### Financial Management (FI) Group Definition

Pursuant to subsection 102(1) of the Public Service Reform Act, the Treasury Board of Canada hereby provides notice that the definition of the General Services Group and its subgroups, effective April 21, 1993, as published in Part I of the Canada Gazette, on May 8, 1993, is amended and replaced by the following definition that shall apply to the Financial Management Group effective March 18, 1999.

The Financial Management Group includes jobs mainly focused on planning, creating, analyzing, providing, or managing financial policies, programs, services, or other activities within the Public Service. These jobs involve:

1. Creating, delivering, interpreting, recommending, or revising financial management policies, practices, principles, systems, or methods.
2. Giving advice on the financial aspects of policy and program proposals, including risk management and performance management, and approving financial safeguards in programs and activities.
3. Planning and conducting internal financial audits.
4. Developing and providing cost accounting models.
5. Doing financial planning, analysis, and reporting.
6. Handling financial operations and services, like managing accounting processes and reporting expenses, income, assets, or liabilities.
7. Providing services in two or more administrative areas, one of which is financial, especially when the financial aspect is considered most important. To decide if a job fits in this group, consider: a. The impact of the financial advice on achieving the organization's goals. b. The responsibility and complexity of the financial work, including the need to give financial guidance. c. The specialized knowledge, skills, and experience needed for the job.
8. Leading any of the above activities.

However, this group does not include jobs that:

1. Provide administrative services supporting Public Service policies, programs, services, or activities related to financial management.
2. Plan, develop, deliver, or manage comprehensive internal audits of Public Service departments and agencies.
3. Use in-depth knowledge of accepted accounting principles and auditing standards to audit accounts and financial records of individuals, businesses, non-profits, or local governments, to check their accuracy, establish costs, or ensure transactions comply with laws, regulations, agreements, or contracts.