The CFP marks allow the financial services industry to easily identify a professional with a documented mastery of financial planning skills, direct experience to draw upon and a commitment to ethical practice.

For CFP Professionals

The Code provides the cornerstone by which CFP professionals practise their profession. As a CFP professional, you should expect adherence to the Code from yourself and your CFP professional colleagues. The integrity and future of the financial planning profession and, more specifically, the CFP designation, rests on the universal adherence to these principles.

Principles of the Code

As a supplement to the Code, additional guidance to each principle can be found on the FPSC website at www.fpsc.ca.

Principle 1: Client First

A CFP professional shall always place the client's interests first.

Placing the client's interests first requires the CFP professional to act honestly and to place the client's interests ahead of his own and ahead of all other interests.

Principle 2: Integrity

A CFP professional shall always act with integrity.

Integrity means rigorous adherence to the moral rules and duties imposed by honesty and justice. Integrity requires the CFP professional to observe both the letter and the spirit of the Code.

Principle 3: Objectivity

A CFP professional shall be objective when providing advice and/or services to clients.

Objectivity requires intellectual honesty, impartiality and the exercise of sound judgment, regardless of the services delivered or the capacity in which a CFP professional functions.

Principle 4: Competence

A CFP professional shall develop and maintain the abilities, skills and knowledge necessary to competently provide advice and/or services to clients.

Competence requires attaining and maintaining a high level of knowledge and skill, and applying that knowledge effectively in providing advice and/or services to clients.

Principle 5: Fairness

A CFP professional shall be fair and open in all professional relationships.

Fairness requires providing clients with what they should reasonably expect from a professional relationship, and includes honesty and disclosure of all relevant facts, including conflicts of interest.

Principle 6: Confidentiality

A CFP professional shall maintain confidentiality of all client information.

Confidentiality requires that client information be secured, protected and maintained in a manner that allows access only to those who are authorized. A relationship of trust and confidence with the client can be built only on the understanding that personal and confidential information will be collected, used and disclosed only as authorized.

Principle 7: Diligence

A CFP professional shall act diligently when providing advice and/or services to clients.

Diligence is the degree of care and prudence expected from CFP professionals in the handling of their clients' affairs. Diligence requires fulfilling professional commitments in a timely and thorough manner and taking due care in guiding, informing, planning, supervising, and delivering financial advice and/or services to clients.

Principle 8: Professionalism

A CFP professional shall act in a manner that reflects positively upon the profession.

Professionalism refers to conduct that inspires confidence and respect from clients and the community, and embodies all of the other principles within the Code.

FPSC® Rules of Conduct

The FPSC® Rules of Conduct (the Rules) represent the rules that accompany the Code and provide specific guidance to CFP professionals and FPSC Registered Candidates on expected practices. The Rules reflect the specific standards of conduct that CFP professionals must demand of themselves and of their peers.

Changes from Previous Version

This version of the Rules was amended through a process of consultation with CFP professionals, industry, educators, regulatory bodies, and the public in 2010 and 2011.

The presentation of the Rules is substantially changed from how they appeared in the previous version of the Code. Changes were made to improve readability, presentation, and consistency with wording used in the international standards established by our international body, Financial Planning Standards Board (FPSB). In some cases redundancies with the Code were removed from the Rules.

In particular there has been:

- Addition of "other parties" as relevant to the preclusions in Rule 1.
- Greater specificity on disclosure to clients added to Rules 8 and 9.
- Greater accountability for delegated work added to Rule 12.
- Role of client in implementation more explicitly acknowledged in Rule 17.

An important change is that the Rules are now explicit in stating that they formally govern all of a CFP professional's conduct, regardless of the nature of any specific engagement. As is the case for other professions, this reflects the need of the public and other parties to be confident that the CFP professional they are working with is bound by a strong set of rules regardless of the specific work that is being performed.

Application of the Rules

The Rules anticipate a broad spectrum of financial planning practices. Regardless of the CFP professional's role, workplace or mode of compensation, the Rules provide direction on how to navigate the various pressures involved in financial planning. The Rules also serve to assist the practitioner in cases where the expectations or requirements of employers, colleagues or clients put the CFP professional in a difficult position.

Conduct that contravenes the Rules is subject to disciplinary action by FPSC. FPSC investigates all complaints and evaluates them directly against the rules put forth herein.

Rules

1. A CFP professional shall not engage in or associate with conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation, or knowingly make a false or misleading statement to clients or any other parties.
2. A CFP professional shall not engage in any conduct that reflects adversely on his or her integrity or fitness as a CFP professional, the CFP marks or the profession.
3. A CFP professional shall use the marks in compliance with the rules and regulations of FPSC, as established and amended from time to time.
4. A CFP professional who has knowledge that another CFP professional has committed an egregious violation of the Code or Rules which raises substantial questions as to the CFP professional's honesty, trustworthiness or fitness as a CFP professional, shall promptly inform FPSC. Rule 4 does not require disclosure of information or reporting based on knowledge gained as a consultant or expert witness in anticipation of or related to litigation or other dispute resolution mechanisms. For the purposes of Rule 4, "knowledge" means "no substantial doubt."
5. A CFP professional shall not impugn the reputation of another CFP professional to either clients or the public. Any concerns regarding the unprofessional conduct of a CFP professional shall be referred to FPSC for review in accordance with the provisions of Rule 4 above, unless prevented by law or confidentiality requirements.
6. A CFP professional who has knowledge that raises a substantial question of illegal conduct related to financial advice and/or services by another CFP professional or other financial professional shall promptly inform the appropriate regulatory and/or professional disciplinary body, unless prevented by law or confidentiality requirements. Rule 6 does not require disclosure or reporting of information gained as a consultant or expert witness in anticipation of or related to litigation or other dispute resolution mechanisms. For the purposes of Rule 6, "knowledge" means "no substantial doubt."

7. When a CFP professional holds the funds and/or property of a client, she has the following responsibilities:
- a) A CFP professional who takes custody of all or any part of a client's assets for investment purposes, shall do so with the care required of a fiduciary;
 - b) In exercising custody of, or discretionary authority over, client funds or other property, a CFP professional shall act only in accordance with the authority set forth in the governing legal instrument (e.g., special power of attorney, trust deed, letters testamentary);
 - c) A CFP professional shall identify and keep complete records of all funds or other property of a client in the custody, or under the discretionary authority, of the CFP professional;
 - d) Upon receiving funds or other property of a client, a CFP professional shall promptly or as otherwise permitted by law or provided by agreement with the client, deliver to the client or third party any funds or other property that the client or third party is entitled to receive and, upon request by the client or any person duly authorized, render a full accounting regarding such funds or other property;
 - e) A CFP professional shall not commingle client funds or other property with a CFP professional's personal funds and/or other property or the funds and/or other property of a CFP professional's firm. Commingling one or more clients' funds or other property together is permitted, subject to compliance with applicable legal requirements and provided accurate records are maintained for each client's funds or other property; and
 - f) A CFP professional shall not use, transfer, withdraw or otherwise employ funds or property for his fees, or for any other purpose not provided for in the engagement, except when authorized in writing by the client.
8. When the services include financial planning or material elements of the financial planning process, a CFP professional shall disclose the following information in writing to the client:
- a) An accurate and understandable description of the compensation arrangements being offered. This description must include information related to costs to the client and the form and source of compensation to the CFP professional and/or the CFP professional's employer, including any contingency or referral fees. Further, the description must include the terms under which the CFP professional and/or the CFP professional's employer may receive any other source of compensation and, if so, what the sources of these payments are and what they are based on;
 - b) A general summary of likely conflicts of interest between the client and the CFP professional, the CFP professional's employer, or any affiliates or third parties, including, but not limited to, information about any familial, contractual or agency relationship of the CFP professional or the CFP professional's employer that has a potential to materially affect the relationship with the client;
 - c) Any information about the CFP professional or the CFP professional's employer that could reasonably be expected to materially affect the client's decision to engage the CFP professional;
 - d) Any information that the client might reasonably want to know in establishing the scope and nature of the relationship, including, but not limited to, information about the CFP professional's areas of expertise; and
 - e) Contact information for the CFP professional and, if applicable, the CFP professional's employer.
9. On an ongoing basis, the CFP professional shall make timely disclosure to the client of any material changes to the above information, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 10.

10. A CFP professional shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that the client is informed of material changes in circumstances that arise subsequent to the original engagement that may have an impact on the professional relationship or services to be rendered. Such changes may include, but are not limited to:

- a) conflicts of interest;
- b) the CFP professional's business affiliation;
- c) compensation structures affecting the professional services to be rendered; and
- d) new or changed agency relationships.

11. Where a CFP professional determines that she no longer wishes to act for a client, such CFP professional shall ensure that the client receives timely written notice of her intent and shall make sure the withdrawal of financial advice and/or services will not prejudice the client.

12. A CFP professional shall provide reasonable and prudent professional supervision of, and/or direction to, any subordinate or third party to whom the CFP professional assigns responsibility for any client services.

13. A CFP professional shall promptly return the client's original records upon request by the client.

14. A CFP professional shall not adopt any method of obtaining or retaining clients that lowers the standard of dignity of the profession, and for greater certainty:

- a) A CFP professional shall not make a false or misleading communication about the size, scope or areas of competence of the CFP professional's practice or of any organization with which the CFP professional is associated;
- b) A CFP professional shall not make false or misleading communications to the public or create unverifiable expectations regarding matters relating to financial planning or competence of the CFP professional; and
- c) A CFP professional shall not give the impression that he is representing the views of FPSC or any other group unless the CFP professional has been authorized to do so.

15. A CFP professional shall exercise reasonable and prudent professional judgment in providing financial planning.

16. A CFP professional shall make only those recommendations that are both prudent and appropriate for the client.

17. A CFP professional shall implement only those strategies that are both prudent and appropriate for the client, unless the client provides specific written instructions to the contrary.

18. A CFP professional shall perform financial planning in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, rules or established policies of governmental agencies and other applicable authorities including FPSC.

19. A CFP professional shall offer advice only in those areas in which he is competent. In areas where the CFP professional is not sufficiently competent, the CFP professional shall seek the counsel of qualified individuals and/or refer clients to such parties.

20. A CFP professional shall refrain from intervening in client matters outside the scope of the written engagement.

21. A CFP professional shall not disclose or use any personal or confidential client information without the written and informed consent of the client, unless in response to proper legal, statutory or regulatory process under which the CFP professional is obliged to do so.

22. A client's name shall not be disclosed to another party without informed consent of the client.

FPSC® Fitness Standards

The FPSC® Fitness Standards (the Fitness Standards) define the character expectations that FPSC has for CFP professionals and FPSC Registered Candidates.

Changes from Previous Version

Previously a stand-alone document, preamble text has been added to the Fitness Standards to fit it within the *Standards of Professional Responsibility for CFP® Professionals and FPSC Registered Candidates*. It has also been made explicit that the Fitness Standards apply to CFP professionals and not just to candidates applying for CFP certification for the first time.

Bars to Certification

The following conduct is considered unacceptable and will bar an individual from becoming or remaining certified:

1. Conviction for theft, embezzlement or other financially based crimes;
2. Conviction for tax fraud or other tax-related crimes;
3. Revocation of a financial services licence or registration (e.g., registered representative, broker/dealer, insurance, investment advisor) unless the revocation is administrative in nature (e.g., the result of an individual determining not to renew the licence by not paying the required fees);
4. Conviction for murder or sexual assault; or
5. Conviction for other violent crimes that occurred within the last five years.

Presumptive Bars to Certification

The occurrence of the following events is presumed to bar an individual from becoming or remaining certified unless the individual successfully petitions FPSC:

1. Business bankruptcy filed within the last five years (consideration will be given to equity position and control);
2. Currently in personal bankruptcy proceedings;
3. Revocation or suspension of a professional licence or credential (e.g., real estate, lawyer, accountant), unless the revocation is administrative in nature (e.g., the result of the individual determining not to renew the licence by not paying the required fees);
4. Conviction for non-violent crimes (including perjury) within the last five years;
5. Suspension of a financial services licence or registration (e.g., registered representative, broker/dealer, insurance, investment advisor) unless the suspension is administrative in nature (e.g., the result of the individual determining not to renew the licence by not paying the required fees); or
6. Conviction for violent crimes (other than murder or sexual assault) that occurred more than five years ago.

Reviewable Activities

Other activities will continue to be reviewed after the candidate has successfully completed the education, examination and experience requirements for certification. These activities will include customer complaints, arbitrations and other civil proceedings, criminal convictions for non-violent crimes that occurred more than five years ago, misdemeanour convictions, and employer reviews and terminations.

FPSC will continue to require candidates for CFP certification and CFP professionals to disclose identified matters on the declarations section of the initial CFP certification and renewal applications.

FPSC® Financial Planning Practice Standards

The FPSC® Financial Planning Practice Standards (the Practice Standards) provide guidance to CFP professionals and FPSC Registered Candidates when engaged in financial planning activities with clients.

By setting forth these Practice Standards, FPSC:

- Establishes the level of practice expected of a CFP professional engaged in the delivery of financial planning services to a client;
- Establishes norms of professional practice to promote a consistent delivery of financial planning services by CFP professionals;
- Clarifies the respective roles and responsibilities of CFP professionals and their clients in financial planning engagements, protecting both the CFP professional and the client from potential misunderstandings; and
- Serves FPSC's public interest mandate by defining a level of service that protects the interests of clients.

Changes from Previous Version

This version of the Practice Standards was amended through a process of consultation with CFP professionals, industry, educators, and regulatory bodies in 2010 and 2011.

A number of changes were made to improve readability and consistency with wording used in the international standards set by FPSB. Among the more substantive changes were:

- “Should” has been changed to “will” throughout.
- What was previously 400-B was split into two standards.
- 500-B has been edited to refer only to the actions to be taken by the CFP professional.
- 600-B has an enhanced focus on reviewing the client's situation, and not just the financial plan.

Application of the Practice Standards

The Practice Standards outline the process that must be followed in any client engagement where financial planning services are being offered. These standards are obligatory when a CFP professional is engaged in any type of financial planning engagement, not just when delivering a comprehensive financial plan.

Practice Standard 100—“Define the Terms of the Engagement”—applies to both comprehensive financial planning engagements and to limited scope engagements. Practice Standards 200A—600B should be used to the extent that they apply to the specific CFP professional-client engagement. The order in which the Practice Standards appear is not prescriptive but rather is for purposes of guidance; financial planning is an integrated process and it is at the professional discretion of the CFP professional as to the precise order of events necessary to best meet the client's objectives.

In the unlikely event that a practice standard is in conflict with a legal obligation, the CFP professional is expected to adhere to the legal obligation and seek guidance from FPSC. Where a practice standard is in conflict with an employer's expectation, the CFP professional remains bound by the Practice Standards and may choose to seek guidance from FPSC regarding irreconcilable conflicts of interest.

Practice Standards

As a supplement to these Practice Standards, additional guidance (including sample letters of engagement, and interpretation and additional explanation of each standard) can be found on the FPSC website at www.fpssc.ca.

100—Define the Terms of the Engagement

The CFP® professional will work with the client to define and agree on the scope of the financial planning engagement, which will be detailed in a written Letter of Engagement signed by both parties.

200A—Identify the Client's Goals, Needs and Priorities

The CFP professional will discuss the client's personal and financial goals, needs and priorities with the client before making and/or implementing any recommendations.

200B—Obtain the Client's Information

The CFP professional will gather sufficient quantitative and qualitative information relevant to the engagement before making and/or implementing any recommendations.

300—Analyze the Information with Respect to the Client's Goals, Needs and Priorities

The CFP professional will analyze and evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the client's current financial situation, and consider them relative to the client's goals, needs and priorities.

400A—Identify and Evaluate the Appropriate Financial Planning Strategies

The CFP professional will identify and evaluate possible financial planning strategies to achieve the client's stated goals, needs and priorities.

400B—Develop the Financial Planning Recommendations

The CFP professional will develop recommendations to achieve the client's stated goals, needs and priorities.

400C—Present the Financial Plan

The CFP professional will present the financial planning recommendations and the supporting rationale in a way that allows the client to make an informed decision.

500A—Discuss Implementation Action, Responsibilities and Time Frames

The CFP professional will engage the client in a discussion that leads to an agreement regarding implementation actions, responsibilities and time frames.

500B—Implement the Financial Plan

The CFP professional will complete the implementation actions for which the CFP professional has assumed responsibility.

600A—Define the Terms for Review of the Client's Situation

The CFP professional will consult with the client to agree on terms for reviewing and re-evaluating the client's situation.

600B—Review the Client's Situation and Re-Evaluate the Financial Plan

The CFP professional will review the client's current situation and progress towards personal and financial goals, re-evaluate the financial plan and recommend any necessary revisions.

Glossary

ADVICE The provision of guidance and strategies that will propel the client toward his goals. Advice may be an oral or written opinion.

CFP® PROFESSIONAL A person who holds the CFP designation from FPSC.

CLIENT A person, persons or entity that engages a practitioner for the provision of professional advice or services. Where the advice or services are provided to an entity such as a corporation, trust, partnership or estate, "the client" is the entity acting through its legally authorized representative.

COMPENSATION The monetary or non-monetary economic benefit received by a practitioner or related party in exchange for professional services.

COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL PLANNING The process of developing strategies to assist clients in managing their financial affairs to meet life goals. The process integrates opportunities and constraints across all six components of financial planning: Financial Management, Asset Management, Risk Management, Tax Planning, Retirement Planning and Estate Planning.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST Circumstances, relationships or other facts about the CFP professional's own financial, business, property and/or personal interests that may, as it may appear to a reasonable observer, impair the CFP professional's ability to render disinterested advice, recommendations or services.

CONTINGENCY FEE A fee that is contingent, in whole or in part, on the successful disposition or completion of agreed-to advice and or services by the practitioner.

CUSTODY Having another person's property in one's possession or control.

DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY Authority that is granted to an individual or entity by a client to make decisions regarding transactions and other services without obtaining permission from the owner every time.

ENGAGEMENT A financial planning engagement exists when a practitioner performs any type of mutually agreed upon financial service for a client or provides financial planning advice to a client.

FINANCIAL PLANNING The process of determining how individuals can meet their life goals through the proper management of their financial affairs.

FINANCIAL PLANNING PROCESS The process by which CFP professionals develop strategies to assist clients in managing their financial affairs to meet life goals. This process is defined by the Practice Standards.

FPSC® Financial Planning Standards Council (FPSC) is a not-for-profit organization that develops, promotes and enforces professional standards in financial planning through CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER® certification, and raises Canadians' awareness of the importance of financial planning.

FPSC® REGISTERED CANDIDATE An individual who has successfully completed FPE1®, and who attests to abiding by the FPSC® Code of Ethics, FPSC® Rules of Conduct, FPSC® Fitness Standards and FPSC® Financial Planning Practice Standards on an annual basis.

LETTER OF ENGAGEMENT A written document that sets out the scope of the professional services to be provided to the client and the compensation that has been agreed upon. The Letter of Engagement acts as a contractual agreement that should include details of each party's responsibilities, time frames of the engagement, compensation arrangements, disclosure of conflicts of interest and the terms of termination of the agreement.

MODULAR FINANCIAL PLANNING An engagement that focuses primarily on one or more of the six components of financial planning, but does not produce a comprehensive plan that formally integrates all six.

PRACTITIONER A person who provides financial advice or services to clients. The practitioner may be a CFP professional or an FPSC Registered Candidate.

PRODUCT A tangible or intangible item of value including, but not limited to, a financial product such as a stock, bond, GIC, mutual fund, derivative; a legal structure such as a will or trust deed; a lending product such as a mortgage or loan; or an insurance policy or product such as life insurance or a segregated fund.

RECOMMENDATION A statement of opinion or advice given orally or in writing that is provided to a client in the course of a financial planning engagement. This may or may not include strategies, products or service referrals.

SERVICE The provision of financial advice, recommendations, and/or products.



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