

TECHNICAL APPENDIX: GLOSSARY OF TERMS**Crown companies**

These companies are owned by federal, provincial, or municipal governments. In the FP500 list, crown companies are defined by the type of incorporation rather than strictly by ownership. Consequently, certain companies are listed as private (e.g., Hydro One), despite the fact that government is the major shareholder.

Co-operatives

These are corporations jointly owned by a collective of individuals and which operate on the principles of democracy. Typically, such companies are controlled equally by the people who work there and/or who use company services (i.e., one vote per one person).

Foreign vs. Canadian ownership

In this report, Catalyst defines ownership based on the definition used by Statistics Canada, which describes two types of control: direct and effective control.¹ Direct control is foreign ownership of at least 50 percent of a firm's voting equity; effective control is ownership through other methods than holding a majority of a firm's voting equity. An example of effective control is when a foreign company holds more than 33 percent of a firm's voting equity, provided the sum of the shares owned by the next two largest shareholders is less than the number of shares owned by the foreign shareholder. We consider a company "foreign" according to the effective control definition. For the purposes of the report, we determined ownership based on data provided in the FP500 list.

Fortune 500 (F500)

This refers to *Fortune* magazine's ranking of the top 500 American public corporations based on their gross annual revenue.

Financial Post 500 (FP500)

This refers to the *Financial Post* newspaper's ranking of Canada's largest 500 companies by their revenue. In the *Financial Post* ranking, revenue includes goods, services, and rental revenues, but excludes non-operating revenues such as dividends, interest, and equity income.

Inside director

This refers to a person who sits on a company's board and who is also employed by that same company. Inside directors typically hold executive positions.

Outside directors

This refers to a person who sits on a company's board but who is not employed by that same company, or its parent or subsidiary companies.

Private companies

These companies are owned by one person, by several individuals, by a family, or by a parent company. They do not trade shares on the stock market.

¹ Statistics Canada, *Corporations Returns Act*, 1999



2007 CENSUS OF WOMEN BOARD DIRECTORS OF THE FP500:

Voices From The Board Room

Public companies

Public companies' shares are traded on a stock exchange or in the over-the-counter market. Public companies are subject to periodic filing and other obligations under federal securities laws.