B6. FATS and enterprise operational statistics

Introduction

The data in the tables B6.1 and B6.2 are part of the inward-foreign affiliate trade statistics. Inward FATS describe the activities of foreign controlled enterprises resident in the compiling country (in our case the Netherlands). Control means the ability to determine the general policy of an enterprise by choosing appropriate directors, if necessary. The Ultimate Controlling Institutional Unit (UCI) is defined as the institutional unit, proceeding up a foreign affiliate's chain of control, which is not controlled by another institutional unit. Foreign controlled means that the resident country of the UCI is a different country than the Netherlands.

The variables are categorised in countries groups and in branches. EU-26 consists of the 27 European countries excluding the Netherlands. North America consists of the United States of America and Canada. The rest of the world consists of all other countries.

The branches are categorised according to the NACE classification (Revision 1.1). 'Industry and construction' consists of NACE codes 10–45 or section C–F. This means that mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply as well as construction are part of this category. 'Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants' consists of NACE codes 50–55 or section G and H. This means that wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants are part of this category. 'Transport, storage and communication' consists of NACE codes 60–64 or section I. 'Real estate, renting and business activities' consists of NACE codes 70–74 or section K. All other NACE codes (for example financial intermediation and government) are not included in the tables. The figures for the year 2006 are preliminary.

The graphs and tables in B6.3 to B6.6 are part of the Structural Business Statistics (SBS). The SBS describe the economy through the observation of units engaged in an economic activity, which in SBS is generally the enterprise. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations and may comprise one or more legal units. Operational data of enterprises is gathered together with information on the breakdown of both on income and expenses. In this section several aspects of conduct of manufacturing enterprises are presented for four sectors broken down by kind of industrial activity.

– Chemical industry (sections DF, DG, DH), including oil, chemical, rubber and synthetic products industry;

– Metal and machinery industry (sections DJ, DK, DL, DM) including metal, electro technical and transport industry.
– Food industry (DA);
– Other (sections DB, DC, DE, DI, and DN), among which: textile industry and printing industry.

The groups are categorised according to the NACE classification (Revision 1.1). Enterprises are divided in the dataset, according the principle of *control* using UCI or Ultimate Controlling Institutions (UCI) to differentiate between Dutch and foreign controlled enterprises against the sector mean over time. The size of enterprises is determined by the number of employees, and divided into two groups; small enterprises from 20 to 99 employees and large enterprises with 100 employees and more. The period 2001 to 2007 is covered. The effect of foreign control was subjected to a general linear model analysis and checked for different population characteristics (enterprise size, industry sector). The findings presented in this table set are subject to further analysis, and may be adjusted as a result.

B6.1 Foreign enterprises in the Netherlands: number of enterprises and employees by origin of the parent company

In 2007 the total number of enterprises in the Netherlands in the observed branches is over 540 thousand. The number of domestically controlled enterprises grew by over 32 thousand from 2006 to 2007, while the number of foreign controlled enterprises decreased. Although the number of foreign controlled enterprises is relatively small in the Dutch economy, the share of employees working in foreign controlled enterprises was 15 percent in 2007. This means that foreign controlled enterprises are on average larger in terms of employees than domestically controlled enterprises.

Most of the foreign controlled enterprises are controlled by enterprises originating in the EU (60 percent) and enterprises from the rest of the world (18 percent), followed by North-American enterprises (22 percent). For the employees working in foreign controlled enterprises are these shares for the EU 61 percent, for North America 22 percent and for the rest of the world 17 percent.In EU controlled enterprises most employees work in trade and repair. In enterprises controlled by parent enterprises from North America or the rest of the world most employees work in the manufacturing industry and construction. In domestically controlled enterprises most employees work in the real estate, rentingand business activities.

The number of enterprises controlled by parent enterprises from emerging countries increased from 2006 to 2007. The same is happening to the number of employees working for these enterprises. Yet, the numbers are still relative small. The acquisition of Corus by Tata Steel is clearly visible in the data. Corus was controlled by a UK based enterprise and hence part of EU controlled enterprises, while Tata Steel is an Indian enterprise and therefore now part of the rest of the world.

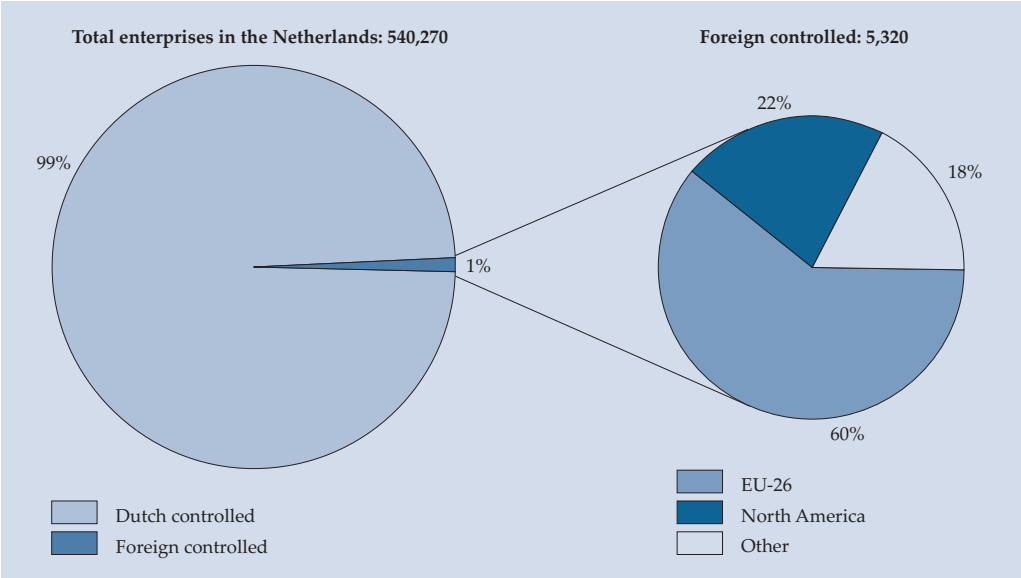
Number of enterprises: this variable describes all units active during at least a part of the reference period. An enterprise is the actual transactor in the production process characterised by independence in decisions about the process and by providing products to others.

Number of employees: this variable is defined as those people who work for an employer who have a contract of employment and receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees etc. The number of employees is calculated as the number of jobs and is measured as an annual average.

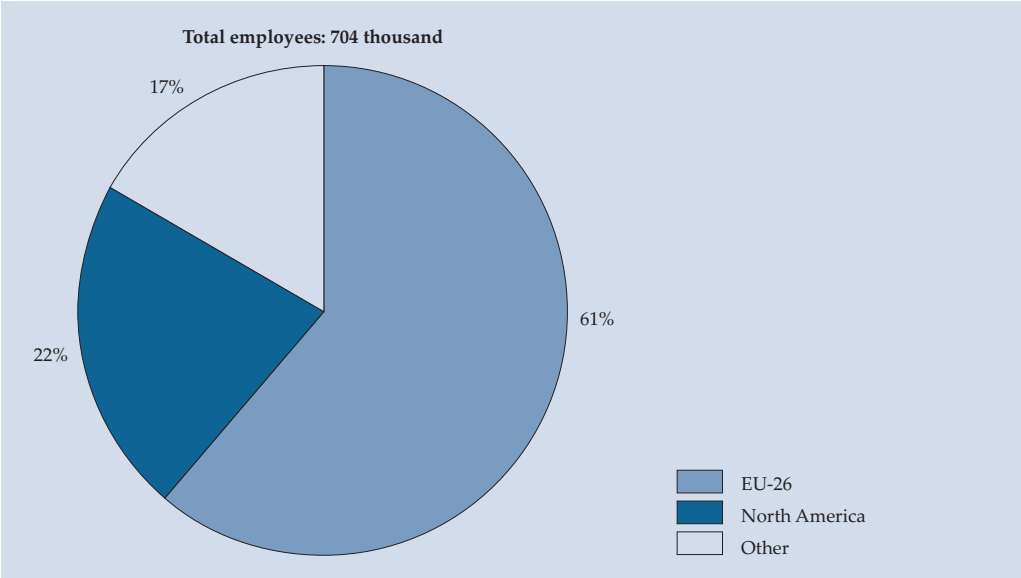
Table B6.1
Foreign enterprises in the Netherlands: number of enterprises and employees by origin of the parent company

	Enterprises		Employees	
	2006*	2007	2006*	2007
			x 1 000	
Total	508,495	540,270	4,589	4,734
Dutch controlled	502,790	534,955	3,873	4,031
manufacturing and construction	122,675	131,985	920	937
trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	188,105	194,055	1,306	1,363
transport, storage and communication	26,765	27,755	348	352
real estate, renting and business activities	165,245	181,160	1,299	1,378
Foreign controlled	5,705	5,320	716	704
of which emerging countries	85	120	6	20
EU-26	3,225	3,200	440	430
manufacturing and construction	815	850	124	105
trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	1,505	1,425	140	142
transport, storage and communication	290	295	78	78
real estate, renting and business activities	615	630	98	105
North America	1,235	1,165	167	157
manufacturing and construction	355	340	68	63
trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	510	485	44	42
transport, storage and communication	70	60	11	9
real estate, renting and business activities	300	280	44	43
Other	1,245	950	109	117
manufacturing and construction	565	235	31	42
trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	445	460	34	33
transport, storage and communication	110	105	9	9
real estate, renting and business activities	125	150	35	33

B6.1a Foreign enterprises in the Netherlands: share of enterprises by origin of the parent company, 2007



B6.1b Share of employees working for foreign controlled enterprises by origin of parent company, 2007



B6.2 Foreign enterprises in the Netherlands: turnover, value added and investments by origin of the parent company

Total turnover of foreign controlled enterprises amounted to 366 billion euro in 2007. Foreign controlled enterprises add up to 29 percent of total turnover in the Netherlands.

The share of foreign controlled enterprises in total value added amounted to 22 percent and for total enterprise investments this share was 21 percent. This is considerable, taking into account the share of foreign controlled enterprises was only 1 percent of the total number of enterprises in the Netherlands.

While 61 percent of the employees working for a foreign controlled enterprise work for an EU controlled enterprise (table B6.1), less than half of the turnover of foreign controlled enterprises is realised by EU controlled enterprises. This indicates that the revenue of EU controlled enterprises is generated with relatively more employees than other foreign controlled enterprises.

Whereas domestically and EU controlled enterprises generate the highest *turnover* in trade, repair, hotels and restaurants, enterprises controlled in North America and the rest of the world generate most *value added* in the manufacturing industry and construction. Domestically controlled enterprises *invest* most in real estate, renting and business activities, while foreign controlled enterprises in general invest most in the manufacturing industry and construction.

The value added-turnover ratio is higher for EU controlled enterprises (20 percent) than for the enterprises controlled by parent enterprises from other regions. However, domestically controlled enterprises have the highest ratio (25 percent).

Turnover. Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by enterprises during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods and services supplied to third parties. It includes all duties and taxes on the goods and services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the VAT and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover.

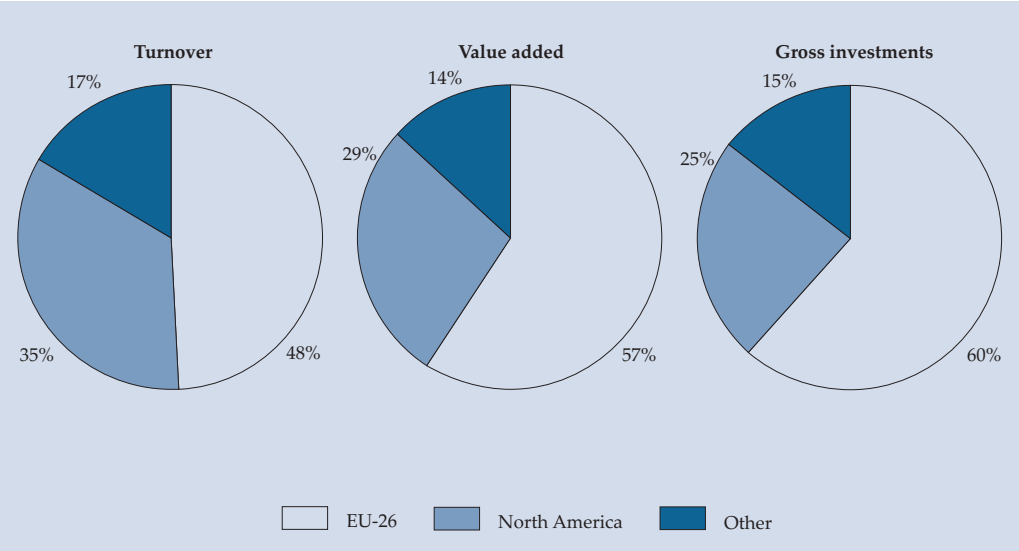
Value added at factor cost. The income formed in the production process. The value added equals the production (in basic prices) minus intermediate consumption (in purchasing prices).

Gross investment in tangible goods. This variable describes investments in all tangible goods during the reference period. Included are new and existing tangible capital goodshaving a useful life of more than one year including non-produced tangible goods such as land.

Table B6.2
Foreign enterprises in the Netherlands: turnover, value added and gross investments by origin of the parent company

	Turnover		Value added		Investments	
	2006*	2007	2006*	2007	2006*	2007
	million euro					
Total	1,129,882	1,243,153	259,947	282,348	38,507	38,732
Dutch controlled	784,357	877,123	195,238	219,313	30,063	30,759
manufacturing and construction	279,198	306,501	64,368	74,283	7,656	9,157
trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	324,521	372,623	49,279	55,957	4,899	5,927
transport, storage and communication	60,289	64,939	24,334	25,587	5,808	5,721
real estate, renting and business activities	120,349	13,306	57,257	63,487	11,699	9,955
Foreign controlled	345,524	366,030	64,708	63,036	8,444	7,973
of which emerging countries	10,350	19,735	872	2,707	151	409
EU-26	154,558	176,699	37,923	35,567	5,507	4,768
manufacturing and construction	60,512	59,526	17,518	13,314	2,681	1,941
trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	60,115	80,069	8,721	9,432	648	666
transport, storage and communication	22,645	24,841	6,591	7,487	1,015	995
real estate, renting and business activities	11,285	12,263	5,093	5,334	1,163	1,176
North America	125,229	127,940	18,410	18,462	1,980	2,010
manufacturing and construction	61,485	63,158	10,369	10,615	1,353	1,158
trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	55,022	56,488	4,469	4,503	283	247
transport, storage and communication	3,609	3,253	1,365	1,155	188	370
real estate, renting and business activities	5,113	5,041	2,207	2,189	155	235
Other	65,737	61,391	8,375	9,006	957	1,195
manufacturing and construction	28,861	28,249	4,194	5,506	598	854
trade, hotels, restaurants and repair	31,435	27,942	2,671	1,967	179	148
transport, storage and communication	2,989	2,779	723	690	130	143
real estate, renting and business activities	2,452	2,421	788	843	51	50

B6.2 Foreign enterprises in the Netherlands: turnover, value added and gross investments of foreign controlled enterprises by origin of the parent company, 2007



B6.3 Manufacturing enterprises in the Netherlands: circulation time of inventory stocks in days

Table 6.3 shows that the mean circulation time of the sample manufacturing enterprises is relatively stable in the 2001–2007 period. The circulation time was only lower in the year 2003, indicating that producers of manufacturing goods have low amounts of inventory stock. In the feedback of business cycle surveys, enterprises indicated limited demand for their products. This period coincides with a second year of marginal growth (0.3 percent) of Gross Domestic Product in the Netherlands. Moreover, on average producer confidence in 2003 was the lowest in the period 2001–2007.

Dutch enterprises have a longer circulation time of stocks (corrected for population differences) than foreign controlled enterprises. Large enterprises have a shorter circulation time of stock than small enterprises. As a result large foreign controlled enterprises on average have the lowest circulation time of stocks for manufacturing products in the Netherlands, but the difference with large Dutch enterprises is small.

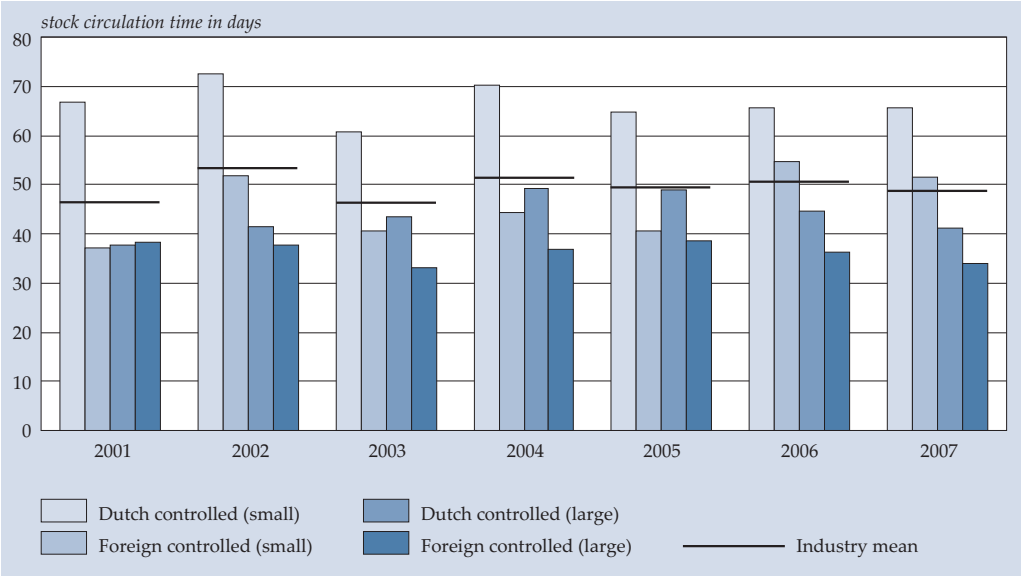
B6.3a shows the circulation time of inventory stocks for the chemical industry. Again there is the ranking of large foreign controlled enterprises with the shortest circulation time and the small Dutch enterprises with the longest
B6.3b shows a different position for the food branch. Large Dutch enterprises have the shortest circulation time of stocks followed by small Dutch enterprises. Foreign controlled enterprises, both large and small, are above the industry mean.

Average inventory stocks values are computed by taking stock value at the beginning of the year and at the end of the year. This average is expressed as fraction of the total direct costs of turnover and multiplied by 365 to obtain de circulation time of the inventory stock in days. Main elements of total direct costs of turnover include purchase value of raw materials and costs of industrial services provided by third parties. Fewer days of circulation time of inventory stock indicates that, on average, there is less stock present at any time in the enterprise and as a consequence less financial means have to be allocated for inventory stocks. This improves, by reducing operational costs, the return on investment of an enterprise.

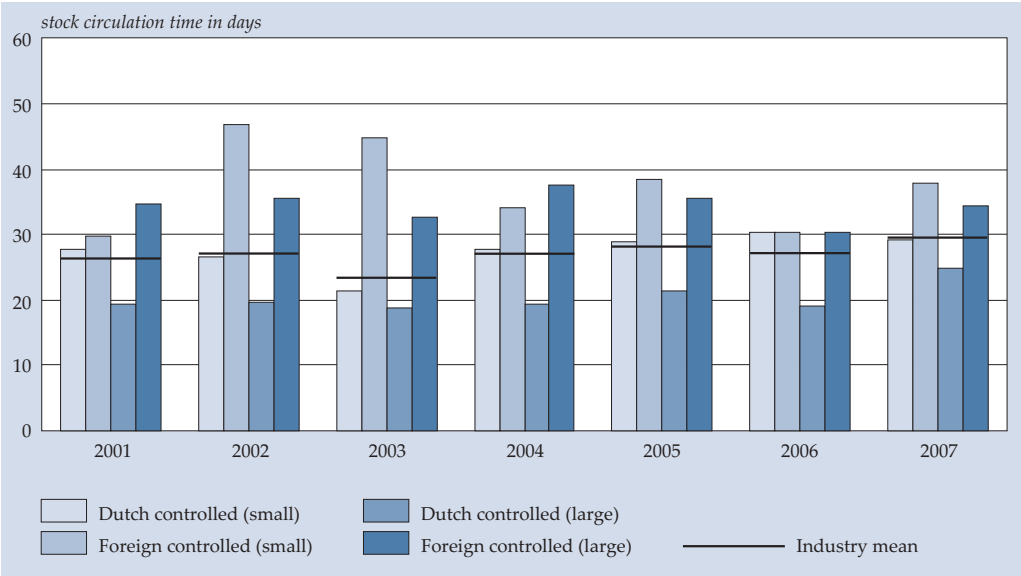
Table B6.3
Manufacturing enterprises in the Netherlands: circulation time of inventory stocks by origin of the parent company

	Small enterprises		Large enterprises		Industry mean
	Dutch controlled	foreign controlled	Dutch controlled	foreign controlled	
	stock circulation time in days				
Chemicals					
2001	66.8	37.1	37.7	38.2	46.3
2002	72.6	51.7	41.4	37.6	53.6
2003	60.6	40.5	43.6	33.1	46.3
2004	70.2	44.2	49.2	36.8	51.4
2005	64.8	40.6	48.8	38.6	49.6
2006	65.7	54.6	44.7	36.3	50.7
2007	65.5	51.5	41.0	33.8	48.7
Food					
2001	27.8	29.8	19.3	34.7	26.2
2002	26.5	46.7	19.7	35.5	27.1
2003	21.3	44.8	18.8	32.6	23.3
2004	27.8	34.1	19.3	37.7	27.0
2005	28.9	38.4	21.3	35.5	28.2
2006	30.4	30.4	19.2	30.3	27.1
2007	29.2	37.7	24.7	34.3	29.3
Metals and machinery					
2001	60.7	64.5	56.8	49.6	58.7
2002	66.3	70.9	62.7	48.2	63.5
2003	51.5	53.9	56.0	47.4	52.0
2004	69.2	68.4	52.9	47.8	62.7
2005	69.7	76.8	51.8	48.2	64.0
2006	64.1	71.6	48.7	41.6	58.7
2007	64.3	70.8	50.9	48.9	60.4
Other					
2001	56.4	35.8	44.0	37.4	48.8
2002	63.4	39.3	38.3	33.3	52.1
2003	46.1	34.5	32.5	29.2	40.3
2004	60.4	40.3	41.4	33.6	50.5
2005	60.5	48.4	43.4	28.4	50.9
2006	54.8	50.3	37.0	26.4	46.4
2007	54.6	47.8	40.3	25.8	46.3

B6.3a Circulation time of inventory stocks in days in the chemicals industry by origin of the parent company



B6.3b Circulation time of inventory stocks in days in the food industry by origin of the parent company



B6.4 Flexibility of labour costs of manufacturing enterprises by origin of the parent company

The increasing globalisation of the economy and the rapid technological and organisational changes require more labour cost flexibility in manufacturing. Table B6.4 shows this ratio for the period 2001–2007 for four industries in manufacturing. After 2001 the industry mean decreased slightly until 2004. This ratio started increasing in 2005, reaching the highest value in 2007. This period coincides with the peak of growth (3.5 percent) of Gross Domestic Product in the Netherlands. The upward trend is consistent with data obtained from turnover index numbers for temporary employment agencies in the Netherlands.

In 2001 the share of flexibility of labour costs in Dutch controlled enterprises was one percent point lower than foreign controlled enterprises, but the difference disappeared towards the end of the period. Large enterprises have a higher percentage of flexible labour costs than small enterprises. But, corrected for population differences, there is almost no difference between large Dutch or large foreign controlled enterprises in manufacturing products in the Netherlands.

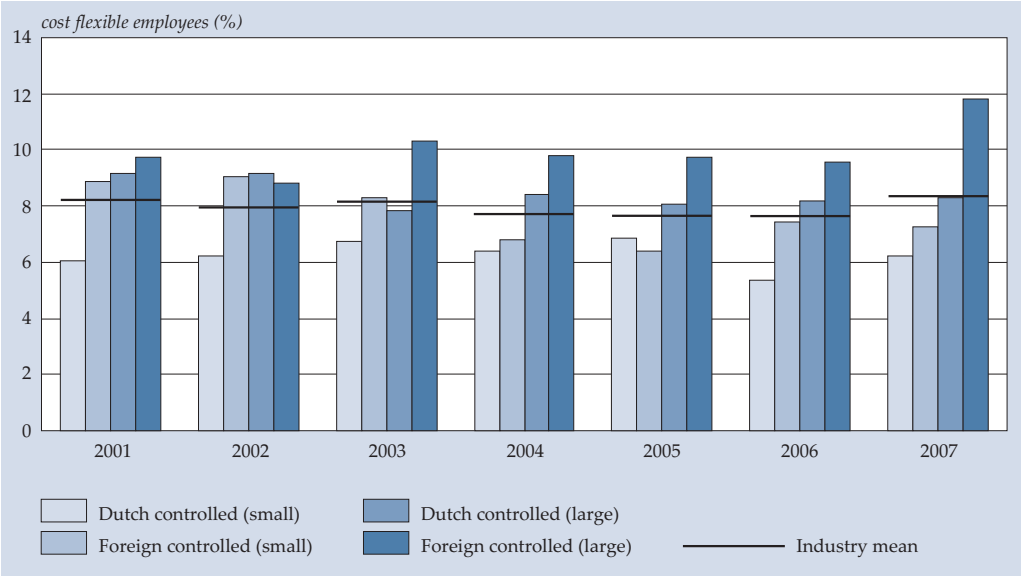
B6.4a shows the share of labour cost flexibility in the chemical industry. Large foreign controlled enterprises have the highest share of flexible labour costs with 14 percent, while small Dutch enterprises have the smallest share of flexible labour costs for producing in the Netherlands. In B6.4b the share of labour cost flexibility is shown for the metal and machinery industry. Large enterprises have a higher share of labour cost flexibility than small enterprises and Dutch controlled large enterprises have the highest share (14 percent) of this industry.

The flexibility of an enterprise with respect to costs of personnel is determined as the ratio of costs associated with flexible workers (which are not on the payroll of the enterprise) and the total cost of labour. Flexible workers not on the payroll are provided by third party suppliers such as temporary employment agencies. Total cost of labour includes labour costs of the enterprise's own personnel (including social security and pension premiums) and the costs of flexible workers hired from third party suppliers.

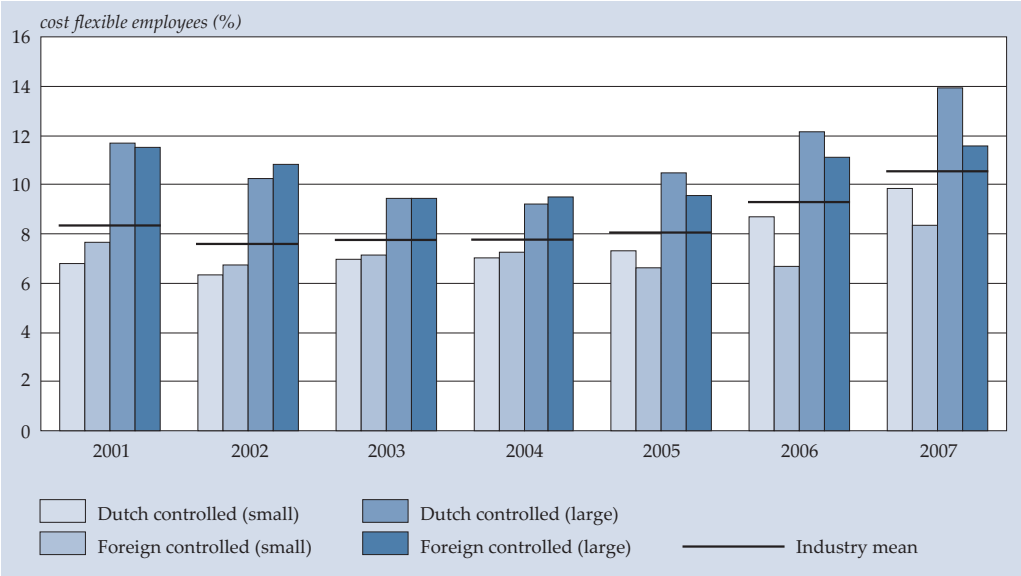
Table B6.4
Manufacturing enterprises in the Netherlands: flexibility of labour costs by origin of the parent company

	Small enterprises		Large enterprises		Industry mean
	Dutch controlled	foreign controlled	Dutch controlled	foreign controlled	
	cost flexible employees (%)				
Chemicals					
2001	6.1	8.9	9.2	9.7	8.2
2002	6.2	9.1	9.2	8.8	7.9
2003	6.7	8.3	7.8	10.3	8.2
2004	6.4	6.8	8.4	9.8	7.7
2005	6.8	6.4	8.0	9.7	7.6
2006	5.4	7.4	8.2	9.6	7.6
2007	6.2	7.2	8.3	11.8	8.3
Food					
2001	10.3	10.0	16.7	10.8	12.3
2002	9.3	13.1	16.6	11.1	12.0
2003	10.1	10.9	14.8	11.5	11.8
2004	10.2	10.7	15.4	8.8	11.5
2005	11.3	12.1	15.8	9.0	12.4
2006	11.1	11.4	17.1	12.4	13.0
2007	13.6	12.9	17.5	11.6	14.4
Metals and machinery					
2001	6.8	7.7	11.7	11.5	8.4
2002	6.3	6.7	10.2	10.8	7.6
2003	7.0	7.1	9.4	9.4	7.8
2004	7.0	7.3	9.2	9.5	7.8
2005	7.3	6.6	10.5	9.6	8.0
2006	8.7	6.7	12.1	11.1	9.3
2007	9.8	8.3	13.9	11.6	10.6
Other					
2001	5.4	9.4	6.8	8.9	6.5
2002	4.8	6.9	6.2	7.6	5.6
2003	5.4	5.8	6.2	7.4	5.8
2004	4.8	6.7	5.9	7.3	5.6
2005	5.1	6.3	6.5	7.7	5.8
2006	6.0	6.9	7.1	8.6	6.7
2007	7.1	6.8	8.2	9.4	7.6

B6.4a Flexibility of labour costs in the chemicals industry by origin of the parent company



B6.4b Flexibility of labour costs in the metals and machinery industry by origin of the parent company



B6.5 Choice of production factors of manufacturing enterprises by origin of the parent company

The ever-increasing internationalisation of the economy and brisk technological and organisational changes put pressure on enterprises to adjust the choice of production factors in manufacturing. Table B6.5 shows the ratio for the period 2001–2007 for four industries in manufacturing. From 2001 to 2004 the ratio remains almost constant at 28 percent. Starting in 2005, the ratio gradual decreases to lower levels (26.5 percent) in 2007. This period coincides with the 3.5 percent peak of GDP growth in the Netherlands. Moreover, from the feedback of business cycle surveys, enterprises indicate strong domestic and foreign demand for their products, indicating that the ratio may be influenced by additional turnover done by the employees in the manufacturing sector. Indeed, labour productivity increased more than 6 percent in the manufacturing sector in this period.

On average, Dutch manufacturing enterprises had five percent point higher labour cost share of total operational costs than foreign controlled manufacturing enterprises. Large enterprises have a lower labour cost share of total operational costs than small enterprises.
In B6.5a the ratio of total labour versus total operating costs is shown for the chemical industry. Large Dutch controlled enterprises and small foreign controlled enterprises are almost on par. This puts pressure on the economies of scale argument. However, small Dutch controlled enterprises have the highest ratio in this industry.

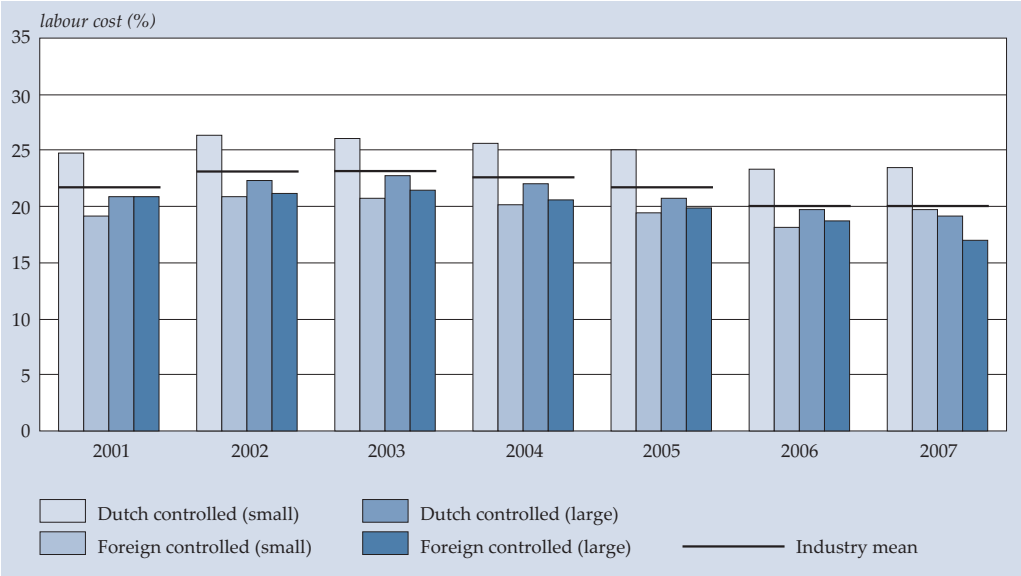
In the metal and machinery industry (B6.5b) large foreign controlled enterprises have the lowest ratio. Again, large Dutch controlled enterprises and small foreign controlled enterprises are almost on par, while small Dutch controlled enterprises have the highest ratio in this industry.

The 'wages to total cost ratio' is computed by expressing total cost of labour (wages, social security and pension premiums of employees on the enterprise's payroll and costs of labour obtained from flexible working agencies) as a percentage of total operating costs which includes purchase value of turnover, costs of housing, energy, labour and depreciation of assets. A high percentage indicates that total labour costs are high compared to non labour operational expenses of the enterprise. In other words, wages form a relatively important expense category.

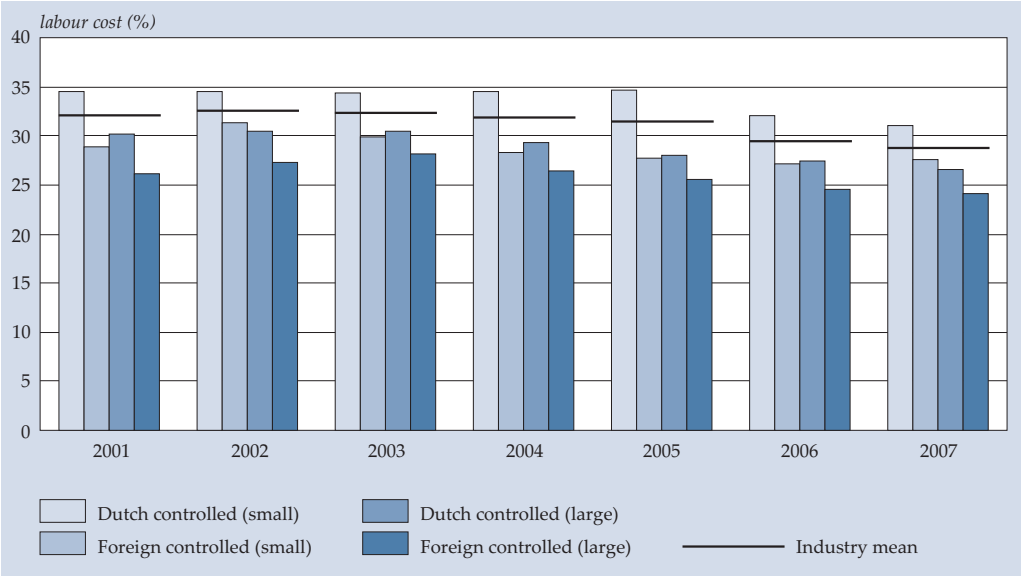
Table B6.5
Manufacturing enterprises in the Netherlands: choice of production factors by origin of the parent company

	Small enterprises		Large enterprises		Industry mean
	Dutch controlled	foreign controlled	Dutch controlled	foreign controlled	
	labour costs (%)				
Chemicals					
2001	24.7	19.2	20.8	20.9	21.8
2002	26.3	20.9	22.2	21.1	23.2
2003	26.1	20.7	22.7	21.5	23.2
2004	25.6	20.1	22.0	20.6	22.5
2005	25.1	19.5	20.7	19.9	21.7
2006	23.3	18.1	19.7	18.7	20.0
2007	23.5	19.7	19.2	17.0	20.0
Food					
2001	23.7	15.7	16.0	15.9	19.7
2002	24.6	18.6	16.5	15.2	20.6
2003	23.5	19.5	18.0	15.5	20.5
2004	25.2	17.0	17.1	15.3	21.0
2005	25.0	17.4	16.6	14.9	20.6
2006	22.7	14.6	15.9	13.7	18.3
2007	22.7	15.9	16.7	13.7	19.0
Metals and machinery					
2001	34.4	28.8	30.1	26.2	32.1
2002	34.6	31.4	30.5	27.2	32.6
2003	34.3	29.9	30.4	28.2	32.4
2004	34.4	28.3	29.3	26.5	31.9
2005	34.6	27.7	28.0	25.6	31.5
2006	32.0	27.2	27.5	24.6	29.4
2007	31.0	27.6	26.6	24.2	28.8
Other					
2001	29.8	24.4	28.3	24.8	28.3
2002	30.7	23.5	29.0	25.1	29.1
2003	31.0	22.7	29.2	25.7	29.2
2004	31.1	25.2	29.8	24.7	29.4
2005	30.6	26.0	28.9	23.8	28.8
2006	28.2	25.4	28.0	23.0	27.1
2007	27.6	24.1	27.6	22.0	26.4

B6.5a Choice of production factors in the chemical industry by origin of the parent company



B6.5b Choice of production factors in the metals and machinery industry by origin of the parent company



B6.6 Operating profit margin of manufacturing enterprises by origin of the parent company

Table B6.6 shows the ratio for the period 2001–2007 for four industries in manufacturing. On average, the operational profit margin decreased from 2001 to 2003 to 2.6 percent and increased again to 5.4 percent in 2007. There is no distinction between Dutch and foreign controlled, nor by industry. This period coincides with the development of Gross Domestic Product in the Netherlands. Moreover, from the feedback of business cycle surveys, enterprises also indicate a period of feeble demand until 2003. After 2005, there was strong domestic and foreign demand for their products, indicating that the ratio may be influenced by turnover developments outside the scope of control of enterprises. But enterprises do have influence on operational costs in response.

On average, foreign controlled enterprises have a higher operating profit margin than Dutch controlled industrial enterprises. The difference became smaller towards the end of the period. In contrast to the previous sections there were no significant dissimilarities observed between enterprises with 20–99 employees and enterprises with 100 employees or more. Operating profit margins fluctuated most in the industry metal and machinery and 'other industry'.

B6.6a shows the operating profit margin for the chemical industry. Small foreign controlled enterprises seem to be most cost effective in this industry. Being part of a larger foreign controlled enterprise network could play a role in faster executing operational cost control measures in response to turnover changes.

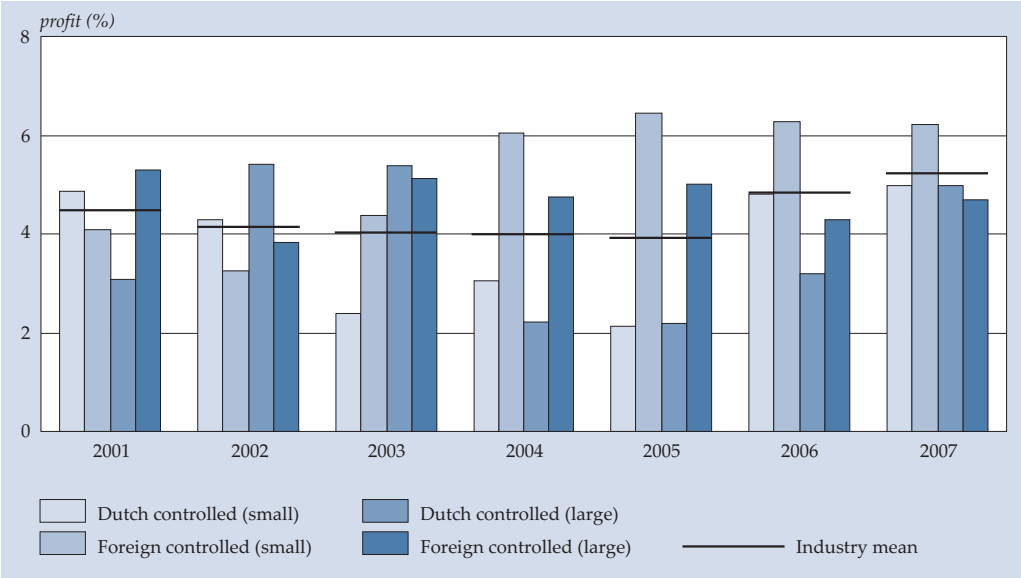
B6.6b shows the situation for the metal and machinery industry. Also in this industry small foreign controlled enterprises had higher operational margin until 2005. In 2007, the ranking was different. Now, large foreign controlled enterprises and small Dutch controlled enterprises beat the industry mean. Small foreign controlled enterprises have the lowest operational profit. Although small foreign controlled enterprises improved on earlier years, the large Dutch and foreign controlled enterprises and small Dutch enterprises have improved the operational profit margin much faster.

Operating profit margin is defined as net profit before tax divided by value of turnover. Net profit is turnover less operational expenses. It measures how much out of every euro of sales an enterprise actually stashes in earnings, as a result of routine business activities. A higher operation profit margin indicates a more profitable enterprise, which has a better control over its operational costs compared to its competitors within the same defined industrial activity.

Table B6.6
Manufacturing enterprises in the Netherlands: operating profit margin by origin of the parent company

	Small enterprises		Large enterprises		Industry mean
	Dutch controlled	foreign controlled	Dutch controlled	foreign controlled	
	profit (%)				
Chemicals					
2001	4.9	4.1	3.1	5.3	4.5
2002	4.3	3.3	5.4	3.8	4.1
2003	2.4	4.4	5.4	5.1	4.0
2004	3.0	6.0	2.2	4.8	4.0
2005	2.1	6.5	2.2	5.0	3.9
2006	4.8	6.3	3.2	4.3	4.8
2007	5.0	6.2	5.0	4.7	5.2
Food					
2001	3.6	3.2	2.1	6.3	3.5
2002	3.7	5.6	2.3	5.9	3.7
2003	2.4	9.4	2.2	5.7	3.2
2004	3.4	7.9	3.1	5.8	3.9
2005	3.4	5.9	3.3	8.3	4.2
2006	3.1	3.5	3.7	6.4	4.0
2007	3.3	2.7	4.1	6.9	4.0
Metals and machinery					
2001	3.6	5.1	0.8	2.4	3.1
2002	2.5	3.5	1.2	2.3	2.4
2003	2.1	5.0	1.7	2.7	2.4
2004	2.9	4.6	3.2	2.5	3.1
2005	2.6	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.9
2006	5.1	4.8	3.9	6.4	5.1
2007	6.8	5.1	5.8	7.0	6.4
Other					
2001	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.0
2002	3.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.4
2003	1.4	3.0	2.7	3.5	2.0
2004	1.8	4.3	3.1	3.8	2.6
2005	1.8	4.0	3.0	3.4	2.5
2006	4.0	4.6	4.0	5.9	4.3
2007	4.4	3.8	3.8	5.6	4.4

B6.6a Profit margin in the chemical industry by origin of the parent company



B6.6b Profit margin in the metals and machinery industry by origin of the parent company