

Catalogue no. 61-220-X
ISSN 1499-8572

Corporations Returns Act

2017



Release date: July 2019



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Corporations Returns Act

Introduction

Under the authority of the Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development, Statistics Canada administers the *Corporations Returns Act* which requires the collection of financial and ownership information on corporations conducting business in Canada. This information is used to evaluate the extent of foreign control of the Canadian corporate economy.

The *Corporations Returns Act* requires that an annual report be submitted to Parliament summarizing the extent to which foreign control is prevalent in Canada. This is the report for reference year 2017.

In this report, three components are used to measure foreign control: assets, operating revenues and operating profits.

- Asset-based measures of foreign control provide a longer term perspective. Assets are a stock item, reflecting economic decisions and market conditions that evolve more slowly over time.
- Revenue-based measures represent a flow item and are closely tied to the business cycle. Revenues tend to reflect current business conditions, causing them to be more volatile than asset-based measures.
- Profits are a measure of the financial health and well-being of an economy and can be used to assess its performance and sustainability.

These statistics are compiled from enterprise level data. An enterprise can be a single corporation or a family of corporations under common ownership and/or control, for which consolidated financial statements are produced.

The report covers all incorporated enterprises in Canada, including federal and provincial government business enterprises (GBEs) but excluding enterprises classified under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to Management of Companies and Enterprises (NAICS 55); Religious Organizations (NAICS 8131); Political Organizations (NAICS 81394); Public Administration (NAICS 91), as well as Funds and other Financial Vehicles (NAICS 526). GBEs are public sector enterprises engaged in operations of a commercial nature.

All industry analysis is based on 21 groups of industries which have been defined using NAICS.

Data was compiled by geographic macro-region using the Standard Classification of Countries and Areas of Interest (SCCAI 2016) structure.

Highlights

- The foreign-controlled share of assets decreased marginally, from 16.3% to 15.9% in 2017. The share of operating revenues remained virtually unchanged from 27.6% to 27.5%, while that of operating profits increased 2.4% over the year.
- In the non-financial industries, the share of assets under foreign control was 24.1% in 2017, down from 25.0% the year earlier. The share of operating revenue under foreign control remained stable at 29.1%, while operating profits rose to 20.5% from 19.3% the year before.
- The total share of assets of foreign-controlled enterprises in the non-financial sector is currently at a ten year low, at 24.1% in 2017. However, the share of non-financial assets of Chinese controlled enterprises surpassed the share of non-financial assets of Japanese controlled enterprises for the first time in 2016 and maintained their position in 2017. Shares for Chinese controlled enterprises were 4.2% and 4.3% in 2016 and 2017 respectively, while those for the Japanese controlled ones were 4.1% and 4.2%.
- The assets of Canadian-controlled enterprises in the oil and gas extraction industry increased 10.8% in 2017, while the assets of foreign-controlled enterprises fell 5.6%. As a result, the share of foreign-controlled assets in this industry declined to 40.1% from 44.1% the previous year.
- In the finance and insurance industries, the foreign-controlled share of assets was relatively unchanged at 9.6%, while the revenue share decreased from 15.5% to 14.6%. The foreign-controlled share of profit was also down, from 12.5% to 11.0%.
- Enterprises controlled from the United States maintained the largest overall share of foreign-controlled assets in Canada (50.9%), followed by the United Kingdom (10.8%) and Japan (5.8%).

Analysis

All Industries

In 2017, enterprises operating in Canada held \$12.9 trillion in assets, generated \$4.2 trillion in operating revenues, and earned \$439.5 billion in operating profits. Assets increased 4.9%, operating revenues increased 6.2%, and operating profits rose 17.1% from 2016 levels.

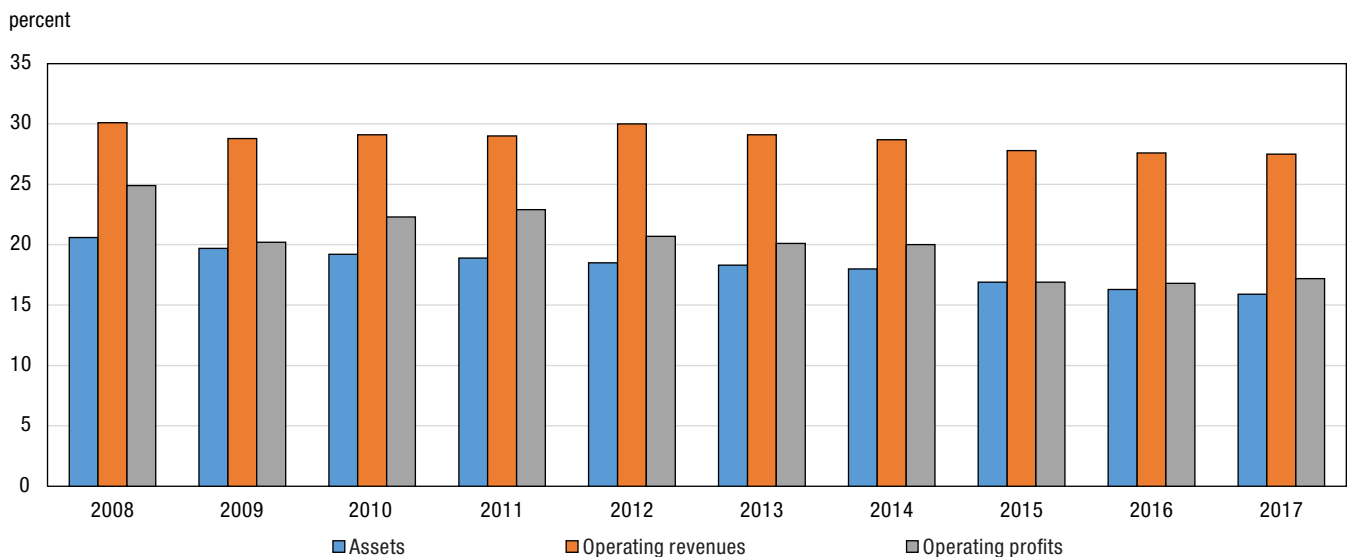
Both Canadian and foreign-controlled total asset values increased in 2017, by 5.3% and 2.8%, respectively. The foreign-controlled asset share fell slightly, from 16.2% to 15.9% in 2017.

Foreign-controlled revenue growth was up by 6.3% and Canadian-controlled revenue growth was up by 5.9% in 2017. The share of revenues under foreign control was virtually unchanged at 27.5%.

Canadian and foreign-controlled operating profits increased by 16.5% and 19.7% respectively in 2017. The share of profits under foreign control went from 16.8% to 17.2%.

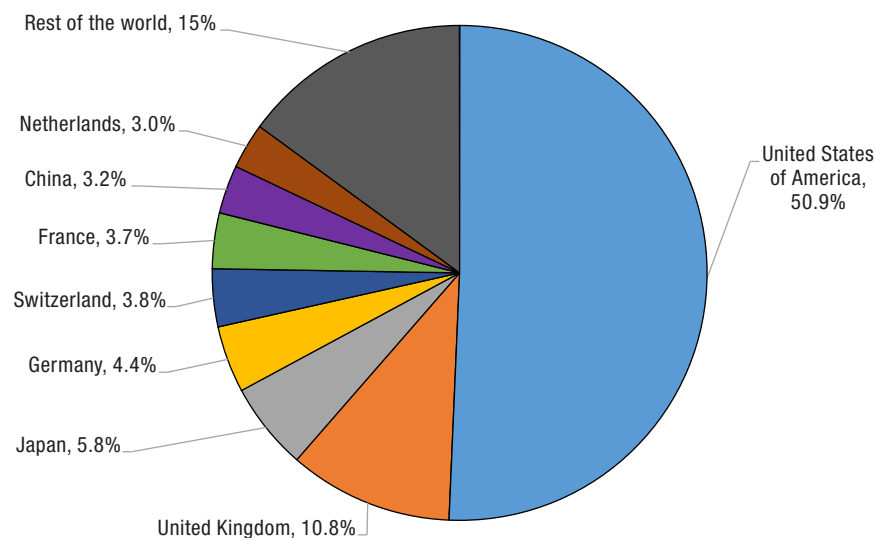
Chart 1

Share of assets, operating revenues and operating profits under foreign control, 2008 to 2017 - All industries



Returns collected under the *Corporations Returns Act* show that enterprises in Canada are controlled by entities from over 80 countries. However, only eight countries account for 85.5% of these foreign-owned assets. American-controlled enterprises held the highest share in 2017, accounting for 50.9% of all assets under foreign control.

Chart 2
Assets under foreign control, by country, 2017 - All Industries



The share of assets of foreign-controlled enterprises is currently at a ten year low, after a decade of steady decline. A decline in the share of assets of American-controlled enterprises has been partially offset by an increase in the share of assets of Asian-controlled enterprises.

In order to provide additional geographic level detail on foreign control in Canada, data has been compiled by macro region and by country, including a residual category for each macro region. The macro regions are:

1. Americas (excluding Canada)
2. Europe
3. Africa
4. Asia
5. Oceania
6. Antarctica and Adjacent Islands

In 2017, more than half of all assets under foreign control belonged to enterprises from the Americas macro region, followed by Europe (31.5%) and Asia at 14.1%. There was little change in these proportions from the previous year.

Chart 3
Assets under foreign control, by macro-region, 2017 - All Industries

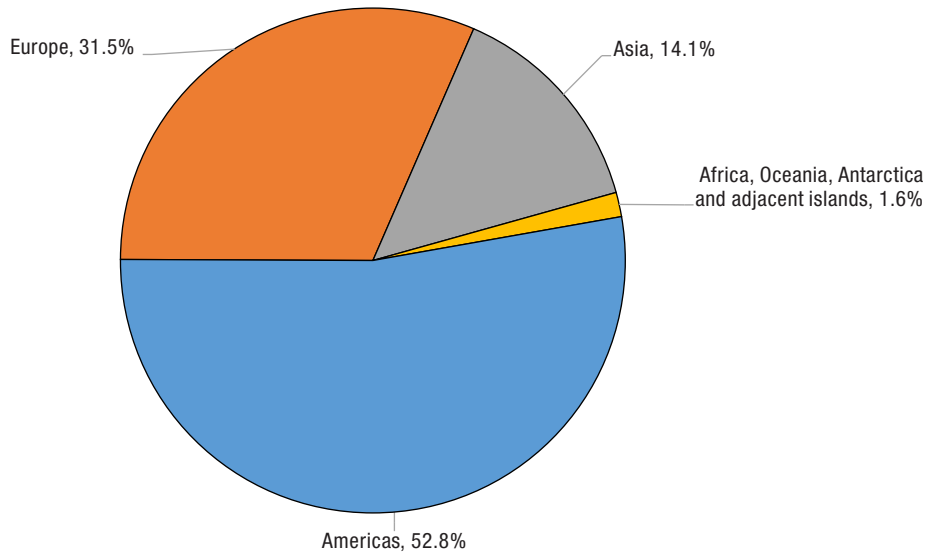


Table 1.1
Total assets under foreign control by macro region and country, 2015 to 2017 – All industries

	Assets			Assets		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
	millions of dollars			percent		
Total Americas (excluding Canada)	1,062,619	1,060,679	1,088,641	54.1	52.9	52.8
United States of America	1,022,142	1,020,534	1,048,959	52.1	50.9	50.9
Mexico	4,453	4,576	4,377	0.2	0.2	0.2
Brazil	30,324	29,975	29,750	1.5	1.5	1.4
Other Americas	5,700	5,594	5,555	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total Asia	249,392	276,414	290,775	12.7	13.8	14.1
China	36,152	61,753	65,378	1.8	3.1	3.2
India	18,565	17,067	17,446	0.9	0.9	0.8
Japan	103,709	111,732	118,455	5.3	5.6	5.8
South Korea	9,742	9,876	11,262	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Asia	81,224	75,987	78,234	4.1	3.8	3.8
Total Europe	625,725	636,635	648,183	31.9	31.7	31.5
France	71,202	73,904	75,194	3.6	3.7	3.7
Germany	80,971	89,082	90,206	4.1	4.4	4.4
United Kingdom	210,301	212,614	221,749	10.7	10.6	10.8
Italy	18,149	18,592	17,956	0.9	0.9	0.9
Netherlands	61,382	61,676	62,119	3.1	3.1	3.0
Switzerland	78,875	79,429	78,216	4.0	4.0	3.8
Other Europe	104,844	101,338	102,743	5.3	5.0	5.0
Total Oceania, Antarctica and adjacent islands	24,016	30,445	x	1.2	1.5	x
Australia	23,144	29,780	28,078	1.2	1.5	1.4
Other Oceania, Antarctica and adjacent islands	872	665	x	0.0	0.0	x
Total Africa	1,384	2,684	x	0.1	0.1	x
Total foreign control	1,963,137	2,006,857	2,059,992	100.0	100.0	100.0

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

Non-financial Industries

In 2017, enterprises in non-financial industries held \$5.6 trillion in assets, generated \$3.7 trillion in revenues and earned \$288.1 billion in profits. While non-financial industries represented less than one-half (43.7%) of the assets for all industries in Canada, they generated 89.0% of revenues and 65.6% of profits. Enterprises under foreign control have seen a decline in the share of assets, a slow increase in the share of profits, and no change in the share of operating revenues during the last three years.

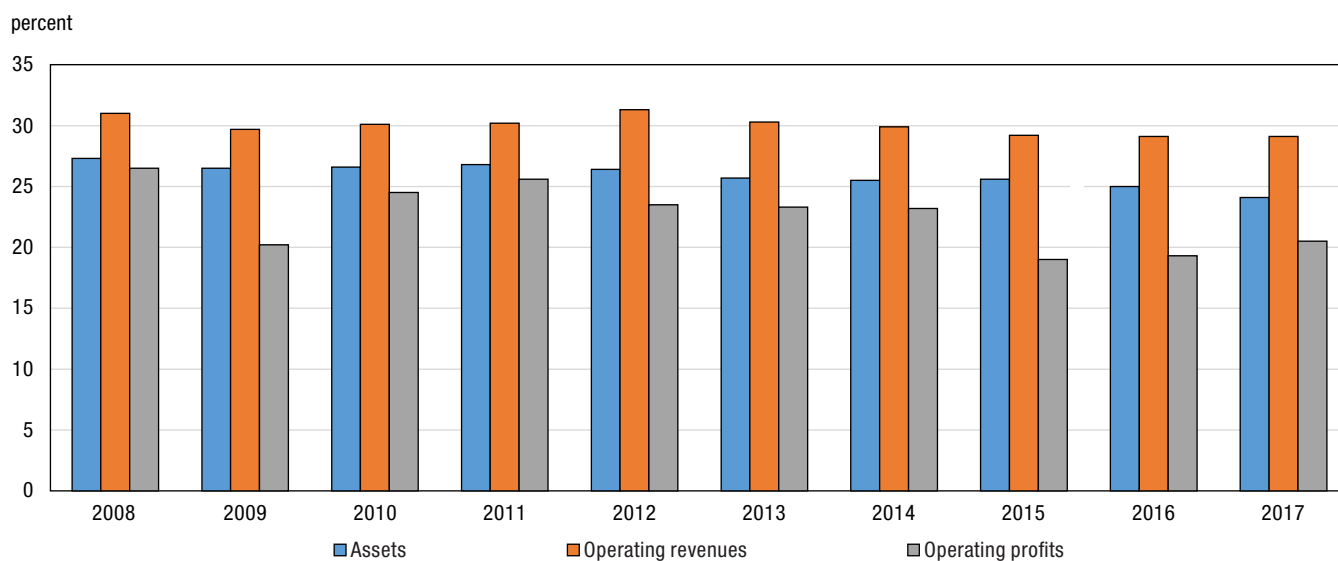
Assets held by Canadian-controlled enterprises rose 6.6% in 2017, while those held by foreign-controlled enterprises increased 1.2%. As a result, the share of assets under foreign control went from 25.0% the previous year to 24.0% in 2017.

Total operating revenues increased in 2017, with revenues under Canadian and foreign-controlled enterprises up 6.2% and 6.3%, respectively. The share of operating revenues under foreign control remained unchanged at 29.1%.

Total operating profits increased 20.9% in 2017. Profits in Canadian and foreign-controlled non-financial industries went up 19.2% and 27.9%, respectively. The foreign-controlled share of operating profits rose for a third consecutive year to 20.5%.

Chart 4

Share of assets, operating revenues and operating profits under foreign control, 2008 to 2017 - Non-financial industries



Wholesale trade, manufacturing, and oil and gas extraction were the non-financial industries with the largest share of foreign control, as measured by assets. The share of assets under foreign control were 52.4% for wholesale trade, 47.3% for manufacturing and 41.0% for oil and gas in 2017.

The share of assets of foreign-controlled enterprises in the non-financial sector is currently at a ten year low. Enterprises controlled in the Americas macro region held 55.2% of foreign assets in 2017, down slightly from the year before. Conversely, enterprises controlled in Europe and Asia were both up slightly from the previous year, holding 28.5% and 14.9% respectively. The individual countries whose enterprises controlled the most assets were the United States with 52.6%, the United Kingdom with 6.5% and China with 4.3% of foreign-controlled assets. Non-financial industry assets of enterprises controlled in China surpassed non-financial assets of enterprises controlled in Japan for the first time in 2016 and maintained their position in 2017.

Chart 5
Assets under foreign control, by country, 2017 - Non-financial Industries

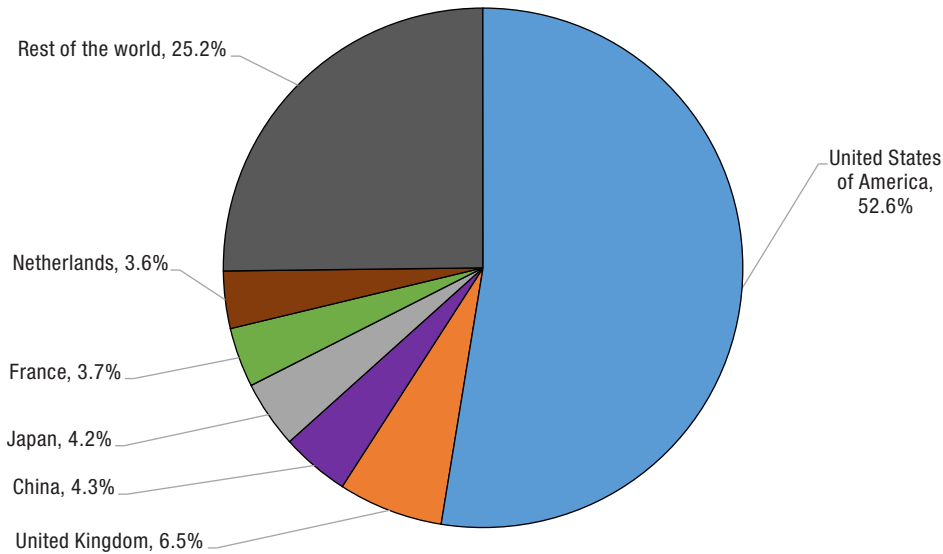


Table 1.2
Total assets under foreign control by macro region and country, 2015 to 2017 – Non-financial industries

	Assets					
	2015			2016		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
	millions of dollars			percent		
Total Americas (excluding Canada)	753,465	749,177	750,180	57.5	55.8	55.2
United States of America	718,372	713,250	714,621	54.8	53.1	52.6
Mexico	x	x	x	x	x	x
Brazil	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other Americas	2,875	2,931	3,005	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total Asia	170,904	195,712	202,115	13.0	14.6	14.9
China	31,246	56,173	57,840	2.4	4.2	4.3
India	8,761	8,164	8,851	0.7	0.6	0.7
Japan	48,702	54,840	56,612	3.7	4.1	4.2
South Korea	7,065	6,635	7,565	0.5	0.5	0.6
Other Asia	75,130	69,899	71,247	5.7	5.2	5.2
Total Europe	367,402	377,201	387,108	28.0	28.1	28.5
France	44,917	46,417	50,517	3.4	3.5	3.7
Germany	40,451	44,824	46,375	3.1	3.3	3.4
United Kingdom	83,008	84,073	88,754	6.3	6.3	6.5
Italy	x	x	x	x	x	x
Netherlands	47,992	49,655	48,582	3.7	3.7	3.6
Switzerland	42,704	43,039	44,632	3.3	3.2	3.3
Other Europe	93,924	94,272	94,349	7.2	7.0	6.9
Total Oceania, Antarctica and adjacent islands	x	x	x	x	x	x
Australia	15,936	17,070	15,677	1.2	1.3	1.2
Other Oceania, Antarctica and adjacent islands	x	x	x	x	x	x
Total Africa	x	x	x	x	x	x
Total foreign control	1,309,818	1,342,508	1,359,285	100.0	100.0	100.0

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

Finance and Insurance Industries

In 2017, enterprises operating in the financial sector accounted for \$7.3 trillion in assets, \$458.2 billion in revenues and \$151.3 billion in profits. This represented 56.3%, 11.0% and 34.4% of total assets, total revenues and total profits, respectively.

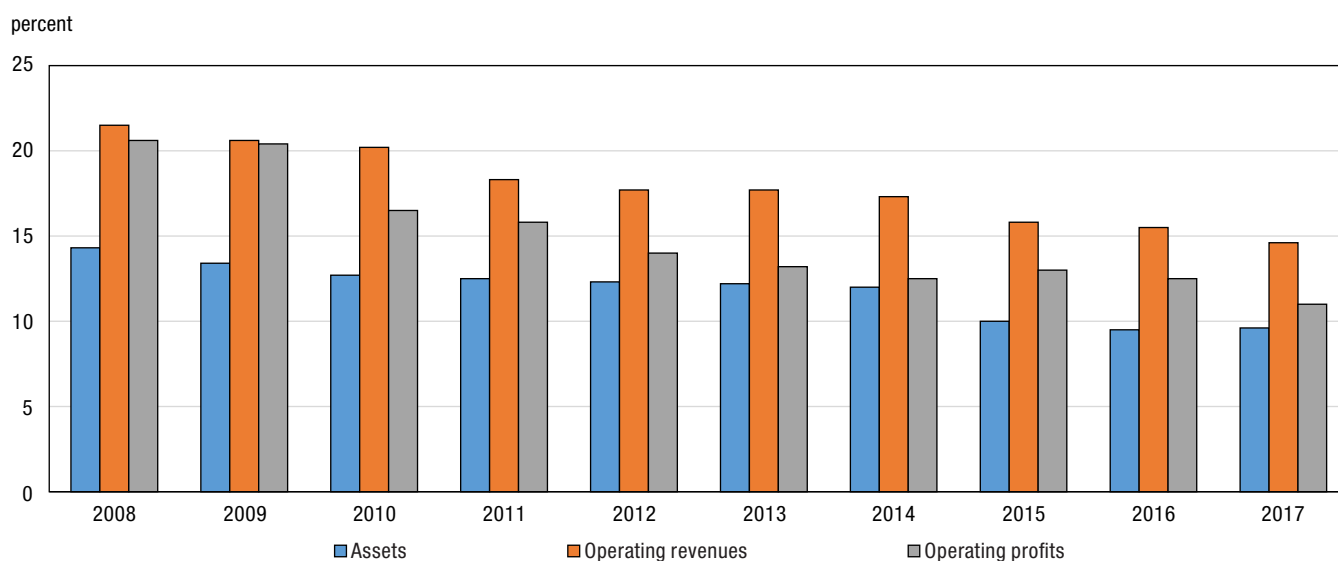
Enterprises in these industries are predominantly Canadian-controlled: 90.4% of total assets in 2017 were Canadian controlled and reported asset growth of 4.4% from the previous year. The share of assets held by foreign-controlled enterprises remained virtually unchanged (+0.1%) from 2016.

Revenues of Canadian-controlled enterprises rose 6.9% in 2017, while foreign-controlled enterprises reported a decline of 0.2%. The share of revenues under foreign control decreased to 14.6%, from 15.5% the previous year.

Operating profits of Canadian-controlled enterprises rose 12.3%, while foreign-controlled enterprises reported declines of 2.1%. The foreign-controlled share of operating profits was 11.0%, down from 12.5% in 2016.

Chart 6

Share of assets, operating revenues and operating profits under foreign control, 2008 to 2017 - Financial industries



Among all financial industries, non-depository credit intermediation has historically been and remains the one with the highest level of foreign control. The countries whose enterprises controlled the most foreign financial assets were the United States with 47.7% , the United Kingdom with 19.0% and Japan with 8.8%.

Chart 7
Assets under foreign control, by country, 2017 - Financial Industries

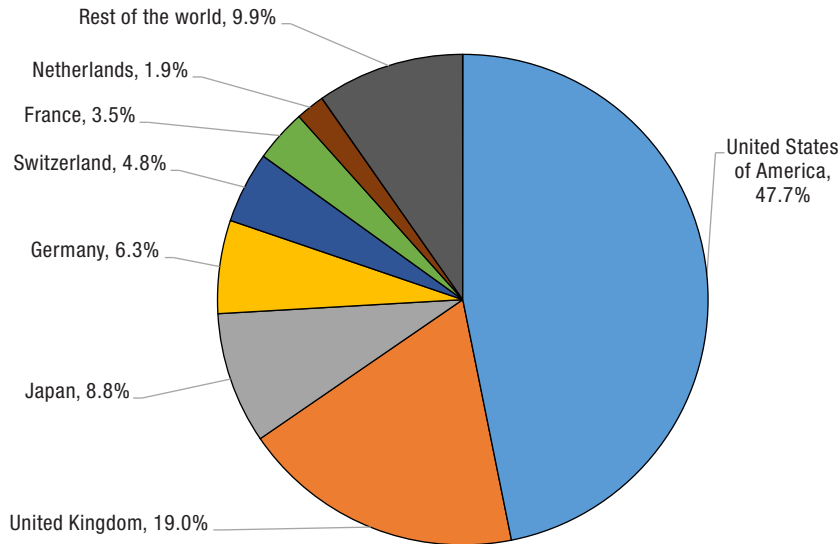


Table 1.3
Total assets under foreign control by macro region and country, 2015 to 2017 – Financial industries

	Assets								
	2015			2016			2017		
	millions of dollars			percent					
Total Americas (excluding Canada)	309,154	311,503	338,461	47.3	46.9	48.3			
United States of America	303,770	307,284	334,338	46.5	46.3	47.7			
Mexico	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Brazil	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Other Americas	2,825	2,663	2,550	0.4	0.4	0.4			
Total Asia	78,488	80,703	88,660	12.0	12.1	12.7			
China	4,906	5,580	7,537	0.8	0.8	1.1			
India	9,804	8,903	8,596	1.5	1.3	1.2			
Japan	55,007	56,891	61,843	8.4	8.6	8.8			
South Korea	2,677	3,241	3,697	0.4	0.5	0.5			
Other Asia	6,094	6,088	6,987	0.9	0.9	1.0			
Total Europe	258,323	259,434	261,075	39.5	39.1	37.3			
France	26,285	27,487	24,677	4.0	4.1	3.5			
Germany	40,519	44,258	43,831	6.2	6.7	6.3			
United Kingdom	127,293	128,541	132,995	19.5	19.3	19.0			
Italy	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Netherlands	13,390	12,021	13,537	2.0	1.8	1.9			
Switzerland	36,171	36,390	33,584	5.5	5.5	4.8			
Other Europe	10,920	7,065	8,395	1.7	1.1	1.2			
Total Oceania, Antarctica and adjacent islands	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Australia	7,208	12,710	12,401	1.1	1.9	1.8			
Other Oceania, Antarctica and adjacent islands	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Total Africa	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Total foreign control	653,319	664,349	700,708	100.0	100.0	100.0			

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

Selected Industries

Wholesale trade

In 2017, enterprises in the wholesale trade industry held \$459.2 billion in assets, an increase in value of 6.7% from the previous year. Canadian-controlled wholesalers' assets increased 7.6%, and foreign-controlled wholesalers' assets increased 6.0%. As a result, the share of assets held by foreign-controlled enterprises declined slightly, to 52.4%. Since 2015, wholesale trade has been the only industry in the non-financial sector with over half of assets held by foreign-controlled enterprises.

Revenues and operating profits in the wholesale trade industry grew as well, for both Canadian-controlled and foreign-controlled enterprises. In total, revenues increased 7.4% and operating profits increased 16.8%. The share of revenues and operating profits earned by foreign-controlled enterprises were stable at 46.1% and 42.4%, respectively.

The countries whose enterprises controlled the most assets were the United States, with 57.6% of foreign-controlled assets, the United Kingdom with 9.4%, Japan with 8.6% and Germany with 5.7%.

Manufacturing

Enterprises in the manufacturing sector held \$1.0 trillion in assets in 2017, an increase in value of 2.0% from the previous year. Canadian-controlled manufacturer's assets increased 1.4%, and foreign-controlled manufacturer's assets increased 2.7%. As a result, the share of assets held by foreign-controlled enterprises increased slightly, to 47.3%.

Revenues and operating profits in manufacturing grew as well, for both Canadian-controlled and foreign-controlled enterprises. In total, revenues increased 4.8% and operating profits increased 20.0%. The share of revenues earned by foreign-controlled enterprises was up slightly at 52.8%, while the share of profits earned by foreign-controlled enterprises declined from 54.6% in 2016 to 50.2% in 2017.

The countries whose enterprises controlled the most assets were the United States, with 55.7% of foreign-controlled assets and the United Kingdom with 7.5%.

Oil and gas extraction and support activities

In 2017, enterprises in the oil and gas extraction and support industry held \$667.6 billion in assets, an increase in value of 3.6% from the previous year. The assets of Canadian-controlled enterprises increased 10.8%, while the assets of foreign-controlled enterprises fell 5.6%. As a result, the share of assets held by foreign-controlled enterprises declined to 40.1% from 44.1% the previous year.

Revenues across the industry grew 26.7%, and operating profits increased 110%.

The countries whose enterprises controlled the most assets were the United States, with 37.6% of foreign-controlled assets and China with 18.7%. Overall, enterprises in Asia held 38.4% of assets and enterprises in Europe held 24.0%.

Non-Depository Credit Intermediaries

Enterprises in the non-depository credit intermediation industry held \$442.3 billion in assets in 2017, a decline of 1.6% from the previous year. The value of assets held by Canadian-controlled enterprises grew 0.8%, while the value of assets held by foreign-controlled enterprises decreased 4.5%. Of the financial industries, non-depository credit intermediation had the largest share of foreign-controlled enterprises, with 43.9% of assets under foreign control. No other industry in the financial sector had more than 15% of their assets under foreign control.

Revenues for non-depository credit intermediaries grew 8.6% and 8.0% for Canadian- and foreign-controlled enterprises, respectively. The share of revenues in foreign-controlled enterprises was 49.5%, essentially unchanged from the previous year.

Profits for non-depository credit intermediaries grew 9.6% for Canadian-controlled enterprises and 23.7% for foreign-controlled enterprises. The share of profit reported by foreign-controlled enterprises rose to 43.8% from 40.8% in 2016.

The countries whose enterprises controlled the most assets were the United States, with 47.6% of foreign-controlled assets and Germany with 14.6%.

Table 2
Total value of assets and foreign-controlled share by industry, 2015 to 2017

	Total assets			Assets under foreign control		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
	millions of dollars			percent		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	142,825	152,637	165,706	1.6	1.6	1.8
Oil and gas extraction and support activities	628,253	644,679	667,579	43.4	44.1	40.1
Mining and quarrying (except oil and gas)	234,202	236,188	243,770	F	26.8	27.6
Utilities	373,979	395,378	405,316	6.7	6.2	1.8
Construction	317,252	332,360	352,904	7.6	7.3	7.3
Manufacturing	953,688	991,604	1,011,901	47.2	47.0	47.3
Wholesale trade	398,916	430,281	459,222	53.3	52.7	52.4
Retail trade	277,249	291,466	309,512	24.6	26.5	26.1
Transportation and warehousing	324,362	341,603	416,089	7.4	5.6	6.0
Information and cultural industries	230,165	246,017	254,899	8.2	8.2	8.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	627,649	684,978	714,249	4.8	5.8	5.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	237,426	231,928	249,241	30.9	22.3	22.0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	104,649	105,862	107,787	18.9	18.0	18.0
Educational, health care and social assistance services	97,037	108,693	116,916	2.0	1.4	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	37,086	39,567	39,965	11.6	15.5	15.3
Accommodation and food services	70,269	72,069	77,241	11.2	11.8	13.9
Repair, maintenance and personal services	59,798	61,628	55,904	13.0	12.1	14.0
Total non-financial industries	5,114,806	5,366,937	5,648,203	25.6	25.0	24.1
Non-depository credit intermediation	427,016	449,071	442,021	46.8	45.2	43.9
Insurance carriers and related activities	1,188,889	1,263,489	1,271,631	9.5	9.5	9.8
Other financial industries	821,817	954,187	1,062,557	14.9	12.7	14.8
Depository credit intermediation	4,066,726	4,290,402	4,502,621	5.4	5.1	5.0
Total finance and insurance industries	6,504,448	6,957,149	7,278,830	10.0	9.5	9.6
Total all industries	11,619,254	12,324,086	12,927,033	16.9	16.3	15.9

F too unreliable to be published

In line with Statistics Canada's modernization initiative, the full set of statistical tables can be viewed in an interactive format on our [website](#).

Please consult [Table 33-10-0084-01](#) "Foreign-controlled enterprises in Canada, by financial characteristic and selected country of control" for more details.

Data quality, concepts and methodology

Concepts and methods

This section outlines the basic concepts and methods needed to understand the data in this report.

Coverage

The data in this publication are compiled for statistical enterprises. An enterprise is a single corporation or a family of corporations under common ownership and/or control, for which consolidated financial statements are produced.

These enterprises are classified according to the 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Each enterprise is assigned a six-digit NAICS code in two steps. First, a NAICS code is assigned to each establishment belonging to an enterprise. The enterprise is then assigned the NAICS code for the industry which accounts for the largest share of value-added across all the establishments that make up the enterprise. For publication purposes, enterprise data based on the six-digit NAICS codes have been aggregated into 21 industry groups, such as mining and manufacturing (Table D1).

The statistics in the report cover all incorporated enterprises in Canada, including federal and provincial government business enterprises (GBEs), but excluding enterprises classified to Management of Companies and Enterprises (NAICS 55); Religious Organizations (NAICS 8131); Political Organizations (NAICS 81394); Public Administration (NAICS 91); as well as Funds and other Financial Vehicles (NAICS 526). GBEs are public sector enterprises engaged in operations of a commercial nature.

Table D1
Publication level of aggregation

	NAICS 2017
Non-financial industries	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11
Oil and gas extraction and support activities	211, 213
Mining and quarrying (except oil and gas)	212
Utilities	22
Construction	23
Manufacturing	31, 32, 33
Wholesale trade	41
Retail trade	44, 45
Transportation and warehousing	48, 49
Information and cultural industries	51
Real estate and rental and leasing	53
Professional, scientific and technical services	54
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	56
Educational, health care and social assistance services	61, 62
Arts, entertainment and recreation	71
Accommodation and food services	72
Repair, maintenance and personal services	811, 812, 813
Finance and insurance industries	
Non-depository credit intermediation	5222
Insurance carriers and related activities	524
Other financial industries	5223, 523
Depository credit intermediation	5211, 5221

Data Sources

The *Corporations Returns Act* report focuses on the statistical enterprise. It is based on a dataset which links country of control information derived at the legal entity level, with financial data compiled at the enterprise level from Industrial Organization and Finance Division's (IOFD) Financial and Taxation Statistics for Enterprises program.

Country of control data

The country of control data are derived from ownership schedules filed annually with Statistics Canada by corporations liable under the *Corporations Returns Act*, and information obtained from the Canada Revenue Agency's administrative records.

Statistics Canada collects ownership information from incorporated businesses in Canada whose gross revenues exceed \$200 million, whose assets exceed \$600 million or whose long-term debt or equity owing to non-residents exceeds a book value of \$1 million. This information is used to establish links between parent corporations and their subsidiaries, to define corporate ownership structures, and to determine the ultimate country of control for each corporate structure. The ownership information is supplemented by research based on other publicly available sources which include web sites, gazettes, press clippings, as well as federal and provincial business registries.

Statistics Canada relies on information from Canada Revenue Agency administrative records to determine the country of control for corporations whose assets, revenues and equity or debt are below the thresholds for collection of ownership data. These businesses tend to have a simple corporate structure and are, for the most part, Canadian-controlled. These administrative records are maintained on Statistics Canada's Business Register.

Financial data

The IOFD Financial and Taxation Statistics for Enterprises program combined three sources of financial data to form a census of the 1,812,776 enterprises in the target population for 2017. Annualized data from IOFD's Quarterly Survey of Financial Statements (QFS) provided consolidated data for 4,496 of the largest enterprises. Public Sector Statistics Division supplied data for 114 provincial and federal level government business enterprises. Data Stewardship Division supplied financial information for the remaining enterprises from T2 Corporation Income Tax Returns and the General Index of Financial Information (GIFI).

Reference period

The series in this report are intended to cover business activity within a calendar reference period. Data derived from the QFS approximate the calendar period. The GBE data reflect fiscal periods which often are governed by the April to March fiscal year of governments. The administrative data used from the Canada Revenue Agency are based on financial statements filed along with annual income tax returns by corporations. Historically, data from fiscal periods ending at any time between January and December were included in the reference year. However, beginning with the release of the 2004 data, data from income tax returns for fiscal periods ending between April and March have been included in order to better represent business activity in the calendar period.

Edit and imputation

At the record level, several checks are performed on the financial data to verify internal consistency and identify extreme values. Checks are also performed to ensure that financial data records have been assigned a country of control code and that this information is accurate.

Imputation of the financial data for complete non-response is performed by two methods. The preferred and most common method makes use of historical information about the non-responding unit and current trends in the principal characteristics of similar units. When historical information is not available, such as in the case of new units, a donor of similar size and industry is substituted for the missing unit.

Annual changes in the tabulated financial data are reviewed by industry and country of control. The largest changes are investigated and updates are made to the financial and country of control data as required. In addition, these data are analyzed for comparability with trends in related Statistics Canada data series and with general trends in the economy.

Estimation

As noted earlier, annual data are obtained from one of three sources for each enterprise in the population of interest. Estimates are derived by tabulating the enterprise data for this population. These estimates are produced and published by industry and country of control.

Due to certain financial reporting constraints, data for enterprises in the insurance industry could not be obtained through the administrative data source. As a result, estimates for this industry are derived using QFS weighted estimates.

Confidentiality

The confidentiality of the financial statistics is protected under the provisions of the *Statistics Act*.

For this reason, these data are released in aggregate form only and are subject to various confidentiality checks before they are released to prevent the publication or disclosure of any information deemed confidential. If necessary, data are suppressed to prevent direct or residual disclosure of identifiable data.

Direct disclosure could occur when the value in a tabulated cell is composed of only a few respondents or when the cell is dominated by a few companies. Residual disclosure could occur when confidential information can be derived indirectly by piecing together information from different sources or data series.

Data accuracy

While considerable effort is made to ensure high standards throughout all collection and processing operations, the resulting estimates are inevitably subject to a certain degree of error. There are two types of errors in statistical information: sampling and non-sampling. Non-sampling errors are the only type that applies to this program, given that the estimates are based on a census of the population, and not a sample (with the exception of the insurance industry).

Non-sampling errors can arise from a variety of sources and are difficult to measure. Among non-sampling errors are response errors, such as gaps in the information provided by corporations in their returns, and errors in processing, such as miscoding the industry of an enterprise.

Revisions

The most recent annual data in this report are subject to a one-year revision policy. These data may be revised to include amended information or reports from respondents that are received after the end of a collection cycle.

Key indicators

Total assets are the sum total of economic resources over which an enterprise exercises a certain control. They include cash and deposits; accounts receivable and accrued revenue; inventories; investments and accounts with parents, subsidiaries and affiliates; portfolio investments; loans given to other enterprises; and capital assets.

Operating revenues include revenues from the sales of goods and services; rental and operating lease revenues; and revenues from commissions, franchise fees, and royalties.

Operating expenses include the cost of goods and services used as inputs into production; wages and salaries; employer portion of employee benefits; indirect taxes; and depreciation, amortization and depletion of buildings, machinery and natural resources.

Operating profits are the difference between operating revenues and operating expenses.

Key concepts

Statistical Enterprise

An enterprise is a single corporation or a family of corporations under common ownership and/or control, for which consolidated financial statements are produced.

Controlling Interest

The controlling interest of an enterprise, referred to as the enterprise head, may be an individual, a related group, a corporation or a government. Controlled corporations are called subsidiaries. A multi-corporation enterprise contains one or more subsidiaries. A corporation that is not controlled by another corporation and that does not control another corporation is called a single-corporation enterprise.

Corporate control

Corporate control is the potential to affect the corporate strategic decision-making process of the board of directors of a corporation. In many cases where control is said to exist, corporations may still function with considerable autonomy in their financial, marketing, or operational activities. **Majority control** is exercised by a person, group or corporation if more than 50% of the voting equity of a corporation is held, directly or indirectly, other than by way of security only, by or for the benefit of that person, group or corporation. In the case of irrevocable options or the right to acquire shares, the calculation of the voting equity is made as if all options have been exercised.

Effective control of a corporation implies control of the corporation through methods other than ownership of the majority voting equity of the corporation. The assessment of effective control may be based on any of the following rules:

- If more than 50% of the directors of a corporation are also directors of a trust or an estate, or are also members of a related group, then the corporation is effectively controlled by that trust, estate or related group.
- If more than 50% of the directors of a corporation are also directors of another corporation, and if there is a significant voting ownership of the corporation by that other corporation, then the corporation is effectively controlled by that other corporation.
- If control is acknowledged by a corporation, then the acknowledgement is sufficient to assign effective control.

Country of control

In most cases of foreign control, the country of control is the country of residence of the ultimate foreign controlling parent corporation, family, trust, estate or related group. Each subsidiary within the global enterprise is assigned the same country of control as its parent. A company whose voting rights are equally owned by Canadian-controlled and foreign-controlled corporations, is Canadian-controlled. If two foreign-controlled corporations jointly own an equal amount of the voting rights of a Canadian resident company, the country of control is assigned according to an order of precedence based on their aggregate level of foreign control in Canada. For example, United States takes precedence over all other foreign countries because it has the highest level of aggregate foreign control in Canada.

Changes affecting historical comparability of data

Listed below are summaries of the main changes in coverage, classification, concepts and methods since reference year 1999 which may affect the comparability of the *Corporations Returns Act* data over time. The year associated with each change indicates the reference year of data to which the change was first applied.

2017 Implementation of SCCAI 2016

Beginning with reference year 2017, data has been compiled by geographic macro-regions using the Standard Classification of Countries and Areas of Interest (SCCAI 2016) structure. The main impact is the addition of residual groupings for each macro-region which allows for more granularity of data rather than having one large Other Foreign category. The second impact is the discontinuation of the European Union as a grouping. Using a geography-based macro-region of Europe enables a more stable comparison over time. Data has been back cast to 2008 to allow a ten-year comparison under the new groupings.

2014 Change to the *Corporations Returns Act* Regulations

Beginning with reference year 2014, the reporting thresholds requiring corporations to file returns under the *Corporations Returns Act* were revised. As prescribed in the Regulations, the new thresholds are as follows: gross revenues exceeding \$200 million, assets exceeding \$600 million or foreign equity exceeding a book value of \$1 million. The impact on the levels of foreign control reported in this publication is minimal.

2013 Methodology note

Program estimates include only units that have been assigned a valid NAICS code on Statistics Canada's Business Register database. Starting with the release of data for reference year 2013, many units that had previously not been assigned to an industry were added to the database, using NAICS codes they supplied with their tax returns. These consisted of mostly smaller units that had not previously been classified on the Business Register. This change resulted in a significant increase in the number of enterprises covered by the program.

2013 Change in definition of European Union

Beginning with reference year 2013, statistics for the European Union (EU) cover 28 countries, reflecting the addition of Croatia. Data for this country were previously included in estimates for the Other Foreign country of control category.

2011 Introduction of NAICS 2012

Beginning with reference year 2011, statistics by industry have been compiled based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The data are published at an aggregate level such that there is no effect on historical comparability.

2007 Change in definition of European Union

Beginning with reference year 2007, statistics for the European Union (EU) cover 27 countries, reflecting the addition of Bulgaria and Romania. Data for these countries were previously included in estimates for the Other Foreign country of control category.

2006 Introduction of NAICS 2007

Beginning with reference year 2006, statistics by industry have been compiled based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data for reference years 1999 to 2005 were revised in order to reflect this classification system.

2006 Refinement of Country of Control Concept

For reference year 2006, the country of control was assigned to enterprises based on the country of residence of their ultimate, controlling parent, rather than based on the country which has majority ownership of the enterprise's voting shares. When the preliminary 2006 data were released, data for reference years 1999 to 2005 were revised to reflect the new country of control method, technical improvements and late returns.

The use of the new country of control method for the 1999 to 2005 data resulted in a small increase in the level of Canadian-controlled assets when compared with statistics for the same years based on the previous method. On average, over the 1999 to 2005 period, Canadian-controlled assets were 1.9% higher under the new method compared with the old method.

2004 Change in definition of European Union

Beginning with reference year 2004, statistics for the European Union (EU) cover 25 countries, reflecting the addition of the following ten countries to the EU: Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. Prior to reference year 2004, the EU included the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

2003 Introduction of NAICS 2002

Beginning with reference year 2003, statistics by industry were compiled based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data for reference years 1999 to 2002 were revised in order to reflect this classification system.

1999 Introduction of NAICS 1997

Starting with reference year 1999, statistics by industry were compiled based on the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 1997). For reference periods 1988 to 1998 inclusive, the statistics were compiled based on the Standard Industrial Classification for Companies and Enterprises (SIC-C 1980). Prior to 1988, the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification for Establishments was used.

1997 Change to *Corporations Returns Act*

The *Corporations Returns Act* was formerly known as the *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act* (CALURA). The original CALURA was first introduced in 1962 and Statistics Canada has prepared annual reports to Parliament since that time. Parliament officially amended the Act as of January 1999, deleting the requirement of labour unions to report under the Act.

Related Products

Selected data tables from Statistics Canada

33-10-0033-01	Foreign-controlled enterprises in Canada, by financial characteristics and industry
33-10-0005-01	Foreign controlled enterprises in Canada, counts by operating revenue size groups
33-10-0084-01	Foreign controlled enterprises in Canada, by financial characteristics and selected country of control
33-10-0006-01	Financial and taxation statistics for enterprises, by industry type

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

61-517-X	Inter-corporate Ownership
11-621-M	Analysis in Brief – Multinational enterprises in Canada
11-621-M	Analysis in Brief – Exploring the significance of Asia's corporate control in Canada
11-627	Infographic – Women in corporate Canada: Who's at the top?

Selected survey programs from Statistics Canada

2503	Corporations Returns Act
2510	Financial and Taxation Statistics for Enterprises
