



Unified Enterprise Survey – Annual

## **2005 Survey of Deposit-accepting Intermediaries: Chartered Banks, Trust Companies, Caisses Populaires and Credit Unions**

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1 888 881-3666.*

# **Reporting Guide**

This guide is designed to provide additional information as you work through your questionnaire. If further assistance is required, please call us, a Statistics Canada employee will be happy to assist you.

**Help Line: 1 888 881-3666**



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## Table of Contents

	Page
<b>I. Structure of the questionnaire.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>II. General instructions .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>III. Definitions of business segments.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>A - Retail Banking (personal and commercial).....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>B - Corporate and Institutional Finance .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>C - Electronic Financial Services .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>D - Treasury and Investment Banking.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>E - Fiduciary Services .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>F - Other Services .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>IV. Definitions of variables.....</b>	<b>5</b>
1. Net interest income.....	5
2. Non-interest income.....	5
3. Provision for credit losses.....	6
4. Salaries and wages of <u>regular</u> employees.....	6
5. Salaries and wages of <u>contract</u> employees.....	6
6. Pension contributions and other employee benefits.....	6
7. Other non-interest expenses .....	6
8. Profit (loss) of segment.....	7
9. Average loans .....	7
10. Other assets.....	7
11. Average deposits .....	7
12. Number of regular employees (full-time equivalent).....	7
13. Number of contract employees (full-time equivalent) .....	7
14. Total .....	7

## I. Structure of the questionnaire

This survey will collect annual information covering the business segments of chartered banks, trust companies, caisses populaires and credit unions (local and central).

The accompanying questionnaire collects data on different elements of the income statement and balance sheet for the Canadian operations of these financial institutions. The data are required at the national level for the production of particular business segments. These business segments are:

- A - Retail Banking (personal and commercial)
- B - Corporate and Institutional Finance
- C - Electronic Financial Services
- D - Treasury and Investment Banking
- E - Fiduciary Services
- F - Other Services

## II. General instructions

Institutions may be organized in a different manner from that outlined by this survey. If your institution has different business segments from those described here, please outline them in the "Respondent Notes" section of the questionnaire and provide a description of each. On the table please also specify the nature of any segment for which amounts are listed under F - Other Services.

Please report **booked in Canada** values on a consolidated basis for your operations located in Canada. **This includes the activities of your brokerage subsidiaries.** Please report in thousands of Canadian dollars. When precise figures are not available, please provide your best estimates.

Transactions that are booked in Canadian branches of the institution and its Canadian subsidiaries are considered to be **booked in Canada**. Transactions that have been booked in branches of the institution and its subsidiaries located outside Canada are considered to be **booked outside Canada**.

Data for local credit unions and local caisses populaires are collected from central and other organizations that are able to report combined results for all the credit unions or caisses populaires under their jurisdiction. In some cases, a line after the mailing address on the questionnaire will indicate for which business units you should report. Please report for the group of units listed, even if it is not the same as the name before the address.

## III. Definitions of business segments

### A - Retail Banking (personal and commercial)

Retail Banking provides financial services to individuals and small to medium sized commercial businesses (SME) in Canada through a branch network. Included in this group are private client services, branch banking and banking for SME.

#### Includes:

- personal and commercial deposits;
- personal loans;
- commercial loans;
- residential and non-residential mortgages.

#### Excludes:

- income from Electronic Financial Services, including those provided by automated teller machines, telephone and Internet banking services, and debit cards are excluded from retail branch banking. Please report this income in Electronic Financial Services.

### B - Corporate and Institutional Finance

This segment refers to financing and operating services provided to institutional and large corporate customers. Examples of items to include are trade and export financing, project financing and syndicated lending.

#### Includes:

- corporate, government and institutional loans (domestic);
- corporate, government and institutional loans (international);
- corporate, government and institutional deposits;
- other corporate and institutional finance.

### C - Electronic Financial Services

Income from automatic teller machines, telephone and Internet banking services should be included in this business segment rather than with Retail Banking. This segment also includes income from credit and debit card services.

#### Includes:

- retail and corporate electronic banking services;
- trade finance (if this activity can be separated from Corporate and Institutional Finance);
- banking machine transaction revenue;
- telephone banking transactions;
- Internet banking.

## **Credit and debit card services**

### **Includes:**

- service fees on credit card transactions;
- monthly or annual credit card account fees;
- credit card merchant discount revenue;
- all debit card related fees;
- credit card merchant membership fees, imprinter rentals, etc.

## **D - Treasury and Investment Banking**

Treasury manages the funds of the consolidated operations of the firm, ensures that regulatory requirements are followed, establishes the spread thresholds applicable to particular operating units based on performance indicators, manages the cash flow for consolidated banking operations, and performs risk management services. Interest income earned from funds held on deposits are the product of treasury activities.

Investment banking covers only the operations of securities brokerage, mutual fund management, investment management, discount securities brokerage, financial planning and financial advisory services to corporate, government, institutional and private clients. The private client activity excludes that portion which is included in retail banking.

## **Brokerage**

### **Includes:**

- commissions from trading securities by acting as the agent for clients.

## **Securities dealing**

### **Includes:**

- proceeds from acting as the principal in securities transactions.

## **Mergers and acquisitions**

### **Includes:**

- transaction fees from assisting corporate clients in mergers and acquisitions.

## **Corporate Finance and Venture Capital**

### **Includes:**

- services dealing with the promotion, organization, capitalization, financing, reorganization and financial conduct of business corporations;
- services related to providing capital funds for start up businesses.

## **Investment management and custodial services**

### **Includes:**

- fees for portfolio management and custodial services of banks and trust companies.

## **Mutual (investment) funds**

### **Includes:**

- fees generated from acting as a selling agent of units, shares or other interest in a mutual (investment) fund;
- fees for acting as a collecting agent in the collection of payments for a mutual (investment) fund.

## **E - Fiduciary Services**

Services of acting as a trustee or agent in providing record keeping, custodial and performance evaluation services for personal trusts, pension funds, corporate and institutional investments and group Retirement Savings Plans.

### **Includes:**

- personal trust and investment management services;
- pension and institutional trust services;
- fees generated from estate and trust management, trust administration and from acting as agents for customers.

### **Excludes:**

- mutual fund fees included under Treasury and Investment Banking.

## **F - Other Services**

This business segment includes all domestic operations that are not included in the above segments. Please specify the nature of these segments on the data table.

### **Includes:**

- advisory fees, where the institution receives a periodic contractual fee for management or other services (unrelated to the institution's general banking operations) performed on behalf of third parties;
- income from audit confirmations with respect to customers' accounts, securities held for safekeeping and loan positions;
- all profits and losses on the disposal of premises with the exception of all lease-back situations;
- any write-down on the value of land;
- income from real estate investment properties and rental income net of related expense;
- profit or loss realized by leasing subsidiaries from the sale of equipment previously leased;
- any other income not elsewhere itemized.

### **Excludes:**

- operations of insurance subsidiaries.

## IV. Definitions of variables

This section provides definitions of the variables used in the questionnaire, with each variable given a unique reference number.

Amounts should not be on a taxable equivalent basis. Amounts should include non-recurring items, except where otherwise specified.

### 1. Net interest income

**Net interest income** is the difference between interest plus dividend income and interest expenses on interest bearing liabilities.

Interest and dividend income includes:

- interest income from loans;
- interest income from titles;
- dividend and interest income from securities;
- interest income from deposits with banks.

Interest expenses include:

- interest paid on deposits;
- interest on subordinated notes;
- interest on other liabilities.

### 2. Non-interest income

**Non-interest income** covers all sources of revenue other than interest charges. Examples include revenue from brokerage and other securities services, credit services, net investment securities gains and losses, trading income, deposit and payment service charges, mutual fund management, card services, foreign exchange non-trading, insurance, securitization revenue, trans-sectoral income other than interest and earnings or loss from the sale of assets.

#### Includes:

- service charges on deposit accounts:
  - service charges;
  - account activity charges;
  - per item levies on cheques;
  - charges under special arrangements regarding operation of accounts;
  - revenue regarding dormant account notices and dormant accounts closed;
  - stop payment and returned cheque charges with respect to personal accounts;
  - fees from retail service plans where customers are charged for a package of services;
  - service charges on all current accounts and all non-personal accounts including fees from commercial service plans.
- other payment services:
  - automated teller service charges for cash withdrawals including e.g., Interac, Plus and Cirrus fees on a net basis;
  - commissions and fees for networking arrangements;

- commissions on payment of household bills;
- commissions on the sale of drafts, money orders and traveller's cheques;
- commissions regarding transfer of funds by mail, telephone or telegraph;
- commissions for certification of cheques;
- any income for computer services provided to customers;
- commissions on the collection of drafts, cheques and other bills of exchange received on a collection basis cashed or taken on deposit;
- commissions on the collection of accounts or monies receivable under assignment of accounts or customers;
- commissions for lock box services;
- income from depository services;
- other income from payment services not previously identified.
- standby, commitment and other loan fees:
  - fees and costs associated with credit facilities, including fees charged to customers for unused portions of authorized credits, fees on unconditional loan commitments and charges in lieu of compensating balances (in accordance with the accounting guidelines of the *CICA Handbook*);
  - daylight overdraft charges;
  - commissions charged to customers on loans, on which to the extent they are offset by deposits, no interest is paid;
  - fees for evaluating customer credit applications including verification of security;
  - fees for investigating and recommending the most appropriate credit arrangements (setup fees, structuring fees);
  - fees for evaluating the security for loans on an ongoing basis, processing notes and payments and other administrative activities (e.g., maintaining records of pledged securities, aging lists of accounts receivable);
  - other loan fees not previously identified.
- mortgage fees:
  - fees associated with all types of mortgage lending activities (in accordance with the accounting guidelines set out in the *CICA Handbook*);
  - management fees on mortgages administered but not owned by the financial institution;
  - appraisal fees.
- acceptance fees;
- guarantees and letters of credit fees;
- inter-segment non-interest revenue;
- trading income:
  - trading income is derived from trading instruments. Trading income excludes the portion of income earned on foreign exchange transactions which is not considered part of trading activities.

- gains (losses) on the sale of assets:
  - realized gains or losses on the sale of assets that are not considered extraordinary items. The items in this category are not considered part of stock in trade purchased or produced for sale from the normal operations of the business. They are considered to be of a capital nature such as fixed assets, investments, loans and securities.

### 3. Provision for credit losses

Deductions from income equal the amount added to the allowance for credit loss to ensure that the allowance is sufficient to absorb all expected credit-related loss after taking into account any write-offs or recoveries of specific loans.

### 4. Salaries and wages of regular employees

Please report salaries and wages of your regular employees before deductions.

Regular employees are defined as any workers for whom you provided a Canada Customs and Revenue Agency T4 - *Statement of Remuneration Paid*.

#### Includes:

- regular employee salaries and wages and overtime payments including directors' remuneration, commissions and bonuses paid to employees;
- vacation pay;
- bonuses (including profit sharing);
- commissions (other than commissions paid to sales staff);
- taxable allowances;
- aggregate fees and expenses paid to directors for attending institution meetings;
- aggregate fees and expenses paid to directors for attending subsidiary companies' meetings;
- retroactive wage payments.

#### Excludes:

- all payments to and costs associated with outside contract workers;
- payments to employment agencies or personnel suppliers;
- payments to casual labour without a T4 - *Statement of Remuneration Paid*.

### 5. Salaries and wages of contract employees

Please report salaries and wages of contract employees before deductions.

Contract employees are defined as those workers who are:

1. Seasonal employees (employment is intermittent according to the season of the year); or

2. Contract employees (terms of employment ending at specified dates); or
3. Casual or on-call employees (employees who may have hours of work that vary substantially from one week to the next or who are called to work as the need arises, not on a pre-arranged schedule).

#### Includes:

- all payments to and costs associated with outside contract workers;
- payments to employment agencies or personnel suppliers;
- payments to casual labour without a T4 - *Statement of Remuneration Paid*.

#### Excludes:

- regular employees salaries and wages.

### 6. Pension contributions and other employee benefits

#### Includes:

- pension contributions to private, federal and provincial pension funds;
- special contributions should be amortized over a period of years that is reasonable in relation to the nature of the contributions so that comparison of one year's figure with another will not be unduly affected;
- retirement allowances to retired employees other than from the pension fund;
- contributions to premiums for group sickness, dental and accident and life insurance for employees;
- contributions to Employment Insurance and Worker's Compensation;
- contributions to national pension plans and employee benefit plans in foreign countries;
- contributions to employees savings plans and profit-sharing plans;
- cost of employee recreation plans and death benefits;
- contributions of provincial health and education payroll taxes.

### 7. Other non-interest expenses

#### Includes:

- depreciation;
- amortization of assets, deferred charges, goodwill;
- amount provided during the current quarter for future loss;
- expenses and outflows of cash, payables or other considerations;
- advertising, marketing, insurance, other administrative expenses not elsewhere classified;
- debt issue expenses;
- compensation for settlement of termination of employee's contract;

- rental of land, buildings, office space, other leased real estate, equipment, vehicles, office machines, computer hardware;
- materials and parts;
- repairs to machinery, equipment, building structures and vehicles;
- cleaning, caretaking, maintenance expenses;
- charitable donations;
- indirect taxes such as property taxes, insurance premium taxes, land transfer taxes, motor vehicle and beverage licences, business taxes and capital taxes;
- inter-segment fees.

**Excludes:**

- salaries, pensions and other employee benefits.

### 8. Profit (loss) of segment

If the questionnaire has been appropriately completed, then the profit (loss) for a particular business segment should be correctly calculated by using the following equation:

Profit (loss) of segment =

1. Net interest income + 2. Non-interest income – 3. Provision for credit loss – 4. Salaries and wages of regular employees – 5. Salaries and wages of contract employees – 6. Pension contributions and other employee benefits – 7. Other non-interest expenses

### 9. Average loans

Average loans refer to the average amount of loans outstanding throughout the year. In most cases, this can be calculated by summing up the quarterly loan balances and then dividing the total by four.

**Includes:**

- non-mortgage loans, less allowance for impairment;
- mortgages, less allowance for impairment.

### 10. Other assets

**Includes:**

- gold coins and gold and silver bullion;
- bank notes and other coins;
- deposits with Bank of Canada;
- deposits with regulated financial institutions, less allowance for impairment;
- cheques and other items in transit (net);
- securities issued or guaranteed by Canada, a Canadian province or territory, or by a Canadian municipal or school corporation;
- other securities, less allowance for impairment;
- land buildings and equipment, less accumulated depreciation;
- customers' liabilities under acceptances, less allowance for impairment;
- other assets.

### 11. Average deposits

Average deposits refer to the average amount of deposits held by your financial institution throughout the year. This variable can be calculated by summing up the quarterly deposit balances and dividing the total by four.

**Includes:**

- demand deposits;
- notice deposits;
- fixed-term deposits.

### 12. Number of regular employees (full-time equivalent)

This variable is reported in actual values, not in thousands, and is the number of regular employees at the end of the fiscal year. This item requires the conversion of all regular labour into full-time equivalents (e.g., if an employee works 75% of the time, then this employee is considered to be equal to .75 a full-time employee).

**Includes:**

- any person receiving pay for services rendered in Canada or for paid absence and for whom the employer is required to provide a *T4 - Statement of Remuneration Paid*;
- employees that work on a full-time or part-time basis.

### 13. Number of contract employees (full-time equivalent)

This variable is reported in actual values, not in thousands, and is the number of contract employees at the end of the fiscal year. This item requires the conversion of all contract labour into full-time equivalents (e.g., if an employee works 75% of the time, then this employee is considered to be equal to .75 a full-time employee).

**Includes:**

- employees classified as outside contract workers;
- employees supplied by an employment agency or personnel supplier;
- employees for whom you do not issue a *T4 - Statement of Remuneration Paid*.

**Excludes:**

- Employees defined as regular employees above.

### 14. Total

The total is the sum of the business segments for each variable.