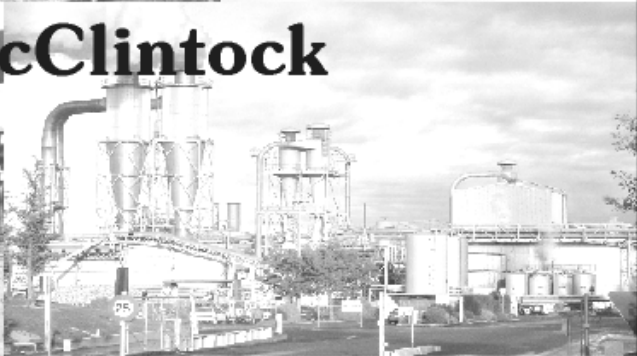
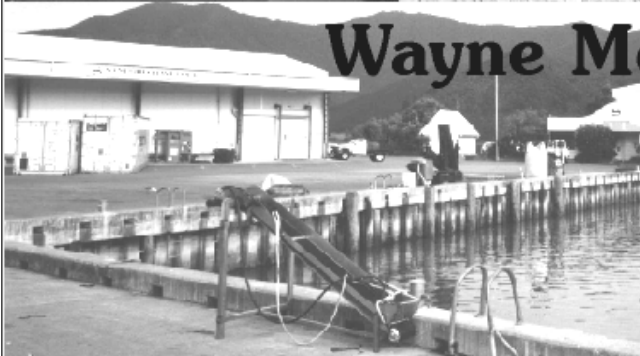


**Resource Community Formation and Change  
Overseas Ownership and Business  
Types in Natural Resource Dependent  
Industries of New Zealand:  
An Analysis of Business Demographic  
Statistics**



**Wayne McClintock**



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**TAYLOR BAINES**

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## INTRODUCTION

“Resource Community Formation and Change” is a research programme funded by the Foundation for Research, Science and Technology<sup>1</sup> which seeks to understand the relationship between communities and their natural resource base. The first four years of the programme (1996-2000) focussed on a comparative analysis of communities that are dependent on forestry, agriculture, mining, energy (oil and natural gas, hydro-electric power generation), fishing and tourism industries. It has provided a substantial base of information about these types of communities and the change that has occurred in them. The research has moved beyond a boom-bust model of resource cycles in localities, by adding an understanding of the interconnections between resource sectors at local and sub regional levels. The information and understanding generated by the research will be useful for future impact assessments and local social and economic development strategies.

The current phase of this programme (2000-2002) is broadening the focus of its analysis by:

- examining the changing nature of work and technology in natural resource based production and processing industries, and the processes by which skills are developed and transferred by individuals and groups through families and community structures;
- identifying changes in the ownership of businesses involved in the production and processing of natural resources, including new business formation and inter-generational succession of family businesses; and
- providing models and decision support scenarios for use by natural resource decision makers and communities for regional economic and social development.

As part of the current phase of the programme (2000-2002) this paper discusses two aspects of business ownership in natural resource dependent sectors of the New Zealand economy by analysing data collected by Statistics New Zealand in February 1994 and February 2000 as part of the Annual Business Frame Update Survey. The first section of the paper addresses the degree of overseas ownership within each sector, while the second examines the types of business ownership (i.e. legal status) within each sector and their significance in terms of the contribution they make to the total employment of the sector.

This paper, together with an earlier review conducted by McClintock and Brown (2001), is in preparation for interviews with key informants and a business survey of enterprises from the natural resource industries.

## OVERSEAS OWNERSHIP

### The general situation

Direct foreign investment in New Zealand increased by 416 per cent from \$9,685 million in 1989 to \$40,291 million in 1995. By that date the ratio of foreign investment to the gross domestic product (GDP) was 47 per cent. The highest ratios of foreign investment to GDP for other developed countries during the late 1980's were Australia (22.2 per cent), the Netherlands (22.2 per cent) and Canada (20.5 per cent). Between 1989 and 1995 overseas companies<sup>2</sup> in New Zealand increased from 1.7 to 2.3 per cent of all enterprises. The number of people employed by these overseas companies rose from 10.5 to 17.8 per cent of all people

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<sup>1</sup> Resource Community Formation and Change, Contract TBA X0001. For further information on the research project contact Taylor Baines & Associates (PO Box 8620, Christchurch or by email: n.taylor@tba.co.nz).

<sup>2</sup> The statutory definition of an ‘overseas company’ is one with 25 per cent or more of its shares owned by overseas persons, including other overseas companies (Overseas Investment Act 1973 and Overseas Investment Regulations 1995 cited by Rosenberg 1997: 24). This definition is used in this paper for assessing the extent of overseas ownership in the six natural resource sectors.

employed by all companies during this period - an increase of 77 per cent in people employed by overseas companies (Rosenberg, 1997: 29-31, 33).

Although overseas companies are only a relatively small proportion (2.14 per cent - in 2000) of all economically significant enterprises<sup>3</sup> in New Zealand, they are larger on average than locally-owned companies. They are heavily represented among enterprises with over 100 employees. The proportion of overseas firms among large enterprises increased from 22.8 per cent in 1989 to 32.9 per cent in 1995, while over the same period the number of their employees rose from 15.9 per cent to 35.7 per cent of all employees in large enterprises (Rosenberg, 1997: 33).

Rosenberg (1997: 41, 43-44) examined the 1995 listings of the 'Top 200' companies (ranked by turnover) and 'Top 30' financial institutions tabulated by Management magazine to categorise the companies on those listings into overseas and locally owned companies. Fifty-nine per cent of the 'Top 200' list were overseas companies. They accounted for 62.5 per cent of the total turnover of the 200 companies, and were about a third more profitable than New Zealand companies (excluding producer boards and co-operatives).

The incidence of overseas ownership in the six natural resource sectors is discussed below. The tables included in each section are summaries of more complex tables that are included in appendix one of this paper. The analysis of the time series of these business demographic statistics is restricted to the period between 1994 and 2000 because Statistics New Zealand changed the population definition from a "compulsory GST registration" series to "an economically significant enterprise series" from 1994 onwards. Thus it is not valid to compare 1989 data, for instance, with 1999 data (Statistics New Zealand, nd).

#### **Agricultural Processing and Services<sup>4</sup>**

The overall proportion of overseas owned enterprises in the agricultural processing and services sectors in 2000 was lower than that for all industrial sectors in New Zealand. Yet, as Table 1 reveals, the incidence of overseas ownership differs significantly between the processing and service industries. Agricultural processing, for instance, has a relatively high incidence of overseas ownership (8.76 per cent - in 2000); particularly flour mill product manufacturing (14.28% - 1994, 20.0% - in 2000), wool scouring (13.04%, 17.64% - in 2000) and leather tanning and fur dressing (11.11% - 1994, 14.63% - in 2000). Flour production is dominated by three Australian owned companies - Goodman Fielder, Defiance Food Industries Ltd and Allied Foods - that together generate about 85 per cent of the country's flour milling sales (Rosenberg, 1997: 45). The incidence of overseas ownership in agricultural processing has also risen slightly over the short term from 8.37 per cent in 1994 to 8.76 per cent in 2000. By comparison the degree of overseas ownership in agricultural services is very low (0.15 per cent - in 2000). The majority of enterprises engaged in these activities are either owned by individuals or partnerships and employ only a small number of workers.

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<sup>3</sup> An economically significant enterprise meets any one of the following criteria: (1) more than \$30,000 annual GST expenses or sales; (2) more than two full-time equivalent paid employees; (3) in a GST exempt industry except the rent or lease of residential property; (4) part of a group of enterprises; (5) new GST registration that is compulsory, special or forced; and (6) registered for GST and is involved in agriculture or forestry. An enterprise is defined by Statistics New Zealand (nd) as a legal entity providing goods and/or services, or established with the intention of providing goods and/or services, that earns income and/or incurs expenses. Enterprises can range from self-employed lawn-mowing contractors to large corporations.

<sup>4</sup> The agriculture and livestock production sector was excluded by Statistics New Zealand from the Annual Business Frame Update Surveys for 1994 and 2000. Thus the discussion of the incidence of overseas ownership in the agricultural sector in this section of the paper, and the types of business ownership in the next section, has been confined to enterprises and geographic units engaged in agricultural processing and providing services to agriculture.

*Table 1: Agricultural Processing and Services sector - Proportion of Economically Significant Enterprises with 25 per cent or more of ownership held by overseas persons or companies - 1994 and 2000*

Sector	1994		2000	
	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises	Per cent of Enterprises with 25% or more of overseas ownership	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises	Per cent of Enterprises with 25% or more of overseas ownership
Agricultural processing	825	8.37	959	8.76
Agricultural services	2474	0.36	4032	0.15
Total agricultural processing & services	3299	2.36	4991	1.8
All Industries	171680	2.37	242850	2.14

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

## Energy

The energy sector can be subdivided into two main types of activities: the extraction, processing, and supply of natural gas and oil, and the generation and distribution of electricity. The incidence of overseas ownership among enterprises in the natural gas and oil industry is very high compared with the average for all industries (see Table 2). Two activities within the natural gas and oil industry that have a particularly high degree of overseas ownership are oil and gas extraction (40.0% - 1994, 40.0% - in 2000), and petroleum exploration services (46.88% - 1994, 36.36% - in 2000). Although the data provided by Statistics New Zealand indicate that the enterprises which generate electricity are entirely locally owned, Contact Energy, a major generating and distribution company, became 51 per cent owned by Edison Mission Energy of the USA in June 2001 (Grant Samuel & Associates Ltd, 2001: 17).

*Table 2: Energy sector - Proportion of Economically Significant Enterprises with 25 per cent or more of ownership held by overseas persons or companies - 1994 and 2000*

Sector	1994		2000	
	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises	Per cent of Enterprises with 25% or more of overseas ownership	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises	Per cent of Enterprises with 25% or more of overseas ownership
Oil, petroleum and gas	114	21.05	80	36.25
Electricity supply	70	-	85	-
Total energy sector	184	13.04	165	17.58
All Industries	171680	2.37	242850	2.14

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

## Fishing, Aquaculture and Seafood Processing

Although the overall incidence of overseas ownership among enterprises in the fishing, aquaculture and seafood processing sector is generally low when compared with the average for all New Zealand's industries, there is a relatively high degree of overseas ownership of firms engaged in processing activities (see Table 3). The harvesting activities of the sector are dominated by numerous small-scale firms that only employ a few workers, while the processing activities are primarily the domain of larger enterprises. The degree of overseas ownership of enterprises in the sector declined from 1.19 per cent to 0.67 per cent between 1994 and 2000.

*Table 3: Fishing, Aquaculture and Seafood Processing - Proportion of Economically Significant Enterprises with 25 per cent or more of ownership held by overseas persons or companies - 1994 and 2000*

Sector	1994		2000	
	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises	Per cent of Enterprises with 25% or more of overseas ownership	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises	Per cent of Enterprises with 25% or more of overseas ownership
Fishing	1338	0.45	1732	0.35
Aquaculture	299	2.01	366	0.82
Seafood processing	132	6.82	139	4.31
Total fishing, aquaculture & processing	1769	1.19	2237	0.67
All Industries	171680	2.37	242850	2.14

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

### Coal and Gold Mining

The coal and gold mining sector has a relatively high proportion of enterprises with overseas ownership, when compared with the average for all of New Zealand's industrial enterprises (see Table 4). In 2000 there were only 83 firms in the sector, and they employed 970 people.

*Table 4: Coal and Gold Mining - Proportion of Economically Significant Enterprises with 25 per cent or more of ownership held by overseas persons or companies - 1994 and 2000*

Sector	1994		2000	
	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises	Per cent of Enterprises with 25% or more of overseas ownership	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises	Per cent of Enterprises with 25% or more of overseas ownership
Coal Mining	45	13.33	27	11.11
Gold Ore Mining	46	6.52	56	5.36
Total coal and gold mining	91	9.89	83	7.23
All Industries	171680	2.37	242850	2.14

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

### Forestry, Processing and Manufacturing

The forestry, processing and manufacturing sector consists of enterprises engaged in forestry and logging activities, and other firms processing wood products. The incidence of overseas ownership in the sector, as shown by Table 5, was lower than the average for all industries in 2000. It declined from 3.03 per cent to 1.06 per cent between 1994 and 2000. This low incidence of overseas ownership may be misleading however. A closer examination of manufacturing activities, for instance, reveals that the extent of overseas ownership is relatively high for enterprises engaged in pulp, paper and paperboard (33.0% - 1994, 40.0% - in 2000), solid paperboard container (37.5% - 1994, 33% - in 2000), corrugated paperboard container (40% - 1994, 33% - in 2000), and paper product production (14.52% - 1994, 5.17% - in 2000). By contrast the vast majority of enterprises undertaking forestry and logging activities are locally owned and employ small numbers of people.

Many of New Zealand's large-scale processing plants and forests are owned by overseas companies. They include Earnslaw One Ltd (Malayasian owned), Juken Nissho Ltd (a Japanese joint venture), Wenita Ltd (a



joint venture between Chinese and Hong Kong interests), Oji Sankoku forests Ltd (Japanese), and Rayonier New Zealand Ltd (a US company). These foreign companies owned a combined 17 per cent of the total planted forest in 1994. Another four foreign companies without any direct stake in forests own processing operations in New Zealand's forestry sector (Jaray, 1997: 98-99).

*Table 5: Forestry, Processing and Manufacturing - Proportion of Economically Significant Enterprises with 25 per cent or more of ownership held by overseas persons or companies - 1994 and 2000.*

Sector	1994		2000	
	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises	Per cent of Enterprises with 25% or more of overseas ownership	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises	Per cent of Enterprises with 25% or more of overseas ownership
Forestry and logging	2092	2.92	4934	0.69
Processing and manufacturing	1796	3.17	2213	1.9
Total forestry	3888	3.03	7147	1.06
All Industries	171680	2.37	242850	2.14

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

### **Tourism (Hospitality)**

The hospitality sector is an important component of the tourism industry in New Zealand. It comprises accommodation, pubs, taverns, bars, cafes, restaurants and clubs.<sup>5</sup> Although the incidence of overseas ownership among enterprises in the hospitality sector is relatively low compared with the average for all industries (see Table 6), the majority of international class hotels in New Zealand are owned by overseas companies (Pearce, 1996: 194).

*Table 6: Hospitality sector - Proportion of Economically Significant Enterprises with 25 per cent or more of ownership held by overseas persons or companies - 1994 and 2000.*

Sector	1994		2000	
	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises	Per cent of Enterprises with 25% or more of overseas ownership	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises	Per cent of Enterprises with 25% or more of overseas ownership
Hospitality sector	7063	1.3	9737	0.99
All Industries	171680	2.37	242850	2.14

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

<sup>5</sup> ANZSIC numbers H571000 (Accommodation), H572000 (Pubs, Taverns and Bars), H573000 (Cafes and Restaurants) and H574000 (Clubs- Hospitality).

## BUSINESS TYPE BY EMPLOYMENT

Business enterprises in New Zealand employ relatively few people at a single location as shown by the analysis of geographic units<sup>6</sup> and employees for the natural resource sectors summarised in Tables 7 and 8. Those sectors which add value to natural resources through capital intensive production methods (i.e. agricultural processing; forestry processing and manufacturing; energy; and seafood processing) tend to have higher numbers of employees based at each geographic unit than those engaged in primary production (i.e. agricultural services; forestry, logging and services to forestry; fishing; aquaculture, and gold ore mining).

Table 7: *Number of Geographic Units and Employees for the Natural Resource Sectors - 1994*

Sector	Number of Geographic Units	Total Number of Employees	Average Number of Employees per Geographic Unit
Agricultural Processing	1,027	46,955	45.72
Agricultural Services	2,558	15,057	5.88
Energy	518	11,998	23.16
Fishing	1,351	4,055	3
Aquaculture	312	1,116	3.58
Seafood Processing	162	5,538	34.19
Gold Ore Mining	47	355	7.55
Coal Mining	63	872	13.84
Forestry, Logging & Services to Forestry	2,483	9,357	3.77
Forestry Processing & Manufacturing	1,942	25,878	13.32
Accommodation, Bars, Restaurants etc (Tourism)	7,758	71,786	9.25
All Industries	199,050	13,882,230	6.97

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Table 8: *Number of Geographic Units and Employees for the Natural Resource Sectors - 2000*

Sector	Number of Geographic Units	Total Number of Employees	Average Number of Employees per Geographic Unit
Agricultural Processing	1,147	47,935	41.79
Agricultural Services	4,416	20,971	5.09
Energy	348	6,393	18.37
Fishing	1,751	4,329	2.47
Aquaculture	373	1,105	2.96
Seafood Processing	168	5,656	33.67
Gold Ore Mining	52	349	6.71
Coal Mining	43	621	14.44
Forestry, Logging & Services to Forestry	5,520	10,310	1.87
Forestry Processing & Manufacturing	2,346	26,836	11.44
Accommodation, Bars, Restaurants etc (Tourism)	10,804	96,704	8.95
All Industries	269,450	1,617,710	6

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

<sup>6</sup> A geographic unit is a separate operating unit engaged in one, or predominately one, type of economic activity from a single physical location or base. It was called an activity unit until December 1996 (Statistics New Zealand, nd).

Since 1994 there has been significant growth in the number of geographic units operating in several sectors (i.e. agricultural services; forestry, logging and services to forestry; forestry processing and manufacturing; fishing; aquaculture; and accommodation, bars and restaurants), while in other sectors (i.e. energy and coal mining) the number of geographic units has declined (see Table 9). Although most of the sectors experienced moderate increases or decreases of 10 per cent or lower in terms of the number of people they employed between 1994 and 2000, four sectors experienced rapid growth or decline in their workforces: agricultural services (+39 per cent); accommodation, bars and restaurants (+35 per cent); coal mining (-29 per cent) and energy (-46 per cent). For all industries the total number of employees increased by 12 per cent over the same period.

*Table 9: Percentage changes in numbers of geographic units and employees for the Natural Resource Sectors between 1994 and 2000*

Sector	Number of Geographic Units	Total Number of Employees
Agricultural Processing	11.7	2.1
Agricultural Services	72.6	39.3
Energy	-32.8	-46
Fishing	29.6	6.8
Aquaculture	19.6	-1
Seafood Processing	3.7	2.1
Gold Ore Mining	10.6	-1.7
Coal Mining	-31.7	-28.8
Forestry, Logging & Services to Forestry	122.3	10.2
Forestry Processing & Manufacturing	20.8	3.7
Accommodation, Bars, Restaurants etc (Tourism)	39.3	34.7
All Industries	35.4	11.7

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

The business types<sup>7</sup> of the geographic units for each of the natural resource sectors are discussed below. The tables included in each section are summaries of more complex tables that are included in appendix two of this paper.

### **Agricultural Processing and Services**

Private and public companies, and co-operatives are the major types of business ownership in the agricultural processing sector. Table 10 reveals that three-quarters of geographic units in this sector were owned by private companies in 2000, and they employed about 70 per cent of the workforce. Most of the remainder of the workforce was either employed by public companies (17 per cent) or co-operatives (9 per cent). Major co-operatives in the sector manufacture dairy products for overseas and domestic markets.

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<sup>7</sup> The business type is the legal status of the enterprise; e.g. individual ownership, partnership, public company, incorporated society, state owned enterprise etc (Statistics New Zealand, nd).

Table 10: *Agricultural Processing - Business Types and Employment 1994 and 2000*

Business Type	1994		2000	
	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent
Reg. Private Company	65.2	64	74.1	69.8
Reg. Public Company	9.3	20.9	4.4	17.1
Co-operative	3.9	11.8	1.7	8.9
All others	21.6	3.3	19.8	4.2
TOTAL NUMBER	1,027	46,955	1,147	47,935

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

The dominant forms of business ownership in the agricultural services sector, as illustrated by Table 11, are individual ownership, partnership and private company. Geographic units in this sector generally employ much fewer people than those in the agricultural processing sector (see Tables 7 & 8), and in February 2000 over half of the workers in the sector were either employed by partnerships (29 per cent) or by individual owners.

Table 11: *Agricultural Services - Business Types and Employment 1994 and 2000*

Business Type	1994		2000	
	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent
Individual Ownership	41.4	30.8	36.9	23
Partnership	34.8	33.4	35.5	29.3
Reg. Private Company	21.9	33	24.5	43.8
All others	1.9	2.8	3.1	3.9
TOTAL NUMBER	2,558	15,057	4,116	20,971

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

## Energy

Employment in the energy sector declined dramatically during the 1990's following the rationalisation of oil and gas production and the reform of the electricity industry. Local government and state owned enterprises, and private companies are the dominant types of business ownership in this sector, and Table 12 shows that together they employed some 94 per cent of its workforce in February 2000. The share of the sector's workforce employed by state and local government enterprises at just under 69 per cent in 2000 was very similar to the proportion of a much larger workforce that was employed by publicly owned enterprises six years before.

Table 12: Energy Sector - Business Types and Employment 1994 and 2000

Business Type	1994		2000	
	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent
Reg. Private Company	24.3	16.8	34.5	24.8
Reg. Public Company	14.7	12.2	5.2	6.2
Local Government	9.7	11.4	-	-
State Owned Enterprise	32.8	24.6	17.2	23.4
Local Government Enterprise	16.2	33.7	37.1	45.4
All others	2.3	1.3	5.9	0.2
TOTAL NUMBER	518	11,998	348	6,393

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

### Fishing, Aquaculture and Seafood Processing

Fishing is an activity that is dominated by small-scale units. Table 13 reveals that three-quarters of geographic units in the sector are owned by individuals or partnerships. Another quarter of geographic units are owned by private companies which employed 45 per cent of the fishing sector's workforce in 2000.

Table 13: Fishing by a variety of methods - Business Types and Employment 1994 and 2000

Business Type	1994		2000	
	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent
Individual Ownership	43.3	28.4	52.5	28.1
Partnership	33.7	31.9	22.3	24.5
Reg. Private Company	22.6	38.1	24	45.1
All others	0.4	1.7	1.2	2.4
TOTAL NUMBER	1,351	4,055	1,751	4,329

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Aquaculture is also an activity that is dominated by small-scale units. Fifty-two per cent of the geographic units in the sector were owned by partnerships or individuals in February 2000, but they employed only 34 per cent of the workforce engaged in aquacultural activities (see Table 14). Private companies owned 43 per cent of the geographical units and provided jobs for 59 per cent of people employed in the sector. They have become the dominant type of business ownership in the sector since 1994.

Table 14: Aquaculture - Business Types and Employment 1994 and 2000

Business Type	1994		2000	
	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent
Individual Ownership	28.9	13.7	22.8	11
Partnership	35.3	30.9	29.5	23.1
Reg. Private Company	32.1	48.4	42.9	59.3
All others	3.8	7	4.8	6.6
TOTAL NUMBER	312	1,116	373	1,105

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Seafood processing requires larger scale units than fishing and aquaculture. Almost all of the employment in this sector is provided by private and public companies as is shown by Table 15. Seventy-seven per cent of geographic units were owned by companies in 2000, and they employed 94 per cent of the sector's workforce.

*Table 15: Seafood Processing - Business Types and Employment 1994 and 2000*

Business Type	1994		2000	
	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent
Reg. Private Company	74.1	73.3	71.4	79.2
Reg. Public Company	9.3	20.8	5.4	14.4
All others	16.7	5.9	23.2	6.4
TOTAL NUMBER	162	5,538	168	5,656

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

## Coal and Gold Mining

State owned enterprises and private companies are the dominant types of business ownership in the coal mining sector. Many of the smaller mines are operated by private companies, while most of the larger mines are operated by Solid Energy - a state owned enterprise. Geographic units owned by private companies employed 28 per cent of the sector's workers in 2000, while those owned by the state employed 56 per cent of the workers (see Table 16). Employment in the coal mining sector declined by 29 per cent between 1994 and 2000.

*Table 16: Coal Mining - Business Types and Employment 1994 and 2000*

Business Type	1994		2000	
	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent
Reg. Private Company	47.6	28.7	58.1	27.9
State Owned Enterprise	28.6	59.5	27.9	56.2
All others	23.8	11.8	14	15.9
TOTAL NUMBER	63	872	43	621

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Gold ore mining is an activity where the ownership of geographic units is dominated by private companies. Table 17 indicates that over three-quarters of geographic units in February 2000 were operated by private companies, and employed just under four-fifths of the sector's workforce. This type of business ownership was less dominant in 1994 when only 43 per cent of the geographic units were owned by private companies. Most of the other geographic units were owned by individuals (32 per cent) and partnerships (19 per cent).

*Table 17: Gold Ore Mining - Business Types and Employment 1994 and 2000*

Business Type	1994		2000	
	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent
Reg. Private Company	42.6	71.8	76.9	78.5
All others	56.4	28.2	23.1	21.5
TOTAL NUMBER	47	355	52	349

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

## Forestry, Processing and Manufacturing

Forestry, logging, and services to forestry are activities characterised by small-scale units. Since 1994 the scale of these activities has been further reduced as the major forest companies have continued to contract out these previously core activities to independent operators. This change, as Table 18 reveals, has more than doubled the number of geographic units engaged in these activities between 1994 and 2000, while over the same period the number of people employed in them has only increased by 10 per cent. The three main business types in forest based activities are partnership, private company and individual ownership. Almost three-fifths of workers engaged in these activities in February 2000 were employed by geographic units owned by private companies.

Table 18: *Forestry, Logging and Services to Forestry - Business Types and Employment 1994 and 2000*

Business Type	1994		2000	
	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent
Individual Ownership	25	18.7	20.3	14
Partnership	33.4	29.2	41.9	22.6
Reg. Private Company	27.4	38.9	30.3	59
Reg. Public Company	6.9	8.7	0.5	1.4
All others	7.4	4.5	7.1	3.1
TOTAL NUMBER	2,483	9,357	5,520	10,310

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Factory based activities in the processing and manufacturing of wood products typically employ more staff per geographic unit than activities in the forests. Tables 19 and 20 reveal that these factory based activities had relatively high proportions of their geographic units which were operated by non corporate owners. In the processing sector, for example, 20 per cent of the units were owned by partnerships in 2000, while another 17 per cent were owned by individuals. About four-fifths of the workforces in both the processing and manufacturing of wood products, however, were employed by geographic units owned by private companies. An interesting feature of both forestry processing and manufacturing activities is that geographic units owned by private companies employ a far greater share of the workforce in 2000 than they did six years before. While over the same period the proportion of the workforce employed by geographic units owned by public companies has declined. The reasons for this change in business ownership is unclear, but one factor may be the reorganisation of major companies into smaller decentralised units as has recently occurred in the case of Carter Holt Harvey Ltd which is 50 per cent owned by the International Paper Company of the USA (Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, 2001: 5).

Table 19: *Forestry Processing - Business Types and Employment 1994 and 2000*

Business Type	1994		2000	
	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent
Individual Ownership	18.7	2.9	17.2	1.8
Partnership	22.1	4.9	20.3	7.3
Reg. Private Company	50.9	52.9	59.3	78.2
Reg. Public Company	6.8	34.5	1.9	9.9
All others	1.5	4.7	1.4	2.9
TOTAL NUMBER	589	9,522	641	10,953

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Table 20: Forestry Manufacturing - Business Types and Employment 1994 and 2000

Business Type	1994		2000	
	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent
Reg. Private Company	51.7	49.4	55.7	83.1
Reg. Public Company	4.1	34.8	0.7	5.6
All others	44.2	15.8	43.6	11.3
TOTAL NUMBER	1,353	16,356	1,705	15,883

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

### Tourism (Hospitality)

The ownership of geographic units in the hospitality sector is dominated by partnerships and private companies. Most of the workforce in the sector (65 per cent in 2000) was employed by geographic units owned by private companies, while a sixth of the employees worked for those owned by partnerships (see Table 21). Total employment in the hospitality sector increased by about 35 per cent between 1994 and 2000, and reflects the strong growth in overseas visitors over this period.

Table 21: Hospitality sector - Business Types and Employment 1994 and 2000

Business Type	1994		2000	
	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent	Geographic Units per cent	Total Employees per cent
Individual Ownership	15.7	7.7	14	5.7
Partnership	36.3	20.9	30.4	16.7
Reg. Private Company	35.5	57.3	45.7	64.5
Incorporated Society & Unincorporated Assn	7.7	6.4	5.1	4.8
All others	4.8	7.7	4.8	8.4
TOTAL NUMBER	7,758	71,786	10,804	96,704

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

### CONCLUSION

Although overseas companies are only a relatively small proportion of all economically significant enterprises in New Zealand, they are heavily represented among enterprises with over 100 employees. The business demographic statistics for 1994 and 2000 reveal that the incidence of overseas ownership within a particular sector may vary between various categories of activities within each sector. There is a relatively low incidence of overseas ownership among economically significant enterprises engaged in primary production or providing services (i.e. those that directly access the natural resource), compared with a high incidence of overseas ownership among enterprises in some sectors that perform activities which add value to the natural resource. Those activities that have a low incidence of overseas ownership include forestry and logging, agricultural services, electricity supply, fishing, aquaculture, and tourism (hospitality). While there is a relatively high level of overseas ownership in seafood processing, certain agricultural processing activities (i.e. leather tanning and dressing, flour product manufacture, and wool scouring), several forest manufacturing activities (pulp, paper and paperboard; solid paperboard containers; corrugated paperboard containers; and paper products), the mining of coal and gold, and the production of natural gas and oil.



Those sectors which add value to natural resources through capital intensive production methods (i.e. agricultural processing; forestry processing and manufacturing; energy; and seafood processing) tend to have higher numbers of employees based at each geographic unit than those engaged in primary production (i.e. agricultural services; forestry, logging and services to forestry; fishing; aquaculture, gold mining; and coal mining). Geographic units performing primary production activities are often operated by non corporate owners such as individuals, or partnerships, although private companies have become an increasingly popular form of business ownership over the last few years. Those geographic units which add value to natural resources are more likely than primary producers to be owned by either a private or public company. The exceptions to this general pattern are the energy and mining sectors where state owned and local government enterprises have a significant role in the generation and supply of electricity, and the production of coal, and the agricultural processing sector where co-operatives are a significant form of business ownership.

This analysis of business demographic statistics has provided important background information for the development of interview schedules and survey questionnaires that are to be used to identify the implications for workforces and communities of changes in the ownership of businesses involved in the production and processing of natural resources.

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## APPENDIX ONE: OVERSEAS OWNERSHIP FOR THE NATURAL RESOURCE DEPENDENT SECTORS

Table 1.1: *Agricultural Processing and Services sector - Proportion of Overseas Ownership in Economically Significant Enterprises - 1994*

ANZSIC	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises by proportion of overseas ownership					
	Nil	< 10%	10-24%	25-49%	>50%	Total
C211100 Meat Processing	150	6	-	6	3	165
C211200 Poultry Processing	20	-	-	-	3	23
C211300 Bacon, Ham and Smallgood Manufacturing	65	3	-	-	6	74
C212100 Milk and Cream Processing	20	-	-	-	-	20
C212900 Dairy Product Manufacturing nec	40	-	-	-	3	43
C213000 Fruit and Vegetable Processing	65	-	-	3	9	77
C215100 Flour Mill Product Manufacturing	15	-	3	-	3	21
C215200 Cereal Food and Baking Mix Manufacturing	9	-	-	-	-	9
C217900 Food Manufacturing nec	180	3	3	-	18	204
C218300 Wine Manufacturing	100	-	-	3	-	103
C221100 Wool Scouring	20	-	-	-	3	23
C226110 Leather Tanning and Fur Dressing excluding Fellmongery	45	3	-	-	6	54
C226120 Fellmongery	6	-	-	-	3	9
<i>Agricultural Processing</i>	<i>735</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>825</i>
A021200 Shearing Services	380	-	-	-	-	380
A021300 Aerial Agricultural Services	95	-	-	-	-	95
A021900 Services to Agriculture nec	1,990	-	-	3	6	1,999
<i>Agricultural Services</i>	<i>2,465</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2,474</i>
<i>Agricultural Processing and Services</i>	<i>3,200</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>3,299</i>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Table 1.2: *Agricultural Processing and Services sector - Proportion of Overseas Ownership in Economically Significant Enterprises - 2000*

ANZSIC	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises by proportion of overseas ownership					
	Nil	< 10%	10-24%	25-49%	> 50%	Total
C211100 Meat Processing	140	6	-	3	6	155
C211200 Poultry Processing	25	-	3	-	3	31
C211300 Bacon, Ham and Smallgood Manufacturing	75	-	-	3	6	84
C212100 Milk and Cream Processing	15	-	-	-	-	15
C212900 Dairy Product Manufacturing nec	40	-	-	-	3	43
C213000 Fruit and Vegetable Processing	90	-	-	3	9	102
C215100 Flour Mill Product Manufacturing	12	-	-	-	3	15
C215200 Cereal Food and Baking Mix Manufacturing	15	-	-	-	3	18
C217900 Food Manufacturing nec	230	3	3	3	18	257
C218300 Wine Manufacturing	140	3	3	3	3	152
C221100 Wool Scouring	25	3	-	-	6	34
C226110 Leather Tanning and Fur Dressing excluding Fellmongery	35	-	-	-	6	41
C226120 Fellmongery	9	-	-	-	3	12
<i>Agricultural Processing</i>	<i>851</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>959</i>
A021200 Shearing Services	310	-	-	-	-	310
A021300 Aerial Agricultural Services	110	-	-	-	-	110
A021900 Services to Agriculture nec	3,600	3	3	3	3	3,612
<i>Agricultural Services</i>	<i>4,020</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4,032</i>
<i>Agricultural Processing and Services</i>	<i>4,871</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>4,991</i>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Table 1.3: Energy sector - Proportion of Overseas Ownership in Economically Significant Enterprises 1994

ANZSIC	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises by proportion of overseas ownership					
	Nil	< 10%	10-24%	25-49%	> 50%	Total
B120000 Oil and Gas Extraction	3	6	-	-	6	15
B151100 Petroleum Exploration (own account)	-	3	-	-	-	3
B151200 Petroleum Exploration Services	12	25	-	-	15	52
C251000 Petroleum Refining	3	-	-	-	-	3
C252000 Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing	20	3	-	-	3	26
D362000 Gas Supply	12	3	-	-	-	15
<i>Total oil &amp; gas</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>114</i>
D361000 Electricity Supply	70	-	-	-	-	70
<i>Total energy sector</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>184</i>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Table 1.4: Energy sector - Proportion of Overseas Ownership in Economically Significant Enterprises 2000

ANZSIC	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises by proportion of overseas ownership					
	Nil	< 10%	10-24%	25-49%	> 50%	Total
B120000 Oil and Gas Extraction	6	3	-	-	6	15
B151100 Petroleum Exploration (own account)	6	-	-	-	-	6
B151200 Petroleum Exploration Services	9	6	-	-	20	35
C251000 Petroleum Refining	-	-	-	-	-	-
C252000 Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing	18	-	-	-	3	21
D362000 Gas Supply	3	-	-	-	-	3
<i>Total oil &amp; gas</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>80</i>
D361000 Electricity Supply	85	-	-	-	-	85
<i>Total energy sector</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>165</i>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

*Table 1.5: Fishing and Seafood Processing - Proportion of Overseas Ownership in Economically Significant Enterprises - 1994*

ANZSIC	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises by proportion of overseas ownership					
	Nil	< 10%	10-24%	25-49%	> 50%	Total
A041100 Rock Lobster Fishing	330	-	-	-	-	330
A041300 Finfish Trawling	480	-	3	-	3	486
A041400 Squid Jigging	3	-	-	-	-	3
A041500 Line fishing	380	-	3	-	3	386
A041900 Marine Fishing nec	130	-	3	-	-	133
A042000 Aquaculture	290	-	3	3	3	299
<i>Total fishing</i>	<i>1,613</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1,637</i>
C217300 Seafood Processing	120	-	3	3	6	132
<i>Total fishing and processing</i>	<i>1,733</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>1,769</i>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

*Table 1.6 Fishing and Seafood Processing - Proportion of Overseas Ownership in Economically Significant Enterprises - 2000*

ANZSIC	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises by proportion of overseas ownership					
	Nil	< 10%	10-24%	25-49%	> 50%	Total
A041100 Rock Lobster Fishing	300	-	-	-	-	300
A041300 Finfish Trawling	610	3	-	-	3	616
A041400 Squid Jigging	3	-	-	-	-	3
A041500 Line fishing	650	-	-	-	3	653
A041900 Marine Fishing nec	160	-	-	-	-	160
A042000 Aquaculture	360	3	-	3	-	366
<i>Total fishing</i>	<i>2,083</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2,098</i>
C217300 Seafood Processing	130	-	3	-	6	139
<i>Total fishing and processing</i>	<i>2,213</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>2,237</i>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

*Table 1.7: Coal and Gold Mining - Proportion of Overseas Ownership in Economically Significant Enterprises -1994*

ANZSIC	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises by proportion of overseas ownership					
	Nil	< 10%	10-24%	25-49%	> 50%	Total
B110100 Black Coal Mining	30	3	3	3	3	42
B110200 Brown Coal Mining	3	-	-	-	-	3
B131400 Gold Ore Mining	40	-	3	-	3	46
<i>Total Coal and Gold Mining</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>91</i>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Table 1.8: Coal and Gold Mining - Proportion of Overseas Ownership - 2000

ANZSIC	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises by proportion of overseas ownership					
	Nil	< 10%	10-24%	25-49%	> 50%	Total
B110100 Black Coal Mining	18	3	-	-	3	24
B110200 Brown Coal Mining	3	-	-	-	-	3
B131400 Gold Ore Mining	50	-	3	-	3	56
<i>Total Coal and Gold Mining</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>83</i>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Table 1.9 Forestry, Processing and Manufacturing - Proportion of Overseas Ownership in Economically Significant Enterprises -1994

ANZSIC	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises by proportion of overseas ownership					
	Nil	< 10%	10-24%	25-49%	> 50%	Total
A030100 Forestry	860	12	6	40	18	936
A030200 Logging	680	-	3	-	-	683
A030300 Services to Forestry	470	-	-	3	-	473
<i>Forestry and logging</i>	<i>2,010</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>2,092</i>
C231100 Log Sawmilling	400	3	-	3	6	412
C231200 Wood Chipping	6	-	-	-	-	6
C231300 Timber Resawing and Dressing	80	3	-	-	-	83
C232100 Plywood and Veneer Manufacturing	20	-	-	3	-	23
C232200 Fabricated Wood Manufacturing	6	-	-	3	-	9
C232300 Wooden Structural Component Manufacturing	830	-	-	3	3	836
C232900 Wood Product Manufacturing nec	290	-	3	-	3	296
C233100 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Manufacturing	12	-	-	3	3	18
C233200 Solid Paperboard Container Manufacturing	15	-	-	-	9	24
C233300 Corrugated Paperboard Container Manufacturing	9	-	-	3	3	15
C233400 Paper Bag and Sack Manufacturing	9	-	-	3	-	12
C233900 Paper Product Manufacturing nec	50	-	3	6	3	62
<i>Processing and manufacturing</i>	<i>1,727</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>1,796</i>
<i>Total forestry</i>	<i>3,737</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>3,888</i>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Table 1.10: Forestry, Processing and Manufacturing - Proportion of Overseas Ownership in Economically Significant Enterprises - 2000

ANZSIC	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises by proportion of overseas ownership					
	Nil	< 10%	10-24%	25-49%	> 50%	Total
A030100 Forestry	3,670	25	15	9	25	3,744
A030200 Logging	640	-	-	-	-	640
A030300 Services to Forestry	550	-	-	-	-	550
<i>Forestry and logging</i>	<i>4,860</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>4,934</i>
C231100 Log Sawmilling	440	-	-	3	6	449
C231200 Wood Chipping	9	-	3	-	3	15
C231300 Timber Resawing and Dressing	85	-	-	-	3	88
C232100 Plywood and Veneer Manufacturing	25	-	-	-	-	25
C232200 Fabricated Wood Manufacturing	15	-	-	-	3	18
C232300 Wooden Structural Component Manufacturing	1,060	-	-	-	-	1,060
C232900 Wood Product Manufacturing nec	440	-	-	-	3	443
C233100 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Manufacturing	9	-	-	-	6	15
C233200 Solid Paperboard Container Manufacturing	18	-	-	-	9	27
C233300 Corrugated Paperboard Container Manufacturing	6	-	-	-	3	9
C233400 Paper Bag and Sack Manufacturing	6	-	-	-	-	6
C233900 Paper Product Manufacturing nec	55	-	-	-	3	58
<i>Processing and manufacturing</i>	<i>2,168</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>2,213</i>
<i>Total forestry</i>	<i>7,028</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>7,147</i>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Table 1.11: Tourism sector - Proportion of Overseas Ownership in Economically Significant Enterprises 1994

ANZSIC	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises by proportion of overseas ownership					
	Nil	< 10%	10-24%	25-49%	> 50%	Total
H571000 Accommodation	2,210	6	3	3	55	2,277
H572000 Pubs, Taverns and Bars	820	-	3	-	3	826
H573000 Cafes and Restaurants	3,500	3	6	6	25	3,540
H574000 Clubs (Hospitality)	420	-	-	-	-	420
<i>Total tourism</i>	<i>6,950</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>7,063</i>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

*Table 1.12: Tourism sector - Proportion of Overseas Ownership in Economically Significant Enterprises 2000*

ANZSIC	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises by proportion of overseas ownership					
	Nil	< 10%	10-24%	25-49%	> 50%	Total
H571000 Accommodation	3,290	9	3	3	50	3,355
H572000 Pubs, Taverns and Bars	1,160	3	-	6	3	1,172
H573000 Cafes and Restaurants	4,770	-	6	9	25	4,810
H574000 Clubs (Hospitality)	400	-	-	-	-	400
<i>Total tourism</i>	<i>9,620</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>9,737</i>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

*Table 1.13: All Industries - Proportion of Overseas Ownership in Economically Significant Enterprises 1994 and 2000*

All Industries	Number of Economically Significant Enterprises by proportion of overseas ownership					
	Nil	< 10%	10-24%	25-49%	> 50%	Total
1994	166,610	640	360	430	3,640	171,680
2000	237,030	300	330	370	4,820	242,850

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).



## APPENDIX TWO: BUSINESS TYPE BY EMPLOYMENT FOR NATURAL RESOURCE DEPENDENT SECTORS

Table 2.1: *Agricultural Processing - Business Types and Employment 1994*

Business Type	Number of Geographic Units	Number of Full-time Employees	Number of Part-time Employees	Total Employees
Individual Ownership	70	155	80	235
Partnership	140	590	210	800
Reg. Private Company	670	27,830	2,240	30,070
Reg. Public Company	95	9,350	450	9,800
Co-operative	40	5,170	350	5,520
Central Government	-	-	80	80
Incorporated Society & Unincorporated Assn	6	315	42	357
Other	3	21	-	21
Trust	3	27	12	39
State Owned Enterprise	-	9	3	12
Local Government Enterprise	-	21	-	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>43,488</b>	<b>3,467</b>	<b>46,955</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Table 2.2: *Agricultural Services - Business Types and Employment 1994*

Business Type	Number of Geographic Units	Number of Full-time Employees	Number of Part-time Employees	Total Employees
Individual Ownership	1,050	2,450	2,180	4,630
Partnership	890	2,820	2,210	5,030
Reg. Private Company	560	2,980	1,990	4,970
Reg. Public Company	25	95	60	155
Co-operative	6	85	6	91
Local Government	3	33	3	36
Incorporated Society & Unincorporated Assn	15	43	18	61
Trust	9	60	24	84
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,558</b>	<b>8,566</b>	<b>6,491</b>	<b>15,057</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Table 2.3: *Agricultural Processing - Business Types and Employment 2000*

<b>Business Type</b>	<b>Number of Geographic Units</b>	<b>Number of Full-time Employees</b>	<b>Number of Part-time Employees</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>
Individual Ownership	75	90	38	128
Partnership	140	410	230	640
Reg. Private Company	850	29,730	3,740	33,470
Reg. Public Company	50	7,370	810	8,180
Co-operative	20	4,240	34	4,274
Incorporated Society & Unincorporated Assn	3	340	36	376
Other	3	510	12	522
Trust	3	190	3	193
State Owned Enterprise	-	15	-	15
Local Government Enterprise	3	116	21	137
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>43,011</b>	<b>4,924</b>	<b>47,935</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Table 2.4: *Agricultural Services - Business Types and Employment 2000*

<b>Business Type</b>	<b>Number of Geographic Units</b>	<b>Number of Full-time Employees</b>	<b>Number of Part-time Employees</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>
Individual Ownership	1,520	2,800	2,020	4,820
Partnership	1,460	3,650	2,500	6,150
Reg. Private Company	1,010	5,640	3,540	9,180
Reg. Public Company	30	110	30	140
Co-operative	6	280	95	375
Incorporated Society & Unincorporated Assn	20	21	30	51
Trust	70	160	95	255
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,116</b>	<b>12,661</b>	<b>8,310</b>	<b>20,971</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Table 2.5: *Energy Sector - Business Types and Employment 1994*

<b>Business Type</b>	<b>Number of Geographic Units</b>	<b>Number of Full-time Employees</b>	<b>Number of Part-time Employees</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>
Partnership	6	44	27	71
Reg. Private Company	126	1,945	75	2,020
Reg. Public Company	76	1,426	33	1,459
Local Government	50	1,300	62	1,362
Other	6	96	-	96
State Owned Enterprise	170	2,840	105	2,945
Local Government Enterprise	84	3,795	250	4,045
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>11,446</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>11,998</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Table 2.6: *Energy Sector - Business Types and Employment 2000*

Business Type	Number of Geographic Units	Number of Full-time Employees	Number of Part-time Employees	Total Employees
Partnership	18	6	-	6
Reg. Private Company	120	1,464	121	1,585
Reg. Public Company	18	384	12	396
Local Government	3	3	-	3
Other	-	3	-	3
State Owned Enterprise	60	1,440	60	1,500
Local Government Enterprise	129	2,744	156	2,900
TOTAL	348	6,044	349	6,393

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Table 2.7: *Fishing by a variety of methods - Business Types and Employment 1994*

Business Type	Number of Geographic Units	Number of Full-time Employees	Number of Part-time Employees	Total Employees
Individual Ownership	585	929	221	1,150
Partnership	455	949	343	1,292
Reg. Private Company	305	1,278	266	1,544
Reg. Public Company	6	69	-	69
TOTAL	1,351	3,225	830	4,055

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Table 2.8: *Aquaculture - Business Types and Employment 1994*

Business Type	Number of Geographic Units	Number of Full-time Employees	Number of Part-time Employees	Total Employees
Individual Ownership	90	99	54	153
Partnership	110	175	170	345
Reg. Private Company	100	405	135	540
Reg. Public Company	9	48	3	51
Central Government	3	12	-	12
Trust	-	15	-	15
TOTAL	312	754	362	1,116

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Table 2.9: *Seafood Processing - Business Types and Employment 1994*

Business Type	Number of Geographic Units	Number of Full-time Employees	Number of Part-time Employees	Total Employees
Individual Ownership	6	9	-	9
Partnership	12	40	24	64
Reg. Private Company	120	3,530	530	4,060
Reg. Public Company	15	1,050	100	1,150
Cooperative	3	57	18	75
State Owned Enterprises	6	80	100	180
TOTAL	162	4,766	772	5,538

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

*Table 2.10: Fishing by a variety of methods - Business Types and Employment 2000*

<b>Business Type</b>	<b>Number of Geographic Units</b>	<b>Number of Full-time Employees</b>	<b>Number of Part-time Employees</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>
Individual Ownership	920	1,075	143	1,217
Partnership	390	754	305	1,059
Reg. Private Company	420	1,640	310	1,950
Reg. Public Company	6	85	-	85
Trusts	15	9	9	18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>3,563</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>4,329</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

*Table 2.11: Aquaculture - Business Types and Employment 2000*

<b>Business Type</b>	<b>Number of Geographic Units</b>	<b>Number of Full-time Employees</b>	<b>Number of Part-time Employees</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>
Individual Ownership	85	83	39	122
Partnership	110	140	115	255
Reg. Private Company	160	425	230	655
Reg. Public Company	3	40	-	40
Central Government	3	21	-	21
Trust	12	6	6	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>1,105</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

*Table 2.12: Seafood Processing - Business Types and Employment 2000*

<b>Business Type</b>	<b>Number of Geographic Units</b>	<b>Number of Full-time Employees</b>	<b>Number of Part-time Employees</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>
Individual Ownership	15	50	18	68
Partnership	12	26	24	50
Reg. Private Company	120	3,660	820	4,480
Reg. Public Company	9	790	24	814
Cooperative	3	26	6	32
Central Government	6	170	21	191
Trust	3	18	3	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>4,740</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>5,656</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

*Table 2.13: Gold Ore Mining - Business Types and Employment 1994*

<b>Business Type</b>	<b>Number of Geographic Units</b>	<b>Number of Full-time Employees</b>	<b>Number of Part-time Employees</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>
Individual Ownership	15	18	6	24
Partnership	9	58	12	70
Reg. Private Company	20	225	30	255
Reg. Public Company	3	3	3	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>355</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

*Table 2.14: Coal Mining - Business Types and Employment 1994*

<b>Business Type</b>	<b>Number of Geographic Units</b>	<b>Number of Full-time Employees</b>	<b>Number of Part-time Employees</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>
Individual Ownership	3	3	3	6
Partnership	6	12	6	18
Reg. Private Company	30	232	18	250
Reg. Public Company	6	76	3	79
State Owned Enterprise	18	510	9	519
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>872</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

*Table 2.15: Gold Ore Mining - Business Types and Employment 2000*

<b>Business Type</b>	<b>Number of Geographic Units</b>	<b>Number of Full-time Employees</b>	<b>Number of Part-time Employees</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>
Individual Ownership	6	9	-	9
Partnership	6	63	3	66
Reg. Private Company	40	250	24	274
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>349</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

*Table 2.16: Coal Mining - Business Types and Employment 2000*

<b>Business Type</b>	<b>Number of Geographic Units</b>	<b>Number of Full-time Employees</b>	<b>Number of Part-time Employees</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>
Partnership	3	-	6	6
Reg. Private Company	25	152	21	173
Reg. Public Company	3	12	3	15
Other	-	78	-	78
State Owned Enterprise	12	340	9	349
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>621</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

*Table 2.17 Forestry, Logging and Services to Forestry - Business Types and Employment 1994*

<b>Business Type</b>	<b>Number of Geographic Units</b>	<b>Number of Full-time Employees</b>	<b>Number of Part-time Employees</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>
Individual Ownership	620	1,480	265	1,745
Partnership	830	1,950	780	2,730
Reg. Private Company	680	3,160	480	3,640
Reg. Public Company	170	750	68	818
Central Government	15	100	9	109
Local Government	55	48	6	54
Incorporated Society & Unincorporated Assn	6	6	-	6
Trust	35	44	9	53
State Owned Enterprise	60	130	30	160
Local Government Enterprise	12	36	6	42
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,483</b>	<b>7,704</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>9,357</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

*Table 2.18: Forestry Processing - Business Types and Employment 1994*

<b>Business Type</b>	<b>Number of Geographic Units</b>	<b>Number of Full-time Employees</b>	<b>Number of Part-time Employees</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>
Individual Ownership	110	229	48	277
Partnership	130	365	105	470
Reg. Private Company	300	4,670	370	5,040
Reg. Public Company	40	3,190	95	3,285
Trust	-	9	3	12
State Owned Enterprise	9	435	3	438
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>8,898</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>9,522</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

*Table 2.19: Forestry Manufacturing - Business Types and Employment 1994*

<b>Business Type</b>	<b>Number of Geographic Units</b>	<b>Number of Full-time Employees</b>	<b>Number of Part-time Employees</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>
Individual Ownership	320	530	115	645
Partnership	260	660	210	870
Reg. Private Company	700	7,330	750	8,080
Reg. Public Company	55	5,580	105	5,685
Cooperative	-	6	-	6
Trust	6	21	6	27
State Owned Enterprise	3	78	-	78
Other	9	950	15	965
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>15,155</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>16,356</b>

Note: The “other” type refers to a category or categories of geographic units whose legal status Statistics New Zealand were unable to identify from their records.

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

*Table 2.20: Forestry, Logging and Services to Forestry - Business Types and Employment 2000*

<b>Business Type</b>	<b>Number of Geographic Units</b>	<b>Number of Full-time Employees</b>	<b>Number of Part-time Employees</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>
Individual Ownership	1,120	1,130	310	1,440
Partnership	2,310	1,310	1,020	2,330
Reg. Private Company	1,670	5,370	710	6,080
Reg. Public Company	30	145	-	145
Central Government	25	47	9	56
Local Government	40	6	-	6
Incorporated Society & Unincorporated Assn	15	12	3	15
Other	15	34	3	37
Trust	230	80	12	92
State Owned Enterprise	50	67	-	67
Local Government Enterprise	15	33	9	42
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,520</b>	<b>8,234</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>10,310</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

*Table 2.21: Forestry Processing - Business Types and Employment 2000*

<b>Business Type</b>	<b>Number of Geographic Units</b>	<b>Number of Full-time Employees</b>	<b>Number of Part-time Employees</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>
Individual Ownership	110	163	33	196
Partnership	130	700	95	795
Reg. Private Company	380	7,990	570	8,560
Reg. Public Company	12	1,070	18	1,088
Other	3	305	-	305
Trust	6	9	-	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>10,237</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>10,953</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

*Table 2.22: Forestry Manufacturing - Business Types and Employment 2000*

<b>Business Type</b>	<b>Number of Geographic Units</b>	<b>Number of Full-time Employees</b>	<b>Number of Part-time Employees</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>
Individual Ownership	390	590	100	690
Partnership	350	790	280	1,070
Reg. Private Company	950	12,190	1,010	13,200
Reg. Public Company	12	890	6	896
Incorporated Society & Unincorporated Assn	-	6	3	9
Trust	3	15	3	18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>14,481</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>15,883</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

*Table 2.23: Accommodation; Pubs, Taverns & Bars, Cafes & Restaurants, and Clubs - Business Types and Employment 1994*

<b>Business Type</b>	<b>Number of Geographic Units</b>	<b>Number of Full-time Employees</b>	<b>Number of Part-time Employees</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>
Individual Ownership	1,218	2,768	2,780	5,548
Partnership	2,813	7,626	7,375	15,001
Reg. Private Company	2,756	18,055	23,056	41,111
Reg. Public Company	24	539	577	1,116
Central Government	51	280	645	925
Local Government	141	603	1,363	1,966
Incorporated Society & Unincorporated Assn	596	1,720	2,853	4,573
Other	6	49	72	121
Trust	138	370	497	867
Local Government Enterprise	15	175	383	558
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,758</b>	<b>32,185</b>	<b>39,601</b>	<b>71,786</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

*Table 2.24: Accommodation; Pubs, Taverns & Bars, Cafes & Restaurants, and Clubs - Business Types and Employment 2000*

<b>Business Type</b>	<b>Number of Geographic Units</b>	<b>Number of Full-time Employees</b>	<b>Number of Part-time Employees</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>
Individual Ownership	1,515	2,750	2,731	5,481
Partnership	3,283	7,890	8,230	16,120
Reg. Private Company	4,940	27,125	35,210	62,335
Reg. Public Company	81	517	2,119	2,636
Central Government	43	197	350	547
Local Government	46	70	94	164
Incorporated Society & Unincorporated Assn	552	1,632	2,978	4,610
Other	27	927	825	1,752
Trust	248	661	825	1,486
Local Government Enterprise	69	582	991	1,573
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,804</b>	<b>42,351</b>	<b>54,353</b>	<b>96,704</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).



Table 2.25: *All Industries - Business Types and Employment 1994*

<b>Business Type</b>	<b>Number of Geographic Units</b>	<b>Number of Full-time Employees</b>	<b>Number of Part-time Employees</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>
Individual Ownership	55,640	81,500	35,250	116,750
Partnership	37,920	96,240	53,990	150,230
Reg. Private Company	80,710	501,370	172,160	673,530
Reg. Public Company	4,360	80,200	12,270	92,470
Co-operative	130	6,210	570	6,780
Central Government	6,480	172,940	53,110	226,050
Local Government	2,580	22,000	6,180	28,180
Incorporated Society & Unincorporated Assn	4,600	12,980	12,840	25,820
Other	3,070	10,360	3,810	14,170
Trust	2,260	10,420	12,390	22,810
State Owned Enterprise	950	17,070	3,620	20,690
Local Government Enterprise	350	9,690	1,060	10,750
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>199,050</b>	<b>1,020,980</b>	<b>367,250</b>	<b>1,388,230</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).

Table 2.26: *All Industries - Business Types and Employment 2000*

<b>Business Type</b>	<b>Number of Geographic Units</b>	<b>Number of Full-time Employees</b>	<b>Number of Part-time Employees</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>
Individual Ownership	79,670	95,090	30,170	125,260
Partnership	46,040	99,490	56,770	156,260
Reg. Private Company	118,330	640,560	255,570	896,130
Reg. Public Company	3,310	67,680	18,060	85,740
Co-operative	80	5,680	360	6,040
Central Government	6,340	157,200	58,680	215,880
Local Government	1,670	16,000	4,470	20,470
Incorporated Society & Unincorporated Assn	4,670	13,650	17,770	31,420
Other	2,190	12,770	2,790	15,560
Trust	5,840	15,100	14,860	29,960
State Owned Enterprise	730	13,070	10,700	23,770
Local Government Enterprise	580	9,060	2,160	11,220
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>269,450</b>	<b>1,145,350</b>	<b>472,360</b>	<b>1,617,710</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2001).