Private Sector Investment Survey 2011 Report

April 2012

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Acronyms

BOP	Balance of Payments
BOU	Bank of Uganda
EPRC	Economic Policy Research Centre (Makerere University)
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IIP	International Investment Position
IMF	International Monetary Fund
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation Uganda
PSIS	Private Sector Investment Survey
Shs.	Uganda Shillings (Currency)
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UBA	Uganda Bankers Association
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
UMA	Uganda Manufacturers' Association
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
US$	United States Dollars
UWG	Uganda Working Group on Private Sector Investment Monitoring

Foreword

This report presents the findings of the Annual Private Sector Investment Survey of 2011. The survey was the tenth in a series of annual surveys jointly conducted by Bank of Uganda, Uganda Bureau of Statistics and Uganda Investment Authority. The survey measured the foreign direct investment and foreign borrowing by the private sector and collected information on related characteristics of private sector investment. The information generated was used in the compilation of the country's Balance of Payments statistics.

The findings of the survey revealed that total foreign direct investment worth US$534 million was received in 2010. This was a decline of 34.5 percent from US$816 million received in 2009. The decline in foreign direct investment reflected the economic problems that afflicted many of the economies from which investment funds originate. Foreign borrowing by resident enterprises was estimated at US$269 million which was an increase of 35.2 percent when compared to US$199 million recorded in 2009. The survey found that the major characteristics of foreign direct investment and foreign borrowing by resident enterprises such as source, type, sector distribution, flow pattern etc were similar in 2010 to those in previous years.

The annual private sector investment survey would not have been successful without the involvement and cooperation of key stakeholders; the enterprises, government agencies, the media and field staff. The Bank of Uganda acknowledges and appreciates the valuable contribution of all these stakeholders which participated in the survey.

The private enterprises should rest assured that the information they provided are used for statistical purposes only. Data are treated in a strictly confidential manner and only published in aggregate form.

Prof. Emmanuel Tumusiime-Mutebile
Governor,
Bank of Uganda

Executive Summary

The Private Sector Investment Survey (PSIS) 2011 was the tenth in a series of annual surveys conducted by the Bank of Uganda in collaboration with Uganda Bureau of Statistics and Uganda Investment Authority. The main objective of the survey was to collect information required for the compilation of Uganda's balance of payments.

A total of 506 questionnaires were administered during the survey from which 462 enterprises responded, representing a response rate of 91.4 percent. Overall, the 462 enterprises had an estimated contribution to value added in current prices during 2010 of Shs. 1,905 billion equivalent to about 5.1 percent of GDP. In addition, the samples' contribution to gross fixed capital formation during 2010 was estimated at about Shs. 1,014 billion representing 17 percent of total private gross fixed capital formation and 12 percent of total gross fixed capital formation.

The sample results on employment during 2009 and 2010 indicated an increase of 2.6 percent from 93,527 to 95,958 respectively. An increase was also recorded for compensation of employees of 21.1 percent during 2010 from Shs. 934 billion in 2009 to Shs. 1,131 billion in 2010. However, profitability in 2010 fell by 25.3 percent from Shs. 650 billion in 2009 to Shs. 486 billion in 2010.

The survey results on foreign direct investment transactions during 2010 indicated a decline to US$534 million from the estimate of US$816 million in 2009. The decline was mainly due to a lower increase in share capital and retained earnings. However, other capital which is comprised of debt from foreign affiliates increased to US$296 million during 2010 compared to US$109 million recorded in 2009. Foreign borrowing during 2010 by resident enterprises from non-affiliated enterprises increased by 35.2 percent to US$269 million compared to US$199 million recorded in 2009. The increase was mainly due to higher loan disbursements which accounted for about 97.4 percent of the total.

The major recipient sectors of foreign direct investment during the year were finance (30.5 percent), mining and quarrying including oil (18.0 percent), manufacturing (11.3 percent) and ICT (10.9 percent) respectively. Similarly, most of the disbursements of foreign debt were received by enterprises in manufacturing, mining, finance, wholesale and ICT. The five sectors jointly accounted for 78.9 percent of the total disbursements received during 2010. In terms of source of foreign direct investment, Mauritius, Kenya and India with a joint share of 81.3 percent of total equity accounted for the largest share during 2010. The main creditor countries for private sector foreign borrowing were United Kingdom, Kenya, Mauritius, and Switzerland.

The 2010 survey re-affirmed earlier findings during the year of a slow-down in foreign inflows which was also consistent with the exchange rate developments during the year. As a way forward, continuous refinement of methodology and enhanced awareness should further improve estimations.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

The background to the survey and an analysis of recent global macroeconomic developments and trends in international private capital flows, during 2010 are presented in this chapter. The basis for analysis of the findings and evaluation of the trends in foreign private sector investment is also discussed.

1.1. Background

The Private Sector Investment Survey (PSIS) 2011 was the 10th in a series of annual surveys conducted by the Uganda Working Group (UWG)[1] on private sector investment monitoring. These regular surveys are intended to provide accurate information for the compilation of Uganda's Balance of Payments (BOP), International Investment Position (IIP) and IMF - Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS) position as well as to provide information to guide public policy decisions. The Private Sector Investment Survey 2011 collected and analysed information on the value, instrument composition, source and destination countries and sector distribution of private sector investment as at end 2009 and 2010 for stocks and during 2010 for flows.

The survey targeted a total of 592 enterprises known to have large foreign liabilities and assets from previous surveys and newly licensed enterprises from the UIA investor register. The sample size was selected to achieve full coverage of all enterprises with foreign direct investment and foreign borrowing identified from the previous 9 surveys. In addition to these enterprises, all newly licensed enterprises in 2010 were also surveyed to determine whether they had foreign direct investment and foreign borrowing. The sampling method therefore

[1] The Uganda Working Group (UWG) arrangement on private sector investment monitoring is comprised of seven (7) institutions, of the Bank of Uganda (BOU), Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), Uganda Investment Authority (UIA), Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC), Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU), Uganda Bankers' Association (UBA) and Uganda Manufacturers Association (UMA). The lead institutions in the organisation of the annual PSIS survey are BOU, UBOS and UIA.

generated a total of 487 enterprises, which had reported foreign direct investment and foreign borrowing during the PSIS 2010. The 487 enterprises were supplemented with 105 newly licensed enterprises obtained from UIA's investor register.

The data collection activities involved direct administration of the questionnaires to the respondents by a team of trained enumerators. The survey was conducted between 25 July and 21 October 2011 by a team of twenty six (26) interviewers supported by five (5) members of staff from the Statistics Department of Bank of Uganda.

1.2. The Global Macroeconomic Environment

An overview of the global economy and trends in international private capital flows during 2010 is presented in this section.

1.2.1. Overview

During 2010, the global economy witnessed gradual recovery following the slowdown that resulted from the global financial crisis during 2008 and 2009. Annual global GDP recovered and expanded by 5.0 percent in 2010 after a contraction of 0.5 percent in 2009. The recovery was mainly due to strong growth among emerging market and developing economies[2]. Sub-Saharan African countries recovered from the crisis-induced slowdown and expanded by 4.9 percent in 2010 compared to 2.8 percent in 2009. Higher commodity prices explained much of the growth particularly for commodity-exporting countries although rising inflation and the effect of the crisis in the Arab world on energy and food prices raised concerns.

However, major advanced economies who have been the main source of private capital to developing countries in the past, recorded a modest growth of 2.8

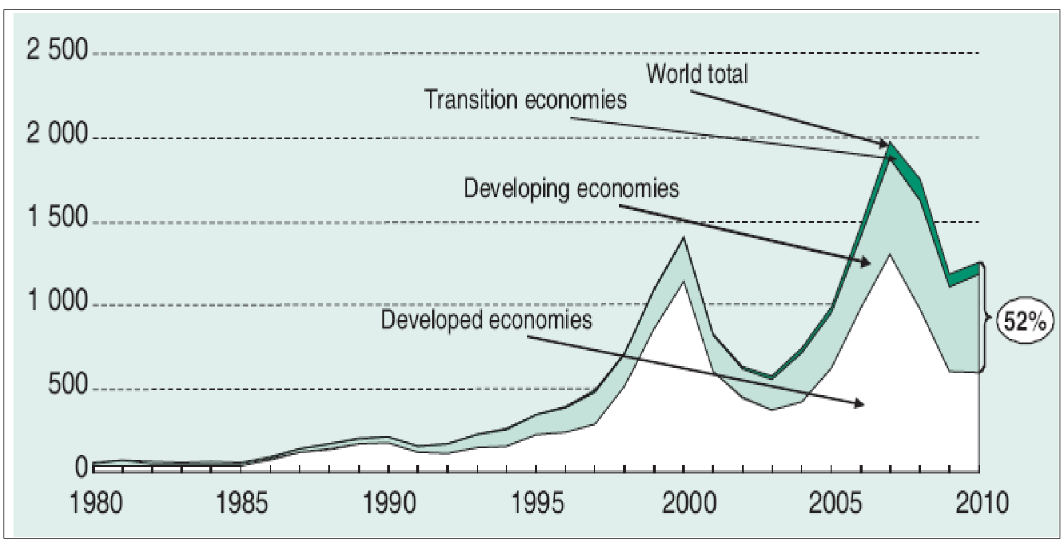
[2] Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2011

percent in 2010. It is important to note that a quick recovery of the advanced economies is paramount to the continued growth of trade and private capital flows. The debt crisis among some European countries therefore remains a key source of concern for future capital flows to developing economies.

1.2.2. International Private Capital Flows Development

Global FDI inflows in 2010 were estimated at US$ 1,244 billion which was a small increase from the estimated inflows of US$1,185 billion during 2009. At regional level, FDI inflows to developed countries and transition economies shrunk during 2010 while inflows to developing economies recovered strongly. FDI inflows to developing economies rose by 12 per cent (to US$574 billion) in 2010 on account of strong domestic demand and rising south-south flows (see Figure 1.1). Subsequently, FDI inflows to developing countries and transition economies as a share of global FDI inflows exceeded the 50 per cent mark for the first time[3].

Figure 1.1: Global FDI inflows, 1980-2010 (US$ billions)



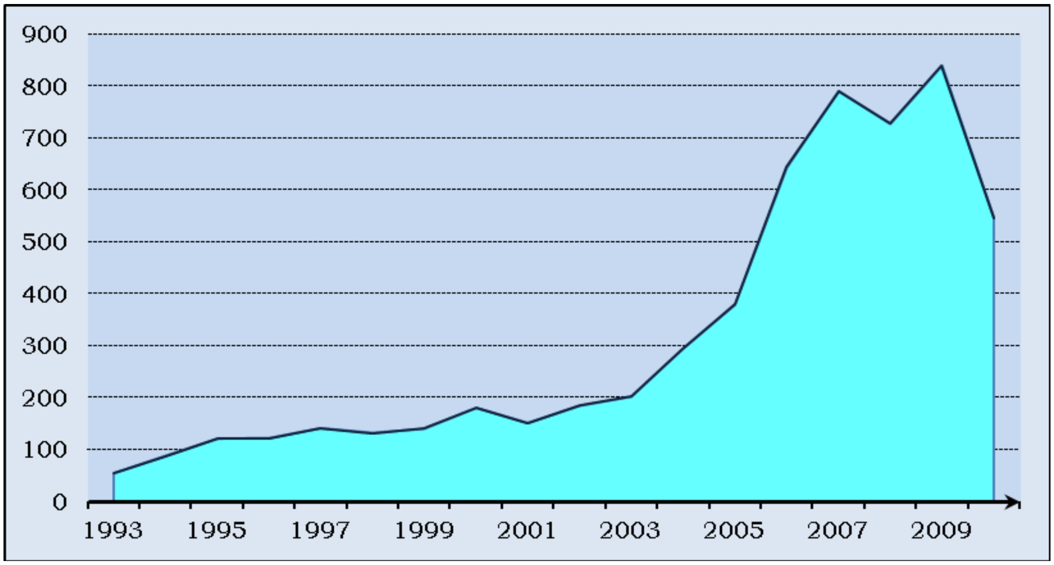
Source: UNCTAD (2011)

FDI inflows to Uganda on the other hand fell to US$534.10 million from US$841.59 million recorded during 2009 as illustrated in Figure 1.2. The

[3] *See* UNCTAD, World Investment Report of 2011

decline in FDI inflows was attributed to a lower increase in share capital and retained earnings during the year, compared to the levels recorded in 2009.

Figure 1.2: FDI inflows to Uganda, 1993 - 2010 (US$ million)



Source: Computation based on BoU, BOP Statistics

There is however renewed optimism on the future prospects of the recovery in international private capital flows arising from the rebound of the global economy. Inflows are generally expected to return to the pre-crisis levels, except for emerging markets and some mineral rich developing countries where they are already high. According to UNCTAD's prediction, the recovery of global FDI flows will continue and is expected to reach US$1.4 – 1.6 trillion by 2011. Additional increases to US$1.7 trillion in 2012 and to US$1.9 trillion in 2013 are expected to be driven in part by the continued growth of developing countries and recovery among advanced economies.

1.3. Organization of the Report

The rest of the report provides the general survey findings in chapter 2 and findings on foreign direct investment and foreign borrowing in Chapter 3.

CHAPTER TWO

GENERAL FINDINGS

This chapter presents a description of the sample and the survey results relating to the general characteristics of the enterprises surveyed. Also included is an assessment of the sampled enterprises' contribution to the economy's value added and gross fixed capital formation. The reporting currency used for the survey findings is the Uganda shilling except where indicated. However, the up-rated figures used in the balance of payments are reported in US$ in chapter 3. Additional tables in US$ are provided in Appendix B.

2.1. Survey Sample and Response Rate

The survey sample was selected with the objective of covering all enterprises in Uganda with foreign direct investment and borrowing. Subsequently, the sample was comprised of some enterprises with only foreign direct investment, some with only foreign borrowing and some with both. To achieve the intended full coverage, 592 enterprises were identified using previous survey results and UIA's register of licensed companies. However, the survey forms were delivered to 506 enterprises out of the 592 listed enterprises due to failure to locate some of the newly licensed enterprises. From the 506 delivered questionnaires, 462 enterprises responded while 44 had not responded by the close of fieldwork resulting in a response rate of 91.4 percent. Financial statements of most of the respondents were collected and used to validate the submitted responses. In addition, comparisons were made with the previous year's survey responses at enterprise level as a consistence check.

The regional distribution of the enterprises that responded indicated that 432 enterprises or 95.2 percent were located in the central region followed by 16 enterprises located in the Eastern and Northern region and 14 located in the Western region.

Table 2.1: Returned questionnaires by region (number of entities)

Region	Administered	Returned	Response rate (percent)
Central	454	432	95.2
Eastern & Northern	31	16	51.6
West	21	14	66.7
Total	**506**	**462**	**91.4**

At sector level, the highest share of respondent enterprises (22.9 percent) was for enterprises engaged in manufacturing activities, followed by wholesale (21.4 percent), finance (10.8 percent), I.C.T (7.6 percent) and agriculture (6.1 percent). The distribution by sector reflected a high concentration of enterprises with foreign direct investment and borrowing in manufacturing and the services sector.

2.2. Contribution to Economic Activity

The survey results on net profits, and payments for wages, interest and taxes were used to estimate the samples' contribution to output. Overall, the 462 enterprises had an estimate of value added in current prices during 2010 of Shs. 1,905 billion or about 5.1 percent of GDP. Financial services and manufacturing accounted for the largest shares of value added estimated to constitute 60.2 percent and 28.6 percent of total GDP in the respective sectors (see details in Table 2.2). The large contributions of value added in GDP by manufacturing and financial services confirm the concentration of foreign investment in the two sectors.

Table 2.2: Value added and Gross Fixed Capital Formation of Sampled enterprises (Shs. Billion)

Item	Sample VA	GDP	Sample /Total (%)
Value added	**1,905**	**37,058**	**5.1**
o/w Manufacturing	839	2,933	28.6
Financial services	698	1,160	60.2
Electricity supply	116	605	19.1
Construction	115	4,686	2.5
Others	138	27,674	0.5
Gross fixed capital formation	**1,014**	**8,611**	**11.7**
o/w Private fixed capital formation	1,014	6,000	17.0

The results on the stock of capital reported by the enterprises during 2010 were used together with the survey results of 2009 to get an indication of the sample's contribution to gross fixed capital formation. An estimate of gross fixed capital formation of Shs. 1,014 billion was obtained. The estimate represented about 11.7 percent of total gross fixed capital formation and 17.0 percent of private gross fixed capital formation estimates for 2010.

2.3. Employment

Results on total employment during 2009 and 2010 indicated an increase of 2.6 percent in the number of employees from 93,527 as at end 2009 to 95,958 as at end 2010. Domestic employees constituted about 97 percent of total employees in both years. Details are provided in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Distribution of Employment by Nationality

Nationality	**No. of Employees**	
	2009	**2010**
Foreign	2,713	2,895
Long term	*2,476*	*2,604*
Short term	*237*	*291*
Domestic *(part-time & full-time)*	90,814	93,063
Total No. of Employees	**93,527**	**95,958**

2.4. Compensation of Employees

Information on compensation of employees collected for both 2009 and 2010 showed an increase of 21.1 percent from Shs.934 billion during 2009 to Shs.1,131 billion in 2010. Domestic employees received the highest share of total employee's compensation amounting to 85.2 percent of the total. Employee's compensation to short-term foreign workers which is recorded in the balance of payments as an outflow was less than 1 percent of the total at Shs.7 billion. Details are shown in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4: Compensation of Employees by Nationality

Nationality	**Value of Compensation (Shs. Billion)**	
	2009	**2010**
Foreign Employees	115	167
Long-term (more than 12 months)	*108*	*160*
Short-term (less than 12 months)	*7*	*7*
Domestic Employees	818	964
Total compensation	**934**	**1,131**

2.5. Net-Profits, Dividends and Retained Earnings

Net profits reported for 2009 and 2010 indicated a decline of 25.3 percent, from Shs. 650.4 billion during 2009 to Shs.485.7 billion during 2010, as summarized in Table 2.5. Similarly, retained earnings declined from Shs. 439.8 billion during 2009 to Shs. 335.1 billion in 2010.

Table 2.5: Net profits, Dividends and Retained Earnings

Item	**Amounts (Shs. Billions)**	
	2009	**2010**
Net profit/loss	650.4	485.7
Dividends declared	210.5	150.5
Dividends paid/remitted	112.7	182.4
Retained earnings	439.8	335.1

In terms of sectors, finance had the largest share of total profits reported amounting to Shs. 280.9 billion and Shs. 300.3 billion in 2009 and 2010 respectively. Manufacturing followed with profits of Shs. 220.6 billion and Shs 245.2 billion in 2009 and 2010 respectively. A large reduction in profitability was noted in the mining and ICT sectors which recorded profits of Shs. 2.7 billion and Shs. 2.1 billion in 2010 from Shs. 62.6 billion and Shs. 28.4 billion in 2009.

CHAPTER THREE

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND FOREIGN BORROWING

A discussion of the survey findings on foreign direct investment and foreign borrowing during 2010 and the respective outstanding stocks as at end 2009 and 2010 is presented in this chapter. Section 3.1 presents the detailed findings on foreign direct investment, Section 3.2 presents the findings on foreign borrowing and Section 3.3 presents the grossed-up estimates used in the Balance of Payments.

3.1. Foreign Direct Investment in Resident Enterprises

Foreign direct investment is comprised of total equity (based on the value of individual shareholding of 10 percent or more) and other capital which is comprised of debt from foreign affiliates. Total equity is derived as the sum of share capital, retained earnings and revaluations. The stock of foreign direct investment from abroad amounted to Shs.8,134 billion and Shs.10,029 billion as at end 2009 and 2010, respectively. The change in the stock during 2010 was due to new resources amounting to Shs.1,064 billion and valuation gains amounting to Shs.830 billion respectively. The valuation gains were a result of the shilling depreciation against the US dollar during the year. More than half (Shs.589 billion) of the new resources of foreign direct investment received during 2010 was on account of other capital while increases in share capital and retained earnings accounted for Shs.272 billion and Shs.203 billion respectively. The valuation gains recorded on equity accounted for Shs. 717 billion of the change in equity held by non-residents during the year.

Table 3.1: Composition of Foreign Direct Investment (Shs. billions)

	2009	2010		
	Stocks	Transactions	Other Changes	Stocks
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	**8,134**	**1,064**	**830**	**10,029**
Total Equity (OFBV)	6,039	476	717	7,232
Share capital	*4,451*	*272*	*710*	*5,433*
Retained Earnings	*996*	*203*	*-103*	*1,096*
Revaluation & Others	*592*	*-*	*110*	*702*
Other capital	2,095	589	113	2,797
Short-term debt from foreign affiliates	*1,111*	*311*	*106*	*1,528*
Long-term debt from foreign affiliates	*984*	*278*	*7*	*1,269*

The major recipient sectors of foreign direct investment during the year were finance (30.5 percent or Shs.325 billion), mining and quarrying including oil (18.0 percent or Shs.191 billion), manufacturing (11.3 percent or Shs.121 billion) and ICT (10.9 percent or Shs.116 billion) respectively (see Table 3.2). Mauritius, Kenya and India with a joint share of 81.3 percent of total equity were the leading source countries of inflows of foreign direct investment during 2010.

Table 3.2: Sector Distribution of Foreign Direct Investment (Shs. billions)

	2009	Flows during 2010		2010
	Stocks	Transactions	Other Changes	Stocks
Total FDEI	**8,134**	**1,064**	**830**	**10,029**
Mining & quarrying (incl. Oil)	2,889	191	709	4,221
Finance & Insurance	1,256	325	-59	1,615
Manufacturing	1,008	121	23	1,155
I. C. T	608	116	31	752
Wholesale	433	102	4	605
Electricity	441	49	83	541
Agriculture	174	67	-15	320
Construction	203	19	4	275
Accommodation	129	-4	51	232
Others	85	81	-1	311

3.2. Foreign borrowing by resident enterprises

For the purposes of this report, foreign borrowing by resident enterprises refers to debt comprised of loans and trade credits contracted by resident enterprises from non-affiliate enterprises abroad. The stock of foreign borrowing increased by 33.3 percent from Shs.1,620 billion as at end 2009 to Shs.2,160 billion as at end 2010. Loans accounted for 94.4 percent of the total outstanding foreign borrowings as at end 2009 or Shs.1,531 billion and 98.4 percent of the total outstanding foreign borrowing as at end 2010 or Shs.2,125 billion respectively. The stock of trade credit decreased from Shs.89 billion to Shs.34 billion at end 2009 and 2010 respectively. The overall increase in the foreign borrowing was therefore mainly due to disbursements of long-term loans estimated at Shs. 671 billion. Most of the disbursements were received by enterprises in Manufacturing, Mining, Finance, Wholesale and ICT. The five sectors jointly accounted for 78.9 percent of the total disbursements received during 2010. The main creditors were from UK, Kenya, Mauritius, and Switzerland. Total principle repayments during 2010 were estimated at Shs. 155 billion (see details are provided in Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Composition of Foreign Borrowing by Resident Enterprises (Shs. billions)

	2009	2010			
	Stocks	Disbursements	Repayments	Other Changes	Stocks
Total Foreign borrowing	**1,620**	**690**	**-155**	**5**	**2,160**
Loans	1,531	672	-83	5	2,125
Long-term	*1,521*	*671*	*-81*	*2*	*2,113*
Short-term	*10*	*1*	*-2*	*3*	*12*
Trade Credit	89	18	-73	-	34
Long-term	*82*	*6*	*-70*	-	*18*
Short-term	*7*	*12*	*-3*	-	*16*

3.3. Incorporating the Results in the Balance of Payments

Incorporation of the survey results in the BOP involved converting the transactions into US dollars from Uganda Shillings using the annual average exchange rate of 2,177.36 Shs. per US$ for 2010. Transactions relating to total foreign direct investment, foreign borrowing and related income in form of dividends and distributed branch profits were grossed-up using a factor of approximately 1.093 determined from the response rate (see details on the derivation of the grossing-up in Appendix A). Table 3.4 shows a comparison of the survey results with the corresponding grossed-up BOP estimates.

Table 3.4: Survey Estimates and Respective Grossed-Up Estimates of Foreign Direct Investment and Foreign Borrowing

	2009	2010			2010	
	SHS. billions				US$ millions	
	Stocks	Transactions	Other changes	Stocks	Derived transactions	Up-rated BOP figures
Foreign Direct Investment	**8,134**	**1,064**	**830**	**10,029**	**488.7**	**534.1**
Total Equity	6,039	476	717	7,232	218.6	238.9
Share capital	*4,451*	*272*	*710*	*5,433*	124.9	136.5
Retained Earnings	*996*	*203*	*-103*	*1,096*	93.2	101.9
Other Capital	2,095	589	113	2,797	270.5	295.7
Foreign Borrowing (Loans & Trade credit)	**1,620**	**535**	**5**	**2,160**	**245.7**	**268.6**
Short-term	17	9	3	28	4.1	4.5
Long-term	1,603	526	2	2,131	241.6	264.0
Dividends and distributed branch profits	N/A	130	N/A	N/A	59.7	65.3

The survey results revealed that foreign direct investment transactions during 2010 declined to US$534.1 million from the estimate of US$816.0 million in 2009 (details are provided in Appendix Table: B. 3). However, other capital increased to US$295.7 million during 2010 compared to US$109 million recorded in 2009 partly offsetting the reduction in share capital. The grossed-up net inflows (disbursement less principle repayments) during 2010 of foreign borrowing by resident enterprises increased by 35.2 percent to US$268.6

million compared to US$198.6 million recorded in 2009. The results also indicated that the grossed-up distributed return on investment (dividends) attributable to foreign direct investors in 2010 declined to US$65.3 million in 2010 from US$138 million reported in 2009.

3.4. Conclusions

Uganda continued to receive private sector investment inflows but the amount received in 2010 was lower when compared to 2009. Consistent with the global trend, the country recorded a notable decline in inward flows. The decline was also reflected in the weakening of the domestic currency during the year. In terms of the balance of payments, total inward foreign direct investment declined mainly due to reduced retained earnings. However, part of the decline was offset by private foreign borrowing which increased as a result of increased disbursements of long-term debt. As a way forward, continuous refinement of the methodology and enhanced awareness should further improve estimations.

APPENDIX – A: Sampling and Grossing-up Methodology

Based on the information available, all enterprises with known foreign assets and liabilities from previous surveys were covered by the survey. All newly licensed enterprises by the UIA during the year were also covered. This approach was followed to ensure comprehensive coverage of enterprises with foreign direct investment and borrowing as well as to ensure consistence with previous survey estimates. The approach was also to enable comparison of estimates obtained from previous surveys.

The grossing-up methodology was done in two stages with the first stage based on office estimates for non-responding enterprises that had responded to previous surveys but did not respond during 2010. The office estimates were based on previous survey responses to derive the beginning of period stocks and sector growth factors derived from responding enterprises within the same sector to derive transactions during the year. Where available, current period financial statements were used to augment the estimation.

The next stage involved grossing-up for non-response of newly licensed enterprises. Since there were no previous estimates for newly licensed enterprises, it was not possible to make office estimates. The grossing-up was based on their overall share in the sample frame. During 2010, non-responding newly licensed enterprises comprised 8.7 percent of the total number of enterprises surveyed. Subsequently, a grossing-up factor of 1.09 was applied to all estimates to cater for the non-response by the newly licensed enterprises.

APPENDIX – B: Statistical Appendix

Table B.1: Total Employment by Economic Sectors

Economic Activities	2009	2010			
	Total	Local	Foreign		Total
		Permanent residents	*Long-Term*	*Short-Term*	
Agriculture	14,743	14,339	110	14	14,463
Mining & quarrying	789	659	67	3	729
Manufacturing	34,515	34,018	978	153	35,149
Electricity & gas	299	280	3	17	300
Water supply	209	74	5		79
Construction	4,940	5,596	235	20	5,851
Wholesale & retail	4,644	3,952	318	18	4,288
Transportation	2,602	2,707	50	4	2,761
Accommodation	3,715	3,502	163	24	3,689
ICT	4,141	4,139	276	5	4,420
Finance	9,955	10,402	224	23	10,649
Real estate	482	298	114	7	419
Professional	383	341	16		357
Administrative	11,202	11,630	22		11,652
Education	17	199	1		200
Health & Social works	205	248	5		253
Arts & entertainment	183	174	4	3	181
Others	503	505	13		518
Total	**93,527**	**93,063**	**2,604**	**291**	**95,958**

Table B.2: Compensation of Employees by Economic Sectors (US$ millions)

Major Sector	2010			
	Local	***Foreign***		**Total**
	Permanent Residents	*Long-Term*	*Short-Term*	
Agriculture	15.156	2.032	0.008	17.196
Mining & quarrying	3.784	1.234	0.000	5.019
Manufacturing	101.306	19.262	1.119	121.688
Electricity & gas	3.478	0.561	0.118	4.157
Water supply	0.437	0.210	0.004	0.651
Construction	12.126	2.379	0.040	14.545
Wholesale & retail	26.366	6.225	0.133	32.724
Transportation	19.500	2.433	0.034	21.967
Accommodation	11.577	1.541	0.012	13.129
ICT	61.054	8.446	0.657	70.157
Finance	144.007	15.256	1.099	160.362
Real estate	1.362	0.916	0.038	2.315
Professional	4.659	0.882	-	5.542
Administrative	13.390	1.452	0.003	14.845
Education	0.274	0.042	0.013	0.329
Health & Social works	1.126	0.023	0.008	1.158
Arts & entertainment	0.390	0.102	0.071	0.563
Others	1.013	0.528	-	1.541
Grand Total	**421.008**	**63.524**	**3.358**	**487.889**

Table B.3: Grossed-up Foreign Direct Investment and Foreign Borrowing during 2009 and 2010 (US$ millions)

Components	2009		2010	
	Derived transactions	Up-rated BOP figures	Derived transactions	Up-rated BOP figures
Foreign Direct Investment	**761**	**816**	**488.7**	**534.1**
Total Equity	659	745	218.6	238.9
Share capital	*531*	*633*	124.9	136.5
Retained Earnings	*129*	*138*	93.2	101.9
Other Capital	102	109	270.5	295.7
Foreign Borrowing (Loans & Trade credit)	**94**	**101**	**245.7**	**268.6**
Short-term	4	4	4.1	4.5
Long-term	90	97	241.6	264.0
Dividends and distributed branch profits	129	138	59.7	65.3