AUTORITÉ DES MARCHÉS FINANCIERS

# THE CITY in Québec

TEACHER'S GUIDE

THE CITY in Québec

**The City in Québec: Teacher's Guide**



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Also available in French.

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# INTRODUCTION

## Why was an additional booklet needed for Québec teachers?

The British Columbia Securities Commission (BCSC) first developed The City. In 2008, it was adapted for distribution across the country in a partnership between the BCSC and the Financial Consumer Agency of Canada (FCAC). It is a modern pedagogical tool that has sparked enthusiasm among many students and teachers.

However, clarifications were necessary to adapt the program for Québec. First of all, although the program is not officially recognized by the *Ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement supérieur*, references to the Québec education program had to be integrated.

It was also important to highlight that Québec distinguishes itself in certain regards from the general context described in The City, particularly in terms of legislation, social programs and the existence of organizations specific to the province. For example, the following references were essential:

- The *Autorité des marchés financiers* (the "AMF") and the regulation of financial markets in Québec
- *Revenu Québec* and the distinct Québec tax system
- The *Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec* and the no-fault insurance system
- The Québec Pension Plan
- The Québec Parental Insurance Plan
- Desjardins Group

This is why the AMF has prepared a guide for Québec teachers. It contains a brief description of Québec financial markets broken down into four themes: Regulation of Financial Markets, Deposit Institutions, Insurance Products in Québec and Investment. We then provided a sheet ("Additional Information") for each module in The City that requires clarifications for Québec purposes.

The AMF also has a range of educational products for young people and teachers. For more information on this, please visit the youth website at www.tesaffaires.com. It has straightforward and accessible information on saving, investment and insurance as well as a Teachers' section with numerous suggestions for activities. You can also refer to the AMF website at www.lautorite.qc.ca or contact our Information Centre at 1-877-525-0337.

We hope you enjoy your visit through The City.

# REGULATION OF FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Regulation of Financial Markets in Québec

In Québec, the AMF is the body mandated by the government of Québec to regulate financial markets and provide assistance to consumers of financial products and services. The AMF is responsible for, among other things, the securities and insurance sectors, the distribution of financial products and services, and deposit institutions. Note that federally chartered banks are regulated by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada and the Financial Consumer Agency of Canada.

The many individuals and companies working in the financial markets must comply with the various obligations set out in the law. To carry out its mission successfully, the AMF has the power to conduct inspections, investigate and pursue offenders.

### Self-regulatory organizations

Québec also has self-regulatory organizations, some of which are specific to the province. These are the *Chambre de l'assurance de dommages*, *Chambre de la sécurité financière* and the Regulatory Division of the Montréal Exchange. The Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada monitors all dealer firms and trading activity on Canadian equity and debt security marketplaces. These organizations help to protect investors and are subject to the AMF's oversight.

**Resources:**

*Autorité des marchés financiers*: www.lautorite.qc.ca

*Chambre de la sécurité financière*: www.chambresf.com

*Chambre de l'assurance de dommages*: www.chad.ca

Montréal Exchange: www.m-x.ca/accueil_en.php

Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada: www.osfi-bsif.gc.ca

Financial Consumer Agency of Canada: www.fcac-acfc.gc.ca

Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada: www.iiroc.ca

## Do your students want to understand financial markets better?

The AMF has two **websites**, one of which is for youth: www.tesaffaires.com. The website has several on-line tools, including a budget worksheet and credit card calculator, in addition to pertinent information on the financial aspects of renting an apartment, buying a car, getting a credit card and other matters.

The AMF also makes information available to help consumers of financial products and services understand everything there is to know about insurance, investment, fraud prevention and retirement planning.

The **Information Centre** answers questions on the financial sector, including investment, insurance and saving. Information Centre agents can check whether an individual or a company is authorized to offer financial products and services in Québec and can provide assistance to consumers who want to submit complaints.

**Are your students having problems after purchasing a financial product or service?**

The AMF offers **mediation and arbitration services** if a consumer has a disagreement with his insurer, broker, deposit institution or financial services firm. The consumer can simply contact the AMF Information Centre to inquire about the procedure to follow.

The AMF's **Financial Services Compensation Fund** can also compensate eligible victims of fraud, fraudulent tactics (dishonest transactions) or embezzlement.

The **Deposit Insurance Fund** protects depositors should an institution registered with the AMF become insolvent (a Desjardins caisse, for example). The maximum amount of the guarantee is $100,000 per person and per institution. For federally chartered banks, the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation insures deposits with banks that become insolvent to a maximum of $100,000. Certain deposits are not protected.

**Resources:**

Autorité des marchés financiers: www.lautorite.qc.ca

AMF's youth website: www.tesaffaires.com

Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation: www.cdic.ca

# DEPOSIT INSTITUTIONS

## Deposit Institutions in Québec

Are your students looking for an institution to open a chequing or savings account, get a debit card, credit card or personal loan?

### Banks

Banks offer a wide range of banking and investment services. There are seven major banks in Canada: BMO Bank of Montreal, RBC Royal Bank, CIBC, TD Bank, Scotiabank, National Bank and Laurentian Bank. These banks offer branch and on-line services, and they all have special accounts for young people.

A number of foreign banks also offer branch and on-line services, for example, HSBC Bank Canada and ICICI Bank Canada.

### Desjardins Group

Desjardins Group also offers financial services. They have credit unions (caisses) and subsidiaries in all regions of Québec and other Canadian provinces. They have 7 million members across the country, most of whom are in Québec. Just like banks, Desjardins caisses offer special accounts for young people.

### How are credit unions different from banks?

Desjardins members are co-owners of their credit unions. Each credit union is a financial services cooperative. Members can participate in the annual general meeting, be elected to a management position and receive member dividends.

The member dividend is an amount of money that is paid by a credit union to its members under certain conditions. The amount is determined based on surpluses earned by the credit union and is voted on during the annual general meeting. Member dividends are incentives that encourage members to save and invest more.

# INSURANCE PRODUCTS

## Insurance Products in Québec

Do your students need travel insurance or insurance for their car, apartment or student loan?

### Damage (P&C) insurance firms

Damage insurance primarily protects the homes and automobiles of the insured. Home insurance covers personal property and immovable property owned by the insured. Auto insurance covers the costs of repairing an automobile following an accident or a total loss following a theft. Civil liability protection is also offered to cover damage caused to others in certain situations.

In Québec, the ***Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec*** (SAAQ) covers bodily injuries suffered by Quebeckers without having to determine who is responsible for the accident. Insurance contributions collected from driver's licences and car registrations finance the public auto insurance system.

### Life insurance companies (insurance of persons)

Life insurance companies primarily protect the insured from the financial consequences of death or disability, illness or an accident. If any of these risks occur, the insurer pays an amount of money (compensation) to support the insured or their close relatives. Life insurance companies also offer savings and investment products to ensure the financial security of the insured.

In Québec, health insurance is provided by the government through a public plan. It is administered by the ***Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec*** (RAMQ). With regard to drug insurance, coverage is provided, as the case may be, by the RAMQ or group insurance companies or benefits plan administrators (usually in the workplace).

### Insurance representatives

Any representative who offers insurance products must be registered with the AMF. Registered representatives have the necessary training, have passed exams determined by law and have completed a supervised probationary period. They must keep up to date by following a professional development program.

To check whether a representative is registered with the AMF and is authorized to offer the product proposed, simply consult the Register or call the AMF Information Centre at 1-877-525-0337. This is important to ensure you have recourse in the event of a problem.

If you are dealing with an individual who has not received the authorizations required by the AMF, you may not be covered by the Financial Services Compensation Fund in the event of fraud (refer to the definition of the Financial Services Compensation Fund on page 6).

**What type of representative should you choose?**

For **auto** or **home** insurance, you must deal with a damage insurance representative (agent or broker).

For life insurance, disability insurance, health insurance or critical illness insurance, you must deal with an insurance of persons representative (financial security adviser or an accident and sickness insurance representative, as the case may be).

**Travel** insurance may be obtained in the following ways:

- with group insurance through an employer
- from the travel agent who sold the trip
- from a financial institution
- through coverage provided by certain credit cards
- from an insurance representative
- directly from an insurer

For insurance covering a **student loan** in the event of the death or disability of the borrower, the student may deal with the financial institution that provided the loan. Refer to the AMF website for more information on insurance sold by lenders and merchants. Insurance can also be purchased from a financial security advisor.

**Finding a representative**

You can call an insurance company or an insurance representative directly. The choice is yours. Many insurance products are also offered on the Web. To protect your recourse in the event of problems, speak with a representative registered in the appropriate sector class with the AMF before finalizing an insurance contract.

**Resources:**

*Autorité des marchés financiers*: www.lautorite.qc.ca

*Groupement des assureurs automobiles*: gaa.qc.ca

Insurance Bureau of Canada (website for Québec consumers): www.infoinsurance.ca

*Chambre de l'assurance de dommages*: www.chad.ca

*Chambre de la sécurité financière*: www.chambresf.com

# INVESTING IN QUÉBEC

## Investing in Québec

**Would your students like to make their savings work for them and start investing?**

Before investing, it is important to:

- Be informed about the types of investments on the market and their features. To do this, you can consult the AMF website, take courses or ask a financial institution. If you have questions on a specific financial product, you can call the AMF Information Centre.
- Know yourself as an investor: To do this, you must review your financial position, determine your investment objectives and understand your level of risk tolerance. The AMF website provides various tools to help you better understand the world of investing.
- Choosing appropriate investments
- Choosing your finance professional:
  - **Investment dealers** offer a wide range of investments. These include shares, bonds, mutual fund units, treasury bills, call and put options, etc. Some provide advice, while others act as intermediaries in buying and selling securities without providing advice.
  - **Mutual fund dealers** only offer mutual fund units.
  - **Financial planners** develop action plans for their clients that are adapted to their needs and financial objectives.

### Self-directed accounts

A discount broker is a firm through which you can buy or sell investments by yourself.

It does not cost much to buy or sell securities. You make your own decisions, but you do not benefit from advice on buying or selling securities. Before opening this type of account, you need to be sure you have the required knowledge and time to conduct research and keep up to date about information that can affect the value of your securities.

### Where can I find a dealer/broker or a financial planner?

You can find a dealer (including a discount broker) or a financial planner by contacting your financial institution. You can also find a dealer on the Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada website and a financial planner on the *Institut québécois de planification financière* website.

You should always check whether your dealer is authorized to sell the products he proposes by consulting the AMF Register or by calling the AMF Information Centre.

**Resources:**

*Autorité des marchés financiers*: www.lautorite.qc.ca and youth website at www.tesaffaires.com

Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada (IIROC): www.iiroc.ca

*Institut québécois de planification financière*: www.iqpf.org

# ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

## Introduction module

**Regulations in effect in Québec sometimes differ from those in the rest of Canada. This is why you must consider the following adaptations in this section:**

**Québec Education Program**

The City is not recognized by the *Ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement supérieur*. However, The City can lead to concrete learning outcomes in the following broad areas:

- Environmental Awareness and Consumer Rights and Responsibilities
- Career Planning and Entrepreneurship

Teachers of the following subjects will find The City helpful in meeting some aspects of the broad areas of learning:

- Financial literacy
- Contemporary World
- History and Citizenship Education
- Mathematics
- Autonomy and Social Participation
- Preparation for the Labour Market
- Entrepreneurship Program
- Economy

Throughout the program, the expressions "financial life skills," "practical exercises" and "curriculum areas" can be replaced by "basic financial management skills," "learning situations" and "learning areas."

# Glossary

**Regulations in effect in Québec sometimes differ from those in the rest of Canada. For this reason, you must consider the following adaptations to the Glossary:**

**Autorité des marchés financiers**: The *Autorité des marchés financiers* is the regulatory and oversight body for Québec's financial sector. Its mission is to protect the public by applying the laws and regulations applicable to insurance, securities, deposit institutions (excluding banks) and the distribution of financial products and services.

**Civil liability insurance**: In Québec, civil liability protection covers physical damage caused to others by the insured in an accident. The SAAQ covers bodily injuries suffered by Quebeckers without having to determine who is responsible for the accident. Insurance contributions collected from driver's licences and car registrations finance the public auto insurance system.

**Comprehensive coverage**: In Québec, auto insurance policies are standardized. We usually do not refer to "comprehensive coverage." Consumers purchase civil liability protection and may choose one or more types of coverage for damage to the insured vehicle. Consumers can choose from among the following four types of coverage: "all perils," "collision and upset," "all perils other than collision or upset" and "specific perils." They may also combine two of these types of coverage.

**Deposit insurance**: In Québec, the AMF covers deposits with registered institutions to a maximum of $100,000 should they become insolvent. These include the financial services cooperatives (Desjardins caisses), trust companies and savings companies. To check whether a financial institution is registered:

- Consult the AMF's website at www.lautorite.qc.ca
- Locate the sticker at the entrance to the financial institution indicating that it is registered with the AMF.

The Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation insures deposits made with federally chartered financial institutions (primarily the banks), including those with branches in Québec. In this case, consult the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation's website at www.cdic.ca.

**Financial services firm**: In Québec, a company that offers the following financial products and services: insurance, claims adjustment and financial planning. The firm and representatives offering these products must be registered with the AMF.

**Income tax forms**: Québec residents must file an income tax return with *Revenu Québec*, as well as with the Government of Canada. Below are some additional definitions:

- **Relevé 1 (Employment and other income)**: A slip that an employer sends its employees if it pays them wages, bonuses, tips, fees, scholarships, commissions or other income. The employee uses it to declare his income to *Revenu Québec*.
- **Relevé 3 (Investment income)**: A slip sent by a financial institution to its clients so they can declare their investment income to *Revenu Québec*.
- **Relevé 8 (Amount for post-secondary studies)**: A slip sent by educational institutions to students to indicate the amount for post-secondary studies, tuition and exam fees.
- **TP-1 (Income tax return documents)**: These documents contain instructions for preparing the annual income tax return for *Revenu Québe*c.

**Québec Sales Tax (QST)**: Québec tax on products and services.

**Québec Savings Bonds**: Government bonds issued by the Québec government that can be cashed at any time.

***Retraite Québec***: Québec government agency that ensures a retirement pension is paid to those who have contributed to the plan. It oversees supplemental pension plans.

***Revenu Québec***: Provincial government agency responsible for collecting income tax and administering Québec's tax laws.

***Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec (SAAQ)***: Québec government agency that compensates automobile accident victims for their injuries.

## List of documents

**Regulations in effect in Québec sometimes differ from those in the rest of Canada. This is why you must consider the following adaptations when teaching this section:**

**Income tax forms**: Québec residents must file an income tax return with *Revenu Québec*, as well as with the Government of Canada. You might therefore consider including the following documents in the list of characters:

- RL-1 (Employment and other income)
- RL-3 (Investment income)
- RL-8 (Amount for post-secondary studies)
- TP-1 (Income tax return documents)

**Solidarity Tax Credit**: Some Québec residents receive a Solidarity Tax Credit due to their financial or family situation. This could also apply to certain characters in The City. For more information on the eligibility requirements for claiming the credit, consult the Revenu Québec website.

**Cycle Sentinel Protection Certificate**: Québec has specific rules regarding the distribution of insurance products. If you are offered this type of product, contact the AMF to confirm its validity.

**Glossary**: Rather than "auto insurance, basic coverage, collision and extended coverage" AND "auto insurance, basic coverage only," the terms usually used in Québec are "auto insurance, civil liability, collision and upset, and all perils other than collision or upset."

Additionally, instead of "home insurance on building and contents," in Québec, we usually use expressions such as "tenant's insurance, homeowner's insurance or condominium insurance."

## Module 1 - "Pre-Assessment"

**Regulations in effect in Québec sometimes differ from those in the rest of Canada. This is why you must consider the following particularities when teaching this section:**

**"What Do You Know About Finances?" Questionnaire**: Question 14 (p. 1.5) reads as follows: "You must purchase minimum auto insurance, but you can also buy more if you want more protection."

In Québec, this question should read as follows: "Civil liability insurance is mandatory, but you may purchase additional protection to cover damage to your vehicle following a collision or vandalism, for example."

For more information on auto insurance in Québec, refer to the additional information in Module 8.

## Module 5 "Income, Expenses and Budgets"

**Regulations in effect in Québec sometimes differ from those in the rest of Canada. This is why you must consider the following adaptations when teaching this section:**

***Aide financière aux études***: Some Québec students receive assistance from Québec's *Aide financière aux études* (Loans and Bursaries Program). The Program is intended for students who are pursuing secondary school vocational studies, college studies or university studies on a full-time basis in an educational institution recognized by the *Ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement supérieur*.

This financial assistance could be considered as a potential source of income for the characters on pages 5.5 and 5.6 of the Module. For more information, consult the Aide financière aux études website at www.mesrs.gouv.qc.ca/en/aide-financiere-aux-etudes.

Students can also use the assessment simulator at www.mesrs.gouv.qc.ca/en/aide-financiere-aux-etudes/financial-assistance-for-educational-expenses-assessment-simulator.

**Tax forms**: In Québec, in addition to the forms mentioned in module 5, the following forms are used:

- RL-1 (Employment and other income)
- RL-3 (Investment income)
- RL-8 (Amount for post-secondary studies)
- RL-24 (Childcare expenses)

This is why it is preferable to refer to "tax forms" rather than only referring to T4 forms. When one of the characters in the module receives a T4 form, he or she should also receive a Relevé 1.

You can find tax slip samples on Revenu Québec's website at www.revenuquebec.ca/en/citoyen/situation/nouvel-arrivant/regime-fiscal-du-quebec/releve.aspx

**Daycare centres**: In Québec, parents of a child enrolled in a subsidized daycare must make a basic daycare contribution. They must also make an additional contribution based on family income when filing their tax returns. Parents who do not benefit from a subsidized space are eligible for a tax credit. *Finances Québec* offers a calculator for determining the cost of a daycare space at www.budget.finances.gouv.qc.ca/budget/outils/index_en.asp.

**Child assistance**: In Québec, the child assistance measure is financial assistance paid to families with dependent children under 18 years of age. This measure is administered by R*etraite Québec*. This is an additional source of income Liam might receive based on his situation. For more information on this measure, consult the Retraite Québec website.

**Payroll deductions**: Québec workers do not contribute to the Canada Pension Plan (CPP). Instead, their pay stubs show deductions for the Québec Pension Plan (*Retraite Québec*) and Québec Parental Insurance Plan (QPIP). They also have separate deductions for federal and provincial income tax.

**Québec Pension Plan**: Québec workers contribute to the Québec Pension Plan, which pays a pension on retirement. Employees and employers pay a percentage of the gross income earned by the employee to *Retraite Québec*.

Self-employed people pay both the employee's and employer's share.

**Québec Parental Insurance Plan** (QPIP): Québec workers also contribute to the Québec Parental Insurance Plan. This system pays benefits to all eligible workers—salaried and self-employed—who take maternity leave, paternity leave, parental leave or adoption leave.

**Québec Sales Tax** (QST): In Québec, the QST would be added to some items on the character's bills. This tax applies to the total amount of the bill, including the GST. Some products are not taxable, such as basic food products. Some Québec residents receive a Solidarity Tax Credit due to their financial or family situation. On page 5.6, Luna, Rio and Sienna may receive a Solidarity Tax Credit refund.

**Additional resources:**

**Income tax**: Revenu Québec website www.revenuquebec.ca

**Cost of living**: Québec government website that provides cost of living figures for many items in Québec: www.immigration-quebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/living-quebec/cost-living/index.html

**Self-employment**: In addition to the Prosper Canada (SEDI) references, the *Réseau des carrefours jeunesse-emploi* at www.rcjeq.org (in French only) provides services to young people who want to start their own businesses.

**Cost of education**: In addition to CanLearn, you can consult the Québec government's website on financial assistance for education at www.mesrs.gouv.qc.ca/en/aide-financiere-aux-etudes. The website has a simulator for determining how much assistance is available.

## Module 6 "Savings and Banking"

**Regulations in effect in Québec sometimes differ from those in the rest of Canada. This is why you must consider the following adaptations when teaching this section:**

**Comparing financial institutions**: The following activity is presented on page 6.14: Compare the services of Canadian banks with those of foreign banks. Also check the services offered by financial institutions other than banks, such as financial services cooperatives (Desjardins caisses).

**Deposit insurance system**: In Québec, the AMF covers deposits with registered institutions to a maximum of $100,000 should they become insolvent. These include the financial services cooperatives (Desjardins caisses), trust companies and savings companies.

The Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation insures deposits made to federally chartered financial institutions (primarily the banks), including those with branches in Québec.

In the document named "Banking Account Checklist" on page 6.26, the question regarding deposit insurance could be changed as follows: "Are deposits insured by Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or the *Autorité des marchés financiers*?" A question could also be added to the assessment on pages 6.13 and 6.14: "In Québec, the AMF insures deposits with registered financial institutions up to how much money?" Answer: $100,000.

**Disagreement with a financial institution**: In Québec, you can contact the AMF if you have problems with your financial institution, such as a credit union. If you have a disagreement with a bank, you should instead contact the Financial Consumer Agency of Canada and the Ombudsman for Banking Services and Investments.

## Module 7 "Credit and Debt"

**Regulations in effect in Québec sometimes differ from those in the rest of Canada. This is why you must consider the following adaptations when teaching this section:**

**Student loans**: In Québec, there are two types of student loans: those provided by financial institutions and those provided by Aide financière aux études. For more information on loans from Aide financière aux études, consult the website at www.mesrs.gouv.qc.ca/en/aide-financiere-aux-etudes.

**Additional resources:**

**Advice and tools to fight fraud and abusive practices:**

You can refer to the AMF website at www.lautorite.qc.ca, the Canadian Securities Administrators website at www.securities-administrators.ca/?&LangType=1033 or the *Office de la protection du consommateur* website at www.opc.gouv.qc.ca.

**Contracts**: For more information on your responsibilities when you sign a contract, you can consult the *Office de la protection du consommateur* website at www.opc.gouv.qc.ca.

**Debt or credit problems**: Quebeckers can refer to the offices of the *Association coopérative d'économie familiale* (ACEF) (www.toutbiencalcule.ca) in French only, or other community organizations on budget planning.

## Module 8 "Insurance"

**Regulations in effect in Québec sometimes differ from those in the rest of Canada. This is why you must consider the following adaptations when teaching this section:**

**Note: Do not use the insurance policy examples provided in Module 8 of the documentation because these examples are not adapted to Québec law.**

### Auto insurance in Québec

In Québec, auto insurance coverage is divided into two groups: insurance for injuries and insurance for physical damage.

**1. Bodily injuries**

The *Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec* (SAAQ) covers bodily injuries suffered by Quebeckers without having to determine who is responsible for the accident. Insurance contributions collected through driver's licences and vehicle registrations finance the public automobile insurance system.

**2. Physical damage**

Private insurers provide insurance coverage for physical damage to their vehicles. These insurers sell standardized auto insurance policies (the same policies for all insurers). What changes are the amounts.

To determine responsibility in an accident between two vehicles in Québec, you must refer to the Direct Compensation Agreement (DCA). The DCA is used to simplify and accelerate the settlement of physical damage. Under this agreement, the insured party claims the compensation to which he may be entitled following an accident directly from his insurer, even if he is not responsible for the accident.

The policy for Québec automobile owners is divided into two major sections:

**1. Civil liability**

Consumers must first purchase "civil liability coverage for property damage or bodily injury to another person" (section A of the policy). The *Automobile Insurance Act* requires all vehicle owners to purchase this coverage for a minimum amount of $50,000.

However, most insurers offer coverage from $1 to $2 million. In this way, the owner of the vehicle protects himself against significant property damage he may cause with his car. He also protects himself against bodily injuries that are not covered by the SAAQ, such as those occurring outside of the province.

**2. Damage to the insured vehicle**

In addition to civil liability protection, the vehicle owner may choose one or more types of coverage for repairs to or total loss of his vehicle (section B of the policy). Consumers can choose among the following four types of coverage: "all perils," "collision and upset," "all perils other than collision or upset" and "specific perils." They may also combine two of these types of coverage.

When a vehicle is financed, the finance company often requires the vehicle to be covered under section B. The insured is responsible for paying the premium.

Below is an extract from the Quebec Automobile Insurance Policy Form (Q.P.F.) No. 1 - Coverage Table.

| COVERAGE | PERILS | AMOUNT OF INSURANCE AND DEDUCTIBLE | INSURANCE PREMIUM |
|---|---|---|---|
| Section A: Civil liability | **Property damage** or **bodily injury** to **another person** | **Amount of insurance**: $ | $ |
| Section B: Damage to insured vehicles | Protection 1: "All perils" | **Deductible** per **loss**: $ | $ |
| | Protection 2: Collision and upset | $ | $ |
| | Protection 3: All perils other than collision or upset | $ | $ |
| | Protection 4: Specific perils | $ | $ |
| **Endorsements**: | | | $ |
| Due date for payment of **insurance premiums**: | | Total: | $ |

The consumer must choose the deductible applicable for each of the coverage types chosen. The deductible is the amount of money for which the insured is responsible.

**Agent/broker**: In Québec, the damage insurance agent designates the representative who acts on behalf of an insurance company. He may only offer products from that company. A damage insurance broker may offer a choice of insurance products from more than one insurer.

The concepts of agent and broker do not exist in insurance of persons. Financial security advisors or sickness and accident insurance representatives may therefore distribute products from various insurance companies unless they have an exclusive contract with an insurer.

Before conducting business with a representative, agent or broker, you should check with the AMF that the person is registered and authorized to sell insurance. Moreover, the expression "insurance agencies" is generally not used in Québec. We use brokers or insurers instead.

**Home insurance**: We usually use the expressions "homeowner's insurance, tenant's insurance or condominium insurance" in Québec. These policies include civil liability and personal property insurance, in addition to immovable property insurance if applicable. There are several types of policies with more or less inclusive coverage. The more inclusive the coverage, the higher the premium. The risks usually covered in a basic home insurance policy include fire, vandalism, some water damage, and wind storms. Exclusions apply. For more information, refer to the Insurance Bureau of Canada website for Québec consumers at www.infoinsurance.ca.

**Cycle Sentinel Protection Certificate**: Québec has specific rules regarding the distribution of insurance products. If you are offered this type of product, contact the AMF to confirm its validity.

Note that bicycle theft is usually covered in a home insurance policy as long as theft is a covered risk in the policy (consult your policy for the exact amount). For more expensive bicycles, an endorsement (an amendment to the policy) can be purchased.

## Module 9 "Investing"

**Regulations in effect in Québec sometimes differ from those in the rest of Canada. This is why you must consider the following adaptations when teaching this section:**

**Before you invest**: It is important for the student to check with the AMF that the person offering them an investment is authorized to sell it. To do so, the representative must be registered with the AMF in the appropriate sector class. The firm for which the representative works must also be registered.

**Disagreement with an investment dealer**: Recourse is available if you have a problem with an investment dealer. In Québec, consumers can first contact the AMF, as well as the Ombudsman for Banking Services and Investments or the Canadian Commercial Arbitration Centre.

**Capital gain**: Capital is the amount you invested. The capital gain (or loss) is what you get when you sell the investment at a higher (or lower) price from what you paid.

**Investor profile**: In this module, the expression "know yourself" is used. This expression is better known in Québec as "know your investor profile."