

Footnotes to the Tables

Table I.O1:

1. For most industries, goods supplied are generally defined as sales of outputs that are tangible. For wholesalers and retailers, goods supplied includes only the value of goods resold; BEA estimates the value of the distributive services provided by selling, or arranging for the sale of goods and includes it in services supplied.

2. For most industries, services supplied generally are defined as sales of outputs that are intangible. For insurance, services supplied consists of BEA's estimate of the portion of premiums remaining after provision for expected or "normal" losses and a measure of premium supplements, which represent income earned on funds insurers hold on policyholders' behalf. For banks, it includes explicit fees and commissions and an estimate of the value of implicit services provided by banks. For wholesalers and retailers, services supplied includes an estimate of the distributive services provided by selling, or arranging for the sales of, goods.

3. "Other" consists largely of investment income that is included in "sales or gross operating revenues" in the income statement. In finance and insurance, investment income is included in sales because it is generated by a primary activity of the company. For insurance, "other" consists of investment income remaining after BEA's estimate of investment income earned on funds insurers hold on behalf of policyholders is removed (and included in the services supplied measure) plus the portion of premiums set aside for the settlement of expected or "normal" losses. For banks, "other" consists of the investment income remaining after BEA's estimate of the value of implicit services provided by banks is excluded (and included in services supplied). In industries other than finance and insurance, investment income is generally considered to be an incidental revenue source; this income is included in the income statement in a separate "other income" category, but is not included in sales or in this column.

Table I.O2:

1. For industry classification, each U.S. parent was

required to disaggregate its sales by four-digit International Surveys Industry code; the U.S. parent was then classified in the industry in which its sales were largest. When sales are disaggregated by industry of U.S. parent, total sales of a given U.S. parent are shown in the single industry in which the parent was classified; when disaggregated by industry of sales, they are distributed among all the industries in which the U.S. parent reported sales—i.e., sales associated with each industry of sales are shown in that industry regardless of the U.S. parent's industry of classification.

Table I.P1:

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

2. Equals monetary interest payments plus imputed interest paid minus monetary interest receipts minus imputed interest received. Imputed interest paid and received, which are measures of the value of services provided by life insurance carriers and financial intermediaries without explicit charge, are estimated.

3. Equals taxes other than income and payroll taxes plus production royalty payments to governments.

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

Tables I.R1 and I.R2:

1. Covers only U.S. parents in which there is direct investment by a foreign person—that is, U.S. parents that are owned 10 percent or more by a single foreign person. The foreign parent is the foreign person that holds a direct investment interest in the U.S. parent. The foreign parent group consists of (1) the foreign

parent of a U.S. parent, (2) any foreign person, proceeding up the foreign parent's ownership chain, that owns more than 50 percent of the person below it, and (3) any foreign person, proceeding down the ownership chain(s) of each of these members, that is owned more than 50 percent by the person above it.

2. Does not equal the total in column 4, which is derived from data reported on affiliates' forms, because of differences in timing and valuation and the inclusion of data for affiliates covered on U.S. parents' forms but exempt from being reported on majority-owned foreign affiliates' forms.

Tables II.B1–2, II.B3–4, and II.B11–12:

1. Before allowance of doubtful accounts.

Tables II.D1, II.D2, and II.D11:

1. Consists of gains or losses resulting from the sale or other disposition of assets, changes in the dollar value of foreign affiliates' assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies other than the affiliate's functional currency that are caused by changes in exchange rates, translation gains or losses taken in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 830: "Foreign Currency Matters" (formerly known as FAS 52) and all other unusual or nonrecurring gains or losses, including those resulting from the revaluation of assets, whether realized or not.

Table II.D13:

1. For industry classification, each foreign affiliate was required to disaggregate its sales by four-digit International Surveys Industry code; the affiliate was then classified in the industry in which its sales were largest. When sales are disaggregated by industry of affiliate, total sales of a given affiliate are shown in the single industry in which the affiliate was classified; when disaggregated by industry of sales, they are distributed among all the industries in which the affiliate reported sales—i.e., sales associated with each industry of sales are shown in that industry regardless of the affiliate's industry of classification.

Table II.E1:

1. Goods and services supplied to the U.S. parent and its foreign affiliates; equals the sum of columns 5 and 8.
2. Goods and services supplied by an affiliate to persons in the country where the affiliate is located.

3. Goods and services supplied by an affiliate to persons in foreign countries other than the country where the affiliate is located.

4. See footnote 1 to table I.O1.

5. See footnote 2 to table I.O1.

Tables II.E2, II.E3, and II.E9:

1. See footnote 1 to table II.E1.
2. See footnote 2 to table II.E1.
3. See footnote 3 to table II.E1.

Tables II.E10 and II.E11:

1. For most industries, goods supplied are generally defined as sales of outputs that are tangible. For wholesalers and retailers, goods supplied includes only the value of goods resold; BEA estimates the value of the distributive services provided by selling, or arranging for the sale of goods and includes it in services supplied.

2. Goods supplied to the U.S. parent and its foreign affiliates; equals the sum of columns 5 and 8.

3. Goods supplied by an affiliate to persons in the country where the affiliate is located.

4. Goods supplied by an affiliate to persons in foreign countries other than the country where the affiliate is located.

Tables II.E12 and II.E13:

1. For most industries, services supplied generally are defined as sales of outputs that are intangible. For insurance, services supplied consists of BEA's estimate of the portion of premiums remaining after provision for expected or "normal" losses and a measure of premium supplements, which represent income earned on funds insurers hold on policyholders' behalf. For banks, it includes explicit fees and commissions and an estimates of the value of implicit services provided by banks. For wholesalers and retailers, services supplied includes an estimate of the distributive services provided by selling, or arranging for the sales of, goods.

2. Services supplied to the U.S. parent and its foreign affiliates; equals the sum of columns 5 and 8.

3. Services supplied by an affiliate to persons in the country where the affiliate is located.

4. Services supplied by an affiliate to persons in foreign countries other than the country where the affiliate is located.

Tables II.E15 and II.E17:

1. See footnote 2 to table I.O1.

Tables II.F1, II.F2, and II.F5:

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

2. Equals monetary interest payments plus imputed interest paid minus monetary interest receipts minus imputed interest received. Imputed interest

paid and received, which are measures of the value of services provided by life insurance carriers and financial intermediaries without explicit charge, are estimated.

3. Equals taxes other than income and payroll taxes plus production royalty payments to governments less subsidies received.

Tables II.F7, II.F8, and II.F9:

1. See footnote 1 to table II.F1.