



STATISTICS

GFSAC–19/04

September 12-13, 2019

Meeting of the IMF Government Finance Statistics
Advisory Committee
Washington, D.C.

Best Practices Defining the Public Sector in Canada

Prepared by Philippe Samborski

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STATISTICS



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PUBLIC SECTOR STATISTICS DIVISION
CANADIAN MACROECONOMIC ACCOUNTS



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BEST PRACTICES DEFINING THE PUBLIC SECTOR IN CANADA

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August 2019

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BOP	Balance of Payments
BPM	<i>Balance of Payments Manual</i>
BRS	Business Register System
CAPEX	Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey
CFC	Consumption of Fixed Capital
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
CSMA	Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts
GBE	Government Business Enterprise
GDP	<i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GFSM	<i>Government Finance Statistics Manual</i>
IAD	Industry Accounts Division
IATD	International Accounts and Trade Division
IMDB	Integrated Metadatabase
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MFS	Monetary and Financial Statistics
NAICS	North American Industrial Classification System
NEAD	National Economic Accounts Division
NSDP	National Summary Data Page
PIM	Perpetual Inventory Method
PSSD	Public Sector Statistics Division
PSU	Public Sector Universe
SDDS+	Special Data Dissemination Standard Plus
SNA	System of National Accounts

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The ultimate goal of Government Finance Statistics (GFS) compilation is to disseminate data to policymakers and other users in order to assess government financial performance/position, and the impact of fiscal policy on the economy. To achieve this goal, the data should be:

- i. Comprehensive (coverage in terms of institutions, stocks, and flows);
- ii. Reliable (accuracy and integrity);
- iii. Accessible (availability, frequency, and timeliness);
- iv. Coherent (consistency and comparability over time and between jurisdictions);
- v. Intelligible (usability, metadata).

Strong compilation and dissemination practices ensure the overall quality of fiscal reporting, which in turn supports fiscal transparency and sound policies.

2. Typically, institutional and instrument coverage have the greatest impact on data quality and comparability¹. The *GFSM 2014*² states that in practice, GFS should cover all entities that materially affect fiscal policies. This is also to provide data users with a complete picture of public sector fiscal operations. Because of differing administrative arrangements across countries or over time, GFS data are only fully comparable at the general government level, thus reinforcing the importance of comprehensive institutional coverage.

3. The Canadian public sector produces a large number of fiscal reports that lack standardization. Finance and other departments at the federal and provincial-territorial levels, extrabudgetary³ units, public corporations⁴ including the central bank, cities, and research institutes produce a wide variety of reports in the form of public accounts, budgetary estimates, fiscal updates and outlook, financial statements, etc. Although useful, this information is based on the organizational structures and on the accounting and reporting practices of individual entities, resulting in a lack of consistency and uniformity across jurisdictions, and over time. It is not uncommon that for the same administration, institutional coverage changes from one period to another, making temporal analysis of fiscal policy very difficult. Similarly, most governments in Canada present their public accounts on a consolidated basis⁵, including some public corporations. This can greatly affect the

¹ Without neglecting the accounting rules in force (such as accrual accounting and valuation).

² *GFSM 2014 2.1*

³ In Canada, the term *Autonomous Organizations* (or Special Funds) refers to extrabudgetary units as defined in the *GFSM 2014*.

⁴ In Canada, the term *Government Business Enterprises* (GBEs or Crown Corporations) refers to public corporations as defined in the *GFSM 2014*.

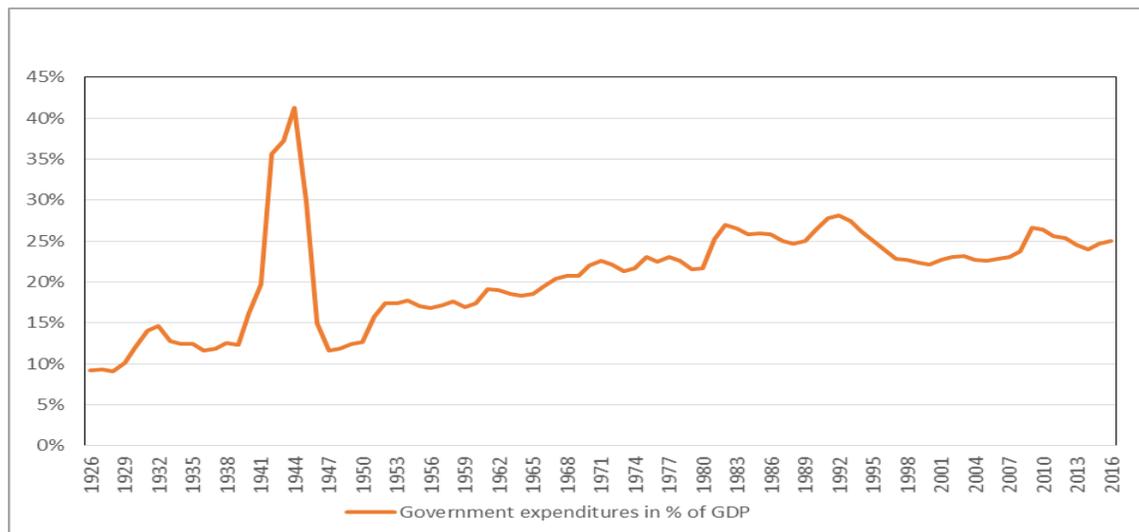
⁵ Budgetary government and separate legal entities controlled by the government (some extrabudgetary units and some public corporations). The consolidation principles can vary from one jurisdiction to another, and over time.

comparability of data across jurisdictions and complicate the analysis of fiscal operations and financial position of governments.

4. **Statistics Canada⁶ is mandated to compile and/or disseminate data for the core macroeconomic statistical frameworks⁷.** The Agency has adopted and implemented at various stages and at different times the revised internationally recognized guidelines, including the *2008 SNA*, *BPM6* and *GFSM 2014*.
5. **Institutional units are the building blocks of macroeconomic statistical systems.** The identification and sector classification of units on a consistent and internationally comparable basis is crucial for the compilation and dissemination of coherent and meaningful macroeconomic statistics. In the next few sections of this paper, we will discuss some useful best practices and guidelines implemented at Statistics Canada for the delineation of the government sector and its subsectors.

II. SIZE MATTERS

Figure 1. Canada's Government Expenditures as a Percentage of GDP, 1926-2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Tables 36-10-0202-01 and 36-10-0222-01. Government expenditures includes final consumption expenditure plus gross fixed capital formation.

6. **Governments weigh heavily on the Canadian economy, contributing to around 25% of GDP in recent years (Figure 1).** Spending on social protection programs, combined with the universal health-care system and the public education system are contributing factors. The

⁶ The national statistical agency.

⁷ System of National Accounts (SNA), Government Finance Statistics (GFS), Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, and Monetary and Financial Statistics (MFS).

general government sector in Canada is complex⁸; there are three levels of government (federal, provincial (10) and territorial (3) and its subsectors, and local governments), several large national and sub-national social security schemes⁹, and over 6,000 institutional units for which GFS data must be compiled (Table 1).

- 7. Provincial and territorial governments represented the largest subsector in 2017 for all GFS main aggregates (revenue, expense, assets and liabilities).** This subsector is characterized by extended responsibilities in the areas of health, education, social services, economic affairs and the management of natural resources. The consolidated general government revenues and expenses were around 40% of GDP, 117% for all assets and 103% for total liabilities. The most notable contribution of public corporations in Canada is in the management of government assets and liabilities, adding on a consolidated basis around 20% of GDP for both aggregates.

Table 1. Canada's Public Sector Financial Overview, 2017

% of GDP	Federal (Central)	Provincial and Territorial (State)	Local Government	Social Security Funds	Consolidation	General Government	Public Corporations	Consolidation	Public Sector
	(CG)	(SG)	(LG)	(SSF)	(E)	(CGG)	(GBE)	(H)	(PS)
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)=A+B+C+D+E	(G)	(H)	(I)=F+G+H
Transactions									
Revenue	14.7	21.4	8.2	3.4	-7.9	39.8	6.6	-2.3	44.0
Expense	15.0	22.3	7.3	2.9	-7.9	39.7	6.7	-2.3	44.1
Net operating balance	-0.3	-0.9	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Stocks									
Assets	23.4	53.6	25.1	23.7	-8.5	117.4	46.6	-26.6	137.3
Nonfinancial	3.5	24.4	19.1	0.0	0.0	47.0	11.0	0.0	58.0
Financial	19.9	29.1	6.0	23.7	-8.5	70.4	35.6	-26.6	79.4
Liabilities	48.5	52.3	7.5	3.4	-8.5	103.3	45.2	-26.6	121.9
Net financial worth	-28.6	-23.1	-1.5	20.3	0.0	-32.9	-9.6	0.0	-42.5
Net worth	-25.2	1.3	17.6	20.3	0.0	14.1	1.4	0.0	15.5
Number of units	65	1172	4858	3		6098	358		6456

Note: The figures for Canada's public sector have been derived by consolidating the major transactions and debtor-creditor relationships between the general government units and the GBEs.

Source: Statistics Canada, Tables 36-10-0222-01 (GDP), 10-10-0016-01 (CG), 10-10-0017-01 (SG), 10-10-0020-01 (LG), 10-10-0022-01 (SSF), 10-10-0147-01 (CGG), 10-10-0023-01 (GBEs)

- 8. Canada has a strong and well-organized institutional setting that has been implemented over the years to support and develop the compilation of comprehensive GFS.** This is important given the size and fiscal importance of the public sector and its subsectors in

⁸ See Appendix 1 for a complete picture of the public sector in Canada.

⁹ The social security funds subsector only comprises nation-wide schemes (Canada Pension Plan – CPP, Quebec Pension Plan – QPP) managed by funds which are institutional units. Several other national and subnational schemes are reported under the central and state governments.

Canada. A complete set of GFS and COFOG¹⁰ data (unconsolidated and consolidated) is disseminated for all levels of government and its subsectors, by province/territory¹¹ , including public corporations for all levels, and by industry classification.

9. The Canadian GFS program's foundation is a diligently maintained register of public sector units, using consistent and internationally recognized sector classification rules. Identifying and classifying institutional units is of crucial importance for the definition of the government perimeter (and other sectors), as well as for data comparability with other countries and for data consistency with the other macroeconomic data sets.

10. In Canada, GFS is a legislated input for the administration of the *Fiscal Arrangement Act*.

The Canadian federal government provides significant financial support to provincial and territorial governments to assist them in the provision of programs and services¹² through four main transfer programs:

1. The Canada Health Transfer;
2. Canada Social Transfer;
3. Equalization Payments; and
4. Territorial Formula Financing.

In 2017, those transfers amounted to CAD \$73 billion, or almost CAD \$2,000 per capita¹³. The Equalization program enables less prosperous provincial governments to provide public services that are reasonably comparable to those in other provinces, at reasonable comparable levels of taxation (fiscal capacity). Equalization takes into account GFS taxes, dividends (from public corporations), and rent revenues (from natural resources). The comprehensiveness of the GFS institutional coverage, as well as the sectorization of the institutional units can affect the calculation of the provinces' fiscal capacity. Considering the importance of fiscal arrangements in Canada, it is not a surprise that the GFS estimates and the sector classification of public sector units are closely scrutinized by data users. This is magnified by the fact that the institutional coverage of GFS data may vary considerably from that in fiscal reports published by government units.

¹⁰ Classification of the Functions of Government.

¹¹ Except for the federal (central) government and for the social security funds subsector.

¹² Health care, education, social assistance, childhood development, etc.

¹³ See Appendix 2 for a complete picture of the fiscal arrangements in Canada.

III. BEST PRACTICES

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- 11. The Public Sector Statistics Division¹⁴ (PSSD) at Statistics Canada has been the central GFS compiler for more than 50 years.** The core mandate of the division is to compile and disseminate public sector financial information and to produce the legislated input for the administration of the *Fiscal Arrangement Act*. In 2014, PSSD released its first set of statistics, from source data, under the *GFSM 2001/2014* standards. The activities conducted by PSSD are covered and supported by the *Statistics Act*¹⁵.
- 12. There are significant data quality gains to be made by grouping the compilation of core macroeconomic statistics under the same direction.** PSSD is part of the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts (CSMA¹⁶) and works closely with the SNA and balance of payments compilers. GFS annual and sub-annual estimates are important inputs for the compilation of the government sectoral accounts and for the GDP calculation.
- 13. Significant efforts have been made to improve the integration and the harmonization of government data since the implementation of *GFSM 2014* and *2008 SNA* in the CSMA.** This applies to concepts, classifications, methodologies, but also, to institutional units sector classification. The alignment between PSSD and the CSMA is also characterized by several working groups, committees, joint projects and research activities, data sharing agreements and tools¹⁷, etc. Similarly, comprehensive (historical) data revisions¹⁸ are implemented in a standardized and simultaneous manner.

RESOURCES AND OPERATIONS

- 14. In the CSMA, there is a team ('the classification unit') dedicated to updating, maintaining, classifying, and disseminating the public sector universe¹⁹ (PSU).** This dedicated team of frame specialists and advisors is hosted in PSSD. All entities in the PSU are reviewed through a classification process based on the following concepts and criteria:
- i. Residence;

¹⁴ Formerly the Public Institutions Division.

¹⁵ The *Statistics Act* is an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1918 which created the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, now called Statistics Canada since 1971.

¹⁶ The other divisions are: National Economic Accounts Division - NEAD (government sectoral accounts, expenditure and revenue based GDP), Industry Accounts Division - IAD (Supply-Use Tables, value added GDP), and International Accounts and Trade Division - IATD (Balance of Payments, International Investment Position, international trade statistics).

¹⁷ Such as connectivity between the different data production systems, shared micro data 'warehouse', development of an integrated macroeconomic accounts processing system, etc.

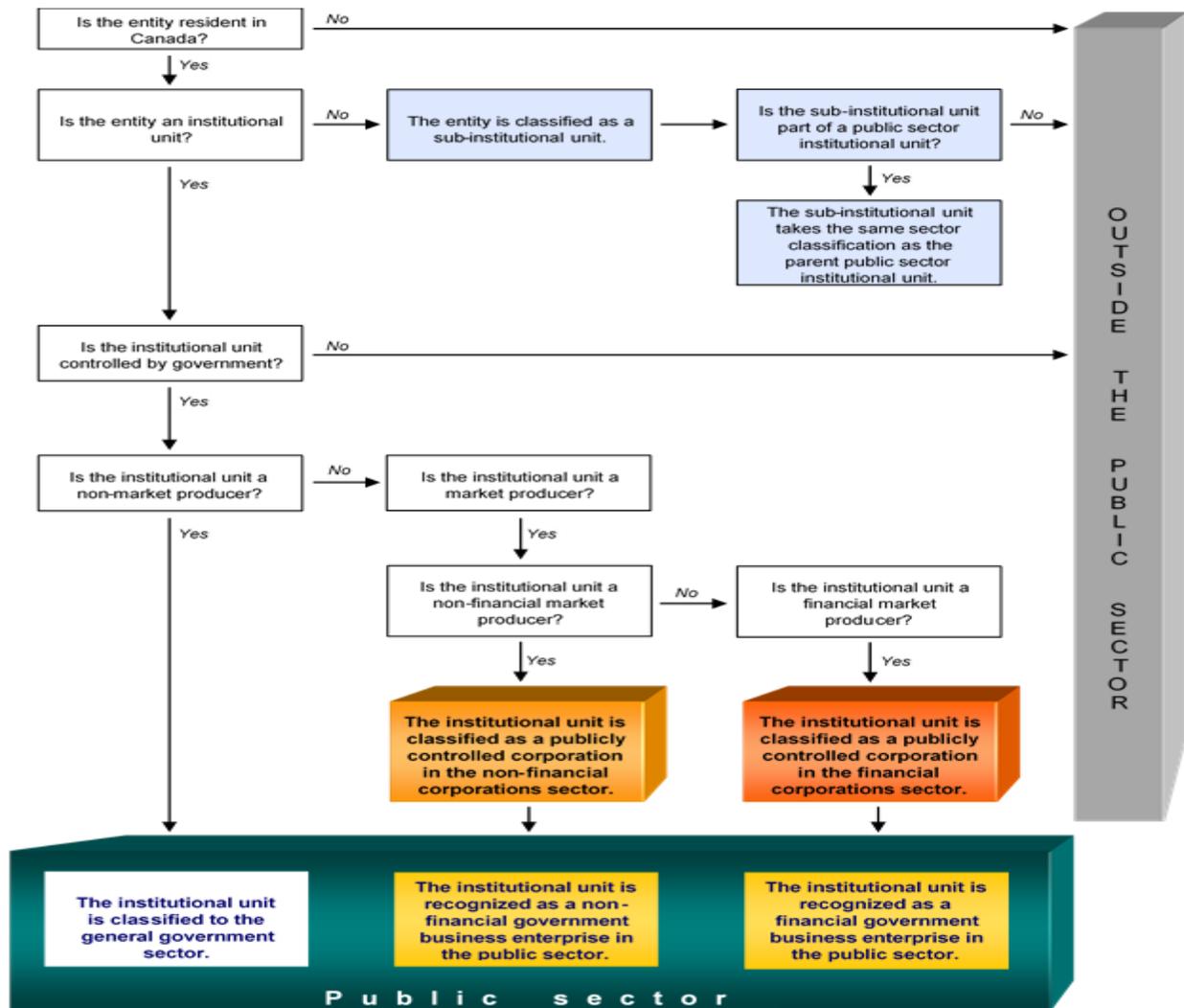
¹⁸ Implementation of new statistical standards, reclassifications, major changes to institutional units sectoring, etc.

¹⁹ Coverage/perimeter of the public sector and its subsectors.

- ii. Institutional unit test;
- iii. Control;
- iv. Market vs nonmarket producer (of goods and services).

The legal authority, mandate, operating structure, financial transactions and any other special circumstances of each entity are examined to ensure that it meets the inclusion criteria for a public sector unit. Such a classification process has been in existence in PSSD since 1969. It has evolved over the years into a detailed, systematic, and consistent process, in line with the prescriptions of the *SNA/GFSM*.

Figure 2. The PSU Sector Classification Process

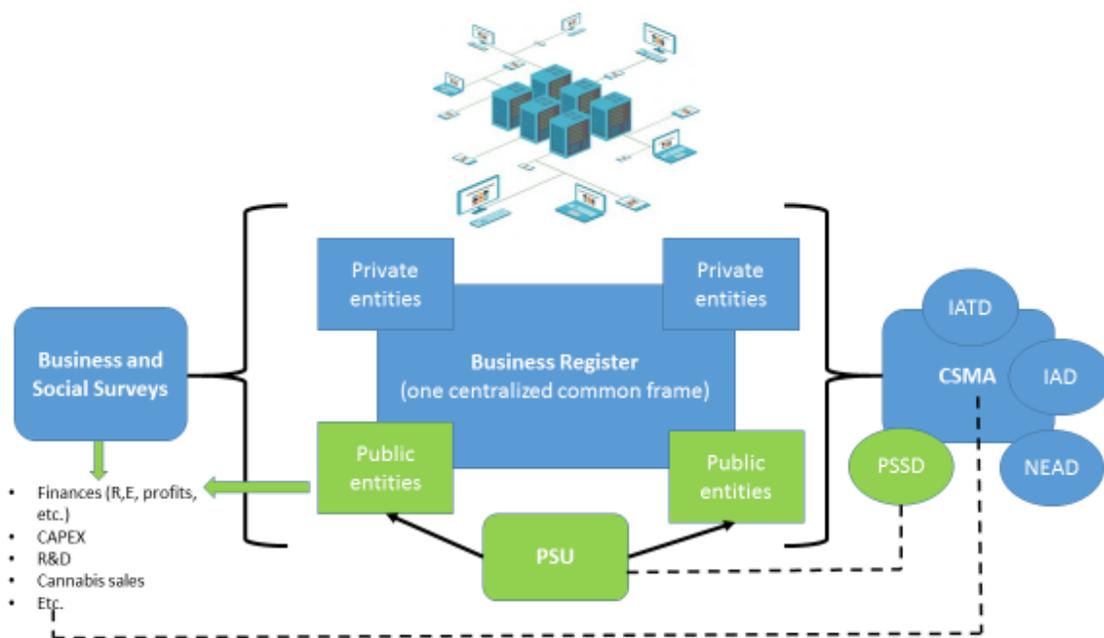


15. All public sector entities' classification and sectorization decisions are documented in a standardized template²⁰. The template discloses the important information used to justify

²⁰ See Appendix 3 for an example of the template.

the underlying entity classification on the basis of the criteria ((i), (ii), (iii), (iv)) listed above. Each decision also provides other useful and relevant information for other statistical programs in Statistics Canada, such as the industrial²¹ and SNA sectoral classification. All classification decisions are peer-reviewed and need to be approved by the proper designated authority. Different types of event can justify the need for a (new or updated) classification decision for an entity: creation, amalgamation, significant change in the mandate or activities, dissolution, and historical statistical revisions. The classification templates represent important metadata on the methodology used for the PSU as well as for the sector classification of the entities at the base of the Canadian GFS.

Figure 3. The Business Register System



16. The PSU at Statistics Canada is the *one-stop shop* for the official list of all public sector entities operating in the country. As the gatekeeper of the frame, the classification unit is responsible to maintain up-to-date the institutional coverage in the GFS production system (Keynes)²² and the Business Register System (BRS). The BRS, developed internally, is a centralized repository for all businesses across Canada. The system is the main source of information²³ for the production of data on Canadian businesses (incorporated and unincorporated), including public corporations, and other organizations (such as government

²¹ North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

²² Keynes is the Canadian GFS data production and compilation system. The system stores the PSU frame and all GFS estimates based on the PSU. It includes all data sources that are collected from electronic administrative sources (such as general ledgers for budgetary governments) as well as financial statements that are captured for the other units.

²³ Revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, number of employees, industrial classifications, etc.

units). It is also used to record ownership relationships between institutional units within Canada and also those in the rest of the world. It is imperative that the information between the two databases (Keynes and BRS) are synchronized for the PSU. This allows for consistency and comparability to all users of the public sector frame.

17. The integrated BRS and PSU establishes one centralized common frame for surveys and administrative data that feeds the compilation of the main CSMA aggregates²⁴. This integrated and comprehensive statistical infrastructure improves the overall data consistency within the accounts. To illustrate this integration and the interaction between the centralized frame and the compilation of macroeconomic statistics, it would be useful to use a practical example. The gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) in the CSMA is compiled using the Annual Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey (CAPEX). This survey collects data on capital and major repair expenditures in Canada. The public and private investments reported in the survey based on the BRS-PSU frame feeds the Fixed Assets and Investment Program (GFCF) in the CSMA. The program values the consumption of fixed capital (CFC) at the average price of the period using the Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM). In turn, the program provides PSSD²⁵ with the three important measures for the GFS program (for public sector entities): CFC, net acquisitions of nonfinancial assets and the stock of nonfinancial assets valued at market prices.

DISSEMINATION

18. As part of best dissemination practices, GFS statistics should be accompanied with relevant metadata. The concepts, definitions, classifications, and methodology should be documented, accessible to all data users and disseminated at regular intervals. For the institutional coverage and sectorization of the public sector units, PSSD provides the following information:

- The PSU list of entities (figure 4), which is disseminated (and updated) annually in conjunction with the annual release of GFS estimates. The list of entities is available to the general public on the [Statistics Canada website](#). The annual update of the PSU list is officially released in *The Daily*, the Agency's statistical bulletin. The PSU list is also circulated in advance to the main GFS stakeholders (federal and provincial Ministries of Finance and statistics offices). This advance release gives the opportunity to primary users to validate the list prior to official release;

²⁴ Surveys and administrative data provides critical measures such as retail and wholesale sales, capital expenditures, industrial outputs, salaries and wages, unincorporated and incorporated profits, etc.

²⁵ PSSD also collects the net acquisitions and stocks of nonfinancial assets and depreciation from source data (general ledgers and financial statements). However, these accounting records (mostly based on historic costs and straight-line depreciation) must be substituted by the CSMA estimates to allow the proper recording of CFC and capital stocks in the SNA-GFS.

- General metadata information for the Canadian GFS program is housed in Statistics Canada's [Integrated Metadatabase \(IMDB\)](#);
- The [Chapter: Overview of the Canadian Government Finance Statistics](#), in the CSMA publication *Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts*;
- PSSD also considers to re-publish the [Guide to the Public Sector of Canada](#), which discusses in detail, among other things, the concepts and methodology behind public sector statistics;
- [Canada's National Summary Data Page](#) (NSDP for SDDS+).

Figure 4. The Canadian PSU 'to the world'

Public Sector Universe, 2017

Release date: November 20, 2018

Filters

Public sector components

Federal Government ✕

Province

Select ✕

NAICS

Select ✕

Year

Select ✕

✕ Reset filters

Institutional Unit list

Copy

Institutional Unit Name:

Q ✕ Clear

Showing 1 to 20 of 65 entries

- Atlantic Pilotage Authority
- Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
- Blue Water Bridge Authority
- Canada Council for The Arts
- Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation
- Canada Employment Insurance Financing Board
- Canada Foundation for Innovation
- Canada Foundation for Sustainable Development Technology
- Canada Health Infoway
- Canada Media Fund
- Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation
- Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health
- Canadian Agri-Food Policy Institute
- Canadian Air Transport Security Authority
- Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
- Canadian Commercial Corporation

Institutional Unit details

Print Copy

Institutional Unit Name

English	Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation
French	Société d'assurance-dépôts du Canada

Public Sector Universe

First year in	2008
Last year in	

Province Ontario

SGC Ottawa

Public sector components Federal Government

NAICS 524129 - Other Direct Insurance (except Life, Health and Medical) Carriers

Comments

CANADA'S PUBLIC SECTOR: MAIN DEVIATIONS FROM GFSM 2014

19. **Compiling and disseminating comprehensive, comparable and high quality GFS statistics is key to improving fiscal transparency and ensuring the proper use of fiscal data by policymakers and other users.** Transparency is also a commitment to improve the data and its usefulness based on data users' feedback (to meet their needs and be user oriented) and international organizations such as the IMF. PSSD is committed to strengthening its collaboration and dialogue with the national and international community of GFS compilers

and users. As such, PSSD is always willing to share these goods practices with other countries and consult on methodological and practical issues.

20. In the continuous process of improving the quality of GFS, it is important to document and identify any significant deviations from the internationally accepted standards. Minor revisions to address those issues are usually implemented in the normal CSMA revision cycle²⁶. Larger data revisions are processed as part of comprehensive (historical) revisions to maintain the consistency of time series. In the Canadian GFS, the following revisions pertaining to the institutional coverage and sectorization of public sector units will be implemented as part of the 2021 CSMA comprehensive revision:

- i. The reclassification of the financial supervisory authorities²⁷ from the general government sector to the (other) **public financial corporations sector** (*GFSM 2014 2.121*); and
- ii. The inclusion of the public pension funds administrators²⁸ (*GFSM 2014 2.121*) in the (other) **public financial corporations**;

²⁶ Three years in the CSMA (actual, revised, preliminary).

²⁷ This mainly includes the federal Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions and the provincial financial regulators.

²⁸ Currently not included in the public financial corporations. In the CSMA, those funds are reported as a distinct subsector of the financial corporations (*Trusteed Pension Plans*). A distinction public vs private will be made in the Canadian SNA to ensure consistency with the Canadian GFS.

Summary of Best Practices in Canada: Coverage and Sectorization of the Public Sector

Institutional arrangements and legal framework

- GFS compilation is covered and supported by the *Statistics Act*
- PSSD is the central compiler of GFS
- GFS compilation is integrated with the other macroeconomic statistical systems (CSMA)
- Close collaboration among the GFS, SNA, BOP, and MFS compilers

Resources and operations

- Team of experts dedicated to the classification and sectorization of public sector entities
- All public sector entities reviewed through a systematic classification process harmonized with the *2008 SNA/GFSM 2014* (residence, institutional unit, control, market vs nonmarket producer)
- All classification decisions documented in a standardized template
- One list of public sector entities (PSU) maintained by PSSD and used for all statistical programs
- PSU and BRS integrated as one centralized common frame for surveys and administrative data

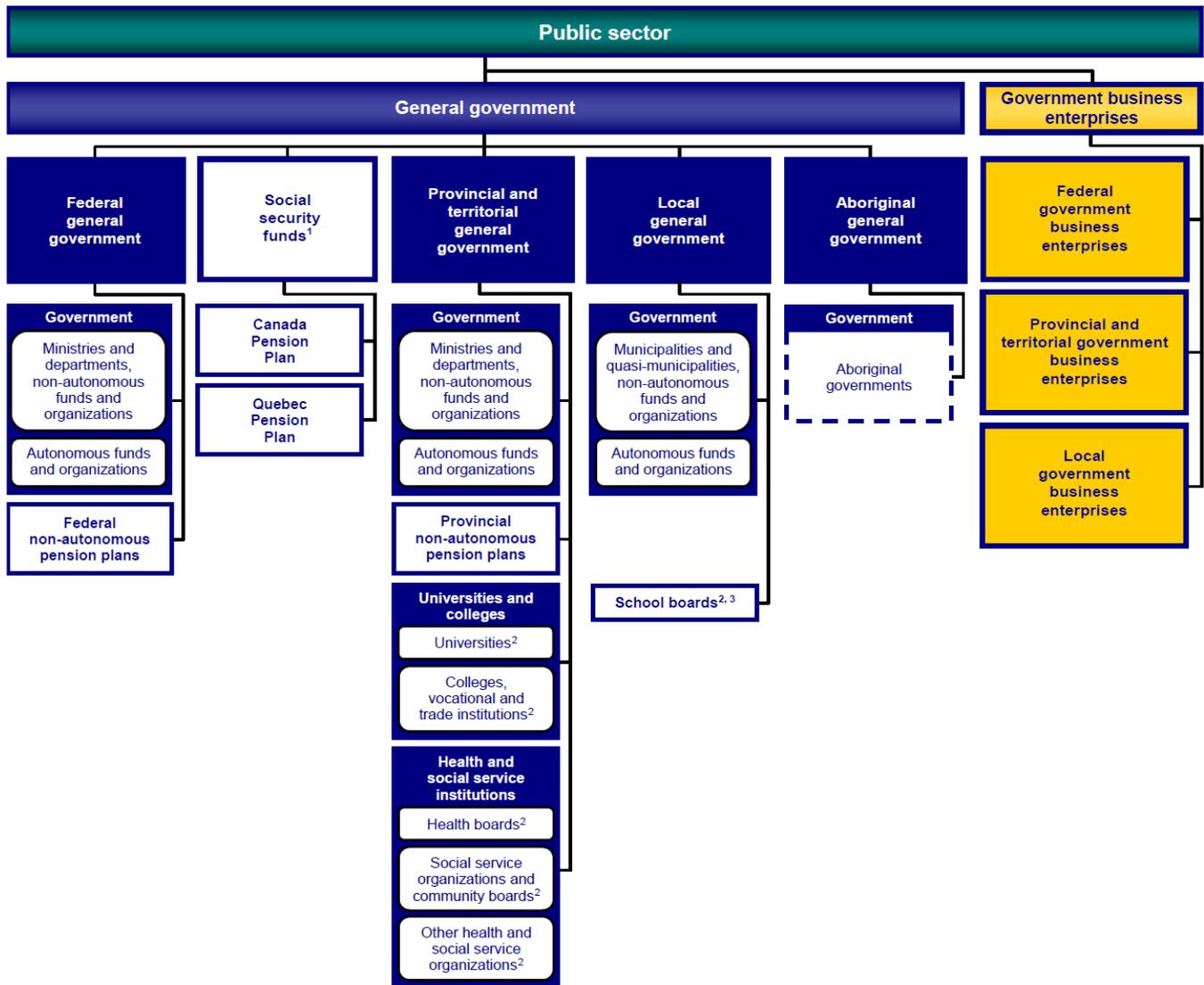
Dissemination and other

- PSU released to the general public and updated annually
- Advanced release of the PSU to the main GFS stakeholders
- Classification and sectorization principles and methodology available in metadata
- Collaboration and consultation with the international community of GFS compilers/users

Considerations and questions for discussion

- **Other best practices to recommend for coverage and sectorization of the public sector?**
- **Can these best practices be implemented in other countries? What are the main challenges for their implementation?**
- **How can we encourage greater collaboration between countries and GFS compilers on the coverage and sectorization of the public sector units (and thus improve data quality and comparability)?**

Appendix 1. Canada's Public Sector



1. Subsector division not based on government control.

2. Except institutions which are embedded in the federal or provincial and territorial public accounts or local government audited financial statements.

3. Primary and secondary education for New Brunswick, Nunavut and Yukon are included in provincial and territorial government.

Appendix 2. Federal Support to Provinces and Territories

Federal Support to Provinces and Territories (millions CAD)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Canada Health Transfer	30,283	32,113	34,026	36,068	37,150
Canada Social Transfer	12,215	12,582	12,959	13,348	13,748
Equalization	16,105	16,669	17,341	17,880	18,254
Territorial Formula Financing	3,288	3,469	3,561	3,603	3,682
<i>Other Transfer and Adjustment</i>	406	196	125	44	36
Total - Federal Support	62,297	65,029	68,013	70,943	72,870
<i>Per Capita Allocation (dollars)</i>	<i>1,774</i>	<i>1,832</i>	<i>1,900</i>	<i>1,959</i>	<i>1,997</i>

Source: <https://www.fin.gc.ca/fedprov/mtp-eng.asp>

Appendix 3. Example of a Classification Template

PUBLIC SECTOR CLASSIFICATION DECISION

Entity's Legal Name in English and French

Saskatchewan Health Authority

Controlling Government

Government of Saskatchewan

Event Transaction

New Entity – On December 4, 2017, the Saskatchewan Health Authority launched, transitioning 12 former Regional Health Authorities to a single provincial health authority. It is now undergoing the classification process to determine if it is a public sector entity.

Entity Information

“1. Legislative Authority and Restructure of the Health Services Delivery System in Saskatchewan

During 2017-18 the Saskatchewan Health Authority (SHA) was established pursuant to *The Provincial Health Authority Act* (the Act). All assets, liabilities, rights and obligations of the 12 former regional health authorities have been assumed, through the amalgamation, by the SHA. The SHA became responsible for the planning, organization, delivery and evaluation of the health services system for the entire province. Note 25 provides disclosure of the impact that the amalgamation has had on certain comparative figures.

The SHA is a not-for-profit organization and is not subject to income and property taxes from the federal, provincial and municipal levels of government. The SHA is a registered charity under *The Income Tax Act* (Canada).”

Source of information: Consolidated Financial Statements of Saskatchewan Health Authority, Year ended March 31, 2018, Note 1.

Rationale

The Saskatchewan Health Authority (SHA) meets the first public sector inclusion criterion; it is an institutional unit.

- The SHA was created as a non-for-profit organization under the *Provincial Health Authority Act*.

- It has a full set of financial statements. It has the right to own assets, hold liabilities, borrow money, incur debt and be held accountable under the law for its actions.

The Saskatchewan Health Authority also meets the second inclusion criterion; it is controlled by government.

- The SHA was established by the Government of Saskatchewan under the *Provincial Health Authority Act*.
- These financial statements are prepared by management in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards as established by the Canadian Public Sector Accounting Board.
- The Saskatchewan Health Authority participates in several defined benefit pension plans including Regina Civic Employees' Superannuation Plan (RCESP), Local Authorities Pension Plan (LAPP), the Public Service Superannuation Plan (PSSP), and one defined contribution plan, the Public Employees' Pension Plan (PEPP).
- The Government has the authority to select each of the 10 directors of the board.
- The Government also directs the general policy and programs of the entity.

The third criterion determines sector placement.

- The Saskatchewan Health Authority was created to be in control of the "planning, organization, delivery and evaluation of the health services system for the entire province".
- The operations of the entity are mainly financed by public funds.
- The SHA operates as a non-market producing entity.

Due to the nature of these activities, the Saskatchewan Health Authority is classified as an autonomous organization in the Health Boards Sub-component of the Health and Social Service Institutions Component of the Provincial and Territorial Government Sub-sector of the Government Sector.

Research Materials

- Consolidated Financial Statements of Saskatchewan Health Authority, 2017-2018
- Website for the Saskatchewan Health Authority – 'Governance'
(www.saskhealthauthority.ca/about/pages/governance.aspx)
- Website for the Saskatchewan Health Authority – 'Our Organization'
(www.saskhealthauthority.ca/about/Pages/default.aspx)

Canadian System of National Accounts - Classification of Institutional Units by Sector

CSNA Control Code: **132401** Health Boards

North American Industrial Classification System

Canadian Industry Code: **912910** Other Provincial and Territorial Public Administration

Business Register Information

INFORMATION SUPRESSED FOR CONFIDENTIALITY PURPOSES.

Keynes Information

Currently in Keynes, the 12 Regional Health Authorities are alive and capturing. Upon approval of this recommendation, they will need to be closed out in 2017-2018, and the SHA will be birthed the same year. Due to the last set of financials for the Regional Health Authorities ending on March 31, 2017, and the SHA financials beginning April 1, 2017, there will be no gaps in data coverage. **The 12 Regional Health Authorities will remain open in 2017-2018 for closeout.**

Date of the Event Transaction

December 4, 2017

Implementation Reference Year

Recommend adding in 2017-2018.

Classified by:

Date:

Christopher Bourne
Production and Dissemination Section
Public Sector Statistics Division

FINAL APPROVAL

Date:

Rhéanne McGregor

Rhéanne McGregor, Unit Head
Public Sector Statistics Division