Foreign Direct Investment in the United States

New Investment in 1998

By Mahnaz Fahim-Nader

The survey, from which the data presented in this article were drawn, was conducted under the supervision of Joseph F. Cherry III and Dorrett E. Williams, with contributions by Nicole L. Donegan, Erik A. Kasari, Edward J. Kozerka, and Ronald McNeil. Karen Poffel programmed the tables.

AST YEAR, outlays by foreign direct investors L to acquire or establish businesses in the United States surged to \$201.0 billion, 21/2 times the previous record of \$79.9 billion set in 1996 and almost triple the 1997 level of \$69.7 billion (table 1 and chart 1).1 The 1998 outlays were boosted by two exceptionally large acquisitions, each of which significantly exceeded the size of any previous single investment. However, even without these two investments, outlays were still about 40 percent higher than those in 1996.

The surge in outlays by foreign direct investors coincides with a sharp increase in overall merger and acquisition activity in the United States to a level that substantially exceeds the 1997 record.² Both these increases are a part of a global increase in mergers and acquisitions. The record outlays reflected the continuing strength and stability of the U.S. economy that provided foreign investors with strong incentives to invest in the United

Table 1.—Outlays and Employment of Newly Acquired or Established U.S. Businesses, 1980-98

	Outlays (billions of dollars)	Employment (thousands of employees)
1980	12.2	292.5
1981	23.2	442.8
1982	10.8	233.8
1983	8.1	108.1
1984	15.2	172.5
1985	23.1	275.5
1986	39.2	438.0
1987	40.3	394.1
1988	72.7	736.3
1989	71.2	722.0
1990	65.9	474.3
1991	25.5	249.0
1992	15.3	141.5
1993	26.2	289.1
1994	45.6	289.3
1995	57.2	312.9
1996	79.9	436.9
1997 ^r	69.7	288.5
1998 <i>p</i>	201.0	596.8

Preliminary

States. In addition, a desire to gain access to the advanced and growing technological capability and large markets in the United States may have led a number of foreign companies to acquire information-related businesses in manufacturing and services.

The two large investments were acquisitions of a petroleum company and a motor vehicle



Note.—In recent years, the annual article on foreign direct investment in the United States (FDIUS) has covered both new investment and the operations of nonbank U.S. affiliates of foreign companies. The data on new investment are collected in BEA's survey of new FDIUS, and the data on the overall operations of U.S. affiliates are collected in BEA's annual and benchmark surveys of FDIUS. This year, the data on the operations of nonbank U.S. affiliates in 1997 will be published in an article in a later issue, so that the results of the most recent benchmark survey of FDIUS can be incorporated.

^{1.} The estimates of outlays for 1998 are preliminary. The 1997 estimate of total outlays has been revised down 2 percent from the preliminary estimate published last year. For the preliminary 1997 estimates, see Mahnaz Fahim-Nader and William J. Zeile, "Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: New Investment in 1997 and Affiliate Operations in 1996," Survey of Current business 78 (June 1998): 39-67.

^{2.} The data on overall merger and acquisition activity in the United States in 1998 were reported by the Securities Data Company in a news release on January 6, 1999.

manufacturing company.³ They were accomplished by exchanging stock; the shareholders in the acquired U.S. companies received stock in the new foreign firms that were created when the U.S. companies were combined with the foreign companies that made the acquisitions. Some of the other large investments were also structured as exchanges of stock, a technique that is increasingly used for financing mergers and acquisitions both in the United States and abroad. Taken together, these exchanges resulted in large, but almost entirely offsetting, capital flows in the U.S. balance of payments: The large inflows that resulted from the foreign direct investors' acquisitions of stock in the acquired U.S. companies were offset by the outflows that resulted from the distributions to U.S. stockholders of the stock in the newly established foreign parent companies.

The large investment in the petroleum industry illustrates a trend toward greater consolidation within the industry that was also reflected by

a number of other substantial petroleum-related investments, particularly in oil refining, distribution, oilfield machinery manufacturing, and oil and gas field services. In response to weak growth in the demand for fuels, excess capacity, and low oil prices, companies have been more aggressive in seeking out opportunities to reduce per unit costs in areas such as administration, refining, and marketing. A longer term factor behind the consolidations is the intensification of the worldwide competition to secure large, new oil reserves. In the United States, oil production, though declining since 1970, continues to exceed new discoveries. Generally, excluding production in the OPEC countries, production is leveling off, if not already declining. Large, new oilfields are becoming increasingly hard to find, and oil companies must explore more remote regions, often under inhospitable conditions, and deal with political, as well as geological, uncertainties. Given these circumstances, only companies with the size and financial strength to assume high costs and risks will remain profitable.

Although cost cutting and overcapacity have spurred consolidations in the motor vehicle industry worldwide, the main impetus for the

BEA Data on New Foreign Direct Investments

The estimates of new foreign direct investments cover U.S. business enterprises that were acquired or established by foreign direct investors during the year and that had total assets of more than \$1 million or that owned at least 200 acres of U.S. land in the year they were acquired or established. For 1997, U.S. enterprises that met these criteria were required to file full reports on the survey that the Bureau of Economic Analysis used to collect the data.

U.S. enterprises that were acquired or established by foreign direct investors and that had total assets of \$1 million or less were required to file partial reports, mainly for identification purposes; the data from the partial reports for 1997 are not included in the estimates. The total assets of the U.S. enterprises that filed partial reports for 1997 were \$166.0 million, only about 0.1 percent of the total assets of \$170.6 billion of the U.S. enterprises that filed complete reports.

For 1998, the criterion for filing full reports was raised to total assets of more than \$3 million, in order to reduce the reporting burden on small enterprises. To maintain comparability between the estimates for 1997 and 1998, the 1998 estimates incorporate the data from the partial reports filed by enterprises with assets between \$1 million and \$3 million. In 1998, the total assets of U.S. enterprises with assets of \$1 million or less that filed partial reports

were \$257.4 million, only about 0.1 percent of the total assets of \$249.4 billion of the U.S. enterprises with assets of more than \$1 million.

A U.S. business enterprise is categorized as "established" if the foreign parent or its existing U.S. affiliate (a) creates a new legal entity that is organized and begins operating as a new U.S. business enterprise or (b) directly purchases U.S. real estate. A U.S. business enterprise is categorized as "acquired" if the foreign parent or its existing U.S. affiliate (a) obtains a voting equity interest in an existing U.S. business enterprise and continues to operate it as a separate legal entity, (b) purchases a business segment or an operating unit of an existing U.S. business enterprise that it organizes as a new separate legal entity, or (c) purchases through the existing U.S. affiliate a U.S. business enterprise or a business segment or an operating unit of a U.S. business enterprise and merges it into the affiliate's operations.

The data on new investments do not cover a foreign parent's acquisition of additional equity in its U.S. affiliate or its acquisition of an existing U.S. affiliate from another foreign investor. They also do not cover expansions in the operations of existing U.S. affiliates, and selloffs or other disinvestment are not netted against the new investments.

^{3.} The International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act prohibits BEA from disclosing information from its direct investment surveys in a manner that allows the data supplied by an individual respondent to be identified. The act also provides that with the prior written consent of the respondent, information supplied by the respondent may be disclosed. For these two large investments, BEA obtained consent for limited disclosure in order to present useful results from the survey.

large foreign investment in the United States in this industry was the complementary strengths mainly in terms of product lines—of the two manufacturers of motor vehicles. The merger also presented opportunities to take advantage of economies of scale in engineering, purchasing, manufacturing, and distribution.

Factors that are specific to particular industries also motivated a number of other large new investments. In manufacturing (particularly machinery) and in services (particularly computer and data processing services), a desire to gain access to the advanced and growing technological capability in the United States, to integrate operations vertically, and to enter new markets led a number of foreign companies to acquire telecommunication- and informationrelated businesses. In "other industries" (particularly communication and electric, gas, and sanitary services), investments were spurred by global deregulation and by a need to seek strength through size.

As in the past, outlays to acquire existing U.S. companies rather than to establish new U.S. companies accounted for most of total outlays. In 1998, they accounted for 90 percent of total outlays (table 2).

Outlays in 1998 were dominated by large investments. There were 12 investments of \$2 billion or more, and these investments accounted for almost two-thirds of total outlays (table 3). The number of such investments was up from three in 1997 and eight in 1996. To some extent, the increase in the number of large investments in 1998 reflects the sharp increases in U.S. stock prices in recent years; these increases have raised the size of the outlays needed to acquire individual U.S. companies. The size of an investment can also be measured by the number of employees in the acquired company: In 1998, there were seven

Data Availability

This article presents summary estimates of outlays by foreign direct investors to acquire or establish businesses in the United States.

A set of supplementary tables that present detail on the number of investments and investors for 1992-97 and on investment outlays and selected operating data for the newly acquired or established businesses for 1992-98 is available in compressed text files on BEA's Web site at <www.bea.doc.gov>. To access the files, click on the Catalog of Products, look under "International Accounts Products," "Foreign Direct Investment in the United States," and scroll down the page to "U.S. Business Enterprises Acquired or Established by Foreign Direct Investors." A set of tables for 1980-91 is also available.

The supplementary tables are also available on To order, call the BEA Order Desk at diskettes. 1-800-704-0415 (outside the United States, call 202-606-9666), and specify product number IDN-0235 for the 1992-98 estimates and product number IDN-0078 for the 1980-91 estimates.

	Table 2.—Investment	Outlays,	Investments.	and	Investors,	1992–98
--	---------------------	----------	--------------	-----	------------	---------

			Outlays	(millions	of dollars)	Number							
	1992	1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 P 1							1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ^r	1998 <i>P</i>
Investments, total	15,333 10,616 4,718	26,229 21,761 4,468	45,626 38,753 6,873	47,179	68,733	60,733	201,027 180,697 20,330	941 463 478	980 554 426	1,036 605 431	1,124 644 480	1,155 686 469	1,112 640 472	1,087 673 414
Investors, total Foreign direct investors U.S. affiliates	15,333 4,058 11,275	26,229 6,720 19,509	45,626 13,628 31,999	11,927	32,230	69,708 13,899 55,809	201,027 119,724 81,303	1,019 350 669	1,094 368 726	1,144 345 799	1,213 345 868	1,302 374 928	1,265 366 899	1,187 279 908

Preliminary.
Revised.

Table 3.—Number of Investments by Size of Outlays, 1992–98

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ^r	1998 <i>P</i>
Total	941	980	1,036	1,124	1,155	1,112	1,087
\$2 billion or more	0	1	4	5	8	3	12
\$1 billion — \$19 billion	0	1	4	4	10	12	10
\$100 million — \$999 million	28	47	71	79	103	93	111
\$10 million — \$99 million	252	252	273	329	366	383	390
Less than \$10 million	661	679	684	707	668	621	564
Addenda: Percent of total outlays: Investments of \$2 billion or more Investments of \$1 billion or more Investments of \$100 million or more	0	(^D)	27	30	29	12	65
	0	19	39	41	48	37	73
	42	64	78	78	83	79	91

Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

Revised.

acquisitions of U.S. companies with more than 10,000 employees, the same as in 1996.

By industry, outlays increased sharply in the manufacturing and petroleum industries (table 4). Within manufacturing, the largest increases were in "other manufacturing" (particularly in motor vehicles and in printing and publishing) and in machinery (particularly industrial machinery and equipment). Outlays also increased in retail trade and in real estate. Outlays decreased in all other industries; the decreases were largest in the insurance industry.

By country of ultimate beneficial owner (UBO), the United Kingdom and Germany had the largest increase in outlays in 1998 (table 4).⁴ Investments from France, Canada, and the Netherlands also increased substantially. Outlays by Japanese investors, at \$2.9 billion, remained flat and were only a fraction of the peak—\$19.9 billion—in 1990 (chart 2).

The portion of outlays financed by foreign parents (including those by exchanging stock), rather than by existing U.S. affiliates, increased from 54 percent to a record 77 percent. The unusually high share mainly resulted from the two exceptionally large investments. Excluding

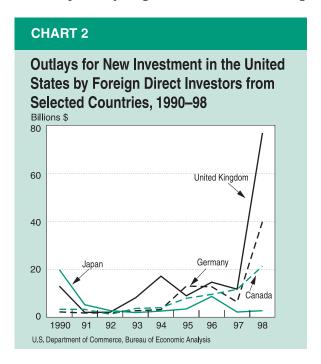


Table 4.—Investment Outlays by Industry of U.S. Business Enterprise and by Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner, 1992–98
[Millions of dollars]

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ^r	1998 <i>P</i>
Total	15,333	26,229	45,626	57,195	79,929	69,708	201,027
By industry:							
Petroleum	463	882	469	1.520	1.059	762	72,136
Manufacturing	6.014	11.090	21,218	26,643	27,835	19.603	89,679
Food and kindred products	404	1.294	4,567	3,802	1,145	1,949	1,556
Chemicals and allied products	1.644	5.035	6.905	12,511	3,961	4,539	4.168
Primary and fabricated metals	1.187	1.297	1,485	547	3,222	1.327	1.877
Machinery	1,002	1,778	1.867	4.489	4.355	4.788	21,951
Other manufacturing	1,778	1,686	6,393	5,293	15,151	7.000	60.127
Wholesale trade	698	837	2.156	1,168	4.746	2.612	907
Retail trade	256	1,495	1.542	2,838	2.988	435	1.963
Depository institutions	529	958	2,026	2,301	1,944	3,547	1.104
Finance, except depository institutions	797	1.599	2,195	7.837	8,676	7.019	6.195
Insurance	291	1,105	450	654	4.688	8.526	4.325
Real estate	2,161	1,883	2,647	2,996	4,175	4,119	5,272
Services	2.023	4.162	7,163	5,881	15,292	12.187	9,951
Other industries	2,101	2,218	5,760	5,359	8,528	10,898	9,496
By country 1:							
Canada	1.351	3.797	4.128	8,029	9.700	11.755	21.480
Europe	8.344	16.845	31.920	38.195	49.427	44.014	160.612
France	406	1.249	1,404	1.129	6.021	2.578	14.129
Germany	1,964	2.841	3.328	13.117	12.858	6.464	39.949
Netherlands	1,331	2.074	1.537	1.061	6.476	10.244	19.446
Switzerland	1,259	804	5,044	7.533	4,910	6.745	3,637
United Kingdom	2,255	8,238	17.261	9.094	14.757	11.834	76.881
Other Europe	1.129	1,639	3.346	6.261	4,405	6.149	6.570
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	1,438	874	1.352	1.550	1.790	924	10.457
South and Central America	1.152	527	(D)	1,283	(D)	166	813
Other Western Hemisphere	286	347	\D\	267	\D\	758	9.644
Africa	(D)	(D)	$\rangle_{D}\langle$	(D)	$\rangle_{D}\langle$	(^D)	145
Middle East	238	1.308	\D\	447	\⊡\	847	2.968
Asia and Pacific	3,716	3,004	5,263	8,688	12,751	11.786	5.207
Australia	164	129	1,522	2,270	2.222	7.600	1.726
Japan	2.921	2.065	2.715	3.602	8.813	2.326	2,872
Other Asia and Pacific	631	810	1,026	2,816	1.716	1,860	609
United States ²	(D)	(D)	201	(D)	1,710 (D)	(D)	159
United Vidico	()	()	201	()	()	()	100

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

^{4.} The 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. The foreign parent is the first foreign person in the affiliate's ownership chain. Unlike the foreign parent, the ubo of an affiliate may be located in the United States. The ubo of each U.S. affiliate is identified to ascertain the person that ultimately owns or controls the U.S. affiliate and that therefore ultimately derives the benefits from ownership or control.

P Preliminary r Revised

For investments in which more than one investor participated, each investor and each investor's outlays are classified by country of each ultimate beneficial owner.

See footnote 4 in text for explanation.

these investments, the share would have been 59 percent.

In dollars, outlays financed by the foreign parents increased to \$155.3 billion in 1998 from \$37.4 billion in 1997. The increase contributed to the sharp overall increase in net capital inflows for foreign direct investment in the United States (FDIUS) that are recorded in the U.S. balance of payments accounts for 1998.⁵ Outlays financed by existing U.S. affiliates with funds from other foreign sources or from U.S. sources increased \$13.4 billion, to \$45.7 billion.

The total assets of newly acquired or established affiliates were \$249.4 billion in 1998, up from \$170.6 billion in 1997 (table 5). The assets of the businesses that were acquired were \$212.3 billion.

U.S. businesses that were newly acquired or established employed 597,000 persons in 1998, up from 289,000 in 1997. The largest shares of employment were accounted for by manufacturing (44 percent) and services (23 percent).

Tables 5-7 follow.

published in Christopher L. Bach, "U.S. International Transactions, Fourth Quarter and Year 1998," Survey 79 (April 1999): 47 and 54. Revised estimates will be published in the July issue of the Survey

Table 5.—Selected Operating Data of U.S. Business Enterprises Acquired or Established, by Industry of U.S. Business Enterprise, 1997-98

			1997 ^r		1998 <i>P</i>								
	Mil	lions of doll	ars	Number of em-	Number of hec- tares of	Mil	lions of doll	Number of em-	Number of hec- tares of				
	Total as- sets	Sales	Net in- come	ployees	land owned ¹	Total as- sets	Sales	Net in- come	ployees	land owned ¹			
All industries	170,564	62,669	2,566	288,521	259,612	249,364	160,124	3,780	596,774	150,395			
Petroleum	3,992 20,495 3,778 561 26,316 15,699 66,113 4,710 12,875 16,026	5,803 19,520 6,256 1,526 1,769 3,061 8,753 552 6,250 9,180	458 740 80 (*) 147 361 397 141 167 73	2,448 93,979 15,193 11,002 7,403 10,991 12,217 453 96,556 38,279	(P) (P) 27 197 30 259 23,801 1,920 70,238	(P) 105,722 2,069 2,483 9,504 38,071 22,415 5,060 11,705 (P)	(P) 91,249 3,891 6,484 525 (P) 4,125 759 7,688 6,194	(P) 2,419 12 124 (P) 369 -1 125 -296 -345	K 260,508 10,357 105,359 H 7,208 6,652 2,530 134,590 28,465	(P) 31,889 302 65 12 13 25 (P) 2,050 26,331			

NOTES.—For newly acquired businesses, data cover the most recently completed financial re-

^{5.} In addition to outlays from foreign parents to acquire or establish U.S. affiliates, net capital inflows for FDIUS include foreign parents' financing of their existing U.S. affiliates. In 1998, net inflows increased \$102.8 billion, to \$196.2 billion. Of the components of total capital inflows—equity capital, reinvested earnings, and intercompany debt-changes in equity capital inflows tend to most closely reflect the changes in new foreign investment, and in 1998, these inflows, net, increased \$110.3 billion, to \$156.8 billion. Because some of the largest investments in 1998 were structured as exchanges of stock, the net inflows for fdius were—as discussed earlier—largely offset in the U.S. balance of payments by capital outflows that reflected the increase in U.S. ownership of foreign securities. These preliminary estimates of inflows were

Less than \$500,000.

Puppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.
Preliminary.
Revised.

One hectare equals 2.471 acres. Thus, for all industries, the number of acres of land owned in 1997 and 1998 were 641,501 and 371,626, respectively.

NOTES.—For newly addition businesses, data cover the most recently completed imandal reporting year. For newly established businesses, data are projections for the first full year of operations.

Size ranges are given in employment cells that are suppressed. The size ranges are: A—1 to 499; F—500 to 999; G—1,000 to 2,499; H—2,500 to 4,999; I,5,000 to 9,999; J—10,000 to 24,999; K—25,000 to 49,999; L—50,000 to 99,999; M—100,000 or more.

Table 6.—Investment Outlays by Type of Investment and Investor, by Industry of U.S. Business Enterprise, 1997-98 [Millions of dollars]

			1997 ^r		1998"								
		By type of	investment	By type of	of investor		By type of	investment	By type o	f investor			
	Total	U.S. busi- nesses ac- quired	U.S. busi- nesses estab- lished	Foreign direct investors	U.S. affiliates	Total	U.S. busi- nesses ac- quired	U.S. busi- nesses estab- lished	Foreign direct investors	U.S. affiliates			
All industries	69,708	60,733	8,974	13,899	55,809	201,027	180,697	20,330	119,724	81,303			
Petroleum Petroleum and coal products manufacturing Other	762 0 762	662 0 662	100 0 100	99 0 99	663 0 663	72,136 68,780 3,355	59,906 56,557 3,350	12,229 12,224 5	56,430 56,430 0	15,706 12,350 3,355			
Manufacturing	19,603	17,859	1,744	5,957	13,646	89,679	89,263	416	54,612	35,067			
Food and kindred products	1,949	1,759	190	(D)	(D)	1,556	1,464	91	75	1,481			
BeveragesOther	(D) (D)	(D)	0 190	(D)	(D) (D)	453 1,103	453 1,012	0 91	0 75	453 1,029			
Chemicals and allied products	4,539	3,991	548	1,186	3,354	4,168	4,009	159	1,499 (D)	2,669			
Industrial chemicals	1,651	(D)	(D) (D)	(D)	(D)	831 1,531	672 1,531	159 0	1,353	(D) 178			
Soap, cleaners, and toiletries Other	2,220	(D)	0 (^D)	(D)	(D) (D)	498 1,308	498 1,308	0	(D) 0	(^D) 1,308			
Primary and fabricated metals Primary metal industries	1,327 237	1,212 186	115 52	(^D)	(^D) 225	1,877 1,729	1,857	21 (^D)	91 (D)	1,786			
Ferrous Nonferrous	80 157	36 149	44 8	(D)	(D) (D)	1,661 68	(D)	(D) (D) (D)	(D)	(D) (D) 62			
Fabricated metal products	1,090	1,027	63	(D)	(D)	148	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)			
Machinery Industrial machinery and equipment	4,788 2,711	4,163 2,680	625 31	1,803 743	2,985 1,968	21,951 15,093	21,857	94 (D)	14,350 9,463	7,601 5,630			
Computer and office equipment Other	265 2,447	263 2,417	2 29	(D)	(D) (D)	9,387 5,706	(D)	(D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)			
Electronic and other electric equipment Audio, video, and communications equipment	2,077 452	1,483	594	1,060 (D)	1,016	6,858 5,587	(D) 5,584	(D)	4,887	1,972			
Electronic components Other	552 1,073	(D) 1,073	(D) (D)	123 (D)	429 (D)	951 320	951 (^D)	0 (D)	68 (D)	(D) 883 (D)			
Other manufacturing	7,000	6,734	266	1,876	5,124	60,127	60,076	51	38,597	21,530			
Textile products and apparel Lumber and furniture	131 (^D)	(D)	(D) 3	39 (D)	92 1	588 (D)	588 49	0 (D)	94 (^D)	494 54			
Paper and allied products Printing and publishing	1,517 1,099	1,514 1,099	4 (*)	(D)	(D) (D)	3,828 9,573	(^D) 9,573	(D) 0	180 (^D)	3,648 (^D)			
NewspapersOther	(D) (D)	(D)) Ó (*)) (D)	(D) (D)	9,573	0 9,573	0) (D)	(D)			
Rubber products Miscellaneous plastics products	204 1,170	200 (D)	4	(D)	(D) (D)	(D) 1,490	(D) 1,490	(D) (*)	(D) (D)	(D)			
Stone, clay, and glass products	345 1,098	329 1,090	(^D) 17 8	(D)	344 (D)	912 36,353	908 36,352	4	33,603	908 2,751			
Motor vehicles and equipmentOther	975 123	974 116	1 7	(D)	(D) (D)	36,124 229	36,124 228	0	(D) (D)	(D)			
Instruments and related products Other	1,074 (^D)	889 (D)	185 0	743 (^D)	331 23	7,283 0	7,283	0	4,687 0	2,596 0			
Wholesale trade	2,612	1,888	724	164	2,447	907	796	112	104	803			
Motor vehicles and equipmentProfessional and commercial equipment	9 185	0 (^D)	9 (^D)	(D)	(D) (D)	0 163	0 (D)	(D)	0 (^D)	(^D)			
Metals and minerals Electrical goods	(D) (D)	(D)	(*) (D)	(P) 52 7	(D) (D)	0	0	0	0	0			
Machinery and equipment Other durable goods	91 178	(D) 177	(^D)	7 (D)	84 (D)	98 269	69 267	30 2	0 (^D)	98 (^D)			
Groceries and related products	(D) (D)	(D)	0	0	(D) (D)	(D)	(D)	0	0	(D) (D) (D)			
Other nondurable goods	641	(D)	(D)	7 (D)	633	338	(D)	(D)	3	335			
Retail trade General merchandise stores	435 0	(D) 0	0	\	(D) 0	1,963	1,959	0	1,050	913			
Food stores	(D) (D)	(D) 0	(D)	(D)	(D) 2	0	0	0	0 0	0			
Other	407 3,547	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,963	1,959 1,104	0	1,050 989	913 114			
Finance, except depository institutions	7,019	5,441	1,578	893	6,126	6,195	3,903	2,292	1,402	4,793			
Insurance	8,526	7,898	628	(D)	(P)	4,325	4,317	8	117	4,208			
Real estate	4,119	471	3,648	544	3,575	5,272	279	4,993	717	4,556			
Services	12,187	11,896	291	4,091	8,096	9,951	9,865	85	1,949	8,001			
Hotels and other lodging places	834 6,919	638 6,895	197 24	85 2,927	749 3,992	8,178 4,024	8,178	(D) 0	1,564	(D) 6,614			
Computer and data processing services Other business services Motion pictures, including TV tape and film	4,749 2,169 (^D)	4,729 2,166	20 4	(D)	(D) (D)	4,824 3,354 0	4,824 3,354 0	0 0	1,159 405	3,665 2,949 0			
Engineering and architectural services Accounting, research, and management services	(D) 50	(D) 44	(*)	(D)	(D)	0	0	0 0 9	0	0			
Health services	2,650	2,650	6	39 (D)	(D) (D)	501 (^D)	492 (D)	l 0	318 (D)	183 0			
Other industries	548 10,898	484 10,701	64 197	1,719	9,179	1,187 9,496	9,304	(^D)	2,353	(^D) 7,142			
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing Mining	82 305	(D)	(D)	74 90	9,179 7 215	9,496 5 565	9,304 2 565	3	2,353 1 0	7,142 4 565			
Coal Other	223 82	223 (D)	(*)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0	(D)			
Construction Transportation	132 2,646	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D) (D)	448 2,279	(P) 2,279	(D)	0 0 79	448 2,200			
Communication and public utilities	7,733	(D)	(P)	(D)	(D)	6,199	(D)	(D)	2,274	3,925			

 $^{^{\}star}$ Less than \$500,000. $^{\rm D}$ Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

 $[^]p$ Preliminary r Revised.

Table 7.1.—Investment Outlays, Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner by Industry of U.S. Business Enterprise, 1997 [Millions of dollars]

					lollillol	is or dolla	ırsj									
	All in-	Petro-		Food	Manufa Chemi-	Primary		Other	Whole-	Retail	Deposi- tory insti-	Finance, except depository	Insur-	Real es-	Services	Other in-
	dustries	leum	Total	and kindred products	cals and allied products	and fab- ricated metals	Machin- ery	manufac- turing	sale trade	trade	tutions	institu- tions	ance	tate	Services	dustries
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
All countries	69,708	762	19,603	1,949	4,539	1,327	4,788	7,000	2,612	435	3,547	7,019	8,526	4,119	12,187	10,898
Canada	11,755	(D)	3,859	(D)	(D)	(D)	542	1,551	495	0	5	964	(D)	963	1,296	3,950
Europe Austria Belgium Denmark Finland	44,014 (D) 211 149 (D)	653 0 0 0	13,237 (D) (D) 146 (D)	1,390 0 0 0 (D)	3,132 0 0 0	1,050 0 0 0	3,237 (D) (D) (D) (D)	4,428 (D) (D) (D)	1,927 1 0 0	(P) 0 (P) 0	(P) 0 0 0 0	5,348 0 0 0	8,380 0 0 0	2,075 2 0 0 0	8,033 0 113 0	601 0 0 4
France	2,578	ŏ	443	` 6	ő	(D)	(D)	183	(D)	(D)	1	(D)	ő	ŏ	1,806	(D)
Germany Ireland Italy Liechtenstein Luxembourg Netherlands	6,464 1,740 (D) 5 (D) 10,244	0 0 0 0 0 107	3,402 84 (^D) 0 0 969	(D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) 0 0 0 (D)	3 4 (D) 0 0 (D)	(D) 0 (D) 0 0 (D)	1,355 (P) 0 0 0 272	1,369 (D) 0 0 0 64	1 0 2 0 0	0 (D) 0 0 (D)	(P) 0 3 0 0 (P)	(D) (D) 0 0 (D)	916 0 31 5 (^D) 208	362 (D) 0 0 (D)	(D) (D) 0 0 (D)
Norway Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom Other	(D) (D) 2,712 6,745 11,834 (D)	(D) 0 (D) 0 0 (D)	(D) (D) 712 1,572 5,062 0	0 0 0 (D) (D)	(D) 0 (D) (D) 1,176 0	0 0 (D) (D) (D) 0	0 0 567 4 1,194	2 (D) (D) 60 1,844 0	0 0 1 (^D) 188 0	0 0 0 0 256 0	0 0 0 0 (^D)	0 0 0 (D) (D) 0	0 0 0 (D) (D)	0 4 (^D) (^D) 155 0	0 (D) (D) 3,221 0	2 0 2 0 (P) 0
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	924	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	4	0	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	(D)
South and Central America Brazil Mexico Panama Venezuela Other	166 (D) 72 (D) 0 41	(P) 0 0 0 0 (P)	(D) 0 (D) 0 0 (D)	0 0 0 0 0	(D) 0 0 0 0 (D)	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	(D) 0 (D) 0 0 0	(D) 0 (D) 0 0	4 0 4 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	24 (D) (D) 0 0 0 5	(D) (D) (*) (D) (D) (D) 0	(D) 0 (D) 0 0 0
Other Western Hemisphere Bahamas Bermuda Netherlands Antilles U. K. Islands, Caribbean Other	758 (P) (P) 0 109 0	0 0 0 0 0	(D) 0 (D) 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	(D) 0 (D) 0 0 0	(D) 0 (D) 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	(D) 0 0 0 (D) 0	0 0 0 0 0	(D) 0 (D) 0 0	(D) 0 0 0 (D) 0	(D) (D) 0 0 0 0
Africa South Africa Other	(D) 26 (D)	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	(D) (D) 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	(D) 0 (D)	(D) (D) 0	4 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Middle East Israel Kuwait Lebanon Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Other	847 132 3 0 55 (D)	0 0 0 0 0 0	(D) (D) 0 0 0 (D)	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	(D) 0 0 0 0 0 (D)	(D) (D) 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	(D) 0 3 0 (D) 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	(D) (D) 0 0 (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) 0 0 0 0	(*) 0 (*) 0 0 0
Asia and Pacific Australia China Hong Kong Indonesia Japan Korea, Republic of Malaysia New Zealand Philippines Singapore Taiwan Other	11,786 7,600 4 280 (P) 2,326 77 4 9 0 (P) 332 70	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	1,425 250 0 (P) 924 22 0 3 0 (P) 119	(P) (P) 0 0 0 (P) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	261 (P) 0 0 0 158 0 0 3 0 (P) 0	(P) 3 0 0 0 (P) (P) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(P) 0 0 0 0 376 (P) 0 0 0 5 (P)	520 1777 0 (P) 310 0 0 0 0 (P) 0	181 (P) 2 6 0 6 (*) 3 1 0 0 (P) 0	(P) 0 3 0 (P) 0 0 0 0 0	(P) 0 0 0 0 0 (P) 0 0 0 0 (P) 0	282 (P) 0 5 0 181 0 0 5 0 0 (P)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	682 0 2 (P) 0 3766 0 (*) 0 (P) 4	2,746 (P) 0 (P) 0 584 (P) 0 0 0 2 10	6,255 5,250 0 (P) 0 (P) 0 (P) 1 0 0 (P) 0
United States ¹	(D)	0	(D)	0	0	0	(D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(D)	(D)
Addenda: European Union (15) ² OPEC ³	36,747 499	166 0	11,636 (^D)	367 0	2,650 0	1,020 0	3,233 0	4,366 (^D)	1,682 0	(^D)	(^D)	3,081 (^D)	6,706 0	1,544 117	7,572 0	600 (*)

land, and Sweden were not members of the European Union.
3. 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.

Note.—Data for 1997 are revised. For investments in which more than one investor participated, each investor and each investor's outlays are classified by the country of each individual ultimate beneficial owner.

^{*} Less than \$500,000.

^D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

1. See footnote 4 in text for explanation.

2. The European Union (15) comprises Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Prior to 1995, Austria, Fin-

Table 7.2.—Investment Outlays, Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner by Industry of U.S. Business Enterprise, 1998 [Millions of dollars]

						or dollar	<u> </u>									
	All indus- tries	Petro- leum	Total	Food and kindred	Chemi- cals and allied	Primary and fabricated	Machin- ery	Other manufac-	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Deposi- tory in- stitutions	Finance, except depository institu-	Insur- ance	Real es- tate	Services	Other in- dustries
	(1)	(2)	(3)	products (4)	products (5)	metals (6)	(7)	turing (8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	tions (12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
All countries	201,027	72,136	89,679	1,556	4,168	1,877	21,951	60,127	907	1,963	1,104	6,195	4,325	5,272	9,951	9,496
Canada	21,480	(D)	12,074	(D)	(D)	47	9,940	2,007	(D)	(D)	(D)	340	(D)	1,573	754	5,666
Europe	160,612	69,954	68,671	773	3,908	1,788	9,327	52,875	670	1,814	1,041	2,443	3,026	2,583	7,376	3,036
Austria Belgium Denmark Finland France	(*) 257 (^D) 356 14,129	0 0 0 (^D)	92 (P) (P) 9,406	0 0	0 0 0 0 264	0 0 0 0 (P)	(P) 0 0 6,372	(D) (D) (D) 2,623	(D) 5 3 64	0 0 0 1,153	0 0 0 0 991	(*) 0 0 0 (D)	0 0 0 (^D)	0 0 0 (P)	(P) 0 0 121	0 (*) (D) 1,619
Germany Ireland Italy Liechtenstein Luxembourg Netherlands	39,949 4,518 402 (^D) 286 19,446	0 0 0 0 0 0 13,413	36,850 4,147 (D) 0 (*) 2,726	(D) 0 (D) 0 0 0	(D) (D) 0 0 0	(D) 0 (D) 0 0 0	2,179 0 0 0 0 0 (D)	34,228 (D) 19 0 (*) (D)	(D) (D) 0 0 0 (D)	660 0 0 0 0	0 (*) 0 0	64 (*) 0 0 0 0 837	91 0 0 0 0 (D)	2,070 0 0 (^D) 0 167	144 (D) (D) (D) 0 (D) 1,634	(D) (D) (*) 0 (D) 0
Norway Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom Other	423 (^D) 206 3,637 76,881 6	(P) 0 0 0 0 56,430 0	0 (^D) 1,404 13,674 6	0 0 166	0 0 0 0 1,918	0 0 (^D) 0 1,673	0 0 5 86 (D)	0 0 0 1,152 9,140 3	(D) (D) 2 0 (D) 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 50	(*) 0 0 3 (P) 0	0 0 0 2,036 (^D) 0	0 0 112 (^D) 201 0	(D) 0 (D) 177 4,483 0	97 0 (*) (^D) 777 0
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	10,457	0	8,260	` ′	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	5	0	0	(D)	(D)	463	1,231	0
South and Central America	813 0 685 0 (P) (P)	0 0 0 0 0	(D) 0 (D) 0 (D) 0	(D) 0 (D) 0 0 0	(D) 0 0 0 (D) 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	(D) 0 (D) 0 0 (D)	0 0 0 0 0	(D) 0 (D) 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
Other Western Hemisphere Bahamas Bermuda Netherlands Antilles U. K. Islands, Caribbean Other	9,644 0 6,209 2,314 575 546	0 0 0 0 0	(D) 0 (D) 2,314 (D) 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	(D) 0 (D) 2,314 (D) 0	(D) 0 (D) 0 0	5 0 0 0 0 0 5	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	6 0 0 0 6 0	(D) 0 1 0 (D) 0	(D) 0 (D) 0 147 0	1,231 0 (^D) 0 (^D) 541	0 0 0 0
Africa South Africa Other	145 145 0	0 0 0	(D) (D) 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	(D) (D) 0	(D) (D) 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	(D) (D) 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	(D) (D) 0	0 0 0
Middle East	2,968 358 0 (P) (P) 392 19	(P) 0 0 0 (P) 0	(D) (D) 0 (D) 0 0 0		0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	(D) (D) 0 0 0 0	(D) 0 0 (D) 0 0		(D) 0 0 0 0 (D)	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	(D) 0 0 (D) 392 0	(D) 0 0 (D) 0 0	314 (D) 0 0 0 0 (D)
Asia and Pacific Australia China Hong Kong Indonesia Japan Korea, Republic of Malaysia New Zealand Philippines Singapore Taiwan Other	5,207 1,726 0 309 0 2,872 (P) (P) 5 0 (P) 145	5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	616 (P) 0 0 407 0 0 0 0 (P) 97	(P) 0 0 (P) 0 0 0 0 (P)	231 0 0 0 0 231 0 0 0 0 0	(P) 0 0 0 (P) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	230 0 0 0 57 0 0 0 0 (P) (P)	77 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 0	0 0 197 0 0 0 0 0	(P) 0 0 0 (P) 0 0 0 0	(P) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3,203 (P) 0 0 0 (P) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	202 O O (P) O (P) O O O O O O	536 (P) 0 0 0 (P) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(P) 0 0 (P) 0 0 (P) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
United States ¹	159	0	11	0	(D)	0	(D)	3	0	0	0	(D)	0	3	0	(D)
Addenda: European Union (15) ² OPEC ³	156,533 (^D)	69,887 (^D)	67,262 (^D)	604 0	3,908 (^D)	1,788 0	9,241 0	51,722 0	583 0	1,814 0	1,041 0	2,440 0	990 0	2,565 429	7,026 0	2,925 0

land, and Sweden were not members of the European Union.

3. 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.

Note.—Data for 1998 are preliminary. For investments in which more than one investor participated, each investor and each investor's outlays are classified by the country of each individual ultimate beneficial owner.

^{*} Less than \$500,000.

Description Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

See footnote 4 in text for explanation.

The European Union (15) comprises Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Prior to 1995, Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Prior to 1995, Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Ireland, Irela