

control ranges from 43.9% in the agricultural implement industry to 98.2% in office and store machinery manufacturing, which includes computers.

The extremely high percentage of foreign control in the transportation equipment industries (83.0%) is influenced by motor vehicle manufacturers (confidential percentage), motor vehicle parts and accessories manufacturers (87.3%) and aircraft and parts manufacturers (85.4%). However, foreign control drops as low as 18.8% in boat building and repair, an industry which is characterized by small Canadian enterprises. Subsidiaries and branch plants of US owned motor vehicle manufacturers make an important contribution to foreign control of motor vehicle parts and accessories manufacturing.

In the electrical products industries (64.5%) foreign control percentages for some industries are confidential but in general the proportion of foreign ownership is high. The lowest published figure is 47.9% in communications equipment manufacturing, a highly technological industry with an important market in the defence industry. Battery manufacturing is almost completely foreign controlled (99.2%); sales to motor vehicle manufacturers and brand name promotion to consumers are significant factors.

Half of the 14 industries in the non-metallic mineral products group (51.2%) report less than 31% foreign control; many of the industries sell construction materials from relatively small factories to local or regional markets. Among the industries for which data may be published, foreign control ranges from 17.1% in clay products manufacturing (from domestic clays), a group including brick makers, to 97.4% in refractories manufacturers.

The petroleum and coal products industries have the highest degree of foreign control of the 20 groups (96.4%) because of international oil companies operating in the petroleum refining industry. The industry percentages within the group are confidential except for manufacturers of lubricating oils and greases (91.4%). The industry group with the second highest proportion of foreign control is chemical products (84.3%). These industries depend on international technology and patents and are highly concentrated. Among the industries for which data may be published, foreign control ranges upward from 66.1% of value added in the printing ink industry to 93.7% of pigment and colour manufacturing.

Among the industries grouped together as miscellaneous manufacturing industries there is a wide range of variation in Canadian and foreign control. Fur dressing and dyeing is entirely Canadian controlled, whereas pen and pencil manufacturers are 90.5% foreign controlled. Of 21 industries, the toys and games industry has the median or middle value for foreign control, 52.9% of total value added.

17.3 Government assistance to manufacturing

17.3.1 Federal assistance

The Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce is responsible for stimulating the establishment, growth and efficiency of the manufacturing, processing and tourist industries in Canada, and also for developing export trade and external trade policies. It assists Canadian industries to initiate and take advantage of technological advances, improve products and services, increase productivity and expand domestic and foreign markets through a wide variety of programs and services. At each phase of the product cycle — from research, development and design through production and marketing — the Department can assist with information and financial assistance.

Program for the Advancement of Industrial Technology (PAIT). The objective of PAIT is to promote the growth and efficiency of industry in Canada by providing financial assistance for selected projects concerned with the development of new or improved products and processes incorporating advanced technology, which offer good prospects for commercial exploitation in domestic and international markets. The program, initiated in 1965, was revised in 1970 to provide cash grants in lieu of loans, and has been expanded to include assistance for some specific activities outside the development phase.

Financial assistance, normally 50% of the development costs and certain eligible preproduction and marketing expenses, is available to companies incorporated in Canada for projects to be carried out in Canada. Title to any invention or patent is vested in and remains the property of the company. Companies are expected to have the capabilities and facilities to undertake the development work and also to provide for the manufacture and sale of the resulting products.