Capital Expenditures by Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies:

- Latest Plans for 1994
- Spending Patterns Since 1957

By Mahnaz Fahim-Nader

Laura A. Downey prepared the estimates of expenditures, using computer programs designed by Jane Fry-Emond.

 $m{I}$ Ajority-owned foreign affiliates of U.S. companies (mofa's) plan to increase capital expenditures 8 percent in 1994, to \$69.1 billion, after a 2-percent increase in 1993 (table 1, chart 1).1 The planned 1994 increase is the largest since 1990, when spending also increased 8 percent, but it is slightly below the 9-percent increase in domestic capital spending planned by all U.S. businesses.²

Increases in MOFA spending are planned in four major areas: Asia and Pacific, Europe, Canada, and "Latin America and Other Western Hemi-

1. Capital expenditures estimates are for majority-owned nonbank foreign affiliates of nonbank U.S. parents. (An affiliate is majority-owned when the combined ownership of all U.S. parents exceeds 50 percent.) Capital expenditures include all expenditures that are charged to capital accounts and are made to acquire, add to, or improve property, plant, and equipment. For affiliates engaged in natural resource exploration and development, these expenditures also include the expenditures for exploration and development that are expensed on the books of the affiliates. Capital expenditures are measured on a gross basis; sales and other dispositions of fixed assets are not netted against them.

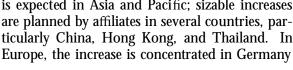
It should be noted that the estimates for any given affiliate cover all of its capital expenditures, without regard to the source of financing. Financing may be supplied from a variety of sources, including funds from the U.S. parent company (which enter the U.S. balance of payments accounts as capital outflows for U.S. direct investment abroad) or from other owners, depreciation allowances accumulated by the affiliate, and funds borrowed by the affiliate from unaffiliated U.S. or foreign lenders.

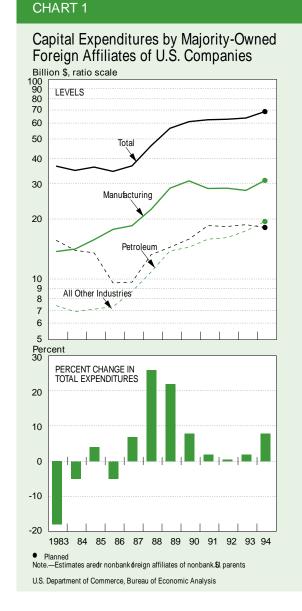
2. The estimate of capital spending planned by all U.S. businesses in 1994 is being used here as a proxy for domestic spending by U.S. parent companies, for which an estimate for 1994 is not yet available. The estimate for all U.S. businesses is based on data from a survey conducted in July-August 1994 by the Census Bureau. Although it covers all U.S. businesses rather than only U.S. parent companies, the available estimates of domestic capital spending by parent companies for 1982-92 are significantly correlated with spending by all U.S. businesses in those years.

Discontinuation of BEA's Capital Expenditures Survey

The semiannual survey of actual and planned capital expenditures by majority-owned foreign affiliates of U.S. companies was conducted for the last time this June. Because of budget constraints, BEA has discontinued this survey in order to redirect resources to other projects. BEA will incorporate the collection of data on actual expenditures into its annual survey of U.S. direct investment abroad, and these data will be published each year in the Survey article presenting the results of that survey.

sphere" (table 2). In dollars, the largest increase is expected in Asia and Pacific; sizable increases are planned by affiliates in several countries, particularly China, Hong Kong, and Thailand. In





and Belgium. Large increases are also planned in Canada and in "Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere," particularly in Mexico and Brazil. In these four major areas, the increased spending may be prompted largely by the need to expand capacity to serve local markets; in most of the countries in these areas, a majority of sales by MOFA's are to local markets, where demand is currently strong.³ Among these countries, Mexico and Canada are expected to have the largest increases; the increases may be prompted by the approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) last November and by the recent upturn in North American sales by U.S.-owned auto companies. In Mexico and in Brazil, the increases may partly reflect more open government policies toward foreign direct investment.

Table 2.—Changes in Spending by Major Geographic Area, 1993 and 1994

	Billions of	of dollars	Percent change from preceding		
	1993	100/	ye.		
	1995	1994 1 4.8 1.1 1.3 1.1 1 1 1.7	1993	1994	
All areas	1.0	4.8	1.6	7.5	
Canada Europe Latin America and Other Western	1.0 -3.1		14.1 -8.5	13.6 4.0	
Hemisphere	.5 .1	1	9.1 7.7 –3.2	18.2 -3.7 -17.8	
Middle East	(*) 1.6 .8	1.7	14.8 106.4	13.8 -15.8	

^{*} Less than \$50 million (±).

Table 1.—Capital Expenditures by Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies, 1990-94

		Percent of	change fro	om preced	ding year		Billions of dollars							
	Actua	Actual expenditures			Previous	plans ²	Actual expenditures				Most recent plans ¹	Previous	plans ²	
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1993	1994	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1993	1994	
Total	2	(*)	2	8	2	8	61.5	62.9	63.2	64.2	69.1	64.3	69.6	
By industry														
Petroleum Manufacturing Food and kindred products Chemicals and allied products Primary and fabricated metals Machinery, except electrical Electric and electronic equipment Transportation equipment Other manufacturing Wholesale trade Finance (except banking), insurance, and real	17 -8 12 -6 -45 -5 -6 -10 -12	-1 1 7 -3 7 -21 -6 10 11 -6	3 -3 -3 -3 -19 -14 -3 -8	-3 12 17 9 3 9 11 25 4 9	5 -3 8 -3 2 -18 21 -10 -4 -7	8 8 12 7 6 7 5 22 -4 7	15.9 31.1 2.7 6.9 1.9 4.8 2.9 6.2 5.8 4.1	18.6 28.5 3.0 6.5 1.1 4.5 2.7 5.6 5.1 4.7	18.4 28.6 3.2 6.3 1.1 3.6 2.6 6.2 5.6 4.4	18.8 27.9 3.4 6.2 1.2 2.9 3.0 6.0 5.4 4.1	18.2 31.3 4.0 6.7 1.2 3.1 3.3 7.5 5.6 4.4	19.2 27.7 3.5 6.2 1.2 2.9 3.1 5.6 5.4 4.1	20.8 30.1 3.9 6.6 1.2 3.1 3.3 6.8 5.2 4.4	
estate	28 -10 11	−9 41 −8	10 2 26	8 16 11	-1 (*) 28	1 10 8	2.0 3.5 4.9	2.6 3.1 5.5	2.4 4.4 5.0	2.6 4.5 6.4	2.8 5.2 7.0	2.3 4.5 6.5	2.4 4.9 7.0	
By area														
Canada	-13 3	-13 1	14 -8	14 4	3 -8	16 (*)	9.6 34.6	8.3 35.6	7.2 36.1	8.3 33.0	9.4 34.3	7.4 33.4	8.7 33.5	
France Germany Italy Netherlands Switzerland United Kingdom Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere Africa Middle East Asia and Pacific Of which: Australia	2 4 5 2 5 6 6 6 1 1 5 16 30	8 8 -5 -7 11 -10 6 2 24 3 -28	-18 -18 -22 -3 -6 9 8 -3 15	2 11 9 -5 -7 1 18 -4 -18 14	-19 -17 -16 -1 44 -9 15 10 11	1 4 4 -8 7 2 18 36 -4 13	4.0 6.3 2.3 2.3 .6 13.0 5.1 1.6 .7 9.1	4.0 6.6 1.9 2.4 .6 13.8 5.4 1.6 .7 10.6	4.3 7.1 1.8 2.2 .7 12.3 5.8 1.6 .9 10.9	3.6 5.8 1.4 2.1 .7 11.6 6.3 1.7 .8 12.5	3.6 6.5 1.5 2.0 .7 11.7 7.4 1.6 .7 14.2	3.5 5.9 1.5 2.2 .9 11.2 6.7 1.7 1.0 12.9	3.6 6.1 1.6 2.0 1.0 11.4 7.9 2.4 .9 14.5	
JapanInternational ³	11 -8	-4 3	106	-16	(*) 60	10 34	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3 1.6	2.5 1.4	2.2 1.3	2.4 1.7	
Addenda: European Union ⁴ OPEC ⁵	2 11	(*) 36	-11 -4	4 13	-10 13	(*) 31	32.1 1.9	32.7 2.1	32.5 2.8	29.1 2.7	30.3 3.1	29.2 3.2	29.3 4.2	

^{3.} In 1992, the most recent year for which estimates are available, local sales (that is, sales within the country of the affiliate) accounted for a majority of sales by MOFA's in all of these countries except Belgium and Hong Kong, both of which, because of their small geographical size, have small local markets and production capabilities that often exceed the size of those markets. Local sales accounted for 70 to 74 percent of total sales by MOFA's in Germany, Canada, Thailand, Mexico, and China and for 84 percent of total sales by MOFA's in Brazil. For more information on the destination of sales by Mofa's, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: Operations of U.S. Parent Companies and Their Foreign Affiliates, Preliminary 1992 Estimates (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1994).

 $^{^{\}star}$ Less than 0.5 percent (±). 1. Based on BEA survey taken in June 1994.

^{2.} Based on BEA survey taken in December 1993.
3. "International" affiliates are those that have operations in more than one country and that are engaged in petroleum shipping, other water transportation, or operating movable oil- and gas-

dilling equipment.
4. Prior to 1993, the European Union was known as the European Communities (12). The Eu-

ropean Union comprises Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

5. OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, comprises Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Before January 1, 1993, Ecuador was also a member of OPEC; its data are included in this line brought 1992. this line through 1992.

NOTE.-Estimates are for majority-owned nonbank foreign affiliates of nonbank U.S. parents.

This article presents detailed estimates of capital expenditures by country and by industry for 1993–94. It also presents estimates by major area and by major industry for 1957–92. Since 1957—the first year of coverage of the capital expenditures series—the composition of spending by industry and by area has shifted significantly. By industry, spending by manufacturing affiliates has increased in relation to that by petroleum affiliates. By area, spending by affiliates in Europe and in Asia and Pacific has increased in relation to that by affiliates in other areas. Patterns of growth in spending are examined further in a special section at the end of this article.

Comparison with Previous Estimates

The estimates of capital expenditures by Mofa's for 1993 and 1994 presented in this article are based on a Bea survey conducted in June 1994. They are revised from those published in the March 1994 Survey of Current Business, which were based on a survey conducted in December 1993. For 1993, the estimate of spending, which now represents actual spending, is virtually unchanged from the previous estimate; it is 9 percent lower than the initial estimate, which was based on a survey conducted in December 1992 (table 3). For 1994, the revised estimate of planned spending is 1 percent lower than the initial estimate published in March.

Valuation Issues

The estimates of capital spending by Mofa's are in current dollars; thus, they are affected by changes in prices in host countries and by changes in foreign exchange rates, both of which influence the relationship between changes in current-dollar spending and changes in the real volume of capital goods purchased by affiliates.

During 1993–94, the U.S. dollar depreciated about 2 percent against the currencies of major host countries, and wholesale prices in those countries increased by an average of 1 percent. Because dollar depreciation and foreign inflation tend to raise the dollar value of a given amount of spending denominated in foreign currencies, these figures suggest that real spending abroad by foreign affiliates in 1994 will probably increase less than the estimated 8-percent current-dollar increase.

By industry, the small downward revision in spending plans for 1994 is the net result of a downward revision in petroleum and upward revisions in manufacturing and all other industries combined. The downward revision in petroleum primarily reflects project deferrals and cancellations.

By area, estimates for 1994 were reduced in all major areas except Canada and Europe. In petroleum, they were reduced in all major areas.

Plans for 1994

This section discusses changes from 1993 to 1994 in capital spending planned by MOFA's, by area and by industry. Such changes may result from changes in spending by existing affiliates, from the addition of spending by affiliates that have been newly established or acquired, or from the elimination of spending by affiliates that have been sold or liquidated. In the discussion, information from outside sources, mainly press reports, has been used to assist in the analysis and interpretation of the survey results.

Area highlights

Affiliates in all major areas except Africa, the Middle East, and "International" plan significant increases in spending in 1994.⁴ As planned, increases in Asia and Pacific, Europe, "Latin

Table 3.—Comparison of Capital Expenditures Estimates for 1993 and 1994

101 1333 and 1	337			
	1993	1994	Pero change prece ye	e from eding
			1993	1994
		ns of lars		
Date of the survey: 1 December 1992 June 1993 December 1993 June 1994	70.2 67.4 64.3 64.2		7 7 2 2	 8 8
	Per	cent		
Addenda:				
Revision from previous to most recent estimate	(*)	-1		
Revision from initial to most recent estimate	-9	-1		
* L (b 0.5(1))				

Less than 0.5 percent (±).

^{1.} In calculating the estimates, the changes in foreign-currency wholesale prices (or consumer prices, when wholesale prices are unavailable) and in the value of the U.S. dollar are weighted by the value of Mofa assets in a group of 21 major host countries; these countries accounted for over 80 percent of affiliates' assets in 1992.

^{4. &}quot;International" affiliates are those that have operations in more than one country and that are engaged in petroleum shipping, other water transportation, or operating movable oil- and gas-drilling equipment.

The results of each survey are published 3 months later in the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

America and Other Western Hemisphere," and Canada exceed \$1.0 billion each; the fastest growth in spending is expected in "Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere." In Africa, the Middle East, and "International," spending is expected to decrease.

In Asia and Pacific, affiliates plan to increase spending 14 percent, to \$14.2 billion, after a 15-percent increase. The 1994 increase is largely accounted for by affiliates in China, Hong Kong, and Thailand. The largest increases are planned by affiliates in petroleum and "other industries," particularly public utilities; spending has been attracted by the host countries' abundant natural resources and by the growing energy needs resulting from the region's rapid economic growth. In China, the increase is mostly in petroleum and manufacturing; in Hong Kong, it is mostly in "other industries"; and in Thailand, it is mostly in petroleum.

In Europe, affiliates plan to increase spending 4 percent, to \$34.3 billion, after an 8-percent decrease in 1993. Large increases are planned by affiliates in Germany and Belgium. In Germany, the increase is concentrated in transportation equipment; in Belgium, it is concentrated in chemicals and allied products, particularly in drugs. These increases are partly offset by reductions in spending by petroleum affiliates in the United Kingdom.

In Canada, affiliates plan to increase spending 14 percent, to \$9.4 billion, after a similar increase in 1993. The 1994 increase reflects economic recovery and increased demand, both in the domestic market and for export. The largest increases are in manufacturing, particularly in transportation equipment and in paper and allied products (included in "other manufacturing"); in mining and in communication and public utilities (included in "other industries"); and in petroleum.

In "Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere," affiliates plan to increase spending 18 percent, to \$7.4 billion, after a 9-percent increase. Most of the 1994 increase is accounted for by affiliates in Mexico and Brazil.

In Mexico, affiliates plan to increase spending 40 percent, to \$2.5 billion. The strong spending reflects the favorable investment climate produced by a growing economy, by recently liberalized policies toward foreign direct investment, and by the approval of NAFTA. Most of the increase is accounted for by affiliates in manufacturing, particularly in transportation equipment and in food and kindred products. In transporta-

tion equipment, affiliates appear to be expanding capacity to serve the U.S. and other export markets, as well as local markets. In food and kindred products, affiliates are probably expanding capacity mainly to serve local markets.

In Brazil, affiliates plan to increase spending 21 percent, to \$1.9 billion. The increase partly reflects liberalization of foreign trade and investment policies in recent years. The largest increases are in transportation equipment and in chemicals and allied products.

Industry detail

Petroleum.—Petroleum affiliates plan to decrease spending 3 percent in 1994, to \$18.2 billion, after a 3-percent increase in 1993. The planned decrease is less than the 5-percent decrease in domestic capital spending planned by all U.S. petroleum companies.⁵ It partly reflects project deferrals and completions, particularly in the United Kingdom.

Petroleum affiliates in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and "International" plan to decrease spending; affiliates in Asia and Pacific, "Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere," and Canada plan increases.

In Europe, affiliates plan to decrease spending 11 percent, to \$7.4 billion, after an 8-percent decrease. In 1994, large decreases are planned by affiliates in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. In the United Kingdom, several petroleum and natural gas extraction projects are being completed or deferred; despite the decrease, expenditures remain considerably larger in the United Kingdom than in any other country. In the Netherlands, the decrease partly reflects the completion of refinery projects.

In Africa, affiliates plan to decrease spending 8 percent, to \$1.4 billion. In the Middle East, they plan to decrease spending 27 percent, to \$0.5 billion. In both areas, the decreases are largely accounted for by affiliates engaged in the exploration and development of crude petroleum and natural gas. In "International," affiliates plan to decrease spending 12 percent, to \$0.5 billion.

^{5.} The figure for domestic capital spending in petroleum is from the Census Bureau (see footnote 2). Both the Census Bureau data and the BEA data for foreign affiliates are classified according to the primary activity of each company, but they differ in coverage. The Census Bureau data for "petroleum" cover only companies primarily engaged in petroleum manufacturing, whereas BEA data cover companies engaged in all phases of the industry—in manufacturing, in extraction, and in distribution. However, the Census Bureau data for petroleum manufacturing do include the large, integrated companies that account for much of the total activity in the domestic petroleum industry; thus, the figure probably would not be greatly affected if domestic spending by smaller, independent companies primarily engaged in extraction or other phases of the industry were included to make it more comparable with BEA data for foreign affiliates.

The largest increase in spending in 1994 is in Asia and Pacific, where affiliates expect to increase spending 10 percent, to \$5.2 billion, after a 7-percent increase in 1993. As noted earlier, this increased spending has been encouraged by the area's growing energy needs. Thailand has an especially large share of the spending increase, mainly for refinery expansions. In China, spending increases are planned mainly to construct crude petroleum and natural gas extraction facilities. In the Philippines, planned increases are mainly for the expansion of retail distribution networks.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing affiliates plan to increase spending 12 percent in 1994, to \$31.3 billion, after a 3-percent decrease in 1993. The turnaround partly reflects large spending increases in transportation equipment, chemicals and allied products, and nonelectrical machinery—industries that together more than accounted for the decrease in 1993. The 1994 increase exceeds the 10-percent increase in domestic capital spending planned by all U.S. companies in manufacturing (excluding petroleum manufacturing). By country, the largest increases in spending are expected to occur in Mexico, the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, Belgium, and Brazil. By industry, increases in spending are planned in all major manufacturing industries (table 4).

Transportation equipment accounts for almost one-half of the increase in manufacturing. In that industry, affiliates plan to increase spending 25 percent, to \$7.5 billion, after a 3-percent decrease. The turnaround reflects two key factors: Strong auto sales in the United States, which have improved parent companies' cash flow and increased their ability to finance foreign operations, and plans for the introduction of new car models abroad, which are resulting in increased

Table 4.—Changes in Spending in Manufacturing Industries, 1993 and 1994

	Billions	of dollars	Percent change from preceding		
	1993	1994	ye	-	
	1990	1334	1993	1994	
Manufacturing	-0.7	3.5	-2.6	12.4	
Food and kindred products Chemicals and allied products Primary and fabricated metals Machinery, except electrical Electric and electronic equipment Transportation equipment Other manufacturing	.2 2 (*) 7 .4 2 3	.6 .5 (*) .3 .3 1.5	5.7 -2.7 3.6 -19.4 14.0 -3.0 -5.0	17.4 8.5 2.9 9.0 10.9 25.0 4.3	

^{*} Less than \$50 million (±)

expenditures for retooling and for expanding capacity. The increase in transportation equipment spending is concentrated in Mexico, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Germany. In Mexico, the increase is largely in response to growing North American auto markets. In the United Kingdom, it partly reflects expenditures for modernization and for retooling by affiliates that are planning production of a new line of cars. In Canada, it reflects expenditures to modernize and expand production facilities, partly to serve growing export markets in the United States and Mexico.

In food and kindred products, affiliates plan to increase spending 17 percent, to \$4.0 billion. Most of the increase is accounted for by affiliates in Germany, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and China. In Germany, Mexico, and China, the increases are largely in beverages; in the United Kingdom, the increase is mostly accounted for by producers of other food products.

In chemicals and allied products, affiliates plan to increase spending 9 percent, to \$6.7 billion. Large increases are planned by drug manufacturers in Belgium, by agricultural chemical producers in Spain, and by industrial chemical producers in Brazil.

In electric and electronic equipment, affiliates plan to increase spending 11 percent, to \$3.3 billion. Increases are planned by producers of electronic components in Japan and by manufacturers of audio, video, and communication equipment in the Netherlands.

All other industries.—In all other industries combined, affiliates plan to increase spending 11 percent in 1994, to \$19.5 billion, after an 8-percent increase in 1993.

In services, affiliates plan to increase spending 16 percent, to \$5.2 billion. The increase is concentrated in the United Kingdom and France. In the United Kingdom, affiliates in computer and data processing services and in automotive rental and leasing services plan sizable increases. In France, affiliates in automotive rental and leasing services plan increases.

In "other industries," affiliates plan to increase spending 11 percent, to \$7.0 billion. Most of the increase is by affiliates in public utilities and mining. By area, the largest increases are planned in Canada, Hong Kong, Germany, and Indonesia. In Canada, the increases are mainly in communication and public utilities and in mining.

[&]quot;Other industries" consists of agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; construction; transportation, communication, and public utilities; and retail trade.

In Hong Kong, affiliates in public utilities plan sizable increases. Large increases are planned by affiliates in retail trade in Germany and by affiliates in mining in Indonesia.

In wholesale trade, affiliates plan to increase spending 9 percent, to \$4.4 billion, after an 8percent decrease. The increase is concentrated in Japan and Australia. In both countries, the increases are largely accounted for by affiliates in durable goods wholesale trade.

Spending Patterns Since 1957

This section presents estimates of, and briefly discusses, spending patterns over the 1957-94 period covered by the BEA capital expenditures survey, which is being discontinued (see the box on page 58). First, major changes in spending growth during the period and their relationship to changes in the international macroeconomic environment are described. Second, changes in the composition of capital expenditures by major industry and by area are discussed. Tables 5

and 6 show spending by industry and by area for each year.

Patterns of growth

During 1957-94, capital expenditures by MOFA's increased at an average annual rate of 8.4 percent, from \$4.8 billion to \$69.1 billion (table 7).

Capital expenditures declined moderately from 1957–59, paralleling the U.S. recession of that time, bottomed out in 1960, and then rose at an average annual rate of 13 percent until 1972. Growth during this period was concentrated in Europe, where new incentives for direct investors had been recently provided by formation of the European Economic Community (EEC). The EEC, which sought to lower, and eventually eliminate, internal tariff barriers among member countries, encouraged some U.S. manufacturers to produce in the Community in order to compete with local EEC firms. In addition, to the extent that the EEC promoted economic growth and efficiency in the member countries, it contributed to gen-

Table 5.—Capital Expenditures by Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies by Major Industry, 1957-94 [Millions of dollars]

					[IVIIIIOII3 OF G	onaroj					
						Manufa	acturing				
	All industries	Petroleum	Total	Food and kindred products	Chemicals and allied products	Primary and fabricated metals	Machinery, except electrical	Electric and electronic equipment	Transpor- tation equipment	Other manu- facturing	Other industries
1957	4,819	2,322	1,347	78	234	208	120	99	268	341	1,150
1958	4,097	1,854	1,180	87	261	130	116	83	221	282	1,063
1959	3,705	1,558	1,147	82	232	127	109	96	228	273	1,000
1960	3,789	1,467	1,337	97	237	133	132	104	336	298	985
	4,122	1,534	1,697	116	278	169	205	141	473	315	891
	4,618	1,628	1,941	126	308	162	214	177	585	369	1,049
	5,058	1,889	2,153	132	436	204	232	164	530	455	1,016
	6,199	2,073	3,007	159	619	303	414	223	726	562	1,119
	7,440	2,277	3,884	187	861	360	627	232	873	744	1,279
	8,726	2,443	4,397	290	898	383	883	237	870	837	1,886
	9,704	3,052	4,589	354	1,050	346	943	284	850	761	2,063
	10,009	3,430	4,299	347	993	377	830	309	658	786	2,280
	11,615	3,740	5,062	408	963	502	1,081	385	781	942	2,813
1970	14,050	3,962	6,497	373	1,183	669	1,593	580	1,011	1088	3,591
1971	16,284	5,024	7,046	375	1,235	590	1,787	613	930	1516	4,214
1972	16,662	5,160	7,249	445	1,241	587	1,877	633	925	1539	4,253
1973	20,649	6,574	9,247	579	1,355	779	2,602	897	1,231	1805	4,828
1974	25,849	8,485	11,730	729	2,126	783	3,061	1,095	1,588	2348	5,634
1975	26,841	8,901	11,343	688	2,504	665	2,801	887	1,422	2375	6,597
1976	24,689	7,889	10,930	689	2,745	658	2,679	804	1,358	1997	5,870
1977	24,051	8,856	10,522	810	2,043	545	2,968	705	1,617	1,836	4,673
1978	26,120	9,519	11,959	948	1,884	583	3,630	865	1,911	2,138	4,642
1979	32,626	11,036	15,419	1,184	2,594	649	4,749	1,089	2,945	2,209	6,171
1980	42,441	14,776	19,540	1,521	2,965	886	5,589	1,350	4,381	2,848	8,125
	43,748	15,761	19,164	1,407	2,968	804	5,106	1,210	5,177	2,492	8,823
	44,812	20,760	16,648	1,213	3,348	970	4,395	1,145	3,197	2,380	7,404
	36,878	15,724	13,773	1,140	2,366	902	3,505	1,224	2,650	1,986	7,381
	35,099	14,012	14,194	1,183	2,470	1,061	3,272	1,516	2,414	2,279	6,893
	36,482	13,608	15,795	1,226	2,806	945	3,188	1,488	3,404	2,738	7,079
	34,678	9,562	17,770	1,394	3,303	1,003	3,030	1,399	4,626	3,016	7,346
	37,032	9,712	18,627	1,658	4,012	1,023	3,245	1,706	3,532	3,451	8,693
	46,611	13,302	22,434	1,890	4,898	1,153	3,848	2,144	3,834	4,667	10,875
	57,010	14,519	28,630	2,280	6,437	1,754	4,750	2,564	4,868	5,976	13,861
1990	61,535	15,922	31,090	2,676	6,898	1,920	4,755	2,922	6,167	5,751	14,523
1991	62,931	18,556	28,455	2,990	6,507	1,052	4,516	2,747	5,578	5,065	15,920
1992	63,215	18,365	28,608	3,201	6,330	1,125	3,577	2,591	6,151	5,634	16,242
1993 ¹	64,224	18,835	27,866	3,383	6,161	1,165	2,883	2,953	5,966	5,355	17,523
1994 ¹	69,057	18,231	31,322	3,972	6,687	1,199	3,143	3,276	7,460	5,586	19,504

eral market expansion, which created additional investment opportunities for U.S. companies.

Growth in spending accelerated in 1973, the year of the first oil shock, as petroleum affiliates intensified their efforts to explore for, and develop, new sources of crude oil. However, spending growth gave way to contraction in the ensuing worldwide recession. The second oil shock caused spending to pick up in 1979, and by 1982 it had almost doubled. Again, the worldwide recession of the early 1980's brought about a decline. By the mid-1980's, the recession had run its course, but growth in spending continued to be sluggish. By 1988, however, a new spurt of growth was underway, primarily in response to renewed expansion in foreign markets.

In 1990, the pace of spending slowed markedly, and it proceeded at a subdued rate through 1993, as falling oil prices coincided with sluggish economic activity abroad, particularly in Europe. However, reduced spending growth in Europe was partly offset by a step-up in spending in some countries in "Latin America and Other Western

Table 7.—Growth Rates and Composition of Affiliate Spending, 1957–94

[Percent]

	Average	Share of	Share of total			
	rate of growth 1	1957	1994			
	1957–94					
Total	8.4	100	100			
By industry						
Petroleum	7.6 9.0 8.4	48 28 24	26 45 28			
By area						
Canada Europe Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere Africa Middle East Asia and Pacific International	6.3 10.2 5.6 7.3 5.5 11.0 5.4	33 19 35 2 3 5 3	14 50 11 2 1 21			

^{1.} Estimated as the slope coefficients of logarithmic regressions of capital spending against a time variable. This method of computing growth rates was selected over simple interpolation between end points of the series in order to minimize the sensitivity of the growth rates to the specific values of the end points and to help ascertain that the measured growth rates represent systematic trends in spending rather than random fluctuations. All of the coefficients shown are statistically significant at the 99-percent confidence level.

Table 6.—Capital Expenditures by Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies by Major Area, 1957–94
[Millions of dollars]

				[willions of dollars]				
	All areas	Canada	Europe	Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	Africa	Middle East	Asia and Pacific	International ¹
1957 1958 1959	4,819 4,097 3,705	1,593 1,311 1,179	899 976 906	1,687 1,269 1,003	85 79 118	147 192 84	259 211 250	149 59 165
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1967	3,789 4,122 4,618 5,058 6,199 7,440 8,726 9,704 10,009 11,615	1,259 1,016 1,163 1,279 1,553 1,847 2,482 2,369 2,287 2,596	1,092 1,474 1,674 1,895 2,179 2,640 3,473 3,993 3,701 4,211	750 795 860 870 1,031 1,073 1,035 1,350 1,657	169 228 257 246 397 473 398 496 642 730	89 99 78 130 120 244 215 260 290 238	295 378 438 517 711 954 870 970 1,032	135 132 148 121 208 209 253 266 400 624
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	14,050 16,284 16,662 20,649 25,849 26,841 24,689 24,051 26,120 32,626	3,000 3,448 3,469 4,203 5,489 5,050 5,628 5,375 5,404 6,470	5,692 6,734 6,825 8,332 10,250 11,728 10,476 11,196 12,639 16,424	1,952 1,938 1,953 2,319 3,020 3,069 2,629 2,163 2,529 3,221	667 563 510 598 784 953 875 927 988 1,121	228 340 700 951 1,238 1,302 1,085 1,176 1,062	1,800 2,256 2,121 2,153 2,922 3,028 2,195 1,931 2,701 3,412	711 1,005 1,084 2,093 2,146 1,711 1,801 1,283 797 1,202
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	42,441 43,748 44,812 36,878 35,099 36,482 34,678 37,032 46,611 57,010	8,339 8,145 7,077 6,481 6,473 7,231 7,101 7,245 9,124 10,747	20,838 20,084 19,533 16,550 16,301 16,833 16,450 18,713 23,228 28,314	4,576 5,680 5,777 3,731 3,698 3,975 3,586 3,413 3,943 4,799	1,597 1,987 2,878 2,282 1,789 1,734 1,185 895 1,081	701 530 830 811 740 503 371 492 369 408	4,921 5,971 7,498 6,378 5,714 5,763 5,668 5,936 8,206	1,469 1,351 1,219 645 384 443 317 338 660 1,103
1990 1991 1992 1993 ² 1994 ²	61,535 62,931 63,215 64,224 69,057	9,603 8,319 7,245 8,263 9,388	34,568 35,577 36,099 33,033 34,347	5,129 5,444 5,776 6,299 7,445	1,576 1,563 1,590 1,712 1,650	742 704 869 841 692	9,098 10,567 10,856 12,465 14,181	819 757 780 1,611 1,354

^{1.} See footnote 3, table 1.

^{2.} See footnote 1, table 1.

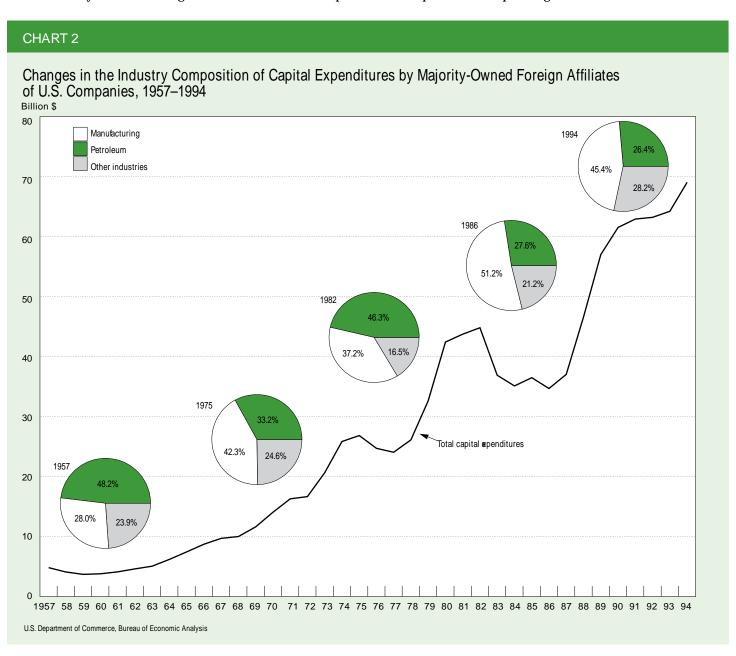
Hemisphere" and in Asia and Pacific, where it was encouraged by growing local markets and by a more open investment climate. In 1994, according to the latest survey, spending accelerated again.

Composition of expenditures

By industry.—In 1957, affiliates in petroleum accounted for the largest share of spending, followed by affiliates in manufacturing (chart 2 and table 7). During 1957–94, however, spending by affiliates in manufacturing grew more rapidly than spending by affiliates in petroleum. As a result, by 1994, the share of total spending accounted for by manufacturing affiliates was much

larger than that of petroleum affiliates—45 percent, compared with 26 percent. The share of affiliates in "other industries" was 28 percent, only slightly larger than in 1957.

Although the shift in the composition of spending away from petroleum and toward manufacturing was a fundamental one, reflecting in part the reduced participation of U.S. multinational companies in crude-oil production in some of the major oil-producing countries, it did not occur uniformly over time. As can be seen in chart 2, the importance of manufacturing increased in relation to that of petroleum between 1957 and 1975, when there was rapid growth in U.S. investment in manufacturing facilities in Europe. The composition of spending remained



relatively stable until 1982, when a sharp rise in oil prices that began in 1979 prompted increased exploration and development activity in petroleum and contributed to a general contraction of the world economy, which led to reduced spending in manufacturing. By 1986, the longer term shift in the composition of spending toward manufacturing resumed, as oil prices fell and general economic conditions improved.

By area.—In 1957, affiliates in Canada and in "Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere" accounted for the largest shares of spending (chart 3). During 1957-94, however, spending by affiliates in Europe and in Asia and Pacific grew faster than spending in Canada and Latin America. As a result, by 1994, the shares of total spending accounted for by affiliates in Europe and in Asia and Pacific were much larger than those accounted for by affiliates in Canada and Latin America. The increase in the share of spending accounted for by affiliates in Europe—from 19 percent in 1957 to 50 percent in 1994—was particularly striking, especially in view of the high wages paid in that area. The increase, together with the tendency for sales by affiliates to be concentrated in their country of location, suggests that capital spending by foreign affiliates

Errata

The report "U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: Detail for Historical-Cost Position and Related Capital and Income Flows, 1993" in the August 1994 Survey of Current Business contained errors in the column headings of tables 8 and 9 on pages 132–33. In table 8, columns 5 and 11 should read "U.S. parents' receipts"; columns 6 and 12 should read "U.S. parents' payments." In table 9, columns 2, 5, 8, and 11 should read "U.S. parents' receipts"; columns 3, 6, 9, and 12 should read "U.S. parents' payments."

is more a market-driven economic phenomenon than a cost-avoidance one.

Although the long-term shifts in geographic composition were not uniform over time, the movements were more regular than those in industry composition. In particular, the oil price shocks, which tended to stimulate spending in petroleum and to depress spending in manufacturing, did not have the same differential effects geographically, principally because Europe, whose share of spending increased the most, was the location of significant amounts of spending in both petroleum and manufacturing.

Tables 8.1 and 8.2 follow.

CHART 3

Changes in the Geographic Composition of Capital Expenditures by Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies, 1957 and 1994

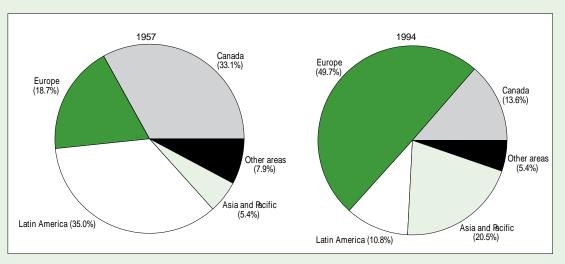


Table 8.1.—Capital Expenditures by Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies in 1993 ¹

[Millions of dollars]

				[Millions	of dollars]									
						Manufa	cturing					Finance		
	All industries	Petroleum	Total	Food and kindred products	Chemicals and allied products	Primary and fabricated metals	Machin- ery, except electrical	Electric and electronic equip- ment	Transpor- tation equip- ment	Other manu- facturing	Whole- sale trade	(except banking), insurance, and real estate	Services	Other industries
All countries	64,224	18,835	27,866	3,383	6,161	1,165	2,883	2,953	5,966	5,355	4,069	2,587	4,509	6,357
Canada	8,263	2,097	3,922	403	611	132	193	109	1,789	686	320	387	598	939
Europe	33,033	8,269	15,682	1,851	3,785	626	1,812	1,290	3,137	3,182	2,420	1,571	3,401	1,689
Austria	314	46	164	(D)	3	2	3	8	(^D) 23	15	69	(D)	24	(D)
Belgium Denmark	1,268 300	48 106	716 69	71 42	413 9	2 27 2	37 (*)	24 6	23	121 7	135 57	28 (D)	253 40	89 (^D)
Finland France	65 3,558	9 (^D)	16 1,875	(*) 204	11 631	(*) 47	`1 341	1 81	0 73	3 498	24 478	(*) 82	1 693	`16 (₽)
Germany	5,822	405	4,195	478	651	170	495	256	1,593	553	367	173	385	296
Greece	62	8	39	25	11	0	0	(*)	0	2 173	12 11	1	2 7	0 2
IrelandItaly	1,191 1,415	38 108	1,061 795	48 79	267 222	5 21	85 172	479 52	81	167	157	72 (^D)	197	(D)
Luxembourg Netherlands	141 2,127	2 442	122 1,032	0 201	2 367	1 53	2 59	(*) 41	(D) 5	(D) 306	149	271	9 118	(*) 115
Norway	1,314	1,193	31	(D)	1	6	2	(*)	0	(D)	40	(D)	36	(^D)
Portugal Spain	200 1,373	9 21	90 1,017	20 88	24 186	(^D)	2 21	9 65	24 488	(Þ) 147	61 137	1 13	32 126	7 59
Sweden	260 706	5 18	133 196	(D)	15 57	1 (D)	(^D) 23	(*) 13	(*)	20 70	50 170	(^D) 146	45 132	(^D) 46
Turkey	186 11,596	5,249	166 3,456	35 325	18 794	(Þ) 185	0 516	(^D) 218	3 686	81 732	11 444	0 543	1,301	0 603
Other	1,138	(D)	512	126	103	49	(D)	(D)	28	169	44	(D)	1,001	79
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	6,299	1,044	3,850	712	789	304	239	194	894	718	288	195	88	834
South America	3,642	712	2,244	458	457	264	203	70	317	475	166	53	44	423
Argentina Brazil	524 1,571	128 49	309 1,422	162 166	62 273	(^D) 106	200	5 59	3 301	317	53 22	18 30	5 23	12 26
Chile	529 298	(^D) 168	(^D) 94	19 14	9 41	(D) 3	1	1 2	0 2	9 32	28 (^D)	4 2	5 7	333 (^D) 2
EcuadorPeru	260 (D)	236	20 13	5 1	11 8	`3 2 2	0	(*) (*)	(*) 0	1) 2 6	(*) (*)	0 (*)	(*)
Venezuela Other	291 (D)	(D) 34 40	213 (^D)	68 24	52 1	7 (*)	1	2	11 0	72 (^D)	40 (D)	(*)	(*)	(P)
	2,072		1,570	252	308	40	36	125	576	233	113	54	30	252
Central America	51	52 (*) 8	29	8	7	2	0	2	0	11	3	0	0	19
Guatemala Honduras	35 41	3	8 15	3 10	3	0	0	0	0	3 2	1 2	(D) (*) (D)	1	(D) 20
MexicoPanama	1,813 69	5 (^D)	1,504 6	229 1	291 4	33 (*)	36 0	123 0	576 0	216 1	93 14	5	25 2	(D)
Other	63	(D)	7	(*)	1	4	0	(*)	0	1	(*)	(*)	3	(D)
Other Western Hemisphere	585 55	280 3	36 6	2 (*)	23 6	0	0	(*) 0	0	10 0	9 (*)	88 (^D)	14 (^D)	159 1
Barbados Bermuda	6 71	5 11	(*) (*)) 0	0	0	0	0	0	(*) (*)	(*) (*)	(*) (D)	` 1 6	(D)
Dominican Republic Jamaica	(^D)	7 5	11 (P)	(*) 0	2 (D)	0	0	(*)	0	8	2 2 1	(*)	(*) 2	(D)
Netherlands Antilles	6	1	1	1	(*)	0	0	0	0	0		1	(*)	(D) 2 0
Trinidad and Tobago United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean	201 (D)	200	(D)	(*)	(*) (D)	0	Ö	(*)	0	(*) (*)	0 2	(D)	(*) (D)	(*) (*)
Other	50	47	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	(*)	(*)	1	`(*)	
Africa	1,712 357	1,515 336	103 16	(D) 3	41 9	12 4	(b)	1	2 0	26 0	(^D)	3 1	4 3	(D) (*)
Nigeria South Africa	475 126	468 (^D)	6 39	2 2	2 16	(*) 4	1	(*) 0	0 2	(*) 8	1 (D)	(*) 0	0 1	(P)
Other	754	(D) (D)	42	(D)	14	4	(D)	(*)	0	18	(D)	2	1	(D)
Middle East	841 138	671 (*)	115 108	(D) (D)	2 1	2 0	(D)	86 85	0	8 7	(D)	3 1	33 27	(D)
Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates	41 127	(*) 27 113	6	2	1 (*)	2 (*)	\ Ó	0	0	1 0	1 2	(*)	3 2	`(*) 3 9
Other	535	531	(*)	(*)	0	()	ő	Ö	ŏ	ő	(D)	1	(*)	(D)
Asia and Pacific	12,465	4,722	4,193	388	934	90	629	1,274	145	734	1,014	428	385	1,723
Australia China	2,283 419	673 296	716 105	161 12	292 32 12	14 (^D)	37 7	34 (D)	82 (*) (*)	96 21	182 4	41 2	246 (*) 20	425 13
Hong KongIndia	886 51	50 (^D)	114 29	3 (D)	2	(*)	10 2	`57 (*)	1 0	30 (D)	(^D) 10	57 (*)	(D) (*)	(D)
Indonesia	1,682 2,265	(D) (D) (D)	40 1,420	4 64	17 322	(*) 21	2 (^D)	3 298	(^D)	(D)	3 305	(*) 215	54	(D) (D)
Korea, Republic of Malaysia	244 1,054) 5 612	177 422	10 4	322 27 10	6 6	(D) 22 (D)	38 346	3 0	72 (D)	305 50 9	3 9	(*) (*) 28	` ģ 1
New Zealand Philippines	212 323	54 (^D)	56 199	(^D)	14 46	(*) (*)	Ó (*)	(*) 94		(P)	19 4	16 2	28 1	40 (P)
Singapore	1,460 296	688 (*)	441 233	1 (P)	40 47	3	167 5	210 118	(D) (D) 3 (D) (D)	16 25	249 28	50 30	28	(D) 5 3
laiwan Thailand	1,119	849	220	34	62	(D) (D)	11	68	(D)	(D)	26	4	(D)	(D) (D)
Other	170	110	21		10	` '	0	(D)		0	(D)	(*)	0	()
International 2	1,610	516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,094
Addenda: European Union ³	29,051	6,604	14,466	1,581	3,577	539	1,728	1,232	2,990	2,818	2,013	1,295	3,163	1,511
OPEC 4	2,715	1,874	265	76	72	9	5	6	18	80	(D)	1	9	(D)

Less than \$500,000.
 Dyppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.
 See footnote 1, table 1.
 See footnote 3, table 1.

^{3.} See footnote 4, table 1. 4. See footnote 5, table 1.

Table 8.2.—Capital Expenditures by Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies in 1994 1

[Millions of dollars]

				[IVIIIIOI13	u uullaisj									
						Manufa	ecturing					Finance		
	All industries	Petroleum	Total	Food and kindred products	Chemicals and allied products	Primary and fabricated metals	Machin- ery, except electrical	Electric and electronic equip- ment	Transpor- tation equip- ment	Other manu- facturing	Whole- sale trade	(except banking), insurance, and real estate	Services	Other industries
All countries	. 69,057	18,231	31,322	3,972	6,687	1,199	3,143	3,276	7,460	5,586	4,434	2,783	5,242	7,045
Canada	. 9,388	2,215	4,415	382	585	123	167	150	2,054	954	366	586	601	1,205
Europe	. 34,347	7,365	17,185	2,201	4,135	655	2,002	1,392	3,703	3,097	2,446	1,518	3,955	1,878
Austria Belgium		(^D) 50	102 1,056	16 128	4 557	1 22	4 51	(^D) 26	41 (^D)	(D) (D)	99 152	(^D) 25	14 292	(D)
Denmark Finland	. 310	(D) (D) (D)	70 23	45 (*)	9	1	(*)	6	2	6 5	51 34	(D) (*)	40	(D)
France		(D)	1,934	251	625	(*) 43	366	83	87	479	443	72	810	(D)
Germany Greece		397	4,655 52	597 34	676 13	198 0	514 0	284 (*)	1,799	587 5	379 17	180	425 (^D)	437
Ireland Italy	. 1,042	(^D) 39 98	925 937	25 110	215 258	10 28	67 218	450 47	3 84	155 191	10 172	60 (D)	8 195	(*)
Luxembourg Netherlands	. 147	7 236	124 1,095	195	1 413	2 55	2 61	4 114	(D)	(^D) 251	4 147	4 291	138	109
Norway		1,297	31	(P)	2	6	2	(*)	,	(D)	38	251	(D)	
Portugal Spain	. 190	(D) 32	75 1,058	19 93	27 306	4 22	2 33	8 57	13 453	3 95	56 168	1 14	39 139	(D) 81
Sweden Switzerland	. 288	7 20	135 186	(D) (D)	21 45	1 5	41 15	(*) 20	1 (*)	(D) (D)	44 161	11 95	39 162	52
Turkey	. 181	13 4,559	149 4,041	76 402	15 829	7 207	0 616	6	1,088	38 661	18 402	0 433	1,607	616
United Kingdom Other		247	539	131	104	42	9	238 (^D)	38	(D)	50	(D)	1,007	(D)
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	. 7,445	1,138	4,907	835	974	289	305	271	1,474	758	271	152	112	865
South America Argentina	. 4,018 . 588	714 180	2,612 313	477 185	584 64	225 5	270 1	97 4	468 4	491 50	148 43	(D)	61 (^D)	(D) (D) 44
Brazil Chile	. 1,896	49 (D)	1.742	148 13	368 15	(D) (D)	266 1	87 1	439 0	(D) 6	23 26	14 11	(D) 24 6	325
Colombia Ecuador	. 325	159 154	(D) 127 23	31	47 12	4 2	0	2 (*)	2 (*)	40	10	(D)	(D)	325
Peru Venezuela	. (D)	(P) 101	16 222	2 76	9 68	3 10	0 2	(*)	0 23	2 41	4 36	(*)	1 2	(*,
Other	. (D)	24	(D)	15	1	(*)	0	ō	0	(D)	4	(6	(*)	(D)
Central America Costa Rica	. 2,844	92	2,274 43	355 15	376 9	64 3	36 0	175 2	1,006	261 14	115 (^D)	(D)	43 0	(D)
Guatemala Honduras	. 41	(*) 10 (D)	12	6	3 3	0	0	0	0	3 2	1 1	1 (*)	(P)	(D) (D) (D) 20
Mexico Panama	. 2,543	(D) 5 (D)	2,191 9	322	356 5	(*) 59	36 0	172 0	1,006	240	(^D) 92 17	(*) (D)	37 2	(D)
Other		21	, š	(*)	ĭ	2	ő	(*)	ő	i	(*)	(*)	(D)	(D)
Other Western Hemisphere Bahamas		332 2	22 (D)	3 (*)	14 (^D)	0	0	(*) 0	0	6 0	9 (*)	47 (D)	9 (D)	165
Barbados Bermuda	. 6	6	(D) (*) (*)	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	(*) (*) 3	(*) (*) (*)	(*)	(*) (D)	1 (
Dominican Republic Jamaica	. (D)	6 8	6 (D)	1 0	Ž (D)	0 0	0	(*)	0	3	(*) 2 3	(*)	(*)	(D (D
Netherlands Antilles Trinidad and Tobago	. 6	1 (P)	1	1 (*)	(*)	0 0	0	0	0	Ó	1 0	1	(*) (*)	`;
United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean Other	. 6	2 (D)	(*)	0	(*)	0 0	0	(*)	0	(*) (*)	2 (*)	(*)	(*)	(*
Africa		1,399	156	24	64	29	(D)	2	2	(D)	(D)	4		(D
Egypt Nigeria	. 324	284 528	33 11	3 6	26 3	3	(*)	2 (*)	0	\ ó	3	1 (*)	(D) 3 0	(*
South Africa Other	. 174	(D) (D)	57 55	3 12	13 22	(*) (D)	6 (D)	(*)	2	(D)	(D) (D)	0 3	1 (D)	(D
Middle East		491	114	18	2	2	(D)	85	٥	(D)	(D)	3	(D)	(D
Israel Saudi Arabia	. 131	(*)	108	(D)	1	0	(D)	84 0	0	(D)	(D)	2 (*)	19 (P)	(D)
United Arab Emirates Other	. 116	99 386	1 (*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	1	0	0	2 3	(*)	(D) (D) (*)	(D)
Asia and Pacific		5,171	4,544	512	928	101	658	1,376	227	743	1,319	521	545	2,081
Australia China	. 2,435	596 501	766 226	180	232 73	13 (D)	36 13	61 12	119	124 15	263 17	49	333	429
Hong Kong India	. 1,214	70	124 48	(D) 2 (D)	13	5	6 2	61 (*)	(*)	36	(D) (D)	60	(*) 34 1	(D
Indonesia Japan	. 1,759	(D) (D) (D)	71 1,356	(D) 2 60	18 248	(*) (*) 28	2 (D)	4 375	(D)	(D) (D) (D)	430	(*) 288	(*) 111	(D) (D) 24
Korea, Republic of Malaysia	. 265	5 589	155 357	21	39 13	4 7	12 20	50 260	4	25 54	74 26	7 8	(*) (*) 24	24
New Zealand Philippines	. 217	51 (P)	71 262	(D) 44	9 78	(*)	0 (*)	1 105	(D)	11 (P)	22 6	18	24	31 (D
Singapore Taiwan	. 1,573	698	533 244	2 8	51 60	4	200 (D)	245 112	4 (D)	26 18	235 39	57 27	37 3	13
Thailand Other	. 1,407	1,088 134	258 73	25 7	29 62	(D)	(D) (D)	83	(D)	68	41 (D)	5 (*)	1	14 (D
International ²		452	0	,	02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	903
Addenda:	1,000	102												
European Union ³ OPEC ⁴		5,723 2,025	16,021 310	1,899 86	3,929 90	592 12	1,930 5	1,317 7	3,614 36	2,740 73	2,001 44	(D) (*)	3,705 8	(D)

NOTE.—Estimates are for majority-owned nonbank foreign affiliates of nonbank U.S. parents.

Less than \$500,000.
 Dyppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.
 See footnote 1, table 1.
 See footnote 3, table 1.

^{3.} See footnote 4, table 1. 4. See footnote 5, table 1.