

Economic impact of foreign subsidiaries in Québec

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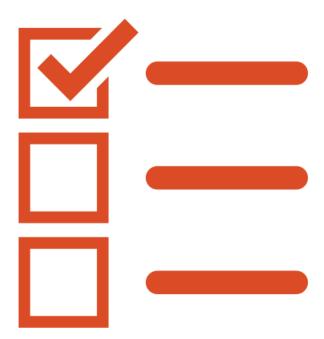
Objectives

Main objective

Assess the economic contribution of subsidiaries

Specific objectives

- Present an overview of subsidiaries
- Assess their economic importance (GDP and jobs)
- Develop two economic indicators:
 - their key contribution to the economy
 - their exposure to various risks



Methodology

- Online survey of subsidiaries:
 - Respondents:

 Generalization of results based on Investissement Québec and partner database:



Over
2,300
subsidiaries
in Québec

Job numbers for 1,644 subsidiaries

(290,000 jobs recorded)

Indicators used

Overview of subsidiaries

- ✓ Plants and jobs in Québec
- ✓ Breakdown by region, country of origin, years in Québec
- ✓ Strategic positioning and decision-making autonomy
- ✓ Industry (NAICS 2012) and activity profile
- ✓ Profit or cost centre

Indicators used

Importance in the economy and key contribution

- Revenue, wages, income tax, benefits, investment
- Research and development activities (\$, type)
- 2011–2015 growth
- Interactions with Québec suppliers

Economic strength

 Internal, market, financial, operational, regulatory and legal risks

Overview of subsidiaries*

Concentrated in the greater Montréal region, but also well represented in outlying areas



Variable territorial responsibility



Decision-making autonomy variable

10%

qualify their level of decision-making autonomy as **very high to total**

39%

as medium to high

42%

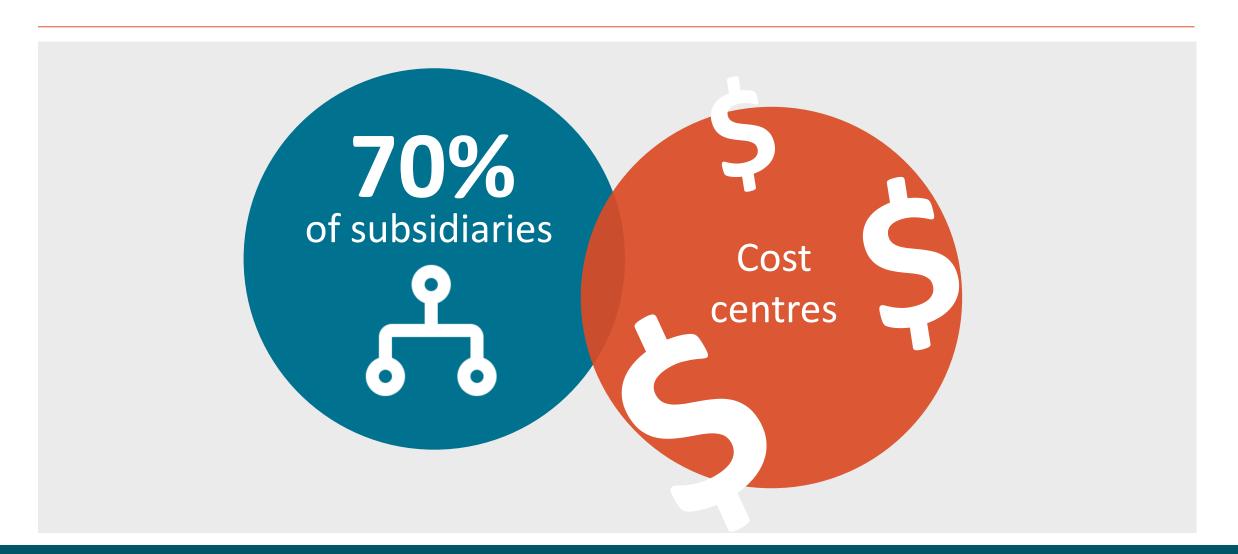
as low to medium

7%

as none to low



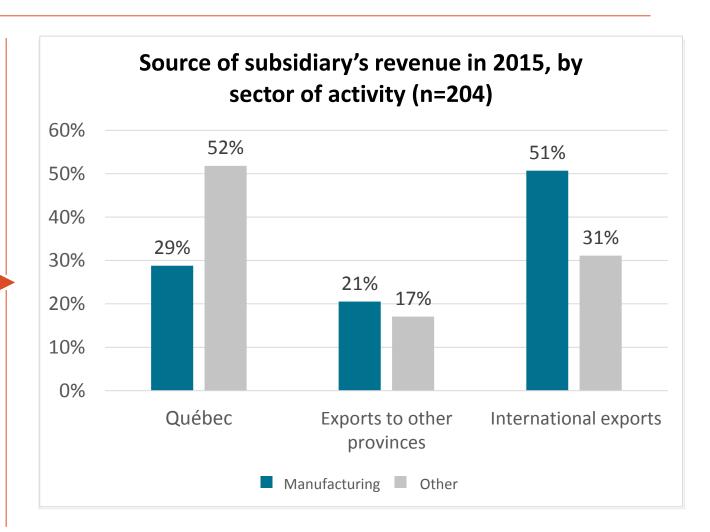
Mainly cost centres



Economic importance

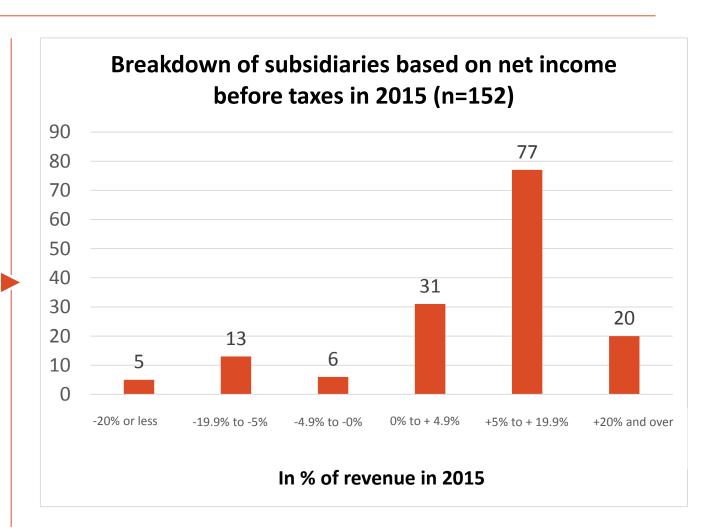
Export-focused

- 72% of manufacturing subsidiaries' revenue comes from outside Québec, including 51% from international exports
 - 50% of revenue from outside Québec for subsidiaries from other sectors



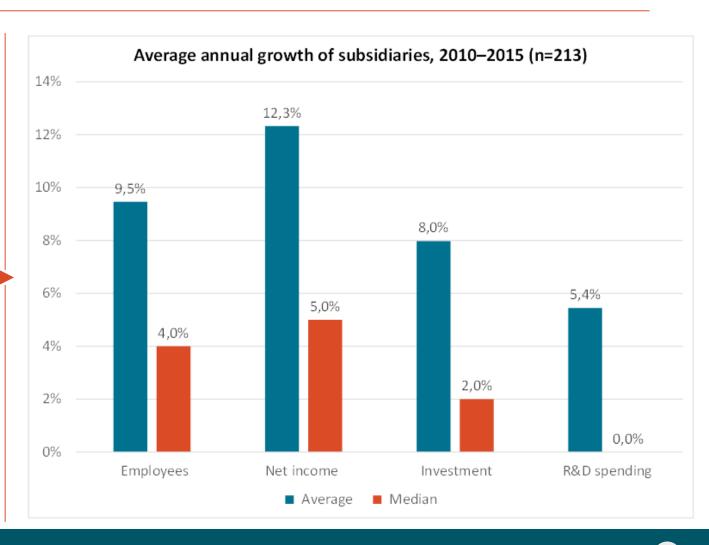
Profitable

- Subsidiaries' average profitability is 7.6%
 - 84% were profitable in 2015



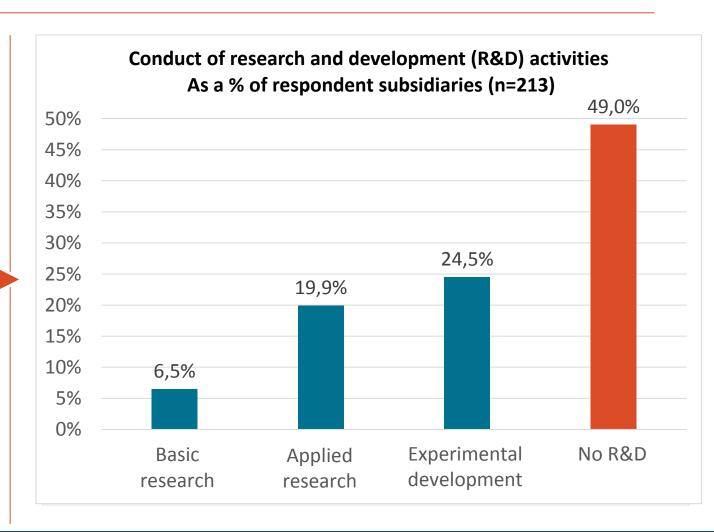
Growing

- Subsidiaries had average growth rates of about 10% for jobs, net income and investment
 - Lower medians, indicating high variability



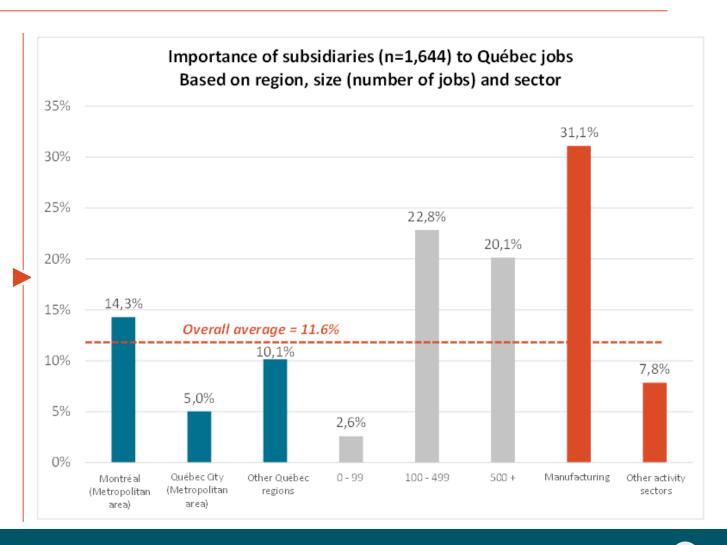
Active in innovation

- Half of subsidiaries conduct R&D, mainly in experimental development and applied research
 - No R&D: 43% in the manufacturing sector, 62% in other sectors



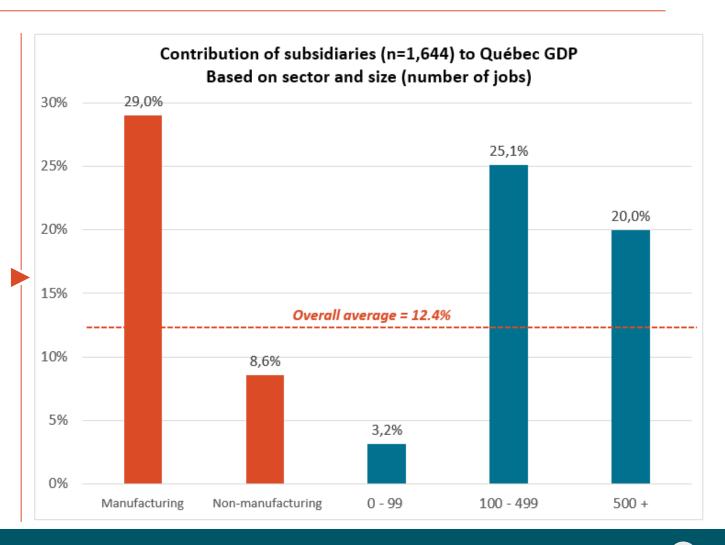
Create jobs

- Subsidiaries account for 11.6% of jobs in Québec
 - Stronger representation in Montréal, in medium-sized and large businesses and in the manufacturing sector



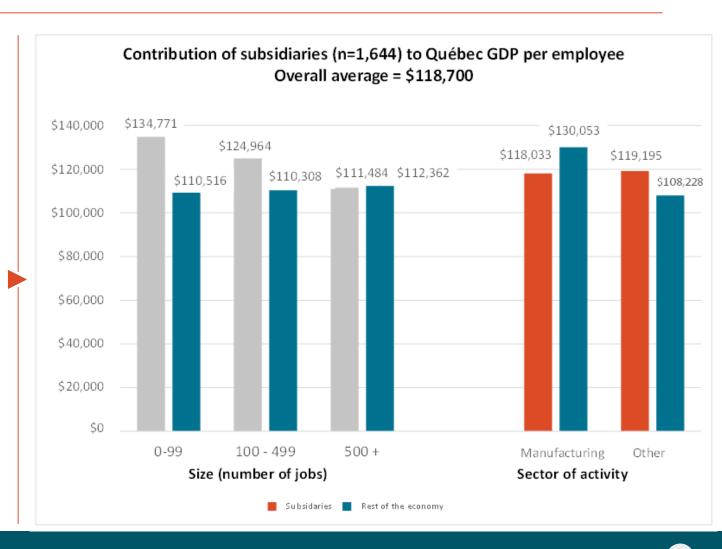
Major economic weight

- Québec subsidiaries generate 12% of GDP.
 - Higher relative contributions:
 manufacturing, medium-sized and large
 businesses
 - This corresponds to economic spin-offs of 19% of GDP



Contribute more to GDP

- Projected across all Québec subsidiaries, subsidiary GDP is estimated at \$118,700 per employee (+7% vs. Québec companies)
 - Slightly higher in SMBs, no sector gap



Spin-offs for Québec suppliers

- Subsidiaries create strong bonds with Québec suppliers.
- On average, each spends almost \$15M, or close to \$170,000 per subsidiary for 135 suppliers.
- Projecting this spending across all subsidiaries represents purchases of \$15.8B throughout Québec.

	Average	Median	
Sample (n=213)			
Number of subsidiaries' Québec suppliers in 2015	135	10	
Total purchases from Québec suppliers in 2015, \$M	14,9	3,0	
Value per supplier	\$169,016	\$52,621	
Ratio of contract value / subsidiary wages	162%	42%	
Subsidiaries (n=1,644)	Projection ba	Projection based on GDP	
Total purchases from Québec suppliers in 2015, \$M	15,794		

Comparison with activity sectors

• GDP = \$34B

- Over twice the size of the information and communications technologies sector (\$16B)
- Complete manufacturing sector: \$44B
- Jobs = 290,000
 - Corresponds to the total number of jobs in the Québec accommodation and food services sector
- Exports = 51% of revenue
 - Vs. 13% for Québec companies overall

Subsidiaries' key contribution

Variables considered

- Subsidiary size (based on revenue)
- Key characteristics
 - Level of decision-making autonomy
 - Recent growth
 - R&D activities
 - Ratio of purchases from Québec suppliers/wages

Results

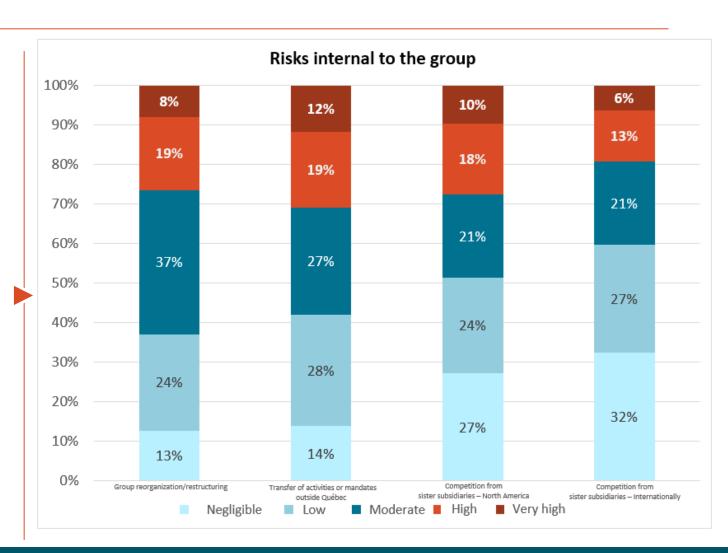
- Average index (sample, n=97): 29.4 points
 - Minimum: 5.0 points. Maximum: 75.0 points.
 - "CI": confidence interval
- No significant difference between manufacturing and other sectors
- Index growing based on size, by makeup

	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total / 100	29,4	25,0	5,0	75,0	26,1	32,7
Based on size (jobs)						
0-99	22,1	21,6	5,0	69,4	18,8	25,4
100 - 499	31,2	25,0	12,5	75,0	27,9	34,5
500 +	40,7	40,0	12,5	75,0	37,4	44,0
Based on sector						
Manufacturing	31,8	26,3	5,0	75,0	28,5	35,1

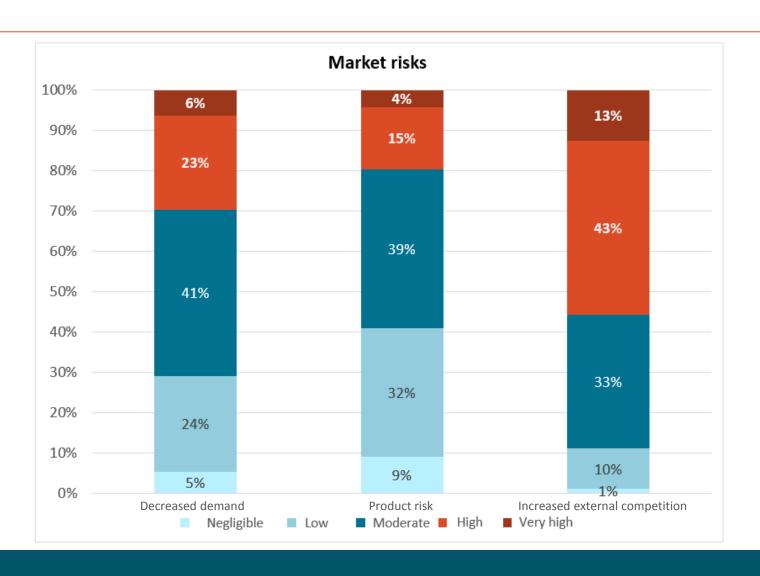
Exposure of subsidiaries to various risks

Internal risks are very much present

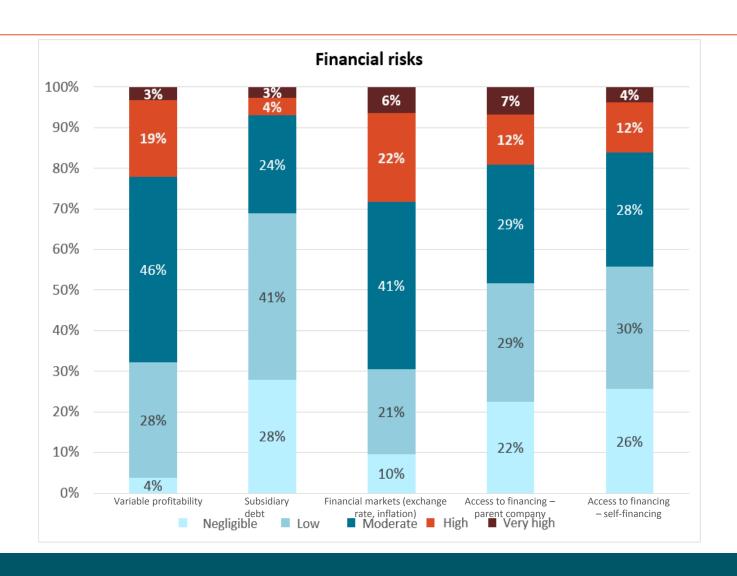
 Close to 30% answered "high or very high" for three of four risks



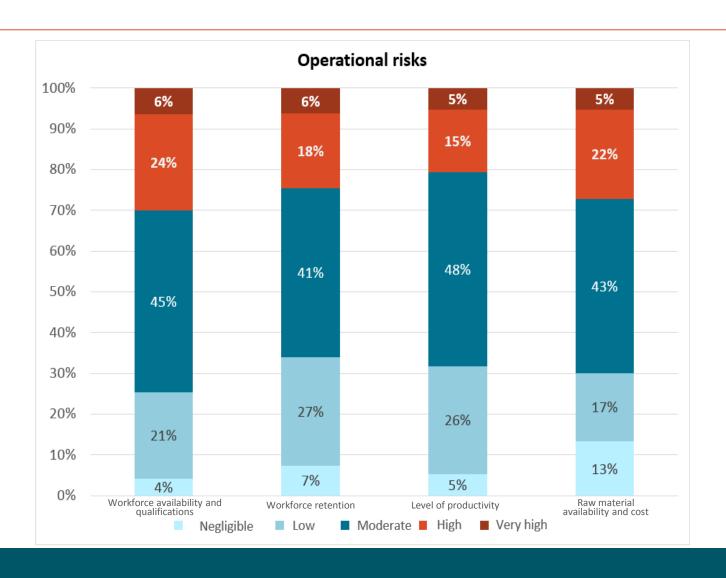
External competition: the major risk



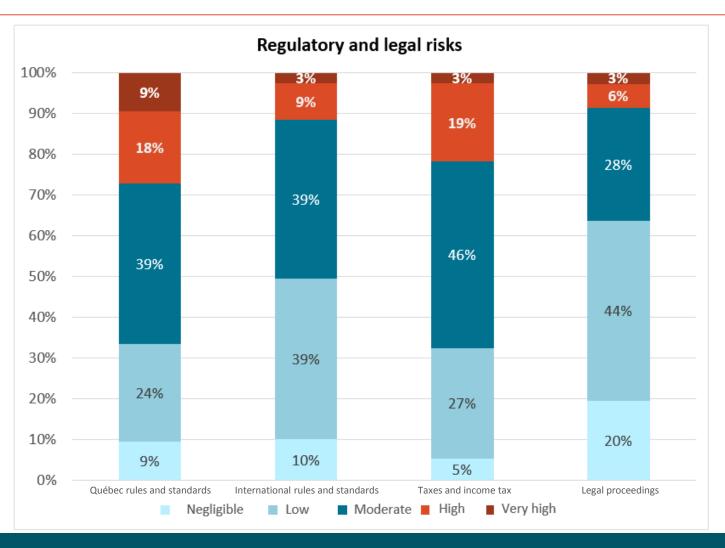
Financial markets under observation



Shared operational risks



Regulations and tax policies: Source of concern for subsidiaries



Conclusions

- In-depth survey of 213 subsidiaries
- Objectives achieved: become more familiar with the characteristics of subsidiaries, evaluate their contribution to the economy, measure their key contribution and their exposure to economic risks
- Many fundamental observations to better understand the importance of subsidiaries, their dynamics as well as their vulnerability





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