

# **ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF FOREIGN OWNED BUSINESSES IN AUSTRALIA**

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Glen Malam on Canberra (02) 6252 5040.

# NOTES

## ABOUT THIS ISSUE

This is a new issue which presents the results of a study of the foreign ownership characteristics of businesses engaged in economic activity in Australia in 2000-01. This study is the first to cover all industries (except Agriculture, forestry and fishing) for the same reference year.

## COMMENTS

The ABS welcomes comments and suggestions from users. Comments should be addressed to the Director, Globalisation Section, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Locked Bag 10, Belconnen ACT 2616.

## ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sum of component items and the total.



## ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
BEA	US Bureau of Economic Analysis
BPM5	Balance of Payments Manual 1993 (Fifth Edition)(International Monetary Fund)
EAS	Economic Activity Survey
FATS	Foreign Affiliates Trade in Services
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
MEGI	Manual of Economic Globalisation Indicators
MNE	multinational enterprise
MSITS	Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RSE	relative standard error
SE	standard error
SII	Survey of International Investment
SISCA	Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia
SNA93	System of National Accounts 1993
SOFAT	Survey of Outward Foreign Affiliates Trade
UBO	ultimate beneficial owner
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Dennis Trewin  
Australian Statistician

# INTRODUCTION

## INTRODUCTION

The ABS has compiled traditional economic indicators for foreign trade and foreign direct investment for many years. While these data give some structural information, the ABS has not regularly compiled data for the economic activity of multinational firms, nor the international dissemination of technology (both important globalisation indicators). In recent years the ABS has embarked on a series of case studies to test the feasibility of synthesising activity data for multinationals and indicators of technology dissemination by combining data from a number of sources. Early studies examined new capital expenditure by multinationals, the economic activity of multinationals in the mining and information technology industries, and research and development activities of multinationals in Australia.

This study is the most ambitious to date. It covers the economic activities of identified majority foreign-owned businesses<sup>1</sup> in the Australian economy, covering all employing businesses in all industries except agriculture, forestry and fishing.

This study uses source data collected by the ABS as part of the 2000-2001 annual Economic Activity Survey (EAS), published in *Business Operations and Industry Performance, 2000-2001* (cat. no. 8140.0). This survey was based on a sample of about 20,000 management units selected from the ABS Business Register. Foreign ownership characteristics of businesses responding to the EAS were identified by matching the data for the EAS businesses with the foreign ownership data for the same businesses from the ABS Survey of International Investment for those businesses included in both surveys. For other businesses, a number of other sources were used, with most ownership data compiled from extensive Internet searches.

The range of statistics about foreign-owned businesses presented in this study is similar to that presented in *Business Operations and Industry Performance*. Note that EAS data relate to the management unit, defined as the highest level unit within a business for which a set of management accounts is maintained, rather than to the enterprise or establishment (as required by the international standard for globalisation statistics). Further information about the scope and coverage are provided in the explanatory notes.

## PREVIOUS STUDIES

Several globalisation case studies were undertaken prior to this exercise to examine the foreign ownership characteristics of businesses in particular areas of interest. The study of businesses in the Mining industry in 1997-98 showed that foreign-owned businesses made a larger contribution to industry turnover than Australian-owned businesses<sup>2</sup>, but a lower contribution to industry employment and capital expenditure. Expenditure on wages and salaries by the Mining industry was shared evenly between foreign-owned and Australian-owned businesses.

A study of the ownership of businesses undertaking capital expenditure for the 1998-99 financial year showed the lower contribution of foreign-owned businesses to capital expenditure was not restricted to the Mining industry, with the capital expenditure by foreign-owned businesses less than half the capital expenditure by Australian-owned businesses.

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1 Country of majority ownership could not be identified for a large number of businesses (see Explanatory Notes). Hereafter the words 'identified majority' are omitted but are implied.

2 Identified as majority Australian-owned.

## INTRODUCTION *continued*

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### PREVIOUS STUDIES *continued*

A study of research and experimental development activity for the 1999-2000 financial year found that foreign-owned businesses spent almost as much on research and experimental development as Australian-owned businesses. The Manufacturing industry experienced the largest levels of research and experimental development activity, with foreign-owned and Australian-owned businesses contributing equally. Foreign-owned businesses dominated research and experimental development activity by Wholesale and Retail businesses, both in terms of research and experimental development expenditure and human resources devoted to research and experimental development.

Two studies were undertaken examining the foreign ownership characteristics of specialist Information Technology (IT) businesses. The most recent examined the activity of IT businesses in 2000-01 and updated a previous study of IT businesses for 1998-99. In both studies, foreign-owned businesses dominated the IT components of the Wholesale industry. Foreign-owned businesses significantly increased activity in the IT components of the Manufacturing industry between 1998-99 and 2000-01 to the extent that, by 2000-01, they dominated that industry also. In the Computer services industry, both Australian-owned and foreign-owned businesses increased economic activity by roughly the same magnitude so that, as with the 1998-99 study, the 2000-01 study found that foreign-owned businesses provided a similar level of employment to Australian-owned businesses, but they accounted for more than half the income. In both studies, majority USA-owned businesses had the largest economic activity of foreign-owned businesses to the extent that they were comparable to Australian-owned businesses in terms of employment and exceeded Australian-owned businesses in terms of income.

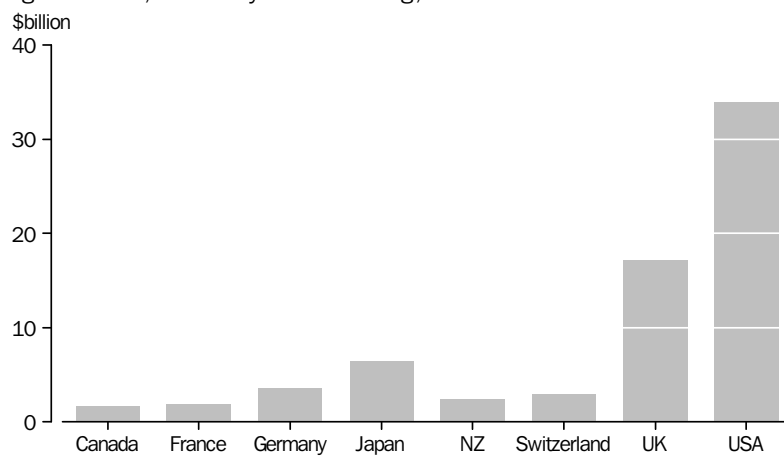
## SUMMARY

### SUMMARY

As part of an initiative to provide a range of economic globalisation indicators, the ABS has embarked on a series of studies of the economic activity of majority foreign-owned businesses in Australia<sup>3</sup>.

The most recent study examines the foreign ownership characteristics of a wide range of businesses engaged in economic activity in Australia in 2000-2001. Majority foreign-owned businesses made a significant contribution to the Australian economy overall (21%), with notable contributions in the Mining and Manufacturing industries where they contributed 45% and 34% of industry value added, respectively.

#### MAJORITY FOREIGN-OWNED BUSINESSES: INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF OWNER, All industries excluding agriculture, forestry and fishing, 2000-01



Majority USA-owned businesses made a greater contribution to the Australian economy, in terms of almost all indicators, than businesses owned by residents of any other foreign country. The contribution by USA-owned businesses to Australian employment, income, expenses and value added was approximately twice the contribution of businesses from the second largest country of ownership (UK); however in terms of operating profit, the UK made a larger contribution. For capital items (assets, liabilities and gross fixed capital formation), the USA was again the largest contributor, with the UK contribution being between 75% and 90% of the USA contribution.

Majority USA-owned businesses accounted for the largest contribution to industry value added for each of the industry groups included in the study except the Transport, storage and communication services industry. Majority UK-owned businesses dominated the Transport, storage and communication services industry, with New Zealand-owned businesses accounting for the second-highest industry value added in that industry.

<sup>3</sup> Businesses are deemed to be majority foreign-owned if more than 50% of their equity is held by non-residents.

## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

### ALL INDUSTRIES

The estimated number of foreign-owned businesses in Australia was 7,864 at the end of the 2000-01 financial year (approximately 1% of all businesses in Australia). They employed 783,300 workers (12% of all employees in Australia), contributed \$12,566m to gross fixed capital formation (25% of all gross fixed capital formation in Australia) and contributed \$78,056m to value added (21% of total value added in Australia). A country breakdown of business activity by country is provided in Table 1.

In terms of business numbers, USA residents owned significantly more businesses in Australia than the residents of any other foreign country and more than four times as many businesses as the UK (3,439 and 792 respectively). The contribution by USA-owned businesses was approximately twice the contribution of UK-owned businesses in terms of employment (331,000 and 140,500 employees, respectively) and industry value added (\$33,911m and \$17,119m respectively). In contrast, UK-owned businesses accounted for \$3,685m of gross fixed capital formation, 90% of the contribution by USA-owned businesses (\$4,114m); and accounted for higher operating profit than USA-owned businesses (\$9,602m and \$8,821m respectively).

### BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTRY OF OWNER, All industries excluding agriculture, forestry and fishing, 2000-01

	<i>Operating Businesses</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i>	<i>Industry Value Added</i>
	no.	'000	\$m	\$m
Austria	7	1.9	*-5	78
Belgium	8	3.6	34	110
Canada	49	20.5	337	1 732
Finland	**36	**5.4	**60	*523
France	113	23.9	-1 152	1 837
Germany	*378	28.3	1 152	3 557
Hong Kong	**440	*11.6	296	1 162
India	**24	**1.1	np	*132
Italy	*8	3.7	75	211
Japan	*347	41.9	1 128	6 424
Netherlands	45	43.3	979	1 208
New Zealand	**871	39.4	1 060	2 440
Singapore	*47	5.7	33	900
South Africa	**632	13.6	196	925
Sweden	*101	14.6	np	1 396
Switzerland	**167	40.2	295	2 953
UK	792	140.5	3 685	17 119
USA	*3 439	331.0	4 114	33 911
Other countries	*359	13.1	278	1 438
<b>Total foreign</b>	<b>7 864</b>	<b>783.3</b>	<b>12 566</b>	<b>78 056</b>

Note: np not available for publication but included in "Other countries".

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

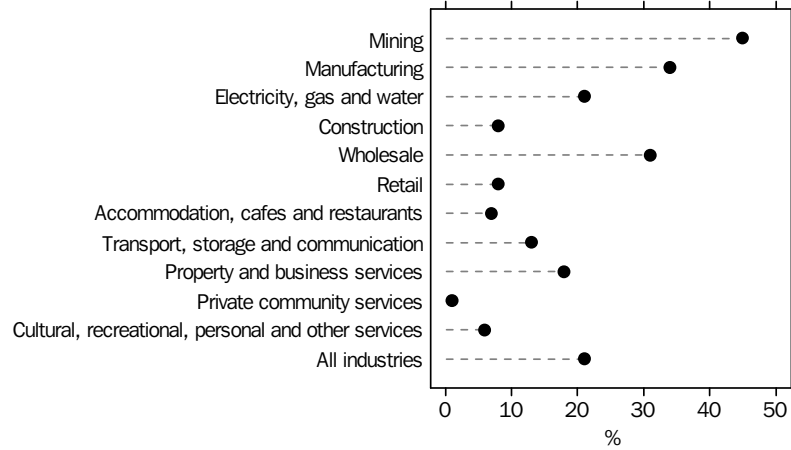
\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

### ALL INDUSTRIES *continued*

In 2000-01, foreign-owned businesses played an important role in the Mining, Manufacturing and Wholesale industries, contributing 45%, 34% and 31% of industry value added respectively. Foreign-owned businesses were also significant contributors to industry value added in the Electricity, gas and water, Property and business services, and Transport, storage and communication industries (21%, 18% and 13% respectively).

### INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED ACCOUNTED FOR BY FOREIGN-OWNED BUSINESSES, By industry, 2000-01



## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

### MINING

Historically, the Australian Mining industry has been a major recipient of foreign investment. Foreign investment in the mining industry totalled \$65.9 billion in 2000-01, accounting for nearly 8% of all foreign investment in Australia. In 2000-01, 48% of all mining industry assets were owned by foreign-owned businesses which employed 28% of the workforce and produced 45% of industry value added.

#### BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTRY OF OWNER, Mining Industry, 2000-01

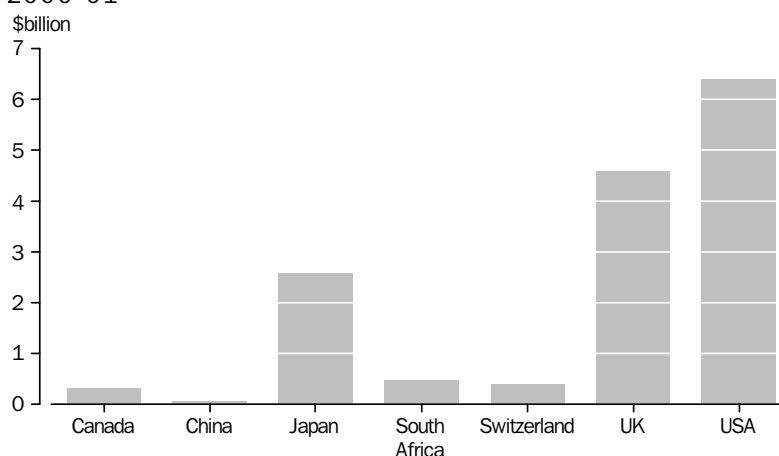
	Operating Businesses	Employment	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Industry Value Added
	no.	'000	\$m	\$m
Canada	7	1.3	*127	304
China	5	np	np	64
Japan	40	1.0	419	2 574
South Africa	6	2.5	163	474
Switzerland	12	1.7	36	397
UK	*21	6.3	120	4 573
USA	*60	6.4	1 403	6 397
Other countries	18	0.3	898	503
<b>Total foreign</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>3 167</b>	<b>15 286</b>

Note: np not available for publication but included in "Other countries".

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

In terms of business numbers, USA residents owned 60 mining businesses (4% of all mining businesses), while residents of Japan owned 40 businesses and UK residents owned 21. In terms of employment, USA-owned businesses and UK-owned businesses accounted for approximately the same number of employees (6,400 and 6,300 employees respectively). In contrast, USA-owned businesses were by far the biggest investors in gross fixed capital formation, followed by Japan, South Africa, Canada and the UK. USA-owned businesses contributed 19% of industry value added, while UK-owned businesses contributed 13%. More detailed information is provided in Table 2.

#### INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF OWNER, Mining, 2000-01





## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

### MANUFACTURING

Foreign investment in the Manufacturing industry totalled \$107.2 billion in 2000-01, accounting for 13% of all foreign investment in Australia. In 2000-01 foreign-owned businesses employed 23% of the workers in the Manufacturing industry, accounted for 38% of total industry income and 44% of the gross operating profit, and contributed 34% of industry value added. Foreign-owned businesses owned 36% of total assets and contributed 42% of total fixed capital formation in Manufacturing in 2000-01.

### BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTRY OF OWNER, Manufacturing Industry, 2000-01

	<i>Operating Businesses</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i>	<i>Industry Value Added</i>
	no.	'000	\$m	\$m
Austria	3	0.5	np	36
Canada	*31	9.7	163	806
Finland	5	1.9	5	180
France	30	7.9	47	1 115
Germany	46	6.8	267	792
Italy	3	3.5	np	188
Japan	39	16.7	365	1 710
Malaysia	**17	*0.8	np	*54
Netherlands	13	6.2	217	1 027
New Zealand	24	7.1	112	536
Singapore	**16	*1.2	8	75
Sweden	9	6.1	38	456
Switzerland	23	9.3	168	1 144
UK	105	40.4	757	5 052
USA	373	89.2	1 137	10 600
Other countries	**83	7.0	212	1 016
<b>Total foreign</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>214.4</b>	<b>3 497</b>	<b>24 787</b>

Note: np not available for publication but included in "Other countries".

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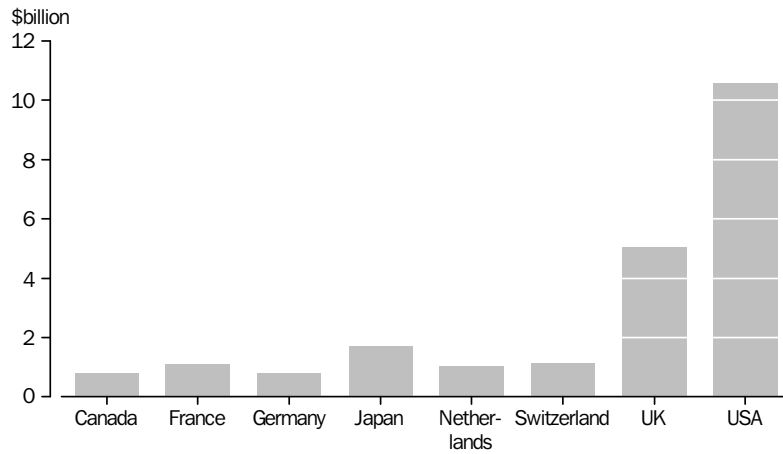
\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

In 2000-01, USA-owned businesses spent more on gross capital formation than businesses owned by any other foreign country (accounting for nearly 14% of the total), contributed more to industry value added (approximately 15% of the total) and employed the most workers (more than 9% of the total). More detailed information on foreign-owned businesses in the Manufacturing industry is provided in Table 3.

## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

MANUFACTURING *continued*

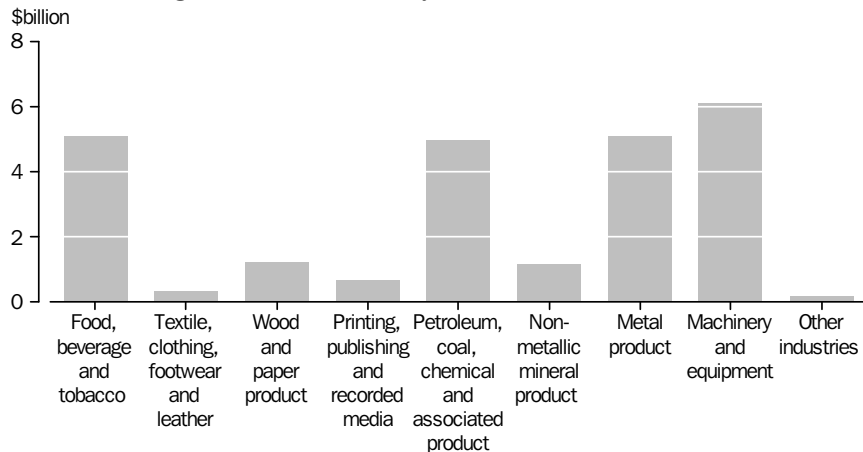
INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF OWNER,  
Manufacturing, 2000-01



*Industry detail*

Table 4 shows the involvement of foreign-owned businesses at the 2-digit ANZSIC level. Foreign-owned businesses contributed over 40% of the value added of the following industries: Petrochemical, coal, chemical and associated product; Machinery and equipment; over 30% of the industry value added for the Metal product; Food, beverage and tobacco; and Non-metallic mineral product industries; and 25% of the industry value added of the Wood and paper product industry. There was less foreign involvement in the remaining industries - Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather (13% of industry value added), Printing, publishing and recorded media manufacturing (10% of industry value added) and Other manufacturing (7% of industry value added).

INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED BY FOREIGN OWNED BUSINESSES,  
Manufacturing—Detailed Industry, 2000-01



## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

### ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY

In 2000-01, foreign-owned businesses owned 21% of the assets, invested 14% in capital formation, employed 17% of the workers and contributed 21% of industry value added. However, their share of the profit was only approximately 1%. Due to the small number of foreign-owned businesses in this industry, only data about USA-owned businesses can be released. Additional information for foreign-owned businesses in this industry is provided in Table 5.

#### BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTRY OF OWNER, Electricity, gas and water industry, 2000-01

	<i>Operating Businesses</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i>	<i>Industry Value Added</i>
	no.	'000	\$m	\$m
USA	10	2.6	190	1 291
Other countries	13	5.6	406	1 823
<b>Total foreign</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>3 114</b>

### CONSTRUCTION

Foreign-owned businesses made only a minor contribution to the Australian Construction industry in 2000-01 (refer to Table 6). These businesses employed less than 6% of all employees in the industry, owned 9% of the total assets, earned 8% of income and 7% of profits. These businesses also contributed 4% of gross fixed capital formation and 8% of industry value added.

USA-owned businesses made the largest contribution to industry value added, with nearly 3%, followed by the UK with nearly 1%. Since the Construction industry includes a high proportion of small, highly mobile, businesses, it has not been possible to ascertain the ownership characteristics of a comparatively high number of them, but the majority were most probably Australian-owned.

#### BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTRY OF OWNER, Construction, 2000-01

	<i>Operating Businesses</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i>	<i>Industry Value Added</i>
	no.	'000	\$m	\$m
UK	*8	2.6	23	192
USA	10	8.3	15	636
Other countries	**791	9.0	15	*815
<b>Total foreign</b>	<b>**809</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1 644</b>

Note: \* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

### WHOLESALE TRADE

Foreign-owned businesses made a significant contribution to the Wholesale trade industry in 2000-01 (refer to Table 7). Only 4% of Wholesale businesses were foreign-owned; however they employed 20% of the work force, owned 36% of the total assets, accounted for 34% of the industry's profit and contributed 31% of industry value added.

### BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTRY OF OWNER, Wholesale, 2000-01

	Operating Businesses	Employment	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Industry Value Added
	no.	'000	\$m	\$m
Germany	**295	*13.6	*117	*1 710
Japan	**224	*14.1	93	1 305
Netherlands	5	3.3	np	141
South Africa	6	4.1	12	213
Sweden	*68	7.8	np	906
UK	*78	*6.7	49	*661
USA	**949	36.8	202	3 883
Other countries	**122	6.2	74	643
<b>Total foreign</b>	<b>*1 746</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>9 462</b>

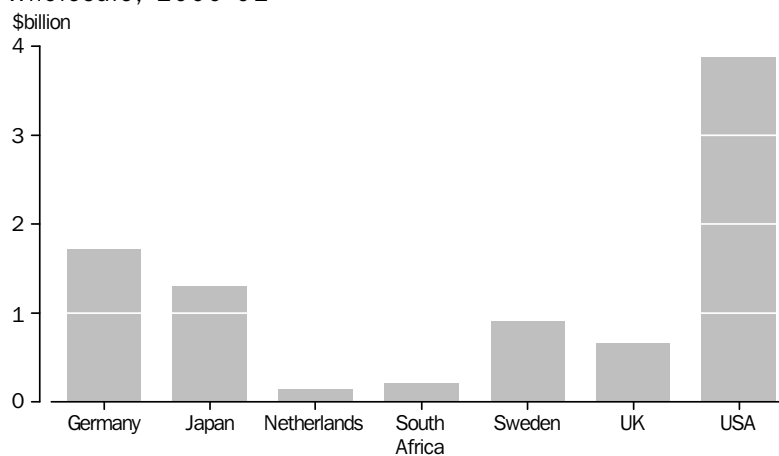
Note: np not available for publication but included in "Other countries".

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Businesses owned by USA residents made the largest contribution to industry value added (13%), with German and Japanese-owned businesses also being significant contributors (6% and 4% respectively).

### INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF OWNER, Wholesale, 2000-01



## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

### RETAIL TRADE

In 2000-01 the level of foreign ownership in the Retail industry was comparatively low by all measures (refer to Table 8). Foreign-owned firms employed 8% of the retail work force and contributed 8% of industry value added. Foreign-owned firms contributed 17% of total expenditure on gross fixed capital formation but earned only 4% of profits.

### BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTRY OF OWNER, Retail, 2000-01

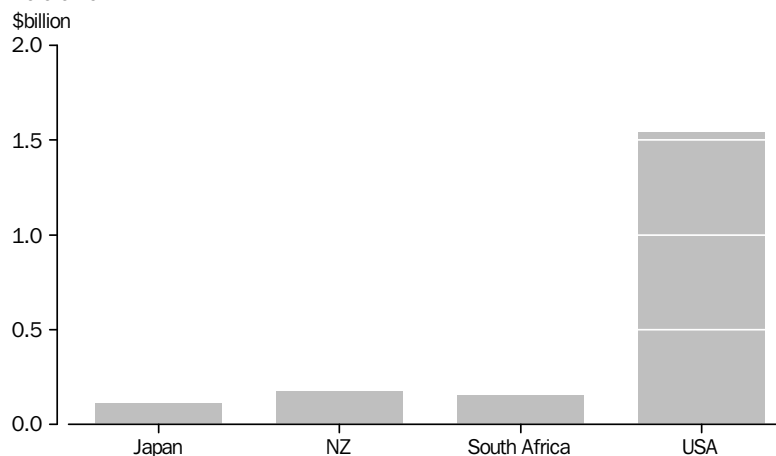
	<i>Operating Businesses</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i>	<i>Industry Value Added</i>
	no.	'000	\$m	\$m
Japan	*11	*2.2	*4	*111
New Zealand	4	5.4	24	174
South Africa	4	4.4	14	152
USA	**33	39.1	*133	*1 541
Other countries	*47	34.2	169	*658
<b>Total foreign</b>	<b>*99</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>*2 635</b>

Note: \* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

USA-owned businesses accounted for nearly half of total employment by foreign-owned businesses and over half of the industry value added of foreign-owned businesses.

### INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF OWNER, Retail, 2000-01



## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

### ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

The level of foreign ownership in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry was quite low in 2000-01 (refer to Table 9), providing employment for 7% of workers, earning 7% of income and contributing 7% of industry value added.

### BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTRY OF OWNER, Accommodation, cafes and restaurants, 2000-01

	Operating Businesses	Employment	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Industry Value Added
	no.	'000	\$m	\$m
Japan	7	3.4	np	123
Singapore	**6	1.7	1	71
UK	7	6.6	1	190
USA	**35	*8.1	*17	*282
Other countries	**58	*12.4	44	*401
<b>Total foreign</b>	<b>*114</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1 067</b>

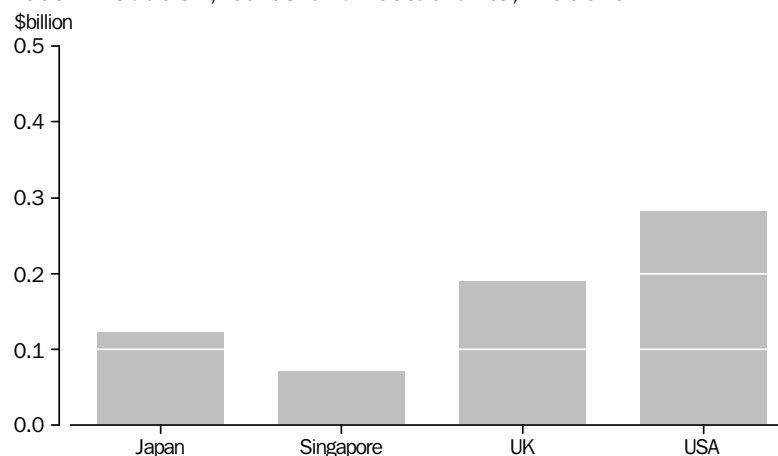
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Japanese-owned businesses owned nearly 7% of total assets, but employed less than 1% of workers. On the other hand, USA-owned businesses owned 3% of total assets but employed more than twice as many workers as Japanese-owned businesses.

### INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF OWNER, Accommodation, cafes and restaurants, 2000-01



## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

### TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

There was a moderate level of foreign ownership in the Transport, storage and communication industries in 2000-01 (refer to Table 10). Foreign-owned businesses provided 14% of employment and 13% of industry value added.

### BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTRY OF OWNER, Transport, storage and communication, 2000-01

	Operating Businesses	Employment	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Industry Value Added
	no.	'000	\$m	\$m
France	**25	*1.2	*31	*110
Germany	**12	1.6	*3	95
Japan	4	0.8	np	43
New Zealand	**11	15.7	np	941
Switzerland	*9	2.1	9	*125
UK	34	19.5	np	3 369
USA	*31	6.5	421	786
Other countries	**160	13.2	3 366	**34
<b>Total foreign</b>	<b>*287</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>3 830</b>	<b>5 434</b>

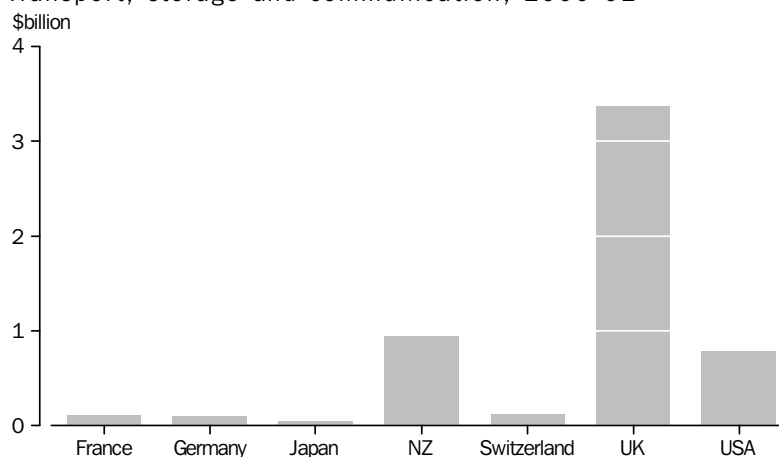
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UK-owned businesses employed over 4% of workers and contributed 8% of industry value added, ahead of New Zealand (3.5% and 2%) and the USA (1.5% and nearly 2%). There were a large number of very small operators in this industry whose ownership characteristics could not be established, however most were probably Australian-owned. It was necessary to combine Communication with Transport and storage for confidentiality reasons as both the Transport and storage industry and Communication industry are dominated by a very small number of comparatively large businesses.

### INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF OWNER, Transport, storage and communication, 2000-01



## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

### FINANCE AND INSURANCE

In Table 11, summary information is provided on foreign ownership in the Finance and insurance industries in 2000-01. Foreign-owned businesses accounted for 20% of total assets, 18% of total employment and 20% of income.

Businesses owned by USA, UK and French residents made significant contributions to total assets (5%, 4% and 3% respectively) and employment (7%, 5% and 1% respectively). Only sparse data for gross fixed capital formation can be published, for confidentiality reasons.

### BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTRY OF OWNER, Finance and insurance, 2000-01

	<i>Operating Businesses</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i>	<i>Industry Value Added</i>
	no.	'000	\$m	\$m
France	*30	3.7	np	. .
Japan	*8	*0.2	np	. .
Netherlands	11	2.3	34	. .
Switzerland	*18	3.7	np	. .
UK	**133	15.8	*85	. .
USA	**308	22.9	np	. .
Other countries	**124	5.5	*-887	. .
<b>Total foreign</b>	<b>*632</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>*-768</b>	. .

. . not applicable

Note: np not available for publication but included in "Other countries".

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

### PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES

In 2000-01, foreign-owned businesses provided 15% of total employment and 18% of industry value added of the Property and business services industry (refer to Table 12). Businesses owned by USA residents provided 8% of all employment in this industry, owned 4% of all assets and contributed 10% of industry value added. In contrast, businesses owned by UK residents owned 7% of all assets, but only provided 3% of all employment and contributed 3% of industry value added. Since this industry includes a very high proportion of small businesses, it has not been possible to ascertain the ownership characteristics of a comparatively high number of them, but most are believed to be Australian-owned.

### BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTRY OF OWNER, Property and business services, 2000-01

	<i>Operating Businesses</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i>	<i>Industry Value Added</i>
	no.	'000	\$m	\$m
Germany	4	0.8	np	218
Japan	*11	2.4	np	451
Netherlands	4	1.7	np	96
Norfolk Island	3	—	—	*1
UK	*301	28.4	51	*2 086
USA	**1 504	89.3	290	6 203
Other countries	**773	32.1	64	1 782
<b>Total foreign</b>	<b>*2 600</b>	<b>154.8</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>10 837</b>

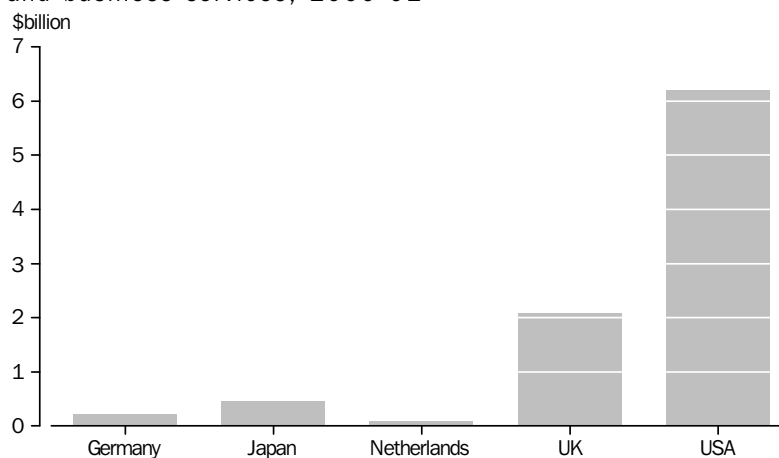
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Note: np not available for publication but included in "Other countries".

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

### INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF OWNER, Property and business services, 2000-01



## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

### PRIVATE COMMUNITY SERVICES

There was very little foreign involvement in the Private community services industry in 2000-01, with foreign-owned businesses contributing 1% to industry value added (refer to Table 13). The USA and UK were the only significant foreign investors.

#### BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTRY OF OWNER, Private community services, 2000-01

	Operating Businesses	Employment	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Industry Value Added
	no.	'000	\$m	\$m
UK	**68	6.3	8	79
USA	*75	8.7	57	245
Other countries	7	5.2	4	*-25
<b>Total foreign</b>	<b>*150</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>298</b>

Note: \* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

### CULTURAL, RECREATIONAL, PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES

There was little foreign involvement in the Cultural, recreational, personal and other services industries, with foreign-owned businesses contributing less than 6% of industry value added (refer to Table 14). It was necessary to merge the Cultural and recreational services industry with the Personal and other services industry as the data were dominated by a small number of larger businesses.

#### BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTRY OF OWNER, Cultural, recreational, personal and other services, 2000-01

	Operating Businesses	Employment	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Industry Value Added
	no.	'000	\$m	\$m
USA	*51	13.1	np	731
Other countries	**364	8.4	765	*242
<b>Total foreign</b>	<b>**415</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>973</b>

Note: np not available for publication but included in "Other countries".

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

SUMMARY OF INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, All Industries excluding Agriculture, forestry and fishing, 2000-01

Country/Country group	Operating Businesses no.	Employment '000	Total Operating Income \$m	Total Operating Expenses \$m	Operating Profit before Tax \$m	Total Assets \$m	Total Liabilities \$m	Gross Fixed Capital Formation \$m	Industry Value Added \$m
Australia	400 277	4 457.4	872 092	781 319	93 861	2 156 732	1 573 398	33 391	241 202
<b>Total foreign</b>	<b>7 864</b>	<b>783.3</b>	<b>310 752</b>	<b>289 132</b>	<b>24 144</b>	<b>660 429</b>	<b>463 813</b>	<b>12 566</b>	<b>78 056</b>
Austria	7	1.9	248	287	-26	258	161	*-5	78
Belgium	8	3.6	956	1 003	*-37	818	611	34	110
Canada	49	*20.5	6 940	6 766	214	13 701	10 999	337	1 732
Finland	**36	**5.4	**1 873	**1 773	*96	*1 569	*861	**60	*523
France	113	23.9	9 383	8 028	1 503	59 759	50 617	-1 152	1 837
Germany	*378	28.3	14 898	13 622	*1 406	32 632	22 299	1 152	3 557
Hong Kong	**440	*11.6	2 786	3 084	-293	7 834	np	296	1 162
India	**24	**1.1	**416	**398	27	**315	**205	np	*132
Italy	*8	3.7	1 254	1 300	-46	948	739	75	211
Japan	*347	41.9	42 029	40 154	2 279	55 737	25 828	1 128	6 424
Netherlands	45	43.3	18 750	19 615	-648	39 866	32 993	979	1 208
New Zealand	**871	39.4	10 548	10 736	**114	15 960	11 818	1 060	2 440
Singapore	*47	5.7	2 458	2 302	221	5 545	4 727	33	900
South Africa	**632	13.6	9 099	9 137	*33	7 354	4 027	196	925
Sweden	*101	14.6	6 716	6 378	365	4 389	*2 856	np	1 396
Switzerland	**167	40.2	11 511	11 016	449	*52 334	**47 838	295	2 953
UK	792	140.5	56 221	46 910	9 602	148 967	102 094	3 685	17 119
USA	*3 439	331.0	109 892	102 021	8 821	199 562	128 210	4 114	33 911
Other countries	*359	13.1	4 777	4 601	**291	12 883	16 932	278	1 438
Unknown	233 687	1 138.4	190 285	181 834	8 796	174 873	96 009	4 086	56 105
<b>Total</b>	<b>641 828</b>	<b>6 379.1</b>	<b>1 373 130</b>	<b>1 252 284</b>	<b>126 802</b>	<b>2 992 033</b>	<b>2 133 221</b>	<b>50 043</b>	<b>375 363</b>
EU	1 512	268.5	111 409	99 990	12 328	290 727	214 017	4 902	26 315

Note: np not available for publication but included in "Other countries".

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

## SUMMARY OF INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Mining, 2000-01

<i>Country/Country group</i>	<i>Operating Businesses</i> no.	<i>Employment</i> '000	<i>Total Operating Income</i> \$m	<i>Total Operating Expenses</i> \$m	<i>Operating Profit before Tax</i> \$m	<i>Total Assets</i> \$m	<i>Total Liabilities</i> \$m	<i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> \$m	<i>Industry Value Added</i> \$m
<i>Australia</i>	689	46.4	32 264	23 688	8 350	51 997	30 430	4 370	18 457
<i>Total foreign</i>	169	19.6	24 229	16 098	7 875	49 257	26 728	3 167	15 286
Canada	7	1.3	581	481	85	1 257	877	*127	304
China	5	np	195	168	25	159	132	np	64
Japan	40	1.0	3 726	1 794	1 850	4 649	2 774	419	2 574
South Africa	6	2.5	1 528	1 568	-32	4 938	2 524	163	474
Switzerland	12	1.7	1 125	1 161	-27	2 044	1 498	36	397
UK	*21	6.3	7 114	4 184	2 838	10 327	5 241	120	4 573
USA	*60	6.4	9 302	6 320	2 860	23 590	11 949	1 403	6 397
Other countries	18	0.3	658	423	274	2 292	1 733	898	503
<i>Unknown</i>	575	3.3	1 130	1 332	** -226	2 324	1 780	158	337
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 432</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>57 623</b>	<b>41 118</b>	<b>15 998</b>	<b>103 577</b>	<b>58 938</b>	<b>7 694</b>	<b>34 079</b>
EU	32	6.5	7 644	4 531	3 053	12 371	6 875	969	4 964

Note: np not available for publication but included in "Other countries".

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

## SUMMARY OF INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Manufacturing, 2000-01

Country/Country group	Operating Businesses no.	Employment '000	Total Operating Income \$m	Total Operating Expenses \$m	Operating Profit before Tax \$m	Total Assets \$m	Total Liabilities \$m	Gross Fixed Capital Formation \$m	Industry Value Added \$m
<i>Australia</i>	19 613	461.2	117 969	111 977	6 983	126 407	81 074	3 746	33 768
<i>Total foreign</i>	821	214.4	97 288	92 172	6 798	86 103	49 375	3 497	24 787
Austria	3	0.5	104	108	*4	101	52	np	36
Canada	*31	9.7	4 270	*4 278	**32	3 083	1 524	163	806
Finland	5	1.9	423	394	24	307	282	5	180
France	30	7.9	3 312	3 064	*366	2 580	1 868	47	1 115
Germany	46	6.8	2 300	2 104	223	1 955	936	267	792
Italy	3	3.5	1 227	1 268	-41	866	658	np	188
Japan	39	16.7	12 870	13 081	**120	9 723	6 714	365	1 710
Malaysia	**17	*0.8	*166	*170	np	*128	*102	np	*54
Netherlands	13	6.2	7 777	7 804	255	5 617	2 018	217	1 027
New Zealand	24	7.1	2 240	2 271	*19	1 989	1 232	112	536
Singapore	**16	*1.2	*290	303	*-7	206	*125	8	75
Sweden	9	6.1	1 376	1 261	101	1 054	495	38	456
Switzerland	23	9.3	4 309	4 003	235	3 491	2 339	168	1 144
UK	105	40.4	19 567	17 984	1 794	22 487	12 942	757	5 052
USA	373	89.2	33 773	31 025	3 313	28 264	14 829	1 137	10 600
Other countries	**83	7.0	3 283	3 053	361	4 252	3 260	212	1 016
<i>Unknown</i>	28 655	270.3	40 766	39 330	1 728	24 251	14 972	1 056	13 390
<b>Total</b>	<b>49 089</b>	<b>945.9</b>	<b>256 022</b>	<b>243 479</b>	<b>15 509</b>	<b>236 761</b>	<b>145 421</b>	<b>8 298</b>	<b>71 945</b>
EU	219	76.0	37 249	35 193	*2 773	36 346	20 233	1 439	9 037

Note: np not available for publication but included in "Other countries".

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

## SUMMARY OF INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Manufacturing - Detailed Industry, 2000-01

Country	Operating Businesses	Employment	Total Operating Income	Total Operating Expenses	Operating Profit before Tax	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Industry Value Added
no.	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
FOOD, BEVERAGE AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURING									
Australia	1 615	102.1	32 402	30 684	2 078	47 084	36 239	1 188	7 984
Foreign	84	51.1	18 977	17 627	1 495	16 756	10 066	511	5 093
Unknown	2 117	36.6	6 781	6 684	207	4 041	2 488	190	1 636
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 816</b>	<b>189.8</b>	<b>58 160</b>	<b>54 995</b>	<b>3 780</b>	<b>67 881</b>	<b>48 793</b>	<b>1 889</b>	<b>14 713</b>
TEXTILE, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER MANUFACTURING									
Australia	1 975	31.8	5 742	5 758	**11	3 500	2 563	*89	1 440
Foreign	*36	*4.4	974	*959	**37	803	*393	**25	*325
Unknown	2 785	21.3	2 433	2 362	*81	1 219	823	*44	802
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 796</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>9 149</b>	<b>9 079</b>	<b>**107</b>	<b>5 521</b>	<b>3 779</b>	<b>*158</b>	<b>2 568</b>
WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCT MANUFACTURING									
Australia	2 051	34.4	8 872	8 526	606	8 090	3 902	253	2 748
Foreign	20	10.2	3 613	3 395	318	4 278	3 156	148	1 224
Unknown	1 851	19.5	2 599	2 513	*106	*1 460	*890	67	920
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 922</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>15 084</b>	<b>14 434</b>	<b>1 031</b>	<b>13 829</b>	<b>7 948</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>4 891</b>
PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND RECORDED MEDIA MANUFACTURING									
Australia	1 953	57.2	10 797	9 642	1 170	17 602	8 979	456	4 516
Foreign	**56	*8.1	*1 766	*1 694	**84	*1 836	1 137	61	*655
Unknown	3 182	26.8	3 714	3 597	**133	2 433	1 506	*157	1 454
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 191</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>16 276</b>	<b>14 933</b>	<b>1 387</b>	<b>21 870</b>	<b>11 622</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>6 625</b>
PETROLEUM, COAL, CHEMICAL AND ASSOCIATED PRODUCT MANUFACTURING									
Australia	1 162	44.1	17 149	16 753	535	13 738	7 566	537	3 695
Foreign	*233	36.3	25 666	24 889	1 454	19 001	10 005	870	4 947
Unknown	1 705	19.1	4 685	4 477	**242	*3 074	*1 929	*113	*1 274
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 100</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>47 499</b>	<b>46 119</b>	<b>2 231</b>	<b>35 813</b>	<b>19 500</b>	<b>1 520</b>	<b>9 916</b>
NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING									
Australia	766	21.1	5 758	5 271	588	7 767	4 161	209	2 020
Foreign	38	8.8	3 000	2 777	267	5 781	3 242	201	1 161
Unknown	1 003	8.7	1 334	1 286	*59	903	527	46	464
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 807</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>10 092</b>	<b>9 334</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>14 452</b>	<b>7 930</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>3 645</b>
METAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING									
Australia	4 068	78.1	21 052	19 903	1 054	17 221	*10 356	*542	6 151
Foreign	*151	24.4	13 692	*11 577	2 377	*20 379	**10 948	1 016	5 105
Unknown	5 363	43.0	6 207	5 837	410	3 679	1 966	231	2 306
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 582</b>	<b>145.5</b>	<b>40 951</b>	<b>37 317</b>	<b>3 842</b>	<b>41 279</b>	<b>23 270</b>	<b>1 789</b>	<b>13 562</b>
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING									
Australia	2 887	66.6	12 771	12 187	**768	9 790	*6 305	*399	4 031
Foreign	160	68.8	28 979	28 655	*740	16 922	10 177	661	6 098
Unknown	6 925	66.3	9 611	9 297	345	6 094	3 997	171	3 343
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 972</b>	<b>201.7</b>	<b>51 361</b>	<b>50 139</b>	<b>**1 853</b>	<b>32 806</b>	<b>20 479</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>13 473</b>

Note: \* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

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## SUMMARY OF INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Manufacturing - Detailed Industry, 2000-01

*continued*

Country	Operating Businesses no.	Employment '000	Total Operating Income \$m	Total Operating Expenses \$m	Operating Profit before Tax \$m	Total Assets \$m	Total Liabilities \$m	Gross Fixed Capital Formation \$m	Industry Value Added \$m
OTHER MANUFACTURING									
Australia	3 136	25.9	**3 427	**3 252	**195	**1 614	**1 004	**73	*1 184
Foreign	*44	2.2	621	599	*25	346	249	4	179
Unknown	3 724	29.1	3 402	3 278	145	1 349	845	37	1 190
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 904</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>7 450</b>	<b>7 129</b>	<b>**365</b>	<b>3 310</b>	<b>2 098</b>	<b>**114</b>	<b>2 553</b>

Note: \* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

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## SUMMARY OF INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Electricity, gas and water supply, 2000-01

Country	Operating Businesses no.	Employment '000	Total Operating Income \$m	Total Operating Expenses \$m	Operating Profit before Tax \$m	Total Assets \$m	Total Liabilities \$m	Gross Fixed Capital Formation \$m	Industry Value Added \$m
Australia	167	38.8	31 086	26 371	4 674	104 565	42 951	3 175	11 366
Total foreign	23	8.2	6 370	6 294	55	29 905	23 582	596	3 114
USA	10	2.6	2 814	2 684	88	15 226	11 331	190	1 291
Other countries	13	5.6	3 556	3 610	-33	14 679	12 251	406	1 823
Unknown	78	1.0	*951	*1 077	** -130	5 289	7 369	638	392
<b>Total</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>38 407</b>	<b>33 742</b>	<b>4 599</b>	<b>139 759</b>	<b>73 903</b>	<b>4 409</b>	<b>14 871</b>

Note: \* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

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## SUMMARY OF INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Construction, 2000-01

Country/Country group	Operating Businesses no.	Employment '000	Total Operating Income \$m	Total Operating Expenses \$m	Operating Profit before Tax \$m	Total Assets \$m	Total Liabilities \$m	Gross Fixed Capital Formation \$m	Industry Value Added \$m
Australia	51 662	223.7	46 986	44 773	2 682	26 448	16 854	897	13 370
Total foreign	**809	20.0	5 833	5 638	263	*3 908	*2066	53	1 644
UK	*8	2.6	800	793	13	311	187	23	192
USA	10	8.3	1 526	1 424	102	810	416	15	636
Other countries	**791	9.0	*3 506	*3 421	*148	*2 786	*1 463	15	*815
Unknown	36 945	114.1	23 365	22 656	*724	12 238	8 673	329	6 409
<b>Total</b>	<b>89 416</b>	<b>357.8</b>	<b>76 183</b>	<b>73 067</b>	<b>3 669</b>	<b>42 594</b>	<b>27 593</b>	<b>1 278</b>	<b>21 422</b>
EU	15	6.5	2 203	2 197	49	835	633	31	438

Note: \* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

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## SUMMARY OF INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Wholesale, 2000-01

Country/Country group	Operating Businesses no.	Employment '000	Total Operating Income \$m	Total Operating Expenses \$m	Operating Profit before Tax \$m	Total Assets \$m	Total Liabilities \$m	Gross Fixed Capital Formation \$m	Industry Value Added \$m
Australia	20 253	248.3	108 555	105 611	3 355	49 202	33 176	1 124	14 562
Total foreign	*1 746	92.7	80 469	79 087	2 142	37 103	25 743	547	9 462
Germany	**295	*13.6	*8 723	*7 953	**825	5 586	4 178	*117	*1 710
Japan	**224	*14.1	20 455	20 293	*324	6 218	4 522	93	1 305
Netherlands	5	3.3	2 258	2 323	-32	1 134	612	np	141
South Africa	6	4.1	6 577	6 460	148	1 244	869	12	213
Sweden	*68	7.8	*5 282	*5 070	*253	*3 095	*2 214	np	906
UK	*78	*6.7	5 219	5 020	**225	*2 787	1 467	49	*661
USA	**949	36.8	27 918	28 056	**237	14 646	10 392	202	3 883
Other countries	**122	6.2	4 036	3 911	163	2 394	*1 490	74	643
Unknown	23 747	123.7	41 053	40 393	*740	16 318	10 878	472	6 412
<b>Total</b>	<b>45 747</b>	<b>464.7</b>	<b>230 077</b>	<b>225 091</b>	<b>6 237</b>	<b>102 624</b>	<b>69 798</b>	<b>2 143</b>	<b>30 436</b>
EU	**466	32.9	22 638	21 487	*1 302	13 635	9 013	*180	3 562

Note: np not available for publication but included in "Other countries".

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



## SUMMARY OF INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Retail, 2000-01

Country/Country group	Operating Businesses no.	Employment '000	Total Operating Income \$m	Total Operating Expenses \$m	Operating Profit before Tax \$m	Total Assets \$m	Total Liabilities \$m	Gross Fixed Capital Formation \$m	Industry Value Added \$m
Australia	87 305	898.1	161 224	157 684	4 826	41 149	27 463	1 397	27 876
Total foreign	*99	85.3	17 123	16 869	**193	7 801	4 931	343	*2 635
Japan	*11	*2.2	*1 606	*1 605	np	538	*390	*4	*111
New Zealand	4	5.4	555	531	35	218	208	24	174
South Africa	4	4.4	727	770	-10	439	250	14	152
USA	**33	39.1	*5 376	5 083	*307	3 347	2 183	*133	*1 541
Other countries	*47	34.2	8 859	8 881	*-138	3 259	1 901	169	*658
Unknown	20 720	113.0	26 126	25 502	**492	8 337	5 222	314	4 439
<b>Total</b>	<b>108 123</b>	<b>1 096.3</b>	<b>204 473</b>	<b>200 055</b>	<b>5 511</b>	<b>57 287</b>	<b>37 616</b>	<b>2 055</b>	<b>34 949</b>
EU	*42	30.8	7 933	7 948	*-114	2 916	1 646	*131	*565

Note: np not available for publication but included in "Other countries".

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

## SUMMARY OF INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Accommodation, cafes and restaurants, 2000-01

Country/Country group	Operating Businesses no.	Employment '000	Total Operating Income \$m	Total Operating Expenses \$m	Operating Profit before Tax \$m	Total Assets \$m	Total Liabilities \$m	Gross Fixed Capital Formation \$m	Industry Value Added \$m
Australia	30 540	400.7	27 871	26 649	1 302	20 195	10 331	*1 440	11 916
Total foreign	*114	32.2	2 473	2 450	**21	4 628	2 350	63	1 067
Japan	7	3.4	333	309	22	1 955	879	np	123
Singapore	6	1.7	134	114	20	117	202	1	71
UK	7	6.6	400	393	7	119	90	1	190
USA	**35	*8.1	*605	*616	**12	*938	374	*17	*282
Other countries	**58	*12.4	*1 002	*1 020	**16	1 499	805	44	*401
Unknown	*5 030	37.1	3 340	3 293	**31	3 671	2 839	121	1 385
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 684</b>	<b>469.9</b>	<b>33 684</b>	<b>32 393</b>	<b>1 353</b>	<b>28 494</b>	<b>15 519</b>	<b>*1 625</b>	<b>14 368</b>
EU	16	14.6	866	830	37	1 124	637	14	404

Note: np not available for publication but included in "Other countries".

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Country/Country group	Operating Businesses no.	Employment '000	Total Operating Income \$m	Total Operating Expenses \$m	Operating Profit before Tax \$m	Total Assets \$m	Total Liabilities \$m	Gross Fixed Capital Formation \$m	Industry Value Added \$m
<i>Australia</i>	18 584	326.6	72 662	63 613	9 143	100 961	61 994	8 770	33 669
<i>Total foreign</i>	*287	60.6	18 597	19 045	-312	26 374	18 666	3 830	5 434
France	**25	*1.2	447	413	*34	*238	*182	*31	*110
Germany	**12	1.6	325	310	np	*163	*103	*3	95
Japan	4	0.8	284	281	2	129	59	np	43
New Zealand	**11	15.7	4 521	5 186	-654	5 132	5 248	np	941
Switzerland	*9	2.1	**551	**529	*23	*265	*189	9	*125
UK	34	19.5	7 384	6 328	np	11 369	4 847	np	3 369
USA	*31	6.5	2 279	2 321	*-40	5 636	5 012	421	786
Other countries	**160	13.2	2 806	3 676	324	3 443	3 025	3 366	**34
<i>Unknown</i>	16 520	58.2	9 123	9 186	**56	6 236	4 366	337	2 921
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 390</b>	<b>445.4</b>	<b>100 382</b>	<b>91 844</b>	<b>8 775</b>	<b>133 570</b>	<b>85 026</b>	<b>12 937</b>	<b>42 024</b>
EU	*96	29.0	9 869	9 557	428	13 681	7 748	2 423	3 293

Note: np not available for publication but included in "Other countries".

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

<i>Country/Country group</i>	<i>Operating Businesses</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Total Operating Income</i>	<i>Total Operating Expenses</i>	<i>Operating Profit before Tax</i>	<i>Total Assets</i>	<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i>	<i>Industry Value Added</i>
	no.	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<i>Australia</i>	12 235	224.1	118 180	82 310	35 866	1 406 909	1 168 590	*1 444	..
<i>Total foreign</i>	*632	54.0	31 831	25 229	6 603	373 377	284 942	*-768	..
France	*30	3.7	3 617	2 768	849	53 651	47 259	np	..
Japan	*8	*0.2	**631	**568	*63	29 537	*6 488	np	..
Netherlands	11	2.3	2 089	2 046	**43	27 329	25 978	34	..
Switzerland	*18	3.7	**2 836	**2 631	205	**44 260	**41 861	np	..
UK	**133	15.8	8 200	4 460	3 741	79 662	66 306	*85	..
USA	**308	22.9	11 360	10 032	**1 328	94 538	62 491	np	..
Other countries	**124	5.5	3 097	2 724	*373	44 401	34 560	*-887	..
<i>Unknown</i>	11 873	28.8	6 225	4 341	*1 876	61 133	20 951	**159	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 741</b>	<b>306.9</b>	<b>156 237</b>	<b>111 881</b>	<b>44 344</b>	<b>1 841 419</b>	<b>1 474 484</b>	<b>**834</b>	..
EU	*185	25.5	15 537	10 804	4 733	182 387	154 591	*-776	..

.. not applicable

Note: np not available for publication but included in "Other countries".

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

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## SUMMARY OF INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Property and business services, 2000-01

Country/Country group	Operating Businesses no.	Employment '000	Total Operating Income \$m	Total Operating Expenses \$m	Operating Profit before Tax \$m	Total Assets \$m	Total Liabilities \$m	Gross Fixed Capital Formation \$m	Industry Value Added \$m
Australia	80 068	648.1	83 615	74 863	8 774	151 973	69 517	3 419	36 153
Total foreign	*2 600	154.8	22 253	21 250	*1 186	34 584	19 857	404	10 837
Germany	4	0.8	464	390	74	np	395	np	218
Japan	*11	2.4	1 927	2 032	-101	2 830	np	np	451
Netherlands	4	1.7	272	310	-34	np	np	np	96
Norfolk Island	3	—	3	4	-2	*156	np	—	*1
UK	*301	28.4	*4 329	*3 945	*384	14 839	5 764	51	*2 086
USA	**1 504	89.3	12 423	11 794	*785	9 152	7 173	290	6 203
Other countries	**773	32.1	2 835	2 774	**80	7 606	6 524	64	1 782
Unknown	60 204	256.4	27 533	24 995	2 665	28 196	15 293	**265	13 924
<b>Total</b>	<b>142 872</b>	<b>1 059.3</b>	<b>133 400</b>	<b>121 108</b>	<b>12 625</b>	<b>214 753</b>	<b>104 666</b>	<b>4 088</b>	<b>60 913</b>
EU	*327	32.2	*5 643	*5 066	*597	20 987	7 567	**102	*2 527

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Note: np not available for publication but included in "Other countries".

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

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## SUMMARY OF INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE, Private community services, 2000-01

Country/Country group	Operating Businesses no.	Employment '000	Total Operating Income \$m	Total Operating Expenses \$m	Operating Profit before Tax \$m	Total Assets \$m	Total Liabilities \$m	Gross Fixed Capital Formation \$m	Industry Value Added \$m
Australia	40 169	646.7	38 524	34 764	3 785	36 709	16 779	2 065	21 119
Total foreign	*150	20.2	1 020	979	41	1 273	462	69	298
UK	**68	6.3	400	348	52	640	126	8	79
USA	*75	8.7	397	409	*12	*408	241	57	245
Other countries	7	5.2	223	222	1	225	95	4	*25
Unknown	16 976	79.8	5 969	5 338	*629	3 086	1 801	*139	3 785
<b>Total</b>	<b>57 294</b>	<b>746.7</b>	<b>45 513</b>	<b>41 082</b>	<b>4 455</b>	<b>41 068</b>	<b>19 042</b>	<b>2 273</b>	<b>25 202</b>
EU	**68	6.3	400	348	52	640	126	8	79

Note: \* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Country/Country group	Operating Businesses no.	Employment '000	Total Operating Income \$m	Total Operating Expenses \$m	Operating Profit before Tax \$m	Total Assets \$m	Total Liabilities \$m	Gross Fixed Capital Formation \$m	Industry Value Added \$m
Australia	38 995	294.7	33 155	29 015	4 121	40 219	14 239	1 545	13 416
Total foreign	**415	21.5	3 267	4 019	-720	6 117	5 112	765	973
USA	*51	13.1	2 118	2 258	*-134	3 007	1 819	np	731
Other countries	**364	8.4	1 149	1 761	-586	3 110	3 292	765	*242
Unknown	12 365	52.9	4 706	4 390	*324	3 793	1 865	**97	1 904
<b>Total</b>	<b>51 774</b>	<b>369.0</b>	<b>41 128</b>	<b>37 424</b>	<b>3 725</b>	<b>50 129</b>	<b>21 216</b>	<b>2 407</b>	<b>16 293</b>
EU	*41	6.6	804	1 432	-601	2 794	np	np	*88

Note: np not available for publication but included in "Other countries".

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

- INTRODUCTION**
- 1** This section outlines the main statistical concepts associated with measuring the economic activity of foreign-owned businesses from the Economic Activity Survey, using data derived from the Survey of International Investment and other sources (such as the Internet) to identify foreign-owned businesses.
- SCOPE AND COVERAGE**
- 2** The main ABS data sources used in this study are the Economic Activity Survey and the Survey of International Investment.
- ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SURVEY**
- 3** The scope of the 2000-2001 EAS consisted of all business units in the Australian economy except for:
- all businesses classified to the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry.
  - non-employed businesses in all other industries, i.e. businesses which had not registered as group employers with the ATO.
  - businesses classified to the General Government sector (note: government-owned public corporations were included).
- MANAGEMENT UNIT**
- 4** The business unit about which information is collected and published for the EAS is the management unit, defined as the highest level unit within a business for which a set of management accounts is maintained. In most cases, it coincides with the legal entity owning the business, be it a company, partnership, trust, etc. However, large diversified businesses may often contain a number of management units, each coinciding with a 'division' or 'line of business'.
- 5** The ABS Business Register provided the population frame from which EAS units were selected using stratified random sampling techniques. All management units employing 200 or more units were automatically selected in the sample. It should be noted that the sample was designed for the purpose of providing data about business and industry performance. It was not designed for providing data about foreign ownership characteristics of businesses. Therefore the results of the present study should be interpreted with some caution.
- 6** Although the ABS presents data about foreign investment by industry in *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position*, cat. no. 5302.0, the information relates to the industry of the enterprise group rather than to the industries of the specific management units where the funds are used, which often have very different industry profiles.
- CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY**
- 7** This publication presents statistics classified according to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993*, cat. no. 1292.0. Each business unit is classified to a single industry based on the primary activity of the management unit, irrespective of any secondary activity.
- SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT**
- 8** The Survey of International Investment (SII) is the main source of international investment statistics. It measures international investment activity between residents of Australia and residents of the rest of the world (non-residents). All corporations (including publicly-owned ones) known to have foreign investment activity are included in the survey.
- MATCHING STATISTICAL UNITS**
- 9** In establishing ownership, EAS units have been matched with SII units. The reporting unit of the SII is the top enterprise of the enterprise group. This is a unit within the enterprise group covering all legal entities classified to the same subsector within the Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia (SISCA). When a management unit in the EAS was found to be a member of an enterprise group in the SII, the matched unit was classified to the country that owned the enterprise group and was assigned the industry of the EAS unit.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SOURCE OF INVESTMENT FUNDS

**10** Foreign investment can take the form of equity or debt (e.g. loans and bonds). Foreign equity investment provides an indication of the level of foreign influence on Australian enterprises. Foreign equity investment takes two forms - direct investment (10% or more) and portfolio investment (less than 10%). The direct investment group consists of subsidiaries, sub-subsidiaries and associates (unless the direct investment enterprise is itself an associate). The draft OECD Manual on Economic Globalisation Indicators (MEGI) recommends that globalisation indicators be compiled for enterprises under effective foreign control, defined as enterprises where majority voting power (over 50%) is held by a single direct foreign investor or by a group of associated investors acting in concert. In practice, almost all majority foreign-owned businesses in Australia are controlled by just one single direct foreign owner. Enterprises under foreign control include subsidiaries of majority foreign-owned enterprises.

### PREVIOUS FOREIGN PARTICIPATION STUDIES

**11** During 1970s and 1980s the ABS conducted a number of foreign participation studies. These studies measured the following concepts: *foreign ownership*, defined as *direct foreign ownership by direct investment enterprises* plus *other identified foreign ownership*; and *control*.

**12** *Direct investment enterprises* were defined as: enterprises incorporated in Australia in which 25% or more of the ordinary shares or voting stock are held by a single foreign resident or 50% or more are held by residents of one foreign country; branches of enterprises incorporated in foreign countries; and their wholly or partly-owned subsidiaries.

**13** *Other identified foreign ownership* referred to those enterprises where one or more foreign residents owned 10% or more of the voting stock, but whose status as a direct investment enterprise had not been confirmed.

**14** The definition of the direct investment enterprise was wider than the present study's concept of majority foreign ownership (50% or more), but in practice there are likely to have been only a small number of cases in which a single foreign investor owned between 25% and 50% of the shares, or between 10% and 25%. In the foreign ownership studies, the amount of foreign ownership of a business activity was determined by multiplying, for each business, the total value of the activity by the proportion of foreign ownership for that business. This is *not* the approach adopted in this study.

**15** The foreign participation studies identified four categories of *control*: foreign control; joint foreign and Australian control; naturalised or naturalising; and Australian control. The four categories were determined by the Government's foreign investment policy at the time. In some publications, the first three categories were combined to form a single category, referred to as *foreign control*. For units categorised to a particular control category, their entire economic activity was assigned to that category, similar to the approach adopted in the present study. In general, *foreign control* as broadly measured in the foreign participation studies could be expected to be a little higher than *majority foreign ownership* as measured in the present study.

### IMMEDIATE FOREIGN OWNER/ULTIMATE BENEFICIAL OWNER

**16** The Survey of International Investment publishes data showing the immediate foreign owner (first across the economic frontier). However, MEGI recommends that, where possible, globalisation indicator data should be compiled on an ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) basis. In the present study, we have compiled the data on the recommended basis to the best of our ability (it is sometimes impossible to ascertain the identity of the UBO).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### OPERATING BUSINESSES

**17** The counts of operating businesses included in this publication should be used with some caution. Over and above the sampling error associated with these estimates, they are more affected than are other estimates presented by factors such as internal restructuring of businesses (e.g. changes in divisional structure), mergers, takeovers and changes in the quality of the ABS Business Register. Because of these influences, estimates of the number of businesses have been smoothed, using a three-year moving average in *Businesses Operations and Industry Performance, Australia* (cat. no. 8140.0). As foreign ownership data are only available for 2000-01, the smoothing process has not been applied in this publication and estimates for the number of businesses will differ from those in *Businesses Operations and Industry Performance, Australia* (cat. no. 8140.0).

### FINANCE AND INSURANCE INDUSTRY

**18** The application of the standard formula for Industry Value Added (IVA) is known to result in an understatement of the value added for businesses which do not charge directly or do not charge full commercial value for the services they provide to their clients. These include financial intermediaries, insurance and superannuation businesses and not for profit organisations.

**19** Due to difficulties in collecting data to measure the output of financial intermediaries and insurance enterprises IVA has not been estimated for the Finance and Insurance industry.

### BUSINESSES WITH UNKNOWN OWNERSHIP STATUS

**20** When conducting this study, it was not possible to establish the ownership of a significant number of businesses, nor the country of residence of the owners. Estimates for these units are provided in tables classified to "Unknown". The majority of businesses classified to unknown were relatively small and were probably majority Australian-owned.

### RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

**21** Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample drawn from units in the surveyed population, the estimates are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all the units had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the Standard Error (SE) which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of units was included. The relative standard error (RSE) provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling and thus avoids the need to refer to the size of the estimate. There are two chances in three that the true estimate will lie within one RSE of the survey result and 19 chances in 20 that it will lie within two RSEs.

**22** Since the EAS sample was designed to measure economic activity in Australia, the sampling strategy was not designed to obtain foreign ownership information. Consequently some estimates in this publication have high standard errors and should be used with caution.

**23** The size of the RSE may be a misleading indicator of the reliability of some of the estimates for operating profit before tax, gross fixed capital formation and industry value added. This situation may occur where an estimate may legitimately include positive and negative values reflecting the financial positions and acquisitions/disposals of different businesses. In such cases the aggregate estimate can be small relative to the contribution of individual businesses, resulting in a SE large relative to the estimate.

### NON-SAMPLING ERROR

**24** The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the SE, is not to be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of inadequacies in available sources from which the population frame was compiled, imperfections in reporting by providers, errors made in collection such as in recording and coding data, and errors made in processing data. Inaccuracies of this kind are collectively referred to as non-sampling error and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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### NON-SAMPLING ERROR

*continued*

**25** While it is not possible to quantify non-sampling error, every effort is made to reduce it to a minimum. Collection forms are designed to be easy to complete and assist businesses to report accurately. Efficient and effective operating procedures and systems are used to compile the statistics.

### ABS CONFIDENTIALITY

#### RESTRICTIONS

**26** The ABS is not permitted to publish any data which allows the identification of any business. For this reason it has been necessary to suppress some cells of the published tables (denoted np). To allow publication of the maximum amount of data, where a cell relating to a particular country has been suppressed, the suppressed data have been included in the Other countries estimate for that indicator.

## APPENDIX 1 COMPARISONS TO RELATED DATA

### COUNTERPARTY DATA

Australia's inward foreign affiliate<sup>4</sup> data correspond to the outward foreign affiliate data of other countries and vice versa. At present, few countries collect inward and outward foreign affiliate statistics. The USA has collected both since 1982. A comparison study has been undertaken between 2000-01 ABS data and *Statistics on the Activity of US Multinational Companies for 2000*, published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Since most US affiliates in Australia have a financial year ending in December (so that their accounts line up with those of their US parent), they tend to report on that basis when reporting to the ABS. US and Australian estimates of the contribution of US affiliates to the Australian economy are very similar. As a percentage of the Australian total, the estimates agree to within 1.5 percentage points. For example, ABS has estimated that USA-owned businesses contributed 9.0% of industry value added, while the BEA estimate was 9.8%.

Limited data about employment in Swedish and Swiss-owned businesses in Australia is available from UNCTAD for 2000 - in each case the ABS estimate is higher than the UNCTAD estimate. These differences may be due to sampling errors or to differences in scope or coverage. UNCTAD data about the activities of Japanese affiliates in Australia (for reference year 1999) is in reasonable agreement with ABS estimates. Published data for the activities of UK affiliates do not provide data for Australia as a separate country. The situation is similar for some other countries (e.g. France and Italy). New Zealand does not compile statistics for outward foreign affiliate activity.

### LEVEL OF INWARDS FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Limited data on the contribution of foreign-owned enterprises to aggregates such as employment and industry value added are available for other countries. Most of the data relate only to selected industries, such as Manufacturing or a range of service industries. By international standards, the contribution of foreign-owned enterprises in Australia is comparatively high for Manufacturing but similar to most other developed countries for Services.

### PREVIOUS FOREIGN PARTICIPATION STUDIES

The ABS conducted a series of foreign participation studies between 1965 and 1986-87. These studies involved conducting surveys of businesses to measure foreign ownership and foreign control for a number of key industries, including;

- Mining
- Manufacturing
- Construction
- Finance
- Insurance
- Tourist Accommodation
- Transport
- Agriculture

These studies included some business activity data that approximates the data compiled in the 2000-01 study. However, some of the definitions used in the foreign participation studies changed during the period for which data was collected in response to changes in international statistical standards.

In general, the proportion of business activity attributable to foreign-owned businesses<sup>5</sup> has experienced little change, but the country with the largest ownership share has shifted from the UK to the USA.

<sup>4</sup> A foreign affiliate is synonymous with a majority foreign-owned business.

<sup>5</sup> The discussion of foreign-owned businesses in this section refers to businesses categorised as under foreign control in the previous foreign participation studies.

## APPENDIX 1 COMPARISONS TO RELATED DATA *continued*

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### PREVIOUS FOREIGN PARTICIPATION STUDIES *continued*

For the Mining industry, the ABS conducted a number of foreign participation studies between 1965 and 1984-85. In the 1980s foreign-owned businesses accounted for between 52% and 58% of value added, higher than the outcome for this study (45%). The 1984-85 foreign participation study found foreign-owned businesses accounted for approximately 36% of the workforce, higher than the current study (28%).

Foreign participation studies of the Manufacturing industry were conducted between 1972-73 and 1986-87 that used similar classifications and scope to the current exercise. During this period, foreign owned businesses accounted for between 33% and 35% of value added, similar to the estimate for the Manufacturing industry in the current study (34%).

A foreign participation study of the Construction industry was conducted in 1984-85, which found that foreign-owned businesses accounted for 10% of value added. This is two percentage points higher than the estimate for the Construction industry in the current study (8%).

A foreign participation study was conducted in 1973-74 for the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry that provided an estimate of 9% for the contribution of foreign-owned businesses to total takings (a concept similar to operating income). The current 2000-01 study found that foreign-owned businesses accounted for 7% of operating income for the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry.

Further data validation work is currently underway comparing the data from the 2000-01 study with data from the previous foreign participation studies and with counterparty data. The data validation project is expect to yield insight into the relative merits of compiling foreign ownership data by survey or by data matching exercises and Internet searches. It is expected that the results of this data validation exercise will be published in mid 2004.

## APPENDIX 2 STATISTICAL FRAMEWORK

### INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Economic globalisation is not a new phenomenon; there have been trade and investment flows between countries for centuries. However, the intensity of transactions and interdependency of economies gathered pace rapidly over the 1980s and 1990s compared to the middle part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and has given rise to economic, social and environmental issues which need to be taken into account by policy makers and economic analysts. Traditional balance of payments statistics provide useful data for the measurement of international transactions; however new statistical needs have developed for measures of the impact of these transactions. To enable international comparisons and statistical consistency, a working party under the sponsorship of the OECD is developing a framework to guide national statistical agencies in their development of statistical indicators of economic globalisation.

This framework for statistical indicators is currently in draft form. The Manual on Economic Globalisation Indicators (MEGI) outlines three types of indicators characteristic of economic globalisation:

1. Indicators relating to trade.
2. Indicators involving direct foreign investment and the structure of the activities of multinational firms.
3. Indicators of international dissemination of technology.

The most recent completed statistical manual that relates to globalisation is the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS), published in 2002. In particular, MSITS extends the traditional balance of payments statistics definition of international trade in services to include the value of services provided through foreign affiliates established abroad and calls for the separate measurement of business activity data for affiliates.

MSITS sets out an internationally agreed framework for the compilation and reporting of statistics on international trade in services which conforms with and explicitly relates to the System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA93) and the fifth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5). MSITS provides for the collection of international trade in services statistics for the four modes defined in the 1995 General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). The four modes of supply are:

- Mode 1. Cross border supply
- Mode 2. Consumption abroad
- Mode 3. Commercial presence
- Mode 4. Presence of natural persons

MSITS extends the BPM5 definition of international trade in services to include the value of services provided through foreign affiliates established abroad, described in MSITS as foreign affiliates trade in services (FATS). These services correspond to Mode 3, as defined in GATS, although Mode 3 also includes the provision of goods.

Data about multinationals are collected in studies of inward and outward foreign affiliate trade, where inward foreign affiliate trade is the activities of foreign-owned affiliates in the host economy (i.e. Australia) and outward foreign affiliate trade is the activities of foreign affiliates of Australian parent companies in their host economies abroad.

The ABS is currently developing statistics for inward and outward foreign affiliate trade. The current study provides some of the required indicators for inward foreign affiliate trade, namely: number of businesses, employment, value added, gross fixed capital formation, gross operating surplus and total assets.

## APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

<i>Publication</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Issue</i>
Foreign Ownership and Control of the Banking Industry, Australia	5347.0	Jun 1986
Foreign Control of Registered Financial Corporations	5328.0	1976
Foreign Control of Registered Financial Corporations	5334.0	1984
Foreign Ownership and Control of the General Insurance Industry	5309.0	1983-84
Foreign Ownership and Control of the Life Insurance Industry	5311.0	1983-84
Foreign Ownership and Control of the Transport Industry, Australia	5335.0	1983-84
Foreign Ownership and Control of Tourist Accommodation Establishments	5319.0	1973-74
Foreign Ownership and Control of the Private Sector Construction Industry, Australia	5343.0	1984-85
Overseas Participation in Australian Mining Industry		1963 to 1968
Foreign Ownership and Control of the Mining Industry	Ref. no. 10.42	1971-72 to 1974-75
Foreign Control in the Mining Industry	5329.0	1976-77
Foreign Ownership and Control of the Mining Industry and Selected Mineral Processing Industries, Australia	5317.0	1981-82
Foreign Ownership and Control of the Mining Industry - Australia	5317.0	1982-83 and 1984-85
Foreign Ownership and Control of the Manufacturing Industry, Australia	5322.0	1972-73 and 1982-83
Foreign Ownership and Control of the Manufacturing Industry, Australia	5317.0	1986-87
Foreign Ownership and Control in Agriculture, Australia	5336.0	1983-84
Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, Australia	5302.0	
Business Operations and Industry Performance	8140.0	2000-01
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	2000-01
Foreign Ownership Characteristics of Information Technology Businesses, published in Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Mar 2002 and Mar 2003
Foreign Ownership Characteristics of Businesses Undertaking Research and Development Activity in Australia, published in Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Aug 2002
Globalisation and Foreign Investment special article in Australian Mining Industry	8414.0	1998-99
Manual on Economic Globalisation Indicators, OECD, Paris (in progress)		
Ownership Characteristics of Businesses Undertaking Capital Expenditure in Australia, 1998-1999, published in Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Jul 2001





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