

Foreign owned enterprises in the EU

Results for eight Member States

data 1997



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION



THEME 4
Industry,
trade
and services

4

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Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2001

ISBN 92-894-0312-8

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Printed in Luxembourg

PRINTED ON WHITE CHLORINE-FREE PAPER

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**Foreign Owned Enterprises in the EU
- results for 8 Member States**

This publication has been managed by unit D2 of Eurostat, responsible for structural business statistics, Head of unit, Mr. Bernard Langevin. The opinions expressed are those of the individual authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the position of the European Commission.

Co-ordinator:

Bettina Knauth
Eurostat D2
Statistical Office of the
European Communities
Bâtiment Joseph Bech
Rue Alphonse Weicker, 5
L-2721 Luxembourg
bettina.knauth@cec.eu.int

Production:

data processing, statistical analysis,
economic analysis, design and desk-
top publishing
Informa sàrl
Giovanni Albertone, Simon Allen, Iain
Christopher, Andrew Redpath, Martin
Schaaper
informa@informa.lu

Published by:

Office for Official Publications
of the European Communities,
Luxembourg 2001

Enquiries regarding the
purchase of data should be
addressed to:
Eurostat Datashop
Rue Alphonse Weicker, 4
L-2721 Luxembourg
tel: (352) 43 35 22 51
fax: (352) 43 35 22 221
dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu
[http://europa.eu.int/comm/
eurostat/](http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/)

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AIMS AND STRUCTURE OF THIS PUBLICATION

“Foreign Owned Enterprises in the EU - results for 8 Member States” gives an insight into the role of foreign owned enterprises within eight Member States of the EU economy - Denmark, Spain, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The analysis is divided according to two basic questions:

- what is the presence of foreign owned enterprises in the EU Member States?
- what are the economic and labour-related characteristics of these enterprises?

The opening three chapters of analysis address the first of these questions. In chapter 1 (page 7), global results on the presence of foreign ownership are presented for four Member States - the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom - all of whom provided comparable data sets, followed by summary results for Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. In the next two chapters, the presence of foreign owned enterprises in the eight Member States is analysed in more depth, looking in turn at the different dimensions of interest. This approach leads to information on:


- the countries of residence of the foreign owners of foreign affiliates in the EU (chapter 2, page 15);
- the activities (industrial and service-related) that attract foreign ownership (chapter 3, page 31).

The importance of foreign ownership is largely studied in relation to two variables, namely value added at factor cost and the number of persons employed.

A further analysis of the economic and labour-related characteristics of foreign owned enterprises is carried out within chapter 4 (page 41), drawing on a broad range of indicators. This chapter provides information on the differences between nationally owned and foreign owned enterprises, looking at topics such as:

- whether foreign owned enterprises have a larger than average size;
- whether they are more productive, or;
- whether they are more profitable.

Throughout the publication the reader will find shaded boxes that contain either detailed explanations of specific issues relating to the data or pertinent information drawn from alternative sources that provide help in assessing the role of foreign owned enterprises. Towards the end of the publication, a statistical annex (page 59) gives more detailed breakdowns of many of the tables that accompany the analysis. The publication closes with a section that provides details of the underlying methodology (page 95).


 For a more extensive set of data, readers may refer to Eurostat's reference database, NewCronos, where a large amount of additional data is stored within Theme 4, SBS Domain, FATS Collection.

FOREIGN AFFILIATES TRADE STATISTICS - A DEFINITION

Statistics describing the overall activity of foreign owned enterprises are often termed "Foreign Affiliates Trade Statistics". The statistics presented in this publication aim to describe enterprises that are ultimately majority controlled¹ by a non-resident entity, either a natural or legal person.

Statistics on foreign owned affiliates in the reporting economy are termed as inward FATS, whilst statistics on foreign affiliates controlled from the reporting economy are termed as outward FATS. The statistics in this publication relate solely to inward FATS.

The data is broken down by economic activity (according to the NACE Rev. 1 classification²), and by country of residence of the foreign owner (or partner country). Data are collected for a set of structural business statistics variables, covering the number of enterprises, several monetary/economic variables and two employment variables. Detailed definitions are provided at the end of this publication (see page 99).

 A copy of the legal text of the SBS Regulation is available at: <http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/bmethods/info/data/new/legislation/sbs.html>.

POLITICAL FRAMEWORK

Interest in statistics that concern the presence and performance of foreign owned enterprises has arisen mainly as a result of:


- the inclusion of commercial presence as a mode of supply within the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS);
- the introduction of the Internal Market.

General Agreement on Trade in Services - GATS

The General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), signed in April 1994, recognised the need to establish a multilateral framework of principles and rules for the administration of trade in services. The GATS was the first ever set of multilateral, legally-enforceable rules covering international trade in services.

The first principle of the GATS is that all internationally traded services are covered regardless of the way the service is provided. GATS defines four such ways: cross-border supply, consumption abroad, commercial presence and presence of natural persons. The third mode covers the operation of foreign owned enterprises, described as "a foreign company setting-up subsidiaries or branches to provide services in another country".

The OECD, in collaboration with the European Commission, IMF, UN and WTO are currently preparing a manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services in which an entire chapter will be devoted to FATS³.

 More information on world trade issues and GATS in particular is available at: http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/serv_e/serv_e.htm#gats or at http://europa.eu.int/comm/trade/wto_overview/overview.htm.

Internal Market

The Internal Market is intended to give Europe's citizens a wider choice of goods and services, whilst extending the freedom to travel, work, study and live in other EU countries. The Internal Market is also intended to give business greater trading opportunities, by creating "an area in which freedom of movement for goods, services, people and capital is guaranteed". The Internal Market goes beyond a customs union, in that it provides for the abolition of non-tariff barriers in all areas and not just the area of visible trade. The Single European Act set the Community a precise task and deadline, namely the introduction of an Internal Market with no national frontiers with effect from 1st January 1993.

The programme for the completion of the Internal Market attached particular importance to liberalising the provision of services. A series of sectoral measures were introduced with the objective of removing restrictions in certain priority sectors: for example, financial services, transport and communications.

ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

Globalisation

There has been a marked expansion in the level of economic integration of the world's economy ("*globalisation*"). This process has seen many firms extend their operations beyond national borders in an attempt to (amongst other things) circumvent trade barriers, increase proximity to product markets or reduce costs (labour, transportation or other inputs). The term "*globalisation*" encompasses a wide range of issues, such as the development of trade in goods, international financial flows, various forms of linkages between businesses, their cross-border operations, the penetration of national economies and their increasing interrelation. Groups of enterprises are at the core of the globalisation process and may be seen as agents of cross-border transactions, as they control entities situated in different countries with their decisions, information flows, and strategies having a cross-border focus.

(1) Although ownership is often used as a proxy for control.

(2) Available through normal outlets for European Commission publications: "NACE Rev. 1 Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community", ISBN 92-826-8767-8, Eurostat catalogue no. CA-80-93-436-EN-C.

(3) At the time of writing (October 2000), the manual was still in draft form.

Restructuring operations and the qualitative nature of information required to define a group's perimeter can make it difficult to obtain reliable information on this area of the economy. One of the key constraints in gathering information is that global enterprises tend to make more and more decisions against a worldwide backdrop, whilst these decisions continue to be analysed from a statistical perspective on the basis of national data collections that are truncated by national borders.

Motivations for setting-up a foreign affiliate

On the more practical side, one may ask *"how may a presence be established and what is the motivation of an enterprise when setting-up a foreign affiliate?"* A presence may be established in essentially one of three ways, namely by starting up a new enterprise, taking a controlling interest in an existing enterprise or through the formation of a majority stake in a joint venture, for example with a local enterprise. For the purposes of the FATS study, a non-controlling interest is not regarded as a presence. Equally, cross-border alliances (or other network agreements) that do not involve a transfer of control are excluded from the study even though enterprises themselves may regard these as the first steps towards establishing a presence and in some cases they may be the only possibility where foreign ownership is heavily restricted, as has traditionally been the case in air transport for example.

Concerning the question of motivation, there are many answers and each will depend on a combination of factors relating to the enterprise itself, the host country, as well as the activity considered.

One of the most important reasons for establishing a presence is that foreign owned enterprises consider it beneficial to be close to one or more of their markets, for resources (labour, capital, raw materials and services) or for output. An appropriate labour force with the level of training and experience in the necessary skills whether for production, research and development or other functions is a key issue. Access to developed, stable, capital markets may be necessary if operations are to be financed locally. The relatively wealthy countries of the increasingly integrated European Economic Area form one market for foreign owned enterprises, but they may also serve as a bridge to the growing market of Eastern Europe. Closeness to resource and product markets may lead to efficiencies, not only from a logistics point of view, but also from an information and sometimes a legal/administrative perspective.

In some activities the products provided can not easily be traded from one country to another and if an enterprise wishes to reach a wider geographical market it must locate closer to its market. This is often the case in services provided to individuals where a direct contact is still the norm, for example retailing through stores.

The structure of the foreign market may also be appealing, for example if a formerly protected market becomes liberalised, as has been happening in telecommunications' markets within much of Europe and further afield and is starting to happen in the EU in the electricity and gas markets.

Another driving force may be opportunities for pronounced market growth in particular countries for example, for a product or service that is at a mature or end stage of its life-cycle in the domestic market, but is experiencing growth in foreign markets.

First-mover advantages may be of major importance in some markets. Companies that establish a presence early will often benefit from competitive advantages, as they may be able to erect barriers to entry through the early development of pricing policies, dealerships, the establishment of a brand name or customer loyalty.

A number of factors beyond the market reasons given above may influence the choice of the particular country in which an enterprise may wish to develop a presence. The political and business environment plays an important role. This concerns the ease with which enterprises may operate in terms of establishing their operations, licenses for products and permissions for building new plant. It also concerns more general competitive characteristics such as the effective rate of taxes and levies, subsidies and grants, the transport and communication infrastructure, the level of research and the transfer of knowledge from research institutions to the business community. Furthermore, in a number of countries safety may be an issue, with crime rates, industrial disputes and the stability of the political and legal system impacting on decision making.

Most of these reasons for setting-up an affiliate are difficult to quantify. However, it is possible to use some proxies to study why entities look for opportunities outside of their domestic market and why they choose particular host countries, and where these have been used they are highlighted within this publication.

GENERAL NOTES AND INFORMATION

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

Symbols and abbreviations employed within the publication.

EU-15	Fifteen Member States of the European Union
EU	European Union
B	Belgium
DK	Denmark
D	Germany
EL	Greece
E	Spain
F	France
IRL	Ireland
I	Italy
L	Luxembourg
NL	Netherlands
A	Austria
P	Portugal
FIN	Finland
S	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
NL-FIN-S-UK	A partial EU aggregate of data for 4 countries (NL, FIN, S and UK), made for this publication
0	Real zero
0.0	Data are rounded to the nearest decimal
~	Not applicable (for example, division by zero) or not reliable
:	Not available
c	Data hidden for confidentiality reasons
Business economy	NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to I and K
ECU	European currency unit
Eurostat	One of the Directorates-General of the European Commission; also known as ESTAT
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Industry	NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F
NACE Rev. 1	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, Revision 1
SBS	Structural Business Statistics
Services	NACE Rev. 1 Sections G to I and K
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
UBO	Ultimate Beneficial Owner

1. Global results of foreign ownership in the EU

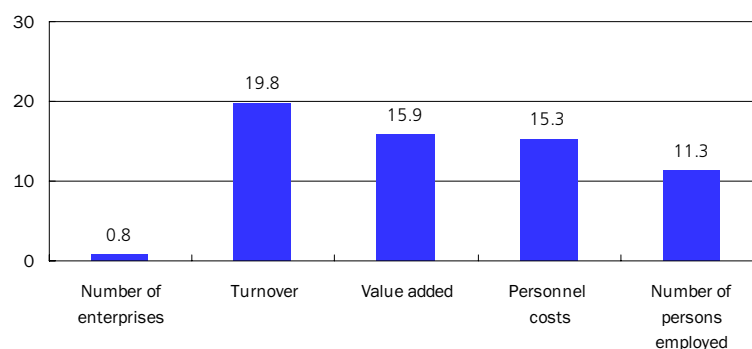
The first section of this chapter presents some of the main findings from this study, concentrating on broad aggregates, both in terms of economic activity and reporting countries (host countries). The second section of this chapter considers the attractiveness of individual host countries, by looking at foreign owned enterprises in the different Member States covered by this study. Various motivations exist which can influence the choice of location of a foreign affiliate. The size of the population of a country is an important factor, with a larger population often synonymous with a larger potential market, as well as a larger potential labour force. Whether foreign owned affiliates are set-up in particular countries due to the high productivity of the domestic labour force, the low cost of labour, access to raw materials, synergies regarding existing enterprise locations, a low profit tax, laissez-faire labour laws, transport infrastructure or any number of other reasons is a question that can only be answered by those responsible for such decisions and there are numerous economic studies that analyse these topics. It is perhaps worth noting that some of these reasons may be conflicting and even contradictory.

1.1: GLOBAL RESULTS

Foreign ownership: few enterprises, but a large economic impact

Figure 1.1 shows the contribution of foreign owned enterprises to economic activity within the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Data for these four countries could be aggregated as their respective data sets had similar characteristics¹. This aggregate has been labelled “NL-FIN-S-UK” throughout the publication.

Figure 1.1: share of foreign owned enterprises in total business activity in NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (%) (1)



(1) NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70; number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F. Source: Eurostat (FATS)

When measured by a simple count of the number of enterprises, foreign owned enterprises accounted for a very small share of the total enterprise population, no matter which host country is studied. Foreign owned enterprises formed just 0.8% of the business (NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to I and K) enterprise population in 1997 in the 4 countries that constitute the NL-FIN-S-UK aggregate.

Nevertheless, the weight of foreign owned enterprises was significantly higher for economic and employment related variables. They accounted for almost one-fifth (19.8%) of the turnover generated by in NL-FIN-S-UK, 15.9% of total

(1) For more information on the data sets used throughout this publication, please refer to the methodological notes, page 95.

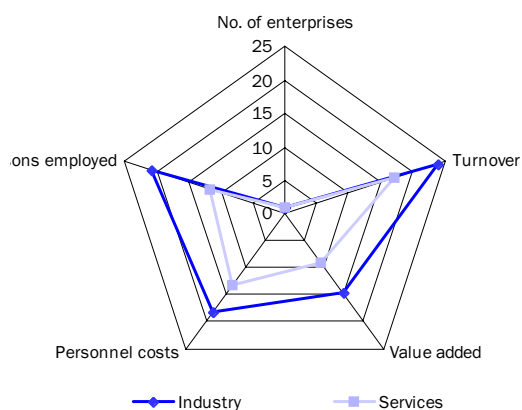
value added and 15.3% of total personnel costs. Their share of the total number of persons employed was lower, at 11.3%. This suggests that foreign owned enterprises tend to be large in size on average, generating higher levels of value added compared to the number of persons they employ.

i A large amount of the data presented in this publication (especially in the opening sections) has been aggregated to provide global figures. In some cases, ad-hoc aggregates have been calculated despite the fact that one or more constituent parts of such an aggregate are confidential or not available. As a result, missing data for individual activities in just one reporting country are footnoted, rather than the aggregate being considered as not available. By following this approach the data reported in levels in this publication is likely to underestimate the importance of foreign owned enterprises, as the available statistics for foreign owned enterprises do not always comprehensively cover the complete spectrum of economic activities.

i **Box 1.1: foreign or national enterprise?**

Ownership links can be difficult to trace in practice, and it is possible that, when asked who their ultimate beneficial owner is, some respondents did not have sufficient information to determine an accurate response. Some enterprises may therefore be classified as nationally owned rather than foreign owned, whilst others may be classified with the wrong foreign owner. In particular, this problem occurs when respondents identified an intermediary owner rather than the ultimate beneficial owner. Furthermore, the investigation of foreign ownership was, in some countries, concentrated upon large enterprises, thereby neglecting smaller (foreign owned) enterprises. As a result, it is likely that the statistics presented in this publication under-report the magnitude of foreign ownership.

Figure 1.2: share of foreign owned enterprises in the industrial economy and service sector of NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (%) (1)



	Industry	Services
No. of enterprises	0.8	0.8
Turnover	23.9	17.2
Value added	14.8	9.2
Personnel costs	18.0	13.2
No. of persons employed	21.0	11.9

(1) NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70; number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F. Source: Eurostat (FATS)

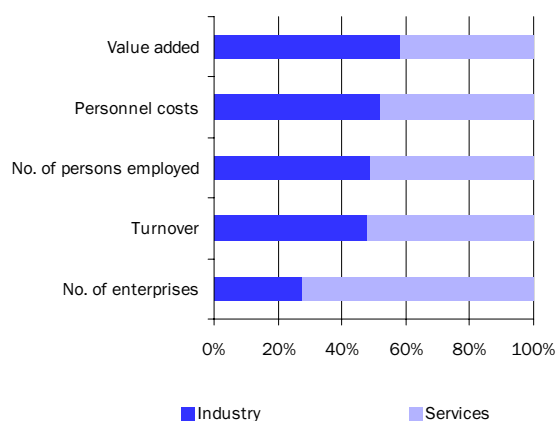
Foreign ownership: relatively more important in industry

Foreign owned enterprises had a larger relative weight in industrial activities (NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F) than in the service sector (NACE Rev. 1 Sections G to I and K) in the four economies studied (see figure 1.2).

This difference holds true for all variables studied (whilst the shares may look identical for the number of enterprises, there is a 0.5 percentage point difference). In 1997, foreign owned enterprises accounted for almost a quarter (23.9%) of industrial turnover, which was 6.7 percentage points higher than the equivalent share of

foreign owned enterprises in total turnover within the service sector (17.2%). Foreign owned enterprises active within the industrial economy employed 14.8% of the total number of persons employed, which was 5.6 percentage points higher than the corresponding share for services (9.2%). Whilst the majority of foreign owned enterprises are active within the service sector (in terms of absolute numbers), foreign owned enterprises account for a considerably larger share of activity within the industrial economy than they do within the service sector.

Figure 1.3: distribution of foreign owned enterprise activity between industry and services in the NL-FIN-S-UK economies, 1997 (%) (1)



	Industry	Services
Value added	58.1	41.9
Personnel costs	52.2	47.8
No. of persons employed	48.6	51.4
Turnover	47.8	52.2
No. of enterprises	27.5	72.5

(1) NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70; number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F. Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Large average size for foreign owned industrial enterprises

It has already been shown that on average foreign owned enterprises are much larger than nationally owned enterprises. In 1997, the average foreign owned enterprise employed 135.5 persons in NL-FIN-S-UK, whilst generating 38.9 million ECU of turnover and 9.1 million ECU of value added. Nationally owned enterprises employed 8.6 persons on average, with average turnover of 1.3 million ECU and average value added of 0.4 million ECU.

No matter which measure of size is adopted (average number of persons employed per enterprise, average turnover per enterprise or average value added per enterprise), foreign owned enterprises in the industrial economy were consistently larger than foreign owned enterprises operating within the services' sector. The average foreign owned industrial enterprise generated 67.4 million ECU of turnover and 19.2 million ECU of value added in 1997, compared to 28.0 million ECU and 5.3 million ECU for the average foreign owned services' enterprise. In terms of employment, foreign owned industrial enterprises employed on average 239.4 persons, which was 143.4 more than the average in services.

i More information on the characteristics of foreign owned enterprises can be found in chapter 4 and in tables SA4.1 to SA4.6 of the statistical annex, see pages 83 to 94.

i Figure 1.3 relates to foreign ownership only, giving the respective shares of total foreign ownership accounted for by the industrial economy and the service sector. The other tables and figures in this chapter look at the share of foreign ownership within the nationally owned and foreign owned total.

Figure 1.3 shows that despite the larger absolute size of the service sector, the majority of value added (58.1%) was generated by foreign owned enterprises in the industrial economy, whilst foreign owned enterprises in the industrial sector employed 48.6% of those employed by foreign owned enterprises. To put these general figures relating to the importance of foreign affiliates into perspective, National Accounts data for 1997 reveal that gross value added at market prices stood at 520 billion ECU within the industrial economies of NL-FIN-S-UK (30.9% of total value added), whilst the value added generated by market services reached 866 billion ECU, or 51.4% of the total.

i **Box 1.2: foreign owned enterprises, a growing phenomenon?**

This publication gives a snapshot of the situation regarding foreign ownership, focussing on one reference year, namely 1997. However, within specific Member States there have been a number of studies looking at the development of foreign ownership over time (see table 1.4). Growth of foreign ownership can stem from internal growth, from takeovers or from green-field investments. A study made in Finland shows that the contribution of foreign owned enterprises to total value added in the business economy rose from 7.9% in 1994 to 11.8% by 1998². During the same period, the share of total employment accounted for by foreign owned enterprises grew from 6.3% to 10.3%. It is possible that the growth of foreign ownership in Finland was the result of a convergence process (as will be shown in the next section), with foreign ownership in Finland still lower than in other Member States in 1997. However, in neighbouring Sweden there was a similar pattern, with the share of the number of persons employed by foreign owned enterprises in the Swedish economy rising from 8.6% in 1990 to 16.9% by 1998.

Eurostat intend to release a short report during the first half of 2001 (within the Statistics in Focus series, Theme 4) on the changes in foreign ownership over time. This report will contain data for reference year 1998, and as such will allow for a limited time-series analysis between 1996 and 1998.

(2) Some of the increase may be due to improvements in data coverage and/or data quality.

Table 1.4: share of value added and number of persons employed accounted for by foreign owned enterprises in Finland and Sweden during the 1990s (%)

	FINLAND		SWEDEN
	Value added (%) (1)	Number of persons employed (%) (2)	Number of persons employed (%) (3)
1990	:	:	8.6
1994	7.9	6.3	:
1995	8.9	6.9	:
1996	10.4	8.2	:
1997	11.2	8.9	15.0
1998	11.8	10.3	16.9

(1) NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to I plus K; (2) NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to K;

(3) NACE Rev. 1 Sections A to Q.

Source: Statistics Finland, Statistics Sweden

1.2: RESULTS FOR INDIVIDUAL MEMBER STATES

It is important to note the weight of the United Kingdom data in the NL-FIN-S-UK figures, as foreign owned enterprises in the United Kingdom accounted for between 59.5% (number of enterprises) and 71.4% (value added) of total foreign owned activity in NL-FIN-S-UK. Foreign owned enterprises in the Netherlands were the second largest contributors to the NL-FIN-S-UK aggregate, contributing between 14.6% (for the number of persons employed) and 18.5% (for turnover) of the NL-FIN-S-UK total. Sweden accounted for nearly one-fifth (18.3%) of all foreign owned enterprises in the NL-FIN-S-UK economies, although Swedish foreign owned enterprises generated lower shares of turnover and value added, at just over 10%. In Finland, foreign owned enterprises contributed least to foreign owned activity in NL-FIN-S-UK (which may be expected from the smallest country in the study), generating 3.6% of total value added and total turnover in the NL-FIN-S-UK economies. More information on this subject can be found in box 1.3.

Whilst the NL-FIN-S-UK aggregate allows some general conclusions to be drawn, it is important to look at each of the individual host countries as well as this broader aggregate, due to the weight of the United Kingdom within the aggregate. In turn, this approach also allows other host countries to be included, whilst attention should be drawn to the differences in data coverage, which prevented these hosts from being part of the NL-FIN-S-UK aggregate.

i Box 1.3: effects of the size of the host economy on the distribution of foreign owned enterprises

Table 1.5 gives information about GDP and population levels, as well as foreign ownership in seven of the Member States that are presented in this study (excluding Spain because of limited data coverage for foreign ownership). The size of a country, in terms of population and wealth may well be an important factor for foreign enterprises when deciding if and where to set-up a foreign affiliate. The largest country in this study (the United Kingdom) had the highest relative share of value added generated by foreign owned enterprises in total value added. A broader range of data, covering some other large European countries is needed before being able to draw any conclusions as to whether this high ranking of the United Kingdom is because of its size or due to a number of other possible reasons why a foreign enterprise favours one host country over another.

Table 1.5: size of selected markets in seven Member States and the importance of foreign owned enterprises, 1997 (1)

	GDP (billion ECU)	Population (million)	Value added of foreign owned enterprises (billion ECU)	Foreign owned enterprises share of total value added (%)	Number of persons employed by foreign owned enterprises (thousands)	Foreign owned enterprises share of the total number of persons employed (%)
UK (2)	1,163.4	59.0	118.2	16.6	1,711.8	11.6
I (3)	1,028.3	57.5	:	:	128.7	7.2
NL (4)	332.7	15.6	24.3	14.6	359.5	9.8
S	209.6	8.8	17.0	14.9	290.1	12.4
DK (5)	144.2	5.3	6.1	17.9	53.6	8.7
FIN (6)	108.1	5.1	6.0	11.7	99.7	9.7
IRL (3)	70.6	3.7	1.4	:	29.9	:

(1) Data for GDP cover the whole economy; data on foreign ownership only cover the business economy (NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to I and K); shaded cells should not be compared, as their coverage is different; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70; number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C-F; (3) Services (NACE Rev. 1 Sections G to I and K) only; data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (4) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; (5) Services only (NACE Rev. 1 Sections G to I and K); excluding NACE Rev. 1 60, 63.3, 64, 71, 73, 74.1, 74.5, 74.7 and 74.8; data for 1996; (6) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5.

Source: Eurostat (FATS, SEC1 and DEMO)

Foreign ownership accounted for a much higher share of economic activity in the industrial sectors of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands

Table 1.6 details the contribution of foreign owned enterprises to total value added and employment in the industrial and service sectors of six Member States. All four of the countries providing data for the whole of the business economy (NL-FIN-S-UK) reported that foreign affiliates in the industrial sector generated a considerably higher share of total value added and employment than foreign affiliates within the service sector. This pattern was less pronounced in Finland, as the shares of total value added generated by foreign affiliates in the industrial and service sectors of the economy were equal to 12.3% and 11.0% respectively. Studying the shares of employment accounted for by foreign affiliates confirmed this observation, with the contribution of foreign affiliates to total employment in the service sector again below the corresponding shares in industry (once more this was found to a lesser degree in Finland).

Table 1.6: shares of foreign owned enterprises in total value added and employment in industry and services, 1997 (%) (1)

		Value added (%)	Number of persons employed (%)
DK (2)	Services	17.9	8.7
I (3)	Services	21.0	7.2
NL (4)	Industry	21.7	13.7
NL (4)	Services	9.6	7.7
FIN (5)	Industry	12.3	10.8
FIN (5)	Services	11.0	8.6
S	Industry	17.7	15.7
S	Services	12.0	9.8
UK (6)	Industry	22.3	15.3
UK (6)	Services	12.4	9.6

(1) No data available for DK, E, IRL and I in industry, and for E and IRL in services; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 60, 63.3, 64, 71, 73, 74.1, 74.5, 74.7 and 74.8; data for 1996; (3) Value added is replaced by turnover; data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only. (4) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; (5) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; (6) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70; number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F;

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Larger discrepancy between foreign owned shares of total value added and employment in the service sector

Sweden (9.8%) was the country where foreign owned enterprises in the service sector accounted for the highest share of total employment, followed by the United Kingdom, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands and Italy. There were generally small differences in the shares reported by the six Member States (see table 1.6), with a range of 2.6 percentage points. If the same ranking is made for value added in the service sector, Denmark (17.9%) reported foreign owned enterprises accounting for the largest share of total value added, followed by the United Kingdom, Sweden, Finland and the Netherlands. Differences in the respective shares of the Member States were more pronounced for value added, with a range of 8.3 percentage points. These results suggest that the apparent labour productivity of foreign owned enterprises in the service sector of Denmark was high, and on the contrary in Sweden it was low.

Foreign affiliates employed a low number of persons in Italy

In Italy, foreign owned enterprises accounted for 7.2% of the total number of persons employed in the services' sector in 1997³. This was the lowest rate reported amongst the Member States covered by this study, although the difference could well be due to the limited enterprise coverage. There are no data for value added available and so turnover is used as an alternative. Foreign owned enterprises accounted for a significant share of turnover in the Italian service sector (21.0%), although this may in part be due to the exclusion of smaller enterprises from the Italian data set, where nationally owned enterprises may predominate.

Foreign affiliates contributed more than a fifth of the value added generated in the Dutch industrial sector

Foreign affiliates within the Dutch industrial economy accounted for a share of 21.7% of total value added. In services, just 9.6% of total value added in the Netherlands was generated by foreign owned enterprises, the lowest share amongst the Member States for which data were available. The high share of value added generated by foreign owned enterprises in the Dutch industrial sector was not matched by similar shares of employment, with foreign owned enterprises accounting for 13.7% of those employed in Dutch industrial activities (8.0 percentage points below the corresponding share of value added). In services, the share of foreign affiliates in total employment was, at 7.7%, again lower than in any other country⁴.

Reduced role for foreign affiliates in Finland, due to a low level of foreign ownership in the industrial sector

Foreign ownership in Finland was generally less significant than in the other Member States. In 1997, 11.7% of the value added generated in the Finnish business economy was from foreign owned enterprises. One of the characteristics of this low share was a relatively low level of foreign ownership in the industrial sector. Foreign owned enterprises accounted for 12.3% of the value added generated in industrial activities in Finland, whilst their respective share of value added in the services sector was 11.0%. The employment shares matched this pattern.

The highest share of persons employed by foreign affiliates was in Sweden

By comparison with neighbouring Finland, foreign owned enterprises were attracted to Sweden as a location for setting-up a foreign affiliate. The value added generated by foreign owned enterprises in Sweden was equal to 14.9% of the total derived within the Swedish business economy. In industrial activities, foreign owned enterprises generated 17.7% of total value added and in services they accounted for 12.0% of the total.

However, it was in terms of employment that foreign affiliates played their most significant role in the Swedish economy, as foreign owned enterprises accounted for 12.4% of total employment - the highest share within the seven Member States studied. This observation held true in both industrial (15.7%) and service sectors (9.8%).

Large presence of foreign owners in the United Kingdom

Foreign owned enterprises were responsible for one-sixth (16.6%) of the value added generated in the business economy of the United Kingdom in 1997, the highest relative share reported amongst the four countries for which data were available. In industrial activities, foreign owned enterprises contributed as much as 22.3% of total value added. Foreign owned enterprises played a less significant role in the United Kingdom service sector, where they accounted for 12.4% of total value added.

In terms of their contribution to employment, foreign affiliates accounted for 15.3% of total employment within the industrial economy of the United Kingdom, and 9.6% of employment in the service sector.

(3) It is important to remember that the Italian data covers only enterprises with 20 or more persons employed.

(4) Other than in Italy, where methodological differences could explain, at least to some degree, the relatively low figures.

i **Box 1.4: corporate tax rates**

A comparison of direct corporate income tax rates only touches on one part of the underlying costs to business. Companies can be affected by direct and indirect forms of taxation, the tax base on which taxes are levied, the degree of sophistication of tax legislation and compliance monitoring by authorities, as well as incentives offered by countries to attract certain types of business activity to particular regions. Nevertheless, one factor that can play a role in deciding where to set-up a foreign affiliate is the corporate tax structure of the host country under consideration.

Table 1.7 summarises the corporate tax rates in the middle of 1997 and at the beginning of 1998 in seven Member States, according to a survey carried out by KPMG⁵ in March 1998. Italy topped the ranking with the highest tax rates, whilst Finland and Sweden recorded the lowest. However, in Ireland a 24% (28% in 1997) rate applied to the first 63,500 ECU of group income and a 10% rate applied to manufacturing and many internationally traded services, increasing the attractiveness of this country to foreign investors. Indeed, as shown elsewhere in this publication, many enterprises, often American, have set-up manufacturing plants and service centres in Ireland. In the United Kingdom a relatively low tax rate of 21% applied to companies with profits up to 500,000 ECU, whilst marginal tax relief applied on profits up to 2.5 million ECU. These limits were reduced when applied to associated companies, whilst the main rate was reduced to 30% as of 1st April 1999.

(5) KPMG (Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler) is one of the world's five largest consultancy firms.

Table 1.7: corporate tax rates, 1997 and 1998 (%)

	01/07/1997	01/01/1998
I	53.2	41.3
IRL (1)	36.0	32.0
NL	35.0	35.0
DK	34.0	34.0
UK (2)	31.0	31.0
FIN	28.0	28.0
S	28.0	28.0

(1) A 24% (28% in 1997) rate applies to the first 63,500 ECU of group income; a 10% rate applies to manufacturing and many internationally traded services; (2) A lower rate of 21% applies to companies with profits up to 500,000 ECU. Marginal relief applies on profits up to 2.5 million ECU. These limits are reduced where there are associated companies.

Source: KPMG

i More information on the level of foreign ownership in NL-FIN-S-UK and the seven Member States covered in this chapter can be found in tables SA1.1 to SA2.7 of the statistical annex, see pages 60 to 74.

2. Who are the foreign owners?

The statistics presented in this chapter focus on the foreign owners of enterprises. It is important to distinguish statistics on foreign ownership from those on foreign direct investment (FDI). As with foreign ownership, FDI is cross border investment for which a direct investor has the objective of a lasting interest in an enterprise resident in another economy. Characteristics for defining a direct investment are the intention for a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise, as well as a significant influence regarding the management of the enterprise (assumed to be fulfilled when an investor owns 10% or more of the ordinary shares or voting power in an incorporated or unincorporated enterprise respectively). Therefore, although it may do so, direct investment does not necessarily imply control. This is the main distinguishing feature between FDI and the statistics on foreign ownership, which require “majority control”, defined as owning more than 50% of the voting shares of an incorporated enterprise or the equivalent of an unincorporated enterprise. Another difference between the two sets of statistics is that data on FDI are collected within the framework of Balance of Payments statistics, whilst the data on foreign ownership are collected within the framework of business statistics.

Information on the origins of foreign ownership can be useful for analysing the effects of the creation of the Internal Market. On the one hand, its creation may have made it more attractive for enterprises located within the EU to set-up foreign affiliates in other EU Member States (as many rules and regulations are harmonised); whilst on the other hand, the creation of a single European marketplace is also likely to have stimulated extra-EU ownership, as European markets have become less fragmented.

There are many qualitative factors that may play a role in the decision-making process before setting-up a foreign affiliate, amongst them one may include:

- geographical proximity (one of the first countries to be considered in any geographical expansion is likely to be a neighbouring country);
- cultural similarities (mother tongue language, management and working practices, administrative, legal and educational systems);
- and historical ties;

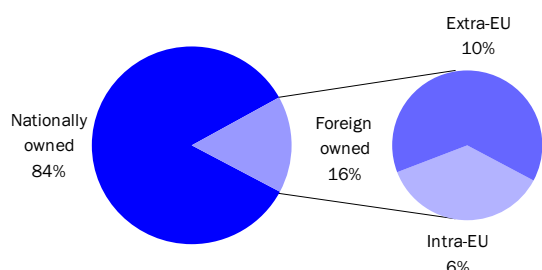
all of which have important benefits and costs, which have to be weighed against more traditional economic criteria (such as access to markets, quality of infrastructure, quality of human capital, labour costs, tax rates) when deciding where to locate a foreign affiliate.

With the current data set it is possible to provide information on the breakdown of foreign ownership split between extra-EU and intra-EU aggregates, as well as more detailed information on individual foreign owners.

WHO ARE THE FOREIGN OWNERS?

2.1: BREAKDOWN OF FOREIGN OWNERSHIP BETWEEN INTRA-EU AND EXTRA-EU OWNERSHIP

Figure 2.1: origin of value added generated within the business economies of NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (%) (1)



(1) NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table 2.2: value added of foreign owned enterprises in Member States broken down by ownership, 1997 (%) (1)

BUSINESS ECONOMY	Foreign owned (%)	of which, intra-EU (%)	of which, extra-EU (%)
NL-FIN-S-UK	15.9	35.4	64.6
NL (2)	14.6	44.1	55.9
FIN (3)	11.7	53.4	46.6
S	14.9	52.1	47.9
UK (4)	16.6	30.3	69.7
INDUSTRY			
NL-FIN-S-UK	21.0	31.2	68.8
NL (2)	21.7	40.2	59.8
FIN (3)	12.3	46.1	53.9
S	17.7	51.4	48.6
UK	22.3	25.5	74.5
SERVICES			
NL-FIN-S-UK	11.9	41.2	58.8
DK (5)	17.9	49.4	50.6
IRL (6)	:	66.7	33.3
I (7)	21.0	62.5	37.5
NL (2)	9.6	50.3	49.7
FIN (3)	11.0	64.2	35.8
S	12.0	53.0	47.0
UK (4)	12.4	36.8	63.2

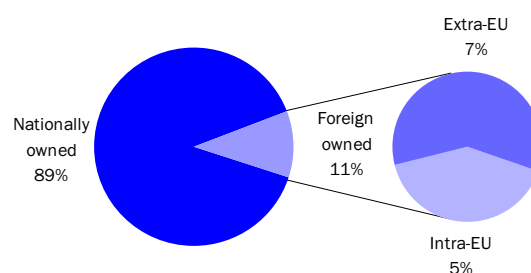
(1) No data available for DK, E, IRL and I in industry, and for E in services; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; (4) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70; (5) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 60, 63.3, 64, 71, 73, 74.1, 74.5, 74.7 and 74.8; data for 1996; (6) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (7) Value added is replaced by turnover; data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Extra-EU ownership dominant in the United Kingdom

In 1997, foreign owned enterprises accounted for 15.9% of total value added generated in NL-FIN-S-UK (see figure 2.1 and table 2.2). Almost two-thirds (64.6%) originated from enterprises whose owners were located outside the EU. The country that displayed the highest share of extra-EU ownership was the United Kingdom (where almost 70% of value added generated by foreign owned enterprises was accounted for by extra-EU partners). The Netherlands (55.9%) and Denmark (50.6%, services only) also reported a majority share of extra-EU foreign ownership for value added. In both Finland and Sweden there was more intra-EU ownership, particularly from close Scandinavian partners. In the Irish service sector intra-EU ownership was also dominant, with the United Kingdom often the most important foreign owner. The Italian service sector also attracted more intra-EU than extra-EU ownership.

Of all persons employed in the business economy of NL-FIN-S-UK, 11.3% were employed by a foreign owned enterprise, a somewhat lower share than for value added (see figure 2.3 and table 2.4). Extra-EU owned enterprises accounted for almost six-tenths (59.7%) of the persons employed by foreign owned enterprises. The country with the largest such share was the United Kingdom where 66.6% of persons were employed by foreign owned enterprises. In the remaining countries the share of those employed by an extra-EU owned enterprise varied between 22.8% in Ireland and 45.8% in Italy (both services only) of persons employed by all foreign owned enterprises.

Figure 2.3: origin of employment within the business economies of NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (%) (1)



(1) NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70, number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C-F.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table 2.4: employment of foreign owned enterprises in Member States broken down by ownership, 1997 (%) (1)

	Foreign owned (%)	of which, intra-EU (%)	of which, extra-EU (%)
BUSINESS ECONOMY			
NL-FIN-S-UK	11.3	40.3	59.7
NL (2)	9.8	54.9	45.1
FIN (3)	9.7	57.7	42.3
S	12.4	56.6	43.4
UK (4)	11.6	33.4	66.6
INDUSTRY			
NL-FIN-S-UK	14.8	39.2	60.8
NL (2)	13.7	50.5	49.5
FIN (3)	10.8	47.5	52.5
S	15.7	53.7	46.3
UK	15.3	33.2	66.8
SERVICES			
NL-FIN-S-UK	9.2	41.3	58.7
DK (5)	8.7	60.6	39.4
IRL (6)	:	77.2	22.8
I (6)	7.2	54.2	45.8
NL (2)	7.7	59.1	40.9
FIN (3)	8.6	71.3	28.7
S	9.8	60.4	39.6
UK (4)	9.6	33.6	66.4

(1) No data available for DK, E, IRL and I in industry, and for E in services; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; (4) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70, number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F; (5) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 60, 63.3, 64, 71, 73, 74.1, 74.5, 74.7 and 74.8; data for 1996; (6) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only.

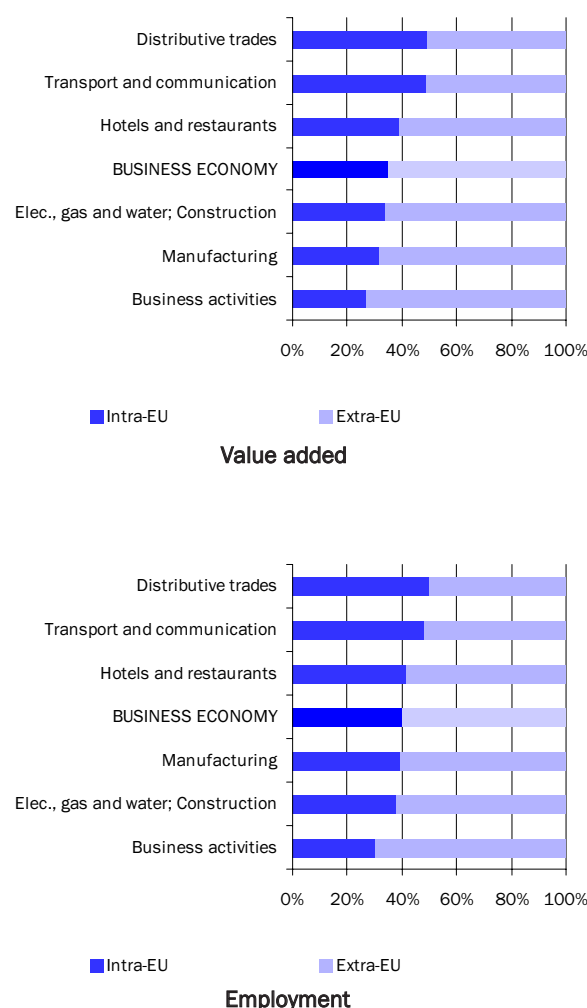
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Extra-EU ownership dominated business activities

The ranking of activities by the respective shares of intra-EU and extra-EU owned enterprises within all foreign owned enterprises was very similar whether measured in terms of value added or in terms of employment (see figure 2.5). The only difference between the two rankings was the exchange of positions between manufacturing and electricity, gas, water and construction, although by both measures the extra-EU owned share remained above the average for the business economy in these activities.

Extra-EU ownership was particularly prominent within business activities in NL-FIN-S-UK generating more than twice the value added (72.9% of the foreign owned total) and employing more than twice the number of persons (69.6%) when compared to intra-EU owned enterprises.

Figure 2.5: breakdown of value added and employment of foreign owned enterprises in the business economies of NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (% share of foreign owned total) (1)



(1) Data for Section C are confidential; NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70; number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Intra-EU owned enterprises more attracted to distributive trades, transport and communication services

In relative terms, distributive trades was the activity that was most attractive to intra-EU owned enterprises. There was near parity between the respective shares of intra-EU and extra-EU owned enterprises in this sector in the NL-FIN-S-UK aggregate. The relatively high shares of intra-EU ownership (compared to extra-EU ownership) within the distributive trades sector (and in particular food retailing) may be explained by a lower level of global competition (until recently) as opposed to regional competition.

WHO ARE THE FOREIGN OWNERS?

As regards transport and communication services markets, regulatory controls, the importance of proximity, as well as the domination of the telecommunication services market by European suppliers may also explain the high shares of intra-EU owned enterprises relative to extra-EU owned enterprises in these activities.

The split between intra-EU and extra-EU ownership was different in the United Kingdom from the other countries

Within industrial activities in particular the share of extra-EU ownership was particularly high, nowhere more so than in the United Kingdom (see tables 2.6 and 2.7). Nevertheless, there were other countries that reported extra-EU owned foreign ownership accounting for a majority share of total foreign ownership. In mining and quarrying (not considered before, because data for Finland are confidential), extra-EU ownership was largely dominant in Sweden and the United Kingdom. The high share of extra-EU ownership within manufacturing

was mainly due to extra-EU owned affiliates in the United Kingdom, and to a lesser extent because of the Netherlands (for value added). In electricity, gas and water supply and construction the share of extra-EU owned affiliates was high for value added in the United Kingdom, and high for employment in both Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Within the service sector, intra-EU shares largely dominated total foreign ownership. In distributive trades the general trend was for intra-EU owners to be more important, other than in the United Kingdom, which was the only country with more extra-EU ownership for both value added and employment. The same pattern was observed for hotels and restaurants, with the United Kingdom the only country to report that extra-EU owned enterprises generated more value added than intra-EU owned enterprises. In terms of employment, this situation was repeated in the United Kingdom and was also true for Denmark. In transport and communication, high

Table 2.6: value added of foreign owned enterprises in Member States broken down by activity and ownership, 1997 (% of foreign owned total) (1)

	DK (2)		IRL (3)		I (4)		NL (5)		FIN (6)		S		UK (7)	
	Intra-EU	Extra-EU	Intra-EU	Extra-EU	Intra-EU	Extra-EU	Intra-EU	Extra-EU	Intra-EU	Extra-EU	Intra-EU	Extra-EU	Intra-EU	Extra-EU
Mining and quarrying	:	:	:	:	:	:	49.6	50.4	c	c	17.9	82.1	25.2	74.8
Manufacturing	:	:	:	:	:	:	38.9	61.1	43.7	56.3	51.5	48.5	25.6	74.4
Elec., gas and water; Constr.	:	:	:	:	:	:	63.6	36.4	75.0	25.0	54.7	45.3	24.0	75.9
Distributive trades	49.3	50.7	72.4	27.6	63.6	36.4	46.7	53.3	64.1	35.9	47.0	53.0	49.2	50.8
Hotels and restaurants	56.2	43.8	83.3	16.7	66.4	33.6	73.6	26.4	100	0	62.4	37.6	30.8	69.2
Transport and communication	73.4	26.6	49.8	50.2	47.8	52.2	60.2	39.8	92.0	8.0	70.8	29.2	41.7	58.3
Business activities	43.4	56.6	37.2	62.8	52.8	47.2	49.5	50.5	53.1	46.9	54.5	45.5	20.2	79.8

(1) No data available for E; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 60, 63.3, 64, 71, 73, 74.1, 74.5, 74.7 and 74.8; data for 1996; (3) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (4) Value added is replaced by turnover; data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (5) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; (6) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; (7) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table 2.7: employment of foreign owned enterprises in Member States broken down by activity and ownership, 1997 (% of foreign owned total) (1)

	DK (2)		IRL (3)		I (3)		NL (4)		FIN (5)		S		UK (6)	
	Intra-EU	Extra-EU	Intra-EU	Extra-EU	Intra-EU	Extra-EU	Intra-EU	Extra-EU	Intra-EU	Extra-EU	Intra-EU	Extra-EU	Intra-EU	Extra-EU
Mining and quarrying	:	:	:	:	:	:	31.5	68.5	c	c	32.3	67.7	32.8	67.2
Manufacturing	:	:	:	:	:	:	50.0	50.0	44.4	55.6	54.7	45.3	33.5	66.5
Elec., gas and water; Constr.	:	:	:	:	:	:	62.9	37.1	71.8	28.2	38.7	61.3	27.4	72.6
Distributive trades	63.5	36.5	84.4	15.6	57.7	42.3	57.6	42.4	66.4	33.6	50.9	49.1	46.7	53.3
Hotels and restaurants	41.9	58.1	88.2	11.8	62.6	37.4	73.5	26.5	100	0	68.8	31.2	34.6	65.4
Transport and communication	81.1	18.9	59.8	40.2	51.5	48.5	62.9	37.1	90.9	9.1	78.4	21.6	34.3	65.7
Business activities	48.4	51.6	36.9	63.1	36.9	63.1	55.1	44.9	72.3	27.7	63.2	36.8	22.1	77.9

(1) No data available for E; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 60, 63.3, 64, 71, 73, 74.1, 74.5, 74.7 and 74.8; data for 1996; (3) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (4) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; (5) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; (6) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70; number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

levels of intra-EU ownership were reported by the three Nordic countries, Denmark, Finland and Sweden, whilst in the other countries intra-EU owned shares were more modest. Finally, within business activities, the highest shares of extra-EU owned enterprises were again found in the United Kingdom, with almost 80% of foreign owned value added and employment. In the other countries extra-EU owned shares ranged between 36.8% and 63.1%, other than the minimum value recorded for employment in Finland (27.7%).

i More information can be found in tables SA1.1 to SA1.8 of the statistical annex, see pages 60 to 67.

2.2: BREAKDOWN OF FOREIGN OWNERSHIP: INDIVIDUAL FOREIGN OWNER ANALYSIS

Within seven of the eight¹ countries covered in this study, a grand total of 94 different foreign owners were identified as having a presence. A full list of the presence of all foreign owners, broken down by declaring country, is given in annex 1 (page 102).

(1) Excluding Italy, who only supplied Japan and the USA as specific foreign owners.

There was a wide diversity in the number of foreign owners reported by the different Member States. The United Kingdom reported the highest number of foreign owners, with as many as 85 different partners². Sweden followed with 59 different foreign owners³. The number of foreign owners in Finland and the Netherlands was considerably lower (at 27 and 25 respectively). The number of foreign partners for Denmark, Spain and Ireland should not be compared as they are based on a reduced set of economic activities.

Table 2.8 was constructed by summing-up the data for all (available) economic activities. It is important to note that these rankings were produced using non-confidential data only⁴. As such, the true number of foreign owners is likely to be under-reported and their order of importance may also be affected. However, it is generally true that the more important foreign owners (in terms of numbers of foreign affiliates) are less likely to have confidential data. It is nevertheless possible that some foreign owners may be excluded from these rankings, or alternatively that some foreign owners appear in the wrong position.

(2) Including one case where the foreign owner was classified as a country grouping (Latin America).

(3) Including one case where the foreign owner was classified as a country grouping (American Oceania), and another where the foreign owner was unknown.

(4) The share of confidential data in total value added of foreign owned enterprises is estimated to vary between 0% in Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom and 3.8% in Denmark, whilst the share of confidential data in the total number of persons employed is estimated to vary between 0% in Ireland, Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom and 5.6% in Denmark. However, at the level of individual foreign owners, the percentages are sometimes much higher, with even the largest foreign owners sometimes excluded.

Table 2.8: the five most important foreign owners in terms of total value added and number of persons employed, 1997 (1)

DK (2)		E (3)		IRL (4)		NL	
Based on value added	Based on employment	Based on value added	Based on employment	Based on value added	Based on employment	Based on value added	Based on employment
1 USA	Sweden	1 USA	USA	1 United Kingdom	United Kingdom	1 USA	USA
2 Sweden	USA	2 Germany	Germany	2 USA	USA	2 United Kingdom	United Kingdom
3 Norway	Germany	3 France	France	3 Netherlands	France	3 Germany	Germany
4 United Kingdom	United Kingdom	4 United Kingdom	United Kingdom	4 Sweden	Sweden	4 France	France
5 Germany	Netherlands	5 Netherlands	Netherlands	5 Germany	Netherlands	5 Switzerland	Switzerland
FIN		S		UK (5)			
Based on value added	Based on employment	Based on value added	Based on employment	Based on value added	Based on employment		
1 Sweden	Sweden	1 USA	USA	1 USA	USA		
2 USA	USA	2 Netherlands	Switzerland	2 France	France		
3 Switzerland	Switzerland	3 Switzerland	Netherlands	3 Germany	Germany		
4 Netherlands	Denmark	4 United Kingdom	United Kingdom	4 Japan	Netherlands		
5 Norway	Norway	5 Finland	Finland	5 Switzerland	Switzerland		

(1) NACE Rev. 1 C to I and K; no ranking for I, because only the USA and Japan as foreign owners were delivered; extra-EU foreign owners are shaded; (2) NACE Rev. 1 Sections G to I and K; data for 1996; (3) NACE Rev. 1 74.2, 74.3 and 74.8; data for 74.8 are for 1996; (4) NACE Rev. 1 Sections G to I and K; data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (5) Number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

WHO ARE THE FOREIGN OWNERS?

United States the most important foreign owner

The USA was the most important trading partner of the EU in 1997, accounting for one-fifth of traded goods coming into the EU. The USA was also the most important foreign owner in 1997 (in terms of both value added and employment), ranking either first or second in every Member State. Indeed, the weight of extra-EU owned enterprises in total foreign ownership was clearly dominated by the presence of American foreign affiliates. Switzerland was the second most important extra-EU

foreign owner, followed by Norway (which only appeared in the rankings of fellow Scandinavian countries). Japan was the only other non-Community country to be present in the rankings shown in table 2.8, appearing just once (in fourth place in terms of value added in the United Kingdom). The remaining foreign owners were from other EU Member States. The most important foreign owners from within the EU were the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Germany.

i Box 2.1: factors influencing the location of foreign affiliates

The results presented are likely to be influenced by a combination of factors. Geographical proximity and a common language would appear to play an important role in determining the distribution of foreign affiliates. As such, it is not surprising to find the Nordic countries appearing in each other's rankings, and the United Kingdom as by far the most important foreign owner in Ireland. Table 2.9 has been constructed to give details of the contribution of selected foreign owners to total foreign ownership in a given host economy. The table has been made using the most important foreign owners, selected for each Member State on the basis of the results in table 2.8. Using this list, those activities were selected for which data for these foreign owners were non-confidential and non-missing. As such, not all data points have been used, but - in contrast to table 2.8 - the resulting shares of partner countries are strictly comparable. Under each table there is a list of which NACE Rev. 1 Sections and/or Divisions were used for each Member State. In practice, between 80% and 95% of the economic activity for which data on foreign ownership is available was covered. Table 2.9 clearly shows that links due to proximity and common language/cultural ties explain to a large degree the distribution of foreign owned enterprises. As can be seen, the presence of enterprises from English-speaking countries (the United Kingdom and the United States) in Ireland is very strong, as well as the presence of American affiliates in the United Kingdom. In the Nordic countries, the position of Sweden in Finland is also particularly strong⁵.

(5) Note that Swedish is an official language in Finland.

Table 2.9: share of value added and employment accounted for by selected foreign owners, 1997
(% share of total foreign ownership in specified activities) (1)

DK (2)			IRL (3)			NL (4)		
	Value added	Employment		Value added	Employment		Value added	Employment
1 USA	17.3	19.0	1 United Kingdom	55.9	66.9	1 USA	44.2	31.2
2 Norway	12.9	4.0	2 USA	28.2	17.3	2 United Kingdom	12.2	14.1
3 Sweden	12.4	16.9	Sum of top 2	84.1	84.2	3 Germany	9.6	11.9
4 United Kingdom	11.9	9.9				4 Switzerland	6.5	7.9
5 Germany	10.9	17.4				5 France	5.2	6.3
Sum of top 5	65.5	67.1				Sum of top 5	77.6	71.4
FIN (5)			S (6)			UK (7)		
	Value added	Employment		Value added	Employment		Value added	Employment
1 Sweden	22.3	23.5	1 USA	23.7	18.9	1 USA	48.0	44.1
2 USA	22.1	16.3	2 Netherlands	14.1	12.4	2 Germany	9.4	9.8
3 Switzerland	13.4	12.9	3 United Kingdom	10.4	11.3	3 France	8.9	8.0
4 Netherlands	9.3	7.9	4 Switzerland	10.4	10.8	4 Japan	7.4	6.8
5 Norway	7.7	8.7	5 Norway	9.9	9.8	5 Switzerland	5.2	7.1
Sum of top 5	74.9	69.2	Sum of top 5	68.4	63.2	Sum of top 5	78.8	75.9

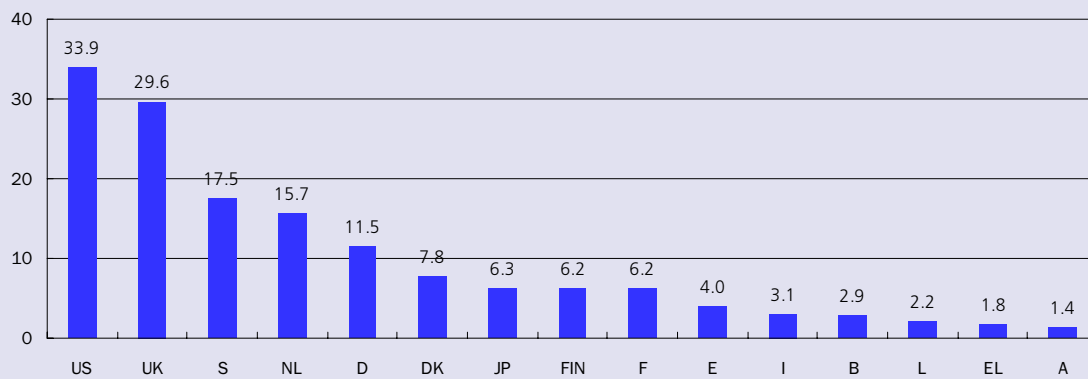
(1) NACE Rev. 1 C to I and K; no ranking for E because of the limited activity coverage; no ranking for I, because only the USA (accounting for 16.8% of employment in Sections G to I and K) and Japan (accounting for 3.5% of employment in Sections G to I and K) were delivered as foreign owners; extra-EU foreign owners are shaded; (2) NACE Rev. 1 Section G; data for 1996; (3) NACE Rev. 1 Sections G and K; data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (4) NACE Rev. 1 Section D, 51 and 74; (5) NACE Rev. 1 Sections D, G and K; (6) NACE Rev. 1 Sections D, G, I and K; (7) NACE Rev. 1 Sections D, G and K and 63; number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Section D.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

i Box 2.1: factors influencing the location of foreign affiliates (continued)

The extent to which equity is used as financing would appear to play an important role, with the United States the leading example. Within Europe the countries that appeared most in the rankings were the Netherlands (which appeared in all of the other 6 host country's rankings) and the United Kingdom (5 out of the 6). These three economies may be categorised as economies where equity based finance is the dominant form of enterprise culture. Germany, where there is a high degree of debt financing by financial institutions, as well as a growing equity market, appeared to a lesser degree (5 out of 7). On the other hand, France (4 out of 7), and to a far greater extent Italy (0) and Spain (0) were far less represented within the rankings and this may reflect the larger proportion of privately-owned, small and medium-sized enterprises whose ability to raise capital to either acquire or set-up foreign affiliates may be more limited (see figure 2.10).

Figure 2.10: volume of share trading on national stock exchanges, 1997 (thousand ECU per inhabitant)



Source: Eurostat (DEMO) and FIBV (Fédération Internationale des Bourses de Valeurs)

i Note that the data in the tables and figures up until table 2.7 were based on aggregates and that missing data was footnoted as appropriate. However, tables 2.8 to 2.19 are based solely on available data that is non-confidential. Hence a narrower range of data is available, although this data set is strictly more comparable between countries. The reported figures in tables 2.8 to 2.19 are shares of individual foreign owners in the foreign owned total. Hence, it is important to note that a small share of an activity with a high amount of foreign ownership can represent a higher absolute level of foreign ownership than a high share of an activity where there is a low absolute level of foreign ownership. Country shares should not be compared across activities.

In tables 2.11 to 2.17 and 2.19 all foreign owners are shown for the majority of countries (subject to data being non-confidential). The only exceptions are Sweden and the United Kingdom, where only the top 18 non-confidential foreign owners are shown. The data presented are at the Section level of the activity classification, as well as business economy, industrial and services' totals (whenever available). The only exception is Spain, where due to limited data availability, all activities are shown.

WHO ARE THE FOREIGN OWNERS?

The USA was the most important owner in distributive trades in Denmark

American owned foreign affiliates played an important role in the Danish service sector in 1996 (see table 2.11). The USA was the foreign owner with the largest contribution to value added and employment in distributive trades (Section G), accounting for 17.3% of the total value added generated by foreign affiliates and 19.0% of those employed. In terms of value added, foreign affiliates from neighbouring Nordic countries (Norway and Sweden) occupied second and third places in the ranking of foreign activity in distributive trades. In terms of employment however, Germany occupied second place, before Sweden and Norway (whose 4.0% employment share was remarkably lower than its 12.9% value added share).

i Whilst it seems possible to recalculate the Swedish owned shares of value added in table 2.11 by subtracting the figure for the United Kingdom from the intra-EU total, there is in addition information for Belgian owned foreign affiliates not presented in the table, which is also confidential.

Spain's most important partner in miscellaneous business activities was the Netherlands

The USA, Germany and France were the three most important foreign owners within architectural and engineering activities and technical testing and analysis (Groups 74.2 & 74.3) in Spain in 1997, together accounting for 77.7% of the value added generated and 68.7% of the persons employed by foreign affiliates (see table 2.12).

The Netherlands and the United Kingdom were the most important foreign owners within the activity of miscellaneous business activities n.e.c. (NACE 74.8) in 1996, accounting for 76.1% of the value added generated and 69.7% of the persons employed by foreign affiliates.

Table 2.11: Denmark: breakdown of foreign ownership in terms of contributions to value added and employment for selected foreign owners, 1996 (% share of total foreign ownership) (1)

	Intra-EU	D	F	I	L	NL	FIN	S	UK	Other Intra-EU	Extra-EU	NO	CH	US	JP	Other extra-EU
VALUE ADDED:																
Distributive trades	49.3	10.9	2.2	1.0	0.5	8.0	2.0	12.4	11.9	0.3	50.7	12.9	4.0	17.3	2.8	13.7
Hotels and restaurants	56.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	20.6	c	43.8	c	c	c	0	c
EMPLOYMENT:																
Distributive trades	63.5	17.4	3.0	0.8	1.2	12.1	1.8	16.9	9.9	0.4	36.5	4.0	4.4	19.0	3.2	6.0
Hotels and restaurants	41.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	22.1	c	58.1	c	c	c	0	c

(1) No data available for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F, I and K; a more detailed table giving a further breakdown of NACE activities is provided in the statistical annex on page 75.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table 2.12: Spain: breakdown of foreign ownership in terms of contributions to value added and employment for selected foreign owners, 1997 (% share of total foreign ownership) (1)

	Intra-EU	DK	D	F	L	NL	P	FIN	UK	Other Intra-EU	Extra-EU	US	BH	Other extra-EU
VALUE ADDED:														
Architectural and engineering activities and technical testing and analysis	55.0	1.5	23.2	18.3	0	1.6	c	3.4	6.1	c	45.0	36.2	0	8.8
Miscellaneous business activities n.e.c.	95.9	0	0	8.2	5.9	39.7	0.1	0	36.4	5.6	4.1	3.1	0.4	0.6
EMPLOYMENT:														
Architectural and engineering activities and technical testing and analysis	59.4	1.1	23.4	18.5	0	1.5	c	4.6	8.8	c	40.6	26.8	0	13.8
Miscellaneous business activities n.e.c.	89.8	0	0	11.9	3.9	40.3	0.8	0	29.4	3.6	10.2	8.3	0.8	2.1

(1) No other data available; data for miscellaneous business activities n.e.c. are for 1996; data presenting the level of foreign ownership (as opposed to the percentage share) are provided in the statistical annex on page 76.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

In Ireland, the United Kingdom dominated foreign ownership in distributive trades, the United States in business activities

The United Kingdom was by far the most important foreign owner within the Irish services' economy (see table 2.13). More than half of the value added generated by foreign owned enterprises in the Irish service sector originated from affiliates from the United Kingdom (52.9%), who accounted for an even higher employment share (62.6%). Particularly high shares were recorded within distributive trades (60.2% for value added and 74.0% for employment), which was also the most important sector in absolute terms. The second most important country was the USA, which had a 61.6% share of value added generated by foreign owned enterprises within business activities (Section K), whilst accounting for almost a quarter of foreign owned activity in distributive trades (23.2%). The employment shares for American affiliates in these two activities were somewhat lower at 55.0% and 10.6% respectively.

Language (in the case of the United Kingdom and the USA) and proximity (in the case of the United Kingdom) seem to be major factors in the decision making process of foreign enterprises setting-up affiliates in Ireland. Nevertheless, it is important to note that a low corporate tax rate of just 10% is also responsible for attracting large flows of foreign - mainly American - investment. Indeed, many multinationals (especially in the chemicals and computer industries) have moved production facilities to Ireland (see also box 1.4 on page 13).

French and United Kingdom owned foreign affiliates played an important role in the activity of hotels and restaurants (Section H), accounting for almost a third (32.7%) of the value added generated by foreign owned enterprises and for almost half (46.1%) of those employed (see also box 2.2 on page 27).

Table 2.13: Ireland: breakdown of foreign ownership in terms of contributions to value added and employment for selected foreign owners, 1997 (% share of total foreign ownership) (1)

	Intra-EU	D	F	NL	S	UK	Other Intra-EU	Extra-EU	US	JP	Other extra-EU
VALUE ADDED:											
SERVICES	66.7	c	c	c	c	52.9	c	33.3	c	c	c
Distributive trades	72.4	2.7	0.8	3.8	3.1	60.2	1.8	27.6	23.3	1.2	3.1
Hotels and restaurants	83.3	0	32.7	0	0	50.6	0	16.7	c	0	c
Transport and communication	49.8	0	0	c	c	26.6	c	50.2	c	0	c
Business activities	37.2	c	c	c	0	26.8	c	62.8	61.6	c	c
EMPLOYMENT:											
SERVICES	77.2	c	c	c	c	62.6	c	22.8	c	c	c
Distributive trades	84.4	3.0	0.6	3.0	3.0	74.0	0.9	15.6	10.6	0.9	4.1
Hotels and restaurants	88.2	0	46.1	0	0	42.2	0	11.8	c	0	c
Transport and communication	59.8	0	0	c	c	43.8	c	40.2	c	0	c
Business activities	36.9	c	c	c	0	27.1	c	63.1	55.0	c	c

(1) No data available for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F; data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; a more detailed table giving a further breakdown of NACE activities is provided in the statistical annex on page 77.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

WHO ARE THE FOREIGN OWNERS?

The USA particularly important in business activities in Italy

The USA was an important foreign owner in the majority of Italian service sectors (other than transport and communication services), accounting for 14.5% of turnover and 16.8% of the total number of persons employed by a foreign owned enterprise in the Italian service sector (see table 2.14). This was particularly the case in business activities (as in Ireland), where the USA had a 35.6% share of turnover and a 37.3% share of those employed by a foreign affiliate. However, it cannot be excluded that in some of these activities other owners were equally or more important, because data was not available for any foreign owners other than the USA and Japan.

Table 2.14: Italy: breakdown of foreign ownership in terms of contributions to turnover and employment for all available foreign owners, 1997 (% share of total foreign ownership) (1)

	Intra-EU	Extra-EU	US	JP	Other extra-EU
TURNOVER:					
SERVICES					
Distributive trades	62.5	37.5	14.5	5.0	18.0
Hotels and restaurants	63.6	36.4	13.7	5.5	17.2
Transport & communication	66.4	33.6	19.0	0	14.6
Business activities	47.8	52.2	2.1	1.3	48.8
	52.8	47.2	35.6	0.6	11.0
EMPLOYMENT:					
SERVICES					
Distributive trades	54.2	45.8	16.8	3.5	25.5
Hotels and restaurants	57.7	42.3	13.6	5.8	22.9
Transport & communication	62.6	37.4	14.3	0	23.1
Business activities	51.5	48.5	3.3	1.1	44.1
	36.9	63.1	37.3	1.0	24.8

(1) No data available for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F; data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; a more detailed table giving a further breakdown of NACE activities is provided in the statistical annex on page 77.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

The USA was the most important owner in manufacturing in the Netherlands

In manufacturing, foreign ownership in the Netherlands was dominated by American owned affiliates, which accounted for 46.6% of foreign owned value added and 33.0% of foreign owned employment (see table 2.15).

French and United Kingdom owned affiliates were important in hotels and restaurants (Section H) (see also box 2.2 on page 27). German owned affiliates accounted for a high share of the value added generated and persons employed by foreign owned enterprises within construction (Section F).

More than half of foreign ownership in the Finnish construction and transport and communication sectors were of Swedish origin

Foreign affiliates of Swedish origin accounted for more than half of the value added generated and persons employed by foreign owned enterprises in the Finnish construction sector (Section F) and transport and communication services (Section I) (see table 2.16). In distributive trades, Sweden was also the most important foreign owner in terms of value added generated and persons employed. In business activities Swedish affiliates were still the most important in terms of value added, but Danish owned enterprises had a higher share of employment, considerably higher than their share of value added. Manufacturing was the only sector of the economy (at this aggregated level) where Sweden was not the most important foreign owner in terms of value added, taking second place behind the USA. However, in terms of employment Swedish affiliates edged ahead of American affiliates.

The comparatively low shares of foreign ownership in Finland may in part be explained by its geographical location. A large part of foreign ownership in Finland was located in neighbouring or Nordic countries, particularly Sweden. Other foreign partners were largely European, with an important contribution from Swiss owned enterprises. This share can mainly be attributed to ABB (Asea Brown Boveri). In 1997, there were 13,196 persons employed by Swiss owned enterprises in Finland. According to ABB Finland, they employed 9,200 people in Finland in 1997.

Table 2.15: The Netherlands: breakdown of foreign ownership in terms of contributions to value added and employment for selected foreign owners, 1997 (% share of total foreign ownership) (1)

	Intra-EU	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	FIN	S	UK	Other intra-EU	Extra-EU	NO	CH	CA	US	AN	BM	JP	Other extra-EU
VALUE ADDED:																					
Mining and quarrying	49.6	c	0	11.2	c	0	0	0	0	0	2.7	c	50.4	0	0	c	c	c	0	0	c
Manufacturing	38.9	4.1	1.3	7.8	5.0	1.6	c	0.2	2.0	3.5	13.2	c	61.1	1.5	6.6	0.4	46.6	2.1	0.1	2.8	1.0
Construction	63.6	8.9	0	30.8	2.4	0	0	c	0	c	16.4	c	36.4	0	5.4	0	c	c	0	0	c
Hotels and restaurants	73.6	6.7	c	0	33.3	c	c	0	0	0	28.8	c	26.4	c	c	0	11.6	8.0	0	c	c
Transport and comm.	60.2	4.6	c	20.6	c	0	0	4.5	c	6.4	21.3	c	39.8	0	7.2	c	18.2	3.7	c	6.1	c
EMPLOYMENT:																					
Mining and quarrying	31.5	c	0	10.1	c	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	c	68.5	0	0	c	c	c	0	0	c
Manufacturing	50.0	5.0	1.7	10.3	6.5	2.2	c	0.4	2.8	4.9	15.8	c	50.0	0.9	7.9	0.7	33.0	3.2	0.2	2.8	1.1
Construction	62.9	9.3	0	29.8	3.5	0	0	c	0	c	16.5	c	37.1	0	7.6	0	c	c	0	0	c
Hotels and restaurants	73.5	5.3	c	0	37.5	c	c	0	0	0	27.0	c	26.5	c	c	0	13.5	6.0	0	c	c
Transport and comm.	62.9	5.8	c	23.4	c	0	1.7	c	6.0	24.1		c	37.1	0	6.9	c	13.8	2.1	c	6.5	c

(1) No data available for NACE Rev. 1 Sections G and K; data for Section E confidential; a more detailed table giving a further breakdown of NACE activities is provided in the statistical annex on page 78.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table 2.16: Finland: breakdown of foreign ownership in terms of contributions to value added and employment for selected foreign owners, 1997 (% share of total foreign ownership) (1)

	Intra-EU	B	DK	D	F	I	L	NL	A	S	UK	Other intra-EU	Extra-EU	NO	CH	RU	CA	US	JP	Other extra-EU
VALUE ADDED:																				
Manufacturing	43.7	c	4.1	3.3	2.3	c	0	10.0	c	18.3	5.1	c	56.3	12.3	16.9	0	0.6	23.2	1.8	1.6
Electricity, gas and water	100	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	71.1	0	2.4	c	0	c	0	c	0	60.1	0	c	28.9	0	28.9	0	0	0	0	0
Distributive trades	64.1	0.5	4.0	12.9	2.3	0.4	0.8	9.8	0.2	29.2	3.9	0	35.9	0.5	10.3	3.6	0	18.8	2.5	0.3
Transport and comm.	92.0	0	2.8	12.1	5.8	0	0	7.5	0	52.2	11.5	0	8.0	c	1.8	0.1	0	4.5	0	c
Business activities	53.1	c	14.2	1.5	3.2	c	0	4.1	0	26.7	2.1	c	46.9	1.5	2.1	c	c	25.2	18.0	c
EMPLOYMENT:																				
Manufacturing	44.4	c	4.5	3.8	2.2	c	0	8.5	c	18.6	6.0	c	55.6	14.6	17.2	0	0.9	18.0	2.3	2.6
Electricity, gas and water	100	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	70.5	0	7.0	c	0	c	0	c	0	56.3	0	c	29.5	0	29.5	0	0	0	0	0
Distributive trades	66.4	0.5	4.8	12.4	2.4	0.5	0.7	9.0	0.3	32.3	3.5	0	33.6	0.4	9.7	3.8	0	15.1	4.1	0.5
Transport and comm.	90.9	0	2.4	1.9	9.0	0	0	7.8	0	55.3	14.4	0	9.1	c	1.4	0.1	0	5.8	0	c
Business activities	72.3	c	36.6	0.7	2.3	c	0	3.4	0	26.3	1.4	c	27.7	0.8	2.1	c	c	11.9	12.6	c

(1) Data for NACE Rev. 1 Section C and H confidential; a more detailed table giving a further breakdown of NACE activities is provided in the statistical annex on page 79.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

WHO ARE THE FOREIGN OWNERS?

More than half of foreign ownership in construction in Sweden was accounted for by Swiss affiliates

The United States was an important foreign owner with in Sweden, accounting for more than a fifth of the value added generated by foreign owned enterprises in manufacturing, distributive trades, transport and communications services and business activities (see table 2.17). In terms of employment, the shares of American affiliates in these activities were somewhat lower, ranging between 14.9% and 23.6%. Other extra-EU owners of importance included Switzerland (especially in construction, with a 58.4% share of value added and a 56.8% share of employment) and Norway (especially in hotels and restaurants with a 15.0% share of value added and a 14.9% share of employment). In the NUTEK document, *Swedish industry and industrial policy 1999*, it is noted that "ABB, which had 25,000 employees in Sweden in 1998, accounted for 72 per cent of all employees in companies from Switzerland".

As regards intra-EU owned enterprises, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands were the foreign owners that generated the most value added within the Swedish service sector, whilst affiliates from the United Kingdom and Denmark employed most persons. Foreign affiliates from the Netherlands and Finland had the highest shares of value added and employment in manufacturing amongst the intra-EU affiliates.

Table 2.17: Sweden: breakdown of foreign ownership in terms of contributions to value added and employment for selected foreign owners, 1997 (% share of total foreign ownership) (1)

	Intra-EU	B	DK	D	F	I	L	NL	A	FIN	UK	Other Intra-EU	Extra-EU	NO	CH	CY	CA	US	KW	SA	JP	Other extra-EU
VALUE ADDED:																						
BUSINESS ECONOMY	52.1	c	5.6	c	c	c	c	c	c	9.8	c	c	47.9	c	c	c	c	c	0.1	c	1.3	c
INDUSTRY	51.4	c	4.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	13	c	c	48.6	c	c	c	c	c	0	0.5	0.5	c
Mining & quarry.	17.9	c	0	0	c	0	c	0	0	5.2	0	c	82.1	0	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	c
Manufacturing	51.5	0.2	4.2	5.1	4.1	c	c	16.4	c	11.4	8.8	c	48.5	10.6	14.4	1.0	0.4	21.0	0	0.3	0.6	0.3
Elec., gas & water	99.3	0	0	c	c	0	0	c	0	98.0	0	c	0.7	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	c
Construction	23.4	0	7.9	6.7	c	0	0	2.5	0	2.2	c	c	76.6	5.9	58.4	1.0	0	4.0	0	6.8	0	0.5
SERVICES	53.0	c	7.6	c	7.6	c	c	10.5	0.3	4.8	12.9	c	47.0	9.2	5.2	c	c	26.4	0.3	c	2.5	c
Distributive trades	47.0	0.2	5.5	11.8	5.0	0.4	c	13.3	0.3	4.2	5.9	c	53.0	11.7	4.3	3.2	c	28.5	0.7	c	4.0	c
Hotels & rest.	62.4	c	4.2	c	24.7	0	c	0.2	0	12.9	20.2	c	37.6	15.0	17.5	c	0	0.9	0	0	0	c
Transport & comm.	70.8	0.3	11.8	2.6	1.2	c	0	12.3	0.1	6.3	36.0	c	29.2	2.4	2.0	c	0	21.9	0	0	0.1	c
Business activities	54.5	0.4	9.9	5.7	12.7	0.3	0.2	6.0	0.3	4.2	14.2	0.6	45.5	7.1	6.7	0.5	0.2	28.1	0	0.2	1.4	1.4
EMPLOYMENT:																						
BUSINESS ECONOMY	56.6	c	9.0	c	c	c	c	c	c	9.9	c	c	43.4	c	c	c	c	c	0.1	c	1.3	c
INDUSTRY	53.7	c	5.3	c	c	c	c	c	c	13.1	c	c	46.3	c	c	c	c	c	0	0.7	0.5	c
Mining & quarry.	32.3	c	0	0	c	0	c	0	0	15.1	0	c	67.7	0	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	c
Manufacturing	54.7	0.3	5.1	5.4	4.8	c	c	14.8	c	12.7	9.7	c	45.3	10.4	15.8	0.6	0.5	16.6	0	0.4	0.6	0.4
Elec., gas & water	98.0	0	0	c	c	0	0	c	0	97.0	0	c	2.0	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	c
Construction	26.3	0	9.3	8.3	c	0	0	1.6	0	2.3	c	c	73.7	6.5	56.8	1.3	0	3.8	0	4.9	0	0.4
SERVICES	60.4	c	13.7	c	8.9	c	c	8.8	0.2	5.9	14.3	c	39.6	9.4	4.9	c	c	20.2	0.3	c	2.2	c
Distributive trades	50.9	0.2	8.5	11.6	4.7	0.4	c	13.6	0.3	5.3	5.9	c	49.1	12.8	4.7	2.4	c	23.6	0.6	c	4.0	c
Hotels & rest.	68.8	c	6.3	c	23.1	0	c	0.3	0	12.0	26.8	c	31.2	14.9	12.2	c	0	0.6	0	0	0	c
Transport & comm.	78.4	0.3	11.0	5.9	0.3	c	0	9.5	0.1	10.3	40.7	c	21.6	2.8	1.3	c	0	14.9	0	0	0.2	c
Business activities	63.2	0.6	23.3	5.0	15.2	0.2	0.2	3.9	0.1	3.5	11.0	0.2	36.8	6.8	5.3	0	0.1	22.1	0	0.4	1.0	1.0

(1) A more detailed table giving a further breakdown of NACE activities is provided in the statistical annex on page 80.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

i Box 2.2: French foreign affiliates - high specialisation in hotels and restaurants

The general pattern observed in this chapter is that the USA was the dominant foreign owner, and that from within the EU neighbouring countries as well as the United Kingdom and - to a lesser extent - the Netherlands and Germany held the largest shares of foreign ownership. At an aggregated level France rarely appears high in the list of foreign owners, mainly because French owned enterprises tend to be particularly concentrated in certain activities and this tends to be hidden in the more aggregate analysis. It has been noted on several occasions that in hotels and restaurant the French shares of value added and employment were amongst the highest recorded in the EU, together with the shares from the United Kingdom. Table 2.18 summarises the foreign owned shares for value added and employment of France and the United Kingdom in five reporting countries (using all non-missing and non-confidential data available).

Table 2.18: breakdown of foreign ownership in hotels and restaurants in terms of contributions of selected foreign owners to value added and employment, 1997 (% share of total foreign ownership) (1)

	Value added				Employment			
	F	UK	Intra-EU	Extra-EU	F	UK	Intra-EU	Extra-EU
DK (2)	0	20.6	56.2	43.8	0	22.1	41.9	58.1
IRL (3)	32.7	50.6	83.3	16.7	46.1	42.2	88.2	11.8
NL	33.3	28.8	73.6	26.4	37.5	27.0	73.5	26.5
S	24.7	20.2	62.4	37.6	23.1	26.8	68.8	31.2
UK	24.7	~	30.8	69.2	30.8	~	34.6	65.4

(1) No data available for E and I; data for FIN confidential; (2) Data for 1996; (3) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Except in Denmark, where no French ownership was registered, all shares in table 2.18 are substantial. These results can probably be attributed to a large extent to just a few large chains of enterprises in the hotels and restaurants industry. Within the hotels sector there is a trend towards greater concentration, the development of partnership agreements between hotel chains and the emergence of regional, and global hotel networks. Hotel chains may for example achieve economies of scale through centralised reservation systems or grouped marketing initiatives. There is also a strong trend in the hotel industry towards the development of franchising and contract management of hotels, as distinct from direct ownership. One of the factors explaining the success of the franchising formula is that it associates a hotel with a well-known national or international brand. The world's largest hotel group is Accor SA of France which operates in various market segments with brand names such as Ibis, Novotel and Sofitel as well as economy brands such as Formula 1. Also amongst the top hotel chains in the world by number of rooms is Bass Hotels & Resorts from the United Kingdom, operating through brand names such as Crowne Plaza, Holiday Inn and Inter-Continental.

The catering industry has in recent years greatly benefited from the trend of industries to outsource activities that are not part of their core business. Enterprises, schools and public administrations that used to run their own restaurant facilities for their personnel, students or pupils have increasingly subcontracted this activity to specialised independent enterprises. In catering it is another French company, Sodexho that is the world leader followed by Compass of the United Kingdom and Aramark of the United States. Sodexho is the world's largest supplier of on-site restaurant catering and is one of the largest suppliers of luncheon vouchers.

WHO ARE THE FOREIGN OWNERS?

American affiliates dominated foreign ownership in the United Kingdom, especially in industrial activities

American owned enterprises accounted for more than half (55.8%) of the value added generated by foreign owned enterprises in industrial activities in the United Kingdom and for 45.4% of persons employed (see table 2.19). This figure rose to more than 65% in the activities of mining and quarrying as well as electricity, gas, water supply and construction (more than 54% in terms of number of employees). Within the service sector, American affiliates also generated the highest share of foreign owned value added within business activities (61.3% of the total), hotels and restaurants (48.2%) and distributive trades (29.1%). The respective shares of number of employees were 57.1%, 51.8% and 30.8%.

Amongst affiliates from other EU countries, French owned affiliates led the ranking within electricity, gas and water supply and construction as well as hotels and restaurants. German affiliates were the main intra-EU owners within distributive trades and manufacturing.

Table 2.19: The United Kingdom: breakdown of foreign ownership in terms of contributions to value added and employment for selected foreign owners, 1997 (% share of total foreign ownership) (1)

	Intra-EU	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	NL	S	Other intra-EU	Extra-EU	NO	CH	GG	JE	CA	US	HK	JP	SG	AU	Other extra-EU
VALUE ADDED:																						
INDUSTRY	25.5	:	:	5.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	74.5	:	:	:	:	:	56	:	:	:	:	:
Mining & quarry.	25.2	:	:	2.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	74.8	:	:	:	:	:	66.8	:	:	:	:	:
Manufacturing	25.6	:	:	7.1	6.4	:	:	4.1	:	:	74.4	6.1	:	:	:	52.7	6.6	:	:	:	:	:
Elec., gas, water; Con.	24.0	:	:	0.2	17.6	:	:	4.6	:	:	75.9	:	:	:	:	65.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
Distributive trades	49.2	1.2	0.8	19.2	14.3	1.1	2.9	5.1	2.4	2.2	50.8	0.1	2.6	0.3	0.4	1.9	29.1	1.0	12.3	0	0.6	2.5
Hotels & restaurants	30.8	c	0	c	24.7	2.9	c	1.4	1.1	c	69.2	0	0.3	0.8	0.4	c	48.2	1.5	3.7	1.3	c	c
Business activities	20.7	1.1	1.0	3.8	8.8	0.6	0.4	3.6	1.0	0.4	79.3	1.5	5.3	0.4	0.2	1.1	61.3	0.1	3.5	0.3	4.7	0.9
EMPLOYMENT:																						
INDUSTRY	33.2	:	:	10.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	66.8	:	:	:	:	:	45.4	:	:	:	:	:
Mining & quarry.	32.8	:	:	5.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	67.2	:	:	:	:	:	54.2	:	:	:	:	:
Manufacturing	33.5	:	:	11.2	6.7	:	:	4.9	:	:	66.5	5.0	:	:	:	44.5	8.3	:	:	:	:	:
Elec., gas, water; Con.	27.4	:	:	0.5	13.8	:	:	10.8	:	:	72.6	:	:	:	:	56.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
Distributive trades	46.7	0.6	1.2	18.0	10.3	1.9	1.2	8.6	3.2	1.7	53.3	0.2	3.4	0.3	0.7	2.1	30.8	1.3	12.2	0	0.2	2.1
Hotels & rest.	34.6	c	0	c	30.8	1.8	c	0.5	0.9	c	65.4	0	0.3	0.4	0.5	c	51.8	0.8	1.7	0.8	c	c
Business activities	22.7	0.4	5.2	3.5	6.1	0.5	0.2	5.1	1.3	0.3	77.3	1.6	10.1	0.7	0.3	0.7	57.1	0.1	2.5	2.5	0.7	1.1

(1) No data available for NACE Rev. 1 Section I; number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C-F; foreign owners are only shown for the top 18 countries that have at least one cell that is not equal to zero and non-confidential (there may well be other foreign owners that exist where data cells have a very low value or are confidential); a more detailed table giving a further breakdown of NACE activities is provided in the statistical annex on pages 80 and 81.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

i Box 2.3: focus on foreign affiliates from non-Community countries

The analysis in this chapter has shown that American owned foreign enterprises were generally the most active within the countries covered by this study. Table 2.20 brings together the information on American owned affiliates for the three activities where foreign ownership plays an important role.

Table 2.20: value added and employment shares of American owned enterprises in selected economic activities, 1997 (% share of total foreign ownership) (1)

	DK (2)		IRL (3)		I (3)		NL		FIN		S		UK (4)	
	Value	Pers	Value	Pers	Value	Pers	Value	Pers	Value	Pers	Value	Pers	Value	Pers
	added	empl	added	empl	added	empl	added	empl	added	empl	added	empl	added	empl
Manufacturing	:	:	:	:	:	:	46.6	33.0	23.2	18.0	21.0	16.6	52.7	44.5
Distributive trades	17.3	19.0	23.3	10.6	:	13.6	:	:	18.8	15.1	28.5	23.6	29.1	30.8
Business activities	:	:	61.6	55.0	:	37.3	:	:	25.2	11.9	28.1	22.1	61.3	57.1

(1) No data available for E; (2) Data for 1996; (3) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (4) Number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for manufacturing.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

An indicator was calculated to look at the attractiveness of different host countries from the perspective of the foreign owner:

$$\frac{V(USA_{c,a})/V(FO_{c,a})}{\sum_c V(USA_{c,a})/\sum_c V(FO_{c,a})}$$

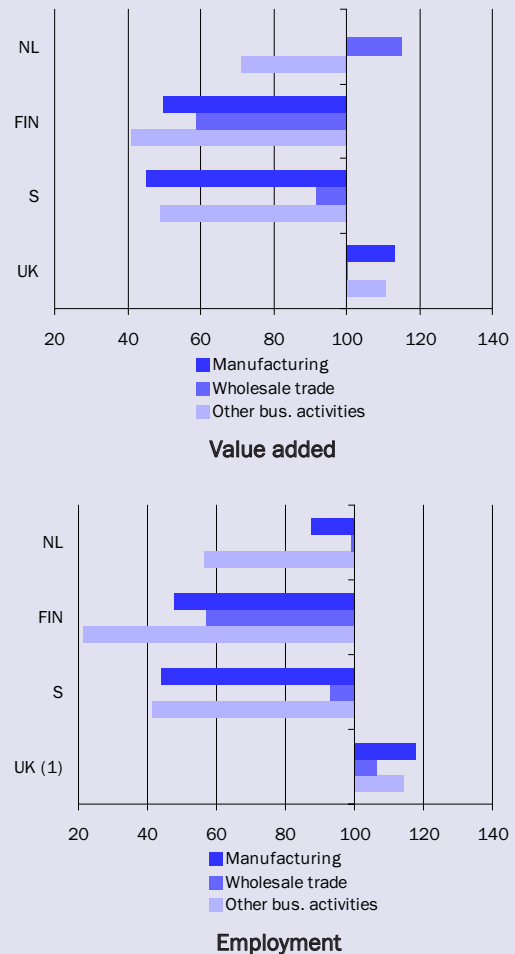
where,

V = variable; FO = all foreign owned enterprises; USA = foreign owned enterprises from (for example) the USA; c = host country; a = activity.

This indicator can be interpreted as showing which host countries were preferred by foreign owners within any given activity. With value added chosen as the measure, the ratio takes the value added generated by (for example) American affiliates in a given activity and host country (for example, Finland), as a proportion of the value added generated by all foreign owned affiliates in that activity in the same host country (Finland). This ratio is divided by the same calculation for American affiliates in all host countries where data availability allows a comparison to be made (namely NL, FIN, S and UK in our study). If the ratio is above 100%, then the foreign owner considered (USA in the example) have a relative preference for the host country (Finland in the example) and activity under consideration.

Figure 2.21 shows that in the manufacturing sector and other business activities, American owned enterprises were strongly attracted to the United Kingdom (most likely because of cultural and language considerations). However, in the wholesale trade sector American enterprises were more attracted by the Netherlands. Amongst other reasons this may well be due to the geographical location of the Netherlands within continental Europe and the fact that Rotterdam is Europe's largest sea port for container ships.

Figure 2.21: host country specialisation ratios for American owned affiliates, 1997 (%)



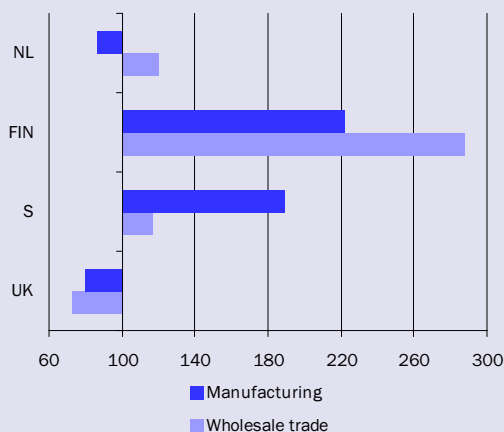
(1) Number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for manufacturing.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

i Box 2.3: focus on foreign affiliates from non-Community countries (continued)

After the USA, Switzerland was the non-Community foreign owner that appeared most often in the top 5 rankings of the host countries, appearing in 4 out of 7 rankings (see table 2.8). Swiss owned affiliates were relatively active in Finland and Sweden (see figure 2.22). This was particularly true in Finnish manufacturing and wholesale trade sectors, as well as the Swedish manufacturing sector.

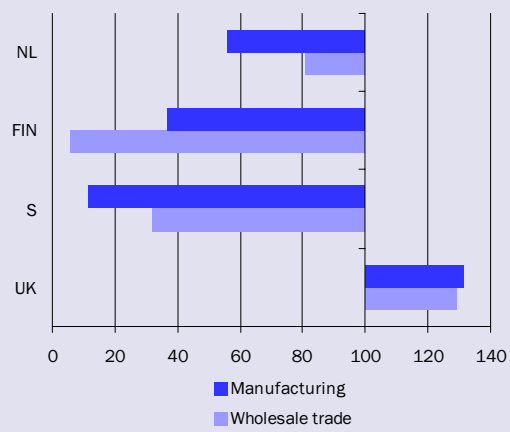
Japanese affiliates (see figure 2.23) appeared to be broadly attracted to the United Kingdom too. It would be interesting to expand this study to see if ownership from outside Europe is more likely to be concentrated within the large EU economies, or if it is a phenomenon specific to the United Kingdom.

Figure 2.22: host country specialisation ratios for Swiss owned affiliates, 1997 (%)

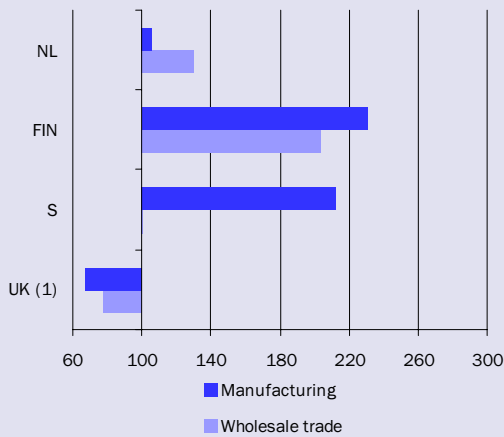


Value added

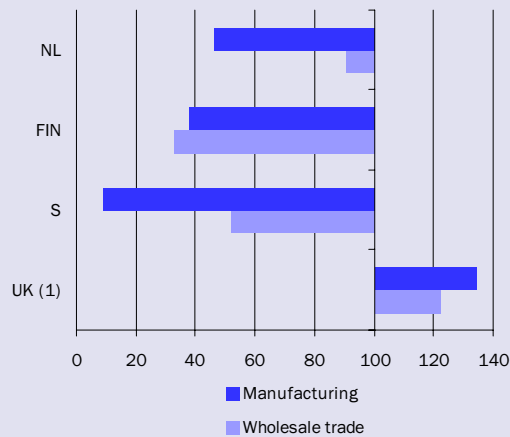
Figure 2.23: host country specialisation ratios for Japanese owned affiliates, 1997 (%)



Value added



Employment



Employment

(1) Number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for manufacturing.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

(1) Number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for manufacturing.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

3. Which activities attract foreign affiliates?

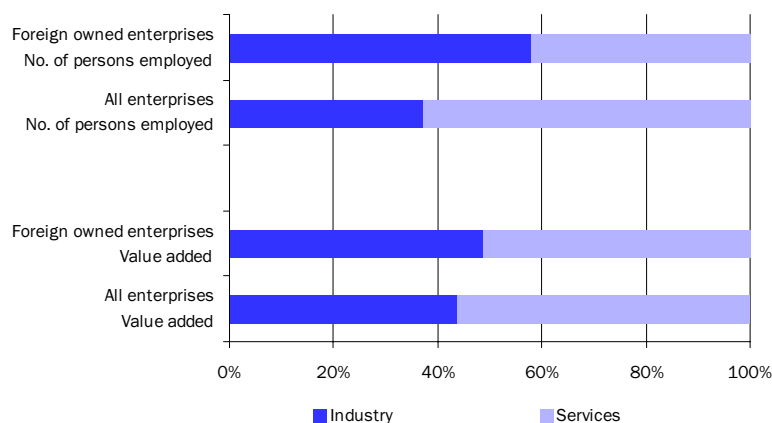
This chapter aims to show in which activities foreign affiliates are predominantly found. Are they in the fast-growing areas of the business economy, or are they more likely to be in mature, established sectors? Several complementary and conflicting forces determine which sectors are more open and more attractive to foreign owners. As the single market develops there is an increasing possibility for international expansion within a market often greater in size than that of the USA. From energy to telecommunications, European governments are privatising state owned monopolies and/or forcing them to face competition. In industries now being deregulated, former monopolists are looking for partners in other European countries.

In some industries the mixture of the development of the single market, the promise of rationalisation of the capital market within the euro-zone and deregulation make national boundaries redundant and result in enterprises seeing their home not as a single country but as a region - Europe. This may lead to alliances or full-blown mergers in areas as diverse as food retailing, automobile manufacturing and air transport.

3.1: THE IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN OWNERSHIP WITHIN DIFFERENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN NL-FIN-S-UK

Industry attracts disproportionately more foreign affiliates than services

Figure 3.1: breakdown of the business economy in terms of value added and employment between industry and services for all enterprises and for foreign owned enterprises in NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (%) (1)



(1) NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70, number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

This first section looks at the contribution of different sectors of the economy to the business economy total (Sections C to I and K of NACE Rev. 1) in NL-FIN-S-UK, comparing the total enterprise population with that of foreign owned enterprises. Figure 3.1 shows that in NL-FIN-S-UK enterprises in the services sector (Sections G to I and K of NACE Rev. 1) made a larger contribution to the business economy than enterprises in industry (Sections C to F of NACE Rev. 1), both in terms of value added (56.1%) and in terms of employment (62.9%). However, restricting the population to the foreign owned enterprises, the share of services in the business economy diminished, regardless of which

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of the two measures was chosen. This indicates that, in relative terms, foreign owned enterprises are more attracted to industrial sectors than service sectors.

Manufacturing - the activity with the highest proportion of foreign ownership

At the Section level of NACE Rev. 1, enterprises (foreign owned and nationally owned together) in manufacturing (Section D) contributed most to total value added generated in the business economy total of NL-FIN-S-UK, accounting for 31.2% of the total (see figure 3.2). Enterprises in distributive trades (Section G) accounted for 25.3% of value added, followed by business activities (Section K) at 16.8% and transport and communication (Section I) at 10.7%. In terms of persons employed, the ranking was the same as for value added, with the exception of hotels and restaurants (Section H), which was at the bottom of the ranking for value added, but rose one place in terms of employment - accounting for 8.3%, some 0.2 percentage points more than electricity, gas, water supply and construction (Sections E and F).

Among foreign owned enterprises, the order of the activities for value added was the same as that found for all enterprises (see figure 3.3). In other words, generally large economic activities also had high shares of total foreign ownership. For employment however, foreign owned enterprises in hotels and restaurants not only employed more persons than foreign owned enterprises in electricity, gas, water supply and construction (as was the case for all enterprises), but also more than in transport and communication.

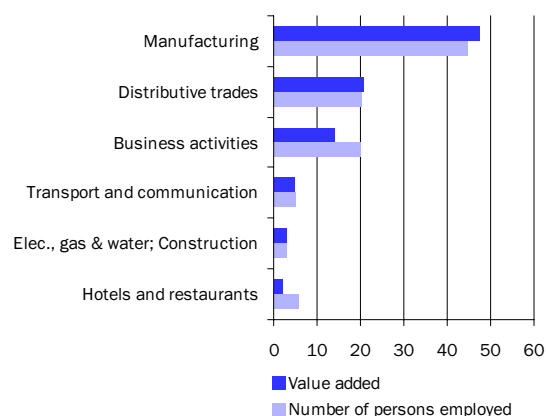
Despite the fact that the rankings in figures 3.2 and 3.3 are almost identical, there were significant differences in the percentages and the range between the largest and smallest shares. The foreign owned share of manufacturing was just over 16 percentage points higher than the corresponding share for all enterprises in terms of both value added and employment, notably at the expense of distribution, transport and electricity, gas, water supply and construction (see figures 3.4 and 3.5). In other words, foreign enterprises were attracted in relative terms to manufacturing, whilst the other activities received less foreign ownership than could be expected according to their shares of total business activity.

Figure 3.2: breakdown by activity of value added and employment for all enterprises in NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (%) (1)



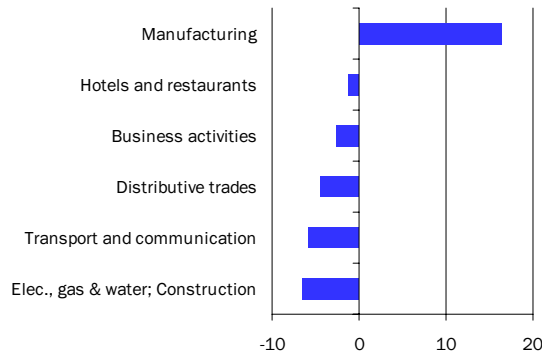
(1) Data for mining and quarrying are confidential; NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70, number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Figure 3.3: breakdown by activity of value added and employment for foreign owned enterprises in NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (%) (1)



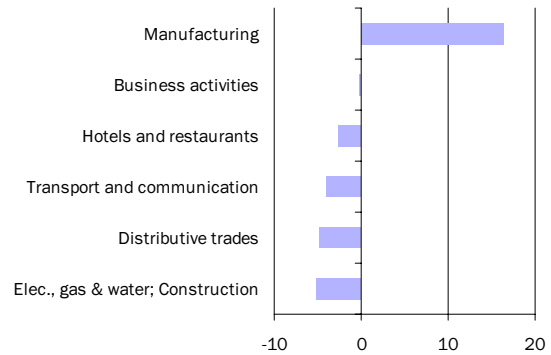
(1) Data for mining and quarrying are confidential; NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70, number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Figure 3.4: difference between the contribution of foreign owned enterprises and all enterprises to value added in NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (percentage points difference) (1)



(1) Data for mining and quarrying are confidential; NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70; note that the order of activities is different in figures 3.4 and 3.5.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Figure 3.5: difference between the contribution of foreign owned enterprises and all enterprises to employment in NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (percentage points difference) (1)



(1) Data for mining and quarrying are confidential; NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70, number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F; note that the order of activities is different in figures 3.4 and 3.5.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

3.2: RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY IN NL-FIN-S-UK

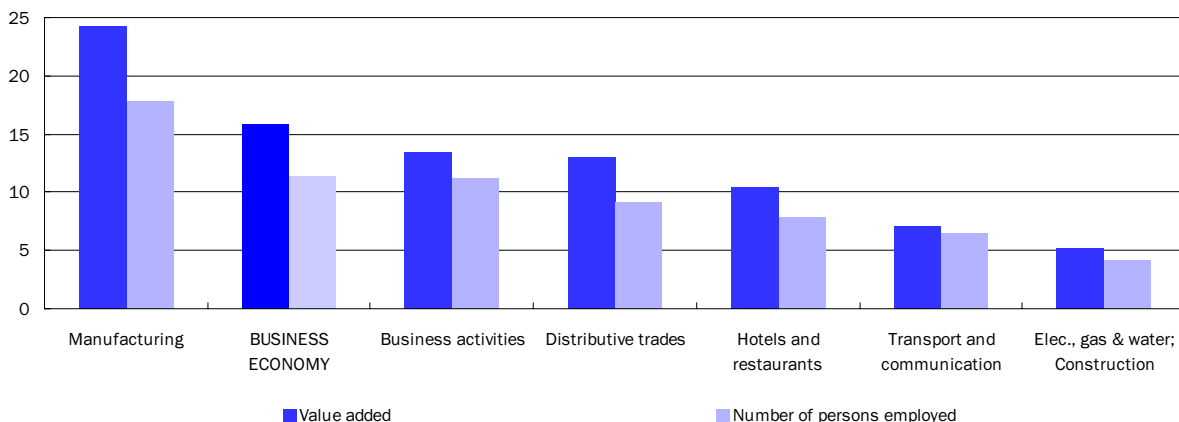
In NL-FIN-S-UK, almost a quarter of manufacturing value added was generated by foreign affiliates

The analysis that follows studies the share of foreign ownership in each activity and hence allows a direct comparison between activities, independent of the absolute size of the activity. However, it is important to note that a low share of a large activity could correspond to a higher absolute level of (foreign) activity than a high share of a small economic activity. Figure 3.6 confirms that foreign affiliates in the manufacturing sector of NL-FIN-S-UK contributed more in relative terms to total manufacturing activity than they did to the total of any other Section of the business economy. Foreign owned

enterprises generated almost a quarter (24.2%) of total value added in manufacturing, and accounted for 17.8% of those persons employed.

Business activities followed as the second most important activity for foreign owned enterprises in relative terms, with shares of 13.4% for value added and 11.2% for employment. There were similar shares in distributive trades (13.1% for value added and 9.1% for employment). This ranking supports the view that in both absolute and relative terms, foreign ownership is broadly concentrated in three areas: manufacturing, distributive trades and business activities. Hotels and restaurants, which was seen to be the smallest activity in terms of absolute value added and employment, had fairly average relative shares, with foreign affiliates accounting for 10.4% of value added and 7.8% of

Figure 3.6: share of foreign owned enterprises in total value added and employment in NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (%) (1)



(1) Data for mining and quarrying are confidential; NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70, number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

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employment. Hence, although it was a small sector, hotels and restaurants were relatively attractive for foreign owned enterprises. The least attractive sectors to foreign affiliates in relative terms were electricity, gas and water supply and construction, where foreign affiliates accounted for 5.1% of value added and 4.1% of those employed.

3.3: OVERVIEW OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY IN SEVEN MEMBER STATES

Prominent position of manufacturing, distributive trades and business activities confirmed across all Member States

The relative contribution of foreign owned enterprises to total value added in each Member State is presented in table 3.7.

Mining and quarrying attracted high shares of foreign ownership in relative terms

Foreign owned enterprises played an important role in the mining and quarrying industry (Section C)¹, as can be seen in the United Kingdom, where the share of value added generated by foreign owned enterprises reached 41.8% (the highest value recorded for any combination of country/NACE Section). In the Netherlands, foreign owned enterprises accounted for almost one-fifth (19.4%) of the value added generated in mining and quarrying, and almost one-third (30.2%) of those employed.

(1) No data available for Denmark, Spain, Ireland and Italy; data for Finland is confidential.

All reporting countries have a high proportion of foreign ownership within the manufacturing sector

In the previous section of this chapter the high presence of foreign owned enterprises within the manufacturing sector (Section D)² was noted. In the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, foreign owned enterprises in manufacturing accounted for above average shares of value added and employment. The Netherlands reported the highest share of its value added being generated by foreign owned enterprises, some 27.9%. At the other end of the range, in Finland just 14.1% of the value added in manufacturing was generated by foreign affiliates, but this was still above the industry and business economy averages.

Foreign owned enterprises had a very limited presence in the electricity, gas and water supply industries...

There was no presence of foreign owned enterprises in electricity, gas and water supply (Section E)³ in the Netherlands, whilst foreign affiliates accounted for less than 2% of total value added and employment in Finland in this sector and less than 6% of activity in Sweden. For the United Kingdom, data are combined with that for construction, with the result being shares of a similar magnitude to those seen in Sweden and Finland. The reason for these low shares probably lies in the fact that these industries have, until recently, been protected markets, often governed by state regulation, with a monopoly supplier, see also box 3.1 (on the next page).

(2) No data available for Denmark, Spain, Ireland and Italy.

(3) No data available for Denmark, Spain, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom.

Table 3.7: relative contribution of foreign owned enterprises to total value added and employment, 1997 (%) (1)

	DK (2)		IRL (3)		I (3)		NL (4)		FIN (5)		S		UK (6)	
	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added
BUSINESS ECONOMY	:	:	:	:	:	:	14.6	9.8	11.7	9.7	14.9	12.4	16.6	11.6
INDUSTRY	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.7	13.7	12.3	10.8	17.7	15.7	22.3	15.3
Mining and quarrying	:	:	:	:	:	:	19.4	30.2	c	c	10.1	7.7	41.8	17.7
Manufacturing	:	:	:	:	:	:	27.9	18.9	14.1	12.3	21.4	19.5	25.0	17.8
Electricity, gas & water; Constr.	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.0	2.6	4.7	5.6	5.0	4.0	5.7	4.6
SERVICES	17.9	8.7	:	:	:	7.2	9.6	7.7	11.0	8.6	12.0	9.8	12.4	9.6
Distributive trades	21.8	9.5	31.7	21.1	:	13.0	11.9	10.7	17.5	11.4	18.8	11.1	12.5	8.4
Hotels and restaurants	9.0	6.4	:	:	:	12.4	10.3	6.2	0.5	0.6	12.0	9.7	10.4	8.1
Transport and communication	3.7	7.3	4.9	4.1	:	2.1	4.6	4.8	3.4	3.6	7.1	6.8	8.2	7.4
Business activities	11.8	7.1	10.3	8.1	:	5.3	9.4	6.5	10.4	10.1	9.1	10.3	15.2	12.5

(1) No data available for E; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 60, 63.3, 64, 71, 73, 74.1, 74.5, 74.7 and 74.8; data for 1996; (3) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (4) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; (5) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; (6) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70; number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F. Source: Eurostat (FATS)

... whilst foreign ownership was also limited in construction

There were also limited amounts of foreign ownership in the construction sector (Section F)⁴. Foreign owned enterprises accounted for between 2.6% and 6.8% of total value added and employment in the three countries for which data were available (the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden). These low shares may well be attributable to the underlying structure of the industry, which (outside of international civil engineering projects) is largely dominated by small, local enterprises.

High degree of foreign ownership within distributive trades

Distributive trade (Section G) is an activity that attracted a relatively high degree of foreign ownership. This was particularly the case in Ireland and Denmark (in terms of value added). Indeed, foreign ownership within the distributive trades sector was the highest amongst service sectors in all reporting Member States other than the United Kingdom (where business activities were more important).

Mixed pattern of foreign ownership in the hotels and restaurants sector

Hotels and restaurants (Section H)⁵ was an activity where foreign affiliates contributed somewhat lower than average shares of value added and employment (between 6.2% and 12.4%). There was one exception outside of this range namely Finland⁶ where foreign affiliates accounted for just 0.5% of total value added and 0.6% of employment. In contrast, neighbouring Sweden reported the highest relative shares of foreign ownership in this activity for value added (12.0%).

Foreign ownership accounted for modest shares of activity within transport and communication services

The shares of foreign ownership in transport and communication services (Section I) were below service sector averages for all Member States. The highest presence of foreign affiliates was reported in the United Kingdom, where foreign owned enterprises generated 8.2% of value added and accounted for 7.4% of the total number of persons employed.

High foreign ownership in the majority of Member States in business activities

Foreign owned enterprises in the United Kingdom also reported the highest relative shares of value added (15.2%) and employment (12.5%) in business activities. In the other Member States the relative shares of value added ranged from 9.1% in Sweden to 11.8% in Denmark, whilst employment shares ranged between 5.3% in Italy and 10.3% in Sweden.

(4) No data available for Denmark, Spain, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom.

(5) No data available for Spain and Ireland.

(6) Hotels only.

i Box 3.1: liberalisation of energy markets

It has been the intention of the European Commission since the beginning of the 1990s to stimulate greater competition in electricity markets. Directive 96/92/EC concerning common rules of the internal market in electricity was adopted in December 1996. The core part of the directive concerns market opening in three steps between February 1999⁷ and February 2003. Some Member States had already liberalised their electricity markets, with the United Kingdom one of the first countries to follow this path. Deregulation and privatisation of the electricity industry in the United Kingdom began in 1989 and was completed in 1998. Competitive markets also sprung up in Sweden and Finland during the early to mid-1990s. Competition was introduced to the Dutch power market in 1998. With the necessary institutions and secondary legislation now in place, the market has since become more competitive.

The major change in the European gas market has been the adoption in June 1998 by the European Parliament and the Council of a Gas Market Directive (98/30/EC) on common rules for the internal market in natural gas. The implementation of the gas directive will allow competition and market opening to take effect as from 10th August 2000, the date by which Member States should have transposed the directive into national legislation. The basic objective of the internal market for natural gas, as in all other sectors of the European economy, is to create one large, single market in Europe by integrating national markets which have hitherto been compartmentalised in separate markets typically dominated by one or a few players. The directive only requires an initial market opening of a minimum of 20%. The actual level of market opening from 10th August 2000 is, however, much higher - around 80% of total EU gas demand - as Member States have moved more quickly than required.

(7) Belgium and Ireland have a one-year extension; Greece has a two-year extension.

i More information on foreign ownership by activity can be found in tables SA1.1 to SA1.8 of the statistical annex, see pages 60 to 67.

WHICH ACTIVITIES ATTRACT FOREIGN OWNERS?

3.4: THE MOST ATTRACTIVE ACTIVITIES IN MORE DETAIL

The previous section identified the NACE Sections in the business economy that were most attractive to foreign owners: manufacturing, distributive trades and business activities. Data collected provides more detailed information on distributive trades and business activities.

Wholesale trade was the most attractive activity for foreign affiliates within distributive trades

Aggregated data hides the fact that within distributive trades, wholesale trade (Division 51) was by far the most popular activity for foreign affiliates, whilst the opposite was generally true for retail trade (Division 52)⁸, see table 3.8. Foreign affiliates generated around one-third of total value added in wholesale trade in Ireland (36.0%), Denmark (31.5%), Finland (29.9%) and Sweden (29.9%). In the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, their share was somewhat lower, but still above the average for distributive trades. There was less divergence in employment shares, with foreign affiliates accounting for between 16.1% (the Netherlands) and 25.4% (Finland) of those employed in wholesale trade (the largest proportion within distributive trades).

(8) No data available for Spain and the Netherlands.

Retail trade attracted much lower levels of foreign ownership, with foreign affiliates accounting for between 0.4% and 6.9% of total value added and employment. Ireland was the only exception to this rule, as foreign owned enterprises (almost exclusively located in the United Kingdom) generated 29.0% of total value added and employed almost a quarter (22.8%) of the workforce. The role of foreign owned enterprises in motor trade and repair (Division 50) was generally somewhere between their role in retail and wholesale trade⁹. Value added shares lay between 8.7% (Sweden) and 23.1% (Ireland), whilst employment shares ranged between 5.4% (Sweden) and 12.3% (Italy).

Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies was the most attractive wholesale Group...

Table 3.9 details the shares of foreign owned enterprises in value added and employment for the NACE Rev. 1 Groups within the Division of wholesale trade. It shows that the highest shares of foreign ownership within wholesale trade were found in the wholesale of household goods (Group 51.4), the wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap (Group 51.5), the wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies (Group 51.6) and other wholesale (Group 51.7).

(9) No data available for Denmark and Spain.

Table 3.8: relative contribution of foreign owned enterprises to total value added and employment within the Divisions of distributive trades, 1997 (%) (1)

	DK (2)		IRL (3)		I (3)		NL (4)		FIN		S		UK	
	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES	21.8	9.5	31.7	21.1	:	13.0	11.9	10.7	17.5	11.4	18.8	11.1	12.5	8.4
Motor trade (NACE Rev. 1 50)	:	:	23.1	6.9	:	12.3	10.1	7.0	14.6	8.2	8.7	5.4	20.1	7.6
Wholesale trade (NACE Rev. 1 51)	31.5	19.3	36.0	22.5	:	20.6	13.6	16.1	29.9	25.4	29.9	21.4	18.7	17.2
Retail trade (NACE Rev. 1 52)	1.5	0.4	29.0	22.8	:	6.9	:	:	1.5	1.3	5.2	3.6	4.6	4.2

(1) No data available for E; (2) Data are for 1996; (3) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (4) Data for distributive trades exclude NACE Rev. 1 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6 and 52.7.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table 3.9: relative contribution of foreign owned enterprises to total value added and employment within the Groups of wholesale trade, 1997 (%) (1)

	DK (2)		IRL (3)		I (3)		NL		FIN		S		UK	
	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added
WHOLESALE TRADE	31.5	19.3	36.0	22.5	:	20.6	13.6	16.1	29.9	25.4	29.9	21.4	18.7	17.2
on a fee or contract basis	c	c	0	0	:	10.5	12.9	11.0	15.3	12.9	15.4	11.3	18.1	12.8
of agric. materials, live animals	1.9	3.5	0	0	:	20.0	14.3	7.2	c	c	c	c	4.3	11.7
of food, beverages and tobacco	18.1	11.0	25.6	7.6	:	3.2	4.0	8.1	c	c	5.3	7.8	10.5	10.3
of household goods	24.2	16.7	c	c	:	24.3	28.4	14.4	30.5	21.4	39.1	27.5	26.5	19.6
of non-agric. intermediate products	45.0	20.9	c	c	:	21.5	8.2	20.0	33.6	30.8	29.8	21.2	9.8	12.8
of machinery, equip. and supplies	37.6	29.3	50.6	44.4	:	27.9	23.6	24.4	41.7	39.4	35.5	26.3	28.5	24.6
other wholesale	c	c	29.1	21.2	:	46.0	13.3	5.7	c	c	c	c	30.9	21.2

(1) No data available for E; (2) Data are for 1996; (3) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

WHICH ACTIVITIES ATTRACT FOREIGN OWNERS?

... although at the Class level, the wholesale of pharmaceutical goods attracted the most foreign ownership

Data can be broken down even further within the NACE Rev. 1 Groups of wholesale trade. Table 3.10 displays the Classes of the three most important Groups identified in the previous table (there is no Class level breakdown for Group 51.7). Several Classes attracted high

levels of foreign ownership across all countries, in particular the following four activities: the wholesale of electrical household appliances and radio and television goods (Class 51.43), the wholesale of pharmaceutical goods (Class 51.46), the wholesale of office machinery and equipment (Class 51.64) and the wholesale of other machinery for use in industry, trade and navigation (Class 51.65).

Table 3.10: relative contribution of foreign owned enterprises to total value added and employment within the Classes of the most important wholesale trade Groups, 1997 (%) (1)

	DK (2)		IRL (3)		I (3)		NL		FIN		S		UK	
	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added
of household goods (51.4)	24.2	16.7	c	c	:	24.3	28.4	14.4	30.5	21.4	39.1	27.5	26.5	19.6
of textiles	c	c	0	0	:	c	c	c	c	c	5.6	3.0	2.0	3.3
of clothing and footwear	c	c	c	c	:	c	c	c	c	c	18.9	9.9	13.5	10.7
of electrical household appliances	44.3	40.7	c	c	:	c	42.1	23.9	33.9	24.3	43.8	35.2	32.0	30.9
of china, glass. & cleaning mater.	c	c	0	0	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	8.4	8.8
of perfume and cosmetics	c	c	:	:	:	c	31.0	20.0	48.1	39.6	c	c	50.3	53.7
of pharmaceutical goods	30.2	27.9	:	:	:	c	43.4	28.7	46.2	34.9	71.0	61.7	64.8	36.9
of other household goods	11.1	8.3	:	:	:	c	21.0	7.6	20.4	16.5	17.5	15.4	10.3	9.6
of non-agric. Inter. products (51.5)	45.0	20.9	c	c	:	21.5	8.2	20.0	33.6	30.8	29.8	21.2	9.8	12.8
of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels	70.7	65.5	:	:	:	c	15.8	32.6	c	c	80.4	71.2	7.7	34.3
of metals and metals ores	c	c	c	c	:	c	c	c	c	c	15.1	14.2	17.0	16.7
of wood, construction materials	c	c	c	c	:	c	6.2	15.6	27.6	26.6	13.4	11.8	7.1	6.5
of hardware, plumb., heating equip.	c	c	c	c	:	c	c	c	36.7	31.3	13.0	11.0	8.4	7.6
of chemical products	51.6	36.7	:	:	:	c	6.9	37.9	49.2	37.8	54.6	46.3	17.0	19.7
of other intermediate products	c	c	0	0	:	c	c	c	c	c	16.0	12.7	18.9	21.7
of waste and scrap	c	c	0	0	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	1.9	1.6
of machinery, equip., supplies (51.6)	37.6	29.3	50.6	44.4	:	27.9	23.6	24.4	41.7	39.4	35.5	26.3	28.5	24.6
of machine tools	c	c	0	0	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	11.7	17.0
of construction machinery	15.6	16.8	0	0	:	c	c	c	27.6	23.1	c	c	45.9	32.7
of machinery for the textile ind.	c	c	0	0	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	24.4	24.6
of office machinery and equipment	53.5	45.4	:	:	:	c	65.8	35.9	55.3	45.6	48.9	36.3	31.0	35.9
of other machinery for ind. use	33.2	25.8	c	c	:	c	35.1	21.9	41.6	43.2	29.5	22.8	28.3	21.0
of agricultural mach. and access.	c	c	c	c	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	9.4	7.4

(1) No data available for E; (2) Data are for 1996; (3) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

WHICH ACTIVITIES ATTRACT FOREIGN OWNERS?

i Box 3.2: focus on the two activities that attracted the most foreign ownership

In the opening paragraph of this chapter, the question was asked whether foreign enterprises preferred to set up foreign affiliates in well established, mature industries or whether they favoured growth sectors of the economy. The subsequent analysis has shown that there is no clear-cut answer to this question, and that in fact both of these broad groupings were attractive to foreign enterprises. In this box, more information on the two activities that attracted most foreign ownership (at the Group level of NACE Rev. 1) has been gathered, both Groups being traditional economic activities.

The first activity to be studied in more detail is the wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies (Group 51.6). Value added generated by all enterprises (nationally and foreign owned) in this activity accounted for between 4.2% (United Kingdom) and 10.6% (Denmark) of service sector value added in each of the respective Member States. In terms of employment the shares ranged between 1.7% in Italy and 8.7% in Denmark¹⁰. The relative share of value added generated by foreign owned enterprises was high for this activity in all Member States (see table 3.11). Indeed, in Ireland, foreign affiliates generated more value added than nationally owned enterprises. Foreign affiliates' share of total value added ranged between 23.6% (the Netherlands) and 41.7% (Finland) in the remaining five countries for which data are available.

In order to provide more insight into this particular activity, the intra-EU / extra-EU breakdown is also provided in the table, as well as the most important partner countries. In Denmark and Finland, intra-EU ownership played a more significant role in the wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies, whilst in the other Member States extra-EU ownership was more important. Despite the fact that intra-EU ownership was more important than extra-EU ownership in Denmark, American affiliates had the highest shares of value added and employment. In the Netherlands, Finland and the United Kingdom, American affiliates also dominated foreign ownership in the wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies. In Finland, Swedish owned enterprises were predominantly present.

(10) No data available for Spain and Ireland; for value added no data available for Italy; data for total services are based on ad-hoc aggregates, therefore the reported shares are likely to be overestimated.

Table 3.11: shares of nationally owned and foreign owned enterprises in the wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies (NACE Rev. 1 Group 51.6), 1997 (%) (1)

	DK (2)		IRL (3)		I (3)		NL		FIN		S		UK	
	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added
Nationally owned	62.4	70.7	49.4	55.6	: 72.1		76.4	75.6	58.3	60.6	64.5	73.7	71.5	75.4
Foreign owned	37.6	29.3	50.6	44.4	: 27.9		23.6	24.4	41.7	39.4	35.5	26.3	28.5	24.6
Intra-EU	20.5	16.1	16.7	17.7	: 13.6		6.6	10.3	26.3	25.7	12.1	9.6	7.1	8.8
Germany	6.8	5.9	c	c	: :		2.2	2.4	7.0	6.4	3.3	2.5	3.4	4.0
Sweden	7.3	5.5	c	c	: :		1.0	1.4	12.4	11.6	~	~	0.7	0.7
Extra-EU	17.1	13.1	33.9	26.7	: 14.3		17.0	14.0	15.4	13.8	23.4	16.6	21.4	15.8
Switzerland	1.2	1.4	c	c	: :		0.9	1.2	7.0	5.2	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.8
United States	13.4	9.4	c	c	: 6.6		11.9	9.5	8.0	6.6	17.7	11.5	14.9	10.2

(1) No data available for E; only foreign owners with a share of more than 5% of the activity in any of the declaring countries are shown;

(2) Data are for 1996; (3) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Computer activities were the most attractive activity for foreign affiliates within business activities

Within business activities (Section K) there was a very mixed pattern of foreign ownership (see table 3.13). Real estate activities (Division 70)¹¹ had very low levels of foreign ownership. Indeed, the share of foreign affiliates in total employment rose to no higher than 2.7% (in both Italy and the United Kingdom). Renting (Division 71)¹² was much more attractive to foreign affiliates, especially in Finland, where foreign owned enterprises

accounted for 30.6% of the total value added generated. With this exception, it was computer activities (Division 72) that attracted the highest amount of foreign ownership within all reporting Member States, ranging from 18.9% of total value added in Denmark to 32.6% in the United Kingdom. Other business activities (Division 74) attracted moderate shares of foreign ownership, usually somewhat below service sector averages in each of the respective economies considered. However, in absolute terms other business activities remained an important sector of the economy as regards foreign activity.

(11) No data available for Spain and the Netherlands; no data available for value added in the United Kingdom; data are confidential for Finland.

(12) No data available for Spain; data are confidential for Denmark, Ireland, Italy and Sweden.

i Box 3.2: focus on the two activities that attracted the most foreign ownership (continued)

The second activity studied in more detail is the wholesale of household goods (Group 51.4). This activity contributed between 3.4% of services value added in the Netherlands and 8.5% in Denmark when studying the whole enterprise population, whilst corresponding employment shares were between 2.6% in the United Kingdom and 5.6% in Denmark. Foreign owned enterprises accounted for between 24.2% in Denmark and 39.1% in Sweden of the value added generated in this activity (see table 3.12), whilst their contribution to employment was considerably lower, ranging between 14.4% in the Netherlands and 27.5% in Sweden¹³. In the majority of countries, intra-EU owned enterprises were more important than those originating from non-Community countries. Again American affiliates dominated foreign ownership, particularly in the Netherlands, where there was a very high presence of American affiliates in terms of value added. The employment share of American affiliates in the Netherlands however was very low compared to the value added share. German affiliates were also responsible for a large proportion of the foreign owned activity, but only exceeded the value added share of American affiliates in the United Kingdom.

(13) No data available for Spain and Ireland.

Table 3.12: shares of nationally owned and foreign owned enterprises in wholesale of household goods (NACE Rev. 1 Group 51.4), 1997 (%) (1)

	DK (2)		IRL (3)		I (3)		NL		FIN		S		UK	
	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added
Nationally owned	75.8	83.3	c	c	:	75.7	71.6	85.6	69.5	78.6	60.9	72.5	73.5	80.4
Foreign owned	24.2	16.7	c	c	:	24.3	28.4	14.4	30.5	21.4	39.1	27.5	26.5	19.6
Intra-EU	13.5	11.1	c	c	:	14.7	9.8	7.1	19.5	14.0	23.4	16.3	15.7	10.3
Germany	3.1	2.7	c	c	:	:	3.1	3.5	2.1	1.6	6.1	4.3	8.1	4.9
Extra-EU	10.8	5.6	c	c	:	9.6	18.6	7.3	11.1	7.5	15.7	11.2	10.8	9.3
United States	6.1	3.3	c	c	:	4.3	13.4	4.1	6.3	4.2	11.2	7.3	6.5	6.3

(1) No data available for E; only foreign owners with a share of more than 5% of the activity in any of the declaring countries are shown;

(2) Data are for 1996; (3) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

i More detailed information on foreign ownership by activity can be found in tables SA2.1 to SA2.7 of the statistical annex, see pages 68 to 74.

Table 3.13: relative contribution of foreign owned enterprises to total value added and employment within business activities, 1997 (%) (1)

	DK (2)		IRL (3)		I (3)		NL (4)		FIN		S		UK (5)	
	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added
Business activities	11.8	7.1	10.3	8.1	:	5.3	9.4	6.5	10.4	10.1	9.1	10.3	15.2	12.5
Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	:	2.7	:	:	c	c	0.9	0.5	:	2.7
Renting	:	:	0	0	:	c	14.7	9.0	30.6	9.3	c	c	19.6	14.5
Computer activities	18.9	12.2	21.6	28.9	:	7.6	22.8	18.5	22.1	19.2	21.9	17.1	32.6	21.7
Research and development	:	:	0	0	:	c	:	:	c	c	c	c	15.2	10.7
Other business activities	9.4	5.7	7.4	5.0	:	4.8	6.0	4.7	8.4	10.8	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.9

(1) No data available for E; (2) Business activities excluding NACE Rev. 1 71, 73, 74.1, 74.5, 74.7 and 74.8; NACE Rev. 1 74 excluding 74.1, 74.5, 74.7 and 74.8; data for 1996; (3) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (4) business activities excluding NACE Rev. 1 70 and 73; (5) Value added in business activities excluding NACE Rev. 1 70.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

WHICH ACTIVITIES ATTRACT FOREIGN OWNERS?

i Box 3.3: focus on foreign ownership in two rapidly growing areas of the European economy

Box 3.2 concentrated on the two activities that attracted the most foreign ownership. This box focuses on two activities that were selected because they are high-growth areas of the economy, but also because they attracted a considerable amount of foreign ownership. Between 1995 and 1997, value added generated in computer activities rose by 20.3% in Finland, up to 168.9% in Ireland (no data available for Denmark, Spain, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom), whilst in advertising the growth of value added between 1995 and 1997 was a modest 5.7% in Italy, but much higher in Finland (21.6%), Ireland (25.3%) and Sweden (27.3%) (no data available for Denmark, Spain, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom). In terms of the whole enterprise population, computer activities (Division 72) accounted for between 4.3% of the value added generated in services in the Netherlands and 5.6% in Sweden. The lowest share of number of persons employed was found in Finland (3.6%), whilst the highest was in Italy (4.7%)¹⁴. Foreign ownership played an important role within computer activities, accounting for between 18.9% (Denmark) and 32.6% (the United Kingdom) of total value added, and between 12.2% (Denmark) and 28.9% (Ireland) of employment (see table 3.14). In Ireland, Finland and the United Kingdom, the majority of foreign ownership was located in countries outside of the EU. The largest single foreign owner was the USA, accounting for 26.1% of value added and 16.7% of the total number of persons employed in the United Kingdom.

Table 3.14: shares of nationally owned and foreign owned enterprises in computer activities (NACE Rev. 1 Division 72), 1997 (%) (1)

	DK (2)		IRL (3)		I (3)		NL		FIN		S		UK	
	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added
Nationally owned	81.1	87.8	78.4	71.1	:	92.4	77.2	81.5	77.9	80.8	78.1	82.9	67.4	78.3
Foreign owned	18.9	12.2	21.6	28.9	:	7.6	22.8	18.5	22.1	19.2	21.9	17.1	32.6	21.7
Intra-EU	8.3	6.4	5.2	6.7	:	3.6	15.9	13.3	7.3	7.0	12.3	9.6	3.6	3.0
France	c	c	0	0	:	:	7.9	5.8	c	c	c	c	c	c
Sweden	5.1	4.0	0	0	:	:	c	c	5.1	4.8	~	~	c	c
United Kingdom	c	c	c	c	:	:	6.7	6.2	c	c	c	c	~	~
Extra-EU	10.6	5.8	16.3	22.2	:	4.0	6.9	5.2	14.7	12.3	9.7	7.5	29.1	18.7
United States	c	c	c	c	:	2.3	c	c	4.2	3.0	7.4	5.3	26.1	16.7

(1) No data available for E; only foreign owners with a share of more than 5% of the activity in any of the declaring countries are shown;

(2) Data are for 1996; (3) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table 3.15: shares of nationally owned and foreign owned enterprises in advertising (NACE Rev. 1 Group 74.4), 1997 (%) (1)

	DK (2)		IRL (3)		I (3)		NL		FIN		S		UK	
	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added	Value added	Emp. added
Nationally owned	86.7	95.3	63.3	87.6	:	81.6	86.8	92.0	85.5	88.9	87.5	92.7	67.2	77.5
Foreign owned	13.3	4.7	36.7	12.4	:	18.4	13.2	8.0	14.5	11.2	12.5	7.3	32.8	22.5
Intra-EU	5.1	1.8	15.3	7.5	:	6.1	5.4	3.3	7.0	5.2	5.5	3.2	4.8	5.0
Extra-EU	8.1	2.9	21.4	4.9	:	12.3	7.9	4.7	7.5	5.9	7.1	4.1	28.0	17.5
United States	8.1	2.9	21.4	4.9	:	c	c	c	7.5	5.9	6.9	4.0	9.7	12.6
Australia	0	0	0	0	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.4	1.2

(1) No data available for E; only foreign owners with a share of more than 5% of the activity in any of the declaring countries are shown;

(2) Data are for 1996; (3) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Advertising (Group 74.4) accounted for between 1.2% (the United Kingdom) and 1.4% (Denmark) of value added generated by all enterprises in the service sector and between 0.5% (Italy) and 1.9% (Sweden) of services' employment¹⁵. Foreign owned shares of value added in this activity were considerably above corresponding shares of employment in every country. This was most notably the case in Ireland, where the difference reached 24.3 percentage points (see table 3.15). In Ireland and the United Kingdom, American advertising affiliates played a key role (which could well be due to sharing a common language, a view further supported by the appearance of Australia as a major foreign owner in the United Kingdom).

(14) No data available for Spain and Ireland; for value added no data available for Italy; data for total services are based on ad-hoc aggregates, therefore the reported shares are likely to be overestimated.

(15) No data available for Spain and Ireland; for value added no data available for Italy; data for total services are based on ad-hoc aggregates, therefore the reported shares are likely to be overestimated.

4. Characteristics of foreign owned enterprises

This publication has focused, so far, primarily on describing the presence of foreign ownership, with particular attention to the most important foreign owners and activities. This final chapter shifts the emphasis to the characteristics of foreign owned enterprises. Is their size, productivity and performance comparable with that of nationally owned enterprises?

The first section looks at the average size of foreign owned enterprises. It is followed by a study of the balance between capital and labour inputs. The third section studies productivity, whilst this chapter concludes with some basic measures of performance and operating profitability.

4.1: AVERAGE SIZE OF FOREIGN OWNED ENTERPRISES

One of the first observations made in chapter 1 was “*few enterprises, but a large economic impact*”. This headline gave an indication that foreign owned enterprises are considerably larger than nationally owned enterprises. This chapter starts by comparing the average number of persons employed by foreign owned and nationally owned enterprises. In addition, average value added per enterprise is also presented.

Foreign owned enterprises considerably larger than nationally owned enterprises

Table 4.1 shows that foreign owned enterprises are much larger than nationally owned enterprises, independent of the variable used for comparison, whether it be employment or value added. It has to be noted though that in the data collection several Member States have concentrated on large enterprises, and therefore the coverage of foreign owned enterprises is sometimes skewed in favour of large enterprises. As a result the differences in size are likely to be overstated. It is important to note that the data refer strictly to the size and performance of the foreign owned affiliate within a particular host country. The size and performance of the whole enterprise group to which the affiliate belongs is not known or reported.

Table 4.1: average size of foreign owned and nationally owned enterprises in the business economies of NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (1)

	Nationally owned	Foreign owned	Ratio of foreign to nationally owned
Number of persons employed per enterprise (units)	8.6	135.5	15.8
Value added per enterprise (million ECU)	0.4	9.1	23.5

(1) NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70; number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Nationally owned enterprises employed 8.6 persons on average in the business economies (NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to I plus K) of NL-FIN-S-UK in 1997, whilst foreign owned enterprises employed almost 16 times as many persons on average (135.5 per enterprise). Using financial indicators, the relative differences between nationally owned and foreign owned enterprises were even larger. Foreign owned enterprises generated an average of 9.1 million ECU of value added each, 23.5 times as much as nationally owned enterprises.

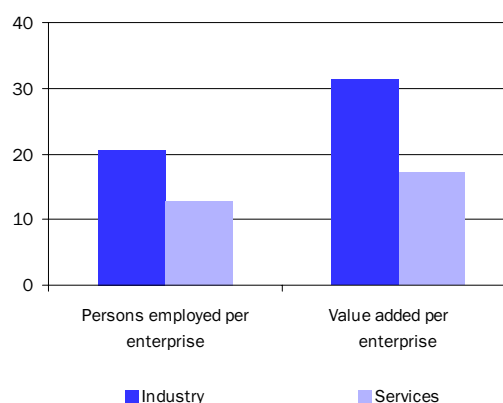
CHARACTERISTICS OF FOREIGN OWNED ENTERPRISES

Size differentials stronger in industry than in services

Figure 4.2 shows that differences in the average size of foreign and nationally owned enterprises were more pronounced in industrial activities than in the service sector. In industry (NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F), foreign owned enterprises employed an average of 20.5 times more persons than nationally owned enterprises in NL-FIN-S-UK in 1997. Within the service sector (NACE Rev. 1 Sections G to I plus K), foreign owned enterprises still employed a significantly higher number of persons per enterprise than nationally owned enterprises, 12.8 times more. Likewise, foreign owned enterprises generated 31.4 times as much value added per enterprise within industrial activities, whilst the ratio was 17.1 times higher for foreign owned enterprises within the service sector. This size difference between foreign and nationally owned enterprises exists for all countries with data available, for both value added and employment (see tables 4.3 and 4.4).

Tables 4.3 and 4.4 also show that the average size of enterprises was generally highest within industrial activities. This was true for foreign owned, as well as for nationally owned enterprises. The particularly high averages for service activities in Ireland and Italy can be explained, in part, by the fact that in these two countries only enterprises with 20 persons employed or more were covered.

Figure 4.2: ratio of the average size of foreign owned enterprises compared to nationally owned enterprises in the business economies of NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (units) (1)



(1) NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70; number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table 4.3: average size of foreign owned and nationally owned enterprises in industrial activities, 1997

	Average number of persons employed per enterprise (units)			Average value added per enterprise (million ECU)		
	Nationally owned	Foreign owned	Ratio of foreign to nationally owned	Nationally owned	Foreign owned	Ratio of foreign to nationally owned
NL (1)	11.9	180.0	15.2	0.6	15.4	26.5
FIN (2)	9.2	173.6	18.9	0.5	10.9	21.8
S	8.7	169.5	19.5	0.5	10.6	22.5
UK (3)	12.8	292.6	22.8	0.7	24.6	36.2

(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 40; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C; (3) Number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table 4.4: average size of foreign owned and nationally owned enterprises in the service sector, 1997

	Average number of persons employed per enterprise (units)			Average value added per enterprise (million ECU)		
	Nationally owned	Foreign owned	Ratio of foreign to nationally owned	Nationally owned	Foreign owned	Ratio of foreign to nationally owned
DK (1)	5.6	90.3	16.0	0.3	10.3	36.8
NL (2)	6.7	99.0	14.8	0.3	5.0	18.9
FIN (3)	4.2	48.9	11.7	0.2	2.8	15.5
S	3.9	54.3	14.0	0.2	2.9	17.6
UK (4)	9.3	112.7	12.1	0.4	6.3	16.2
IRL (5)	:	174.1	:	:	8.4	:
I (5)	84.9	140.2	1.7	:	:	:

(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 60, 63.3, 64, 71, 73, 74.1, 74.5, 74.7 and 74.8; data for 1996; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; (4) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70; (5) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Extra-EU owned enterprises usually larger than intra-EU owned enterprises

Figures 4.5 and 4.6 reveal that extra-EU owned enterprises employed more persons and generated more value added per enterprise than intra-EU owned enterprises in NL-FIN-S-UK in 1997. These figures also show that the relative differences between extra-EU owned and intra-EU owned enterprises were larger in industry than in services.

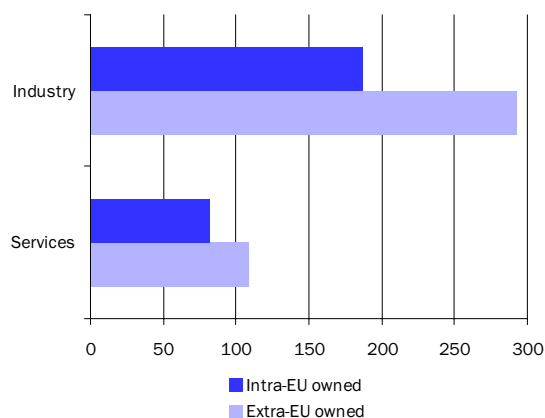
i Box 4.1: use of the variable number of enterprises

There are several difficulties that should be noted when using the number of enterprises from the FATS data set. One is specific to the Dutch data set, whereby Statistics Netherlands have warned that Dutch data on the number of enterprises may be considerably under-reported and hence ratios derived from this variable are likely to be overestimated (see methodological notes, page 98). For the United Kingdom, random perturbation can affect ratios that use the number of enterprises as a denominator, especially if small subsets of the data are involved (see methodological notes, page 99).

When analysing finely disaggregated data, some cells may represent only a handful of enterprises. In such a case, the results can be heavily influenced by just one (or a few large) enterprise(s). Statistical outliers or sampling errors further endanger the comparability of data.

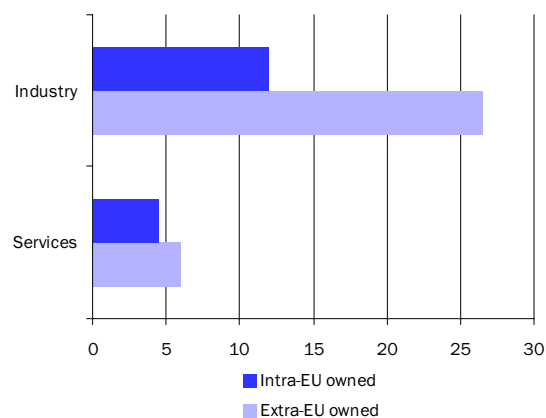
For these reasons the indicators presented in this section which use the number of enterprises as denominator are calculated only at an aggregated level of Section headings.

Figure 4.5: average number of persons employed by intra-EU and extra-EU owned enterprises in NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (units) (1)



(1) NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70; number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

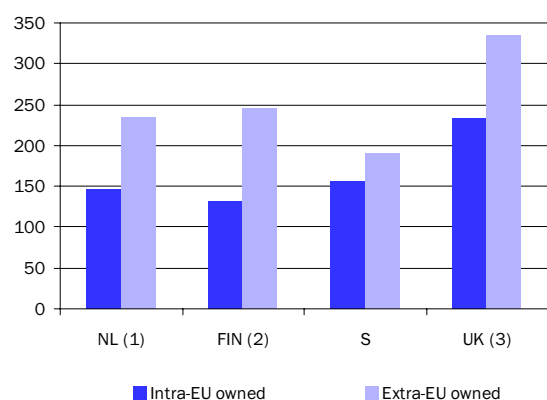
Figure 4.6: average value added per enterprise of intra-EU and extra-EU owned enterprises in NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (million ECU) (1)



(1) NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

CHARACTERISTICS OF FOREIGN OWNED ENTERPRISES

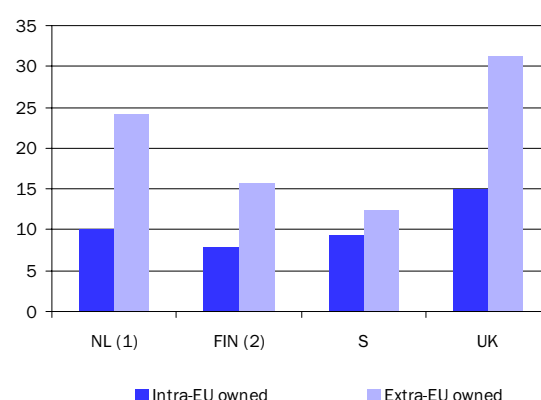
Figure 4.7: average number of persons employed by intra-EU and extra-EU owned enterprises in industrial activities, 1997 (units)



(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 40; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C; (3) Number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees.

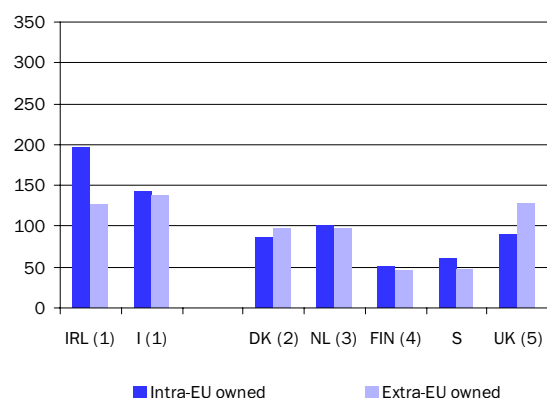
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Figure 4.9: average value added per enterprise of intra-EU and extra-EU owned enterprises in industrial activities, 1997 (million ECU)



(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 40; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

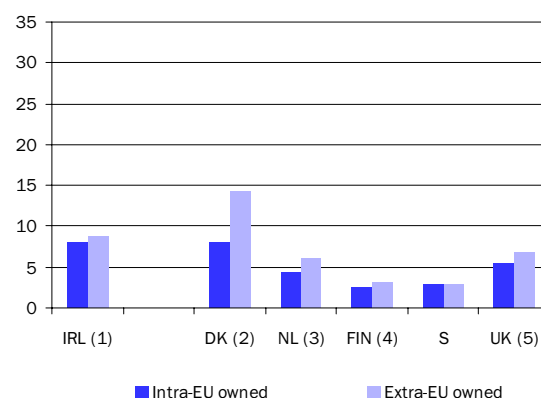
Figure 4.8: average number of persons employed by intra-EU and extra-EU owned enterprises in the service sector, 1997 (units)



(1) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (2) Data are for 1996; (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; (4) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; (5) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Figure 4.10: average value added per enterprise of intra-EU and extra-EU owned enterprises in the service sector, 1997 (million ECU)



(1) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (2) Data are for 1996; (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; (4) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; (5) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

At the country level as well, in terms of number of persons employed, extra-EU owned enterprises displayed a larger average size within industrial activities. However, in the service sector, intra-EU owned enterprises employed more persons on average than extra-EU owned enterprises in all countries other than Denmark and the United Kingdom (see figures 4.7 and 4.8). Extra-EU owned enterprises generated on average more value added per enterprise than intra-EU owned enterprises. This observation holds across all countries within the industrial economy, as well as the service sector¹ (see figures 4.9 and 4.10).

(1) No data for E; only services data for DK, IRL and I; no value added data for I; DK 1996; IRL and I only enterprises with 20 persons or more employed.

i Box 4.2: size-class data

The conclusion that can be drawn from this section is that nationally owned enterprises and foreign owned enterprises are essentially two different types of enterprises, the former being much smaller in size on average. Furthermore, it is believed that foreign owned enterprises in most cases belong to groups, whereas this is likely to be the case for a smaller proportion of the nationally owned enterprises. As a consequence, great care needs to be taken when comparing indicators for nationally owned and foreign owned enterprises. One solution is to compare only nationally owned enterprises and foreign owned enterprises of a similar size. This could shed more light on the relative performance of nationally and foreign owned enterprises. Unfortunately, the data available to Eurostat do not contain a size-class breakdown. However, some of the Member States do have data and these are reproduced in tables 4.11 and 4.12².

In three countries, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden, more than 98% of all enterprises were categorised as small, employing less than 50 persons. Large enterprises, although carrying a significant economic weight, accounted for only a minor share of the number of enterprises. In Finland and Sweden more than a quarter of the foreign owned enterprises were either medium-sized or large enterprises. In the Netherlands the share rose to almost half of the enterprises³. Both in Sweden and the Netherlands, the share of persons employed by large enterprises was much higher for foreign owned enterprises than for the total enterprise population.

(2) References: CBS, De invloed van grote buitenlandse ondernemingen in de Nederlandse economie (The impact of large foreign owned enterprises on the Dutch economy), Heerlen, July 2000; Statistics Finland, Foreign-owned enterprises in Finland 1998, Helsinki, June 2000; NUTEK Statistik, Utlandsägda företag 1999 (Foreign owned enterprises 1999), Stockholm, June 2000.

(3) However, foreign owned enterprises with a balance sheet of less than 11.3 million ECU were not considered in the Dutch sample.

Table 4.11: breakdown by size class of the enterprise and foreign owned enterprise populations in the Netherlands, 1997 (%) (1)

	Number of enterprises		Number of persons employed (FTE)	
	All ent.	Foreign owned ent.	All ent.	Foreign owned ent.
Small (2)	98.3	56.9	7.3	49.5
Medium-sized (3)	1.3	28.0	24.6	16.9
Large (4)	0.3	15.1	68.1	33.6

(1) Foreign owned enterprises with less than 11.3 million ECU as their balance sheet total were not identified; (2) 0-49 employees; (3) 50-199 employees; (4) 200+ employees.

Source: Statistics Netherlands

Table 4.12: breakdown by size class of the enterprise and foreign owned enterprise populations in Finland and Sweden (%)

	Number of enterprises				Number of employees	
	Finland		Sweden		Sweden	
	All enterprises (1997)	Foreign owned enterprises (1997)	All enterprises (1996)	Foreign owned enterprises (1998)	All enterprises (1995) (1)	Foreign owned enterprises (1998)
Small (2)	98.9	71.6	98.3	73.3	41.4	9.7
Medium-sized (3)	0.8	19.4	1.4	19.9	17.2	26.2
Large (4)	0.3	9.0	0.3	6.8	41.4	64.1

(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 70; (2) 0-49 employees; (3) FIN: 50-199 employees; S: 50-249 employees; (4) FIN: 200+ employees; S: 250+ employees.
Source: Statistics Finland, NUTEK, Eurostat (SME)

4.2: CAPITAL AND LABOUR INPUTS

Since foreign owned enterprises are on average larger than nationally owned enterprises and as they are believed to usually have a parent company behind them, they are often able to raise capital more easily. The data collected for this study do not allow the assessment of how many foreign affiliates are newly created, and how many are existing ones, neither does it give details of how many of the newly created affiliates are start-ups and how many are the result of take-overs. Nevertheless, if a foreign owned enterprise is a new start-up linked to a parent company abroad, there is a likelihood that this affects the investment data. The CBS (NL) in the context of a development project on enterprise demography states that foreign owned, newly created enterprises are considerably larger than national enterprises, which means they will usually have a higher investment potential. This section compares the capital and labour inputs that are used by foreign and nationally owned enterprises, studying the extent to which they invest in machinery and plant and the proportion of total expenditure which goes on the personnel costs of their workforce. This is accomplished by looking at two variables, gross investment and personnel costs.

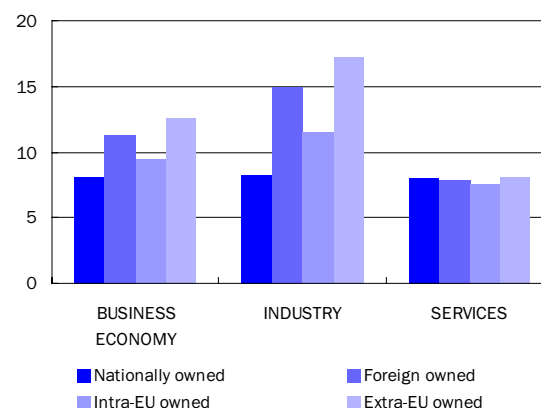
It has already been noted that foreign owned enterprises are larger than nationally owned enterprises and hence when analysing investment it is appropriate to look at investment ratios related to size measures rather than absolute figures or the level of investment per enterprise.

High investment per person employed for foreign owned enterprises in industry

Within industrial activities, foreign owned enterprises invested considerably more per person employed (15.0 thousand ECU) than nationally owned enterprises (8.3 thousand ECU per person employed) within the aggregate of NL-FIN-S-UK in 1997 (see figure 4.13). There was also a considerable difference (5.6 thousand ECU) between the average investment per person employed of intra-EU owned enterprises (11.6 thousand ECU) and extra-EU owned enterprises (17.2 thousand ECU). Whether this is because extra-EU owned enterprises are specialised in industrial activities that require high investments can not be investigated because the data available are not detailed enough. Figure 4.14 shows that the aggregated investment figures for NL-FIN-S-UK in industry are heavily influenced by the results for the United Kingdom and to a lesser extent the Netherlands.

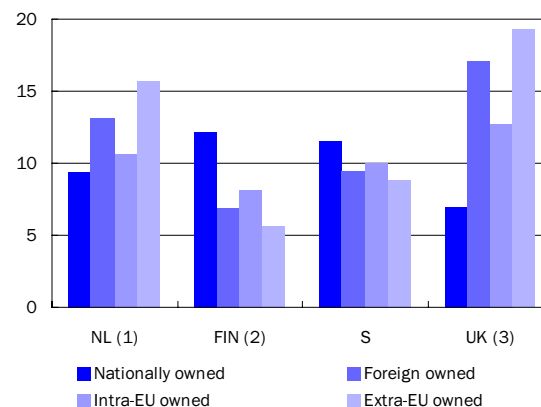
In services however, there was little difference between nationally owned and foreign owned enterprises, nor between intra-EU and extra-EU owned enterprises. Investment per person employed was generally around 8 thousand ECU per person employed in the service sec-

Figure 4.13: investment per person employed in industry and services in NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (thousand ECU per person employed) (1)



(1) NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70; number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F. Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Figure 4.14: investment per person employed in industrial activities, 1997 (thousand ECU per person employed)



(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 40; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C; (3) Number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees. Source: Eurostat (FATS)

tor, similar to the average investment per person employed of nationally owned enterprises in industry.

i When studying the results in this section, it is important to note that the variable gross investment in tangible goods can fluctuate considerably from one year to the next on the basis of major investment decisions and hence this analysis is only presented at an aggregated level.

Nationally owned enterprises in the Swedish service sector invested heavily

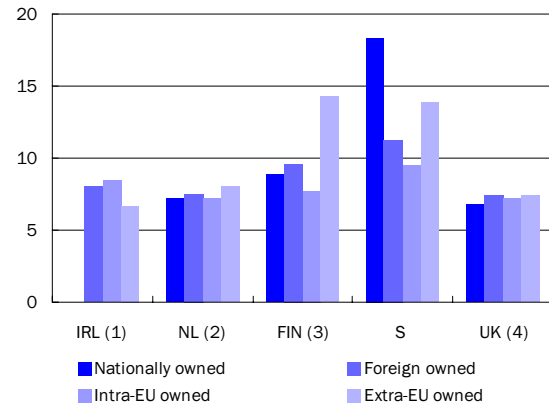
Investment per person employed in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom followed the same pattern within industrial activities, with higher ratios for foreign owned enterprises than nationally owned enterprises, and higher extra-EU owned ratios than for intra-EU owned enterprises (see figure 4.14). In Finland and Sweden, the opposite picture emerged, as nationally owned enterprises invested most per person employed, followed by intra-EU and extra-EU owned enterprises.

In services, Sweden was the only country where nationally owned enterprises invested more per person employed than foreign owned enterprises and the difference was a significant 7.0 thousand ECU per person employed (see figure 4.15). In Finland high levels of investment per person employed were reported by extra-EU owned enterprises.

Nationally owned enterprises had a higher investment rate in services than foreign owned enterprises

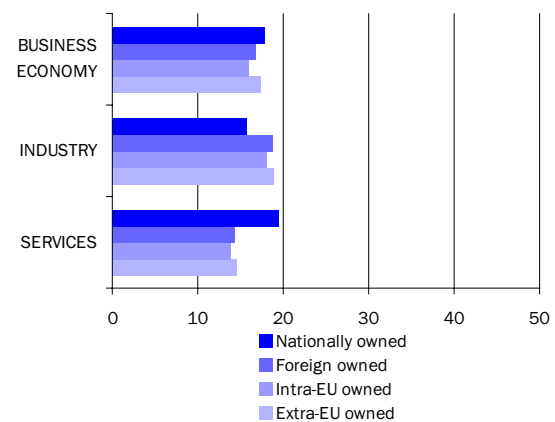
The ratio of investment to value added (the investment rate) showed a different picture. In industry, foreign owned enterprises still had a higher investment rate (18.7%) than nationally owned enterprises (15.8%) (see figure 4.16) although again this was due to the position in the United Kingdom; in the three other countries the situation was reversed with nationally owned enterprises having a higher investment rate. Extra-EU owned enterprises (19.0%) also reported a higher investment rate than intra-EU owned enterprises (18.1%) but once more this was due to the United Kingdom's position as the three other countries reported a higher rate for intra-EU owned enterprises.

Figure 4.15: investment per person employed in the service sector, 1997 (thousand ECU per person employed)



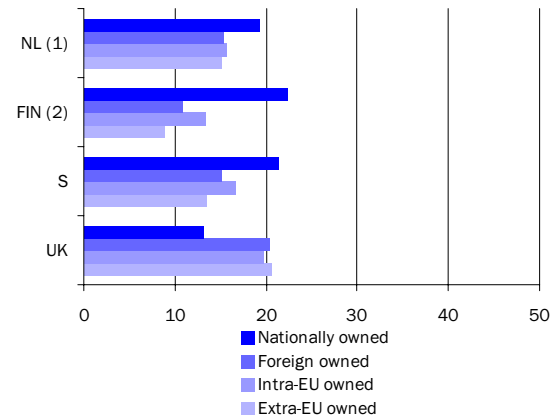
(1) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; (4) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Figure 4.16: investment rate in industry and services in NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (%) (1)



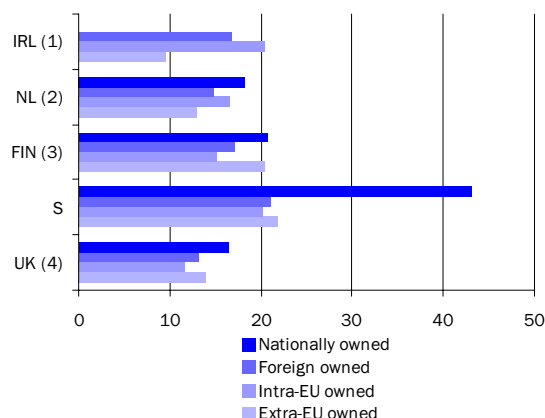
(1) NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Figure 4.17: investment rate in industrial activities, 1997 (%)



(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 40; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Figure 4.18: investment rate in the service sector, 1997 (%)



(1) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; (4) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

However, in the service sector, the investment rate of nationally owned enterprises (19.5%) was substantially higher than the investment rate of foreign owned enterprises (14.3%). This was true for all countries for which data is available (see figure 4.18).

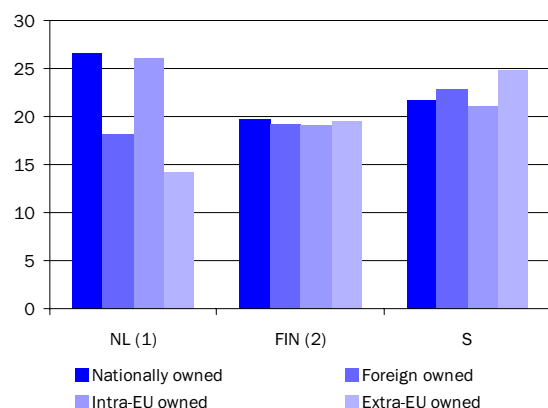
There was no large difference between intra-EU and extra-EU owned enterprises for NL-FIN-S-UK as a whole, although this effect can be ascribed to taking an average of the differing data across several Member States.

Share of personnel costs in total operating costs higher in nationally owned enterprises in services

The share of personnel costs in total operating costs (defined as personnel costs and purchases of goods and services) indicates the degree of labour intensity relative to the purchases of goods and services (industrial and non-industrial). This share was relatively low for foreign owned enterprises in the Netherlands when compared with nationally owned enterprises within industrial activities (see figure 4.19) and this was largely due to a low level of personnel costs for extra-EU owned enterprises. In Finland and Sweden no great differences could be observed in the share of personnel costs in total operating costs between foreign and nationally owned enterprises.

In the service sector, the share of personnel costs in total operating costs was higher for nationally owned enterprises than for foreign owned enterprises in all countries for which data are available (see figure 4.20) indicating that nationally owned enterprises were relatively more labour intensive.

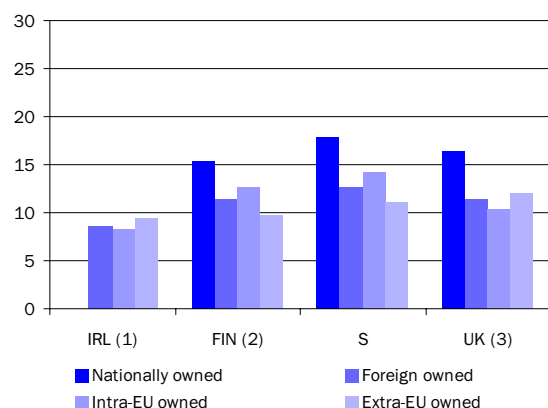
Figure 4.19: share of personnel costs in total operating costs in industrial activities, 1997 (%)



(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 40; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

i More detailed information on personnel costs as a share of total operating costs can be found in table SA4.1 of the statistical annex, see pages 83 and 84.

Figure 4.20: share of personnel costs in total operating costs in the service sector, 1997 (%) (1)



(1) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

4.3: PRODUCTIVITY AND PERSONNEL COSTS

This section looks at three indicators:

- the first is a measure of apparent labour productivity (defined as gross value added divided by the number of persons employed);
- the second is average personnel costs (or personnel costs divided by the number of employees). It is important to note that the denominator of this ratio is different from that used in the first. In many activities there is little difference between the number of employees and the number of persons employed. Nevertheless, in activities such as construction or distributive trades, where there are a large number of working proprietors and unpaid family workers, there may be large differences;
- the third combines the first two indicators in the form of a simple wage adjusted labour productivity ratio (which divides gross value added by personnel costs). This indicator could theoretically be adjusted for the share of employees in persons employed, however, data availability does not permit this.

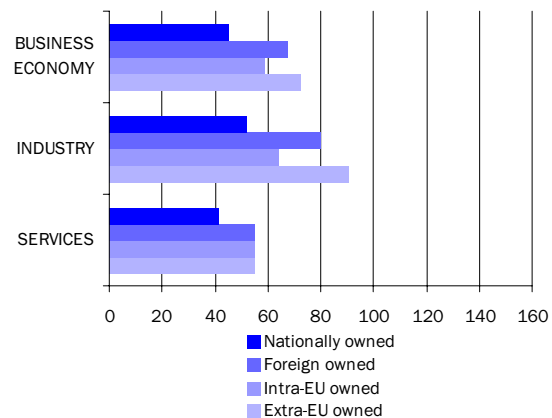
i Since small foreign affiliates may belong to enterprise groups, this could very well have an effect on the results for the indicators in this section. For example, some functions (such as administration and R & D) could be carried out centrally reducing the need for personnel in the foreign affiliates.

Foreign owned enterprises more productive...

The apparent labour productivity of nationally owned enterprises in NL-FIN-S-UK was equal to 45.3 thousand ECU per person employed in 1997 (see figure 4.21). This was 21.9 thousand ECU per person employed below the average for foreign owned enterprises (67.2 thousand ECU). It is important to keep in mind that this comparison is made between enterprises with a relatively small average size (nationally owned) and those with a much larger average size (foreign owned enterprises, in general, and extra-EU owned enterprises in particular) and there may be certain activities where the average size of an enterprise plays an important role in determining productivity, due to a minimum efficient scales of production.

Looking at the apparent labour productivity of foreign owned enterprises, extra-EU owned enterprises were, on average, more productive than intra-EU owned enterprises. The apparent labour productivity of intra-EU owned enterprises in NL-FIN-S-UK stood at 59.2 thousand ECU per person employed in 1997, some 13.5 thousand ECU below the figure for extra-EU owned enterprises (72.7 thousand ECU).

Figure 4.21: apparent labour productivity in NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (thousand ECU per person employed) (1)



(1) NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70; number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

...especially within industrial activities

The apparent labour productivity of extra-EU owned enterprises operating within industrial activities in NL-FIN-S-UK was as high as 90.7 thousand ECU per person employed in 1997, some 26.6 thousand ECU above the corresponding figure for intra-EU owned enterprises and 38.3 thousand ECU higher than for nationally owned enterprises.

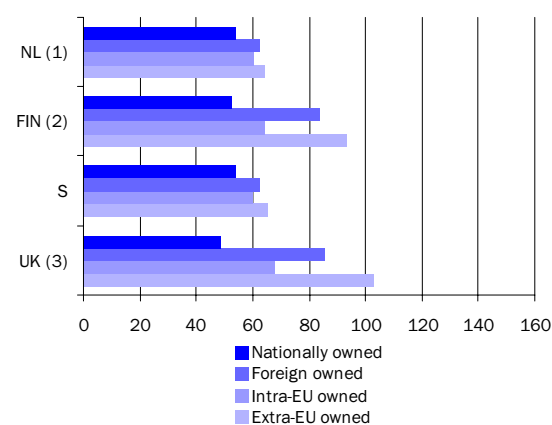
The disparity between the average levels of apparent labour productivity of foreign owned and nationally owned enterprises was much less within the service sector. Foreign owned enterprises generated an average of 54.9 thousand ECU of value added per person employed in 1997 in NL-FIN-S-UK, compared to 41.3 thousand ECU for nationally owned enterprises. Breaking down the foreign owned figure by geographical location of the foreign owner, there was little difference between intra-EU owned and extra-EU owned enterprises. The differences in productivity levels may be explained as much by the fact that foreign owned enterprises are larger than nationally owned enterprises - and more so in industry than in services - as by the simple fact that they are foreign owned.

Very high apparent labour productivity of foreign owned enterprises in the service sector in Denmark

In industrial activities all countries observed the same pattern of distribution of apparent labour productivity, with extra-EU owned enterprises generating the most value added per person employed, followed by intra-EU owned enterprises and nationally owned enterprises (see figure 4.22). The differences were most marked in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, where extra-EU owned enterprises, in particular, reported very high apparent labour productivity in 1997 (103.3 thousand ECU and 93.6 thousand ECU per person employed respectively).

In the service sector, apparent labour productivity was very high for foreign owned enterprises in the service sector of Denmark, particularly extra-EU owned enterprises (147.0 thousand ECU per person employed) (see figure 4.23). The United Kingdom was the only country not to report extra-EU owned enterprises with the highest apparent labour productivity in the service sector. Rather, intra-EU owned enterprises generated more value added per person employed (61.3 thousand ECU) than extra-EU owned enterprises (53.2 thousand ECU per person employed). The apparent labour productivity of extra-EU owned enterprises in the United Kingdom was the lowest ratio for the six countries where data were available.

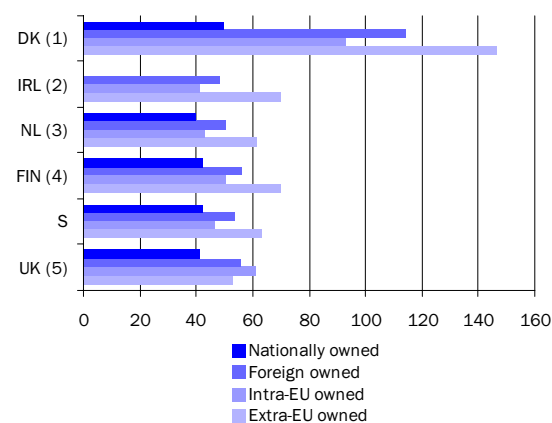
Figure 4.22: apparent labour productivity in industrial activities, 1997 (thousand ECU per person employed)



(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 40; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C; (3) Number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Figure 4.23: apparent labour productivity in the service sector, 1997 (thousand ECU per person employed)



(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 60, 63.3, 64, 71, 73, 74.1, 74.5, 74.7 and 74.8; data for 1996; (2) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only. (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; (4) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; (5) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Foreign owned enterprises incurred higher personnel costs

Another way of interpreting the results above is to say that foreign owned enterprises needed less personnel to generate the same amount of value added as nationally owned enterprises. As the persons employed by foreign owned enterprises generated more value added per head than those working for nationally owned enterprises, it would be expected that they are paid more. Indeed, figure 4.24 shows that foreign affiliates generally have higher average personnel costs per employee.

Foreign owned enterprises in NL-FIN-S-UK reported higher average personnel costs (32.9 thousand ECU per employee) than nationally owned enterprises (24.5 thousand ECU per employee) in 1997. Furthermore, extra-EU owned enterprises also had higher average personnel costs than intra-EU owned enterprises.

Whilst there was a fairly large difference between the apparent labour productivity reported by intra and extra-EU owned enterprises in industrial activities, there was almost no difference in their average personnel costs. On the other hand, whilst there was almost no difference in the apparent labour productivity of intra and extra-EU owned enterprises in the service sector, extra-EU owned enterprises reported average personnel costs some 3.2 thousand ECU per employee higher than the corresponding figure for intra-EU owned enterprises.

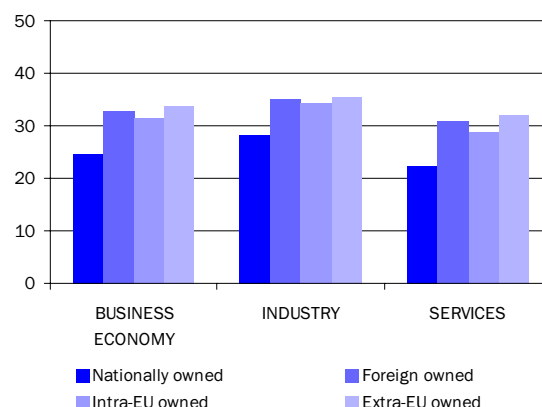
Extra-EU owned enterprises had the highest average personnel costs in every country

The same pattern was observed for average personnel costs across all countries within industrial activities and the service sector (see figures 4.25 and 4.26). Nationally owned enterprises consistently had the lowest average personnel costs, whilst extra-EU owned enterprises always had the highest. In Ireland and the United Kingdom, average personnel costs were generally much lower than in the other countries.

Little difference between the wage adjusted labour productivity ratios of nationally and foreign owned enterprises

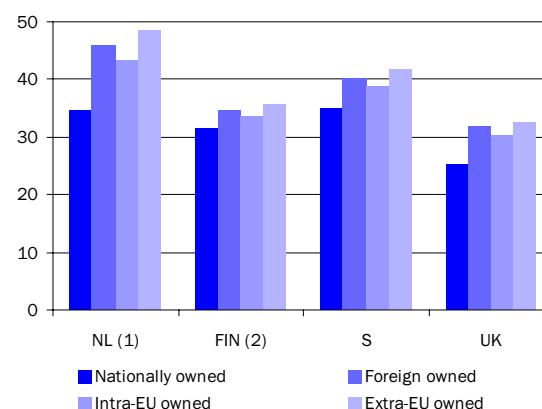
The ratio of value added to personnel costs (or simple wage adjusted labour productivity) measures the return on a unit of personnel cost. The ratio is expressed as a percentage and should be interpreted as follows: for each ECU spent on personnel, what is the return in terms of value added generated within the enterprise? As a result, the indicator takes account of the cost of labour in relation to productivity, indicating the trade-off from paying relatively high wages to attract higher experienced/qualified staff who should generate more value added.

Figure 4.24: average personnel costs in NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (thousand ECU per employee) (1)



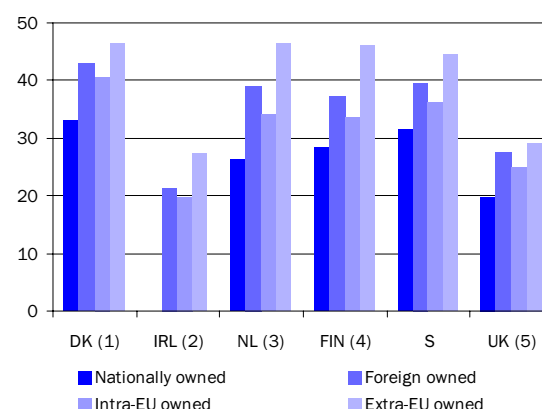
(1) NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70. Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Figure 4.25: average personnel costs in industrial activities, 1997 (thousand ECU per employee)



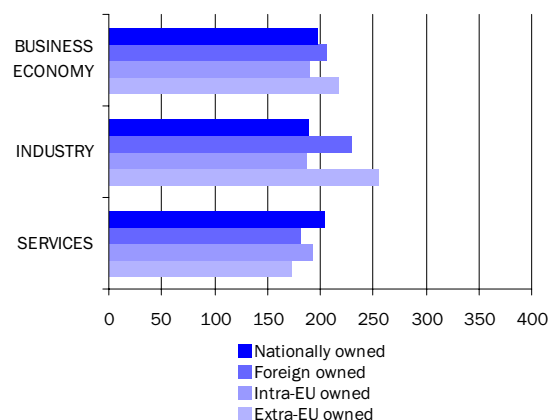
(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 40; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C. Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Figure 4.26: average personnel costs in the service sector, 1997 (thousand ECU per employee) (1)



(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 60, 63.3, 64, 71, 73, 74.1, 74.5, 74.7 and 74.8; data for 1996; (2) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; (4) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; (5) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70. Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Figure 4.27: simple wage adjusted labour productivity in NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (%) (1)

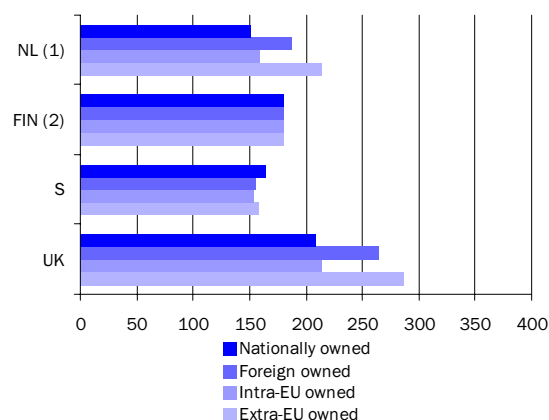


(1) NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Simple wage adjusted labour productivity was equal to 197.5% for nationally owned enterprises in NL-FIN-S-UK in 1997 (see figure 4.27). In other words for each ECU spent on personnel costs, 1.98 ECU of value added was generated. Foreign owned enterprises had a slightly higher figure at 206.1%. In industry, the highest wage adjusted labour productivity figures were recorded by extra-EU owned enterprises (255.4%), whilst those of intra-EU owned enterprises were very similar to those for nationally owned enterprises.

Within the service sector, the relatively high personnel costs within foreign owned enterprises were not compensated for by an equivalent gain in value added. As a result, nationally owned enterprises had the highest wage adjusted labour productivity in the service sectors of NL-FIN-S-UK in 1997. In contrast to industrial activities, extra-EU owned enterprises in the service sector had the lowest wage adjusted labour productivity.

Figure 4.28: simple wage adjusted labour productivity in industrial activities, 1997 (%)

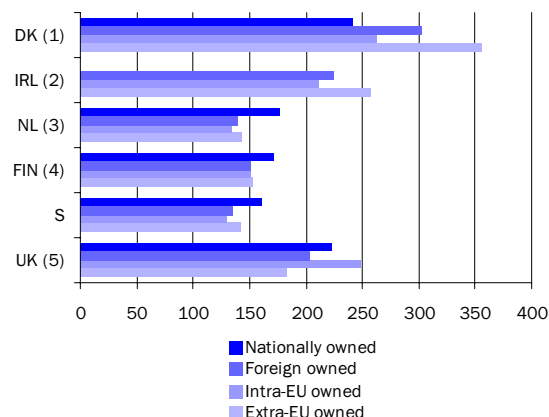


(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 40; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

High wage adjusted labour productivity in the United Kingdom

In both the Netherlands and the United Kingdom the simple wage adjusted labour productivity ratio of nationally owned enterprises in industrial activities was close to that of intra-EU owned enterprises, whilst extra-EU owned enterprises had much higher wage adjusted labour productivity (213.6% and 287.4% respectively) (see figure 4.28). Considerably lower average personnel costs were fundamental to the high wage adjusted labour productivity figure in the United Kingdom. Foreign and nationally owned enterprises had very similar wage adjusted labour productivity ratios in both Finland and Sweden within industrial activities.

Figure 4.29: simple wage adjusted labour productivity in the service sector, 1997 (%)



(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 60, 63.3, 64, 71, 73, 74.1, 74.5, 74.7 and 74.8; data for 1996; (2) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; (4) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; (5) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

The high value added generated by foreign owned enterprises in Denmark in the service sector played an important role in explaining the highest wage adjusted labour productivity figure in the service sector (355.6%) (see figure 4.29). Denmark was the only country to report that simple wage adjusted labour productivity was lowest for nationally owned enterprises and highest for extra-EU owned enterprises. In the United Kingdom, nationally owned enterprises in the service sector reported a relatively high wage adjusted labour productivity ratio (223.5%), but they were outperformed by intra-EU owned enterprises. In the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden, wage adjusted labour productivity of nationally owned enterprises in the service sector was higher than that of foreign owned enterprises, whilst all the ratios in these three countries were relatively low in general.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FOREIGN OWNED ENTERPRISES

Table 4.30: labour productivity and personnel costs within manufacturing, 1997

	Apparent labour productivity (thousand ECU per person employed)				Average personnel costs (thousand ECU per employee)				Simple wage adjusted labour productivity (%)			
	Nation. owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned	Nation. owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned	Nation. owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned
NL	51.3	85.2	66.2	104.1	37.0	46.1	43.5	48.8	146.4	184.8	152.6	213.5
FIN	55.5	65.2	64.2	66.0	32.0	34.9	34.1	35.6	178.5	186.8	188.2	185.6
S	55.3	62.2	58.5	66.6	35.9	40.2	38.8	41.8	160.4	154.9	150.8	159.6
UK (1)	45.5	70.3	53.7	78.7	24.1	31.2	29.8	31.9	188.7	225.4	180.4	246.6

(1) Number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table 4.31: labour productivity and personnel costs within distributive trades, 1997

	Apparent labour productivity (thousand ECU per person employed)				Average personnel costs (thousand ECU per employee)				Simple wage adjusted labour productivity (%)			
	Nation. owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned	Nation. owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned	Nation. owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned
DK (1)	48.4	128.6	99.9	178.6	30.7	43.1	40.6	47.3	244.0	337.8	281.1	420.3
IRL (2)	29.9	52.0	44.6	92.4	:	21.5	20.0	29.7	:	242.0	223.0	311.6
NL (3)	51.0	57.8	46.9	72.7	24.8	40.6	35.2	48.4	249.6	153.8	141.3	166.8
FIN	40.5	66.5	64.2	71.1	26.8	41.3	39.3	45.3	171.3	161.3	163.8	157.2
S	34.3	63.6	58.7	68.6	28.4	44.4	42.7	46.3	141.9	143.4	138.0	148.5
UK	46.6	73.3	77.3	69.9	17.7	31.7	25.7	36.9	271.2	233.3	304.8	190.1

(1) Data are for 1996; (2) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6 and 52.7.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table 4.32: labour productivity and personnel costs within hotels and restaurants, 1997

	Apparent labour productivity (thousand ECU per person employed)				Average personnel costs (thousand ECU per employee)				Simple wage adjusted labour productivity (%)			
	Nation. owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned	Nation. owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned	Nation. owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned
DK (1)	24.1	35.0	47.0	26.4	29.5	33.5	30.7	35.3	219.3	136.1	214.8	92.5
IRL (2)	:	17.4	16.4	24.7	:	11.6	11.5	11.9	:	150.4	142.4	208.4
NL	16.0	27.6	27.6	27.6	11.5	20.4	21.8	16.8	171.7	143.0	134.5	173.4
FIN (3)	33.4	28.6	28.6	~	24.2	23.5	23.5	~	145.6	123.5	123.5	~
S	23.5	29.6	26.9	35.7	20.2	25.3	23.8	28.6	134.8	117.3	113.1	124.9
UK	18.7	24.6	21.9	26.1	10.5	10.6	12.1	9.9	197.5	231.7	181.8	263.9

(1) Data are for 1996; (2) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table 4.33: labour productivity and personnel costs within transport and communication, 1997

	Apparent labour productivity (thousand ECU per person employed)				Average personnel costs (thousand ECU per employee)				Simple wage adjusted labour productivity (%)			
	Nation. owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned	Nation. owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned	Nation. owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned
DK (1)	106.6	51.7	46.8	72.8	37.7	36.1	36.4	35.1	334.6	161.2	143.6	243.5
IRL (2)	52.5	64.1	53.4	80.1	:	25.5	26.6	23.9	:	253.1	202.3	337.5
NL	47.0	44.8	42.9	48.1	33.7	37.4	36.1	39.7	155.9	131.3	129.5	134.1
FIN	47.0	44.1	44.7	38.6	30.1	32.2	32.1	33.5	176.5	139.1	141.7	115.2
S	44.4	46.9	42.4	63.4	33.7	34.6	33.1	40.4	140.3	135.7	128.3	157.4
UK (3)	62.2	69.5	84.5	61.7	30.0	29.7	32.4	28.3	209.9	234.9	262.5	218.5

(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 60, 63.3 and 64; data for 1996; (2) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

CHARACTERISTICS OF FOREIGN OWNED ENTERPRISES

Table 4.34: labour productivity and personnel costs within business activities, 1997

	Apparent labour productivity (thousand ECU per person employed)				Average personnel costs (thousand ECU per employee)				Simple wage adjusted labour productivity (%)			
	Nation. owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned	Nation. owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned	Nation. owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned
DK (1)	62.4	108.9	97.8	119.3	44.6	52.8	51.5	53.9	204.6	222.2	206.8	235.8
IRL (2)	33.4	43.4	43.7	43.2	:	27.2	26.1	27.8	:	160.3	168.6	155.7
NL (3)	32.1	48.4	43.5	54.3	28.4	43.4	36.6	51.5	126.7	116.1	124.5	108.9
FIN	41.2	42.4	31.1	71.9	29.4	32.0	25.3	50.0	165.3	133.8	123.4	148.0
S	55.4	48.1	41.5	59.4	36.4	38.0	33.5	45.7	199.3	127.3	124.4	131.0
UK (4)	37.9	47.6	43.5	48.7	22.6	28.9	27.0	29.4	184.2	165.7	162.9	166.4

(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 71, 73, 74.1, 74.5, 74.7 and 74.8; data for 1996; (2) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 70 and 73; (4) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 70.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Wage adjusted labour productivity higher for nationally owned enterprises in distributive trades in the Netherlands, Finland and the United Kingdom

In distributive trades apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs were higher for foreign owned enterprises than for nationally owned enterprises (see table 4.31). Due to the high level of value added generated by foreign owned enterprises in Denmark, productivity was very high for foreign owned enterprises in this country. However, in three of the Member States - the Netherlands, Finland and the United Kingdom - wage adjusted labour productivity was higher for nationally owned than for foreign owned enterprises. In other words, in those countries the higher personnel costs for foreign owned enterprises were not compensated with an equal or higher value added.

In most cases, productivity and average personnel costs were higher for extra-EU owned enterprises than for intra-EU owned enterprises. A minor exception was wage adjusted labour productivity in Finland which was lower for extra-EU owned enterprises than for intra-EU owned ones. A more significant exception was the United Kingdom where apparent labour productivity was lower for extra-EU owned enterprises and combined with their higher average personnel costs this lead to much higher wage adjusted labour productivity for intra-EU owned enterprises (304.8%) than for extra-EU owned enterprises (190.1%).

Wage adjusted labour productivity higher for nationally owned enterprises in hotels and restaurants in all countries apart from the United Kingdom

Apparent labour productivity and average personnel costs in hotels and restaurants were higher for foreign owned enterprises than for nationally owned enterprises in all countries, except in Finland (see table 4.32). In all countries, except for the United Kingdom, however, wage adjusted labour productivity was higher for nationally owned enterprises.

Wage adjusted labour productivity higher for nationally owned enterprises in transport and communication, except for the United Kingdom

Transport and communication was an area characterised by low levels of foreign activity. In most countries, the apparent labour productivity of nationally owned enterprises was close to that for foreign owned enterprises (see table 4.33). Denmark was an exception, as productivity was more than twice as high for nationally owned enterprises (106.6 thousand ECU per person employed) as for foreign owned enterprises (51.7 thousand ECU per person employed), contrary to the results for other activities in Denmark. In the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden, lower personnel costs for nationally owned enterprises were visible in higher wage adjusted labour productivity figures for nationally owned enterprises. The United Kingdom was the only country where foreign owned enterprises recorded higher wage adjusted labour productivity than nationally owned enterprises.

Wage adjusted labour productivity higher for nationally owned enterprises in business activities, except for Denmark

In contrast, within the area of business activities, foreign owned enterprises generated much more value added per person employed in Denmark than nationally owned enterprises (see table 4.34). This resulted in a higher wage adjusted labour productivity ratio for foreign owned enterprises in Denmark. In the other countries, nationally owned enterprises had higher wage adjusted labour productivity than foreign owned enterprises, despite the fact that in the Netherlands, Finland and the United Kingdom those employed by a foreign owned enterprise generated more value added than their equivalents working for nationally owned enterprises.

i More detailed information on the three indicators studied in this section can be found in tables SA4.2 to SA4.4 of the statistical annex, see pages 85 to 90.

4.4: PERFORMANCE AND OPERATING PROFITABILITY

This final section will study the performance and operating profitability of foreign owned enterprises, using two indicators based on the gross operating surplus. The gross operating surplus is defined as gross value added minus personnel costs. The first indicator is the gross operating surplus per person employed, which may be used as a performance measure, whilst the second indicator, the gross operating rate (gross operating surplus divided by turnover) is used as a proxy for profitability. It should be noted that the gross operating rate can not be easily compared between activities because of the different nature of the goods and services produced and sold. For example, turnover in most distributive trades activities is particularly high compared to other activities.

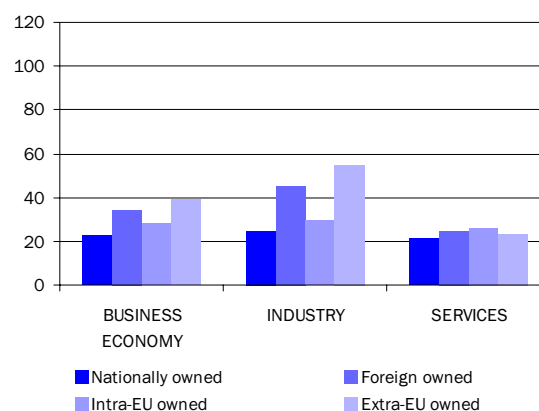
Foreign owned enterprises generated high gross operating surpluses per person employed...

The gross operating surplus per person employed was higher for foreign owned enterprises (34.6 thousand ECU per person employed) than for nationally owned enterprises (22.4 thousand ECU) (see figure 4.35). This was largely a result of the performance of foreign owned enterprises within the industrial sector, where extra-EU owned enterprises generated 55.2 thousand ECU of operating surplus per person employed in 1997 which resulted in foreign owned enterprises generating 42.5 thousand ECU per person, 20.5 thousand ECU more than nationally owned enterprises. In the service sector there was far less of a difference between the respective levels.

... especially extra-EU owned industrial enterprises in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands and foreign owned enterprises in services in Denmark

However, the high level of gross operating surplus per person employed of extra-EU owned enterprises in industry was the result of very high ratios reported in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (see figure 4.36). There was a much smaller difference between nationally owned and foreign owned enterprises in Finland and Sweden. The highest gross operating surplus per person employed was recorded in the service sector in Denmark, with extra-EU owned service enterprises in Ireland also generating high gross operating surpluses per person employed (see figure 4.37).

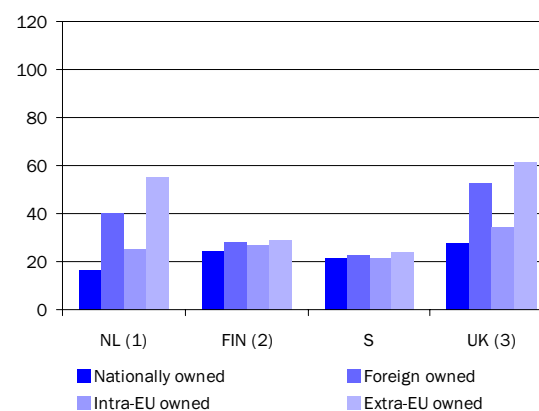
Figure 4.35: gross operating surplus per person employed in NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (thousand ECU per person employed) (1)



(1) NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70; number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

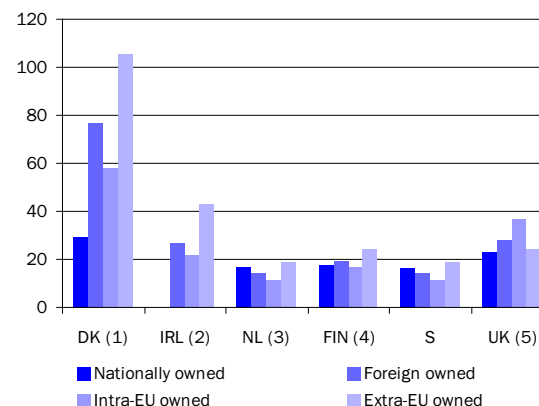
Figure 4.36: gross operating surplus per person employed in industrial activities, 1997 (thousand ECU per person employed)



(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 40; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C; (3) Number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

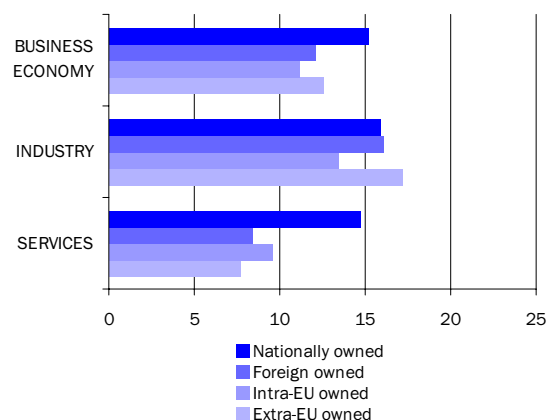
Figure 4.37: gross operating surplus per person employed in the service sector, 1997 (thousand ECU per person employed)



(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 60, 63.3, 64, 71, 73, 74.1, 74.5, 74.7 and 74.8; data for 1996; (2) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; (4) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; (5) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Figure 4.38: gross operating rate in NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997 (%) (1)

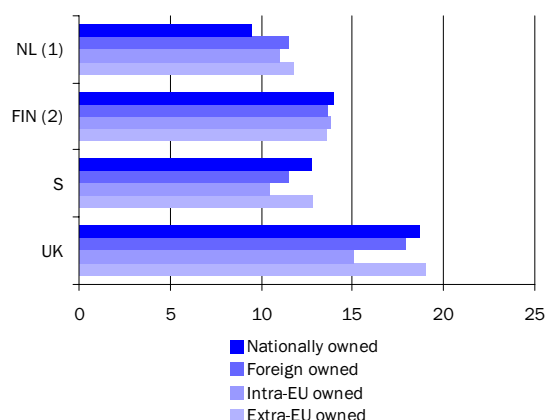


(1) NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C, 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Operating profitability of foreign owned enterprises was often below that of nationally owned enterprises...

Within the business economy of NL-FIN-S-UK in 1997, the gross operating rate of nationally owned enterprises stood at 15.2% (see figure 4.38). This was 3.1 percentage points higher than the equivalent figure for foreign owned enterprises (12.1%). This pattern was repeated in the service sector, where the gross operating rate of foreign owned enterprises (8.4%) was much lower than that for nationally owned enterprises (14.7%). Looking at services only, the gross operating rate for foreign owned enterprises showed that intra-EU owned enterprises (9.5%) were more profitable by this measure than extra-EU owned enterprises (7.7%). Within industry, the gross operating rate of foreign owned enterprises was slightly higher than that for nationally owned enterprises. This was exclusively a result of the gross operating surplus generated by extra-EU owned enterprises, with a gross operating rate of 17.2% recorded in NL-FIN-S-UK in 1997.

Figure 4.39: gross operating rate in industrial activities, 1997 (%)

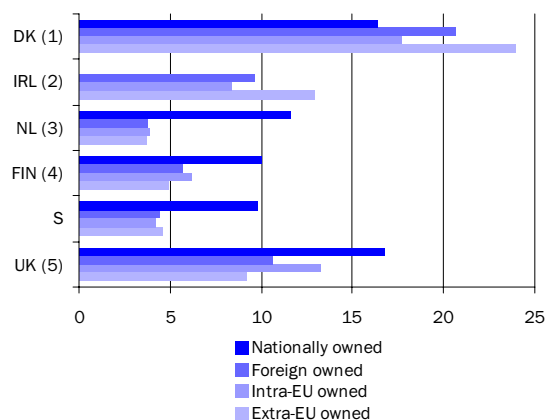


(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 40; (2) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

...but operating profitability of foreign owned enterprises in industry in the Netherlands and in services in Denmark was higher than that of nationally owned enterprises

This last result was caused by a high gross operating rate for extra-EU owned enterprises in the United Kingdom (see figure 4.39) and a lower gross operating rate for nationally owned enterprises in the Netherlands. Overall, there were only small differences in the gross operating rates of nationally owned and foreign owned enterprises in industry. The smallest differences were recorded in Sweden and the United Kingdom, while the largest differences were in the Netherlands.

Figure 4.40: gross operating rate in the service sector, 1997 (%)



(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 60, 63.3, 64, 71, 73, 74.1, 74.5, 74.7 and 74.8; data for 1996. (2) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 70 and 73; (4) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; (5) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11 and 70.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

In the service sector, extra-EU owned enterprises in Denmark recorded by far the highest gross operating rate (23.9%) (see figure 4.40). Indeed, profitability by this measure in Denmark was generally well above that recorded in the other countries for which data was available except for nationally owned enterprises in the United Kingdom. Other than Denmark, all the remaining countries reported that nationally owned enterprises had much higher gross operating rates than foreign owned enterprises. The gross operating rates of foreign owned enterprises (both intra-EU and extra-EU owned) were particularly low in the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden in the service sector.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FOREIGN OWNED ENTERPRISES

Table 4.41: performance and profitability indicators within manufacturing, 1997

	Gross operating surplus per person employed (thousand ECU per person employed)				Gross operating rate (%)			
	Nationally owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned	Nationally owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned
NL	16.3	39.1	22.8	55.3	8.7	11.1	10.1	11.5
FIN	24.4	30.3	30.1	30.5	13.5	14.7	15.5	14.0
S	20.8	22.0	19.7	24.9	12.0	11.4	10.2	13.0
UK (1)	21.4	39.1	23.9	46.8	16.4	14.2	11.0	15.3

(1) Number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table 4.42: performance and profitability indicators within distributive trades, 1997

	Gross operating surplus per person employed (thousand ECU per person employed)				Gross operating rate (%)			
	Nationally owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned	Nationally owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned
DK (1)	28.6	90.5	64.3	136.1	13.2	20.2	17.0	23.9
IRL (2)	:	30.5	24.6	62.7	:	8.6	7.8	10.9
NL (3)	30.6	20.2	13.7	29.1	10.7	3.2	2.9	3.5
FIN	16.9	25.3	25.0	25.9	5.7	5.2	6.0	4.1
S	10.1	19.2	16.2	22.4	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.9
UK	29.4	41.9	51.9	33.1	13.1	7.6	11.3	5.3

(1) Data are for 1996; (2) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6 and 52.7.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table 4.43: performance and profitability indicators within hotels and restaurants, 1997

	Gross operating surplus per person employed (thousand ECU per person employed)				Gross operating rate (%)			
	Nationally owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned	Nationally owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned
DK (1)	13.1	9.3	25.1	-2.1	33.5	15.2	41.1	-3.5
IRL (2)	:	5.8	4.9	12.9	:	16.7	14.5	28.8
NL	6.7	8.3	7.1	11.7	17.9	16.7	13.9	25.1
FIN (3)	10.5	5.4	5.4	~	12.5	7.3	7.3	~
S	6.1	4.4	3.1	7.1	9.7	6.7	5.3	8.9
UK	9.2	14.0	9.9	16.2	18.6	34.8	26.2	39.0

(1) Data are for 1996; (2) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Foreign owned enterprises in distributive trades generally generated more gross operating surplus than nationally owned enterprises

In distributive trades, the most noticeable feature was the very high gross operating surplus per person employed of foreign owned enterprises in Denmark, especially of extra-EU owned enterprises (see table 4.42). The gross operating rate reflected this situation by being highest for foreign owned enterprises in Denmark as well. The gross operating surplus per head was generally lower for intra-EU owned enterprises than for extra-EU owned enterprises and lower still for nationally owned enterprises. The exceptions to this were the high per head ratios in nationally owned Dutch enter-

prises and intra-EU owned enterprises in the United Kingdom. The latter strongly influenced the NL-FIN-S-UK aggregate.

Gross operating deficit of extra-EU owned enterprises in hotels and restaurants in Denmark

In hotels and restaurants, the gross operating rate of foreign owned enterprises in the United Kingdom was very high (see table 4.43). In the other countries, nationally owned enterprises reported higher gross operating rates than foreign owned enterprises. There was a remarkable difference between the performance of intra-EU owned and extra-EU owned enterprises in Denmark. Intra-EU owned enterprises reported the highest gross operating

CHARACTERISTICS OF FOREIGN OWNED ENTERPRISES

Table 4.44: performance and profitability indicators within transport and communication, 1997

	Gross operating surplus per person employed (thousand ECU per person employed)				Gross operating rate (%)			
	Nationally owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned	Nationally owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned
DK (1)	74.8	19.6	14.2	42.9	31.3	12.7	9.4	25.0
IRL (2)	:	38.8	27.0	56.3	:	19.6	15.0	25.1
NL	16.9	10.7	9.8	12.3	16.1	6.0	5.5	7.1
FIN	20.4	12.4	13.1	5.1	20.0	5.1	5.5	2.0
S	12.7	12.3	9.4	23.1	10.0	5.2	5.7	4.6
UK (3)	32.6	39.9	52.3	33.5	24.6	16.7	25.3	13.1

(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 60, 63.3 and 64; data for 1996; (2) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table 4.45: performance and profitability indicators within business activities, 1997

	Gross operating surplus per person employed (thousand ECU per person employed)				Gross operating rate (%)			
	Nationally owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned	Nationally owned	Foreign owned	Intra-EU owned	Extra-EU owned
DK (1)	31.9	59.9	50.5	68.7	32.3	32.8	31.5	33.8
IRL (2)	:	16.3	17.8	15.4	:	18.6	18.0	19.1
NL (3)	6.8	6.7	8.6	4.4	10.2	5.5	10.0	2.7
FIN	16.3	10.7	5.9	23.3	20.5	10.3	9.3	11.2
S	27.6	10.3	8.2	14.0	25.0	8.2	7.4	9.1
UK (4)	17.3	18.9	16.8	19.4	26.4	18.0	19.2	17.7

(1) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 71, 73, 74.1, 74.5, 74.7 and 74.8; data for 1996; (2) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 70 and 73; (4) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 70.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)


surplus per person employed and the highest gross operating rates, whilst these indicators were actually negative for extra-EU owned enterprises, indicating a gross operating deficit resulting from personnel costs exceeding value added.

Nationally owned enterprises had a higher gross operating rate than foreign owned enterprises in transport and communication

In transport and communication, nationally owned enterprises registered higher gross operating surplus per person employed than foreign owned enterprises, particularly in Denmark (see table 4.44). The United Kingdom was the only country where foreign owned enterprises generated more gross operating surplus per person employed than nationally owned enterprises and again this influenced the NL-FIN-S-UK aggregate. The gross operating rate however was higher for nationally owned enterprises in all countries in this sector.

Low gross operating rate in business activities in the Netherlands, especially for extra-EU owned enterprises

Finally, in business activities Denmark stood out again as foreign owned enterprises generated higher gross operating surplus per person employed than nationally owned enterprises (see table 4.45). The gross operating rate was higher for foreign owned enterprises in Denmark as well, but only slightly higher than nationally owned enterprises. Low gross operating rates were registered in the Netherlands, especially by extra-EU owned enterprises.

 More detailed information on the two indicators studied in this section can be found in tables SA4.5 to SA4.6 of the statistical annex, see pages 91 to 94.

This statistical annex consists of four sets of related tables. All tables show the level of foreign ownership, in other words gross values and percentages, as opposed to relative shares of foreign ownership in total economic activity, which was usually shown in the tables and figures that accompany the text in chapters 1 to 4.

The first set of table gives an overview of the level of foreign ownership in the NL-FIN-S-UK aggregate and in seven Member States (excluding Spain because of the limited activity coverage). Eight variables are covered, and the activity level of detail is that of Sections and Divisions of the NACE Rev. 1 classification. For the number of enterprises and gross investment in tangible goods only the Section level is shown, because at a lower level of detail these variables are not considered reliable. The data are broken down into nationally owned (N.O.) and foreign owned (F.O.) enterprises, the latter being further subdivided into intra-EU owned (Intra) and extra-EU owned (Extra) enterprises.

In the second set of tables, a more detailed activity breakdown is shown. Insofar as they are available, Groups or combinations of Groups are presented. As a result, a wide-range of activity information is provided across the majority of the business economy. Where necessary, users may aggregate the data from the Group level to produce higher level aggregates. Unfortunately, space does not permit such aggregates to be shown in the tables presented. The same variables as for the first set of tables are shown, excluding the number of enterprises and gross investment in tangible goods. Seven Member States are covered (excluding Spain) and the data are split into nationally owned and foreign owned enterprises.

The third set of tables deals with the owners of foreign affiliates. Value added is used as the reference variable, and data are broken down into a nationally owned total, intra-EU owned total and extra-EU owned total, as well as specific foreign owner information by partner country. A detailed list of activities is presented (as in the second set of tables), and data are shown for all eight Member States. Country code abbreviations are provided on pages 102 and 103.

The final set of tables gives additional information on the characteristics of foreign owned enterprises. The tables are structured by indicator, and data are shown for seven Member States (no data for Italy available) again for a detailed NACE list.

Table SA1.1: nationally and foreign owned enterprises in NL-FIN-S-UK, 1997

NACE	Number of enterprises (units)				Turnover (million ECU)				Value added at factor cost (million ECU)				Purchases of goods & services (million ECU)			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
BUS. ECON. (1, 3-4, 6-9)	2,257,646	18,167	8,863	9,303	2,855,664.4	705,892.9	248,293.9	457,599.1	876,428.8	165,496.1	58,613.7	106,879.5	:	:	:	:
INDUSTRY (2-4)	591,076	5,000	2,509	2,491	1,074,885.9	337,214.1	103,880.3	233,333.9	361,704.5	96,093.2	30,022.5	66,067.8	:	:	:	:
C (3)	3,451	190	76	114	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:
D	301,557	4,420	2,201	2,219	750,890.6	301,340.7	92,831.6	208,509.1	246,535.0	78,678.6	25,006.1	53,671.1	:	:	:	:
E and F (4)	287,307	397	238	159	276,094.9	17,428.0	6,523.2	10,904.8	95,516.9	5,173.8	1,759.5	3,412.9	:	:	:	:
40	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SERVICES (5-9)	1,666,570	13,167	6,354	6,812	1,780,778.5	368,678.8	144,413.6	224,265.2	514,724.3	69,402.9	28,591.2	40,811.7	:	:	:	:
G (6)	716,418	7,640	4,040	3,601	1,193,461.2	279,604.4	116,491.7	163,112.7	229,522.3	34,510.0	16,995.2	17,514.9	944,257.5	239,945.1	97,070.6	142,874.6
50	~	~	~	~	193,958.2	60,328.1	36,162.2	24,165.9	27,927.5	5,973.7	4,509.6	1,464.1	165,134.2	52,652.9	30,685.9	21,967.1
51	~	~	~	~	631,214.8	204,002.2	73,220.5	130,781.7	104,602.5	23,947.8	10,387.5	13,560.3	510,780.6	176,658.8	61,441.8	115,217.0
52 (6)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
H (7)	171,001	254	130	124	80,604.5	6,082.0	2,531.9	3,550.1	30,911.2	3,580.5	1,400.9	2,179.6	37,342.8	2,298.2	971.7	1,326.5
I (8)	158,350	1,310	663	647	230,949.9	29,471.1	11,969.5	17,501.6	103,143.9	7,859.7	3,840.8	4,018.9	c	c	c	c
60	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
61	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
62	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	2,348.0	c	c	c	1,072.0	c	c	c	1,301.0
63	~	~	~	~	60,870.5	17,365.7	6,494.7	10,870.9	17,890.3	2,573.7	1,213.3	1,360.4	38,207.2	13,797.4	4,517.6	9,279.8
64	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
K (9)	620,801	3,962	1,521	2,441	275,762.9	53,521.3	13,420.5	40,100.8	151,147.0	23,452.7	6,354.3	17,098.4	c	c	c	c
70	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
71	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
72	~	~	~	~	34,334.8	15,524.8	3,375.3	12,149.5	19,189.5	8,024.9	1,796.4	6,228.5	13,570.4	7,054.1	1,322.7	5,731.5
73	~	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
74	~	~	~	~	197,339.8	32,757.4	7,766.3	24,991.2	108,607.5	12,309.1	3,158.1	9,151.0	c	c	c	c

NACE	Personnel costs (million ECU)				Gross investment (million ECU)				Number of persons employed (units)				Number of employees (units)			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
BUS. ECON. (1, 3-4, 6-10)	443,680.1	80,293.7	30,913.6	49,381.6	157,412.2	27,907.8	9,371.9	18,538.8	19,354,514	2,461,117	990,858	1,470,260	18,140,631	2,441,915	980,213	1,461,703
INDUSTRY (2-4, 10)	191,214.4	41,947.3	16,082.0	25,866.8	57,142.6	17,982.1	5,423.0	12,562.0	6,898,668	1,197,184	468,699	728,486	6,751,602	1,196,078	467,733	728,346
C (3)	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
D (10)	139,943.8	38,440.8	14,895.3	23,545.5	37,535.9	13,047.3	4,204.4	8,844.3	5,116,674	1,106,084	435,067	671,017	5,046,298	1,105,826	434,851	670,975
E and F (4, 10)	47,724.9	2,515.3	901.4	1,615.4	15,134.7	1,229.7	445.5	785.7	1,697,801	72,854	27,689	45,165	1,621,392	72,007	26,940	45,067
40	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SERVICES (5-9)	252,465.7	38,346.4	14,831.6	23,514.8	100,269.5	9,925.7	3,948.9	5,976.8	12,455,846	1,263,933	522,159	741,774	11,389,029	1,245,837	512,480	733,357
G (6)	92,832.2	17,287.8	7,512.6	9,775.2	26,326.4	3,325.7	1,589.9	1,735.8	4,999,936	500,505	251,036	249,469	4,653,215	490,640	245,835	244,806
50	14,177.2	1,716.7	1,039.9	676.8	~	~	~	~	731,616	57,961	35,394	22,567	683,448	57,513	35,218	22,295
51	39,431.0	13,621.7	5,638.4	7,983.3	~	~	~	~	1,501,489	325,010	166,944	158,066	1,398,274	316,123	162,331	153,793
52 (6)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
H (7)	16,516.7	1,792.4	897.8	894.5	6,407.6	474.4	91.3	383.1	1,661,640	141,313	59,091	82,222	1,464,283	140,183	58,288	81,895
I (8)	55,857.2	4,025.4	2,018.8	2,006.6	34,890.2	1,464.5	654.7	809.9	1,873,524	128,982	62,015	66,967	1,783,183	126,632	60,629	66,002
60	c	c	c	c	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
61	c	c	c	c	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
62	c	c	c	294.1	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	8,090	c	c	c	8,058
63	10,563.0	1,517.2	760.5	756.7	~	~	~	~	443,107	53,203	25,452	27,752	423,451	52,096	24,755	27,341
64	c	c	c	c	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
K (9)	87,259.7	15,240.9	4,402.4	10,838.5	32,645.4	4,661.1	1,613.0	3,048.0	3,920,746	493,133	150,017	343,116	3,488,348	488,382	147,728	340,654
70	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
71	c	c	c	c	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
72	12,347.8	5,566.9	1,592.1	3,974.8	~	~	~	~	468,322	121,919	32,137	89,782	378,029	120,385	31,417	88,968
73	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
74	67,024.7	8,590.8	2,466.1	6,124.7	~	~	~	~	3,107,794	335,250	106,385	228,865	2,810,448	332,764	105,111	227,653

(1) NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to I and K; (2) NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F; (3) FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C; (4) NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 40; (5) NACE Rev. 1 Sections G to I and K; (6) NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6 and 52.7; (7) FIN: excluding NACE Rev. 1 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5; (8) UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11; (9) NL: excluding NACE Rev. 1 70 and 73; UK: excluding NACE Rev. 1 70; (10) UK: number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C-F.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA1.2: nationally and foreign owned enterprises in Denmark, 1996

NACE	Number of enterprises (units)				Turnover (million ECU)				Value added at factor cost (million ECU)				Purchases of goods & services (million ECU)			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
BUSINESS ECONOMY (1)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
INDUSTRY (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
C	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E and F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SERVICES (3, 4, 6)	100,062	594	378	216	100,706.0	19,942.8	10,625.7	9,317.0	28,078.7	6,136.3	3,032.5	3,103.8	:	:	:	:
G	61,907	487	318	169	84,038.2	18,295.6	9,803.4	8,492.3	18,833.9	5,251.1	2,590.6	2,660.5	:	:	:	:
50	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:
51	~	~	~	~	48,801.2	15,131.5	7,356.3	7,775.2	9,839.4	4,517.4	2,033.5	2,483.9	:	:	:	:
52	~	~	~	~	11,070.8	126.0	126.0	0	3,200.0	48.7	48.7	0	:	:	:	:
H	13,719	19	9	10	2,987.8	317.6	132.6	185.0	1,839.2	181.5	102.0	79.5	:	:	:	:
I (4)	2,257	33	23	10	6,712.2	340.4	269.0	71.4	2,997.9	113.9	83.6	30.3	:	:	:	:
60	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
61	:	:	:	:	3,965.1	24.0	0	24.0	2,029.8	16.9	0	16.9	:	:	:	:
62	~	~	~	~	9.3	0	0	0	3.6	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
63 (5)	~	~	~	~	2,737.9	316.4	269.0	47.4	964.5	96.9	83.6	13.4	:	:	:	:
64	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
K (6)	22,179	55	28	27	6,967.7	989.2	420.8	568.4	4,407.7	589.8	256.3	333.6	:	:	:	:
70	~	~	~	~	423.6	0	0	0	356.7	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
71	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:
72	~	~	~	~	1,989.5	420.2	197.7	222.5	1,320.2	308.1	134.9	173.2	:	:	:	:
73	~	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
74 (7)	~	~	~	~	4,554.6	569.0	223.0	345.9	2,730.8	281.7	121.4	160.3	:	:	:	:

NACE	Personnel costs (million ECU)				Gross investment (million ECU)				Number of persons employed (units)				Number of employees (units)			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
BUSINESS ECONOMY (1)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
INDUSTRY (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
C	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E and F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SERVICES (3, 4, 6)	11,605.7	2,024.1	1,151.2	872.9	:	:	:	:	564,405	53,642	32,522	21,120	351,801	47,051	28,253	18,798
G	7,717.3	1,554.6	921.6	633.0	:	:	:	:	389,317	40,843	25,945	14,898	251,259	36,086	22,703	13,383
50	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
51	3,758.6	1,364.6	754.9	609.7	:	:	:	:	137,147	32,815	18,583	14,232	103,411	29,982	17,203	12,779
52	1,298.7	6.2	6.2	0	:	:	:	:	87,995	323	323	0	48,926	223	223	0
H	838.6	133.4	47.5	85.9	:	:	:	:	76,307	5,181	2,170	3,011	28,423	3,979	1,545	2,434
I (4)	895.9	70.6	58.2	12.4	:	:	:	:	28,117	2,203	1,787	416	23,779	1,955	1,600	355
60	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
61	387.0	0.2	0	0.2	:	:	:	:	10,936	5	0	5	10,008	3	0	3
62	5.0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	207	0	0	0	148	0	0	0
63 (5)	503.9	70.5	58.2	12.3	:	:	:	:	16,974	2,198	1,787	411	13,623	1,952	1,600	352
64	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
K (6)	2,153.9	265.4	123.9	141.5	:	:	:	:	70,664	5,415	2,620	2,795	48,340	5,031	2,405	2,626
70	155.4	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	7,910	0	0	0	4,059	0	0	0
71	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
72	735.8	155.8	77.0	78.8	:	:	:	:	20,750	2,889	1,524	1,365	15,817	2,729	1,402	1,327
73	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
74 (7)	1,262.7	109.6	46.9	62.7	:	:	:	:	42,004	2,526	1,096	1,430	28,464	2,302	1,003	1,299

(1) NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to I and K; (2) NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F; (3) NACE Rev. 1 Sections G to I and K; (4) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 60, 63.3 and 64;

(5) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 63.3; (6) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 71, 73, 74.1, 74.5, 74.7 and 74.8; (7) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 74.1, 74.5, 74.7 and 74.8.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA1.3: nationally and foreign owned enterprises in Ireland, 1997 (1)

NACE	Number of enterprises (units)				Turnover (million ECU)				Value added at factor cost (million ECU)				Purchases of goods & services (million ECU)			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
BUSINESS ECONOMY (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
INDUSTRY (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
C	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E and F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SERVICES (4)	:	172	118	54	:	8,286.8	6,020.0	2,266.7	:	1,441.2	962.0	479.2	:	6,853.1	5,059.5	1,793.5
G	:	99	75	24	17,637.6	7,432.3	5,562.4	1,869.8	2,343.2	1,089.5	788.6	300.9	:	6,349.6	4,774.8	1,574.7
50	~	~	~	~	3,804.6	880.7	145.0	735.8	333.3	100.2	28.6	71.6	:	753.8	117.6	636.2
51	~	~	~	~	8,939.5	4,656.4	3,625.8	1,030.7	1,094.1	615.9	405.6	210.3	:	4,069.0	3,213.0	856.1
52	~	~	~	~	4,893.5	1,895.1	1,791.7	103.4	915.7	373.4	354.4	19.0	:	1,526.7	1,444.2	82.5
H	:	12	9	3	:	111.2	94.5	16.7	:	55.3	46.0	9.2	:	56.1	48.6	7.5
I	231	24	16	8	5,843.5	417.7	227.5	190.2	2,599.4	135.0	67.3	67.7	:	282.8	160.2	122.6
60	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	0	c	c	c	0	:	c	c	0
61	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	0	c	c	c	0	:	c	c	0
62	~	~	~	~	c	c	0	c	c	c	0	c	:	c	0	c
63	~	~	~	~	1,151.6	219.6	142.2	77.5	271.0	42.2	33.7	8.5	:	177.6	108.5	69.1
64	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	:	c	c	c
K	557	37	18	19	2,727.9	325.7	135.7	190.0	1,407.3	161.4	60.1	101.3	:	164.6	75.9	88.7
70	~	~	~	~	80.4	0	0	0	54.8	0	0	0	:	0	0	0
71	~	~	~	~	:	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	:	0	0	0
72	~	~	~	~	531.9	133.1	29.5	103.6	307.3	84.6	20.5	64.0	:	48.2	8.7	39.5
73	~	~	~	~	:	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	:	0	0	0
74	~	~	~	~	1,911.8	192.6	106.1	86.4	955.4	76.8	39.5	37.3	:	116.4	67.2	49.2

NACE	Personnel costs (million ECU)				Gross investment (million ECU)				Number of persons employed (units)				Number of employees (units)			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
BUSINESS ECONOMY (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
INDUSTRY (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
C	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E and F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SERVICES (4)	:	641.0	454.9	186.1	:	241.5	195.9	45.6	:	29,947	23,121	6,826	:	29,871	23,065	6,806
G	:	450.2	353.7	96.5	:	208.0	175.7	32.4	78,470	20,937	17,679	3,258	:	20,897	17,644	3,253
50	:	19.2	10.5	8.7	~	~	~	~	9,533	711	516	195	:	711	516	195
51	:	219.9	149.8	70.2	~	~	~	~	23,165	6,717	4,336	2,381	:	6,691	4,310	2,381
52	:	211.1	193.4	17.7	~	~	~	~	45,772	13,509	12,827	682	:	13,495	12,818	677
H	:	36.7	32.3	4.4	:	6.5	5.8	0.7	:	3,182	2,808	374	:	3,177	2,803	374
I	:	53.3	33.3	20.1	:	9.8	8.6	1.2	49,470	2,107	1,261	846	:	2,091	1,251	840
60	:	c	c	0	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	0	:	c	c	0
61	:	c	c	0	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	0	:	c	c	0
62	:	c	0	c	~	~	~	~	c	c	0	c	:	c	0	c
63	:	22.8	17.5	5.3	~	~	~	~	7,281	861	646	215	:	847	638	209
64	:	c	c	c	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	:	c	c	c
K	:	100.7	35.6	65.1	:	17.2	5.9	11.3	42,078	3,721	1,373	2,348	:	3,706	1,367	2,339
70	:	0	0	0	~	~	~	~	1,060	0	0	0	:	0	0	0
71	:	0	0	0	~	~	~	~	:	0	0	0	:	0	0	0
72	:	56.8	14.2	42.6	~	~	~	~	4,756	1,929	446	1,483	:	1,926	444	1,482
73	:	0	0	0	~	~	~	~	:	0	0	0	:	0	0	0
74	:	43.9	21.4	22.5	~	~	~	~	34,158	1,792	927	865	:	1,780	923	857

(1) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (2) NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to I and K; (3) NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F; (4) NACE Rev. 1 Sections G to I and K.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA1.4: nationally and foreign owned enterprises in Italy, 1997 (1)

NACE	Number of enterprises (units)				Turnover (million ECU)				Value added at factor cost (million ECU)				Purchases of goods & services (million ECU)			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
BUSINESS ECONOMY (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
INDUSTRY (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
C	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E and F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SERVICES (4)	19,522	918	488	430	260,707.4	69,135.1	43,206.5	25,928.7	:	:	:	:	185,278.0	52,937.0	34,605.7	18,331.3
G	8,301	624	360	264	163,738.3	61,643.3	39,187.5	22,455.8	:	:	:	:	138,332.6	48,624.6	32,153.2	16,471.3
50	~	~	~	~	22,642.6	16,982.3	12,055.5	4,926.7	:	:	:	:	21,141.0	16,277.9	11,708.2	4,569.7
51	~	~	~	~	87,787.6	40,285.5	24,775.2	15,510.3	:	:	:	:	71,824.3	28,748.4	18,518.6	10,229.8
52	~	~	~	~	53,308.0	4,375.5	2,356.8	2,018.7	:	:	:	:	45,367.4	3,598.3	1,926.4	1,671.9
H	2,408	34	14	20	8,201.4	1,422.3	944.1	478.2	:	:	:	:	3,922.3	823.6	614.8	208.8
I	3,672	71	32	39	61,800.8	2,573.3	1,229.7	1,343.6	:	:	:	:	29,249.3	1,846.6	864.9	981.7
60	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c
61	~	~	~	~	c	c	0	c	:	:	:	:	c	c	0	c
62	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c
63	~	~	~	~	16,112.4	1,871.9	718.3	1,153.6	:	:	:	:	9,772.2	1,365.1	538.1	827.0
64	~	~	~	~	c	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	c	0	0	0
K	5,141	189	82	107	26,967.0	3,496.3	1,845.1	1,651.1	:	:	:	:	13,773.8	1,642.3	972.8	669.4
70	~	~	~	~	879.4	15.4	15.4	0	:	:	:	:	490.9	6.4	6.4	0
71	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	0	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	0
72	~	~	~	~	8,486.5	705.6	328.6	377.0	:	:	:	:	4,375.5	267.1	112.9	154.2
73	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c
74	~	~	~	~	16,434.5	2,717.6	1,491.2	1,226.4	:	:	:	:	8,315.1	1,344.3	848.5	495.8

NACE	Personnel costs (million ECU)				Gross investment (million ECU)				Number of persons employed (units)				Number of employees (units)			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
BUSINESS ECONOMY (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
INDUSTRY (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
C	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E and F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SERVICES (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,656,787	128,749	69,786	58,963	:	:	:	:
G	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	486,001	72,593	41,894	30,699	:	:	:	:
50	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	48,728	6,865	4,832	2,033	:	:	:	:
51	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	179,881	46,584	27,345	19,239	:	:	:	:
52	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	257,392	19,144	9,717	9,427	:	:	:	:
H	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	144,266	20,451	12,801	7,650	:	:	:	:
I	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	625,574	13,140	6,772	6,368	:	:	:	:
60	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:
61	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	0	c	:	:	:	:
62	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:
63	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	125,068	7,738	3,369	4,369	:	:	:	:
64	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
K	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	400,946	22,565	8,319	14,246	:	:	:	:
70	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5,819	160	160	0	:	:	:	:
71	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	0	:	:	:	:
72	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	77,281	6,366	2,991	3,375	:	:	:	:
73	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:
74	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	306,224	15,462	5,066	10,396	:	:	:	:

(1) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; (2) NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to I and K; (3) NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F; (4) NACE Rev. 1 Sections G to I and K.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA1.5: nationally and foreign owned enterprises in the Netherlands, 1997

NACE	Number of enterprises (units)				Turnover (million ECU)				Value added at factor cost (million ECU)				Purchases of goods & services (million ECU)			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
BUS. ECON. (1, 3, 5, 6)	424,704	2,836	1,692	1,143	522,258.5	130,462.9	51,700.2	78,762.7	142,071.4	24,328.1	10,725.6	13,602.5	:	:	:	:
INDUSTRY (2, 3)	92,895	972	602	370	192,486.0	60,678.5	20,246.9	40,431.7	53,890.3	14,959.0	6,013.8	8,945.2	98,729.5	36,025.8	10,714.6	25,311.2
C	77	46	31	15	18,905.1	1,525.0	653.9	871.1	3,030.5	730.7	362.7	368.0	146.3	46.3	27.0	19.3
D	61,638	859	527	332	129,986.0	56,901.5	18,170.4	38,731.1	35,585.6	13,752.2	5,348.4	8,403.8	75,515.6	34,398.4	9,694.0	24,704.5
E and F (3)	31,180	67	44	23	43,594.9	2,252.0	1,422.6	829.5	15,274.2	476.1	302.7	173.4	23,067.6	1,581.1	993.7	587.4
40	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	0	c	c	c	0	c	c	c	0
41	~	~	~	~	1,383.9	0	0	0	867.4	0	0	0	175.1	0	0	0
45	~	~	~	~	42,211.0	2,252.0	1,422.6	829.5	14,406.8	476.1	302.7	173.4	22,892.5	1,581.1	993.7	587.4
SERVICES (4, 5, 6)	331,809	1,864	1,090	773	329,772.5	69,784.4	31,453.3	38,331.0	88,181.1	9,369.1	4,711.7	4,657.3	:	:	:	:
G (5)	145,950	1,064	620	445	226,263.0	58,917.4	25,958.1	32,959.3	40,310.1	5,462.0	2,553.2	2,908.8	167,651.4	46,742.3	20,412.7	26,329.7
50	~	~	~	~	37,877.4	9,738.9	5,933.7	3,805.2	4,088.6	461.9	299.4	162.4	30,824.0	7,584.6	4,686.0	2,898.6
51	~	~	~	~	160,775.2	47,842.7	19,040.6	28,802.1	30,110.3	4,745.7	2,062.0	2,683.7	119,047.3	38,326.5	15,109.1	23,217.5
52 (5)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
H	40,986	58	34	24	10,064.6	892.3	671.1	221.2	4,307.3	495.2	364.2	131.0	3,074.5	189.0	143.9	45.0
I	31,238	234	154	80	45,157.8	3,869.8	2,464.6	1,405.2	20,220.3	980.7	590.2	390.5	c	c	c	c
60	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
61	~	~	~	~	3,760.3	493.0	413.3	79.8	1,213.0	171.7	127.2	44.5	172.5	61.3	48.2	13.2
62	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	0	c	c	c	0	c	c	c	0
63	~	~	~	~	10,838.6	2,238.7	1,429.3	809.4	3,568.1	382.5	225.6	156.9	4,063.8	903.4	464.0	439.3
64	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
K (6)	113,635	507	282	225	48,287.1	6,104.9	2,359.5	3,745.4	23,343.5	2,431.2	1,204.2	1,227.0	c	c	c	c
70	~	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c
71	~	~	~	~	3,878.6	594.0	313.1	280.8	1,934.4	333.0	189.4	143.6	1,535.7	207.5	100.5	106.9
72	~	~	~	~	6,372.2	1,812.3	1,121.3	691.1	3,204.7	945.5	659.4	286.1	1,453.9	370.8	181.1	189.7
73	~	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
74	~	~	~	~	38,036.3	3,698.6	925.1	2,773.5	18,204.4	1,152.8	355.4	797.4	c	c	c	c

NACE	Personnel costs (million ECU)				Gross investment (million ECU)				Number of persons employed (units)				Number of employees (units)			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
BUS. ECON. (1, 3, 5, 6)	85,696.4	14,708.8	7,281.9	7,426.9	26,396.1	3,689.9	1,723.2	1,966.7	3,321,032	359,491	197,415	162,076	2,931,512	346,508	190,230	156,278
INDUSTRY (2, 3)	35,645.7	7,970.1	3,781.5	4,188.6	10,333.1	2,299.7	941.2	1,358.4	1,102,125	174,916	88,325	86,591	1,030,040	173,911	87,426	86,485
C	383.3	160.0	52.5	107.5	1,492.0	367.8	96.8	271.0	6,461	2,789	878	86,591	6,461	2,789	878	1,911
D	24,306.9	7,441.8	3,505.5	3,936.3	7,016.1	1,898.6	827.4	1,071.2	693,381	161,492	80,758	80,734	657,131	161,302	80,587	80,715
E and F (3)	10,955.5	368.3	223.5	144.8	1,825.0	33.3	17.0	16.3	402,283	10,635	6,689	3,946	366,448	9,820	5,961	3,859
40	c	c	c	0	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	0	c	c	c	0
41	330.3	0	0	0	~	~	~	~	7,465	0	0	0	7,463	0	0	0
45	10,625.2	368.3	223.5	144.8	~	~	~	~	394,818	10,635	6,689	3,946	358,985	9,820	5,961	3,859
SERVICES (4, 5, 6)	50,050.7	6,738.6	3,500.4	3,238.3	16,063.1	1,390.2	782.0	608.3	2,218,907	184,575	109,090	75,485	1,901,472	172,597	102,804	69,793
G (5)	16,149.5	3,551.1	1,806.7	1,744.4	3,944.3	536.1	271.9	264.2	790,732	94,488	54,451	40,037	650,651	87,400	51,325	36,075
50	2,600.6	311.9	210.5	101.4	~	~	~	~	123,741	9,379	6,618	2,761	106,079	9,021	6,496	2,525
51	9,941.8	3,039.1	1,444.2	1,594.9	~	~	~	~	376,472	72,114	38,046	34,068	314,276	65,755	35,377	30,378
52 (5)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
H	2,508.2	346.3	270.8	75.5	378.8	37.0	26.8	10.2	269,863	17,941	13,191	4,750	217,516	16,947	12,442	4,505
I	12,971.7	746.7	455.6	291.1	6,607.9	225.4	154.8	70.6	430,094	21,867	13,756	8,111	384,880	19,968	12,637	7,331
60	c	c	c	c	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
61	483.7	86.1	70.9	15.3	~	~	~	~	20,198	2,353	1,932	421	13,276	2,243	1,838	405
62	c	c	c	0	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	0	c	c	c	0
63	2,343.7	299.5	173.1	126.4	~	~	~	~	74,957	9,407	5,713	3,694	63,139	8,554	5,189	3,365
64	c	c	c	c	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
K (6)	18,421.3	2,094.5	967.3	1,127.2	5,132.1	591.8	328.5	263.3	728,218	50,279	27,692	22,587	648,425	48,282	26,400	21,882
70	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
71	404.1	87.0	26.4	60.5	~	~	~	~	21,094	2,088	732	1,356	14,777	1,949	684	1,265
72	2,801.5	884.1	595.0	289.1	~	~	~	~	76,241	17,329	12,481	4,848	62,855	16,215	11,873	4,342
73	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
74	15,215.7	1,123.4	345.8	777.6	~	~	~	~	630,883	30,862	14,479	16,383	570,793	30,118	13,843	16,275

(1) NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to I and K; (2) NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F; (3) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 40; (4) NACE Rev. 1 Sections G to I and K; (5) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.6 and 52.7; (6) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 70 and 73.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA1.6: nationally and foreign owned enterprises in Finland, 1997

NACE	Number of enterprises (units)				Turnover (million ECU)				Value added at factor cost (million ECU)				Purchases of goods & services (million ECU)			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
BUSINESS ECONOMY (1)	160,172	1,201	810	391	161,537.7	26,106.2	13,791.8	12,314.4	44,828.5	5,963.1	3,183.6	2,779.5	119,949.2	20,538.9	10,885.1	9,653.9
INDUSTRY (2)	51,033	328	206	122	81,294.9	11,628.6	5,323.4	6,305.2	25,442.4	3,561.9	1,641.9	1,920.0	57,250.2	8,246.6	3,843.2	4,403.4
C	1,239	7	6	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
D	24,937	289	171	118	65,239.0	10,430.8	4,341.4	6,089.3	19,976.9	3,291.3	1,439.0	1,852.3	46,288.3	7,268.9	3,010.5	4,258.4
E and F	26,096	39	35	4	16,055.9	1,197.8	981.9	215.9	5,465.6	270.7	202.9	67.8	10,961.9	977.8	832.7	145.0
40	~	~	~	~	6,414.3	149.1	149.1	0	1,983.6	36.3	36.3	0	4,626.2	119.6	119.6	0
41	~	~	~	~	331.9	0	0	0	252.9	0	0	0	83.9	0	0	0
45	~	~	~	~	9,309.7	1,048.7	832.8	215.9	3,229.1	234.4	166.6	67.8	6,251.8	858.2	713.2	145.0
SERVICES (3, 4)	109,139	873	604	269	80,242.8	14,477.6	8,468.4	6,009.2	19,386.0	2,401.2	1,541.7	859.5	62,699.0	12,292.3	7,041.9	5,250.4
G	47,828	623	438	185	55,715.4	11,829.6	6,709.7	5,120.0	7,581.1	1,603.6	1,027.2	576.3	49,223.8	10,418.3	5,786.9	4,631.4
50	~	~	~	~	8,189.1	2,306.6	1,182.0	1,124.6	1,123.6	191.7	108.0	83.7	7,237.9	2,139.3	1,068.8	1,070.5
51	~	~	~	~	29,257.7	9,261.4	5,292.0	3,969.4	3,196.7	1,362.8	873.0	489.8	26,659.3	8,059.6	4,522.3	3,537.3
52	~	~	~	~	18,268.6	261.7	235.7	26.0	3,260.9	49.0	46.2	2.8	15,326.5	219.4	195.8	23.6
H (4)	1,278	5	5	0	976.2	5.4	5.4	0	390.8	2.1	2.1	0	603.7	3.3	3.3	0
I	22,466	72	57	15	14,204.5	1,265.6	1,145.6	120.1	6,561.3	231.7	213.2	18.5	7,913.5	1,037.5	935.8	101.7
60	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
61	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
62	~	~	~	~	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0
63	~	~	~	~	3,334.8	1,016.3	904.8	111.5	767.8	129.5	111.8	17.7	2,587.6	888.3	794.3	94.0
64	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
K	37,567	173	104	69	9,346.7	1,376.9	607.7	769.2	4,852.8	563.8	299.1	264.7	4,958.0	833.2	315.9	517.4
70	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
71	~	~	~	~	267.9	115.7	39.5	76.2	130.5	57.5	15.2	42.3	147.5	61.6	24.3	37.4
72	~	~	~	~	1,391.0	477.6	116.6	360.9	753.8	213.7	71.1	142.6	667.1	272.0	45.6	226.4
73	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	0	c	c	c	0	c	c	c	0
74	~	~	~	~	5,310.5	762.1	435.6	326.4	3,096.7	282.4	206.6	75.8	2,548.0	488.7	236.7	252.0

NACE	Personnel costs (million ECU)				Gross investment (million ECU)				Number of persons employed (units)				Number of employees (units)			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
BUSINESS ECONOMY (1)	25,434.9	3,555.3	1,930.0	1,625.3	9,704.9	798.4	454.1	344.4	924,485	99,664	57,522	42,142	846,464	99,417	57,386	42,031
INDUSTRY (2)	14,087.7	1,971.7	908.0	1,063.7	5,686.6	388.7	219.7	169.0	468,166	56,944	27,069	29,875	446,608	56,933	27,058	29,875
C	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
D	11,194.0	1,762.4	764.5	997.9	4,435.4	373.9	206.9	167.0	360,016	50,483	22,428	28,055	350,221	50,473	22,418	28,055
E and F	2,893.6	209.4	143.5	65.8	1,251.2	14.8	12.8	2.0	108,150	6,461	4,641	1,820	96,387	6,460	4,640	1,820
40	616.8	11.7	11.7	0	~	~	~	~	17,164	300	300	0	17,121	300	300	0
41	62.2	0	0	0	~	~	~	~	2,041	0	0	0	2,020	0	0	0
45	2,214.7	197.7	131.8	65.8	~	~	~	~	88,945	6,161	4,341	1,820	77,246	6,160	4,340	1,820
SERVICES (3, 4)	11,347.2	1,583.5	1,022.0	561.5	4,018.3	409.7	234.4	175.3	456,319	42,720	30,453	12,267	399,856	42,484	30,328	12,156
G	4,426.3	993.9	627.3	366.7	1,090.9	286.3	167.4	118.9	187,194	24,100	15,992	8,108	165,321	24,081	15,980	8,102
50	676.2	98.5	56.5	42.0	~	~	~	~	28,670	2,566	1,315	1,251	24,286	2,564	1,313	1,251
51	1,758.6	863.9	542.0	322.0	~	~	~	~	59,407	20,208	13,457	6,751	54,098	20,192	13,447	6,746
52	1,991.5	31.5	28.8	2.7	~	~	~	~	99,117	1,326	1,220	106	86,937	1,325	1,220	105
H (4)	268.4	1.7	1.7	0	63.8	0.1	0.1	0	11,702	72	72	0	11,107	71	71	0
I	3,716.6	166.6	150.5	16.1	1,731.4	37.7	36.4	1.3	139,623	5,254	4,775	479	123,404	5,172	4,692	479
60	c	c	c	c	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
61	c	c	c	c	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
62	c	0	0	0	~	~	~	~	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0
63	505.9	98.2	83.8	14.4	~	~	~	~	17,043	3,057	2,615	443	15,952	2,994	2,551	443
64	c	c	c	c	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
K	2,935.9	421.3	242.5	178.8	1,132.2	85.7	30.6	55.1	117,800	13,294	9,614	3,680	100,024	13,160	9,585	3,575
70	c	c	c	c	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
71	49.3	7.9	4.7	3.2	~	~	~	~	2,327	238	169	69	1,858	237	168	69
72	520.2	171.4	57.4	114.0	~	~	~	~	14,653	3,486	1,263	2,223	13,234	3,451	1,263	2,188
73	c	c	c	0	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	0	c	c	c	0
74	1,934.1	235.9	177.0	58.9	~	~	~	~	77,269	9,382	8,087	1,295	64,467	9,287	8,060	1,227

(1) NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to I and K; excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C; (2) NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F; excluding NACE Rev. 1 Section C; (3) NACE Rev. 1 Sections G to I and K; (4) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 55.3, 55.4 and 55.5.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA1.7: nationally and foreign owned enterprises in Sweden, 1997

NACE	Number of enterprises (units)				Turnover (million ECU)				Value added at factor cost (million ECU)				Purchases of goods & services (million ECU)			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
BUSINESS ECONOMY (1)	405,027	3,323	1,841	1,482	337,969.8	72,666.6	37,735.5	34,931.0	97,199.5	16,966.8	8,833.6	8,133.2	246,438.1	56,945.9	29,443.7	27,502.2
INDUSTRY (2)	99,868	952	558	394	145,391.6	31,333.3	17,404.7	13,928.6	46,903.0	10,078.7	5,182.1	4,896.6	102,162.9	21,921.7	12,538.7	9,383.0
C	612	14	8	6	1,777.5	161.9	48.1	113.8	697.0	78.6	14.1	64.6	1,127.7	90.0	35.3	54.8
D	48,111	810	480	330	107,901.4	29,065.2	15,998.3	13,066.9	34,476.3	9,382.1	4,830.0	4,552.0	76,036.0	20,333.0	11,477.0	8,856.0
E and F	51,145	128	70	58	35,712.8	2,106.2	1,358.3	747.9	11,729.7	618.0	338.1	280.0	24,999.2	1,498.6	1,026.4	472.2
40	~	~	~	~	15,103.6	1,117.3	1,065.8	51.5	4,720.9	254.7	252.9	1.7	11,052.0	887.9	836.8	51.1
41	~	~	~	~	179.8	0	0	0	104.0	0	0	0	80.8	0	0	0
45	~	~	~	~	20,429.4	988.9	292.6	696.4	6,904.8	363.4	85.1	278.2	13,866.4	610.7	189.6	421.1
SERVICES (3)	305,159	2,371	1,283	1,088	192,578.1	41,333.2	20,330.9	21,002.4	50,296.5	6,888.1	3,651.5	3,236.6	144,275.2	35,024.2	16,905.0	18,119.2
G	118,177	1,347	769	578	111,922.2	30,718.7	14,473.1	16,245.7	15,730.0	3,637.1	1,709.8	1,927.2	97,557.5	27,529.4	12,938.6	14,590.8
50	~	~	~	~	20,872.1	2,974.6	1,581.8	1,392.8	2,516.9	239.2	137.6	101.5	18,502.2	2,750.8	1,450.8	1,300.0
51	~	~	~	~	56,625.6	25,789.3	11,549.6	14,239.7	7,198.6	3,064.7	1,350.0	1,714.8	50,022.0	23,141.6	10,364.3	12,777.3
52	~	~	~	~	34,424.4	1,954.9	1,341.7	613.2	6,014.5	333.2	222.3	110.9	29,033.3	1,636.9	1,123.5	513.4
H	19,662	69	30	39	5,270.8	592.7	366.4	226.4	1,989.0	270.0	168.6	101.4	3,403.4	323.3	198.0	125.3
I	31,755	208	113	95	34,014.6	4,577.5	2,500.5	2,077.0	11,834.0	906.4	641.5	264.9	19,950.5	3,638.7	1,841.6	1,797.1
60	~	~	~	~	10,303.0	425.1	403.8	21.3	3,651.3	255.0	249.8	5.2	5,659.2	160.7	148.0	12.6
61	~	~	~	~	2,704.5	569.1	276.7	292.4	687.5	112.1	105.1	7.0	2,043.8	461.8	174.0	287.8
62	~	~	~	~	2,394.8	100.4	48.2	52.1	769.2	18.2	9.8	8.3	1,769.3	83.5	39.4	44.1
63	~	~	~	~	10,199.5	2,944.1	1,561.3	1,382.8	1,960.9	379.2	244.1	135.2	6,666.3	2,521.5	1,291.6	1,229.9
64	~	~	~	~	8,412.7	538.8	210.4	328.4	4,765.1	141.8	32.6	109.1	3,811.9	411.1	188.5	222.6
K	135,565	747	371	376	41,370.5	5,444.2	2,990.9	2,453.3	20,743.5	2,074.7	1,131.6	943.1	23,363.7	3,532.8	1,926.8	1,606.0
70	~	~	~	~	15,594.0	130.8	72.6	58.2	8,603.8	79.7	40.4	39.3	8,034.7	66.4	34.2	32.1
71	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
72	~	~	~	~	5,309.2	1,393.4	790.1	603.3	2,497.9	702.4	393.4	309.0	2,892.5	733.2	421.2	312.0
73	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
74	~	~	~	~	17,640.8	3,536.2	1,992.3	1,543.9	8,514.6	1,090.6	636.9	453.7	10,614.3	2,496.6	1,396.8	1,099.8

NACE	Personnel costs (million ECU)				Gross investment (million ECU)				Number of persons employed (units)				Number of employees (units)			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
BUSINESS ECONOMY (1)	59,809.4	11,538.2	6,162.8	5,375.4	31,703.7	2,975.5	1,604.8	1,370.7	2,051,715	290,127	164,346	125,781	1,813,706	289,615	164,058	125,557
INDUSTRY (2)	28,402.0	6,473.3	3,365.7	3,107.7	10,042.7	1,526.6	864.7	661.9	867,241	161,344	86,567	74,777	813,818	161,254	86,511	74,743
C	380.3	28.1	7.5	20.6	296.3	22.3	4.7	17.7	9,795	813	263	550	9,514	812	262	550
D	21,498.0	6,056.0	3,203.7	2,852.3	6,470.2	1,368.4	734.6	633.8	623,404	150,858	82,558	68,300	599,073	150,800	82,523	68,277
E and F	6,523.7	389.2	154.4	234.8	3,276.3	135.8	125.4	10.4	234,042	9,673	3,746	5,927	205,231	9,642	3,726	5,916
40	1,241.7	75.7	74.4	1.3	~	~	~	~	27,335	1,674	1,640	34	26,755	1,658	1,625	33
41	39.8	0	0	0	~	~	~	~	906	0	0	0	856	0	0	0
45	5,242.1	313.5	80.0	233.5	~	~	~	~	205,801	7,999	2,106	5,893	177,620	7,984	2,101	5,883
SERVICES (3)	31,407.4	5,064.9	2,797.2	2,267.7	21,660.9	1,448.9	740.1	708.8	1,184,474	128,783	77,779	51,004	999,888	128,361	77,547	50,814
G	11,087.5	2,536.9	1,238.9	1,298.0	2,647.6	642.8	351.4	291.4	458,379	57,209	29,116	28,093	390,817	57,073	29,039	28,034
50	1,686.5	147.5	97.3	50.3	~	~	~	~	68,248	3,876	2,706	1,170	57,704	3,870	2,702	1,168
51	4,900.5	2,135.9	991.8	1,144.1	~	~	~	~	164,667	44,889	21,909	22,980	143,799	44,777	21,846	22,931
52	4,500.5	253.5	149.8	103.6	~	~	~	~	225,464	8,444	4,501	3,943	189,314	8,426	4,491	3,935
H	1,476.0	230.2	149.0	81.2	621.6	59.3	6.1	53.2	84,634	9,122	6,277	2,845	73,169	9,116	6,273	2,843
I	8,433.8	668.2	499.8	168.3	4,420.9	325.6	201.4	124.2	266,778	19,316	15,136	4,180	250,019	19,286	15,115	4,171
60	2,951.1	197.3	192.9	4.4	~	~	~	~	112,577	6,641	6,516	125	98,509	6,639	6,515	124
61	398.3	96.1	86.4	9.7	~	~	~	~	11,525	2,929	2,702	227	11,141	2,924	2,698	226
62	584.4	16.5	7.4	9.1	~	~	~	~	12,245	548	288	260	12,174	546	287	259
63	1,393.2	278.3	172.4	105.9	~	~	~	~	41,066	7,605	4,892	2,713	39,191	7,589	4,882	2,707
64	3,106.9	79.9	40.7	39.2	~	~	~	~	89,365	1,593	738	855	89,004	1,588	733	855
K	10,410.1	1,629.6	909.5	720.1	13,970.9	421.2	181.1	240.0	374,683	43,136	27,250	15,886	285,883	42,886	27,120	15,766
70	1,623.4	6.4	3.9	2.5	~	~	~	~	72,214	352	196	156	50,815	249	144	105
71	c	c	c	c	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
72	1,882.2	577.7	321.4	256.3	~	~	~	~	50,583	10,402	5,853	4,549	40,604	10,391	5,845	4,546
73	c	c	c	c	~	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
74	6,290.1	926.5	547.9	378.6	~	~	~	~	230,561	29,802	20,357	9,445	177,280	29,683	20,292	9,391

(1) NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to I and K; (2) NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F; (3) NACE Rev. 1 Sections G to I and K.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA1.8: nationally and foreign owned enterprises in the United Kingdom, 1997

NACE	Number of enterprises (units)				Turnover (million ECU)				Value added at factor cost (million ECU)				Purchases of goods & services (million ECU)			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
BUS. ECON. (1, 4, 5)	1,267,743	10,807	4,520	6,287	1,833,898.5	476,657.3	145,066.3	331,590.9	592,329.4	118,238.0	35,870.9	82,364.2	:	:	:	:
INDUSTRY (2)	347,280	2,748	1,143	1,605	655,713.4	233,573.7	60,905.3	172,668.4	235,468.8	67,493.5	17,184.6	50,305.9	:	:	:	:
C	1,523	123	31	92	27,217.8	16,758.5	3,823.5	12,935.1	15,925.1	11,431.4	2,880.2	8,551.2	:	:	:	:
D	166,871	2,462	1,023	1,439	447,764.3	204,943.2	54,321.5	150,621.7	156,496.3	52,253.1	13,388.6	38,863.0	:	:	:	:
E and F	178,886	163	89	74	180,731.3	11,872.0	2,760.3	9,111.6	63,047.4	3,809.0	915.8	2,891.8	:	:	:	:
40	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SERVICES (3, 4, 5)	920,463	8,059	3,377	4,682	1,178,185.1	243,083.6	84,161.0	158,922.6	356,860.6	50,744.5	18,686.3	32,058.3	810,561.2	193,267.3	65,837.7	127,429.5
G	404,463	4,606	2,213	2,393	799,560.5	178,138.6	69,350.8	108,787.7	165,901.1	23,807.4	11,704.9	12,102.5	629,824.8	155,255.1	57,932.4	97,322.7
50	~	~	~	~	127,019.5	45,308.0	27,464.7	17,843.3	20,198.4	5,080.9	3,964.5	1,116.4	108,570.0	40,178.2	23,480.3	16,697.9
51	~	~	~	~	384,556.3	121,108.9	37,338.4	83,770.5	64,096.9	14,774.5	6,102.5	8,672.0	315,051.9	107,131.1	31,446.2	75,684.9
52	~	~	~	~	287,984.8	11,721.7	4,547.7	7,173.9	81,605.8	3,952.0	1,637.9	2,314.1	206,202.9	7,945.8	3,005.9	4,939.9
H	109,075	122	61	61	64,292.9	4,591.6	1,489.1	3,102.5	24,224.0	2,813.2	866.1	1,947.1	30,261.2	1,782.6	626.4	1,156.2
I (4)	72,891	796	339	457	137,573.0	19,758.1	5,858.8	13,899.3	64,528.3	5,740.9	2,396.0	3,345.0	75,415.1	14,041.9	3,462.8	10,579.1
60	~	~	~	~	39,265.3	1,520.2	504.9	1,015.4	17,691.8	752.4	262.5	489.9	23,085.9	767.8	242.4	525.4
61	~	~	~	~	4,485.9	1,121.5	712.6	408.9	1,886.5	545.9	355.5	190.4	2,609.4	575.6	357.1	218.5
62	~	~	~	~	17,436.4	3,563.0	1,267.1	2,295.9	10,636.2	1,969.0	905.4	1,063.7	6,543.1	1,618.7	361.8	1,256.9
63	~	~	~	~	36,497.5	11,166.6	2,599.4	8,567.2	11,593.5	1,682.4	631.8	1,050.6	24,889.5	9,484.1	1,967.6	7,516.6
64 (4)	~	~	~	~	39,888.0	2,386.8	774.8	1,612.0	22,720.3	791.1	240.8	550.3	18,287.1	1,595.7	534.0	1,061.7
K (5)	334,034	2,535	764	1,771	176,758.6	40,595.3	7,462.3	33,133.0	102,207.2	18,382.9	3,719.3	14,663.6	75,060.1	22,187.6	3,816.1	18,371.6
70	~	~	~	~	32,091.3	1,177.3	391.0	786.4	:	491.4	183.1	308.2	17,726.8	685.7	207.9	477.8
71	~	~	~	~	14,092.8	3,050.0	1,481.4	1,568.6	8,074.6	1,970.1	1,016.6	953.5	5,847.9	1,079.7	464.7	615.0
72	~	~	~	~	21,262.5	11,841.4	1,347.2	10,494.2	12,733.1	6,163.3	672.5	5,490.8	8,556.9	5,678.2	674.7	5,003.4
73	~	~	~	~	5,051.1	943.4	220.5	722.8	2,607.6	466.1	70.9	395.2	2,459.3	467.1	133.5	333.6
74	~	~	~	~	136,352.2	24,760.6	4,413.2	20,347.3	78,791.8	9,783.4	1,959.3	7,824.2	58,196.0	14,962.6	2,543.1	12,419.5

NACE	Personnel costs (million ECU)				Gross investment (million ECU)				Number of persons employed (units)				Number of employees (units)			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
BUS. ECON. (1, 4, 5, 6)	272,739.3	50,491.5	15,538.9	34,954.1	89,607.5	20,443.9	5,589.8	14,857.0	13,057,282	1,711,835	571,575	1,140,261	12,548,949	1,706,375	568,539	1,137,837
INDUSTRY (2, 6)	113,078.9	25,532.1	8,026.8	17,506.8	31,080.3	13,767.1	3,397.4	10,372.6	4,461,136	803,980	266,738	537,243	4,461,136	803,980	266,738	537,243
C (6)	2,782.0	803.1	225.3	577.8	2,683.8	3,315.0	671.7	2,643.3	67,937	14,644	4,802	9,843	67,937	14,644	4,802	9,843
D (6)	82,944.8	23,180.6	7,421.6	15,759.0	19,614.2	9,406.3	2,435.3	6,972.4	3,439,873	743,251	249,323	493,928	3,439,873	743,251	249,323	493,928
E and F (6)	27,352.1	1,548.5	379.9	1,170.0	8,782.3	1,045.8	290.3	756.9	953,326	46,085	12,613	33,472	953,326	46,085	12,613	33,472
40	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SERVICES (3, 4, 5)	159,660.4	24,959.4	7,512.1	17,447.3	58,527.2	6,676.8	2,192.4	4,484.4	8,596,146	907,855	304,837	603,018	8,087,813	902,395	301,801	600,594
G	61,168.9	10,205.9	3,839.7	6,366.1	18,643.6	1,860.4	799.2	1,061.2	3,563,631	324,708	151,477	173,231	3,446,426	322,086	149,491	172,595
50	9,213.9	1,158.7	675.6	483.2	~	~	~	~	510,957	42,140	24,755	17,385	495,379	42,058	24,707	17,351
51	22,830.1	7,582.8	2,660.4	4,922.4	~	~	~	~	900,943	187,799	93,532	94,267	886,101	185,399	91,661	93,738
52	29,124.8	1,464.3	503.7	960.6	~	~	~	~	2,151,731	94,769	33,190	61,579	2,064,946	94,629	33,123	61,506
H	12,264.0	1,214.1	476.4	737.8	5,343.4	378.1	58.3	319.7	1,295,441	114,178	39,551	74,627	1,162,491	114,049	39,502	74,547
I (4)	30,735.1	2,444.0	912.9	1,531.1	22,130.0	875.8	262.0	613.8	1,037,029	82,545	28,348	54,197	1,024,880	82,206	28,185	54,021
60	11,249.2	445.1	120.7	324.4	~	~	~	~	444,094	16,470	4,540	11,930	439,442	16,430	4,510	11,920
61	507.6	159.8	114.6	45.2	~	~	~	~	15,894	4,835	3,726	1,109	15,286	4,791	3,703	1,088
62	3,161.9	401.5	116.6	285.0	~	~	~	~	63,892	9,943	2,113	7,830	63,561	9,912	2,113	7,799
63	6,320.3	841.3	331.2	510.0	~	~	~	~	310,041	33,134	12,232	20,902	305,169	32,959	12,133	20,826
64 (4)	9,496.1	596.3	229.8	366.5	~	~	~	~	203,108	18,163	5,737	12,426	201,422	18,114	5,726	12,388
K (5)	55,492.4	11,095.4	2,283.1	8,812.3	12,410.3	3,562.5	1,072.9	2,489.6	2,700,045	386,424	85,461	300,963	2,454,016	384,054	84,623	299,431
70	5,615.7	209.8	93.4	116.4	~	~	~	~	348,493	9,786	4,509	5,277	268,523	9,205	4,264	4,941
71	2,597.3	493.8	201.2	292.5	~	~	~	~	119,740	20,372	7,646	12,726	114,279	20,194	7,552	12,642
72	7,143.9	3,933.6	618.3	3,315.4	~	~	~	~	326,845	90,702	12,540	78,162	261,336	90,328	12,436	77,892
73	2,166.3	363.0	68.3	294.7	~	~	~	~	84,379	10,146	1,813	8,333	80,493	9,856	1,719	8,137
74	43,584.9	6,305.0	1,395.3	4,909.7	~	~	~	~	2,169,081	265,204	63,462	201,742	1,997,908	263,676	62,916	200,760

(1) NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to I and K; (2) NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F; (3) NACE Rev. 1 Sections G to I and K; (4) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 64.11; (5) Excluding NACE Rev. 1 70;

(6) Number of persons employed is replaced by the number of employees for NACE Rev. 1 Sections C-F.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA2.1: nationally and foreign owned enterprises in Denmark, 1996

NACE	Turnover (million ECU)		Value added (million ECU)		Total purchases of goods and services (million ECU)		Personnel costs (million ECU)		Number of persons employed (units)		Number of employees (units)	
	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.
C	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50.1	c	c	c	c	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c
50.2	c	c	c	c	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c
50.3	c	c	c	c	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c
50.4	c	c	c	c	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c
50.5	c	c	c	c	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c
51.1	c	c	c	c	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c
51.2	5,435.1	70.2	812.0	15.7	:	:	272.3	10.8	10,168	373	7,611	336
51.3	11,017.9	1,001.1	1,163.9	257.8	:	:	481.1	95.4	20,004	2,483	14,303	2,313
51.4	9,309.0	2,703.5	2,198.4	702.1	:	:	759.4	238.5	28,920	5,791	20,646	5,286
51.5	11,255.8	5,861.4	2,565.8	2,098.1	:	:	807.5	285.3	29,065	7,660	23,201	6,559
51.6	8,703.4	5,164.6	2,264.1	1,364.3	:	:	1,158.6	702.1	37,983	15,708	30,533	14,753
51.7	c	c	c	c	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c
52.1	c	c	c	c	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c
52.2	c	c	c	c	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c
52.3	c	c	c	c	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c
52.4	c	c	c	c	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c
52.5	51.0	0	19.6	0	:	:	4.7	0	1,218	0	160	0
52.6	126.2	63.7	45.9	24.7	:	:	20.3	5.8	1,822	315	650	211
52.7	251.5	0	140.4	0	:	:	46.4	0	3,495	0	1,571	0
55.1, 55.2	c	c	c	c	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c
55.3 to 55.5	c	c	c	c	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c
60.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
60.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
60.3	:	0	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	0	:	0
61.1	3,965.1	24.0	2,029.8	16.9	:	:	387.0	0.2	10,936	5	10,008	3
61.2	:	0	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	0	:	0
62	9.3	0	3.6	0	:	:	5.0	0	207	0	148	0
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	2,737.9	316.4	964.5	96.9	:	:	503.9	70.5	16,974	2,198	13,623	1,952
63.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
64.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
64.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
70	423.6	0	356.7	0	:	:	155.4	0	7,910	0	4,059	0
71.1, 71.2	c	c	c	c	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c
71.3	c	c	c	c	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c
71.4	c	c	c	c	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c
72	1,989.5	420.2	1,320.2	308.1	:	:	735.8	155.8	20,750	2,889	15,817	2,729
73	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
74.1	c	c	c	c	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c
74.2, 74.3	2,979.0	286.8	2,261.4	216.5	:	:	997.5	84.9	30,330	2,013	22,076	1,850
74.4	1,514.0	282.2	425.3	65.2	:	:	241.0	24.7	10,293	513	5,723	452
74.5	c	c	c	c	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c
74.6	61.7	0	44.1	0	:	:	24.2	0	1,381	0	665	0
74.7	c	c	c	c	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c
74.8	c	c	c	c	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA2.2: nationally and foreign owned enterprises in Ireland, 1997 (1)

NACE	Turnover (million ECU)		Value added (million ECU)		Total purchases of goods and services (million ECU)		Personnel costs (million ECU)		Number of persons employed (units)		Number of employees (units)	
	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.
C	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50.1	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
50.2	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
50.3	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
50.4	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
50.5	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
51.1	10.0	0	5.9	0	:	0	:	0	567	0	:	0
51.2	530.3	0	89.6	0	:	0	:	0	922	0	:	0
51.3	3,820.4	464.4	279.9	96.2	:	368.0	:	17.2	6,681	551	:	551
51.4	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
51.5	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
51.6	919.2	1,189.0	202.7	208.0	:	1,004.7	:	99.6	4,034	3,224	:	3,224
51.7	251.7	115.6	61.8	25.3	:	92.6	:	10.5	1,266	341	:	339
52.1	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
52.2	77.5	0	12.2	0	:	0	:	0	915	0	:	0
52.3	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
52.4	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
52.5	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
52.6	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
52.7	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
55.1, 55.2	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
55.3 to 55.5	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
60.1	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
60.2	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
60.3	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
61.1	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
61.2	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
62	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
63.3	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
64.1	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
64.2	1,965.4	0	1,212.2	0	:	0	:	0	13,053	0	:	0
70	80.4	0	54.8	0	:	0	:	0	1,060	0	:	0
71.1, 71.2	111.2	0	42.0	0	:	0	:	0	605	0	:	0
71.3	47.3	0	26.8	0	:	0	:	0	564	0	:	0
71.4	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
72	531.9	133.1	307.3	84.6	:	48.2	:	56.8	4,756	1,929	:	1,926
73	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
74.1	695.5	37.3	493.3	23.6	:	13.7	:	12.0	9,659	614	:	607
74.2, 74.3	583.3	0	156.3	0	:	0	:	0	3,526	0	:	0
74.4	249.1	105.8	44.6	25.9	:	80.6	:	13.5	2,749	390	:	389
74.5	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
74.6	127.7	0	106.2	0	:	0	:	0	4,964	0	:	0
74.7	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c
74.8	c	c	c	c	:	c	:	c	c	c	:	c

(1) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA2.3: nationally and foreign owned enterprises in Italy, 1997 (1)

NACE	Turnover (million ECU)		Value added (million ECU)		Total purchases of goods and services (million ECU)		Personnel costs (million ECU)		Number of persons employed (units)		Number of employees (units)	
	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.
C	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50.1	18,709.2	16,117.7	:	:	17,822.8	15,655.8	:	:	31,983	4,639	:	:
50.2	929.0	0	:	:	681.9	0	:	:	7,632	0	:	:
50.3	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:
50.4	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:
50.5	1,004.7	0	:	:	931.2	0	:	:	2,637	0	:	:
51.1	523.3	36.3	:	:	402.4	22.5	:	:	2,767	323	:	:
51.2	2,234.4	282.4	:	:	2,032.0	243.3	:	:	3,547	884	:	:
51.3	23,978.6	1,190.5	:	:	22,287.4	1,073.8	:	:	49,448	1,660	:	:
51.4	22,629.3	9,925.8	:	:	19,711.1	8,411.3	:	:	54,572	17,477	:	:
51.5	29,238.7	23,265.1	:	:	19,743.7	14,640.0	:	:	39,459	10,787	:	:
51.6	6,595.5	3,041.8	:	:	5,367.7	2,255.9	:	:	21,899	8,468	:	:
51.7	2,587.9	2,543.5	:	:	2,279.9	2,101.6	:	:	8,189	6,985	:	:
52.1	40,891.3	1,964.7	:	:	35,421.3	1,581.1	:	:	193,771	10,622	:	:
52.2	319.2	0	:	:	247.9	0	:	:	3,440	0	:	:
52.3	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:
52.4	10,876.8	1,409.3	:	:	8,798.6	1,184.4	:	:	53,681	4,241	:	:
52.5	37.6	0	:	:	17.7	0	:	:	251	0	:	:
52.6	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:
52.7	42.7	0	:	:	17.3	0	:	:	770	0	:	:
55.1, 55.2	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:
55.3 to 55.5	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:
60.1	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:
60.2	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:
60.3	104.3	0	:	:	46.8	0	:	:	496	0	:	:
61.1	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:
61.2	147.5	0	:	:	59.6	0	:	:	4,832	0	:	:
62	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	12,273.5	1,684.3	:	:	6,322.6	1,201.1	:	:	116,511	7,085	:	:
63.3	3,838.9	187.7	:	:	3,449.6	164.0	:	:	8,557	653	:	:
64.1	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:
64.2	21,746.1	0	:	:	6,498.9	0	:	:	94,329	0	:	:
70	879.4	15.4	:	:	490.9	6.4	:	:	5,819	160	:	:
71.1, 71.2	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:
71.3	14.5	0	:	:	5.3	0	:	:	182	0	:	:
71.4	20.9	0	:	:	5.5	0	:	:	442	0	:	:
72	8,486.5	705.6	:	:	4,375.5	267.1	:	:	77,281	6,366	:	:
73	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:
74.1	3,035.7	848.7	:	:	1,326.4	290.9	:	:	30,010	5,976	:	:
74.2, 74.3	3,700.3	1,401.9	:	:	3,129.6	838.2	:	:	22,523	4,193	:	:
74.4	1,275.9	316.7	:	:	666.1	162.0	:	:	7,366	1,666	:	:
74.5	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:
74.6	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:
74.7	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:	c	c	:	:
74.8	3,233.0	73.1	:	:	2,173.1	37.7	:	:	25,352	548	:	:

(1) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only..

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA2.4: nationally and foreign owned enterprises in the Netherlands, 1997

NACE	Turnover (million ECU)		Value added (million ECU)		Total purchases of goods and services (million ECU)		Personnel costs (million ECU)		Number of persons employed (units)		Number of employees (units)	
	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.
C	18,905.1	1,525.0	3,030.5	730.7	146.3	46.3	383.3	160.0	6,461	2,789	6,461	2,789
D	129,986.0	56,901.5	35,585.6	13,752.2	75,515.6	34,398.4	24,306.9	7,441.8	693,381	161,492	657,131	161,302
40.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	1,383.9	0	867.4	0	175.1	0	330.3	0	7,465	0	7,463	0
45.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
45.2	27,938.8	1,034.6	8,340.1	227.2	16,668.5	706.2	6,644.9	171.9	210,399	4,510	195,614	4,462
45.3	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
45.4	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
45.5	664.0	0	336.3	0	137.3	0	189.5	0	6,068	0	5,568	0
50.1	28,364.6	6,936.4	2,772.4	203.0	23,338.4	5,199.0	1,783.2	146.9	81,402	3,265	70,383	3,218
50.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
50.3	2,628.3	1,876.8	457.1	157.5	1,926.6	1,616.3	292.8	97.9	13,246	3,021	11,312	2,849
50.4	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
50.5	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
51.1	3,728.0	383.3	744.9	110.2	2,718.7	213.1	311.7	79.1	12,474	1,535	7,413	1,355
51.2	20,042.5	2,964.4	884.6	147.5	17,994.7	2,684.7	768.9	100.4	33,634	2,610	27,622	2,181
51.3	38,436.7	4,933.5	7,166.1	301.2	29,097.0	4,340.7	1,609.8	188.3	65,597	5,798	55,727	5,239
51.4	24,687.4	10,652.7	2,388.9	947.5	19,541.3	7,795.0	2,085.9	595.7	81,706	13,744	65,822	12,659
51.5	36,724.4	8,834.0	11,465.0	1,026.4	23,419.9	7,118.8	1,862.2	642.3	65,254	16,292	57,461	15,421
51.6	32,105.7	19,232.2	6,890.5	2,125.2	22,232.0	15,478.2	2,846.9	1,378.1	95,488	30,783	83,239	27,640
51.7	5,050.4	842.7	570.2	87.8	4,043.7	696.0	456.3	55.3	22,319	1,352	16,992	1,260
52.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
52.2	4,178.7	49.8	830.3	7.5	2,899.3	37.4	431.1	6.8	48,273	373	32,986	369
52.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
52.4	23,431.8	1,286.0	5,280.9	246.9	14,880.8	793.8	3,176.1	193.3	242,246	12,622	197,310	12,255
52.5	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	3,688	0	954	0
52.6	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
52.7	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	4,940	0	1,204	0
55.1, 55.2	2,400.0	571.8	1,164.1	301.0	428.4	76.2	694.4	193.9	54,998	9,760	47,726	9,331
55.3 to 55.5	7,664.6	320.5	3,143.2	194.2	2,646.1	112.8	1,813.8	152.4	214,865	8,181	169,790	7,616
60.1	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
60.2	11,481.3	693.1	5,970.0	263.9	2,219.4	210.8	4,609.7	237.9	c	c	c	c
60.3	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
61.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
61.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
62	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	8,621.9	1,394.5	3,144.5	260.9	4,060.8	903.4	1,997.2	210.2	56,544	5,698	47,074	5,162
63.3	2,216.8	844.2	423.6	121.7	3.0	0.0	346.5	89.3	18,413	3,709	16,065	3,392
64.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
64.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
70	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
71.1, 71.2	2,602.5	361.6	1,314.0	222.0	1,148.2	121.2	163.8	27.5	5,826	598	4,429	554
71.3	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
71.4	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
72	6,372.2	1,812.3	3,204.7	945.5	1,453.9	370.8	2,801.5	884.1	76,241	17,329	62,855	16,215
73	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
74.1	14,344.6	692.9	7,921.0	301.0	4,822.9	470.7	6,817.7	312.3	198,605	6,201	158,458	5,997
74.2, 74.3	5,439.7	1,125.4	2,991.7	357.8	1,304.1	516.0	2,614.9	418.2	82,674	8,353	66,864	6,832
74.4	4,017.9	1,147.6	1,103.5	168.4	2,430.6	890.6	555.1	136.5	35,307	3,060	23,590	2,912
74.5	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
74.6	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
74.7	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
74.8	4,209.0	254.5	1,582.1	112.6	1,764.2	85.0	1,069.6	77.2	59,235	2,828	42,135	2,604

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA2.5: nationally and foreign owned enterprises in Finland, 1997

NACE	Turnover (million ECU)		Value added (million ECU)		Total purchases of goods and services (million ECU)		Personnel costs (million ECU)		Number of persons employed (units)		Number of employees (units)	
	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.
C	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
D	65,239.0	10,430.8	19,976.9	3,291.3	46,288.3	7,268.9	11,194.0	1,762.4	360,016	50,483	350,221	50,473
40.1	6,230.4	145.8	1,920.4	35.1	4,503.8	117.3	595.3	10.9	16,505	281	16,497	281
40.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
40.3	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
41	331.9	0	252.9	0	83.9	0	62.2	0	2,041	0	2,020	0
45.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
45.2	5,575.6	753.0	1,724.6	135.7	3,959.8	664.7	1,255.8	108.5	47,165	3,663	42,486	3,663
45.3	2,059.5	232.2	762.2	73.0	1,332.4	155.7	545.6	69.7	22,290	1,937	19,294	1,937
45.4	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
45.5	107.6	0	65.2	0	43.1	0	35.1	0	1,336	0	1,208	0
50.1	3,954.4	1,856.2	356.8	139.2	3,693.4	1,741.5	207.8	64.5	6,869	1,603	6,411	1,603
50.2	1,781.3	181.3	367.6	18.9	1,451.6	160.5	215.5	12.5	10,014	358	7,891	355
50.3	1,135.2	269.1	235.2	33.7	918.1	237.2	141.6	21.5	5,650	606	5,062	606
50.4	88.2	0	10.7	0	81.8	0	5.9	0	314	0	229	0
50.5	1,230.0	0	153.3	0	1,093.0	0	105.3	0	5,822	0	4,692	0
51.1	520.0	115.0	228.9	41.4	314.9	74.0	102.6	30.7	4,445	656	3,069	656
51.2	782.9	0	73.5	0	705.0	0	43.9	0	1,553	0	1,421	0
51.3	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
51.4	3,851.2	1,337.8	564.8	248.5	3,370.8	1,112.3	317.3	141.2	11,679	3,184	10,435	3,183
51.5	6,844.3	3,504.8	692.3	349.7	6,249.4	3,220.1	331.0	201.6	11,372	5,050	10,441	5,044
51.6	5,651.8	3,986.2	933.6	669.1	4,725.1	3,367.4	546.9	464.9	16,446	10,695	15,291	10,686
51.7	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
52.1	10,993.5	0	1,679.2	0	9,520.1	0	1,072.8	0	49,559	0	46,959	0
52.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
52.3	1,211.5	0	308.7	0	914.3	0	166.9	0	7,416	0	6,665	0
52.4	5,121.6	147.1	1,042.9	27.7	4,165.9	122.5	623.9	18.0	35,112	863	28,500	862
52.5	42.4	0	9.7	0	33.7	0	4.4	0	629	0	246	0
52.6	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
52.7	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
55.1, 55.2	976.2	5.4	390.8	2.1	603.7	3.3	268.4	1.7	11,702	72	11,107	71
55.3 to 55.5	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
60.1	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
60.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
60.3	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
61.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
61.2	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
62	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	2,312.1	864.8	653.6	117.9	1,672.8	747.6	412.1	86.6	13,009	2,634	12,398	2,573
63.3	1,022.7	151.5	114.1	11.6	914.8	140.7	93.8	11.6	4,032	424	3,554	421
64.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
64.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
70	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
71.1, 71.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
71.3	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
71.4	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
72	1,391.0	477.6	753.8	213.7	667.1	272.0	520.2	171.4	14,653	3,486	13,234	3,451
73	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
74.1	1,698.5	126.9	1,184.5	54.8	791.7	74.1	572.3	44.2	20,211	775	16,312	716
74.2, 74.3	1,655.0	143.8	939.9	39.9	751.3	108.6	674.7	33.9	22,724	841	19,441	821
74.4	727.2	272.0	228.7	38.9	504.1	233.5	139.4	28.2	4,855	610	4,067	597
74.5	131.0	0	109.1	0	23.8	0	97.8	0	4,515	0	4,345	0
74.6	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
74.7	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
74.8	599.1	72.4	282.9	27.9	325.7	45.4	179.4	20.2	7,532	675	6,149	671

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA2.6: nationally and foreign owned enterprises in Sweden, 1997

NACE	Turnover (million ECU)		Value added (million ECU)		Total purchases of goods and services (million ECU)		Personnel costs (million ECU)		Number of persons employed (units)		Number of employees (units)	
	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.
C	1,777.5	161.9	697.0	78.6	1,127.7	90.0	380.3	28.1	9,795	813	9,514	812
D	107,901.4	29,065.2	34,476.3	9,382.1	76,036.0	20,333.0	21,498.0	6,056.0	623,404	150,858	599,073	150,800
40.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
40.2	281.9	0	62.1	0	221.4	0	12.9	0	251	0	248	0
40.3	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
41	179.8	0	104.0	0	80.8	0	39.8	0	906	0	856	0
45.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
45.2	11,624.0	291.0	3,515.0	85.1	8,451.0	204.9	2,591.1	72.2	100,203	1,717	90,483	1,709
45.3	5,197.4	658.6	1,892.3	270.6	3,246.7	374.3	1,604.5	235.1	56,518	6,127	49,590	6,120
45.4	1,985.2	15.9	871.2	5.7	1,149.2	10.1	675.9	4.6	30,686	115	23,579	115
45.5	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
50.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
50.2	2,723.8	95.2	653.0	13.0	2,098.5	83.8	438.6	10.9	22,514	287	16,053	286
50.3	1,397.9	758.1	232.9	81.4	1,181.5	676.5	158.6	54.0	5,945	1,339	5,101	1,336
50.4	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
50.5	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
51.1	2,829.6	696.4	424.8	77.3	2,448.1	636.1	248.3	54.6	8,937	1,142	7,146	1,137
51.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
51.3	14,354.9	820.8	974.9	54.4	13,493.6	773.8	717.3	76.8	23,678	1,995	21,529	1,991
51.4	9,688.9	7,038.4	1,450.8	932.2	8,376.3	6,220.1	955.8	642.2	36,248	13,718	29,534	13,684
51.5	14,913.0	9,557.9	1,971.1	837.8	13,059.2	8,868.0	1,266.7	526.2	42,774	11,524	37,662	11,488
51.6	11,611.6	7,453.8	2,075.5	1,141.4	9,691.5	6,440.9	1,486.3	820.4	45,239	16,113	40,869	16,080
51.7	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
52.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
52.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
52.3	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
52.4	11,695.8	1,495.7	2,472.2	252.7	9,445.4	1,248.3	1,821.4	176.9	97,296	5,795	77,165	5,782
52.5	179.9	0	32.1	0	149.6	0	15.2	0	1,970	0	685	0
52.6	945.6	172.9	145.5	31.0	848.6	142.5	120.2	31.2	6,863	1,075	4,402	1,074
52.7	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
55.1, 55.2	1,682.6	155.8	731.9	63.6	994.7	92.4	547.4	51.1	25,172	2,063	24,001	2,060
55.3 to 55.5	3,588.2	437.0	1,257.1	206.4	2,408.7	230.9	928.6	179.1	59,462	7,059	49,168	7,056
60.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
60.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
60.3	1.1	0	0.5	0	0.6	0	0.3	0	12	0	8	0
61.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
61.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
62	2,394.8	100.4	769.2	18.2	1,769.3	83.5	584.4	16.5	12,245	548	12,174	546
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	8,010.8	947.3	1,764.4	197.8	4,645.5	703.7	1,230.9	144.0	33,510	3,795	32,579	3,781
63.3	2,188.7	1,996.8	196.6	181.4	2,020.8	1,817.8	162.2	134.3	7,556	3,810	6,612	3,808
64.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
64.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
70	15,594.0	130.8	8,603.8	79.7	8,034.7	66.4	1,623.4	6.4	72,214	352	50,815	249
71.1, 71.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
71.3	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
71.4	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
72	5,309.2	1,393.4	2,497.9	702.4	2,892.5	733.2	1,882.2	577.7	50,583	10,402	40,604	10,391
73	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
74.1	6,614.7	710.4	3,428.3	267.7	4,354.0	533.2	2,504.3	221.4	79,313	3,947	58,081	3,892
74.2, 74.3	4,906.1	1,249.3	2,563.5	311.2	2,538.3	882.1	2,010.3	256.1	64,711	5,140	52,715	5,110
74.4	2,739.9	950.6	836.2	119.6	1,962.1	838.8	567.5	85.2	23,535	1,865	17,529	1,845
74.5	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
74.6	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
74.7	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
74.8	2,083.6	279.7	804.5	137.0	1,330.4	151.3	517.1	117.2	29,214	5,266	18,775	5,255

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA2.7: nationally and foreign owned enterprises in the United Kingdom, 1997

NACE	Turnover (million ECU)		Value added (million ECU)		Total purchases of goods and services (million ECU)		Personnel costs (million ECU)		Number of persons employed (units)		Number of employees (units)	
	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.	N.O.	F.O.
C	27,217.8	16,758.5	15,925.1	11,431.4	:	:	2,782.0	803.1	:	:	67,937	14,644
D	447,764.3	204,943.2	156,496.3	52,253.1	:	:	82,944.8	23,180.6	:	:	3,439,873	743,251
40.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50.1	89,426.8	33,334.3	11,688.5	3,983.9	79,360.9	29,312.5	4,910.3	642.2	199,545	19,906	195,064	19,864
50.2	11,079.4	421.3	4,116.0	75.8	6,965.5	339.1	2,180.8	58.1	163,682	2,575	157,902	2,567
50.3	11,641.4	3,464.6	2,762.9	529.1	8,925.4	2,929.2	1,455.5	312.5	87,098	14,206	85,076	14,179
50.4	1,653.9	197.8	273.1	27.3	1,419.9	170.4	126.6	7.8	14,188	175	12,021	174
50.5	13,217.9	7,889.9	1,358.0	464.9	11,898.4	7,427.0	540.7	138.1	46,444	5,278	45,316	5,274
51.1	8,910.4	2,190.2	2,030.8	449.4	6,711.0	1,744.9	892.2	251.8	40,805	5,989	38,598	5,902
51.2	10,082.5	1,639.2	1,445.3	64.2	8,978.2	1,528.7	370.5	61.4	19,235	2,546	18,872	2,528
51.3	85,479.9	7,015.6	10,475.8	1,228.6	72,557.5	6,046.7	4,149.8	336.7	172,241	19,707	167,030	18,070
51.4	65,128.3	19,555.6	10,604.9	3,823.7	53,182.0	15,802.2	4,780.8	1,556.0	202,137	49,391	199,852	49,248
51.5	127,802.5	45,608.4	23,328.3	2,546.2	104,767.3	43,049.2	5,645.7	1,020.4	209,563	30,685	208,621	30,579
51.6	59,263.8	24,500.0	12,231.9	4,880.5	45,813.9	20,002.5	6,110.5	2,374.2	179,680	58,693	178,696	58,504
51.7	27,888.9	20,599.9	3,979.8	1,782.1	23,041.9	18,957.0	880.7	1,982.2	77,282	20,788	74,432	20,568
52.1	137,345.3	321.1	35,364.4	102.7	101,969.8	229.5	12,723.1	45.9	960,276	3,924	930,305	3,912
52.2	20,428.5	790.5	5,034.6	205.9	15,380.2	598.3	1,846.5	53.0	184,613	6,887	162,772	6,886
52.3	9,686.1	1,585.0	2,297.0	446.0	7,383.1	1,144.9	989.7	152.8	108,420	13,380	103,764	13,362
52.4	105,005.7	6,718.4	33,903.9	2,312.9	70,989.9	4,517.4	11,970.1	982.3	796,788	57,612	778,556	57,525
52.5	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
52.6	12,219.4	2,229.4	3,786.0	839.1	8,399.4	1,424.3	1,297.3	203.5	65,762	11,538	63,267	11,530
52.7	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
55.1, 55.2	15,649.4	1,376.3	7,296.2	833.2	5,941.9	542.2	3,508.3	309.4	302,655	19,854	280,830	19,772
55.3 to 55.5	48,643.4	3,215.3	16,927.8	1,980.0	24,319.2	1,240.4	8,755.8	904.7	992,786	94,324	881,661	94,277
60.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
60.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
60.3	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
61.1	4,427.0	1,115.4	1,851.5	541.9	2,585.6	573.5	495.4	157.5	14,258	4,746	13,662	4,702
61.2	58.9	6.1	35.0	4.0	23.9	2.1	12.2	2.3	1,636	89	1,624	89
62	17,436.4	3,563.0	10,636.2	1,969.0	6,543.1	1,618.7	3,161.9	401.5	63,892	9,943	63,561	9,912
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	25,359.9	3,581.1	9,426.0	1,070.8	15,923.8	2,510.3	4,612.5	535.5	225,317	18,869	223,586	18,784
63.3	11,137.5	7,585.5	2,167.5	611.6	8,965.7	6,973.9	1,707.8	305.8	84,724	14,265	81,583	14,175
64.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
64.2	36,651.6	1,577.2	21,293.1	510.9	16,498.2	1,066.4	8,616.3	332.1	176,551	6,261	174,886	6,219
70	32,091.3	1,177.3	:	491.4	17,726.8	685.7	5,615.7	209.8	348,493	9,786	268,523	9,205
71.1, 71.2	6,005.3	1,807.8	3,540.0	1,296.0	2,315.2	511.6	816.0	267.4	33,052	9,595	29,539	9,557
71.3	6,145.6	1,023.2	3,583.4	563.6	2,531.7	459.7	1,316.9	183.8	59,628	5,783	57,932	5,644
71.4	1,941.9	219.0	951.2	110.5	1,000.9	108.4	464.4	42.6	27,060	4,994	26,808	4,993
72	21,262.5	11,841.4	12,733.1	6,163.3	8,556.9	5,678.2	7,143.9	3,933.6	326,845	90,702	261,336	90,328
73	5,051.1	943.4	2,607.6	466.1	2,459.3	467.1	2,166.3	363.0	84,379	10,146	80,493	9,856
74.1	41,824.1	2,792.1	27,652.4	1,592.0	14,666.1	1,207.0	13,095.7	993.5	611,671	22,116	519,292	21,541
74.2, 74.3	25,634.5	5,713.0	14,505.3	2,207.0	11,238.6	3,481.8	8,440.6	1,300.8	326,257	34,442	277,038	33,970
74.4	16,163.0	6,280.9	3,258.8	1,588.8	12,899.0	4,692.1	2,144.9	661.6	65,302	18,948	64,886	18,900
74.5	13,974.2	2,443.5	9,846.2	1,944.8	4,115.6	500.9	8,357.0	1,648.8	401,645	108,243	399,819	108,200
74.6	2,838.9	476.1	2,253.6	350.8	581.0	125.3	1,730.1	352.8	91,446	16,589	91,076	16,572
74.7	4,757.7	325.3	3,810.5	273.0	935.0	53.0	2,843.7	240.2	362,017	33,495	359,787	33,385
74.8	31,159.8	6,729.6	17,465.1	1,827.0	13,762.7	4,902.5	6,972.9	1,107.4	310,743	31,371	286,010	31,108

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA3.1: value added of nationally owned and foreign owned enterprises in Denmark, broken down by foreign owner, 1996 (million ECU) (1)

NACE				Intra-EU						Extra-EU			
	N.O.	Intra	Extra	D	F	NL	FIN	S	UK	NO	CH	US	JP
C	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	0	c	c	0	0	c	c
50.2	c	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	c	c
50.3	c	c	c	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50.4	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c
50.5	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0
51.1	c	c	c	0	c	0	c	c	c	c	0	c	0
51.2	812.0	15.7	0	0	0	c	0	0	c	0	0	0	0
51.3	1,163.9	135.2	122.6	c	c	103.5	0	c	c	c	c	c	0
51.4	2,198.4	390.1	311.9	88.8	51.2	74.1	c	109.5	36.9	14.5	45.9	178.0	c
51.5	2,565.8	702.7	1,395.4	c	c	22.7	32.0	99.3	446.5	c	43.6	31.9	0
51.6	2,264.1	745.2	619.1	245.4	c	75.8	c	263.7	39.0	22.4	42.2	487.2	47.7
51.7	c	c	c	0	c	c	0	c	c	0	c	c	0
52.1	c	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52.2	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0
52.3	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0
52.4	c	c	c	c	0	c	0	c	c	0	c	0	0
52.5	19.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52.6	45.9	24.7	0	0	0	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0
52.7	140.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55.1, 55.2	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	c	c	c	0	0	0
55.3 to 55.5	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	c	c	0
60.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
60.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
60.3	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61.1	2,029.8	0	16.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0
61.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	3.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	964.5	83.6	13.4	10.2	c	c	0	61.8	0	0	c	c	0
63.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
64.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
64.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
70	356.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71.1, 71.2	c	c	c	c	0	c	0	c	c	0	0	c	0
71.3	c	c	c	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	c	0	0
71.4	c	c	c	0	0	c	0	0	c	0	0	c	0
72	1,320.2	134.9	173.2	c	c	c	c	83.1	c	0	0	c	c
73	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
74.1	c	c	c	0	0	c	0	0	c	c	c	c	c
74.2, 74.3	2,261.4	96.1	120.4	c	c	0	0	0	c	c	c	c	c
74.4	425.3	25.2	40.0	0	0	c	0	0	c	0	0	40.0	0
74.5	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0
74.6	44.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74.7	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	c	c	0	0	c	0
74.8	c	c	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	c	0

(1) In addition to the foreign owners shown in the table, the following foreign owners were present in Denmark, but due to confidentiality no data could be published at this level of breakdown: B, IRL, I, LU, A, LI, RU, YU, ZA, BM, CA, HT, AN, KW, LB, HK, KR, PH, TW.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA3.2: value added of nationally owned and foreign owned enterprises in Spain, broken down by foreign owner, 1996/1997 (million ECU) (1)

NACE				Intra-EU								Extra-EU	
	N.O.	Intra	Extra	DK	D	F	LU	NL	P	FIN	UK	US	BH
C	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
51.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
51.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
51.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
51.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
51.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
51.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
51.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
52.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
52.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
52.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
52.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
52.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
52.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
52.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
55.1, 55.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
55.3 to 55.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
60.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
60.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
60.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
61.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
61.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
62	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
63.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
64.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
64.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
70	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
71.1, 71.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
71.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
71.4	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	c	0
72	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
73	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
74.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
74.2, 74.3	754.5	170.3	139.2	4.7	71.7	56.6	0	5.0	c	10.5	19.0	112.0	0
74.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
74.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
74.6	c	c	c	c	0	c	0	c	0	0	0	c	0
74.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
74.8	147.8	78.2	3.3	0	0	6.7	4.8	32.4	0.0	0	29.7	2.5	0.3

(1) Data for NACE Rev. 1 74.6 and 74.8 are for 1996, other data are for 1997; in addition to the foreign owners shown in the table, the following foreign owners were present in Spain, but due to confidentiality no data could be published at this level of breakdown: B, IRL, I, S, AD, NO, CH, CO, JP.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA3.3: value added of nationally owned and foreign owned enterprises in Ireland, broken down by foreign owner, 1997 (million ECU) (1)

NACE				Intra-EU	Extra-EU
	N.O.	Intra	Extra	UK	US
C	:	:	:	:	:
D	:	:	:	:	:
40.1	:	:	:	:	:
40.2	:	:	:	:	:
40.3	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:
45.1	:	:	:	:	:
45.2	:	:	:	:	:
45.3	:	:	:	:	:
45.4	:	:	:	:	:
45.5	:	:	:	:	:
50.1	c	c	c	c	c
50.2	c	c	c	c	c
50.3	c	c	c	c	c
50.4	c	0	0	0	0
50.5	c	0	0	0	0
51.1	5.9	0	0	0	0
51.2	89.6	0	0	0	0
51.3	279.9	36.7	59.4	36.7	59.4
51.4	c	c	c	c	c
51.5	c	c	c	c	c
51.6	202.7	68.7	139.2	c	c
51.7	61.8	25.3	0	14.2	0
52.1	c	c	c	c	0
52.2	12.2	0	0	0	0
52.3	c	c	0	c	0
52.4	c	c	c	c	c
52.5	c	0	0	0	0
52.6	c	c	0	c	0
52.7	c	c	0	c	0
55.1, 55.2	:	c	c	c	c
55.3 to 55.5	c	c	c	c	c
60.1	:	0	0	0	0
60.2	:	c	0	0	0
60.3	0	0	0	0	0
61.1	:	c	0	0	0
61.2	:	0	0	0	0
62	c	0	c	0	c
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	c	c	c	c	c
63.3	c	0	c	0	c
64.1	c	c	c	c	c
64.2	1,212.2	0	0	0	0
70	54.8	0	0	0	0
71.1, 71.2	42.0	0	0	0	0
71.3	26.8	0	0	0	0
71.4	c	0	0	0	0
72	307.3	20.5	64.0	c	c
73	c	0	0	0	0
74.1	493.3	16.6	7.0	16.6	c
74.2, 74.3	156.3	0	0	0	0
74.4	44.6	10.8	15.1	c	15.1
74.5	c	0	c	0	c
74.6	106.2	0	0	0	0
74.7	c	c	0	c	0
74.8	c	c	c	c	c

(1) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; in addition to the foreign owners shown in the table, the following foreign owners were present in Ireland, but due to confidentiality no data could be published at this level of breakdown: B, D, E, F, I, NL, FIN, S, CZ, LI, CH, CA, JP.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA3.4: value added of nationally owned and foreign owned enterprises in Italy, broken down by foreign owner, 1997 (million ECU) (1)

NACE				Intra-EU	Extra-EU
	N.O.	Intra	Extra	US	JP
C	:	:	:	:	:
D	:	:	:	:	:
40.1	:	:	:	:	:
40.2	:	:	:	:	:
40.3	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:
45.1	:	:	:	:	:
45.2	:	:	:	:	:
45.3	:	:	:	:	:
45.4	:	:	:	:	:
45.5	:	:	:	:	:
50.1	18,709.2	11,580.1	4,537.6	3,939.1	c
50.2	929.0	0	0	0	0
50.3	c	c	c	c	0
50.4	c	0	c	0	c
50.5	1,004.7	0	0	0	0
51.1	523.3	21.0	15.3	5.3	c
51.2	2,234.4	83.7	198.8	144.4	0
51.3	23,978.6	613.3	577.2	350.2	0
51.4	22,629.3	6,161.1	3,764.6	1,288.9	1,743.8
51.5	29,238.7	14,746.3	8,518.8	1,288.8	315.8
51.6	6,595.5	1,583.1	1,458.6	541.0	518.5
51.7	2,587.9	1,566.6	976.9	528.0	c
52.1	40,891.3	517.2	1,447.5	0	0
52.2	319.2	0	0	0	0
52.3	c	c	0	0	0
52.4	10,876.8	1,324.3	85.0	c	c
52.5	37.6	0	0	0	0
52.6	c	c	c	c	c
52.7	42.7	0	0	0	0
55.1, 55.2	c	c	c	c	0
55.3 to 55.5	c	c	c	0	0
60.1	c	0	c	0	0
60.2	c	c	c	c	0
60.3	104.3	0	0	0	0
61.1	c	0	c	0	0
61.2	147.5	0	0	0	0
62	c	c	c	0	0
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	12,273.5	693.1	991.1	c	c
63.3	3,838.9	25.2	162.5	0	c
64.1	c	0	0	0	0
64.2	21,746.1	0	0	0	0
70	879.4	15.4	0	0	0
71.1, 71.2	c	c	0	0	0
71.3	14.5	0	0	0	0
71.4	20.9	0	0	0	0
72	8,486.5	328.6	377.0	247.3	0
73	c	c	c	c	c
74.1	3,035.7	125.5	723.1	687.0	c
74.2, 74.3	3,700.3	1,200.5	201.3	111.3	0
74.4	1,275.9	117.2	199.5	c	0
74.5	0	0	0	0	0
74.6	c	0	c	0	0
74.7	c	c	c	0	0
74.8	3,233.0	33.6	39.5	c	0

(1) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only; information was provided for just the USA and Japan as specific foreign owners.
Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA3.5: value added of nationally owned and foreign owned enterprises in the Netherlands, broken down by foreign owner, 1997 (million ECU) (1)

NACE				Intra-EU									Extra-EU							
	N.O.	Intra	Extra	B	DK	D	F	IRL	LU	FIN	S	UK	NO	CH	BM	CA	AN	US	JP	
C	3,030.5	362.7	368.0	c	0	81.5	c	0	0	0	0	20.0	0	0	0	c	c	c	0	
D	35,585.6	5,348.4	8,403.8	569.2	179.2	1,073.8	683.3	220.5	27.4	269.3	480.9	1,813.1	211.0	903.3	18.1	50.7	284.5	6,409.8	383.0	
40.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	867.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45.1	c	c	c	c	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	c	0	
45.2	8,340.1	79.9	147.3	20.6	0	c	0	0	c	0	c	c	0	c	0	0	139.4	c	0	
45.3	c	c	c	c	0	c	c	0	c	0	0	c	0	c	0	0	c	c	0	
45.4	c	c	0	c	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
45.5	336.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
50.1	2,772.4	160.9	42.1	c	0	67.1	c	0	0	0	48.8	c	0	0	0	0	c	c	c	
50.2	c	c	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
50.3	457.1	80.7	76.8	c	0	15.8	c	0	0	0	9.3	c	0	c	0	0	0	23.1	c	
50.4	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	c	
50.5	c	c	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
51.1	744.9	10.2	99.9	c	c	c	c	0	0	0	c	3.3	0	c	0	0	0	91.4	c	
51.2	884.6	38.1	109.4	c	0	c	c	0	c	0	0	c	0	c	0	0	c	49.8	c	
51.3	7,166.1	226.8	74.5	109.7	c	33.2	c	0	0	0	c	56.7	0	c	0	c	51.2	8.1	c	
51.4	2,388.9	327.8	619.6	3.2	c	103.4	37.0	5.0	c	64.1	97.8	0	0	c	0	c	17.8	446.4	71.9	
51.5	11,465.0	834.0	192.4	71.5	0	408.8	59.8	33.7	12.8	c	73.7	160.7	c	c	0	0	5.3	144.7	c	
51.6	6,890.5	596.0	1,529.2	38.9	28.2	197.8	180.7	c	25.5	c	94.0	71.7	0	81.2	0	0	45.0	1,074.3	328.7	
51.7	570.2	29.0	58.7	c	0	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	54.6	c	
52.1	c	c	0	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
52.2	830.3	7.5	0	0	0	c	c	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
52.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
52.4	5,280.9	184.2	62.7	c	0	c	c	0	0	0	0	60.2	0	c	0	0	c	c	0	
52.5	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
52.6	c	c	c	0	0	c	c	0	c	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	
52.7	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
55.1, 55.2	1,164.1	231.9	69.1	c	c	0	c	c	0	0	0	c	c	c	0	0	c	c	c	
55.3 to 55.5	3,143.2	132.3	61.8	c	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	c	0	c	0	0	c	c	0	
60.1	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
60.2	5,970.0	234.3	29.7	c	0	c	0	0	c	0	c	0	0	c	c	0	0	c	0	
60.3	c	c	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	
61.1	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	c	c	0	c	0	0	c	0	c	
61.2	c	c	c	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	
62	c	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	3,144.5	115.8	145.0	15.7	c	28.3	c	0	c	c	16.5	c	0	c	c	c	7.1	55.0	46.1	
63.3	423.6	109.8	11.9	0	0	106.8	0	0	0	0	c	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	c	
64.1	c	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	c	0	
64.2	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
70	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
71.1, 71.2	1,314.0	159.4	62.6	0	0	c	c	0	0	0	c	c	0	0	0	0	c	c	0	
71.3	c	c	c	c	0	c	c	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	c	c	0	
71.4	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	
72	3,204.7	659.4	286.1	0	c	c	328.5	0	0	0	c	279.7	0	0	0	0	c	c	0	
73	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
74.1	7,921.0	61.8	239.2	6.9	c	3.4	5.8	c	c	0.9	32.7	0	8.1	0.2	c	0	35.3	100.3	c	
74.2, 74.3	2,991.7	73.8	284.0	c	0	42.1	c	0	0	0	c	27.2	c	c	0	0	1.5	c	c	
74.4	1,103.5	68.3	100.2	0	0	0	c	0	c	0	c	c	0	0	0	0	c	c	0	
74.5	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	c	0	
74.6	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	c	c	0	
74.7	c	c	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	
74.8	1,582.1	29.7	82.9	c	c	11.3	0	0	c	0	c	15.0	c	c	0	0	6.5	50.7	c	

(1) In addition to the foreign owners shown in the table, the following foreign owners were present in the Netherlands, but due to confidentiality no data could be published at this level of breakdown:

I, A, PA, IL, KW, KR, TW, AU, Z5.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA3.6: value added of nationally owned and foreign owned enterprises in Finland, broken down by foreign owner, 1997 (million ECU) (1)

NACE				Intra-EU						Extra-EU					
	N.O.	Intra	Extra	DK	D	F	NL	S	UK	NO	RU	CH	CA	US	JP
C	c	c	c	0	0	0	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	19,976.9	1,439.0	1,852.3	135.6	108.9	74.4	328.9	601.0	168.4	403.5	0	555.0	19.0	762.1	60.7
40.1	1,920.4	35.1	0	0	0	0	0	35.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40.2	c	c	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40.3	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	252.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45.1	c	c	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45.2	1,724.6	135.7	0	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45.3	762.2	5.3	67.8	c	c	0	c	c	0	0	0	67.8	0	0	0
45.4	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45.5	65.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50.1	356.8	72.0	67.2	0	c	0	0	63.4	c	0	16.1	0	0	c	c
50.2	367.6	18.9	0	0	0	0	0	18.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50.3	235.2	17.2	16.5	0	7.1	c	c	5.0	c	0	0	c	0	c	c
50.4	10.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50.5	153.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51.1	228.9	11.0	30.4	2.6	c	c	c	4.5	0	c	c	0	0	c	0
51.2	73.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51.3	c	c	c	c	c	0	c	c	c	0	0	c	0	c	0
51.4	564.8	158.3	90.2	17.9	16.7	13.9	36.1	36.6	26.5	c	0	29.6	0	51.5	c
51.5	692.3	264.9	84.8	c	65.3	2.2	69.7	104.0	c	c	c	7.1	0	33.7	c
51.6	933.6	421.5	247.6	26.3	112.2	7.2	47.7	199.3	12.5	2.8	c	111.6	0	128.7	1.8
51.7	c	c	c	0	0	0	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	c	0
52.1	1,679.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52.2	c	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52.3	308.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52.4	1,042.9	25.6	2.1	c	c	0	0	c	0	c	0	c	0	c	0
52.5	9.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52.6	c	c	c	0	0	c	0	c	0	c	0	c	0	0	0
52.7	c	c	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55.1, 55.2	390.8	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55.3 to 55.5	c	c	c	0	0	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	c	0
60.1	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60.2	c	c	c	0	0	c	c	c	c	0	c	c	0	0	0
60.3	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61.1	c	c	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0
61.2	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	653.6	104.4	13.6	c	c	c	c	c	c	0	c	c	0	c	0
63.3	114.1	7.5	4.1	c	0	0	0	c	c	0	c	c	0	0	0
64.1	c	c	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64.2	c	c	c	0	0	c	0	c	c	0	0	0	0	c	0
70	c	c	c	c	c	0	0	c	0	c	0	0	c	c	0
71.1, 71.2	c	c	c	c	0	0	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	c	0
71.3	c	c	c	0	c	0	c	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0
71.4	c	c	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	753.8	71.1	142.6	c	c	c	1.9	49.7	c	c	0	0	0	40.7	c
73	c	c	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74.1	1,184.5	18.2	36.6	c	0	0	0.7	11.0	c	c	0	1.0	0	33.1	c
74.2, 74.3	939.9	28.9	11.0	0	c	0	c	26.3	0	c	c	c	0	c	0
74.4	228.7	18.7	20.1	0	c	c	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	20.1	0
74.5	109.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74.6	c	c	0	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74.7	c	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74.8	282.9	19.8	8.1	c	0	c	6.3	4.0	0	c	0	c	0	c	0

(1) In addition to the foreign owners shown in the table, the following foreign owners were present in Finland, but due to confidentiality no data could be published at this level of breakdown: B, E, I, LU, A, EE, LI, TR, ZA, VG, CR, KR, MY, SG, AU.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA3.7: value added of nationally owned and foreign owned enterprises in Sweden, broken down by foreign owner, 1997 (million ECU) (1)

NACE				Intra-EU										Extra-EU									
	N.O.	Intra	Extra	B	DK	D	F	I	LU	NL	A	FIN	UK	CY	NO	CH	CA	PA	US	SA	JP	KR	
C	697.0	14.1	64.6	c	0	0	c	0	c	0	0	4.1	0	c	0	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	
D	34,476.3	4,830.0	4,552.0	22.7	389.5	478.4	384.8	c	c	1,534.2	c	1,065.9	825.9	89.2	990.4	1,347.8	42.1	c	1,968.8	26.8	54.3	0	
40.1	c	c	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	c	0	c	0	0	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	
40.2	62.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
40.3	c	c	c	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	
41	104.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
45.1	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	
45.2	3,515.0	26.8	58.2	0	c	3.5	0	0	0	9.1	0	7.3	c	0	15.2	35.8	0	0	0	7.2	0	0	
45.3	1,892.3	58.3	212.3	0	c	20.7	c	0	0	0	0	0.6	0	3.8	c	176.4	0	0	c	c	0	0	
45.4	871.2	0	5.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	
45.5	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
50.1	c	c	c	0	0	c	c	0	0	0	0	c	c	0	c	0	0	0	c	0	c	0	
50.2	653.0	6.5	6.5	0	c	c	0	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	
50.3	232.9	74.8	6.6	0	c	34.1	c	c	0	c	0	c	c	0	c	0	0	0	c	0	c	0	
50.4	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
50.5	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	
51.1	424.8	35.1	42.2	2.0	c	c	4.0	0	0	1.2	0.8	7.7	11.0	0	c	c	0	0	18.8	0	7.6	0	
51.2	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	
51.3	974.9	9.4	44.9	0	-13.6	1.9	c	0	0	6.2	c	c	c	0	5.5	c	0	0	c	0	0	0	
51.4	1,450.8	558.6	373.7	c	91.7	145.2	65.7	2.9	11.5	108.6	c	58.1	73.7	0	31.0	34.6	0	c	268.1	0	30.2	c	
51.5	1,971.1	353.2	484.6	c	64.2	94.9	17.9	c	c	92.3	7.9	18.4	48.3	c	230.3	27.7	0	0	69.7	c	4.0	0	
51.6	2,075.5	388.5	752.9	c	50.6	107.1	50.5	c	c	73.3	c	c	51.5	0	61.8	61.6	c	0	570.1	c	64.2	c	
51.7	c	c	c	0	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	
52.1	c	c	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	
52.2	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	
52.3	c	c	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	
52.4	2,472.2	201.8	50.9	0	5.0	0	0	0.0	0	180.7	0	9.5	6.5	0	33.8	1.6	0	0.1	12.9	0	2.5	0.1	
52.5	32.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
52.6	145.5	18.3	12.7	0	0	c	c	0	0	c	0	0	c	0	c	c	c	0	c	0	0	0	
52.7	c	c	c	0	0	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	
55.1, 55.2	731.9	16.2	47.4	c	10.3	0	c	0	0	c	0	c	c	c	33.2	c	0	0	c	0	0	0	
55.3 to 55.5	1,257.1	152.3	54.1	c	0.9	c	c	0	c	c	0	c	c	0	7.2	c	0	0	c	0	0	0	
60.1	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
60.2	c	c	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	c	c	0	c	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	
60.3	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
61.1	c	c	c	0	c	c	0	0	0	c	0	c	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
61.2	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	
62	769.2	9.8	8.3	c	c	c	c	0	0	c	c	0	c	0	2.4	c	0	0	c	0	0	0	
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	1,764.4	159.4	38.5	c	c	c	0	c	0	59.1	c	c	6.9	c	c	c	0	0	c	0	c	0	
63.3	196.6	84.7	96.7	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80.5	0	c	13.6	0	c	c	0	c	0	
64.1	c	c	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
64.2	c	c	c	0	0	c	c	c	0	c	0	c	c	0	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	
70	8,603.8	40.4	39.3	0	0.7	1.0	c	0	c	12.1	c	4.6	6.2	10.4	13.6	3.4	0	0	9.6	c	0	0	
71.1, 71.2	c	c	c	0	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	c	0	0	c	0	0	0	
71.3	c	c	c	0	c	c	0	0	c	c	0	0	0	0	c	c	0	0	c	c	c	0	
71.4	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
72	2,497.9	393.4	309.0	0	c	c	c	c	c	20.3	c	c	c	0	26.5	c	c	0	236.8	c	0	0	
73	c	c	c	0	0	c	0	0	0	c	0	c	c	0	c	0	0	0	c	c	c	0	
74.1	3,428.3	123.3	144.4	c	20.1	52.2	c	0	c	16.3	c	12.7	3.5	0	25.5	6.5	c	0	107.8	c	c	c	
74.2, 74.3	2,563.5	191.7	119.5	0	12.9	35.4	c	c	0	c	c	c	19.5	c	48.2	c	c	0	10.7	c	0	0	
74.4	836.2	52.1	67.5	0	0	c	c	0	c	15.8	0	0	c	0	c	0	0	0	66.4	0	0	0	
74.5	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	
74.6	c	c	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
74.7	c	c	c	0	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	
74.8	804.5	31.0	106.0	c	c	c	c	0	0	c	0	c	c	c	c	c	0	0	c	0	c	0	

(1) In addition to the foreign owners shown in the table, the following foreign owners were present in Sweden, but due to confidentiality no data could be published at this level of breakdown: EL, E, IRL, P, BG, HR, CZ, GI, HU, IS, LI, LT, MT, MC, PL, RU, TR, EG, ET, ZA, BM, VG, AN, BR, PE, IL, KW, CN, HK, IN, ID, MY, PK, SG, TW, TH, F9, AU, NZ, Z5.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA3.8: value added of nationally owned and foreign owned enterprises in the United Kingdom, broken down by foreign owner, 1997 (million ECU) (1)

NACE				Intra-EU													Extra-EU					
	N.O.	Intra	Extra	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	LU	NL	A	FIN	S	GG	IM	JE	NO	CH	ET
C	15,925.1	2,880.2	8,551.2	:	:	275.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D	156,496.3	13,388.6	38,863.0	:	:	3,718.0	:	:	3,355.5	:	:	:	2,163.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3,180.7	:
40.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50.1	11,688.5	3,607.8	376.0	c	c	c	0	0	1,844.2	0.1	c	0	c	0	0	157.4	0.9	c	6.8	0	0	0
50.2	4,116.0	65.7	10.1	0	0	c	0	0	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0.9	0.5	c	0	c	0
50.3	2,762.9	287.1	242.0	c	c	111.2	0	0	82.0	c	c	c	64.4	c	c	2.1	c	c	c	0	c	0
50.4	273.1	0.1	27.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50.5	1,358.0	3.8	461.1	0	0	0	0	0.6	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0.2	c	0	0	0
51.1	2,030.8	216.5	232.9	c	9.0	123.8	0	c	c	c	5.4	3.2	30.1	0.6	11.0	7.1	1.2	0.9	6.6	2.1	21.7	0
51.2	1,445.3	11.1	53.0	0	c	0.1	0	0	c	0	c	0	-4.5	0	0	0	0.1	c	c	0	6.1	0
51.3	10,475.8	743.4	485.1	7.6	c	188.8	0	1.5	168.9	84.7	c	c	213.0	0.2	0	c	48.7	c	6.0	0.2	6.2	0
51.4	10,604.9	2,263.6	1,560.1	197.9	48.8	1,175.8	0	c	482.3	c	78.6	1.2	125.6	7.1	6.3	c	3.4	5.1	4.0	1.6	61.1	0
51.5	23,328.3	1,273.5	1,272.6	34.5	24.1	397.4	0.8	9.2	214.8	99.8	16.3	11.8	82.4	9.3	313.7	57.9	2.9	1.0	c	8.5	71.4	0
51.6	12,231.9	1,216.5	3,664.0	4.0	37.2	581.9	0	c	76.5	32.3	104.2	c	224.4	6.7	15.2	125.3	5.0	2.3	29.1	14.4	114.9	0
51.7	3,979.8	377.8	1,404.3	c	17.8	180.8	0	1.9	43.5	3.3	15.8	4.8	57.8	4.1	3.4	30.3	0.5	1.7	8.7	2.6	138.6	0
52.1	35,364.4	11.9	90.8	0	0	c	0	0	c	6.7	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	c	0
52.2	5,034.6	0.4	205.6	0	0	c	0	0	c	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0
52.3	2,297.0	377.7	68.3	0	0	361.5	0	0	c	0.1	0	0.5	c	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0
52.4	33,903.9	439.6	1,873.3	3.4	1.1	26.7	0	0.4	111.0	24.1	20.7	0.6	156.5	c	c	c	3.5	c	17.9	0.3	171.5	0
52.5	c	c	c	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52.6	3,786.0	764.2	74.9	c	c	338.9	0	0	322.1	c	0.1	c	c	c	0	c	c	0	c	0	c	0
52.7	c	c	c	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55.1, 55.2	7,296.2	217.4	615.8	0	0	0	0	0	97.8	c	c	c	c	0	0	c	c	c	c	0	c	0
55.3 to 55.5	16,927.8	648.7	1,331.4	c	0	c	0	0	596.4	c	0	c	c	0	0	c	c	c	c	0	c	0
60.1	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	0	c	c	c	c	c	c	0	c	c	c	c	c	0	c	0
60.3	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61.1	1,851.5	351.5	190.4	0	0.2	c	0	0	41.9	c	c	c	c	0	c	245.3	0.0	0	0	25.9	0.4	0
61.2	35.0	4.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	10,636.2	905.4	1,063.7	0	0	c	28.4	0	0	c	62.3	c	c	0	0	0.4	c	1.5	15.3	91.3	c	15.4
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	9,426.0	528.5	542.3	0.2	56.7	65.3	0	0.7	102.0	24.8	6.9	16.3	137.8	0.0	11.1	106.6	5.1	0.2	18.6	2.3	94.0	0
63.3	2,167.5	103.3	508.3	c	0.2	9.1	c	c	47.5	c	2.7	18.8	2.8	c	c	0.1	c	c	c	0	89.6	0
64.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
64.2	21,293.1	142.3	368.5	35.4	c	c	0	0.5	c	c	0	c	9.7	0	0	c	0	0.5	c	c	9.8	0
70	:	183.1	308.2	c	0.6	128.9	0	0	9.4	5.3	c	c	20.2	c	c	14.4	3.5	2.0	13.2	3.7	4.9	0
71.1, 71.2	3,540.0	605.9	690.1	188.5	0	74.0	0	0	280.1	0.2	0	0	61.1	0	0	2.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0	0.1	0
71.3	3,583.4	410.7	152.9	c	0	50.3	0	0	285.6	c	0	0	c	0	0	c	c	c	0	0	c	0
71.4	951.2	0	110.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0
72	12,733.1	672.5	5,490.8	5.7	4.9	145.0	0	0	c	23.7	2.2	c	137.6	c	c	c	c	2.7	3.0	c	25.5	0
73	2,607.6	70.9	395.2	c	0	30.5	0	0	c	0.4	c	0	4.3	c	28.3	c	0	0	0	c	37.3	0
74.1	27,652.4	185.6	1,406.3	c	c	22.6	0	0.8	127.5	3.7	c	4.3	14.7	c	0	5.8	10.8	1.8	5.9	c	155.9	0
74.2, 74.3	14,505.3	706.3	1,500.7	0.7	33.6	184.4	0	0.1	352.9	6.4	26.0	0.5	87.9	0	7.8	6.0	0.5	2.8	8.3	139.1	17.0	0
74.4	3,258.8	231.2	1,357.6	0	0.7	33.7	0	0	101.0	46.9	c	0	46.2	0	0	1.1	c	0	4.3	c	56.3	0
74.5	9,846.2	41.6	1,903.2	0	0	c	0	0	c	0.2	0	0	34.0	0	0	c	48.3	10.9	c	c	546.2	0
74.6	2,253.6	237.3	113.5	0	0	0	0	0	c	0.6	0	0	153.8	0	c	c	0	c	0	0	0	0
74.7	3,810.5	169.4	103.6	0	147.4	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.7	0	0	0	0	c	c	0	0	0
74.8	17,465.1	387.9	1,439.1	c	0.1	42.0	0	c	158.5	20.4	32.1	16.7	37.1	c	5.0	60.2	1.6	5.1	7.6	30.2	153.5	0

(1) In addition to the foreign owners shown in the table, the following foreign owners were present in the United Kingdom, but due to confidentiality no data could be published at this level of breakdown:

BG, CY, LI, VA, YU, BF, EG, NA, ZW, AR, BR, CL, VE, BH, JO, QA, AE, PH, LK; furthermore, only the top 40 partner countries (measured by the total of non-confidential data in the table) are shown.

The following partner countries, with a non-confidential column total of less than 4.0 million ECU have been suppressed from the table: P, HR, CZ, GI, HU, LT, MT, PL, RO, RU, TR, ZM, VG, MX, PA, VI, IR, KW, LB, SA, YE, BD, CN, MY, TW, TH.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA3.8 continued: value added of nationally owned and foreign owned enterprises in the United Kingdom, broken down by foreign owner, 1997 (million ECU) (1)

NACE	Extra-EU																				
	KE	ML	NG	ZA	BS	BM	CA	KY	JM	AN	US	IL	HK	IN	ID	JP	KR	SG	AU	NZ	B2
C	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7,639.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	27,554.4	:	:	:	:	3,432.0	:	:	:	:	37.6
40.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	88.8	0	55.3	0	0	147.0	c	0	c	0	:
50.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	c	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	:
50.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86.5	0	0	0	0	110.2	c	0	c	0	:
50.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	:
50.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	460.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:
51.1	0	0	c	0.2	0	c	13.4	c	0	0	128.0	0	0.8	0	0	44.0	0	c	1.0	c	:
51.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46.9	0	-2.4	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	:
51.3	0	0	0	0	0	c	116.3	0	25.4	0	44.7	c	0.7	c	0	c	c	0	78.2	14.5	:
51.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.4	0	0	c	941.0	2.0	7.8	0.8	c	468.7	c	0.8	42.3	0.5	:
51.5	0	0	0	c	0	0	10.4	c	0	0	922.5	1.4	2.8	1.2	c	185.3	0	0.4	6.3	10.5	:
51.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	141.4	0	0	0.3	2,548.1	2.6	c	0	0	785.9	c	c	4.3	0	:
51.7	0	0	c	c	0	0.2	6.5	0.1	0	0	447.9	c	c	0	0	566.5	216.7	0	3.9	2.7	:
52.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68.9	0	c	0	0	11.0	0	0.1	0	0	:
52.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	83.4	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:
52.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.9	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	:
52.4	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	c	0	0	c	880.1	c	c	0.1	0	576.3	0	0	c	c	:
52.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	:
52.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	66.3	c	0	0	0	c	0	0	0.0	0	:
52.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:
55.1, 55.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	c	0	0	90.1	0	c	0	c	:
55.3 to 55.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	c	0	c	0	0	14.8	0	c	c	0	:
60.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:
60.2	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	c	0	0	c	0	0	c	0	:
60.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:
61.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	18.6	0	0	0	85.8	0	c	0	0	c	c	c	8.2	0	:
61.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:
62	14.7	22.6	5.2	0	0	0	267.4	0	2.0	0	207.4	c	c	20.1	4.2	c	4.9	0	0.4	75.7	:
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	0	0	0.3	7.3	0	0.4	6.4	0	0	1.1	184.2	0	1.9	0	0	146.0	0.2	7.1	54.0	0	:
63.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	293.6	0	0	0	88.7	0.4	c	0	0	10.1	0	c	c	0	:
64.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
64.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	142.3	0	0	0	121.1	c	0	0	0	c	0	c	73.3	0	:
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	4.2	0	c	256.9	0	3.9	0	0	5.8	0.1	c	3.1	c	:
71.1, 71.2	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.3	0	0	0	570.2	0	0.3	0	0	52.9	0	0	60.2	0	:
71.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	140.6	0	0	0	0	7.0	0	0.9	c	c	:
71.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	:
72	0	0	0	0.1	3.8	2.5	145.6	0	0	c	4,931.4	c	0	c	0	286.7	0	c	38.2	c	:
73	0	0	0	2.8	0	0	c	0	0	0	283.5	0	0	0	0	62.0	0.1	0	c	0	:
74.1	0	0	0	c	0.1	c	5.5	c	0	c	1,042.2	0	c	c	0	146.6	c	c	4.6	c	:
74.2, 74.3	0	0	0	0	0	8.8	3.7	0	0	0	1,269.0	0	0.4	0	0	37.1	5.2	0	7.2	0.0	:
74.4	0	0	0	0	0	c	4.8	0	0	0	469.5	0	0	0	0	48.9	0	0	745.4	0	:
74.5	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	0	0	1,219.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	:
74.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104.3	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	c	0	:
74.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0	:
74.8	0.2	0	0	c	0	c	34.4	c	0	15.3	1,131.0	c	0.8	0	0	16.0	c	0.3	14.0	c	:

(1) In addition to the foreign owners shown in the table, the following foreign owners were present in the United Kingdom, but due to confidentiality no data could be published at this level of breakdown:

BG, CY, LI, VA, YU, BF, EG, NA, ZW, AR, BR, CL, VE, BH, JO, QA, AE, PH, LK; furthermore, only the top 40 partner countries (measured by the total of non-confidential data in the table) are shown.

The following partner countries, with a non-confidential column total of less than 4.0 million ECU have been suppressed from the table: P, HR, CZ, GI, HU, LT, MT, PL, RO, RU, TR, ZM, VG, MX, PA, VI, IR, KW, LB, SA, YE, BD, CN, MY, TW, TH.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA4.1: share of personnel costs in total operating costs (personnel costs/(purchases of goods and services plus personnel costs)) of nationally and foreign owned enterprises, 1997 (%)

NACE	Denmark				Spain (1)				Ireland (2)				The Netherlands			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
C	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	72.4	77.6	66.0	84.8
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24.4	17.8	26.6	13.7
40.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	65.4	~	~	~
45.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c
45.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	28.5	19.6	25.6	17.7
45.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c
45.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	~
45.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	58.0	~	~	~
50.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	7.1	2.7	3.2	1.9
50.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	~
50.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	13.2	5.7	5.9	5.5
50.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	~	c
50.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
51.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	10.3	27.1	7.4	40.6
51.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	4.1	3.6	2.3	4.1
51.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.5	4.2	5.0	5.2	4.2	4.4	3.7
51.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	9.6	7.1	10.0	5.8
51.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	7.4	8.3	8.7	6.9
51.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.0	10.4	8.2	11.4	8.2	12.2	6.9
51.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10.2	10.2	~	10.1	7.4	7.7	7.2
52.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	~
52.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	12.9	15.3	15.3	~
52.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	:	:	:	:
52.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	17.6	19.6	20.0	18.4
52.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	~	~	~
52.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
52.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	c	~	~	~
55.1, 55.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	61.8	71.8	71.2	73.5
55.3 to 55.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	40.7	57.5	59.5	49.8
60.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	~	~	~
60.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	67.5	53.0	53.0	53.4
60.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
61.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	c	c	c	c
61.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
62	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	~	c	c	c	c	~
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	33.0	18.9	16.8	21.0
63.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	~	c	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
64.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
64.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	c	~	c
70	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
71.1, 71.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	12.5	18.5	9.6	33.9
71.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
71.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
72	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	54.1	62.0	51.9	65.8	70.5	76.7	60.4
73	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
74.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	46.7	47.9	44.7	58.6	39.9	32.3	44.0
74.2, 74.3	:	:	:	:	37.3	27.4	35.5	21.4	:	~	~	~	66.7	44.8	45.1	44.7
74.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14.4	11.7	19.0	18.6	13.3	23.8	10.2
74.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	~	c	c	c	~	c
74.6	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
74.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	c	c	c	c
74.8	:	:	:	:	28.4	39.4	38.8	51.9	:	c	c	c	37.7	47.6	45.0	48.5

(1) Data for NACE Rev. 1 74.6 and 74.8 are for 1996; (2) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA4.1 continued: share of personnel costs in total operating costs (personnel costs/(purchases of goods and services plus personnel costs)) of nationally and foreign owned enterprises, 1997 (%)

NACE	Finland				Sweden				The United Kingdom			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
C	c	c	c	c	25.2	23.8	17.5	27.3	:	:	:	:
D	19.5	19.5	20.3	19.0	22.0	22.9	21.8	24.4	:	:	:	:
40.1	11.7	8.5	8.5	~	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:
40.2	c	c	c	~	5.5	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
40.3	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:
41	42.6	~	~	~	33.0	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
45.1	c	c	c	~	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:
45.2	24.1	14.0	14.0	~	23.5	26.1	20.3	29.9	:	:	:	:
45.3	29.1	30.9	26.4	31.2	33.1	38.6	36.3	39.4	:	:	:	:
45.4	c	c	c	~	37.0	31.2	~	31.2	:	:	:	:
45.5	44.9	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:
50.1	5.3	3.6	4.1	3.2	c	c	c	c	5.8	2.1	2.0	2.5
50.2	12.9	7.2	7.2	~	17.3	11.5	13.6	10.0	23.8	14.6	14.2	18.7
50.3	13.4	8.3	7.0	10.6	11.8	7.4	7.9	4.8	14.0	9.6	10.2	9.0
50.4	6.8	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	8.2	4.4	6.0	4.3
50.5	8.8	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	4.3	1.8	4.9	1.8
51.1	24.6	29.3	22.6	32.7	9.2	7.9	12.1	6.0	11.7	12.6	27.4	8.7
51.2	5.9	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	4.0	3.9	1.9	8.0
51.3	c	c	c	c	5.0	9.0	8.6	9.8	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3
51.4	8.6	11.3	11.5	10.8	10.2	9.4	8.4	11.1	8.2	9.0	9.4	8.4
51.5	5.0	5.9	7.7	3.6	8.8	5.6	7.7	4.3	5.1	2.3	4.8	1.4
51.6	10.4	12.1	13.0	11.0	13.3	11.3	10.5	11.8	11.8	10.6	12.4	10.0
51.7	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	3.7	9.5	9.7	9.5
52.1	10.1	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	11.1	16.7	18.9	16.4
52.2	c	c	c	~	c	c	~	c	10.7	8.1	8.7	8.1
52.3	15.4	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	11.8	11.8	11.5	13.4
52.4	13.0	12.8	13.5	9.3	16.2	12.4	12.0	13.6	14.4	17.9	17.4	18.0
52.5	11.6	~	~	~	9.2	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
52.6	c	c	c	c	12.4	18.0	16.5	23.6	13.4	12.5	12.9	10.7
52.7	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
55.1, 55.2	30.8	33.3	33.3	~	35.5	35.6	35.8	35.5	37.1	36.3	44.1	34.6
55.3 to 55.5	c	c	c	c	27.8	43.7	43.8	43.2	26.5	42.2	43.0	41.5
60.1	c	~	~	~	c	c	c	~	c	c	~	c
60.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
60.3	c	~	~	~	30.7	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
61.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	16.1	21.5	24.0	17.1
61.2	c	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	33.8	51.6	51.6	~
62	c	~	~	~	24.8	16.5	15.8	17.1	32.6	19.9	24.4	18.5
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	19.8	10.4	10.2	11.5	20.9	17.0	16.8	17.7	22.5	17.6	17.4	17.7
63.3	9.3	7.6	6.0	32.8	7.4	6.9	7.2	6.6	16.0	4.2	8.3	3.7
64.1	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	~	:	:	:	:
64.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	34.3	23.7	27.7	21.3
70	c	c	c	c	16.8	8.8	10.3	7.2	24.1	23.4	31.0	19.6
71.1, 71.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	26.1	34.3	32.8	34.9
71.3	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	34.2	28.6	28.9	27.8
71.4	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	~	31.7	28.2	~	28.2
72	43.8	38.7	55.7	33.5	39.4	44.1	43.3	45.1	45.5	40.9	47.8	39.9
73	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	46.8	43.7	33.8	46.9
74.1	42.0	37.4	40.8	35.8	36.5	29.3	25.5	35.0	47.2	45.1	41.6	45.7
74.2, 74.3	47.3	23.8	21.4	35.8	44.2	22.5	26.4	18.9	42.9	27.2	26.7	27.4
74.4	21.7	10.8	14.4	8.8	22.4	9.2	6.0	13.6	14.3	12.4	20.0	11.0
74.5	80.5	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	67.0	76.7	63.7	77.0
74.6	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	~	74.9	73.8	75.1	70.9
74.7	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	75.3	81.9	80.2	85.0
74.8	35.5	30.8	47.4	17.2	28.0	43.7	18.5	61.8	33.6	18.4	36.8	15.9

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA4.2: apparent labour productivity (value added at factor cost per person employed) of nationally and foreign owned enterprises, 1997 (thousand ECU per person employed)

NACE	Denmark (1)				Spain (2)				Ireland (3)				The Netherlands			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
C	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	469.0	262.0	413.1	192.6
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	51.3	85.2	66.2	104.1
40.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	116.2	~	~	~
45.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c
45.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	39.6	50.4	59.7	46.4
45.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c
45.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	~
45.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	55.4	~	~	~
50.1	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	34.1	62.2	63.9	56.5
50.2	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	~
50.3	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	34.5	52.1	47.6	58.0
50.4	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	~	c
50.5	c	c	c	~	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
51.1	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	10.4	~	~	~	59.7	71.8	57.9	73.6
51.2	79.9	42.1	42.1	~	:	:	:	:	97.2	~	~	~	26.3	56.5	102.5	48.9
51.3	58.2	103.8	95.9	114.2	:	:	:	:	41.9	174.5	100.3	321.3	109.2	52.0	60.7	36.1
51.4	76.0	121.2	101.5	160.0	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	29.2	68.9	48.5	88.7
51.5	88.3	273.9	180.7	370.0	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	175.7	63.0	62.7	64.1
51.6	59.6	86.9	86.1	87.7	:	:	:	:	50.2	64.5	53.5	71.8	72.2	69.0	45.6	86.3
51.7	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	48.8	74.3	74.3	~	25.5	64.9	44.8	83.5
52.1	c	c	c	~	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	~
52.2	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:	13.3	~	~	~	17.2	20.2	20.2	~
52.3	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	~	:	:	:	:
52.4	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	21.8	19.6	19.6	19.5
52.5	16.1	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	c	~	~	~	c	~	~	~
52.6	25.2	78.5	78.5	~	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c
52.7	40.2	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	~	c	~	~	~
55.1, 55.2	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	21.2	30.8	30.8	31.0
55.3 to 55.5	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	14.6	23.7	23.4	24.6
60.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	~	~	~
60.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c
60.3	c	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
61.1	185.6	3,385.7	~	3,385.7	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c
61.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
62	17.4	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	~	c	c	c	~
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	56.8	44.1	46.8	32.5	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	55.6	45.8	47.8	44.3
63.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	~	23.0	32.8	33.4	28.2
64.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
64.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	92.9	~	~	~	c	c	~	c
70	45.1	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	51.7	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
71.1, 71.2	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	69.4	~	~	~	225.5	371.2	655.9	176.3
71.3	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	47.6	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
71.4	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
72	63.6	106.7	88.5	126.9	:	:	:	:	64.6	43.8	46.0	43.2	42.0	54.6	52.8	59.0
73	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
74.1	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	51.1	38.4	44.6	28.9	39.9	48.5	30.8	57.0
74.2, 74.3	74.6	107.5	106.7	108.2	42.4	53.0	49.1	58.7	44.3	~	~	~	36.2	42.8	33.4	46.2
74.4	41.3	127.1	129.4	125.7	:	:	:	:	16.2	66.3	45.8	97.3	31.3	55.0	53.9	55.9
74.5	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	~	c	c	~	c
74.6	31.9	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	21.4	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
74.7	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	6.5	c	c	~	c	c	c	c
74.8	c	c	c	c	20.2	36.8	39.3	14.6	c	c	c	c	26.7	39.8	34.7	42.0

(1) Data are for 1996; (2) Data for NACE Rev. 1 74.6 and 74.8 are for 1996; (3) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA4.2 continued: apparent labour productivity (value added at factor cost per person employed) of nationally and foreign owned enterprises, 1997 (thousand ECU per person employed)

NACE	Finland				Sweden				The United Kingdom			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
C	c	c	c	c	71.2	96.7	53.5	117.4	:	:	:	:
D	55.5	65.2	64.2	66.0	55.3	62.2	58.5	66.6	:	:	:	:
40.1	116.4	124.8	124.8	~	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:
40.2	c	c	c	~	247.3	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
40.3	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:
41	123.9	~	~	~	114.8	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
45.1	c	c	c	~	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:
45.2	36.6	37.0	37.0	~	35.1	49.5	51.7	48.6	:	:	:	:
45.3	34.2	37.7	45.1	37.2	33.5	44.2	36.7	46.8	:	:	:	:
45.4	c	c	c	~	28.4	49.4	~	49.4	:	:	:	:
45.5	48.8	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:
50.1	51.9	86.8	106.7	72.4	c	c	c	c	58.6	200.1	289.0	50.6
50.2	36.7	52.7	52.7	~	29.0	45.5	48.5	42.8	25.1	29.4	29.9	26.6
50.3	41.6	55.6	60.6	51.2	39.2	60.8	62.3	48.0	31.7	37.2	34.0	41.9
50.4	34.1	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	19.2	156.2	10.9	165.9
50.5	26.3	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	29.2	88.1	2.3	126.4
51.1	51.5	63.1	59.4	64.6	47.5	67.7	65.2	70.0	49.8	75.0	86.8	66.6
51.2	47.3	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	75.1	25.2	13.8	30.5
51.3	c	c	c	c	41.2	27.2	7.5	61.1	60.8	62.3	47.7	118.0
51.4	48.4	78.0	76.3	81.3	40.0	68.0	68.8	66.8	52.5	77.4	87.2	66.6
51.5	60.9	69.3	67.6	75.0	46.1	72.7	58.9	87.7	111.3	83.0	65.6	112.9
51.6	56.8	62.6	60.5	66.3	45.9	70.8	65.8	73.8	68.1	83.2	57.7	97.4
51.7	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	51.5	85.7	46.2	111.4
52.1	33.9	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	36.8	26.2	21.1	27.0
52.2	c	c	c	~	c	c	~	c	27.3	29.9	14.9	30.0
52.3	41.6	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	21.2	33.3	34.5	28.2
52.4	29.7	32.1	33.0	24.0	25.4	43.6	55.6	23.5	42.6	40.1	44.9	39.2
52.5	15.4	~	~	~	16.3	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
52.6	c	c	c	c	21.2	28.8	25.8	34.7	57.6	72.7	73.1	69.4
52.7	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
55.1, 55.2	33.4	28.6	28.6	~	29.1	30.8	23.9	34.2	24.1	42.0	44.9	41.0
55.3 to 55.5	c	c	c	c	21.1	29.2	27.2	37.0	17.1	21.0	18.7	22.3
60.1	c	~	~	~	c	c	c	~	c	c	~	c
60.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
60.3	c	~	~	~	42.8	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
61.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	129.9	114.2	96.7	171.7
61.2	c	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	21.4	44.8	44.8	~
62	c	~	~	~	62.8	33.2	34.2	32.1	166.5	198.0	428.5	135.8
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	50.2	44.8	45.4	40.5	52.7	52.1	51.2	56.6	41.8	56.8	54.0	59.7
63.3	28.3	27.3	23.7	38.0	26.0	47.6	47.7	47.6	25.6	42.9	42.3	43.0
64.1	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	~	:	:	:	:
64.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	120.6	81.6	74.6	84.6
70	c	c	c	c	119.1	226.3	206.0	251.9	:	50.2	40.6	58.4
71.1, 71.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	107.1	135.1	164.7	116.6
71.3	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	60.1	97.5	103.5	84.2
71.4	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	~	35.2	22.1	~	22.1
72	51.4	61.3	56.3	64.2	49.4	67.5	67.2	67.9	39.0	68.0	53.6	70.2
73	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	30.9	45.9	39.1	47.4
74.1	58.6	70.7	71.0	70.6	43.2	67.8	47.3	107.6	45.2	72.0	41.4	79.7
74.2, 74.3	41.4	47.5	46.6	49.9	39.6	60.6	64.2	55.5	44.5	64.1	63.6	64.3
74.4	47.1	63.7	65.7	62.2	35.5	64.1	64.1	64.1	49.9	83.9	55.1	92.0
74.5	24.2	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	24.5	18.0	19.3	17.9
74.6	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	~	24.6	21.1	21.5	20.5
74.7	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	10.5	8.2	7.5	9.4
74.8	37.6	41.3	44.8	34.8	27.5	26.0	42.2	23.4	56.2	58.2	48.6	61.5

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA4.3: average personnel costs (personnel costs per employee) of nationally and foreign owned enterprises, 1997 (thousand ECU per employee)

NACE	Denmark (1)				Spain (2)				Ireland (3)				The Netherlands			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
C	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	59.3	57.4	59.8	56.3
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	37.0	46.1	43.5	48.8
40.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	44.3	~	~	~
45.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c
45.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	34.0	38.5	41.0	37.5
45.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c
45.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	~
45.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	34.0	~	~	~
50.1	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	25.3	45.7	44.2	50.9
50.2	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	~
50.3	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	25.9	34.4	34.8	33.8
50.4	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	~	c
50.5	c	c	c	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
51.1	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	42.1	58.4	51.1	59.4
51.2	35.8	32.1	32.1	~	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	27.8	46.0	49.1	45.4
51.3	33.6	41.2	41.0	41.6	:	:	:	:	:	31.2	27.2	39.2	28.9	35.9	36.7	34.6
51.4	36.8	45.1	44.5	46.2	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	31.7	47.1	42.2	51.6
51.5	34.8	43.5	43.9	43.1	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	32.4	41.6	40.6	46.1
51.6	37.9	47.6	44.8	51.1	:	:	:	:	:	30.9	34.0	28.8	34.2	49.9	41.4	56.5
51.7	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	31.0	31.0	~	26.9	43.9	34.8	52.2
52.1	c	c	c	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	~
52.2	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	13.1	18.3	18.3	~
52.3	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	:	:	:	:
52.4	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	16.1	15.8	16.0	15.2
52.5	29.3	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	~	~	~
52.6	31.3	27.4	27.4	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	c	c	c	c
52.7	29.5	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	c	~	~	~
55.1, 55.2	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	14.5	20.8	20.2	22.9
55.3 to 55.5	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	10.7	20.0	24.0	11.4
60.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	~	~	~
60.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	c	c	c	c
60.3	c	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	~	~	c	c	c	c
61.1	38.7	58.0	~	58.0	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	c	c	c	c
61.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
62	33.6	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	~	c	c	c	c	~
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	37.0	36.1	36.4	34.9	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	42.4	40.7	42.3	39.6
63.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	~	c	21.6	26.3	26.7	23.4
64.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
64.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	c	~	c
70	38.3	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
71.1, 71.2	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	37.0	49.7	40.2	56.1
71.3	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
71.4	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
72	46.5	57.1	54.9	59.4	:	:	:	:	:	29.5	31.9	28.7	44.6	54.5	50.1	66.6
73	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
74.1	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	19.8	20.1	19.2	43.0	52.1	46.6	54.6
74.2, 74.3	45.2	45.9	45.3	46.4	32.5	34.5	31.8	38.4	:	~	~	~	39.1	61.2	40.9	69.9
74.4	42.1	54.7	54.9	54.6	:	:	:	:	:	34.8	29.4	43.0	23.5	46.9	45.8	47.7
74.5	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	~	c	c	c	~	c
74.6	36.4	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
74.7	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	c	c	c	c
74.8	c	c	c	c	18.3	27.1	28.5	15.3	:	c	c	c	25.4	29.6	22.6	32.8

(1) Data are for 1996; (2) Data for NACE Rev. 1 74.6 and 74.8 are for 1996; (3) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA4.3 continued: average personnel costs (personnel costs per employee) of nationally and foreign owned enterprises, 1997 (thousand ECU per employee)

NACE	Finland				Sweden				The United Kingdom			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
C	c	c	c	c	40.0	34.6	28.6	37.4	40.9	54.8	46.9	58.7
D	32.0	34.9	34.1	35.6	35.9	40.2	38.8	41.8	24.1	31.2	29.8	31.9
40.1	36.1	38.7	38.7	~	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:
40.2	c	c	c	~	52.1	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
40.3	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:
41	30.8	~	~	~	46.5	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
45.1	c	c	c	~	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:
45.2	29.6	29.6	29.6	~	28.6	42.3	43.6	41.7	:	:	:	:
45.3	28.3	36.0	32.8	36.2	32.4	38.4	36.3	39.2	:	:	:	:
45.4	c	c	c	~	28.7	39.7	~	39.7	:	:	:	:
45.5	29.1	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:
50.1	32.4	40.3	48.0	34.6	c	c	c	c	25.2	32.3	35.3	27.3
50.2	27.3	35.2	35.2	~	27.3	38.1	40.0	36.4	13.8	22.6	23.2	19.3
50.3	28.0	35.4	41.0	30.5	31.1	40.4	40.0	43.5	17.1	22.0	21.3	23.1
50.4	25.9	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	10.5	44.6	9.4	46.8
50.5	22.4	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	11.9	26.2	2.9	36.6
51.1	33.4	46.8	43.5	48.0	34.8	48.0	48.4	47.6	23.1	42.7	46.1	40.2
51.2	30.9	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	19.6	24.3	25.5	23.8
51.3	c	c	c	c	33.3	38.6	37.8	40.0	24.8	18.6	15.8	28.6
51.4	30.4	44.4	42.0	48.8	32.4	46.9	45.0	49.8	23.9	31.6	33.3	29.7
51.5	31.7	40.0	38.1	46.6	33.6	45.8	46.3	45.3	27.1	33.4	29.5	40.1
51.6	35.8	43.5	40.9	48.4	36.4	51.0	46.4	53.7	34.2	40.6	34.3	44.1
51.7	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	11.8	96.4	18.7	146.6
52.1	22.8	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	13.7	11.7	11.4	11.8
52.2	c	c	c	~	c	c	~	c	11.3	7.7	4.5	7.7
52.3	25.0	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	9.5	11.4	11.5	11.1
52.4	21.9	20.9	20.4	25.3	23.6	30.6	33.7	25.4	15.4	17.1	17.8	16.9
52.5	18.0	~	~	~	22.2	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
52.6	c	c	c	c	27.3	29.0	32.4	22.6	20.5	17.7	16.3	30.4
52.7	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
55.1, 55.2	24.2	23.5	23.5	~	22.8	24.8	20.3	27.0	12.5	15.6	14.5	16.0
55.3 to 55.5	c	c	c	c	18.9	25.4	24.2	30.0	9.9	9.6	11.7	8.4
60.1	c	~	~	~	c	c	c	~	c	c	~	c
60.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
60.3	c	~	~	~	32.2	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
61.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	36.3	33.5	31.1	41.6
61.2	c	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	7.5	25.3	25.3	~
62	c	~	~	~	48.0	30.2	25.8	35.1	49.7	40.5	55.2	36.5
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	33.2	33.7	33.6	33.9	37.8	38.1	37.5	40.6	20.6	28.5	27.5	29.6
63.3	26.4	27.5	27.4	27.9	24.5	35.3	31.4	38.6	20.9	21.6	26.7	20.5
64.1	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	~	:	:	:	:
64.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	49.3	53.4	78.2	42.5
70	c	c	c	c	31.9	25.7	27.1	23.6	20.9	22.8	21.9	23.6
71.1, 71.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	27.6	28.0	19.9	33.0
71.3	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	22.7	32.6	33.0	31.6
71.4	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	~	17.3	8.5	~	8.5
72	39.3	49.7	45.4	52.1	46.4	55.6	55.0	56.4	27.3	43.5	49.7	42.6
73	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	26.9	36.8	39.7	36.2
74.1	35.1	61.7	61.6	61.9	43.1	56.9	44.7	80.6	25.2	46.1	28.9	50.4
74.2, 74.3	34.7	41.2	41.5	40.2	38.1	50.1	48.8	52.0	30.5	38.3	38.0	38.4
74.4	34.3	47.3	46.3	48.1	32.4	46.2	40.2	50.8	33.1	35.0	38.0	34.1
74.5	22.5	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	20.9	15.2	13.8	15.3
74.6	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	~	19.0	21.3	22.5	18.8
74.7	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	7.9	7.2	6.8	8.1
74.8	29.2	30.2	32.0	26.6	27.5	22.3	28.7	21.3	24.4	35.6	33.8	36.2

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA4.4: simple wage adjusted labour productivity (value added at factor cost/personnel costs) of nationally and foreign owned enterprises, 1997 (%)

NACE	Denmark (1)				Spain (2)				Ireland (3)				The Netherlands			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
C	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	790.6	456.7	691.2	342.3
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	146.4	184.8	152.6	213.5
40.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	262.6	~	~	~
45.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c
45.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	125.5	132.2	148.9	124.6
45.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c
45.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	~
45.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	177.4	~	~	~
50.1	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	155.5	138.2	144.8	117.7
50.2	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	~
50.3	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	156.1	160.9	144.9	182.0
50.4	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	~	c
50.5	c	c	c	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
51.1	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	239.0	139.2	117.2	142.0
51.2	298.2	145.8	145.8	~	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	115.0	147.0	210.3	133.0
51.3	241.9	270.2	244.3	306.0	:	:	:	:	:	558.5	368.8	818.8	445.1	160.0	183.8	114.8
51.4	289.5	294.4	253.1	369.6	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	114.5	159.1	126.7	183.9
51.5	317.7	735.4	449.0	1,083.4	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	615.7	159.8	162.8	148.0
51.6	195.4	194.3	204.7	183.1	:	:	:	:	:	208.8	157.2	249.3	242.0	154.2	118.7	174.6
51.7	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	241.0	241.0	~	125.0	158.8	139.0	170.9
52.1	c	c	c	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	~
52.2	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	192.6	111.6	111.6	~
52.3	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	:	:	:	:
52.4	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	166.3	127.7	126.8	130.2
52.5	417.4	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	~	~	~
52.6	225.7	427.6	427.6	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	c	c	c	c
52.7	302.9	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	c	~	~	~
55.1, 55.2	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	167.6	155.3	158.9	144.0
55.3 to 55.5	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	173.3	127.4	106.0	224.5
60.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	~	~	~
60.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	129.5	111.0	110.7	113.0
60.3	c	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	~	~	c	c	c	c
61.1	524.5	9,733.0	~	9,733.0	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	c	c	c	c
61.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
62	72.4	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	~	c	c	c	c	~
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	191.4	137.6	143.6	109.0	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	157.4	124.1	123.8	124.4
63.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	~	c	122.3	136.3	138.2	121.1
64.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
64.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	c	~	c
70	229.6	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
71.1, 71.2	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	802.2	806.6	1,770.0	338.1
71.3	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
71.4	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
72	179.4	197.8	175.2	219.9	:	:	:	:	:	149.0	144.7	150.4	114.4	106.9	110.8	98.9
73	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
74.1	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	196.7	224.3	152.1	116.2	96.4	69.4	107.2
74.2, 74.3	226.7	255.0	250.9	258.3	131.7	154.7	154.9	154.5	:	~	~	~	114.4	85.6	88.1	84.9
74.4	176.5	263.6	292.5	248.1	:	:	:	:	:	190.9	155.6	227.7	198.8	123.4	122.9	123.7
74.5	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	~	c	c	c	~	c
74.6	181.9	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
74.7	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	c	c	c	c
74.8	c	c	c	c	112.7	137.2	139.5	98.7	:	c	c	c	147.9	145.9	161.0	141.2

(1) Data are for 1996; (2) Data for NACE Rev. 1 74.6 and 74.8 are for 1996; (3) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA4.4 continued: simple wage adjusted labour productivity (value added at factor cost/personnel costs) of nationally and foreign owned enterprises, 1997 (%)

NACE	Finland				Sweden				The United Kingdom			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
C	c	c	c	c	183.3	280.2	187.7	313.9	572.4	1,423.4	1,278.2	1,480.0
D	178.5	186.8	188.2	185.6	160.4	154.9	150.8	159.6	188.7	225.4	180.4	246.6
40.1	322.6	322.1	322.1	~	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:
40.2	c	c	c	~	480.5	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
40.3	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:
41	406.9	~	~	~	261.3	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
45.1	c	c	c	~	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:
45.2	137.3	125.0	125.0	~	135.7	117.8	119.4	117.0	:	:	:	:
45.3	139.7	104.8	137.4	102.9	117.9	115.1	101.3	119.6	:	:	:	:
45.4	c	c	c	~	128.9	124.6	~	124.6	:	:	:	:
45.5	185.7	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:
50.1	171.7	215.6	222.1	209.1	c	c	c	c	238.0	620.3	819.4	186.2
50.2	170.6	151.0	151.0	~	148.9	119.9	122.3	117.6	188.7	130.3	129.0	139.9
50.3	166.1	157.0	148.0	167.6	146.9	150.8	155.6	111.9	189.8	169.3	159.9	182.0
50.4	180.4	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	215.8	352.1	127.7	354.8
50.5	145.6	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	251.1	336.6	80.4	345.6
51.1	223.0	134.9	136.4	134.4	171.1	141.7	135.6	147.2	227.6	178.4	190.3	168.6
51.2	167.5	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	390.1	104.4	54.7	129.0
51.3	c	c	c	c	135.9	70.7	19.8	152.9	252.4	364.9	333.8	425.7
51.4	178.0	176.0	181.6	166.9	151.8	145.2	153.2	134.6	221.8	245.7	262.2	225.2
51.5	209.2	173.5	177.7	161.6	155.6	159.2	127.6	194.3	413.2	249.5	223.5	282.3
51.6	170.7	143.9	148.3	137.1	139.6	139.1	142.1	137.6	200.2	205.6	169.1	221.4
51.7	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	451.9	89.9	249.6	76.7
52.1	156.5	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	278.0	223.9	187.1	229.7
52.2	c	c	c	~	c	c	~	c	272.7	388.6	333.8	388.7
52.3	185.0	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	232.1	291.8	300.0	253.6
52.4	167.2	153.6	161.7	95.8	135.7	142.9	165.2	93.0	283.2	235.5	252.6	231.8
52.5	219.0	~	~	~	210.8	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
52.6	c	c	c	c	121.1	99.4	79.9	153.1	291.8	412.3	447.1	230.0
52.7	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
55.1, 55.2	145.6	123.5	123.5	~	133.7	124.5	117.8	127.0	208.0	269.3	311.8	256.9
55.3 to 55.5	c	c	c	c	135.4	115.2	112.6	123.2	193.3	218.9	159.5	267.3
60.1	c	~	~	~	c	c	c	~	c	c	~	c
60.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
60.3	c	~	~	~	199.2	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
61.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	373.8	344.0	313.0	421.1
61.2	c	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	287.2	177.0	177.0	~
62	c	~	~	~	131.6	110.3	133.2	91.7	336.4	490.4	776.6	373.3
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	158.6	136.2	138.7	119.5	143.3	137.3	136.7	140.1	204.4	200.0	197.7	202.2
63.3	121.7	100.0	87.3	136.5	121.2	135.1	151.8	123.3	126.9	200.0	161.6	210.2
64.1	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	~	:	:	:	:
64.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	247.1	153.8	95.9	200.6
70	c	c	c	c	530.0	1,247.2	1,032.8	1,585.3	:	234.2	196.2	264.7
71.1, 71.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	433.8	484.8	830.6	355.0
71.3	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	272.1	306.6	320.1	275.2
71.4	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	~	204.8	259.4	~	259.4
72	144.9	124.7	123.8	125.1	132.7	121.6	122.4	120.6	178.2	156.7	108.8	165.6
73	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	120.4	128.4	103.8	134.1
74.1	207.0	124.0	121.5	125.4	136.9	120.9	107.3	135.6	211.2	160.2	148.1	162.0
74.2, 74.3	139.3	117.8	114.0	129.4	127.5	121.5	132.2	107.6	171.9	169.7	170.6	169.2
74.4	164.0	137.7	141.7	134.1	147.3	140.4	161.6	127.5	151.9	240.1	145.3	270.2
74.5	111.6	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	117.8	118.0	140.3	117.5
74.6	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	~	130.3	99.4	95.3	109.4
74.7	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	134.0	113.6	111.7	117.0
74.8	157.7	137.9	141.0	130.8	155.6	116.9	148.5	110.0	250.5	165.0	145.5	171.2

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA4.5: gross operating surplus per person employed of nationally and foreign owned enterprises, 1997 (thousand ECU per person employed)

NACE	Denmark (1)				Spain (2)				Ireland (3)				The Netherlands			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
C	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	409.7	204.6	353.3	136.3
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16.3	39.1	22.8	55.3
40.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	71.9	~	~	~
45.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c
45.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.1	12.3	19.6	9.2
45.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c
45.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	~
45.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24.2	~	~	~
50.1	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	12.2	17.2	19.7	8.5
50.2	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	~
50.3	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	12.4	19.7	14.7	26.1
50.4	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	~	c
50.5	c	c	c	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
51.1	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	34.7	20.2	8.5	21.8
51.2	53.1	13.2	13.2	~	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	3.4	18.1	53.7	12.1
51.3	34.1	65.4	56.6	76.9	:	:	:	:	:	143.3	73.1	282.1	84.7	19.5	27.7	4.7
51.4	49.8	80.0	61.4	116.8	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	3.7	25.6	10.2	40.5
51.5	60.5	236.7	140.4	335.9	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	147.2	23.6	24.2	20.8
51.6	29.1	42.2	44.0	39.8	:	:	:	:	:	33.6	19.5	43.0	42.3	24.3	7.2	36.9
51.7	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	43.5	43.5	~	5.1	24.0	12.6	34.6
52.1	c	c	c	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	~
52.2	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	8.3	2.1	2.1	~
52.3	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	:	:	:	:
52.4	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	8.7	4.2	4.1	4.5
52.5	12.2	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	~	~	~
52.6	14.0	60.2	60.2	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	c	c	c	c
52.7	26.9	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	c	~	~	~
55.1, 55.2	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	8.5	11.0	11.4	9.5
55.3 to 55.5	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	6.2	5.1	1.3	13.6
60.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	~	~	~
60.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	c	c	c	c
60.3	c	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
61.1	150.2	3,350.9	~	3,350.9	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	c	c	c	c
61.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
62	-6.6	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	~	c	c	c	c	~
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	27.1	12.1	14.2	2.7	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	20.3	8.9	9.2	8.7
63.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	~	c	4.2	8.7	9.2	4.9
64.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
64.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	c	~	c
70	25.5	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
71.1, 71.2	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	197.4	325.2	618.9	124.2
71.3	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
71.4	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
72	28.2	52.7	38.0	69.2	:	:	:	:	:	14.4	14.2	14.5	5.3	3.5	5.2	-0.6
73	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
74.1	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	18.9	24.7	9.9	5.6	-1.8	-13.6	3.8
74.2, 74.3	41.7	65.4	64.2	66.3	10.2	18.7	17.4	20.7	:	~	~	~	4.6	-7.2	-4.5	-8.2
74.4	17.9	78.9	85.1	75.0	:	:	:	:	:	31.6	16.4	54.6	15.5	10.4	10.0	10.7
74.5	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	~	c	c	c	~	c
74.6	14.4	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
74.7	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	c	c	c	c
74.8	c	c	c	c	2.3	10.0	11.1	-0.2	:	c	c	c	8.7	12.5	13.2	12.3

(1) Data are for 1996; (2) Data for NACE Rev. 1 74.6 and 74.8 are for 1996; (3) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA4.5 continued: gross operating surplus per person employed of nationally and foreign owned enterprises, 1997 (thousand ECU per person employed)

NACE	Finland				Sweden				The United Kingdom			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
C	c	c	c	c	32.3	62.2	25.0	80.0	:	:	:	:
D	24.4	30.3	30.1	30.5	20.8	22.0	19.7	24.9	:	:	:	:
40.1	80.3	86.1	86.1	~	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:
40.2	c	c	c	~	195.9	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
40.3	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:
41	93.4	~	~	~	70.9	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
45.1	c	c	c	~	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:
45.2	9.9	7.4	7.4	~	9.2	7.5	8.4	7.1	:	:	:	:
45.3	9.7	1.7	12.3	1.1	5.1	5.8	0.5	7.6	:	:	:	:
45.4	c	c	c	~	6.4	9.8	~	9.8	:	:	:	:
45.5	22.5	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:
50.1	21.7	46.6	58.6	37.8	c	c	c	c	34.0	167.9	253.8	23.5
50.2	15.2	17.8	17.8	~	9.5	7.5	8.8	6.4	11.8	6.8	6.7	7.6
50.3	16.6	20.2	19.7	20.6	12.5	20.5	22.3	5.1	15.0	15.2	12.7	18.9
50.4	15.2	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	10.3	111.8	2.4	119.2
50.5	8.3	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	17.6	61.9	-0.6	89.8
51.1	28.4	16.3	15.8	16.5	19.7	19.9	17.1	22.5	27.9	33.0	41.2	27.1
51.2	19.1	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	55.9	1.1	-11.4	6.9
51.3	c	c	c	c	10.9	-11.3	-30.2	21.1	36.7	45.3	33.4	90.2
51.4	21.2	33.7	34.3	32.6	13.7	21.1	23.9	17.2	28.8	45.9	53.9	37.0
51.5	31.8	29.3	29.5	28.6	16.5	27.0	12.7	42.6	84.4	49.7	36.3	72.9
51.6	23.5	19.1	19.7	17.9	13.0	19.9	19.5	20.2	34.1	42.7	23.6	53.4
51.7	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	40.1	-9.6	27.7	-33.8
52.1	12.2	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	23.6	14.5	9.8	15.3
52.2	c	c	c	~	c	c	~	c	17.3	22.2	10.4	22.2
52.3	19.1	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	12.1	21.9	23.0	17.1
52.4	11.9	11.2	12.6	-1.0	6.7	13.1	21.9	-1.8	27.5	23.1	27.1	22.3
52.5	8.4	~	~	~	8.6	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
52.6	c	c	c	c	3.7	-0.2	-6.5	12.0	37.8	55.1	56.7	39.2
52.7	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
55.1, 55.2	10.5	5.4	5.4	~	7.3	6.1	3.6	7.3	12.5	26.4	30.5	25.1
55.3 to 55.5	c	c	c	c	5.5	3.9	3.1	7.0	8.2	11.4	7.0	14.0
60.1	c	~	~	~	c	c	c	~	c	c	~	c
60.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
60.3	c	~	~	~	21.3	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
61.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	95.1	81.0	65.8	130.9
61.2	c	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	14.0	19.5	19.5	~
62	c	~	~	~	15.1	3.1	8.5	-2.9	117.0	157.6	373.3	99.5
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	18.6	11.9	12.7	6.6	15.9	14.2	13.7	16.2	21.4	28.4	26.7	30.2
63.3	5.0	0.0	-3.5	10.2	4.5	12.4	16.3	9.0	5.4	21.4	16.1	22.5
64.1	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	~	:	:	:	:
64.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	71.8	28.6	-3.2	42.4
70	c	c	c	c	96.7	208.2	186.0	236.0	:	28.8	19.9	36.3
71.1, 71.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	82.4	107.2	144.9	83.8
71.3	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	38.0	65.7	71.2	53.6
71.4	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	~	18.0	13.6	~	13.6
72	15.9	12.1	10.8	12.9	12.2	12.0	12.3	11.6	17.1	24.6	4.3	27.8
73	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	5.2	10.2	1.4	12.1
74.1	30.3	13.7	12.5	14.3	11.6	11.7	3.2	28.3	23.8	27.1	13.5	30.5
74.2, 74.3	11.7	7.2	5.7	11.3	8.5	10.7	15.7	3.9	18.6	26.3	26.3	26.3
74.4	18.4	17.4	19.3	15.8	11.4	18.4	24.4	13.8	17.1	48.9	17.2	58.0
74.5	2.5	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	3.7	2.7	5.6	2.7
74.6	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	~	5.7	-0.1	-1.1	1.8
74.7	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	2.7	1.0	0.8	1.4
74.8	13.7	11.3	13.0	8.2	9.8	3.8	13.8	2.1	33.8	22.9	15.2	25.6

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA4.6: gross operating rate (gross operating surplus/turnover) of nationally and foreign owned enterprises, 1997 (%)

NACE	Denmark (1)				Spain (2)				Ireland (3)				The Netherlands			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
C	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14.0	37.4	47.4	29.9
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.7	11.1	10.1	11.5
40.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	38.8	~	~	~
45.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c
45.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.1	5.3	9.4	3.9
45.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c
45.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	~
45.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22.1	~	~	~
50.1	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	3.5	0.8	1.1	0.2
50.2	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	~
50.3	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	6.3	3.2	2.4	4.2
50.4	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	~	c
50.5	c	c	c	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
51.1	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	11.6	8.1	1.2	11.5
51.2	9.9	7.0	7.0	~	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	0.6	1.6	2.4	1.3
51.3	6.2	16.2	14.5	18.3	:	:	:	:	:	17.0	10.0	26.5	14.5	2.3	3.3	0.5
51.4	15.5	17.1	16.0	18.5	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	1.2	3.3	2.3	3.7
51.5	15.6	30.9	22.6	36.8	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	26.1	4.3	4.8	2.9
51.6	12.7	12.8	14.5	11.1	:	:	:	:	:	9.1	5.6	11.3	12.6	3.9	1.9	4.6
51.7	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	12.8	12.8	~	2.3	3.9	2.7	4.5
52.1	c	c	c	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	~
52.2	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	9.6	1.6	1.6	~
52.3	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	:	:	:	:
52.4	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	9.0	4.2	4.2	4.1
52.5	29.1	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	~	~	~
52.6	20.3	29.7	29.7	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
52.7	37.4	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	c	~	~	~
55.1, 55.2	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	19.6	18.7	19.7	15.7
55.3 to 55.5	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	17.3	13.0	3.2	39.7
60.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	~	~	~
60.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	11.8	3.8	3.7	4.6
60.3	c	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
61.1	41.4	69.8	~	69.8	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	~	c	c	c	c
61.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
62	-14.8	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	c	~	c	c	c	c	~
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	16.8	8.4	9.4	2.3	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	13.3	3.6	3.1	4.2
63.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	~	c	3.5	3.8	4.3	1.5
64.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
64.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	c	~	c
70	47.5	~	~	~	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
71.1, 71.2	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	44.2	53.8	58.4	42.3
71.3	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
71.4	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
72	29.4	36.3	29.3	42.5	:	:	:	:	:	20.9	21.5	20.7	6.3	3.4	5.7	-0.4
73	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
74.1	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	31.1	37.4	18.9	7.7	-1.6	-14.5	3.2
74.2, 74.3	42.4	45.9	44.6	47.0	11.1	13.7	16.6	11.3	:	~	~	~	6.9	-5.4	-4.4	-5.6
74.4	12.2	14.3	17.8	12.6	:	:	:	:	:	11.6	6.2	19.6	13.6	2.8	4.5	2.2
74.5	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	~	c	c	c	~	c
74.6	32.2	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	:	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
74.7	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
74.8	c	c	c	c	3.8	13.0	13.5	-0.7	:	c	c	c	12.2	13.9	18.2	12.5

(1) Data are for 1996; (2) Data for NACE Rev. 1 74.6 and 74.8 are for 1996; (3) Data refer to enterprises with 20 persons employed or more only.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

Table SA4.6 continued: gross operating rate (gross operating surplus/turnover) of nationally and foreign owned enterprises, 1997 (%)

NACE	Finland				Sweden				The United Kingdom			
	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra	N.O.	F.O.	Intra	Extra
C	c	c	c	c	17.8	31.2	13.7	38.7	48.3	63.4	69.4	61.6
D	13.5	14.7	15.5	14.0	12.0	11.4	10.2	13.0	16.4	14.2	11.0	15.3
40.1	21.3	16.6	16.6	~	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:
40.2	c	c	c	~	17.4	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
40.3	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:
41	57.5	~	~	~	35.7	~	~	~	:	:	:	:
45.1	c	c	c	~	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:
45.2	8.4	3.6	3.6	~	7.9	4.4	3.7	4.9	:	:	:	:
45.3	10.5	1.4	8.8	0.9	5.5	5.4	0.4	7.2	:	:	:	:
45.4	c	c	c	~	9.8	7.1	~	7.1	:	:	:	:
45.5	28.0	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	:	:	:	:
50.1	3.8	4.0	4.8	3.4	c	c	c	c	7.6	10.0	12.6	2.1
50.2	8.5	3.5	3.5	~	7.9	2.3	3.0	1.8	17.5	4.2	3.9	6.8
50.3	8.2	4.5	3.3	6.7	5.3	3.6	4.2	0.6	11.2	6.3	5.7	6.8
50.4	5.4	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	8.9	9.9	1.6	10.0
50.5	3.9	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	6.2	4.1	-1.0	4.2
51.1	24.3	9.3	7.6	10.2	6.2	3.3	4.2	2.8	12.8	9.0	19.9	5.7
51.2	3.8	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	10.7	0.2	-0.8	2.2
51.3	c	c	c	c	1.8	-2.7	-7.5	5.0	7.4	12.7	11.4	15.1
51.4	6.4	8.0	8.8	6.9	5.1	4.1	4.3	3.8	8.9	11.6	13.3	9.6
51.5	5.3	4.2	5.7	2.2	4.7	3.3	2.1	4.0	13.8	3.3	5.6	2.5
51.6	6.8	5.1	6.1	3.9	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	10.3	10.2	7.9	11.0
51.7	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	11.1	-1.0	12.6	-2.3
52.1	5.5	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	16.5	17.7	14.1	18.2
52.2	c	c	c	~	c	c	~	c	15.6	19.3	17.0	19.3
52.3	11.7	~	~	~	c	c	c	c	13.5	18.5	18.7	17.4
52.4	8.2	6.6	7.9	-0.4	5.6	5.1	7.3	-1.0	20.9	19.8	21.9	19.4
52.5	12.4	~	~	~	9.4	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
52.6	c	c	c	c	2.7	-0.1	-3.4	11.2	20.4	28.5	31.7	11.8
52.7	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
55.1, 55.2	12.5	7.3	7.3	~	11.0	8.0	6.0	8.8	24.2	38.1	48.3	35.1
55.3 to 55.5	c	c	c	c	9.2	6.2	5.3	9.1	16.8	33.4	20.5	41.0
60.1	c	~	~	~	c	c	c	~	c	c	~	c
60.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
60.3	c	~	~	~	23.7	~	~	~	c	c	c	c
61.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	30.6	34.5	33.9	35.5
61.2	c	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	38.7	28.4	28.4	~
62	c	~	~	~	7.7	1.7	5.1	-1.5	42.9	44.0	62.2	33.9
63.1, 63.2, 63.4	10.4	3.6	3.8	2.2	6.7	5.7	5.6	5.9	19.0	14.9	14.6	15.3
63.3	2.0	0.0	-0.8	10.7	1.6	2.4	3.6	1.5	4.1	4.0	4.9	3.9
64.1	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	~	:	:	:	:
64.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	34.6	11.3	-1.1	17.6
70	c	c	c	c	44.8	56.0	50.2	63.2	:	23.9	23.0	24.4
71.1, 71.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	45.4	56.9	70.5	47.1
71.3	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	36.9	37.1	38.9	32.7
71.4	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	~	25.1	31.0	~	31.0
72	16.8	8.9	11.7	7.9	11.6	8.9	9.1	8.7	26.3	18.8	4.0	20.7
73	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	8.7	10.9	1.2	13.9
74.1	36.0	8.4	8.4	8.4	14.0	6.5	2.0	12.8	34.8	21.4	16.8	22.1
74.2, 74.3	16.0	4.2	3.0	9.7	11.3	4.4	7.6	1.3	23.7	15.9	16.6	15.5
74.4	12.3	3.9	5.6	2.9	9.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	6.9	14.8	8.3	15.8
74.5	8.7	~	~	~	c	c	~	c	10.7	12.1	20.5	11.9
74.6	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	~	18.4	-0.4	-3.7	6.2
74.7	c	c	c	~	c	c	c	c	20.3	10.1	8.6	12.7
74.8	17.3	10.6	16.5	5.1	13.8	7.1	8.8	5.8	33.7	10.7	14.3	10.2

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

This final section of “*Foreign Owned Enterprises in the EU - results for 8 Member States*” is intended to provide the reader with essential background methodological information to help understand the scope and content of the statistics presented. The rules and conventions presented are ideal ones, and in practice the Member States that provided data for this pilot study were not able to follow them completely.

WHAT IS FOREIGN CONTROL?

The term “*foreign*” is used to refer to non-resident entities, either natural or legal persons. The non-resident entity may be a single non-resident or a group of non-residents who are all resident in the same country and who act collectively. For the purpose of these notes references to “*an owner*” can be considered as covering single owners as well as groups of owners resident in the same country acting collectively.

“*Control*” is defined as the ability of an entity to determine the general corporate policy of the enterprise by choosing appropriate directors if necessary¹. However, control is often difficult to determine. In practice direct majority ownership is used as a proxy for control and is defined as owning more than 50% of the voting shares of an incorporated enterprise or the equivalent of an unincorporated enterprise. Ownership should be determined at the end of the reference year.

Some enterprises may have more than one owner (or group of owners), each with a share of the enterprise. As this study is based on control it is necessary to identify one and only one location of control. From this starting point, *all* relevant economic values (such as production value, value added, investment and employment) are allocated to that single location. Where no owner has majority ownership, and therefore by approximation does not have control, the enterprise is considered to be nationally controlled.

As a result of these conventions, some enterprises are classified as nationally controlled, even if a total of more than 50% of their ownership resides with more than one foreign owner. For example, if two or more non-resident enterprises in *different* countries determine together the corporate policy of an enterprise, this enterprise is registered as nationally controlled (if the ownership share of neither is more than 50%). Another case when a foreign owned enterprise may be classified as a nationally controlled enterprise occurs when several non-residents from the same country own an enterprise, but they do not act together (even if their ownership share is above 50%).

Joint-ventures that are owned 50%:50% by two different owners are another particular case. If no evidence (other than ownership) proves that one owner is predominant and does in fact exercise control, the enterprise is again regarded as nationally controlled.

Having explained the distinction between ownership and control, and the conventions by which the location of control is separated between foreign and national, the method used to identify foreign owners will now be studied. For the sake of simplicity, the terms “*foreign owner*” and “*foreign ownership*” will now be used rather than the more theoretically accurate, but rarely used, references to control. The underlying concept remains however the location of control.

(1) Cf. ESA 1995 and the Seventh Council Directive 83/349 on consolidated company accounts.

WHO IS THE FOREIGN OWNER?

Foreign ownership can be defined in a number of ways, of which two were considered by this study. The most direct solution is to identify the first foreign entity in the chain of ownership. This approach of pinpointing the immediate foreign owner is called the 1st shot method. Note that the immediate foreign owner is not necessarily the immediate owner in the chain, as there may be intermediate national entities involved.

The second approach, that has been adopted for the data used in this publication, seeks to identify the ultimate beneficial owner (UBO), going further along the chain of ownership to the first foreign entity that is not majority-owned by another entity. This can be a complex procedure to follow in practice, but it is conceptually preferred because it identifies the country that ultimately derives benefits from owning the enterprise.

There are two problems which may be identified: firstly, foreign ownership in itself is already difficult to determine and therefore the weight of foreign owned affiliates is likely to be underestimated; secondly, UBO is even more complex to determine and, as a result, allocation may be assigned to the wrong country.

THE DATA COLLECTION EXERCISE

The data collection exercise on inward foreign affiliates trade statistics falls within the provisions of the structural business statistics (SBS) Regulation. Phase one of this pilot study, finalised during the course of 1997, had as its objective, the testing of the feasibility of data collection².

As a result, the project moved on to phase two, with as main objective, the provision of a set of statistics for reference years 1996, 1997 and 1998 using the UBO concept³. During 1999, a number of countries provided data for reference year 1996, the results of which were published in a Statistics in Focus called “*Foreign owned enterprises*”⁴. The data collected covered service activities only. In 1999, Eurostat decided to extend the activity coverage to include industry and construction. As a result, a number of Member States provided data for industrial and services activities for reference year 1997 and these form the basis of this publication. Data for reference year 1998 should be delivered to Eurostat at the end of 2000, and a publication based on that data will be released during the first half of 2001.

Table MN1: availability of foreign owned enterprises data using the UBO concept, as provided by Member States during phase two of the pilot study, actual delivery for 1996/97 and plans for 1998

	1996	1997	1998
DK	X	:	X
E	Partial	Partial	Partial
IRL	:	X	X
I	:	X	X
NL (1)	X	X	X
FIN	X	X	X
S	X	X	X
UK	X	X	X

(1) 1st shot data, not UBO for 1996.

Source: Eurostat (FATS)

(2) Participating Member States were DK, E, F, IRL, I, NL, FIN, S and UK; the Deutsche Bundesbank, OECD and WTO also participated.

(3) Member States providing data were DK, E, IRL, I, NL, FIN, S and UK.

(4) ISSN 1561-4840; catalogue number CA-NP-99-000-EN-C.

DATA INCLUDED IN THIS PUBLICATION

The data within "Foreign Owned Enterprises in the EU - results for 8 Member States" was extracted on 1st October 2000 from the FATS database that has been built up since the middle of 1999. The economic analysis was written during the final quarter of 2000. It is important to note that fresher data may well be available in Eurostat's reference database, NewCronos (theme 4/SBS/FATS), as this is updated as quickly as possible after data becomes available.

Data presented cover Denmark, Spain, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom as host countries. The reference year is generally 1997, with the exception of Denmark (1996) and Spain (a mixture of 1996 and 1997). A partial EU total, aggregating data for the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom - countries with comparable data sets - has been calculated for the purpose of presenting a global overview.

The majority of participating Member States provided information on foreign owned enterprises for all foreign owners, as well as the aggregates covering intra-EU, extra-EU, the rest of the world (equal to the sum of intra-EU and extra-EU) and the world totals (equal to the rest of the world plus nationally owned enterprises). Italy provided information on foreign owners broken down into Japan, the USA and the four aggregates mentioned above. A full list of foreign owners and their presence within the participating Member States is given in annex 1 on page 102.

Data were requested for eleven variables: the number of enterprises, turnover, production value, value added at basic prices (optional), value added at factor cost, total purchases of goods and services, purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received, personnel costs, gross investment in tangible goods, the number of persons employed and the number of employees. The data concerning value added at basic prices and purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received have not been used in this publication because of very limited availability. In addition, a breakdown of turnover and purchases between intra-Community and extra-Community destinations and origins was requested. This information has not been used as it can not be considered as comparable to the structural data due to methodological differences. Definitions of the variables that feature in this publication can be found on page 99.

Data cover NACE Rev. 1 Sections C (mining and quarrying), D (manufacturing), E (electricity, gas and water supply), F (construction), G (distributive trades), H (hotels and restaurants), I (transport, storage and communica-

tion) and K (real estate, renting and business activities) of the activity classification. Additionally, three activities from Section J (financial intermediation) were requested, although the limited data provided by the Member States means that this information is not included. A full list of the activities that were requested and delivered can be found in annex 2 on page 104.

All monetary values are reported in ECU terms, with national currencies converted using average exchange rates prevailing for the year in question.

Table MN2: exchange rates, annual average rates (1 ECU = ... national currency)

	1996	1997
BEF	39.2986	40.5332
DKK	7.35934	7.48361
DEM	1.90954	1.96438
GRD	305.546	309.355
ESP	160.748	165.887
FRF	6.493	6.6126
IEP	0.793448	0.747516
ITL	1 958.96	1 929.30
NLG	2.13973	2.21081
ATS	13.4345	13.824
PTE	195.761	198.589
FIM	5.82817	5.88064
SEK	8.51472	8.65117
GBP	0.813798	0.692304
JPY	138.084	137.077
USD	1.26975	1.13404

Source: Eurostat (MNY)

METHODOLOGICAL DEVIATIONS PER COUNTRY

Whilst every effort has been made to harmonise the data so that comparability between countries is assured, there remain some important methodological deviations which are outlined below.

Denmark

Data cover reference year 1996 and consequently there are no data for Sections C to F, as these did not form part of the data request for that year.

Several activities are incomplete:

- Water transport (Division 61) and sea and coastal water transport activities (Group 61.1) exclude sea and coastal water freight transport.
- Air transport activities (Division 62) exclude scheduled air transport and non-scheduled passenger air transport.
- Other supporting transport activities (Group 63.2) exclude other supporting railway transport activities and an unspecified part of supporting water transport activities.
- Real estate activities (Division 70) exclude the letting of own property (Group 70.2) and the management of real estate on a fee or contract basis (Class 70.32).
- Legal activities, accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities, tax consultancy, business and management consultancy activities and management activities of holding companies (Classes 74.11, 74.12, 74.14 & 74.15) and Group 74.1 exclude management activities of holding companies (Class 74.15).
- Labour recruitment and provision of personnel activities (Group 74.5) exclude the placement of personnel.
- Other business activities (Division 74) exclude management activities of holding companies (Class 74.15) and the placement of personnel.

The statistical unit is the legal unit (the firm), as opposed to the enterprise. In most cases, legal units and enterprises are the same. However, occasionally enterprises can cover more than one legal unit.

Spain

The activity coverage for Spain is very limited. For 1996, data are available for investigation and security activities (Group 74.6) and for miscellaneous business activities n.e.c. (Group 74.8). For 1997, data are available for the renting of personal and household goods n.e.c. (Group 71.4) and for architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy and technical testing and analysis (Groups 74.2 & 74.3).

The data are not comparable with the data delivered by Spain for the main SBS data collection.

Ireland

The data cover enterprises with 20 or more persons employed.

Personnel costs are equal to wages and salaries, and therefore exclude social security costs.

Italy

The data cover enterprises with 20 or more persons employed.

The aggregates intra-EU and extra-EU were provided, but only Japan and the USA as individual foreign owners.

The Netherlands

For some activities the data for the smallest enterprises, in other words enterprises with zero employees, were not available from the main structural business statistics. Due to their small economic influence, values in the data presented are considered as reliable, other than for the number of enterprises, where considerable under-reporting may exist. Hence, care should be taken in interpreting this variable, as well as all ratios derived from it.

Production value is calculated as the sum of turnover and "other proceeds"; the latter comprise income from sources other than "normal" production, for example, stock movements and subsidies. In other words, it includes the income rather than the margin from resale activities.

The data are not comparable with the Dutch data for the main SBS data collection.

Finland

Profits on the sales of fixed assets are partly included in production value and value added at factor cost for Sections G to K.

Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received can only be separated from the purchases of other goods and services for Sections C to F, Division 61 and Group 63.3. For other activities, estimates based on the production value have been used to adjust for the likely size of this problem.

The number of employees is measured as full-time equivalents in Sections I to K.

Sweden

It is possible that a very small number of unknown foreign owners included in the extra-EU total are in fact intra-EU owners.

The number of persons employed and the number of employees are measured as full-time equivalents. The value for the number of persons employed is the same as for the number of employees, except that for enterprises with zero employees and for partnerships, the number of persons employed is equal to the number of employees plus one.

The United Kingdom

Legal activities, accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities, tax consultancy, business and management consultancy activities and management activities of holding companies (Classes 74.11, 74.12, 74.14 & 74.15) exclude the management activities of holding companies (Class 74.15). As a result, this activity is also excluded from Group 74.1, Division 74 and Section K.

Random perturbation has been applied to the data, in other words the data have been pre-treated for confidentiality. The technique involves applying a multiplicative factor or “noise” to confidential cells containing data for variables other than the number of enterprises. Hence, confidential cells are multiplied by a factor selected randomly with equal probability within a predefined range. The same factor was applied to all variables for a particular combination of foreign owner and activity so that relationships (such as turnover per head) were preserved. This perturbation method does not work for enterprise counts, since there are a large number of cells with just one enterprise. Instead, all cells with up to and including five enterprises were identified and the data for the number of enterprises were randomly changed to between 1 and 3 inclusive. The logic behind this is that the average number of enterprises in all cells containing between 1 and 5 enterprises is around 1.9, so by allocating 1, 2 or 3 with equal probability the total number of enterprises is likely to be little changed⁵.

Gross investment in tangible goods for Sections C to F is net expenditure (the difference between acquisitions and disposals) charged to the capital account, together with any other amounts treated as capital items for taxation purposes.

Value added is calculated as turnover minus purchases adjusted for any change in stocks during the reference period.

The number of employees has been used as a substitute for the number of persons employed within Sections C to F.

Data for Sections C to F were supplied for the aggregates intra-EU and extra-EU, as well as a non-exhaustive list of individual foreign owners.

(5) Cells containing information on 1 or 2 enterprises (after perturbation) are confidential in the United Kingdom.

DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES

The statistical unit underlying the collection of data for this project is the enterprise. The variables delivered by the Member States follow the definitions laid down in the SBS Regulation (other than the country deviations noted above).

Number of enterprises (11 11 0)⁶

A count of the number of enterprises registered to the population concerned in the business register corrected for errors, in particular frame errors. Dormant units are excluded. This statistic should include all units active during at least a part of the reference period.

Turnover (12 11 0)

Turnover corresponds to the total of all sales of goods and services carried out by the enterprise during the reference year. It includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the VAT invoiced by the unit vis-à-vis its customer and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover. It also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately in the invoice. Reduction in prices, rebates and discounts, as well as the value of returned packing are deducted. Data are not corrected for price inflation, which overestimates the growth of the indicator.

Production value (12 12 0)

The value of production is the value of the goods and services actually produced by the enterprise during the reference year, regardless of whether these have been sold, stored or capitalised.

Value added at factor cost (12 15 0)

Gross value added at factor cost corresponds to the difference between the value of what is produced and intermediate consumption entering the production, corrected for subsidies on production and costs and assimilated taxes and levies. It can be interpreted as the wealth created by the enterprise, which is used to remunerate the production factors - capital in the form of the gross operating surplus, and labour in the form of the personnel costs. Value added at factor costs is calculated “gross”, as value adjustments (such as depreciation) are not subtracted.

Total purchases of goods and services (13 11 0)

Purchases of goods and services include the value of all goods and services purchased during the accounting period for resale or consumption in the production process, excluding capital goods. Purchases of goods and services are valued at the purchase price excluding deductible VAT and other deductible taxes linked directly to turnover.

(6) See box 4.1 on page 43 for a detailed explanation of the problems related to the use of this variable.

Personnel costs (13 31 0)

Personnel costs are defined as the total amounts paid by the enterprise to remunerate the work of the enterprise's employees during the reference year. They cover wages and salaries and the social contributions paid by the employer. Personnel costs also include taxes and employees' social security contributions retained by the unit, as well as the employer's compulsory and voluntary social contributions.

Gross investment in tangible goods (15 11 0)

Investment during the reference period in all tangible goods includes new and existing tangible capital goods, whether bought from third parties or produced for own use (i.e. capitalised production of tangible capital goods), having a useful life of more than one year including non-produced tangible goods such as land. All investments are valued prior to (i.e. gross of) value adjustments, and before the deduction of income from disposals.

Number of persons employed (16 11 0)

The number of persons employed is defined as the total number of persons who work for the enterprise, whether they are paid or not. This includes working proprietors, partners working regularly in the unit and unpaid family workers. It also includes part-time workers. Borrowed staff and agency workers however are excluded.


Number of employees (16 13 0)

The number of employees is defined as those persons who work for an employer, who have a contract of employment and receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind. A worker from a temporary employment agency is considered to be an employee of the temporary employment agency and not of the enterprise in which they work. The number of employees is calculated in the same manner as the number of persons employed, namely as the number of jobs (head count) and is measured as an annual average.

Derived variables

From the above list of variables a large number of derived indicators can be computed. Amongst those computed, the following are used in this publication. Some of these have official codes within the SBS database (and wherever applicable these are given).

- Gross operating surplus (value added at factor cost minus personnel costs) (12 17 0);
- Apparent labour productivity (value added at factor cost per person employed) (91 11 0);
- Simple wage adjusted labour productivity (value added at factor cost/personnel costs) (91 12 1);
- Average personnel cost (personnel costs per employee) (91 21 0);
- Number of persons employed per enterprise (92 10 0);
- Value added at factor cost per enterprise (92 10 2);
- Gross operating rate (gross operating surplus/turnover) (92 11 0);
- Gross tangible investment per person employed (94 41 4);
- Investment rate (gross tangible investment/value added at factor cost) (94 41 5);
- Share of personnel costs in total operating costs (personnel costs/(purchases of goods and services plus personnel costs));
- Gross operating surplus per person employed.

 A more extensive glossary of terms relating to business statistics is available at: http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/bmethods/info/data/new/coded/en/all_business.htm.

i Box MN1: confidentiality issues

When treating data relating to foreign ownership the question of confidentiality often arises. This principally occurs because the data set may be broken down by host country, foreign owner and activity and this often results in a very small number of enterprises existing for a particular data cell when more detailed levels of the classifications are used. Indeed, in some cases the data for a particular cell corresponding to the crossing of these various classifications can refer to a single enterprise. Information that refers to only a small number of enterprises is often regarded as confidential. National thresholds are applied to determine what constitutes a small number of enterprises and the values in the cells with data referring to a smaller number of enterprises than these thresholds must be hidden and protected⁷. As a result of this process, there are unfortunately many values that are hidden in the database to protect confidential information.

Two types of confidentiality can be distinguished, primary and secondary. Primary confidentiality occurs when the number of enterprises for a specific activity/foreign owner combination is below the applicable threshold as described above⁸. Secondary confidentiality means that a cell is not confidential in itself, but that it has to be hidden to protect the confidential nature of another cell. This is due to the different hierarchical levels in the data set, whereby the aggregation of lower levels should sum to the higher totals. For example, the sum of Divisions 50, 51 and 52 gives the total for Section G. Similarly, the sum of the 14 other Member States⁹ as foreign owners should equal the intra-EU aggregate. The problem is best demonstrated through use of a simple example.

In the example (table 3), hiding only the data for Division 50 is insufficient as it would be possible to determine the value of this cell by subtracting the data for Divisions 51 and 52 from the total for Section G. Therefore, in order to protect the confidentiality of the data for Division 50, data for one of the three other activities (Divisions 51, 52 or Section G) must be hidden as well¹⁰. The cell with data for Division 51 has been chosen (lightly shaded) and may be considered as secondary confidential. These secondary confidential cells have to be checked for confidentiality too, for example to ensure that the data for Division 51 cannot be determined by aggregating data available for lower levels of this Division.

Table MN3: example of primary and secondary confidentiality issues, with respect to the data set on foreign owned enterprises

NACE Rev. 1		Number of enterprises	Confidentiality
Section	Division		
G		34	primary secondary
	50	2	
	51	12	
	52	20	

Unfortunately, there is not only the activity dimension to consider, but also the dimension of foreign owners, as aggregates are compiled for intra-EU and extra-EU totals. Finally, the interaction between these two dimensions has to also be considered.

The procedure established when treating the data set had a starting point that for any given activity there should, at the very least, be non-confidential data for the nationally owned, intra-EU and extra-EU aggregates, otherwise the data for the whole activity concerned would be regarded as confidential. Furthermore, whenever an activity was hidden for confidentiality reasons in the main SBS data set (that does not have a breakdown by location of ownership), this activity was also hidden in the FATS data set to avoid accidental disclosure if combining the two data sets.

(7) In Denmark and the Netherlands information on less than 5 enterprises is confidential, in Spain at least 4 enterprises must be covered and in the other participating Member States at least 3 enterprises. In the case of Denmark, Italy, Finland and Sweden, data on the number of enterprises itself is never confidential, whilst the values for all other variables may be.

(8) There can be more reasons, beyond the concept of a small number of enterprises, for declaring a cell as displaying primary confidentiality, but in practice this is the only one that has been used for the 1997 FATS data set.

(9) The host country cannot be a foreign owner at the same time; such enterprises are nationally owned.

(10) Normally a value in a cell at the same level, in this case either Division 51 or 52 is chosen. In this way as many totals as possible are calculated within the database.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: FOREIGN OWNERS

The following table gives a list of the presence of foreign owners within the 7 Member States that took part in the pilot survey. The remaining country, Italy, supplied data for nationally owned enterprises, the intra-EU and extra-EU aggregates and supplemented this with information for the USA and Japan.


Foreign owners	Hosts						
	DK	E	IRL	NL	FIN	S	UK
EU							
Belgium (B)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Denmark (DK)	~	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Germany (D)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Greece (EL)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Spain (E)		~	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
France (F)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ireland (IRL)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	~	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Italy (I)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Luxembourg (L)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Netherlands (NL)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	~	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Austria (A)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Portugal (P)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Finland (FIN)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	~	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sweden (S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	~	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
United Kingdom (UK)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	~
Foreign owners	Hosts						
DK	E	IRL	NL	FIN	S	UK	
Other Europe							
Andorra (AD)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Bulgaria (BG)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Croatia (HR)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cyprus (CY)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Czech Republic (CZ)			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Estonia (EE)					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Gibraltar (UK) (GI)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Guernsey (British crown dependency) (GG)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hungary (HU)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Iceland (IS)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Isle of Man (British crown dependency) (IM)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Jersey (British crown dependency) (JE)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Liechtenstein (LI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Lithuania (LT)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Malta (MT)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Monaco (MC)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Norway (NO)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Poland (PL)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Romania (RO)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Russian Federation (RU)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Switzerland (CH)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Turkey (TR)					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Vatican City State (VA)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Yugoslavia (Federal Republic of) (YU)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Foreign owners	Hosts						
DK	E	IRL	NL	FIN	S	UK	
Africa							
Burkina Faso (BF)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Egypt (EG)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ethiopia (ET)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Kenya (KE)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mali (ML)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Namibia (NA)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nigeria (NG)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
South Africa (ZA)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Zambia (ZM)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Zimbabwe (ZW)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Foreign owners	Hosts						
	DK	E	IRL	NL	FIN	S	UK
North and Central America							
Bahamas (BS)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bermuda (UK) (BM)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
British Virgin Islands (UK) (VG)					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Canada (CA)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cayman Islands (UK) (KY)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Costa Rica (CR)					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Haiti (HT)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
Jamaica (JM)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mexico (MX)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Netherlands Antilles (NL) (AN)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Panama (PA)				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
United States (US)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virgin Islands of the United States (US) (VI)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
South America							
Argentina (AR)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Brazil (BR)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Chile (CL)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Colombia (CO)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Peru (PE)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Venezuela (VE)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Middle East							
Bahrain (BH)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Iran (IR)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Israel (IL)				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Jordan (JO)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Kuwait (KW)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Lebanon (LB)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Qatar (QA)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Saudi Arabia (SA)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
United Arab Emirates (AE)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Yemen (YE)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Asia							
Bangladesh (BD)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
China (excluding Hong Kong) (CN)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hong Kong (HK)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
India (IN)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Indonesia (ID)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Japan (JP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Korea (Republic of, South) (KR)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Malaysia (MY)					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pakistan (PK)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Philippines (PH)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Singapore (SG)					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sri Lanka (LK)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Taiwan (TW)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Thailand (TH)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Oceania							
American Oceania (US) (AS, GU, UM) (F9)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Australia (AU)				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
New Zealand (NZ)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Others							
Latin America (B2)							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
World not allocated - geographically (Z5)				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

ANNEX 2: NACE REV. 1 ACTIVITIES REQUESTED WITHIN THE DATA COLLECTION EXERCISE

Within the context of this publication three terms are often used to describe high-level aggregations of the NACE classification, they are:

- business economy, defined as NACE Rev. 1 Section C to I and K;
- industry, defined as NACE Rev. 1 Sections C to F;
- and services, defined as NACE Rev. 1 Section G to I and K.

 The full NACE Rev. 1 activity classification is available at:
http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/bmethods/info/data/new/classifications/nace_en.pdf.

Division	Group	Class	Description
Section C		Mining and quarrying	
Section D		Manufacturing	
Section E		Electricity, gas and water supply	
	40		Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
		40.1	Production and distribution of electricity
		40.2	Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains
		40.3	Steam and hot water supply
	41		Collection, purification and distribution of water
Section F		Construction	
	45		Construction
		45.1	Site preparation
		45.11	Demolition and wrecking of buildings; earth moving
		45.12	Test drilling and boring
	45.2		Building of complete constructions or parts thereof; civil engineering
		45.21	General construction of buildings and civil engineering works
		45.22	Erection of roof covering and frames
		45.23	Construction of highways, roads, airfields and sport facilities
		45.24	Construction of water projects
		45.25	Other construction work involving special trades
	45.3		Building installation
		45.31	Installation of electrical wiring and fittings
		45.32	Insulation work activities
		45.33	Plumbing
		45.34	Other building installation
	45.4		Building completion
		45.41	Plastering
		45.42	Joinery installation
		45.43	Floor and wall covering
		45.44	Painting and glazing
		45.45	Other building completion
	45.5		Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operator
Section G		Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	
	50		Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
		50.1	Sale of motor vehicles
		50.2	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
		50.3	Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories
		50.4	Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related
		50.5	Retail sale of automotive fuel

Division	Group	Class	Description
51			Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor and motorcycles
	51.1		Wholesale on a fee or contract basis
		51.11	Agents involved in the sale of agricultural raw materials live animals, textile raw materials and semi-finished goods
		51.12	Agents involved in the sale of fuels, ores, metals and industrial chemicals
		51.13	Agents involved in the sale of timber and building materials
		51.14	Agents involved in the sale of machinery, industrial equipment ships and aircraft
		51.15	Agents involved in the sale of furniture, household goods, hardware and ironmongery
		51.16	Agents involved in the sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods
		51.17	Agents involved in the sale of food, beverages and tobacco
		51.18	Agents specializing in the sale of particular products or ranges of products n.e.c.
		51.19	Agents involved in the sale of a variety of goods
	51.2		Wholesale of agricultural raw materials, live animals
		51.21	Wholesale of grain, seeds and animal feeds
		51.22	Wholesale of flowers and plants
		51.23	Wholesale of live animals
		51.24	Wholesale of hides, skins and leather
		51.25	Wholesale of unmanufactured tobacco
	51.3		Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco
		51.31	Wholesale of fruits and vegetables
		51.32	Wholesale of meat and meat products
		51.33	Wholesale of dairy produce, eggs and edible oils and fats
		51.34	Wholesale of alcoholic and other beverages
		51.35	Wholesale of tobacco products
		51.36	Wholesale of sugar and chocolate and sugar confectionery
		51.37	Wholesale of coffee, tea, cocoa and spices
		51.38	Wholesale of other food including fish, crustaceans and molluscs
		51.39	Non-specialized wholesale of food beverages and tobacco
	51.4		Wholesale of household goods
		51.41	Wholesale of textiles
		51.42	Wholesale of clothing and footwear
		51.43	Wholesale of electrical household appliances and radio and television goods
		51.44	Wholesale of china and glassware, wallpaper and cleaning materials
		51.45	Wholesale of perfume and cosmetics
		51.46	Wholesale of pharmaceutical goods
		51.47	Wholesale of other household goods
	51.5		Wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap
		51.51	Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products
		51.52	Wholesale of metals and metals ores
		51.53	Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment
		51.54	Wholesale of hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies
		51.55	Wholesale of chemical products
		51.56	Wholesale of other intermediate products
		51.57	Wholesale of waste and scrap
	51.6		Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies
		51.61	Wholesale of machine tools
		51.62	Wholesale of construction machinery
		51.63	Wholesale of machinery for the textile industry and of sewing and knitting machines
		51.64	Wholesale of office machinery and equipment
		51.65	Wholesale of other machinery for use in industry, trade and navigation
		51.66	Wholesale of agricultural machinery and accessories and implements, including tractors
	51.7		Other wholesale

Division	Group	Class	Description
52			Retail trade, except of motor vehicles, motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods
	52.1		Retail sale in non-specialized stores
		52.11	Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food beverages or tobacco predominating
		52.12	Other retail sale in non-specialized stores
	52.2		Retail sale of food, beverages, tobacco in specialized stores
		52.21	Retail sale of fruit and vegetables
		52.22	Retail sale of meat and meat products
		52.23	Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs
		52.24	Retail sale of bread, cakes, flour confectionery and sugar confectionery
		52.25	Retail sale of alcoholic and other beverages
		52.26	Retail sale of tobacco products
		52.27	Other retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialized stores
	52.3		Retail sale of pharmaceutical, medical goods, cosmetic
		52.31	Dispensing chemists
		52.32	Retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods
		52.33	Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles
	52.4		Other retail sale of new goods in specialized stores
		52.41	Retail sale of textiles
		52.42	Retail sale of clothing
		52.43	Retail sale of footwear and leather goods
		52.44	Retail sale of furniture, lighting equipment and household articles n.e.c.
		52.45	Retail sale of electrical household appliances and radio and television
		52.46	Retail sale of hardware paints and glass
		52.47	Retail of books, newspapers and stationery
		52.48	Other retail sale in specialized stores
	52.5		Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores
	52.6		Retail sale not in stores
		52.61	Retail sale via mail order houses
		52.62	Retail sale via stalls and markets
		52.63	Other non-store retail sale
	52.7		Repair of personal and household goods
		52.71	Repair of boots, shoes and other articles of leather
		52.72	Repair of electrical household goods
		52.73	Repair of watches clocks and jewellery
		52.74	Repair n.e.c.
Section H			Hotels and restaurants
	55		Hotels and restaurants
	55.1, 55.2		Hotels; camping sites, other provision of short-stay accommodation
	55.3 to 55.5		Restaurants; bars; canteens and catering

Division	Group	Class	Description
Section I			Transport, storage and communication
	60		Land transport; transport via pipelines
		60.1	Transport via railways
		60.2	Other land transport
	60.21 to 60.23		Other scheduled passenger land transport; taxi operation; other land passenger transport
		60.24	Freight transport by road
		60.3	Transport via pipelines
	61		Water transport
		61.1	Sea and coastal water transport
		61.2	Inland water transport
	62		Air transport
	63		Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
	63.1, 63.2, 63.4		Cargo handling and storage; other supporting transport activities; activities of other transport agencies
		63.3	Activities of travel agencies and tour operators; tourist assistance activities n.e.c.
	64		Post and telecommunications
		64.1	Post and courier activities
		64.11	National post activities
		64.12	Courier activities other than national post activities
		64.2	Telecommunications
Section J			Financial intermediation (part of)
		65.12	Other monetary intermediation
		66.01	Life Insurance
		66.03	Non-life insurance
Section K			Real estate, renting and business activities
	70		Real estate activities
	71		Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
	71.1, 71.2		Renting of automobiles; renting of other transport equipment
		71.3	Renting of other machinery and equipment
		71.4	Renting of personal and household goods n.e.c.
	72		Computer and related activities
	73		Research and development
	74		Other business activities
		74.1	Legal, accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy; market research and public opinion polling; business and management consultancy; holdings
		74.1 (not 74.13)	Legal; accounting, book-keeping and auditing; tax consultancy; business and management consultancy; management of holding companies
		74.13	Market research and public opinion polling
	74.2, 74.3		Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy; technical testing and analysis
		74.4	Advertising
		74.5	Labour recruitment and provision of personnel
		74.6	Investigation and security activities
		74.7	Industrial cleaning
		74.8	Miscellaneous business activities n.e.c.

CUT-OUT NACE REV. 1 LIST WITH FULL ACTIVITY DEFINITIONS

The two lists provided on these facing pages can be used as a guide when reading the tables in the statistical annex. There are two types of tables presented in the annex: the first uses a short NACE list that is based on the Section and Division headings, whilst the second gives a more detailed list of NACE Groups. Each of these cut-out lists should match precisely the structure of the tables presented in the annex and allow the reader to have the full NACE definition available when reading the tables.

NACE		NACE
BUSINESS ECONOMY	Industry and services (excluding public administration and Financial intermediation)	BUSINESS ECONOMY
INDUSTRY	Industry	INDUSTRY
C	Mining and quarrying	C
D	Manufacturing	D
E and F	Electricity, gas and water supply; Construction	E and F
40	Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40
41	Collection, purification and distribution of water	41
45	Construction	45
SERVICES	Services (excluding public administration and Financial intermediation)	SERVICES
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	50
51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor and motorcycles	51
52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles, motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods	52
H	Hotels and restaurants	H
I	Transport, storage and communication	I
60	Land transport; transport via pipelines	60
61	Water transport	61
62	Air transport	62
63	Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	63
64	Post and telecommunications	64
K	Real estate, renting and business activities	K
70	Real estate activities	70
71	Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	71
72	Computer and related activities	72
73	Research and development	73
74	Other business activities	74

NACE		NACE
BUSINESS ECONOMY	Industry and services (excluding public administration and Financial intermediation)	BUSINESS ECONOMY
INDUSTRY	Industry	INDUSTRY
C	Mining and quarrying	C
D	Manufacturing	D
E and F	Electricity, gas and water supply; Construction	E and F
40	Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40
41	Collection, purification and distribution of water	41
45	Construction	45
SERVICES	Services (excluding public administration and Financial intermediation)	SERVICES
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	50
51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor and motorcycles	51
52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles, motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods	52
H	Hotels and restaurants	H
I	Transport, storage and communication	I
60	Land transport; transport via pipelines	60
61	Water transport	61
62	Air transport	62
63	Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	63
64	Post and telecommunications	64
K	Real estate, renting and business activities	K
70	Real estate activities	70
71	Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	71
72	Computer and related activities	72
73	Research and development	73
74	Other business activities	74



NACE		NACE
C		Mining and quarrying C
D		Manufacturing D
40.1		Production and distribution of electricity 40.1
40.2		Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains 40.2
40.3		Steam and hot water supply 40.3
41		Collection, purification and distribution of water 41
45.1		Site preparation 45.1
45.2		Building of complete constructions or parts thereof; civil engineering 45.2
45.3		Building installation 45.3
45.4		Building completion 45.4
45.5		Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operator 45.5
50.1		Sale of motor vehicles 50.1
50.2		Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles 50.2
50.3		Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories 50.3
50.4		Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related 50.4
50.5		Retail sale of automotive fuel 50.5
51.1		Wholesale on a fee or contract basis 51.1
51.2		Wholesale of agricultural raw materials, live animals 51.2
51.3		Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco 51.3
51.4		Wholesale of household goods 51.4
51.5		Wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap 51.5
51.6		Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies 51.6
51.7		Other wholesale 51.7
52.1		Retail sale in non-specialized stores 52.1
52.2		Retail sale of food,beverages,tobacco in specialized stores 52.2
52.3		Retail sale of pharmaceutical, medical goods, cosmetic 52.3
52.4		Other retail sale of new goods in specialized stores 52.4
52.5		Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores 52.5
52.6		Retail sale not in stores 52.6
52.7		Repair of personal and household goods 52.7
55.1, 55.2		Hotels; camping sites, other provision of short-stay accommodation 55.1, 55.2
55.3 to 55.5		Restaurants; bars; canteens and catering 55.3 to 55.5
60.1		Transport via railways 60.1
60.2		Other land transport 60.2
60.3		Transport via pipelines 60.3
61.1		Sea and coastal water transport 61.1
61.2		Inland water transport 61.2
62		Air transport 62
63.1, 63.2, 63.4		Cargo handling and storage; other supporting transport activities; activities of other transport agencies 63.1, 63.2, 63.4
63.3		Activities of travel agencies and tour operators; tourist assistance activities n.e.c. 63.3
64.1		Post and courier activities 64.1
64.2		Telecommunications 64.2
70		Real estate activities 70
71.1, 71.2		Renting of automobiles; renting of other transport equipment 71.1, 71.2
71.3		Renting of other machinery and equipment 71.3
71.4		Renting of personal and household goods n.e.c. 71.4
72		Computer and related activities 72
73		Research and development 73
74.1	Legal, accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy; market research and public opinion polling; business and management consultancy; holdings	74.1
74.2, 74.3	Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy; technical testing and analysis	74.2, 74.3
74.4	Advertising	74.4
74.5	Labour recruitment and provision of personnel	74.5
74.6	Investigation and security activities	74.6
74.7	Industrial cleaning	74.7
74.8	Miscellaneous business activities n.e.c.	74.8

