## 61-006

# BUSINESS FINANCIAL STATISTICS BALANCE SHEETS 

Selected Financial Institutions<br>FOURTH QUARTER 1965

```
DOMINION BUREAU of STATISTICS
MAY 271966
PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY
```

Published by Authority of
The Minister of Trade and Commerce

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Business Finance Division

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page
Introduction ..... 5
Table

1. Trust Companies ..... 6
2. Mortgage Loan Companies ..... 7
3. Sales Finance and Consumer Loan Companies ..... 8
4. Mutual Funds ..... 9
5. Closed-end Funds ..... 10
6. Investment Dealers ..... 11
Content of Groups ..... 12
Definition of Items ..... 13
Quality and Coverage of the Estimates ..... 14
Other Sources of Financial Information ..... 15

# BUSINESS FINANCIAL STATISTICS BALANCE SHEETS <br> Selected Financial Institutions FOURTH OUARTER 1965 

## INTRODUCTION

The present publication contains the balance sheets for trust companies, mortgage loan companies, sales finance and consumer loan companies, mutual funds, closed-end funds, and investment dealers. As information becomes available, the published tables will be expanded to include insurance carriers, credit unions and caisses populaires, other companies in the finance, insurance and real estate industry, and non-financial corporations.

The quarterly survey was started on the recommendation of the Interdepartmental Committee on Financial Statistics, which represents several government departments and the Bank of Canada. The Committee found that the lack of up-to-date information on the assets and liabilities of corporations was a serious handicap to those concerned with economic and monetary policies. More complete and up-todate information from financial institutions and non-financial corporations on the sources and uses of funds is essential in assessing such factors as the distribution and adequacy of funds available at any particular time. This corporation information will be combined with data from other parts of the economy to give a comprehensive picture of the financing of economic activity.

Although quarterly (or more frequent) data have been available for some time in areas such as banking, quarterly data for the groups in this report are new, and problems in interpreting the results may occur. For example, seasonal factors affect loans by sales finance companies, and short term commercial paper held by trust companies. Until more experience has been obtained so that deseasonalized totals can be published, each quarter's results should be related to several previous quarters. There will also be discontinuities caused by reorganisations, mergers, reclassification of companies into and out of the published industries, and other factors.

The published balance sheet material is designed to show estimates of the totals at the end of each quarter. It should be used with caution when changes from one quarter to another are being studied. At a later stage, as financial flows accounts are developed, the corrected quarterly changes will be published by industry.

This publication has been prepared in the Business Finance Division. Acknowledgement is gratefully made to the companies reporting in the survey whose cooperation has made this report possible.

## NOTE

The tables in this report have been revised for previous periods to take into account the latest available information.

TABLE 1. Trust Companies
Quarterly Statements of Estmated Assets, Liabllities and Shareholders' Equity


[^0]TABLE 2. Mortgage Loan Companies
Quarterl, Slatements of Fstimated Assets, Liabilities and Shareholders" Equity


Totai assets excludes dividends, accrued interest, and other receivables. These receivables are netted against the combined liability items, interest, dibdends and other payables, and retained income.

Breakdown between chequable and non-chequable accounts was not avalable prior to 196
These items are affected by changes in inter-company accounts of affiliated companies.

TABLE 3, Sales Finance and Consumer Loan Companies
Quarterly Statements of Estimated Assets, Liabllities and Shareholders" Equity


[^1]TABLE 4. Mutual Funds
Quarterly Statements of Estimated Assets, Llablutles and Shapeholders' Equity


TABLE 4 A. Investment Portfolio at Market Value

|  | 1963 |  |  | 1964 |  |  |  | 1965 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2Q | 3Q | 4 Q | 1 Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4 Q | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4 Q |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Portiolio: <br> (a) Investments in Canadian bonds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1) Government of Canada debt ... | 61 | 58 | 58 | 60 | 68 | 72 | 78 |  | 64 |  |  |
| (if) Provinclai and municipal debt ........................................... | 29 | 28 | 30 | 31 | 29 | 34 | 47 | 57 | 54 | 49 | 49 |
| (i1i) Corporate bonds and debentures ......................................... | 37 | 40 | 42 | 48 | 46 | 44. | 49 | 59 | 63 | 62 | 62 |
| (iv) Mortgages and agreements of sale $\qquad$ <br> (v) Other Canadian investments | 5 3 | 6 4 | 11 | $2{ }^{7}$ | 2898989 | 10 | 12 9 | 13 | 12 10 | 13 19 | 13 25 |
| (b) Investments in Canadian shares: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (i) Preferred shares | 55 | 62 | 67 | 70 | 75 | 75 | 78 | 84 | 92 | 106 | 108 |
| (if) Common shares | 637 | 650 | 678 | 721 | 786 | 853 | 908 | 997 | 995 | 1,028 | 1,060 |
| (c) Investmenis in foreign securities: <br> (i) Bonds, debentures, mortgages, etc. | 2 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| (ii) Preferred and common shares ......... | 169 | 178 | 183 | 194 | 210 | 226 | 236 | 265 | 287 | 347 | 415 |
| Total portfolio at market | 898 | 1,028 | 1,084 | 1.161 | 1,257 | 1,323 | 1,423 | 1.572 | 1,58t | 1,694 | 1,805 |
| 2. Total portfollo at cost (Item 5-Table 4) | 832 | 854 | 889 | 929 | 977 | 1,004 | 1,094 | 1. 201 | 1,287 | 1,351 | 1.433 |
| 3. Unreallzed appreclation (Item 1 minus 2) | 166 | 174 | 195 | 232 | 280 | 319 | 329 | 371 | 294 | 343 | 372 |
| TOTAL ASSETS AT MARKET PRICES (Item 8-Table 4 plus item 3Table 4 A) | 1,029 | 1,068 | 1,115 | 1,196 | 1,304 | 1. 404 | 1,507 | 1.674 | 1.667 | 1,789 | 1,904 |

TABLE 5. Closed-end Funds
Quarterly Statements of Estimated Assets, Liatnlities and Shareholders' Equity


TABLE 5 A. Investment Portfolio at Market Value

|  |  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 Q | 3Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2 Q | $3 Q$ | 4Q | $1 Q$ | $2 Q$ | $3 Q$ | 4Q |
| 1. Portfolio: <br> (a) Investments in Canadian bonds: <br> (l) Government of Canada debt <br> (ii) Provincial and municipal debt <br> (iii) Corporate bonds and debentures <br> (iv) Mortgages and agreements of sale <br> (v) Othet Canadian investments | millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7 | 7 | , | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |  |  |
|  | 1 |  | 17 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  |  | 20 | 17 | 18 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 1 |  |
| (b) Investments in Canadian sheres: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (i) Preferred shares ..... | 46 | 56 | 37 | 43 | 45 | 47 | 49 | 51 | 48 | 45 |  |
| (ii) Common shares ${ }^{1}$ <br> Investments in forelgn securities: | 455 | 487 | 515. | 551 | 619 | 652 | 686 | 730 | 682 | 678 | 693 |
| (i) Bonds, debentures, mortgages, etc. |  | I |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | I | 1 |
| (ii) Preferred and common shares ${ }^{1}$ | 28 | 28 | 30 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 36 | 36 | 47 | 50 |
| Total portfolio at market | 555 | 600 | 605 | 649 | 714 | 746 | 784 | 8.34 | 788 | 789 | 812 |
| 2. Total portiolio at cost (Item 5-Table 5) | 361 | 398 | 395 | 411 | 410 | 421 | 446 | 464 | 455 | 461 | 491 |
| 3. Unrealized appreciation (Ittm 1 minus 2) | 194 | 202 | 210 | 238 | 304 | 325 | 338 | 370 | 333 | 328 | 321 |
| TOTAL ASSETS AT MARKET PRICES (Jtem 8 -Table 5 plus item 3-Table 5A) | 569 | 611 | 616 | 659 | 722 | 762 | 801 | 867 | 807 | 831 | $83 i$ |

[^2]TABLE 6. Investment Dealers
Quarterly Estimates of Selected Balance Sheet Items


[^3]
## CONTENT OF GROUPS

## Trust Companies

This group includes all companies incorporated under the Trust Companies Act of Canada and corresponding provincial acts. Many of these companies are heavily engaged in mortgage lending as well as in the management of estate, trust and agency funds and other financial activities permitted under the federal and provincial trust companies acts.

The balance sheet data shown for this group includes both company funds (shareholders' equity) and guaranteed funds originating from deposits and the sale of certificates. Estate, trust and agency funds are not included.

## Mortgage Loan Companies

This group consists of those companies which raise funds from the public (directly or through publicly owned parent companies) primarily for mortgage lending. It includes all companies incorporated under the Dominion Loan Companies Act, savings certiflcate companies and other institutional lenders engaged principally in mortgage lending. Privately financed mortgage companies are not included. They will be incorporated in one of the other financial groups to be published at a later date.

## Sales Finance and Consumer Loan Companies

In general, sales finance companies are in the business of financing durable sales at the factory or wholesale levels and at the retail level. Consumer loan companies lend money to persons on the security of promissory notes with additional security frequently being provided by chattel mortgages on the goods purchased. Consumer loan companies include companies operating under the provisions of the Small Loans Act, and affiliated companies engaged in personal loans.

There is a close relationship between sales finance companies and consumer loan companies. Many carry out both sales financing and loan activities, while some engage primarily in one and have a wholly-owned subsidiary engaged in the other. Since consolidated returns are received from some of these companies, it was decided to include both sales finance and consumer loan companies in one table.

Sales finance companies which are whollyowned subsidiaries of merchandising and manufacturing companies and finance only the sales of their parent company are not included in these tables. Also excluded are companies primarily engaged in loans to business, such as factoring companies and investment companies, and companies lending to home owners for home improvements. Insofar as possible, the companies in this group are the same as those covered in the DBS publication,

Credit Statistics. The footnote to Table 3, and the deflinition in the text of the item "accounts and notes receivable" show the relationship between this item, as reported in Credit Statistics and in this publication.

## Mutual Funds

This group includes those firms which have their major assets invested in a portfolio of various types of securities and in which the public may purchase any desired number of shares at a price fixed in relationship to net asset value, and redeem any number of shares held at net asset value. Because the number of outstanding shares constantly changes with purchases and redemptions of shares by each individual investor, the companies in this group are also referred to as open-end funds.

Included in this survey are those companies whose shares are available to the public through the companies' own salesmen or agents, or through stock brokers, trust companies or other managers of funds. Excluded are those funds set up to operate a pension plan, special non-resident owned funds, funds which invest only in the shares of other mutual funds, investment clubs, and other investment companies the shares of which are not available to the general pitilc.

## Closed-end Funds

The main difference between this group and the mutual funds is the fact that shares of closedend companies are not redeemable by the company at net asset value. Share capital is set up as in an ordinary limited corporation. Once the shares have been offered to the public, the number of outstanding shares remains constant. Shares of such corporations may be purchased only from existing holders and owners of such shares must find a buyer if they wish to sell their shares. Such companies are called closed-end funds to distinguish them from the muturl funds or open-end funds.

Closed-end funds have a common feature with mutual funds in that their major assets consist of investments in securities. Investment policies and objectives of many of the closed-end funds are also similar to those of the mutual funds. However, when an investment corporation exists primarily to gain control and provide management it is excluded from the totals and will be included in another group. Because of the various degrees between these two objectives - investment or control - and also because objectives often change, it is difficult to precisely define this group. We have, therefore, closely followed the group of closed-end funds found in the Financial Post Survey of Investment Funds. The user of these data is warned however, that reclassification into or out of this industry of few companies could change drastically the published totals.

## Investment Dealers

This group includes firms which act as principals in the underwriting and trading of securities. Stockbrokers and, where possible, the brokerage business of investment dealers are excluded. Where investment dealers do not maintain separate accounts for their brokerage business, total operations of the firm are included but the effect on the data is believed to be small.

Investment dealers do not report all balance sheet items, and total reported assets therefore do not equal total reported liabilities. Shareholders' equity, certain types of receivables and minot asset and liability items are not reported. The omission of these receivables is the largest single cause of difference between total reported assets and total reporten liabilities.

## DEFINITION OF ITEMS

Noted below are items where special problems of interpretation may exist.

## A. Trust Companies and Mortgage Loan Companies

## Item 3-Investments

Investments are at book value. Part of these investments will be after deduction of investment reserves since some companies show investments before deduction of investment reserves and other companies show them net of reserves. The understatement of assets due to deduction of reserves will be very small however. Item 3 ( $a$-viii), collateral loans, consists largely of call loans and day-to-day loans to investment dealers. Item 3(c), forelgn investments, consists largely of short-term securities such as United States treasury bills.

## Item 11 - Demand deposits and demand certificates

This item contains those deposits and certificates which can be withdrawn of cashed on demand.

## Item 12-Term deposits, guaranteed investment certificates, instalment certificates and debentures

This Itern contains deposits which cannot be withdrawn without a waiting period, and certificates and debentures for which there is an agreement covering a specific period. The certificates and debentures can be for any number of years, with the most common term being from three to five years.

## Item 21 -General, investment andspectal reserves

As stated above under investments, some companies include investment reserves in the reported total of general, investment and special reserves, while others deduct these reserves directly from the appropriate investment category. Although transfers from surplus to reserves may take place at any time there is a tendency for these transfers to be concentrated at the ilscal year-end, which accounts for the increase in this item in the fourth quarter.

## Item 30 - Net payables and retained income

A number of companies do not make quarterly calculations of interest accrued on investments or on obligations. They are not therefore able to report these items, or to report their retained income which is dependent on these calculations. The total of assets, excluding receivables, is therefore obtained,
and the balancing item on the liability side is net payables and retained income. Total assets are therefore understated by the amount of receivables, or by about one per cent.

## B. Sales Finance and Consumer Loan Companies

## Item 2 -Accounts and notes receivable

The questionnaire used in the survey requests only the total of accounts and notes receivable. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics publication, Credit Statistics contains more detail on these recelvables and this information is given in the footnote to the table. Item (b) of the footnote, other receivables, is the difference between the receivables reported in the balance sheet survey and the recelvables reported in Credit Statistics. A small part of this difference is due to the inclusion in consolidated retums of the recelvables of subsidiaries engaged in other activities. Primarily however, it is made up of inventory financing, capital loans, other types of non-personal loans and sampling errors.

## Item 11 - Total liabilities to parent and associated companies

Several of the larger consumer loan companies are owned by foreign parents or by Canadian incorporated sales finance companies, and an important part of their funds is supplied by loans from those parent companies. Since these loans are Inter-company transactions they are eliminated when consolidated reports are filed. This item would therefore be larger if non-consolidated reports were received from all companies.

## Item 13 -Short-term loans and notes payable

Demiand and short-term notes represent an important source of funds to sales finance and consumer loan companies. They are sold, either directly or through investment dealers, to corporations, governments, foreign buyers and persons with short-term funds to invest, and are one of the major money-market instruments.

## Item 15 - Dealers' credit balances

When an automobile dealer sells customers' paper to sales finance companies, under most agreements the dealer is liable for any default and the sales finance company customarily witholds part of the purchase price. This item represents the total amount so withheld.

## Item 17 - Unearned and deferred income and charges

When loans are made it is customary to show under accounts and notes receivable the total which must be repaid, including all interest and other charges. The uneamed portion of these charges is included in this item.

## C. Mutual Funds and Closed-end Funds

## Item 5-Investment Portfolio

Investment in securities represents the major assets for these groups. There is a particular interest in the market value of the portfolio since the price of mutual fund shares depends directly on this value. The price of closed-end fund shares also has a close relationship to the market value of the portfolio. For this survey, therefore, the portfolio is shown at both cost price and market value.

## Item 21 - Paid-in capital

Included in this item are all the contributions made by shareholders including share capital, capital or paid-in surplus, capital redemption reserves, etc.

## Item 24 - Unrealized appreciation

This item is the difference between the value of the portfolio at market price and its cost price.

## D. Investment Dealers

## Item 1 - Cash on hand and on deposit

Included in this item are demand and term deposits with banks and other institutions. Short term notes of chartered banks and guaranteed investment certificates are also included, as are foreign currency and swapped deposits.

Item 2 - Securities owned or managed by the firm
The major assets of investment dealers are various types of securities. Since the accounting practices of investment dealers often differ from the practices of other types of firms in respect to security accounts, dealers are requested to report their securities in the following manner:
(1) Securities should be reported at book value.
(2) Securities outstanding under buy-back agreements should be excluded. This avoids duplication. since the owner of the securities is requested to report them.
(3) Securities held under sell-back agreements should be included. This follows the rule that the owner should report the securities.
(4) Short positions should be deducted from longs positions.
(5) Securities sold on an "if, as and when" basis should be omitted.
(6) Borrowed securities should not be included in reported inventory.
(7) The accounting of security transactions may differ at any specific point in time, depending on which accounting basis is employed.
By using:
(a) Trade date-securities are entered on the accounts on the date that a buy or sell agreement or committment was made.
(b) Value date - securities are entered on the accounts on the date that settlement of the transactions was due.
(c) Delivery date - securities are entered on the accounts on the date that delivery of the securities took place.

Generally, value and delivery dates coincide. Since financial institutions usually use the delivered date for accounting purposes, investment dealers are requested to use delivery date as well for reporting inventories of securities to DBS in order to have the securities counted in the statistics.

## Item 3 - Short term loans and notes payable

3 (a) includes short term and day-to-dray tosin from chartered banks in Canadian currency. Loans from subsidiary and affiliated companies are reported in 3 (b), and all other loans, excluding buy-backs, are reported in 3(c).

Item 4 - Securities outstanding under buy-back
Investment dealers raise funds through buy-back (re-purchase) agreements with various financial institutions, non-financial corporations and government agencies. Dealers generally regard the transactions as loans, but since the other parties to this type of transaction treat the securities as owned, dealers have been requested to exclude buy-backs from borrowing and to exclude the underlying securities from inventory reported. The amount of securities outstanding under these buy-back agreements is reported in Item 4.

## QUALITY AND COVERAGE OF THE ESTIMATES

As a result of full cooperation by the surveyed corporations and the relatively small number of companies in each of the published groups, coverage in terms of assets is very high for each of the groups in this publication. The estinates for all companies contained here will therefore contain relatively small sampling errors. There may be some errors in individual items due to differences in accounting
practices of companies A complete description of the procedures of estimation used will be given in a later publication

Where available, the tables will carry figures for the thirteen most recent quarters. The figures are published in one million dollar amounts.

## OTHER SOURCES OF FINANCLAL INFORMATION

Included among the more valuable sources of background information are:

Report of the Royal Commission on Banking and Finance, 1964
The Financing of Economic Activity in Canada, by Wm. C. Hood, for the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects

Additional financial statistics on the companies and industries included in this report are available in the following publications:

Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for Canada: Loan and Trust Companles (annual)
Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for Canada: Small Loan Compantes and Money Lenders (annual)

Report of the Ontarlo Registrar of Loan and Trust Corporations (annual)
Summary of Financlal Statements filed within the office of the Inspector of Trust Companies for the Province of Quebec (annual)
Department of National Revenue Taxation Statistics (annual)
Bank of Canada Statistical Summary (monthly)
Dominion Bureau of Statistics Credit Statistics (monthly)
Financial Post Survey of Industrials (annual)
Financlal Post Survey of Investment Funds (annual)


[^0]:    ${ }^{2}$ Total assets excludes dividends, accrued interest, and other receivables. These receivables are netted against the combined liability items, interest, dividends and other payables, and retained income.
    ' Beakdown between chequable and non-chequable accounts was not available prior to 1983.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ Breakdown between Canadlan and forelgn debt was not available prior to 1963.
    Detail of "Specified Receivables" is taken from DBS publication, Credit Sratistics (Catalogue No. 61-004
    " "Other Receivables" includes capleal loans, other non-personal loans, receivables of subsidiaries engaged an aher ativitas unt atatink wiors.
    4 Includes outstanding liabilities in defauit of one company which went into receivership.
    ' Reflects the feorganization of a campany with its U.S. parent.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes investments in and advances to subaidiary and affiliated companies.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Net of short positions and exciuding securities outstanding under buy-back agreements.
    ${ }^{3}$ Excluding investments in and loans and advances to subsidiary and assoclated companies.

