

Non-resident ownership of Canadian industry, mines, railways, and public utilities is estimated in 1948 to have been about 32 p.c. of total capital invested, a percentage not much different from the corresponding ratio at the beginning of the War.

The ratio of non-resident ownership in Canadian manufacturing companies was somewhat greater than in the case of the broader group of investments referred to, being estimated at about 45 p.c. in 1948. The percentage of different groups of Canadian industry owned abroad varied considerably. This ratio was greatest in the non-ferrous metal industry, being 72 p.c. compared with 25 p.c. in the textile industry in 1946. In other groups of industry non-resident ownership was also high reaching 58 p.c. in the chemical industry in 1946. In still other groups the ratio was between one-third and one-half, including vegetable products, animal products, wood and paper products, iron and its products and non-metallic minerals. Furthermore, in some subdivisions of these industries non-resident ownership and control were predominant even though only the minor parts of the groups, when taken as a whole, were owned abroad. Other important industrial subdivisions are mainly Canadian owned and controlled, e.g., the primary iron and steel and cotton textile industries.

Non-resident ownership of railways is large, being 44 p.c. in 1948. The mining and smelting field has also been developed to an important extent by external capital, the ratio of non-resident ownership being 37 p.c. Some major units in this field are also non-resident controlled. In financial institutions non-resident ownership is substantial but non-resident control is largely limited to branches of foreign insurance companies, as Canadian banks, trust companies, and most Canadian insurance companies are mainly Canadian controlled.

Direct investments by United States concerns in Canada constitute a particularly important part of the total United States investments of \$5,588,000,000 in 1948. These investments in branches, subsidiaries and other companies in Canada controlled in the United States had a value of about \$2,829,000,000 in 1948. Being subject to varying degrees of control and active management by the United States owners these direct investments in more than 2,172 concerns constitute a special group of businesses in Canada which have played a significant part in the industrial development of the country.

The other major group of United States investments in Canada is largely made up of portfolios of minority holdings of public issues of the bonds and stocks of Canadian governments and corporations. Holdings of high-grade Canadian bonds by insurance companies and other institutional investors in the United States constitute an important part of the portfolio investments.

Portfolio investments have been the most typical form of British investments in Canada. Most of the repatriations of recent years occurred in this group, the direct investments remaining relatively unchanged. While the latter are now more important proportionately than formerly they continue to be only a minor part of the total, being valued at \$385,000,000 in 1948 or about 24 p.c. of the total British investments of \$1,593,000,000.