

# Foreign Direct Investment in the United States

## Preliminary 2005 Estimates

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
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# Introduction

This report presents preliminary estimates that cover the financial structure and operations of nonbank U.S. affiliates of foreign direct investors in 2005. A U.S. affiliate is a business enterprise in which there is foreign direct investment—that is, in which a single foreign person owns or controls, directly or indirectly, 10 percent or more of the voting securities or an equivalent interest.<sup>1</sup> Summary estimates and an analysis of U.S. affiliate operations in 2005 were published in the August 2007 issue of the *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS*, the monthly journal of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).<sup>2</sup>

The estimates in this publication cover the universe of nonbank U.S. affiliates of foreign companies. They were derived by combining data reported at the enterprise, or company, level by a sample of U.S. affiliates reporting in BEA's Annual Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States with BEA estimates for affiliates not in the sample.

Affiliates that filed survey reports consisted of (1) affiliates that had total assets, sales, or net income (or loss) greater than \$125 million in 2005 plus (2) a sample of smaller affiliates that had total assets, sales, or net income (or loss) greater than \$30 million in 2005. Majority-owned affiliates with total assets, sales, or net income (or loss) greater than \$125 million were required to report on a detailed long form. To minimize the burden on survey respondents, a short form, containing less detail, was provided for filing by smaller majority-owned affiliates in the sample; for these affiliates, BEA estimated the items that appear only on the long form, so that the results are presented in the same detail for all majority-owned nonbank affiliates. The short form was also filed by all minority-owned nonbank affiliates that had total assets, sales, or net income (or loss) greater than \$125 million and by a sample of smaller minority-owned nonbank affiliates that had total assets, sales, or net income (or loss) greater than \$30 million. Estimates of items that appear only on the long form are not prepared for minority-owned affiliates; therefore, the results for all nonbank affiliates

(majority-owned plus minority-owned affiliates) cover only the items that are on the short form.

Non-sample affiliates that had total assets, sales, or net income (or loss) greater than \$30 million filed an abbreviated form with a few basic data items that, together with prior reports, were used as the basis for estimating data for other data items included on the long or short forms. U.S. affiliates with total assets, sales, and net income less than or equal to \$30 million (positive or negative) were exempt from reporting. BEA estimated the data for these exempt affiliates and for affiliates that did not file a survey report even though they met the criteria for filing. Estimates for exempt or nonreporting affiliates that existed before 2005 were derived by extrapolating forward their data from earlier years on the basis of the year-to-year movement in the data reported by other affiliates. Estimates for new affiliates were based on data they reported in BEA's survey of U.S. businesses newly acquired or established by foreign direct investors.

The concepts and definitions underlying the 2005 estimates are the same as those used for the 2002 benchmark survey. They are described in *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Final Results From the 2002 Benchmark Survey*, published in October 2006.<sup>3</sup>

Following a change introduced in the 2002 benchmark survey, the estimates from the 2005 survey, along with the estimates for 2003–2004, provide more detailed information on the operations of majority-owned nonbank U.S. affiliates (that is, nonbank affiliates that are owned more than 50 percent by foreign direct investors) than on the operations of all nonbank U.S. affiliates; for survey years before 2002, more information was provided for all nonbank affiliates. This change reflects a shift in emphasis in the U.S.-affiliate financial and operating data to companies that are unambiguously under foreign control.

Consistent with the data from the 2002 benchmark survey and with the estimates for 2003–2004, the 2005 estimates by industry are based on industry classifications derived from the 2002 revision to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For

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1. The financial and operating data of U.S. affiliates cover the entire operations of the U.S. affiliate, irrespective of the percentage of foreign ownership.

2. See "U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies: Operations in 2005," *SURVEY 87* (August 2007): 194–211.

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3. The methodology section of the 2002 benchmark survey publication is available on BEA's Web site at <[www.bea.gov/bea/mp\\_international.htm](http://www.bea.gov/bea/mp_international.htm)>.

most industries, the classifications under this new system are identical to those in the NAICS-based industry classification system used in the benchmark and annual surveys for 1997–2001.<sup>4</sup>

The 2005 estimates, together with the estimates for 2004–2005, update the universe data for nonbank affiliates from the 2002 benchmark survey. However, the 2003–2005 estimates of a few items that are shown separately in the benchmark data are combined with other items, and the 2003–2005 estimates of some items are unavailable because data for these items were only collected in the benchmark survey, not in the annual survey.

For similar items, the 2002 benchmark survey data and the 2003–2005 estimates are comparable to the universe estimates for 1977–2001. In contrast to the estimates for the earlier years, however, estimates for 2002–2005 for items collected on the long form but not on the short form are available only for majority-owned affiliates; these data items include certain detail from balance sheets and income statements, sales of services, intrafirm trade in goods, and a number of items used to compute affiliate value added (such as depreciation, depletion, and taxes on production and imports).

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4. In the surveys of U.S. affiliate operations before 1997, the industry classification system was based on the Standard Industrial Classification.

Table 1 identifies the tables in the reports for 2003–2005 and in the 2002 benchmark survey report that have counterparts in the benchmark survey report for 1997 or the annual reports for 1998–2001. It also provides cross-references between the table numbers used in the reports. Because of the shift in emphasis to data on majority-owned affiliates, many of the tables in the reports for 2002–2005 do not have exact counterparts in earlier reports, which mainly presented data for all nonbank affiliates. However, most of the tables for majority-owned nonbank affiliates in the reports for 2002–2005 are comparable to tables for all nonbank affiliates in earlier reports. Table 2 provides cross-references between the tables on majority-owned nonbank affiliates in the reports for 2002–2005 reports and the corresponding tables on all nonbank affiliates in the reports for 1997–2001.

The estimates for all years are available on BEA's Web site; for further information, see the "International Investment Division Product Guide," on BEA's Web site, at <[www.bea.gov/bea/ai/iidguide.htm](http://www.bea.gov/bea/ai/iidguide.htm)>.

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**Table 1. Comparison of Tables for Nonbank Affiliates in the Reports for 2003–2005  
With Those in the 2002 and 1997 Benchmark Survey Reports and in the Reports for 1998–2001**

Table in 2002 benchmark survey report	Comparable table in 2003–2005 reports	Comparable table in 1997 benchmark survey report	Comparable table in 1998–2001 reports
<b>Part II. All Nonbank Affiliates</b>			
<b>Group A. Selected Data</b>			
II.A 1 II.A 2—II.A 3 II.A 4—II.A 5 II.A 7 II.A 10	II.A 1 II.A 2—II.A 3 II.A 4—II.A 5 II.A 7 II.A 10	J-1 A-1—A-2 n.a. A-7 A-9	J-1 A-1—A-2 n.a. A-7 A-9
<b>Group B. Balance Sheet</b>			
II.B 5	II.B 5	B-5	B-5
<b>Group C. Composition of External Financial Position</b>			
II.C 1	II.C 1	C-1	C-1
<b>Group D. Gross Property, Plant, and Equipment</b>			
II.D 3 II.D 11	II.D 3 II.D 11	D-3 D-11	D-3 D-11
<b>Group E. Income Statement</b>			
II.E 3	II.E 3	E-3	E-3
<b>Group G. Employment and Compensation of Employees</b>			
II.G 3 II.G 19	II.G 3 II.G 19	G-3 G-8 (Part), G-13 (Part)	G-3 G-8 (Part), G-13 (Part)
<b>Part III. Majority-Owned Nonbank Affiliates<sup>1</sup></b>			
<b>Group A. Selected Data</b>			
III.A 1 III.A 2—III.A 3 III.A 8	III.A 1 III.A 2—III.A 3 III.A 8	J-1 J-2—J-3 J-4	J-1 J-2—J-3 J-4
<b>Group B. Balance Sheet</b>			
III.B 5	III.B 5	J-5	J-5
<b>Group E. Income Statement</b>			
III.E 3	III.E 3	J-6	J-6
<b>Group F. Value Added</b>			
III.F 2	III.F 2	J-7	J-7
<b>Group G. Employment and Compensation of Employees</b>			
III.G 3 III.G 8 (Part), III.G 13 (Part)	III.G 3 III.G 8 (Part), III.G 13 (Part)	J-8 J-9	J-8 J-9
<b>Group H. U.S. Trade in Goods</b>			
III.H 1—III.H 2 III.H 22	III.H 1—III.H 2 n.a.	J-10—J-11 J-12	J-10—J-11 n.a.
<b>Group I. Interest, Dividends, Taxes Other Than Income Taxes, and Research and Development Expenditures</b>			
III.I 6	III.I 6	J-13	J-13

1. Tables in Part III that have counterparts in reports for earlier years.  
n.a. Not available

**Table 2. Comparison of Tables for Majority-Owned Nonbank Affiliates in the Reports for 2003–2005 and in the 2002 Benchmark Survey Report With Those for All Nonbank Affiliates in the 1997 Benchmark Survey Report and in the Reports for 1998–2001**

Table for majority-owned nonbank affiliates in 2002 benchmark survey report	Comparable table in 2003–2005 reports	Comparable table for all nonbank affiliates in 1997 benchmark survey report	Comparable table for all nonbank affiliates in 1998–2001 reports
<b>Group A. Selected Data</b>			
III.A 1 III.A 2—III.A 3 III.A 4—III.A 5 III.A 6—III.A 8 III.A 10	III.A 1 III.A 2—III.A 3 III.A 4—III.A 5 III.A 6—III.A 8 III.A 10	n.a. A-1—A-2 n.a. A-6—A-8 A-9	n.a. A-1—A-2 n.a. A-6—A-8 A-9
<b>Group B. Balance Sheet</b>			
III.B 1—III.B 6 III.B 7—III.B 9	III.B 1—III.B 6 n.a.	B-1—B-6 B-7—B-9	B-1—B-6 n.a.
<b>Group C. Composition of External Financial Position</b>			
III.C 1 III.C 2—III.C 8	III.C 1 n.a.	C-1 C-2—C-8	C-1 n.a.
<b>Group D. Gross Property, Plant, and Equipment</b>			
III.D 1—III.D 3 III.D 4—III.D 5 III.D 6—III.D 7 III.D 8 III.D 9—III.D 13 III.D 14—III.D 15 III.D 16 III.D 17—III.D 23 III.D 24—III.D 25	III.D 1—III.D 3 n.a. III.D 6—III.D 7 n.a. III.D 9—III.D 13 n.a. n.a. III.D 17—III.D 23 n.a.	D-1—D-3 D-4—D-5 D-6—D-7 D-8 D-9—D-13 D-14—D-15 D-16 D-17—D-23 D-24—D-25	D-1—D-3 n.a. D-6—D-7 n.a. D-9—D-13 n.a. D-16 D-17—D-23 D-24—D-25
<b>Group E. Income Statement</b>			
III.E 1—III.E 4 III.E 5—III.E 6 III.E 7—III.E 8 III.E 9 III.E 10—III.E 15	III.E 1—III.E 4 n.a. III.E 7—III.E 8 n.a. III.E 10—III.E 15	E-1—E-4 E-5—E-6 E-7—E-8 E-9 E-10—E-15	E-1—E-4 n.a. E-7—E-8 n.a. E-10—E-15
<b>Group F. Value Added</b>			
III.F 1—III.F 3 III.F 4 III.F 5—III.F 6	III.F 1—III.F 3 n.a. III.F 5—III.F 6	F-1—F-3 F-4 F-5—F-6	F-1—F-3 n.a. F-5—F-6
<b>Group G. Employment and Compensation of Employees</b>			
III.G 1—III.G 4 III.G 5 III.G 6—III.G 8 III.G 9 III.G 10—III.G 11 III.G 12 III.G 13 III.G 14 III.G 15—III.G 18	III.G 1—III.G 4 n.a. III.G 6—III.G 8 n.a. III.G 10—III.G 11 n.a. III.G 13 n.a. III.G 15—III.G 18	G-1—G-4 G-5 G-6—G-8 G-9 G-10—G-11 G-12 G-13 G-14 G-15—G-18	G-1—G-4 n.a. G-6—G-8 n.a. G-10—G-11 n.a. G-13 n.a. G-15—G-18
<b>Group H. U.S. Trade in Goods</b>			
III.H 1—III.H 4 III.H 5 III.H 6—III.H 7 III.H 8—III.H 36 III.H 37	III.H 1—III.H 4 n.a. III.H 6—III.H 7 n.a. III.H 37	H-1—H-4 H-5 H-6—H-7 H-8—H-36 H-37	H-1—H-4 n.a. H-6—H-7 n.a. H-37
<b>Group I. Interest, Dividends, Taxes Other Than Income Taxes, and Research and Development Expenditures</b>			
III.I 1—III.I 2 III.I 3—III.I 5 III.I 6	III.I 1—III.I 2 n.a. III.I 6	I-1—I-2 I-3—I-5 I-6	I-1—I-2 n.a. I-6

n.a. Not available



## General Notes to the Tables

- A “U.S. affiliate” is a U.S. business enterprise in which a single foreign person owns or controls, directly or indirectly, 10 percent or more of the voting securities if the enterprise is incorporated or an equivalent interest if the enterprise is unincorporated. “Person” is broadly defined to include any individual, corporation, branch, partnership, associated group, association, estate, trust, or other organization and any government (including any corporation, institution, or other entity or instrumentality of government). A “foreign” person is any person resident outside the United States—that is, outside the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and all U.S. territories and possessions.
  - A “majority-owned U.S. affiliate” is a U.S. affiliate that is owned more than 50 percent by foreign direct investors.
  - A “foreign parent” is the first person outside the United States in a U.S. affiliate’s ownership chain that has a direct investment interest in the affiliate.
  - An “ultimate beneficial owner” (UBO) is that person, proceeding up a U.S. affiliate’s ownership chain, beginning with and including the foreign parent, that is not owned more than 50 percent by another person.
  - A “foreign parent group” consists of (1) the foreign parent, (2) any foreign person, proceeding up the foreign parent’s ownership chain, that owns more than 50 percent of the person below it, up to and including the UBO, and (3) any foreign person, proceeding down the ownership chain(s) of each of these members, that is owned more than 50 percent by the person above it.
  - The tables cover only nonbank U.S. affiliates. Nonbank affiliates exclude affiliates classified in depository credit intermediation, which comprises commercial banks, savings institutions, credit unions, bank holding companies, and financial holding companies.
  - The estimates are on a fiscal year basis. The fiscal year of an affiliate is defined as the financial-reporting year that ended in the calendar year. Unless otherwise specified, all balances are as of the close of fiscal year 2005.
  - The industry “management of nonbank companies and enterprises” includes holding companies.
  - To ascertain the subindustries in an industry grouping, see tables II.A 2 and III.A 2.
  - To ascertain the countries in a geographical area, see tables II.A 3 and III.A 3.
  - The European Union (25) comprises Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
  - OPEC is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Its members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.
  - In the tables in which the data are disaggregated by state, “other U.S. areas” consists of the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, U.S. offshore oil and gas sites, and all other outlying U.S. areas. For employment, the “foreign” category consists of the employees of U.S. affiliates working abroad for more than one year. For property, plant, and equipment, it consists primarily of movable fixed assets temporarily located outside the United States; it excludes assets carried on the books of foreign affiliates.
  - In the tables in which the data are disaggregated by the industry of UBO, “government and government-related entities” consists of foreign governments, government-owned or government-sponsored agencies, quasi-government organizations, and government-run pension funds.
  - An asterisk “(\*)” indicates a nonzero value between –\$500,000 and \$500,000 or fewer than 50 employees.
  - Detail may not add to the total, because of rounding.
  - A “(D)” indicates that the data have been suppressed to avoid the disclosure of data of individual companies. For employment cells that have been suppressed, the letter in the data cell indicates an employment size range; the ranges are indicated at the bottom of the tables.
  - An “(S)” indicates that more than 50 percent of the value for the data cell has been estimated, to account for data not reported by respondents.
- See the footnotes following the last table.

## Footnotes to the Tables

### All Nonbank Affiliates

#### Table II.A 1

1. The number counts shown on this line cover affiliates with total assets, sales, or net income (or loss) greater than \$10 million and are consistent with those shown in the publication that presented the results of BEA's 2002 benchmark survey of foreign direct investment in the United States. Affiliates that did not meet these criteria are excluded from the counts because they were exempt from reporting in the benchmark survey. However, in both this publication and in the benchmark survey publication, values for all items other than number counts include estimates for such small affiliates.

2. The number of companies consolidated on affiliate reports generally is substantially higher than the number of affiliates because the report for a single affiliate may represent the consolidation of many companies.

3. Consists of the gross book value of all commercial buildings and associated land that are owned by the affiliate and that are either used or operated by the affiliate or leased or rented to others. Commercial buildings include apartment buildings, office buildings, hotels, motels, and buildings used for wholesale, retail, and services trades, such as shopping centers, recreational facilities, department stores, bank buildings, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations.

4. Expenditures include the net book value of transfers of property, plant, and equipment to the affiliate from related companies.

5. Manufacturing employees are employees on the payroll of manufacturing plants. Manufacturing employment includes administrative office and other auxiliary employees located at a manufacturing plant that serve only that plant, but excludes all other employees on the payrolls of administrative offices or other auxiliary units.

#### Tables II.A 4 and II.A 5

1. The number counts cover affiliates with total assets, sales, or net income (or loss) greater than \$10 million and are consistent with those shown in the publication that presented the results of BEA's 2002

benchmark survey of foreign direct investment in the United States. Affiliates that did not meet these criteria are excluded from the counts because they were exempt from reporting in the benchmark survey. However, in both this publication and in the benchmark survey publication, values for all items other than number counts include estimates for such small affiliates.

2. This column shows the number of companies consolidated on affiliate reports. At the aggregate level, and for most industries and countries, this number is substantially higher than the number of affiliates because the report for a single affiliate may represent the consolidation of many companies.

#### Table II.A 10

1. This table shows the number of affiliates with total assets, sales, or net income (or loss) greater than \$10 million and that had property, plant, and equipment or employment. The counts shown are consistent with those shown in the publication that presented the results of BEA's 2002 benchmark survey of foreign direct investment in the United States. Affiliates that did not meet these criteria are excluded from the counts because they were exempt from reporting in the benchmark survey. However, in both this publication and in the benchmark survey publication, values for all items other than number counts include estimates for such small affiliates.

2. A given affiliate is counted once in the all-U.S. total. It is also counted once in each state in which it has property, plant, and equipment or employment. Because an affiliate may have property, plant, and equipment or employment in more than one state, the sum across states exceeds the all-U.S. total.

3. Includes aircraft, railroad rolling stock, satellites, undersea cable, and trucks engaged in interstate transportation.

#### Table II.C 1

1. Excludes translation adjustments. For unincorporated affiliates that could not provide detail on equity by type, includes total owners' equity. Because these affiliates' cumulative retained earnings—which are an internal, not an external, source of funds—were not reported separately, they could not be excluded.

**Table II.D 11**

1. Consists of the gross book value of all commercial buildings and associated land that are owned by the affiliate and that are either used or operated by the affiliate or leased or rented to others. Commercial buildings include apartment buildings, office buildings, hotels, motels, and buildings used for wholesale, retail, and services trades, such as shopping centers, recreational facilities, department stores, bank buildings, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations.

2. Includes the gross book value of property, plant, and equipment used for agriculture and forestry, mining, manufacturing, or other industrial purposes. Also includes the gross book value of equipment used in commercial buildings.

3. Includes aircraft, railroad rolling stock, satellites, undersea cable, and trucks engaged in interstate transportation.

**Table II.G 19**

1. Manufacturing employees are employees on the payroll of manufacturing plants located in the state. Manufacturing employment includes administrative office and other auxiliary employees located at a manufacturing plant that serve only that plant, but excludes all other employees on the payrolls of administrative offices or other auxiliary units.

**Majority-Owned Nonbank Affiliates****Table III.A 1**

1. The number count shown on this line covers affiliates with total assets, sales, or net income (or loss) greater than \$10 million and is consistent with the counts shown in the publication that presented the results of BEA's 2002 benchmark survey of foreign direct investment in the United States. Affiliates that did not meet these criteria are excluded from the counts because they were exempt from reporting in the benchmark survey. However, in both this publication and in the benchmark survey publication, values for all items other than number counts include estimates for such small affiliates.

2. The number of companies consolidated on the reports of affiliates generally is substantially higher than the number of affiliates because the report for a single affiliate may represent the consolidation of many companies.

3. Consists of the gross book value of all commercial buildings and associated land that are owned by the affiliate and that are either used or operated by the affiliate or leased or rented to others. Commercial buildings

include apartment buildings, office buildings, hotels, motels, and buildings used for wholesale, retail, and services trades, such as shopping centers, recreational facilities, department stores, bank buildings, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations.

4. Expenditures include the net book value of transfers of property, plant, and equipment to the affiliate from related companies.

5. Includes a minor amount of expenditures for property other than land and mineral rights.

6. Sales of goods are generally defined as sales of outputs that are tangible.

7. Sales of services are generally defined as sales of outputs that are intangible.

8. Consists of investment income that is included in "sales or gross operating revenues" in the income statement. In finance and insurance, affiliates include investment income in sales because it is generated by a primary activity of the company. In other industries, most affiliates consider investment income to be an incidental revenue source; this income is included in the income statement in a separate "other income" category, but it is not included in the affiliates' sales or in this line.

9. Profit-type return is an economic accounting measure of profits from current production. Unlike net income, it is gross of U.S. income taxes, excludes capital gains and losses and income from equity investments, and reflects certain other adjustments needed to convert profits from a financial accounting basis to an economic accounting basis.

10. Manufacturing employees are employees on the payroll of manufacturing plants. Manufacturing employment includes administrative office and other auxiliary employees located at a manufacturing plant that serve only that plant, but excludes all other employees on the payrolls of administrative offices or other auxiliary units.

11. Consists of all employees engaged in research and development, including managers, scientists, engineers, and other professional and technical employees.

12. Interest receipts exclude, but interest payments and dividends or remitted profits include, withholding taxes.

**Tables III.A 4 and III.A 5**

1. The number counts cover affiliates with total assets, sales, or net income (or loss) greater than \$10 million and are consistent with those shown in the publication that presented the results of BEA's 2002 benchmark survey of foreign direct investment in the United States. Affiliates that did not meet these criteria

are excluded from the counts because they were exempt from reporting in the benchmark survey. However, in both this publication and in the benchmark survey publication, values for all items other than number counts include estimates for such small affiliates.

2. This column shows the number of companies consolidated on affiliate reports. At the aggregate level, and for most industries and countries, this number is substantially higher than the number of affiliates because the report for a single affiliate may represent the consolidation of many companies.

#### **Table III.A 6**

1. The number counts shown in this column cover affiliates with total assets, sales, or net income (or loss) greater than \$10 million and are consistent with those shown in the publication that presented the results of BEA's 2002 benchmark survey of foreign direct investment in the United States. Affiliates that did not meet these criteria are excluded from the counts because they were exempt from reporting in the benchmark survey. However, in both this publication and in the benchmark survey publication, values for all items other than number counts include estimates for such small affiliates.

2. This column shows the number of companies consolidated on affiliate reports. At the aggregate level, and for most industries and countries, this number is substantially higher than the number of affiliates because the report for a single affiliate may represent the consolidation of many companies.

3. Includes rental and leasing (except real estate); administrative and support services; waste management and remediation services; health care and social assistance; accommodation and food services; and miscellaneous services.

#### **Table III.A 8**

1. For industry classification, each U.S. affiliate was required to disaggregate its sales by four digit International Surveys Industry Classification code; the affiliate was classified in the industry within its major group in which its sales were largest.

When sales and employment are disaggregated by industry of affiliate, total sales and employment of a given affiliate are shown in the industry in which the affiliate was classified. When sales and employment are disaggregated by industry of sales, they are distributed among all the industries in which the affiliate reported sales; that is, the sales and employment associated with each industry of sales are shown in that industry regardless of the affiliate's industry of classification.

2. Employees on the payrolls of administrative offices and other auxiliary units. Excludes administrative or auxiliary employees that are located at an operating unit and serve only that operating unit; these employees are classified in the industry of sales of the operating unit that they serve.

3. In the breakdown of sales and employment by industry of sales, U.S. affiliates that filed the long form had to specify their ten largest sales categories, and U.S. affiliates that filed the short form had to specify their four largest sales categories. In addition, affiliates were required to report their employment in auxiliaries. This line shows sales and employment in all unspecified industries combined.

#### **Table III.A 10**

1. This table shows the number of affiliates with total assets, sales, or net income (or loss) greater than \$10 million and that had property, plant, and equipment or employment. The counts shown are consistent with those shown in the publication that presented the results of BEA's 2002 benchmark survey of foreign direct investment in the United States. Affiliates that did not meet these criteria are excluded from the counts because they were exempt from reporting in the benchmark survey. However, in both this publication and in the benchmark survey publication, values for all items other than number counts include estimates for such small affiliates.

2. A given affiliate is counted once in the all-U.S. total. It is also counted once in each state in which it has property, plant, and equipment or employment. Because an affiliate may have property, plant, and equipment or employment in more than one state, the sum across states exceeds the all-U.S. total.

3. Includes aircraft, railroad rolling stock, satellites, undersea cable, and trucks engaged in interstate transportation.

#### **Tables III.B 2 and III.B 4**

1. Includes common and preferred stock and additional paid-in capital, less treasury stock.

2. Includes cumulative translation adjustments and all other components of accumulated comprehensive income for all affiliates and total owners' equity of those unincorporated affiliates that could not provide detail on equity by type. For all majority owned non-bank affiliates combined, cumulative translation adjustments as of yearend 2005 were \$1.9 billion.

#### **Table III.C 1**

1. Excludes translation adjustments. For unincorporated affiliates that could not provide detail on equity

by type, includes total owners' equity. Because these affiliates' cumulative retained earnings—which are an internal, not an external, source of funds—were not reported separately, they could not be excluded.

2. For all industries combined and for each of the selected industries shown, column 2 equals column 3 in table III.B 2.

#### **Tables III.D 1 and III.D 2**

1. Includes mineral rights and minor amounts of property other than land.

#### **Table III.D 6**

1. Includes the net book value of transfers of property, plant, and equipment to the affiliate from related companies. Equals column 2 in table III.D 20.

2. Includes transfers of property, plant, and equipment from the affiliate to related companies.

3. Consists of the following: (1) Restatements resulting from a change in the entity, and revaluations of property, plant, and equipment to a fair market or appraised value; and (2) the property, plant, and equipment balance on the date of acquisition of majority-owned affiliates that were acquired during the year, less the closing FY 2004 balance of affiliates that left the universe of majority-owned affiliates in 2005 because they were sold or liquidated or because the foreign parents' interest was otherwise reduced to 50 percent or less.

For a given industry, restatement may also reflect the net book value of property, plant, and equipment of affiliates whose industry classification changed in 2005. A positive value would be recorded in the industry the affiliate entered, and a negative value of the same amount would be recorded in the industry it left. Because such changes are offsetting among industries, they do not affect the all industries total.

4. Net property, plant, and equipment in this column differs from that in column 7 of table III.B 1. Net property, plant, and equipment in this column covers all property, plant, and equipment wherever carried in the balance sheet, including that carried in the “property, plant, and equipment” account, the “other non-current assets” account, and the “inventories” account. In contrast, net property, plant, and equipment in column 7 of table III.B 1 covers only property, plant, and equipment carried in the “property, plant, and equipment” account of the balance sheet. For example, the value of commercial buildings held by insurance companies for investment purposes is included in this column but excluded from column 7 of table III.B 1 because such property is normally carried in the “other noncurrent asset” account of the balance sheet, not in the “property, plant, and equipment” account.

#### **Table III.D 7**

1. Includes the net book value of transfers of property, plant, and equipment to the affiliate from related companies. Equals column 2 in table III.D 21.

2. Includes transfers of property, plant, and equipment from the affiliate to related companies.

3. Consists of the following: (1) Restatements resulting from a change in the entity; revaluations of property, plant, and equipment to a fair market or appraised value; and (2) the property, plant, and equipment balance on the date of acquisition of majority-owned affiliates that were acquired during the year, less the closing FY 2004 balance of affiliates that left the universe of majority-owned affiliates in 2005 because they were sold or liquidated or because the foreign parents' interest was otherwise reduced to 50 percent or less.

For a given country, restatement may also reflect the net book value of property, plant, and equipment of affiliates whose country of UBO changed in 2005. A positive value would be recorded in the country of the new UBO, and a negative value of the same amount would be recorded in the country of the previous UBO. Because such changes are offsetting among countries, they do not affect the all countries total.

4. Net property, plant, and equipment in this column differs from that in column 7 of table III.B 3. Net property, plant, and equipment in this column covers all property, plant, and equipment wherever carried in the balance sheet, including that carried in the “property, plant, and equipment” account, the “other non-current assets” account, and the “inventories” account. In contrast, net property, plant, and equipment in column 7 of table III.B 3 covers only property, plant, and equipment carried in the “property, plant, and equipment” account of the balance sheet. For example, the value of commercial buildings held by insurance companies for investment purposes is included in this column but excluded from column 7 of table III.B3 because such property is normally carried in the “other noncurrent asset” account of the balance sheet, not in the “property, plant, and equipment” account.

#### **Tables III.D 9 and III.D 10**

1. Consists of the gross book value of all commercial buildings and associated land that are owned by the affiliate and that are either used or operated by the affiliate or leased or rented to others. Commercial buildings include apartment buildings, office buildings, hotels, motels, and buildings used for wholesale, retail, and services trades, such as shopping centers, recreational facilities, department stores, bank buildings, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations.

2. Includes the gross book value of property, plant,

and equipment used for agriculture and forestry, mining, manufacturing, or other industrial purposes. Also includes the gross book value of equipment used in commercial buildings.

#### **Table III.D 11**

1. Consists of the gross book value of all commercial buildings and associated land that are owned by the affiliate and that are either used or operated by the affiliate or leased or rented to others. Commercial buildings include apartment buildings, office buildings, hotels, motels, and buildings used for wholesale, retail, and services trades, such as shopping centers, recreational facilities, department stores, bank buildings, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations.

2. Includes the gross book value of property, plant, and equipment used for agriculture and forestry, mining, manufacturing, or other industrial purposes. Also includes the gross book value of equipment used in commercial buildings.

3. Includes aircraft, railroad rolling stock, satellites, undersea cable, and trucks engaged in interstate transportation.

#### **Table III.D 12**

1. All data for a given U.S. affiliate are shown in the single industry in which the affiliate was classified on the basis of its total U.S. operations. The affiliate's activity in a particular state may differ from that of its total U.S. operations.

2. Includes aircraft, railroad rolling stock, satellites, undersea cable, and trucks engaged in interstate transportation.

#### **Table III.D 13**

1. Includes aircraft, railroad rolling stock, satellites, undersea cable, and trucks engaged in interstate transportation.

#### **Table III.D 17**

1. Consists of the gross book value of all commercial buildings and associated land that are owned by the affiliate and that are either used or operated by the affiliate or leased or rented to others. Commercial buildings include apartment buildings, office buildings, hotels, motels, and buildings used for wholesale, retail, and services trades, such as shopping centers, recreational facilities, department stores, bank buildings, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations.

#### **Table III.D 18**

1. This table shows the number of affiliates with total assets, sales, or net income (or loss) greater than

\$10 million and that had property, plant, and equipment. The counts shown are consistent with those shown in the publication that presented the results of BEA's 2002 benchmark survey of foreign direct investment in the United States. Affiliates that did not meet these criteria are excluded from the counts because they were exempt from reporting in the benchmark survey. However, in both this publication and in the benchmark survey publication, values for all items other than number counts include estimates for such small affiliates.

2. A given affiliate is counted once in the all-U.S. total; it is also counted once in each state in which it has property, plant, and equipment. Because an affiliate may have property, plant, and equipment in more than one state, the sum across states exceeds the all U.S. total.

3. Includes aircraft, railroad rolling stock, satellites, undersea cable, and trucks engaged in interstate transportation.

#### **Table III.D 19**

1. This table shows the number of affiliates with total assets, sales, or net income (or loss) greater than \$10 million and that had property, plant, and equipment. The counts shown are consistent with those shown in the publication that presented the results of BEA's 2002 benchmark survey of foreign direct investment in the United States. Affiliates that did not meet these criteria are excluded from the counts because they were exempt from reporting in the benchmark survey. However, in both this publication and in the benchmark survey publication, values for all items other than number counts include estimates for such small affiliates.

2. A given affiliate is counted once in the total for both use categories combined; it is also counted once in each use category in which it has property, plant, and equipment. Because an affiliate may have property, plant, and equipment in both use categories, the sum across use categories exceeds the total for both use categories combined.

3. Consists of affiliates with commercial property. Commercial property comprises all commercial buildings and associated land owned by the affiliate that are either used or operated by the affiliate or leased or rented to others. Commercial buildings include apartment buildings, office buildings, hotels, motels, and buildings used for wholesale, retail, and services trades, such as shopping centers, recreational facilities, department stores, bank buildings, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations.

4. Consists of affiliates with property, plant, and

equipment used for agriculture, mining, manufacturing, or other industrial purposes.

5. A given affiliate is counted once in the all U.S. total; it is also counted once in each state in which it has property, plant, and equipment. Because an affiliate may have property, plant, and equipment in more than one state, the sum across states exceeds the all U.S. total.

6. Includes aircraft, railroad rolling stock, satellites, undersea cable, and trucks engaged in interstate transportation.

#### **Tables III.D 20 and III.D 21**

1. Includes the net book value of transfers of property, plant, and equipment to the affiliate from related companies.

2. Equals column 2 plus column 8.

3. In table III.D 20, equals column 5 in table III.D 6; in table III.D 21, equals column 5 in table III.D 7.

4. Includes a minor amount of expenditures for property other than land and mineral rights.

#### **Table III.D 22**

1. Includes the net book value of transfers of property, plant, and equipment to the affiliate from related companies.

#### **Table III.D 23**

1. Includes the net book value of transfers of plant and equipment to the affiliate from related companies, and a minor amount of expenditures for property other than land and mineral rights.

#### **Tables III.E 1 and III.E 2**

1. Consists of gains or losses resulting from the sale or other disposition of assets, changes in the dollar value of the affiliates' foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities that are caused by changes in exchange rates, and all other unusual or nonrecurring gains or losses, including those resulting from the revaluation of assets, whether realized or not.

#### **Tables III.E 7 and III.E 8**

1. For industry classification, each U.S. affiliate was required to disaggregate its sales by four digit International Surveys Industry Classification code; the affiliate was classified in the industry within its major group in which its sales were largest.

When sales are disaggregated by industry of affiliate, total sales of a given affiliate are shown in the industry in which the affiliate was classified. When sales are disaggregated by industry of sales, they are distributed among all the industries in which the affiliate reported

sales; that is, sales associated with each industry of sales are shown in that industry regardless of the affiliate's industry of classification.

2. In the breakdown of sales by industry of sales, U.S. affiliates that filed the long form in the benchmark survey had to specify their ten largest sales categories, and U.S. affiliates that filed the short form had to specify their four largest sales categories. Sales in all unspecified industries combined are shown on this line.

#### **Tables III.E 12 and III.E 13**

1. Sales of goods are generally defined as sales of outputs that are tangible.

2. Sales of services are generally defined as sales of outputs that are intangible.

3. Consists of investment income that is included in "sales or gross operating revenues" in the income statement. In finance and insurance, affiliates include investment income in sales because it is generated by a primary activity of the company. In other industries, most affiliates consider investment income to be an incidental revenue source; this income is included in the income statement in a separate "other income" category, but it is not included in the affiliates' sales or in this column.

4. Consists of any sales to foreign business enterprises in which the U.S. affiliate has a 10 percent-or-more voting ownership interest.

#### **Table III.E 14**

1. Sales of goods are generally defined as sales of outputs that are tangible.

#### **Table III.E 15**

1. Sales of services are generally defined as sales of outputs that are intangible.

#### **Table III.F 1**

1. Profit-type return is an economic accounting measure of profits from current production. Unlike net income (column 10 in table III.E 1), it is gross of U.S. income taxes, excludes capital gains and losses and income from equity investments, and reflects certain other adjustments needed to convert profits from a financial accounting basis to an economic accounting basis.

2. Equals interest payments (column 2 in table III.I 1), plus imputed interest paid, minus interest receipts (column 1 in table III.I 1), minus imputed interest received. Imputed interest paid and received, which correspond to measures of the value of services provided by life insurance carriers and financial intermediaries without explicit charge, are estimated.

3. Equals column 4 in table III.I 1. In publications covering years before 2002, this component of value added was termed "indirect business taxes."

#### **Table III.F 6**

1. Profit-type return is an economic accounting measure of profits from current production. Unlike net income, it is gross of U.S. income taxes, excludes capital gains and losses and income from equity investments, and reflects certain other adjustments needed to convert profits from a financial accounting basis to an economic accounting basis.

#### **Tables III.G 1 and III.G 2**

1. Consists of all employees engaged in research and development, including managers, scientists, engineers, and other professional and technical employees.

#### **Table III.G 7**

1. All data for a given U.S. affiliate are shown in the single industry in which the affiliate was classified on the basis of its total U.S. operations. The affiliate's activity in a particular state may differ from that of its total U.S. operations. Table III.G 13 provides a better indication of affiliates' manufacturing employment by state; in that table, manufacturing employment covers only employees on the payrolls of manufacturing plants located in the state.

#### **Tables III.G 10 and III.G 11**

1. For industry classification, each U.S. affiliate was required to disaggregate its sales by four digit International Surveys Industry Classification code; the affiliate was classified in the industry within its major group in which its sales were largest.

When employment is disaggregated by industry of affiliate, total employment of a given affiliate is shown in the industry in which the affiliate was classified; when employment is disaggregated by industry of sales, it is distributed among all the industries in which the affiliate reported sales; that is, the number of employees associated with each industry of sales is shown in that industry regardless of the affiliate's industry of classification.

2. Employees on the payrolls of administrative offices and other auxiliary units. Excludes administrative or auxiliary employees that are located at an operating unit and serve only that operating unit; these employees are classified in the industry of sales of the operating unit that they serve.

3. In the breakdown of sales and employment by in-

dustry of sales, U.S. affiliates that filed the long form in the benchmark survey had to specify their ten largest sales categories, and U.S. affiliates that filed the short form had to specify their four largest sales categories. In addition, affiliates were required to report their employment in administrative offices and other auxiliary units. Employment in all unspecified industries combined is shown on this line.

#### **Table III.G 13**

1. Manufacturing employees are employees on the payroll of manufacturing plants located in the state. Manufacturing employment includes administrative office and other auxiliary employees located at a manufacturing plant that serve only that plant, but excludes all other employees on the payrolls of administrative offices or other auxiliary units.

#### **Table III.G 15**

1. Consists of all employees engaged in research and development, including managers, scientists, engineers, and other professional and technical employees.

#### **Table III.G 18**

1. This table shows the number of affiliates with total assets, sales, or net income (or loss) greater than \$10 million and that had employment. The counts shown are consistent with those shown in the publication that presented the results of BEA's 2002 benchmark survey of foreign direct investment in the United States. Affiliates that did not meet these criteria are excluded from the counts because they were exempt from reporting in the benchmark survey. However, in both this publication and in the benchmark survey publication, values for all items other than number counts include estimates for such small affiliates.

2. A given affiliate is counted once in the all-U.S. total; it is also counted once in each state in which it has employment. Because an affiliate may have employment in more than one state, the sum across states exceeds the all-U.S. total.

#### **Tables III.H 1 and III.H 2**

1. Consists of exports to, or imports from, foreign business enterprises in which the U.S. affiliate has a 10 percent or more voting ownership interest.

#### **Tables III.I 1 and III.I 2**

1. Interest receipts exclude, but interest payments and dividends or remitted profits include, withholding taxes.