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ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO
COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES
UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID
AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly the report prepared by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations in pursuance of paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 36/51 of 24 November 1981.

ANNEX

Preparation of a register indicating the profits which transnational corporations derive from their activities in colonial territories

Report of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, by adopting resolution 36/51 of 24 November 1981, entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa", requested, in paragraph 21, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations "to prepare from available sources a register indicating the profits which transnational corporations derive from their activities in colonial Territories and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session".

2. In accordance with the foregoing mandate, the Centre has initiated the preparation of such a register, the establishment of which is in progress. Set out below is an account of the action taken to date by the Centre. As indicated in paragraphs 19 to 21 below, while some useful information has been collected during the year, it will be necessary, for the reasons given, to continue to collect further information, as well as to expand and update it, before completing a preliminary register.

II. SUMMARY

3. In carrying out the above task, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations was guided by the list of Territories with which the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples is concerned (see annex I).

4. With respect to those Territories, the Centre initiated the collection and compilation of the required information, primarily with regard to three interrelated components:

(a) List of transnational corporations and their affiliates operating in the Territories;

(b) Information on profits that transnational corporations derive from their activities in the Territories;

(c) Information on the activities of transnational corporations in each Territory.

5. Progress has been made in the preparation of a list of corporations and their affiliates by home country, host Territory and by line of business. Some information has also been collected for the second component relating to data on profits; this component also contains information on particular companies, including, when available, ownership and data on sales. The third component deals with the operations of corporations in major economic sectors of each Territory,

which are presented in profiles being prepared for most of the Territories. These profiles also contain data, to the extent available, on foreign direct investment, investment income payments and official development assistance. Care has been taken to ensure the accuracy and reliability of data, and the information collected is being verified as far as possible.

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

6. A variety of sources of information have been utilized for the components covered. The principal sources for such information are (a) Governments of the administering Powers and the appropriate institutions of the Territories, (b) transnational corporations operating in the Territories, and (c) other publicly available sources.

7. Information from governmental sources of the administering Powers and the local authorities of the Territories have been utilized to a lesser extent than originally envisaged. The Governments of Australia, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America were requested to assist in the collection of relevant information related to the activity of transnational corporations in the Territories under their administration. The data categories (see annex II) to be collected were indicated to the Governments regarding transnational corporations based in their countries and operating in the Territories. For the reasons stated in the letters of the administering Powers (see annex III), most of them were unable to assist in the preparation of the register. The Government of New Zealand, however, submitted to the Centre a copy of the 1981 annual report of the Administration of Tokelau. Appropriate institutions of the Territories were also requested to provide publicly available information with respect to the activities of transnational corporations. As of 1 August 1982, only the local government of the Cayman Islands Authority had supplied the Centre with a review of economic and financial information.

8. In order to expand information sources and verify the data available with the Centre, efforts were made to achieve this objective by contacting the parent companies of affiliates operating in the Territories. For this purpose, a questionnaire (see annex IV) was circulated by the Centre to 600 parent companies with affiliates in the Territories. The same questionnaire is now being circulated to an additional number of corporations with affiliates in the Territories. As at 1 August 1982, only 80 companies had responded to the Centre's request, although replies are still being received. The information provided ranges from confirmation of affiliate existence or its liquidation in a given Territory to the supply of data on profits. Citing the policy of their home country Governments, 20 parent companies expressly declined to co-operate with the Centre in the preparation of the register.

9. Initial information was obtained through the Centre's information system on the activities of transnational corporations, 1/ which provided the first input in the compilation of a list of their affiliates operating in the Territories. Publicly available sources used included company directories, business and trade directories, specialized publications of industrial associations and university

research centres, and business newspapers and magazines. However, these sources often contained only limited information on the activities of transnational corporations in the Territories. As for information on profits derived by affiliates operating in the Territories, very limited and incomplete data is publicly available. In addition, varying disclosure regulations and financial accounting procedures pose severe constraints in the compilation and comparison of information on profits.

10. In order to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information collected, verification of such information has been undertaken and this is still under way. The information is stored in such a manner as to ensure quick retrieval. While part of the information is stored manually, the computerized portion includes information on individual corporations containing, when available, parent-affiliate relationships.

IV. COMPONENTS OF THE REGISTER

11. At the initial stage, priority was given to the first component of the register, that is, the preparation of a list of transnational corporations operating in the Territories. The identification of those corporations and their affiliates involved first of all in the local economy of the Territories was a necessary prerequisite for the collection of data on company profits derived from such activities. The information collected in respect of this component comprises names of affiliates and host Territory of operations as well as names of parent companies and their home countries and lines of business for affiliates. As at 1 August 1982, 2,099 transnational corporation affiliates operating in the Territories had been initially identified. A register containing this list is available at the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations for the use of Governments. However, additional efforts are required to expand this list and to make it more comprehensive and complete.

12. Certain indications on the geographical and sectoral distribution of affiliates in the Territories may nevertheless be drawn from the list of affiliates compiled so far and as is shown in the statistical annex (see annex V). However, these indications are of a preliminary nature and are subject to considerable data constraints and limitations. Of the approximately 2,099 affiliates operating in the Territories, the majority are affiliates of United States parent companies, followed by parent companies based in the United Kingdom; the remaining affiliates come mainly from transnational corporations located in South Africa, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, Singapore, and Australia. More than half of the affiliates operating in the Territories are placed in Bermuda and the Cayman Islands, which provide tax-haven facilities. While the status of these territories as tax havens enables parent companies to increase their profits in world-wide operations, their affiliates rarely participate directly in the local economy. Often, registration and service fees provided by transnational corporations for the use of tax privileges comprise a considerable share of host territory revenue. Most of the affiliates in Cayman Islands and Bermuda are in finance and insurance, and their parent companies are mostly located in the United States and the United Kingdom.

13. Apart from companies registered in tax-haven Territories with only offshore operations, the major Territories in which affiliates of transnational corporations are involved in the local economy are Namibia, Brunei, and the United States Virgin Islands. Mining and related processing industries have the largest number of affiliates of transnational corporations operating in the non-service sector of the Territories. In Namibia, transnational corporations operate mainly in the uranium, diamond and other precious and base metals industry. In Brunei, such affiliates are concentrated in oil and gas production and, in the United States Virgin Islands, these companies are mainly involved in oil and metal refining. In the British Virgin Islands also, subsidiaries of transnational corporations operate in petroleum-related sectors. It appears that, in those Territories, particular mining subsectors, especially uranium and diamonds, are largely dominated by only one or a few transnational corporations.

14. Another important sector involving the activities of affiliates of transnational corporations in the Territories is tourism, mainly in the Cayman Islands, Bermuda, the United States Virgin Islands, the British Virgin Islands, and to a limited extent, in other Caribbean Territories. In these Territories, such affiliates have extensive operations in hotels, car rentals and recreation services and facilities.

15. Affiliates of transnational corporations in the trade sector are located mainly in Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Brunei, Namibia and Gibraltar, although they carry out trade operations in other Territories also. Transnational corporation affiliates rarely operate in the manufacturing sector in the Territories, with the exception of fishing and canning in Namibia and American Samoa. In the case of Namibia, a very small number of affiliates of transnational corporations tend to dominate the fishing industry which, together with agriculture, is the second most important component of the gross national product. In American Samoa, two affiliate companies control a substantial share of the fishing industry which, in turn, accounts for more than 95 per cent of American Samoa's exports.

16. In respect of the second component of information on the activities of transnational corporations in those Territories, efforts have been made to collect information on profits derived by individual transnational corporations from their operations in the Territories. The information includes, when available, gross revenues, gross operating and net earnings of those corporations and their affiliates. In addition, information has been collected on forms of the affiliate operations, ownership by immediate parent company, ownership by ultimate parent company, assets, value of production, and sales, to the extent that such information has been available.

17. In general, profit data as incorporated in the company accounts has been extremely difficult to obtain and verify in the relatively short period of time available, as there has been considerable reluctance on the part of companies to disclose disaggregated financial data on their affiliates operating in those Territories. Moreover, information available in this regard varies considerably because of different accounting procedures applied by companies. Information on profits may be expressed as a pretax or aftertax figure and as before- or after-interest expenses figure, while in other cases, companies report only retained

earnings. ^{2/} Within the limited time available, those factors, as well as the paucity of data, are major constraints and make it difficult to arrive at any generalization and comparison of data on profits of individual companies collected up to 1 August 1982.

18. Presently, only 16 transnational corporations have furnished data on profits in response to the questionnaire of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations. In most cases, only limited data are available. Such data as was obtained from companies, and as was obtainable from publicly available sources for an additional 15 companies, are presented in table 3 of annex V.

19. With very limited data on profits for a total of only 31 companies, it is not possible to draw general or specific conclusions. It does appear, however, that operations of affiliates in these Territories constitute an important source of profits for certain parent companies. In one case, an affiliate in the diamond industry in Namibia recorded profits of \$US 179 million in 1978, representing 18 per cent of its ultimate parent company's total profits. In 1975, an affiliate operating in the copper and silver sectors in the same Territory earned profits of \$US 1.08 million, representing 39 per cent of its parent company's net earnings before consolidation adjustments. Another affiliate in Namibia, operating in uranium mining and trade, earned \$US 57.28 million, which represented 36 per cent of its parent company's profits. Affiliates operating in tax havens such as Bermuda and the Cayman Islands appear to play an important role in the international operations of parent companies but it is difficult to assess or relate the profits of such affiliates to the over-all operations of their parent companies. In a few cases, holding companies operating in the tax-haven Territories reported significant amounts of earnings, which are shown in table 3 of annex V. It must be stressed, however, that the data contained in that table represent only a preliminary step in the compilation of information on profits obtained by transnational corporations operating in those Territories.

20. While the first two components of information are intended to provide data on the affiliates of transnational corporations operating in the Territories by geographical and sectoral distributions, and on their profits derived from such activities, the third component seeks to analyse information on the operations of transnational corporations in each Territory in the form of over-all economic profiles for each Territory, containing both micro- and macro-information. Preliminary economic profiles are thus being prepared for most of the Territories. At the micro-level, these profiles identify major transnational corporations operating in vital sectors for the economies of each Territory and the nature of their activities. In many cases, the profiles also describe major investments made by transnational corporations in these Territories in various sectors. To the extent feasible, macro-data on foreign direct-investment stocks have also been included.

21. The Centre's information register has been designed to compile basic data on the operations of transnational corporations in the Territories. While some useful information has been collected, each of the information components may need to be expanded and updated, and the holdings verified. Further attention can also be given to the collection of more detailed information on forms of operations of affiliates of transnational corporations in the Territories. The information holdings being developed may then provide an adequate base for more in-depth analysis of the activities of transnational corporations and profits derived from their operations in the Territories.

ANNEX I

List of Territories with which the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples is concerned

Australia
Cocos (Keeling) Islands

New Zealand
Tokelau

Portugal a/
East Timor

Spain b/
Western Sahara

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Bermuda
British Virgin Islands
Brunei c/
Cayman Islands
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
Gibraltar
Montserrat
Pitcairn
St. Helena
St. Kitts d/-Nevis d/
Anguilla
Turks and Caicos Islands

United States of America
American Samoa
Guam
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
United States Virgin Islands

United Nations e/
Namibia

Notes

a/ On 13 May 1980 and 26 March 1981, the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the Portuguese Government had nothing to add to the information already provided by the Portuguese Mission in its note of 6 April 1979 (A/34/311), as required by Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations (see A/35/233, A/36/160 and A/37/113). In that note, the Permanent Representative of Portugal had stated that the conditions still prevailing in that Territory had prevented his Government from assuming its responsibilities for the administration of East Timor.

b/ On 26 February 1976, Spain informed the Secretary-General that as of that date it had terminated its presence in the Territory of the Sahara and deemed it necessary to place the following on record: Spain considers itself henceforth exempt from any responsibility of an international nature in connexion with the administration of the Territory, "in view of the cessation of its participation in the temporary administration established for the Territory".

c/ On 18 September 1972, the Government of the United Kingdom notified the Secretary-General that this Territory had attained full internal self-government and, consequently, the transmission of information thereon was, in its view, no longer appropriate.

d/ The United Kingdom had declared that, having achieved the "status of Associated State", this Territory had attained "a full measure of self-government" and, consequently, the transmission of information thereon was, in its view, no longer appropriate (see documents A/AC.109/341, A/C.4/725, A/AC.109/PV.762 and Corr.1, Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Fourth Committee, 1752nd meeting and *ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Fourth Committee, 1867th meeting).

e/ In 1966, the General Assembly terminated South Africa's mandate over South West Africa and placed the Territory under direct responsibility of the United Nations. In 1968, the Assembly declared that the Territory would henceforth be known as "Namibia", in accordance with the desires of its people.

ANNEX II

Data categories related to the activities of transnational corporations in each of the Territories

The following data categories related to the activities of transnational corporations in each of the Territories to be covered in a register are to be collected:

- I. General data related to Territories
 - A. Area.
 - B. Population.
 - C. Gross national product items.
 - D. Selected foreign-trade and balance-of-payment items.
- II. Capital inflows and outflows
 - A. Direct investment.
 1. Flows and stocks.
 2. Total investment income and payments (including remitted profits and dividends, reinvested earnings).
 - B. Official development assistance (breakdown by geographical distribution, if possible).
- III. Data on affiliates of transnational corporations operating in the Territories
 - A. Number of affiliates of transnational corporations operating in each of the Territories.
 - B. Information related to each affiliate operating in the Territories.
 1. Affiliate company name, lines of business.
 2. Ownership by immediate parent, lines of business.
 3. Ownership by ultimate parent, lines of business.
 4. Selected financial data:
 - a. Gross and net sales;
 - b. Gross operating profits;
 - c. Net earnings;
 - d. Taxes paid to administration of the Territory and the governing power country.
 5. Description of investment profits.
 6. Names of major domestic contractors and for each contractor:
 - a. Economic sector;
 - b. Textual description of the scope and importance of the contract.

ANNEX III

Excerpts from the communications exchanged between the representatives of the administering Powers concerned and the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations

A. Identical letters dated 9 February 1982 addressed to the administering Powers

"... UNCTC has initiated the collection of the following information: (i) general data related to the colonial Territories, (ii) capital inflows and outflows into and from colonial Territories and (iii) data on companies operating in the colonial Territories. Data categories are attached for convenience. UNCTC has further prepared a provisional list of affiliates of transnational corporations operating in the Territories under the trusteeship of Your Excellency's Government. This list is being verified with the appropriate parent companies.

"I would be most grateful if Your Excellency could assist us in establishing working relationships with the appropriate institutions in order to collect publicly available data in the second category in the territories under the trusteeship of Your Excellency's Government and listed in the enclosed attachment."

B. Letter dated 26 February 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations

"With reference to your letter of 9 February, ... I am pleased to call your attention to the information on non-autonomous territories transmitted in response to Section e of Article 73 of the United Nations Charter. The report of the Secretary-General includes in the annex of the corresponding document the following notes which refer to Spain:

"The 26th of February 1976, the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that 'the Spanish Government has definitely terminated its presence in the Sahara territory and believes it necessary to attest to the following: (a) Spain considers itself released from any international responsibility in relation to the administration of that territory, once its participation in the temporary administration which was established for the territory has ceased ...' (A/31/56-S/11997)."

C. Letter dated 5 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations

"... I am sure you are aware that the U.S. has consistently rejected the proposition that foreign economic activities in non-self governing territories are by definition detrimental to the interests of the peoples of those

/...

territories. My delegation voted against the General Assembly resolution on Foreign Economic Interests for that and other reasons in the 36th General Assembly last year. When the resolution was debated in the Fourth Committee, my delegation made a particular point of opposing the proposal that the Centre on Transnational Corporations prepare a register of profits derived by transnational corporations from their activities in territories. It should be apparent, therefore, that my Government is not prepared to assist the Centre on Transnational Corporations in this undertaking.

"On a separate but related matter, my Government strongly rejects the notion that the terms 'colonial territories' and 'non-self-governing territories' are interchangeable. Moreover, the list of territories appended to your letter gives the false impression that the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is somehow under the aegis of the General Assembly. As a strategic trust set up under Chapter XII of the UN Charter, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is reserved to the Security Council with the Assistance of the Trusteeship Council. Consequently it is incorrect to include the Trust Territory in any list that is the subject of General Assembly action without the express approval of the Security Council and Trusteeship Council as set forth in the UN Charter."

D. Letter dated 8 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations

"... As you know, my delegation voted against this resolution. We have made quite clear in the Committee of 24, the Fourth Committee and the Plenary Session of the General Assembly that we reject the suggestion that the promotion of trade and investment in non-self-governing territories in any way impedes the process of self-determination among the peoples of those territories. We reject in particular the paragraph of the resolution calling for a register of profits derived by transnational corporations. The wording of the operative paragraph is offensive and its purpose is irrelevant to the reality of decolonisation today, the subject with which the Fourth Committee ought to be concerning itself. The Committee of 24 repeatedly exhorts Administering Authorities to promote the economic development of their dependent territories and my Government will continue to do so in accordance with its traditional policies and its Charter obligations.

"I would also mention that the terms of reference of your exercise as indicated in the second annex to your letter are tendentious and unclear. The title 'List of the Colonial Territories' is not one which my delegation would recognise as a description of the territories contained in the annex. I do not think the Committee of 24 would accept this nomenclature either. There certainly seem to be some rather curious inclusions on the list quite apart from the British dependent territories. And in the latter case you will no doubt be aware that the United Kingdom does not accept that Brunei and St. Kitts-Nevis should be described as non-self-governing territories since they have each been self-governing for a number of years, and in my

delegation's view there is no obligation to transmit information under Article 73 (e) in regard to them.

"In the light of these comments you will understand that my Government cannot assist with the exercise you are engaged in."

E. Letter dated 10 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations

"Please refer to your letter of 9 February drawing my attention to ... General Assembly resolution 36/51 ... a resolution which you will be aware New Zealand, together with the majority of administering powers, was not able to support.

"With regard to the specific information you request, I would refer you to the regular reports on Tokelau by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Those reports are based on information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with New Zealand's responsibilities under Article 73 (e) of the Charter.

"I have enclosed for your convenience a copy of the March 1981 annual report on Tokelau which was sent to the Secretary-General under our note 2/6/9 of 29 July 1981.

"I would also draw your attention to the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau, 1981, contained in document A/AC.109/680."

ANNEX IV

Requirement for information on transnational corporation affiliates operating in the Territories

At its thirty-sixth session the General Assembly adopted resolution 36/51 of 24 November 1981 which requested the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations to "prepare from available sources a register indicating the profits which transnational corporations derive from their activities in colonial Territories." The following information is, when publicly available, requested:

1. Affiliate company name, lines of business.
2. Ownership by immediate parent.
3. Ownership by ultimate parent, lines of business.
4. Selected financial data:

- (a) Value of production;
- (b) Sales;
- (c) Gross revenues;
- (d) Net earnings;
- (e) Taxes;
- (f) Assets.

We would be most grateful if you could follow wherever possible the structure of the attached tables.

**GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE AFFILIATE
OPERATING IN THE COLONIAL TERRITORY**

Affiliate name and address:

Immediate parent name and address:

Ultimate parent company holding in immediate parent: _____ %

Immediate parent holding in affiliate: _____ %

Other equity holders of the given affiliate (please identify individuals as well as private and public enterprises):

Business lines of affiliate (please give a brief description and include brand names where applicable):

Please list the major local enterprises with whom you have significant business dealings:

Is a copy of the annual report enclosed?

AFFILIATE OPERATIONS INFORMATION FORM
(1971-1980)

Parent company: _____

1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980

A. VALUE OF
PRODUCTION

B. SALES

C. GROSS REVENUES
(Sales and other
forms of income)

D. EARNINGS

Gross Operating

Net

E. TAXES

To Territory

To Governing Power

F. ASSETS

Fixed

Total

/...

ANNEX V

Table 1. Geographical distribution of affiliates of transnational corporations in the Territories ^{a/}

	American Samoa	Bermuda	Brunei	Cayman Islands	Cocos Islands	East Timor	Falkland Islands	Gibraltar	Guam	Montserrat	Namibia	Pacific Islands	St. Kitts Nevis	Tokelau	Virgin Islands (UK)	Virgin Islands (US)	West Sahara	Total
Australia	1	6	1	7	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Belgium	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
Canada	-	71	2	22	-	-	-	3	4	-	9	-	2	-	5	3	-	121
Denmark	-	(3)	1	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)
France	-	2	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Germany, Federal	-	6	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Republic of Hong Kong	-	8	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	24
Indonesia	-	25	3	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Italy	-	(2)	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
Japan	-	4	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Malaysia	-	14	2	7	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	31
Netherlands	-	(2)	(2)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
New Zealand	-	23	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Singapore	-	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
South Africa	-	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Spain	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sweden	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Switzerland	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
United Kingdom	-	368	31	55	-	-	4	52	3	2	3	1	5	-	1	1	-	618
United States	7	528	9	208	1	-	-	-	-	-	38	5	1	-	-	-	-	(6)
	-	(2)	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	47	-	888
	8	1078	88	337	2	2	4	63	38	6	359	13	8	0	38	55	0	2099
	-	(18)	(6)	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(34)

^{a/} Source: The United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations register of transnational corporations operating in the Territories with which the Special Committee is concerned.

^{b/} Includes affiliates of single parents and joint ventures. The numbers in parentheses indicate joint ventures within transnational corporations.

Table 2. Sectoral distribution of affiliates of transnational corporations in the Territories

Line of business &/	American Samoa	Bermuda	Brunei	Cayman Islands	Cocos Islands	East Timor	Falkland Islands	Gibraltar	Guam	Montserrat	Namibia	Pacific Islands	St. Kitts Nevis	Virgin Islands (CIS)	Virgin Islands (US)	Total
Agricultural production:							1									
crops																1
Agricultural production:							1									
livestock			5	1					4		1				1	13
fishing, hunting and trapping											21					21
Metal mining			7								31			1		32
Oil and gas extraction											4					4
Mining: non-metallic mineral (excess fuels)			1								20					21
General contractors		1	3	3				3	2		11					23
Food and kindred products	1	2	2						1				2			8
Printing and publishing			3													4
Petroleum refining and related industries		1							1			1				4
Stone, clay, glass and concrete products			1								1	1				5
Electrical and electronic equipment and supplies				1							2					4
Motor freight transportation and warehousing				1												1
Water transportation		1	4	1				3	1		4		2			6
Air transportation		1						2	1		1			1		12
Transportation services		2						2			3	1		2		9
Communications		3									1		1	1		9
Electric, gas and sanitary services																7
Wholesale trade: durable goods	1		4	1				1	1	2				1		3
Wholesale trade: non-durable goods	2		6		1	1	1	10	1		20	1				43
General merchandise stores											1					1
Food stores														3		3

Table 2 (continued)

Line of business ^{a/}	American Samoa	Bermuda	Brunei	Cayman Islands	Cocos Islands	East visior Islands	Falkland Islands	Gibraltar	Guam	Montserrat	Namibia	Pacific Islands	St. Kitts Nevis	Virgin Islands (GBR)	Virgin Islands (US)	Total
Automotive dealers and service station									2					1	3	6
Bating and drinking places				3	1				2						1	7
Miscellaneous retail			7	60		1			3		14					17
Banking	3	8	16	1				6	6	2	10	7	3	3	7	124
Insurance carriers	2	12						7			4				3	45
Holding and other investment offices		3	10	7				15	3		13			8		59
Hotels and other lodging places		5	3	2	1			3	2		1				1	17
Business services															1	2
Automotive repair and services				1					2		2			4	3	12
Amusement and recreation services		1									4					5
Health services			1												1	1
Membership organizations		1													1	1
Miscellaneous services								1			6					7
Industry (general)								1			16			1	8	27
Chemical and allied products											1					1
Machinery, except electrical																1
Offshore operations	451			64				4								520
Unallocated affiliates	2	600	35	195	1		1	24	9	3	165	5	4	1	17	1063
Total of affiliates of transnational corporations ^{a/} in the Territories	8	1078	88	337	2	2	4	63	38	6	359	13	8	38	55	2099

^{a/} The sum of unallocated affiliates and allocated affiliates may be greater than the total number of affiliates of transnational corporations in each Territory since affiliates have been identified as having more than one line of business.

Table 3. Profits derived by selected transnational corporations from their operations in the Territories 1/
(In millions of U.S. dollars at current prices and exchange rates)

Affiliate operating in the Territory and its line of business	Type of financial data	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Ultimate parent company and its home country	
<u>BERMUDA</u>														
<u>Catskill Co. Ltd.</u> Holding company 2/	Net earnings				0.030	0.063	0.077	0.057	0.069	0.198	0.542	0.162	Mc Corquodale PLC (United Kingdom) AB Bonnier/Bretagen (Sweden)	
<u>Chartered Trust Co. Ltd.</u> Trust and estate administration 2/	Net earnings	9.7	2.7	14.9	10.0	37.4	1.9	1.9	7.7	10.1	13.6	53.2	Standard Chartered Bank (United Kingdom)	
<u>Checkerboard Insurance Company Ltd.</u> Insurance for fire extended coverage and business interruption 2/	Net earnings				0.032	0.144	(0.093)	0.426	0.037				Ralston Purina Co. (United States)	
<u>European-American Finance (Bermuda) Ltd.</u> Banking activities 2/	Net earnings	0.042	0.248	0.592	1.023	0.858	1.024	1.018	1.027	0.822	1.044		Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV (Netherlands)	
<u>Gold Fields (Bermuda) Ltd.</u> Holding company 2/	Net income for year 5/ Retained earnings (end of year) 5/									5.96	(0.018)		Consolidated Gold Fields PLC (United Kingdom)	
<u>Mineral and Resources Corporation (Minorco)</u> Mining, finance and investment; industrial, commercial activities, etc. 3/	Net earnings 5/									114.81	171.76		Anglo-American Corp. (South Africa)	
<u>L and G Commercial Ltd./Leslie and Goodwin (DH) Ltd.</u> (United Kingdom) Underwriting agent and manager 2/	Net earnings				(0.062)	(0.016)	(0.005)	0.009	0.002	(0.001)	(0.004)	(0.022)	0.010	Frank B. Hall & Co. Inc. (United Kingdom)
<u>Oceanspan Carriers Ltd.</u> <u>McMillan Bloedel (Canada)</u> Shipping company 2/	Net earnings				(0.015)	0.013	0.079	(1.950)	1.725	0.260	0.398	0.375	2.650	McMillan Bloedel Ltd. (Canada)
<u>The Travelers Corp.</u> Pension business 2/	Net earnings									0.301	0.586		The Travelers Insurance Companies (United States)	
<u>Western Star Insurance Co. Ltd.</u> Inwards treaty reinsurance business 2/	Net earnings	0.002	0.027	0.034	0.021	0.060	0.020	0.038	0.0007	0.004	0.020		Eagle Star Insurance Co. (United Kingdom)	

Table 3. (continued)

Affiliate operating in the Territory and its line of business	Type of financial data	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Ultimate parent company and its home country
<u>BRUNEI</u>													
<u>Harrisons and Crosfield (Brunei) Pte. Ltd.</u> Importers, shipping, travel and insurance agents 2/	Net earnings					0.995	1.207	1.163	1.620	2.053			Harrisons and Crosfield Ltd. (United Kingdom)
<u>United Insurance Corp. Ltd.</u> Insurance 3/	Accumulated losses							(0.137)	(0.138)				Empar Brothers International (Singapore)
<u>CAYMAN ISLANDS</u>													
<u>Bank of Montreal Trust Corp.</u> Banking 3/	Net earnings					(0.210)	0.008	0.01	0.01				Bank of Montreal (Canada)
<u>Central American Exchange Bank</u> Commercial bank 2/	Net earnings		0.084	0.143	0.287	0.288	0.329	0.393	0.452	0.003	(0.319)		The Citizens and Southern National Bank (United States)
<u>Mocatta Overseas Ltd.</u> Holding company 2/	Net earnings						0.452	0.314	2.000	9.196			Standard Chartered Bank (United Kingdom)
<u>GIBRALTAR</u>													
<u>Sacsons and Speed Ltd.</u> Wholesale trade 3/	Undistributed profits (end of year)									3.72	3.26		Imperial Group Ltd. (United Kingdom)
<u>Sacsons and Speed (Holding) Ltd.</u> Holding company 3/	Undistributed profits (end of year)									4.54	4.82		Imperial Group Ltd. (United Kingdom)
<u>Marbech Insurance Company (Gibraltar) Ltd.</u> Insurance 3/	Profit after taxation									0.083	0.094		Associated Communications Corporation Ltd. (United Kingdom)
<u>NAMIBIA</u>													
<u>Consolidated Diamond Mines</u> Diamond production and sales 3/	Pretax profits 7/ Proportion of parent's (De Beers) total profits	39.33	79.14	105.03	78.13					179			De Beers/Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa
<u>Irvin and Johnson Ltd.</u> Fishing activities 3/	Pretax profits After tax profits									188			Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated Investments Co. Ltd. (South Africa)

Table 3. (continued)

Affiliate operating in the territory and its line of business	Type of financial data	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Ultimate parent company and its home country
<u>Keap Runene Beleggings Bepark</u> Fishing activities 3/	Pretax profits 7/ Proportion of after tax profit derived from inshore fishing	0.68	1.80	4.42	6.41	5.73	4.95	4.52	4.60				Suiderland Development Corporation (South Africa)
<u>Klein Aub Koper Maatskappij Bpk</u> Metal mining 3/	Net income (after tax profits) 8/	0.95	0.72	0.63	0.90	0.39	0.52	0.02	0.72				Federale Volksbeleggings Bpk/Federale Nymbou Bepark/General Mining and Finance Corp. (South Africa)
<u>Cemites Mining Co. (Pty) Ltd.</u> Metal mining 3/	Earnings (loss) after all charges Proportion of parent's total earnings (loss) after all charges, before consolidation		3.21	1.91	1.08	0.19	(0.36)	0.50	1.79				Falconbridge Mickel Mines Ltd. (Canada)
<u>Ovenstone Investments Ltd.</u> Fishing activities 3/	Pretax profits Proportion of aftertax profits derived from fishing activities		2.42	5.97	5.12	4.69	3.91	4.08	2.35				Company incorporated in South Africa
<u>Marine Products Ltd. (Federale Foods) 4/</u> Fishing activities 3/	Pretax profits 10/ Proportion of aftertax profit derived from fishing activities	2.75	4.14	7.44	8.82	11.82	10.2	9.3	12.91				Federale Volksbeleggings Bepark (South Africa)
<u>Rossing Uranium Ltd. 5/</u> Non-metallic mining 3/	Pretax profits Proportion of group profits							9.59	57.28				Rio Tinto zinc (United Kingdom)
<u>Sea Products (SMA) Ltd. 5/</u> Fishing activities 3/	Pretax profits 7/ Proportion of aftertax profits derived from pelagic fish	1.07	2.11	3.02	3.72	3.82	3.82	4.08	3.56				Tiger Oats and National Milling Co. Ltd. (South Africa)

Table 3. (continued)

Affiliate operating in the Territory and its line of business	Type of financial data	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Ultimate parent company and its home country
South West Africa Company Ltd. Mining 3/	Pretax profits 11/	1.71	1.5	1.22	5.14	3.33	2.55	1.9	(1.15)				Anglo-American Corp. (South Africa) Consolidated Gold Fields (United Kingdom)
South West Africa Fishing Industries 4/ Fishing activities 3/	Pretax profits 7/ Proportion of aftertax profits derived from inshore fishing		1.72	2.83	3.79	4.08	4.08	4.17	3.65				Company incorporated in South Africa
Tsumeb Corporation Ltd. Metal mining	Pretax profits 11/	11.05											Amax Inc. (United States)
Non-metallic mining 3/	Pretax profits 12/	3.74	6.34	12.75	15.58	0.78	0.17	2.69	13.04	28.75			Newmont Inc. (United States) Selection Trust (United Kingdom)
Willlem Barendse Ltd. 4/ Fishing activities 3/	Pretax profits				3.24	3.56	3.39	2.69	1.82	1.91			Company incorporated in South Africa

Sources: United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC), based on replies by transnational corporations to the UNCTC questionnaire and other publicly available sources, such as company annual reports, statements of condition, auditor's reports and other company publications.

1/ The data on net earnings, net income and net profit, pretax profits, retained earnings, undistributed profits and accumulated losses are given as provided by the companies in their replies to the questionnaire and as published in other publicly available sources. The variations in the nomenclature and definitions of these data are, among others, a result of the various accounting standards adopted by the different companies.

2/ Line of business of the affiliate as defined by the parent company.

3/ Line of business of the affiliate as defined by UNCTC.

4/ In this case there is no disaggregated financial data for operations in Namibia. The financial information includes operations in Namibia and South Africa. When available, information on proportion of profits attributable to fishing is provided, thus giving an approximation to the importance of operations in Namibia, where these activities are mainly carried on.

5/ Data provided by Rio Tinto Zinc for its operations in Namibia. Rossing Uranium Ltd. is by far the most important of those operations.

6/ End of year 30 June.

7/ End of year 31 December.

8/ 1971-1976: end of year 30 June; 1976: six months to 31 December 1976. 1977-1978: end of year 31 December.

9/ End of year 28 February.

10/ 1971-1977: end of year 31 December. 1979: 15 months. End of year 31 March.

11/ 1971-1975: end of year 30 June; 1976: 18 months to 31 December. 1977-1978: end of year 31 December.

12/ 1971: end of year 30 June. Six months to 31 December 1971. 1972-1979: end of year 31 December.

Notes

1/ For further details see Progress report on the comprehensive information system on transnational corporations (E/C.10/1982/7).

2/ Technical problems related to the disclosure of different types of profits have not been discussed in this paper. The data included on particular companies is as reported to the Centre by the Company or as incorporated in data disclosed by the company in publicly available sources.
