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**FOREIGN CONTROL IN
MINERAL EXPLORATION
AUSTRALIA**

1984-85

CATALOGUE NO. 5323.0

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FOREIGN CONTROL
IN
MINERAL EXPLORATION
1984-85

IAN CASTLES
AUSTRALIAN STATISTICIAN

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
(F)

Catalogue No.5323.0

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MAIN FEATURES

MINERAL EXPLORATION OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM

In 1984-85 foreign controlled enterprises accounted for 34.7% of total expenditure (private and government) on mineral exploration other than for petroleum, joint foreign and Australian controlled enterprises for 0.2% and naturalised or naturalising enterprises for 15.9%. Australian controlled enterprises accounted for 49.1%. Private enterprises accounted for 96.8% of total expenditure.

The proportion of private exploration expenditure accounted for by Australian controlled enterprises was 47.5% in 1984-85, well above the comparable figure of 36.2% in 1975-76. During the same period the total number of private enterprises undertaking exploration expenditure more than doubled, nearly all of the increase being attributable to Australian controlled enterprises. Most foreign control of private exploration expenditure in 1984-85 was attributable to the USA and the UK, which accounted for 14.6% and 13.2%, respectively.

The State having the highest level of private exploration expenditure was Western Australia, with \$189.8m; Australian controlled enterprises accounted for 52.6% of this expenditure.

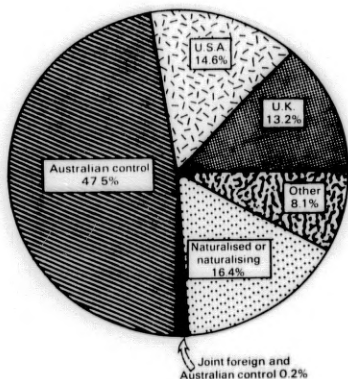
The diagrams below show -

the extent of control in 1984-85 by type and country for Australia

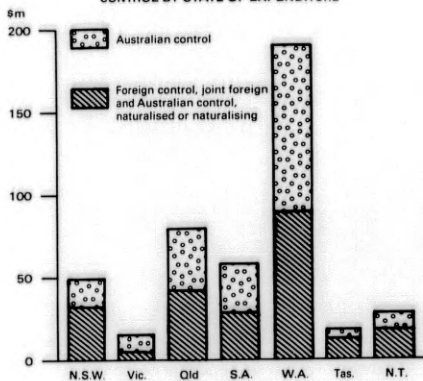
the extent of control in 1984-85 by type for each State and Territory.

PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM

CONTROL BY COUNTRY



CONTROL BY STATE OF EXPENDITURE



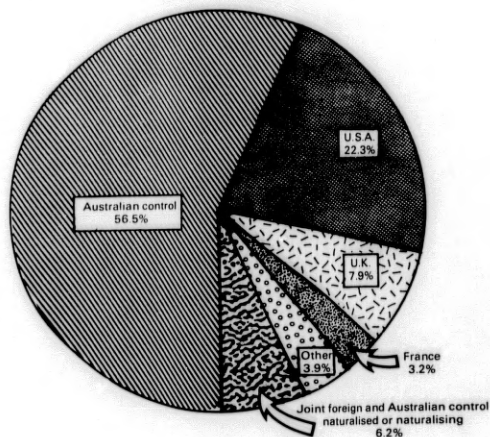
PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

In 1984-85, foreign controlled enterprises accounted for 37.3% of total expenditure on petroleum exploration, and joint foreign and Australian controlled and naturalised or naturalising enterprises accounted for 6.2%. Australian controlled enterprises accounted for 56.5%. Private enterprises accounted for all of the expenditure.

Since 1975-76 there has been a substantial increase in expenditure by private enterprises on petroleum exploration, from \$54.0m to \$803.2m in 1984-85. Australian controlled enterprises accounted for almost 60% of the increase, their expenditure rising from \$9.6m to \$453.5m. During this same period the number of Australian controlled private enterprises increased from 34 to 273 and their percentage share of private petroleum exploration expenditure also rose markedly, from 17.8% in 1975-76 to 56.5% in 1984-85. Most foreign control of private exploration expenditure in 1984-85 was attributable to the USA (22.3%), with the UK (7.9%) and France (3.2%) being the next most significant.

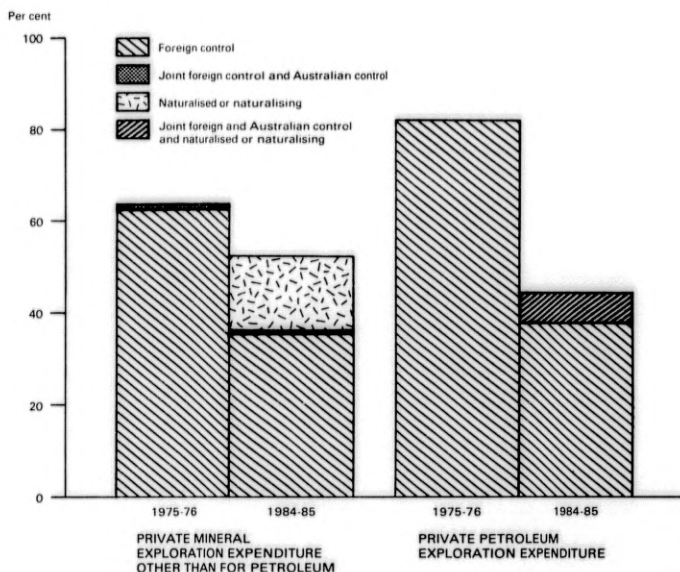
The diagram below shows the extent of control in 1984-85 by type and country for Australia.

PRIVATE PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE
CONTROL BY COUNTRY



CHANGES IN THE LEVEL OF FOREIGN CONTROL BETWEEN 1975-76 AND 1984-85

The level of foreign control in private mineral exploration was substantially lower in 1984-85 than in 1975-76 when last measured. It should be noted in comparing results between 1975-76 and 1984-85 that there was no naturalised or naturalising category in 1975-76. The first use of this category for measuring control in mineral exploration was in 1984-85. Enterprises included in this category would previously have been included in the foreign control or joint foreign and Australian control categories (see paragraphs 20 and 23(b) of the Explanatory Notes). The changes that have occurred between the two years are highlighted in the diagram below.



EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

This publication presents results of a study of foreign control of mineral exploration in Australia in 1984-85. The bulletin is divided into two parts -

- Part I contains details on the foreign control of mineral exploration other than for petroleum.
- Part II contains details on the foreign control of petroleum exploration.

Summary results of the full range of foreign participation studies undertaken to date are contained in the Appendix.

2. Foreign control statistics provide a measure of the potential control, through ownership of voting shares, that foreign residents may have over the key policy decisions of enterprises in Australia.

3. The definition of 'foreign' is based on the concept of residency. The country of residence of an individual is regarded as the country in which the individual normally resides. Visitors to a country staying for less than a year are not regarded as residents of that country but as residents of the country in which they normally live. For a company, the country of residence is the country of operation of the company, irrespective of whether the company is incorporated or unincorporated in that country or whether it is locally or foreign owned or controlled. All enterprises engaged in the production of goods and services on a commercial or equivalent basis within the territory of a country are regarded as residents of that country.

SCOPE AND UNITS

4. The scope of the study of mineral exploration is the total activity of exploration for minerals in Australia, regardless of the main activity of the organisation carrying out the exploration. This is the same as the scope of the statistics published in Parts I and III of

the bulletin Mineral Exploration, 1984-85 (Catalogue No.8407.0). Statistics on mineral exploration other than for petroleum contained in that bulletin are based on data collected in the annual census of mineral exploration. Statistics on petroleum exploration are based on data collected in the quarterly surveys of expenditure on petroleum exploration.

5. Exploration for minerals other than petroleum consists of the search for new ore occurrences and/or appraisal intended to delineate or greatly expand the limits of known deposits of minerals by geological, geophysical, geochemical, drilling and other methods. This includes construction of shafts and adits primarily for exploration purposes but excludes mine development activities. Exploration for water is excluded.

6. Petroleum exploration consists of the search for undiscovered oil or gas, and/or appraisal intended to greatly extend the limits of a known oil or gas reservoir by geological, geophysical, geochemical, drilling and other methods. Activity of a developmental or production nature is excluded.

7. The statistical unit used in this study is the enterprise which is defined as a unit covering all the operations in Australia of a single operating legal entity. The study is predominantly in terms of the enterprises undertaking expenditure on mineral exploration. However, some information is provided on enterprises holding interests in mineral tenements/petroleum titles (see following section on Methodology).

8. In Table 1, Australian controlled enterprises are classified as either private or government. Government enterprises are State Mines Departments, business undertakings operated by State and local government authorities, and federal government departments and agencies including the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, and the Australian

Atomic Energy Commission. Private enterprises are enterprises other than government enterprises.

METHODOLOGY

9. Mineral exploration data used in this study were derived from the 1984-85 census of mineral exploration other than for petroleum, from the quarterly surveys of expenditure on petroleum exploration in 1984-85, and from supplementary collections carried out by the ABS to obtain more detailed data on exploration carried out by two or more enterprises associated under joint venture, farm-in, option to purchase and similar co-operative arrangements.

10. Total exploration expenditure includes -

- exploration expenditure undertaken by an enterprise on its own account
- exploration expenditure undertaken by an enterprise under cooperative arrangements such as a joint-venture.

11. Exploration expenditure may be attributed to individual enterprises involved in co-operative arrangements either on an expenditure incurred basis or on an 'interests held' basis. For example, with farm-in and option to purchase arrangements, it is common that over a period one enterprise holds 100% interest in a mineral tenement or petroleum title while another enterprise undertakes the exploration expenditure in order to earn an interest in or exercise an option over, the tenement or title. Under the expenditure incurred method, expenditure is attributed to participating enterprises according to the funds they actually contribute, irrespective of whether or not they hold an interest in the mineral tenement or petroleum title on which the exploration is undertaken. Under the interests held method, on the other hand, expenditure is apportioned to participating enterprises in proportion to their interests held in the mineral tenement or petroleum title. Statistics compiled on an interests held basis differ from statistics compiled on an expenditure incurred basis.

12. The tables in this publication present statistics on an expenditure incurred basis. For purposes of comparison, however, Table 5 provides statistics on both bases for mineral exploration other than for petroleum and Table 9 provides similar statistics for petroleum exploration.

MEASUREMENT OF FOREIGN PARTICIPATION CHARACTERISTICS

13. Foreign participation characteristics for this study have been calculated using information on ownership links as at 30 June 1985. An ownership link into an enterprise is defined as a holding of voting shares in an enterprise (or equivalent equity interest in the case of an unincorporated enterprise such as a joint venture) and the strength of the link is measured by the percentage of such shares held. The strength of ownership links has been measured generally by reference to the number of voting shares held. However, for immediate ownership links below 10% between foreign residents and enterprises in Australia the paid up value of voting shares which is collected in the ABS Surveys of Foreign Investment has been used.

14. Information on ownership links as at 30 June 1985 was collected in the ABS Survey of Shareholdings. This survey covered all enterprises in Australia in which there was immediate foreign ownership (as identified in the ABS Surveys of Foreign Investment) and other enterprises in Australia in which those enterprises with immediate foreign ownership had an equity interest through ownership links of 10% or more. The survey collected details of:

- (a) shareholders with 10% or more equity interest in each reporting enterprise,
- (b) the reporting enterprise's shareholdings in subsidiaries, and
- (c) the reporting enterprise's share-holdings, between 10% and 50%, in other enterprises.

15. This information was used to determine the foreign participation characteristics for each enterprise in the survey. All enterprises engaged in mineral exploration activity were then identified in order to assign the foreign participation characteristics to each enterprise. The foreign participation characteristics determined from the Survey of Shareholdings are used to produce foreign ownership and control statistics for a range of industries and economic activities.

Control

16. Enterprises are classified to one of four categories of control: foreign control; joint foreign and Australian control; naturalised or naturalising; and Australian control.

17. To measure the levels of control in mineral exploration for each of these four categories, the whole of the operations data of an enterprise are allocated to the control category of that enterprise. Data for each enterprise are then aggregated to obtain totals for the activity attributable to each of the four control categories.

18. An enterprise is classified to *foreign control* if it does not have naturalised or naturalising status (see paragraph 20 below) and:

- (a) it is connected to a foreign resident (individual, enterprise, or group of related enterprises in the one foreign country) by an ownership link of 25 per cent or more of the voting shares in the enterprise and there is no equal or stronger link from an Australian resident individual, an Australian controlled enterprise, or a joint foreign and Australian controlled enterprise; or
- (b) it is connected to a foreign controlled enterprise defined above by a chain of ownership links of 25 per cent or more in strength and at no point in that chain is there an equal or a stronger link from an

Australian resident individual, an Australian controlled enterprise, or a joint foreign and Australian controlled enterprise; or

- (c) it is not connected to either a foreign or Australian resident by an ownership link of 25 per cent or more of the voting shares but all the voting shares are held by foreign residents.

19. An enterprise is classified to *joint foreign and Australian control* if it does not have naturalised or naturalising status (see paragraph 20 below) and:

- (a) there are two or more equally large investors (there being no single larger investor) each holding 25 per cent or more of the voting shares in the enterprise (or equivalent beneficial equity interest in unincorporated enterprises) and:
 - (i) at least one of these investors is either a foreign resident or a foreign controlled enterprise and at least one of these investors is either an Australian resident individual or an Australian controlled enterprise, or
 - (ii) at least one of these investors is joint foreign and Australian controlled; or
- (b) it is connected to a joint foreign and Australian controlled enterprise defined above by a chain of ownership links of 25 per cent or more in strength and at no point in that chain is there a stronger link either from a foreign resident or foreign controlled enterprise, or from an Australian resident individual or Australian controlled enterprise.

20. An enterprise is classified to *naturalised or naturalising* in this study if it had such status on 30 June 1985 under the Government's foreign investment policy and would otherwise be classified to either foreign control or joint foreign and Australian control. Public announcements have been made by the Treasurer in all cases where enterprises have been granted naturalised or naturalising status.

21. All enterprises not classified as foreign controlled, joint foreign and Australian controlled, or naturalised or naturalising, have been classified to Australian control.

COUNTRY OF CONTROL

22. The country of control used in these statistics is the country of domicile of the immediate foreign investor in enterprises engaged in mineral exploration activity. Because an immediate foreign investor could be an enterprise in which there are ownership interests held by residents of other countries, the country of domicile of the immediate foreign investor may not be the country of domicile of the ultimate investor.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN STATISTICS FOR 1984-85 AND 1975-76

23. There are a number of differences between the statistics in this publication relating to 1984-85 and those produced in the last study relating to 1975-76.

- (a) In 1984 a review of the exploration activities of government organisations was undertaken by the ABS. This review identified a number of activities, such as broad geological and geophysical studies and/or the preparation of maps for use in more detailed exploration, which are considered to be outside the scope of the mineral exploration collection. The exclusion of these activities, commencing from the 1983-84 collection, results in a break in series between the 1975-76 and the 1984-85 data on

government exploration and hence prevents direct comparability of the statistics for these years. However, subject to the qualifications in (b) and (c) below, it is still possible to compare exploration expenditure by private enterprises for these years.

- (b) Control statistics for 1984-85 have been provided for the additional control category of naturalised or naturalising enterprises. Previously there were only three categories: foreign control; joint foreign and Australian control; and Australian control. Those enterprises which have been classified to the new category for 1984-85 would have been classified to either the foreign control or joint foreign and Australian control categories if the previous dissection had continued to be used.
- (c) The definition of foreign control has been changed slightly to include enterprises not connected to either a foreign or Australian resident by an ownership link of 25% or more of the voting shares but where all the voting shares are nevertheless held by foreign residents. This change has had no effect on the comparability of the statistics on control in mineral exploration for 1975-76 and 1984-85.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Users may wish to refer to the following related publications which are available on request:

MINERAL EXPLORATION STATISTICS:

Mineral Exploration, Australia 1984-85 (8407.0)

Mineral Exploration, Australia June Quarter 1986 (8412.0)

FOREIGN PARTICIPATION STATISTICS:

Foreign Ownership and Control of the Mining Industry, Australia 1982-83 (5317.0)

Foreign Ownership and Control of the Manufacturing Industry, Australia 1982-83 (5322.0)

Foreign Control of New Fixed Capital Expenditure by Private Enterprises in Selected Industries, Australia 1982-83 (5333.0)

Foreign Ownership and Control of the General Insurance Industry, Australia 1983-84 (5309.0)

Foreign Ownership and Control of the Life Insurance Industry, Australia 1983-84 (5311.0)

Foreign Ownership and Control of Registered Financial Corporations, Australia 1984 (5334.0)

Foreign Ownership and Control in Agriculture, Australia 1983-84 (5336.0)

Foreign Ownership and Control of the Transport Industry, Australia 1983-84 (5335.0)

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Foreign Investment, Australia 1983-84 (5305.0) (\$1.50, \$2.20 incl. postage)

Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0).

The ABS also issues on Tuesdays and Fridays a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

- nil or rounded to zero
- N.P. not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable)
- N.A. not available.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

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PART I. MINERAL EXPLORATION OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM

1. This part of the publication, containing Tables 1-5, shows statistics on the control of expenditure on mineral exploration other than for petroleum.

2. Descriptions of data items appearing in the tables are presented below:

Expenditure on drilling. Comprises expenditure on core drilling and non-core drilling (diamond, alluvial, percussion and other drilling).

Other expenditure. Comprises all exploration expenditure other than drilling expenditure; includes expenditure on surveys, report writing, map preparation and other activities indirectly attributable to exploration.

Expenditure on production leases. Expenditure on mineral tenements on which production of minerals or mine development is actually taking place.

Expenditure other than on production leases. Expenditure on exploration carried out on areas covered by exploration licences, authorities to enter, authorities to prospect, and similar licences and authorities issued by State Governments for exploration of minerals. Also included is exploration that is not directly connected with areas under lease, licence, etc, e.g. aerial surveys.

Total exploration expenditure. Comprises all expenditure (whether charged as working expenses or capitalised) on exploration in Australia for minerals other than petroleum. Includes expenditure on surveys, report writing, map preparation and other activities indirectly attributable to exploration; excludes payments, other than payments to governments, for the purchase of mineral tenements.

TABLE 1. MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM: CONTROL SUMMARY, 1975-76 AND 1984-85

	PRIVATE								GOVERNMENT (A)		TOTAL PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT	
	ENTERPRISES UNDERTAKING EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE		EXPENDITURE ON DRILLING		OTHER EXPENDITURE		TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE		ENTERPRISES UNDERTAKING EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE	TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE	ENTERPRISES UNDERTAKING EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE	TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE
	1975-76	1984-85	1975-76	1984-85	1975-76	1984-85	1975-76	1984-85	1984-85		1984-85	
	- NO. -		- \$ MILLION -						NO.	\$ MILLION	NO.	\$ MILLION
FOREIGN CONTROL	159	139	19.1	28.6	43.8	128.3	62.9	156.8	-	-	139	156.8
JOINT FOREIGN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	4	5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	-	-	5	1.0
NATURALISED OR NATURALISING	(B)	25	(B)	22.2	(B)	49.6	(B)	71.8	-	-	25	71.8
AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	322	807	10.8	45.8	25.4	161.8	36.1	207.6	10.0	14.3	817	221.9
TOTAL	485	976	30.2	96.7	69.7	340.6	99.9	437.3	10.0	14.3	986	451.6
	-PER CENT-											
FOREIGN CONTROL	32.8	14.2	63.2	29.5	62.8	37.7	62.9	35.9	-	-	14.1	34.7
JOINT FOREIGN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.2	-	-	0.5	0.2
NATURALISED OR NATURALISING	(B)	2.6	(B)	22.9	(B)	14.6	(B)	16.4	-	-	2.5	15.9
AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	66.4	82.7	35.8	47.4	36.3	47.5	36.2	47.5	100.0	100.0	82.9	49.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(A) BECAUSE OF A BREAK IN THE SERIES THERE IS NO DIRECT COMPARABILITY BETWEEN 1975-76 AND 1984-85 FOR GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE. SEE PARAGRAPH 23(A) OF THE EXPLANATORY NOTES.

(B) INCLUDED IN THE FOREIGN CONTROL AND JOINT FOREIGN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTROL CATEGORIES IN 1975-76. SEE PARAGRAPH 23(B) OF THE EXPLANATORY NOTES.

TABLE 2. PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM: CONTROL BY COUNTRY, 1984-85

	EXPENDITURE ON DRILLING				OTHER EXPENDITURE		TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE			
	ENTERPRISES UNDERTAKING EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE	ON PRODUCT- ION LEASES	OTHER THAN ON PRODUCT- ION LEASES	TOTAL	ON PRODUCT- ION LEASES	OTHER THAN ON PRODUCT- ION LEASES	TOTAL	ON PRODUCT- ION LEASES	OTHER THAN ON PRODUCT- ION LEASES	TOTAL
- NO. -	-\$ MILLION-									
FOREIGN CONTROL	51	N.P.	N.P.	14.5	N.P.	N.P.	49.4	1.2	62.7	63.9
USA	34	N.P.	9.4	9.4	N.P.	N.P.	48.2	5.1	52.4	57.5
UK	11	-	0.9	0.9	-	3.9	3.9	-	4.9	4.9
FRANCE	16	0.3	1.4	1.7	0.1	14.4	14.5	0.4	15.8	16.2
OTHER EEC (A)	6	-	0.5	0.5	-	5.4	5.4	-	5.9	5.9
CANADA	12	-	1.2	1.2	0.1	5.0	5.1	0.1	6.2	6.3
JAPAN	9	-	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.7	1.8	0.1	2.0	2.1
OTHER	139	3.7	24.9	28.6	3.2	125.0	128.3	6.9	149.9	156.8
JOINT FOREIGN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTROL, NATURALISED OR NATURALISING	30	6.4	16.0	22.3	2.3	48.2	50.5	8.7	64.1	72.8
AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	807	12.3	33.5	45.8	16.8	145.0	161.8	29.1	178.5	207.6
TOTAL	976	22.3	74.4	96.7	22.4	318.2	340.6	44.7	392.6	437.3
-PER CENT-										
FOREIGN CONTROL	5.2	N.P.	N.P.	15.0	N.P.	N.P.	14.5	2.7	16.0	14.6
USA	3.5	N.P.	9.7	9.7	N.P.	N.P.	14.1	11.4	13.4	13.2
UK	1.1	-	1.3	1.0	-	1.2	1.2	-	1.2	1.1
FRANCE	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.8	0.4	4.5	4.3	0.8	4.0	3.7
OTHER EEC (A)	0.6	-	0.7	0.5	-	1.7	1.6	-	1.5	1.3
CANADA	1.2	-	1.6	1.2	0.2	1.6	1.5	0.2	1.6	1.4
JAPAN	0.9	-	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
OTHER	14.2	16.4	33.5	29.5	14.5	39.3	37.7	15.4	38.2	35.9
JOINT FOREIGN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTROL, NATURALISED OR NATURALISING	3.1	28.5	21.5	23.1	10.4	15.1	14.8	19.4	16.3	16.7
AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	82.7	55.1	45.0	47.4	75.1	45.6	47.5	65.1	45.5	47.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(A) BELGIUM, DENMARK, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, GREECE, IRELAND, ITALY, LUXEMBOURG AND NETHERLANDS.

TABLE 3. PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM: CONTROL BY STATE OF EXPENDITURE, 1984-85

	ENTERPRISES UNDERTAKING EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE ON DRILLING		OTHER EXPENDITURE		TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE	
	NO.	\$ MILLION	PER CENT	\$ MILLION	PER CENT	\$ MILLION	PER CENT
NEW SOUTH WALES							
FOREIGN CONTROL	43	2.5	17.0	13.9	40.0	16.4	33.2
JOINT FOREIGN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTROL, NATURALISED OR NATURALISING	14	7.9	54.2	8.0	22.8	15.9	32.1
AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	135	4.2	28.8	13.0	37.2	17.2	34.7
TOTAL	192	14.6	100.0	34.9	100.0	49.5	100.0
VICTORIA							
FOREIGN CONTROL, JOINT FOREIGN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTROL, NATURALISED OR NATURALISING	12	0.6	22.8	4.1	33.2	4.8	31.3
AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	54	2.1	77.2	8.3	66.8	10.4	68.7
TOTAL	66	2.8	100.0	12.4	100.0	15.2	100.0
QUEENSLAND							
FOREIGN CONTROL	64	6.7	41.3	22.6	35.6	29.2	36.8
JOINT FOREIGN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTROL, NATURALISED OR NATURALISING	13	3.6	22.1	9.7	15.3	13.3	16.7
AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	181	5.9	36.6	31.1	49.0	37.0	46.5
TOTAL	258	16.1	100.0	63.3	100.0	79.5	100.0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA							
FOREIGN CONTROL	22	2.6	45.1	23.1	44.7	25.7	44.7
NATURALISED OR NATURALISING	5	0.6	10.9	2.5	4.8	3.1	5.4
AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	37	2.5	44.0	26.2	50.5	28.7	49.9
TOTAL	64	5.8	100.0	51.8	100.0	57.6	100.0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA							
FOREIGN CONTROL	72	14.2	28.7	51.3	36.5	65.5	34.5
NATURALISED OR NATURALISING	13	6.7	13.6	17.8	12.7	24.5	12.9
AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	470	28.5	57.7	71.4	50.8	99.9	52.6
TOTAL	555	49.4	100.0	140.4	100.0	189.8	100.0

SEE FOOTNOTE AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 3. PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM: CONTROL BY STATE OF EXPENDITURE, 1984-85-CONTINUED

	ENTERPRISES UNDERTAKING EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE ON DRILLING		OTHER EXPENDITURE		TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE	
	NO.	\$ MILLION	PER CENT	\$ MILLION	PER CENT	\$ MILLION	PER CENT
TASMANIA							
FOREIGN CONTROL	17	0.7	13.5	3.3	26.7	4.1	22.8
NATURALISED OR NATURALISING	5	2.9	53.9	5.6	45.0	8.5	47.6
AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	29	1.7	32.6	3.5	28.3	5.3	29.6
TOTAL	51	5.3	100.0	12.5	100.0	17.8	100.0
NORTHERN TERRITORY							
FOREIGN CONTROL, JOINT FOREIGN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTROL, NATURALISED OR NATURALISING	37	2.0	71.3	16.8	66.7	18.8	67.1
AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	60	0.8	28.7	8.4	33.3	9.2	32.9
TOTAL	97	2.7	100.0	25.3	100.0	28.0	100.0
AUSTRALIA							
FOREIGN CONTROL	(A) 139	28.6	29.5	128.3	37.7	156.8	35.9
JOINT FOREIGN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	(A) 5	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.2
NATURALISED OR NATURALISING	(A) 25	22.2	22.9	49.6	14.6	71.8	16.4
AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	(A) 807	45.8	47.4	161.8	47.5	207.6	47.5
TOTAL	(A) 976	96.7	100.0	340.6	100.0	437.3	100.0

(A) THE FIGURE FOR AUSTRALIA IS LESS THAN THE SUM OF THE STATE FIGURES BECAUSE SOME ENTERPRISES UNDERTOOK EXPENDITURE IN MORE THAN ONE STATE.

TABLE 4. PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM: CONTROL BY SIZE OF TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, 1984-85

	ENTERPRISES UNDERTAKING EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE		EXPENDITURE ON DRILLING		OTHER EXPENDITURE		TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE	
	NO.	PER CENT	\$ MILLION	PER CENT	\$ MILLION	PER CENT	\$ MILLION	PER CENT
FOREIGN CONTROLLED ENTERPRISES -								
SIZE OF TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE -								
UNDER \$500,000	88	9.0	3.1	3.2	8.8	2.6	11.9	2.7
\$500,000 AND UNDER \$2 MILLION	27	2.8	6.6	6.9	23.7	6.9	30.3	6.9
\$2 MILLION AND OVER	24	2.5	18.9	19.5	95.8	28.1	114.7	26.2
TOTAL	139	14.2	28.6	29.5	128.3	37.7	156.8	35.9
JOINT FOREIGN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTROLLED, NATURALISED OR NATURALISING ENTERPRISES -								
SIZE OF TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE -								
UNDER \$500,000	13	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.2
\$500,000 AND UNDER \$2 MILLION	8	0.8	2.9	2.9	5.8	1.7	8.6	2.0
\$2 MILLION AND OVER	9	0.9	19.2	19.9	43.9	12.9	63.1	14.4
TOTAL	30	3.1	22.3	23.1	50.5	14.8	72.8	16.7
AUSTRALIAN CONTROLLED ENTERPRISES -								
SIZE OF TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE -								
UNDER \$500,000	735	75.3	9.1	9.4	41.1	12.1	50.2	11.5
\$500,000 AND UNDER \$2 MILLION	56	5.7	11.1	11.5	41.8	12.3	52.9	12.1
\$2 MILLION AND OVER	16	1.6	25.7	26.5	78.9	23.2	104.6	23.9
TOTAL	807	82.7	45.8	47.4	161.8	47.5	207.6	47.5
ALL ENTERPRISES -								
SIZE OF TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE -								
UNDER \$500,000	836	85.7	12.4	12.8	50.8	14.9	63.2	14.4
\$500,000 AND UNDER \$2 MILLION	91	9.3	20.6	21.3	71.2	20.9	91.8	21.0
\$2 MILLION AND OVER	49	5.0	63.8	65.9	218.6	64.2	282.3	64.6
TOTAL	976	100.0	96.7	100.0	340.6	100.0	437.3	100.0

TABLE 5. PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM: CONTROL
BY TYPE OF EXPLORATION ARRANGEMENT AND INTERESTS HELD
IN THE MINERAL TENEMENTS (A), 1984-85

	ENTERPRISES		EXPENDITURE ON EXPLORATION UNDER AGREEMENTS (B)		OTHER EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE	TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE	
	UNDERTAKING EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE	HOLDING AN INTEREST IN THE MINERAL TENEMENTS (A)	TOTAL	APPORTIONED BY INTERESTS HELD (A)		TOTAL	APPORTIONED BY INTERESTS HELD (A)
	- NO. -			- \$ MILLION -			
FOREIGN CONTROL	139	156	80.3	71.3	76.6	156.8	147.9
JOINT FOREIGN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	5	5	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.1
NATURALISED OR NATURALISING	25	26	9.9	6.6	61.9	71.8	68.5
AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	807	968	72.3	84.5	135.4	207.6	219.9
TOTAL	976	1,155	162.5	162.5	274.8	437.3	437.3
				- PER CENT -			
FOREIGN CONTROL	14.2	13.5	49.4	43.9	27.9	35.9	33.8
JOINT FOREIGN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	0.5	0	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.2
NATURALISED OR NATURALISING	2.6	2.3	6.1	4.1	22.5	16.4	15.7
AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	82.7	83.8	44.5	52.0	49.3	47.5	50.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(A) SEE PARAGRAPHS 11 AND 12 OF THE EXPLANATORY NOTES.

(B) INCLUDES JOINT VENTURE, FARM-IN, OPTION-TO-PURCHASE AND SIMILAR AGREEMENTS.

PART 2: PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

1. This part of the publication, containing Tables 6-9, shows statistics on the control of expenditure on petroleum exploration.

2. Descriptions of data items appearing in the tables are given below:

Expenditure on drilling. Includes cost of access (roads, vessel hire, etc) to the drilling site and site preparation.

Other expenditure. Comprises all exploration expenditure other than drilling expenditure; includes expenditure on surveys, report writing, map preparation and other activities indirectly attributable to exploration.

Total exploration expenditure. Comprises all expenditure (whether charged as working expenses or capitalised) on petroleum exploration in Australia. Includes expenditure on surveys, report writing, map preparation and other activities indirectly attributable to exploration; excludes payments, other than payments to governments, for the purchase of petroleum titles and payments under the Petroleum Search Subsidy Act 1959.

Offshore exploration. Petroleum exploration in a marine area under the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967 or under any Acts administered by State governments.

Onshore exploration. Petroleum exploration other than offshore exploration.

TABLE 6. PRIVATE PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE: CONTROL SUMMARY, 1975-76 AND 1984-85 (A)

	ENTERPRISES UNDERTAKING EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE		EXPENDITURE ON DRILLING		OTHER EXPENDITURE		TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE	
	1975-76	1984-85	1975-76	1984-85	1975-76	1984-85	1975-76	1984-85
	- NO. -		-\$ MILLION-					
FOREIGN CONTROL	40	85	32.8	191.9	11.5	107.9	44.4	299.8
JOINT FOREIGN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTROL, NATURALISED OR NATURALISING	(B)	8	(B)	33.2	(B)	16.7	(B)	49.9
AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	34	273	5.4	293.7	4.2	159.8	9.6	453.5
TOTAL	74	366	38.2	518.9	15.8	284.4	54.0	803.2
	-PER CENT-							
FOREIGN CONTROL	54.0	23.2	85.9	37.0	72.8	37.9	82.2	37.3
JOINT FOREIGN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTROL, NATURALISED OR NATURALISING	(B)	2.2	(B)	6.4	(B)	5.9	(B)	6.2
AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	46.0	74.6	14.1	56.6	26.6	56.2	17.8	56.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(A) THERE WAS NO RECORDED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR 1984-85. ALSO BECAUSE OF A BREAK IN THE SERIES THERE IS NO DIRECT COMPARABILITY BETWEEN 1975-76 AND 1984-85 FOR GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE. SEE PARAGRAPH 23(A) OF THE EXPLANATORY NOTES.

(B) NATURALISED OR NATURALISING ENTERPRISES WERE CLASSIFIED TO THE FOREIGN CONTROL CATEGORY IN 1975-76. SEE PARAGRAPH 23(B) OF THE EXPLANATORY NOTES. THERE WERE NO CASES IDENTIFIED OF ENTERPRISES IN THE JOINT FOREIGN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTROL CATEGORY IN 1975-76.

TABLE 7. PRIVATE PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE: CONTROL BY COUNTRY, 1984-85

	ENTERPRISES UNDERTAKING EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE		EXPENDITURE ON DRILLING		OTHER EXPENDITURE		TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE	
	NO.	PER CENT	\$ MILLION	PER CENT	\$ MILLION	PER CENT	\$ MILLION	PER CENT
FOREIGN CONTROL								
USA	46	12.6	110.8	21.3	68.7	24.2	179.4	22.3
UK	11	3.0	45.8	8.8	17.4	6.1	63.2	7.9
FRANCE	4	1.1	16.3	3.1	9.7	3.4	26.0	3.2
OTHER EEC (A)	4	1.1	1.3	0.3	4.1	1.4	5.4	0.7
CANADA	16	4.4	9.3	1.8	4.0	1.4	13.3	1.7
OTHER	4	1.1	8.4	1.6	4.0	1.4	12.4	1.5
TOTAL	85	23.2	191.9	37.0	107.9	37.9	299.8	37.3
JOINT FOREIGN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTROL, NATURALISED OR NATURALISING	8	2.2	33.2	6.4	16.7	5.9	49.9	6.2
AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	273	74.6	293.7	56.6	159.8	56.2	453.5	56.5
TOTAL	366	100.0	518.9	100.0	284.4	100.0	803.2	100.0

(A) BELGIUM, DENMARK, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, GREECE, IRELAND, ITALY, LUXEMBOURG AND NETHERLANDS.

TABLE 8. PRIVATE PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE: CONTROL BY SIZE OF TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, 1984-85

	ENTERPRISES UNDERTAKING EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE ON DRILLING			OTHER EXPENDITURE			TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE		
		ONSHORE EXPLORA- TION	OFFSHORE EXPLORA- TION	TOTAL	ONSHORE EXPLORA- TION	OFFSHORE EXPLORA- TION	TOTAL	ONSHORE EXPLORA- TION	OFFSHORE EXPLORA- TION	TOTAL
- NO. -										
- \$ MILLION -										
FOREIGN CONTROLLED, JOINT FOREIGN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTROLLED, NATURALISED OR NATURALISING ENTERPRISES -										
SIZE OF TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE -										
UNDER \$500,000	40	2.2	0.6	2.8	3.5	1.5	5.1	5.8	2.1	7.9
\$500,000 AND UNDER \$2 MILLION	15	3.7	4.1	7.8	4.0	4.6	8.7	7.7	8.7	16.4
\$2 MILLION AND OVER	38	56.8	157.8	214.6	63.7	47.2	110.9	120.5	205.0	325.5
TOTAL	93	62.7	162.4	225.1	71.2	53.4	124.6	133.9	215.8	349.7
AUSTRALIAN CONTROLLED ENTERPRISES -										
SIZE OF TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE -										
UNDER \$500,000	190	7.3	3.2	10.5	9.8	2.9	12.7	17.1	6.1	23.1
\$500,000 AND UNDER \$2 MILLION	49	21.3	6.4	27.7	17.4	2.0	19.4	38.7	8.4	47.1
\$2 MILLION AND OVER	34	143.0	112.6	255.5	97.0	30.7	127.7	240.0	143.2	383.2
TOTAL	273	171.5	122.2	293.7	124.2	35.6	159.8	295.7	157.8	453.5
ALL ENTERPRISES -										
SIZE OF TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE -										
UNDER \$500,000	230	9.5	3.8	13.2	13.4	4.4	17.8	22.8	8.2	31.0
\$500,000 AND UNDER \$2 MILLION	64	25.0	10.5	35.5	21.4	6.7	28.0	46.4	17.1	63.5
\$2 MILLION AND OVER	72	199.8	270.4	470.1	160.7	77.9	238.5	360.4	348.3	708.7
TOTAL	366	234.2	284.6	518.9	195.4	89.0	284.4	429.6	373.6	803.2

TABLE 8. PRIVATE PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE: CONTROL BY SIZE OF TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, 1984-85-CONTINUED

	EXPENDITURE ON DRILLING			OTHER EXPENDITURE			TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE			
ENTERPRISES UNDERTAKING EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE	ONSHORE EXPLORA- TION	OFFSHORE EXPLORA- TION	TOTAL	ONSHORE EXPLORA- TION	OFFSHORE EXPLORA- TION	TOTAL	ONSHORE EXPLORA- TION	OFFSHORE EXPLORA- TION	TOTAL	
-PER CENT-										
FOREIGN CONTROLLED, JOINT FOREIGN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTROLLED, NATURALISED OR NATURALISING ENTERPRISES -										
SIZE OF TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE -										
UNDER \$500,000	10.9	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.3	0.6	1.0
\$500,000 AND UNDER \$2 MILLION	4.1	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.0	5.2	3.0	1.8	2.3	2.0
\$2 MILLION AND OVER	10.4	24.2	55.4	41.4	32.6	53.1	39.0	28.0	54.9	40.5
TOTAL	25.4	26.8	57.1	43.4	36.4	60.0	43.8	31.2	57.8	43.5
AUSTRALIAN CONTROLLED ENTERPRISES -										
SIZE OF TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE -										
UNDER \$500,000	51.9	3.1	1.1	2.0	5.0	3.2	4.5	4.0	1.6	2.9
\$500,000 AND UNDER \$2 MILLION	13.4	9.1	2.3	5.3	8.9	2.3	6.8	9.0	2.3	5.9
\$2 MILLION AND OVER	9.3	61.0	39.5	49.2	49.6	34.5	44.9	55.9	38.3	47.7
TOTAL	74.6	73.2	42.9	56.6	63.6	40.0	56.2	68.8	42.2	56.5
ALL ENTERPRISES -										
SIZE OF TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE -										
UNDER \$500,000	62.8	4.0	1.3	2.6	6.8	5.0	6.3	5.3	2.2	3.9
\$500,000 AND UNDER \$2 MILLION	17.5	10.7	3.7	6.8	10.9	7.5	9.9	10.8	4.6	7.9
\$2 MILLION AND OVER	19.7	85.3	95.0	90.6	82.2	87.5	83.9	83.9	93.2	88.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 9. PRIVATE PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE: CONTROL BY TYPE OF EXPLORATION
ARRANGEMENT AND INTERESTS HELD IN THE PETROLEUM TITLES (A), 1984-85

	ENTERPRISES		EXPENDITURE ON EXPLORATION UNDER AGREEMENTS (B)			TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE	
	UNDERTAKING EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE	HOLDING AN INTEREST IN THE PETROLEUM TITLES (A)	TOTAL	APPORTIONED BY INTERESTS HELD (A)	OTHER EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE	TOTAL	APPORTIONED BY INTERESTS HELD (A)
	- NO. -		-\$ MILLION-				
FOREIGN CONTROL, JOINT FOREIGN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTROL, NATURALISED OR NATURALISING	93	97	282.4	289.9	67.4	349.7	357.2
AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	273	289	448.0	440.5	5.5	453.5	446.0
TOTAL	366	386	730.4	730.4	72.8	803.2	803.2
			-PER CENT-				
FOREIGN CONTROL, JOINT FOREIGN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTROL, NATURALISED OR NATURALISING	25.4	25.1	38.7	39.7	92.5	43.5	44.5
AUSTRALIAN CONTROL	74.6	74.9	61.3	60.3	7.5	56.5	55.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(A) SEE PARAGRAPHS 11 AND 12 OF THE EXPLANATORY NOTES

(B) INCLUDES JOINT VENTURE, FARM-IN, OPTION-TO-PURCHASE AND SIMILAR AGREEMENTS.

Foreign Ownership and Control: Selected Industry Sectors and Activities

Industry/activity/ reference period	Measure used to calculate ownership/ control	Total value of measure used	Ownership		Control	
			Foreign	Australian	Foreign, Joint and naturalis- ing (a)	Australian
			%	%	%	%
New fixed capital expenditure by private enterprises, selected industries, 1982-83	Fixed capital expenditure (\$m)	15,805.6	N.A.	N.A.	39.0	61.0
Mining industry 1982-83	Value added (\$m)	8,146.6	50.4	49.6	56.6	43.4
Manufacturing industry 1982-83	Value added (\$m)	31,059.1	32.9	67.1	34.6	65.4
Transport industry 1983-84	Value added (\$m)	6,959.7	5.1	94.9	3.5	96.5
Agricultural activity 1983-84	Gross value of agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	15,317.2	1.8	98.2	1.7	98.2
Agricultural land 31 March 1984	Hectares (m)	486.6	5.9	94.1	N.A.	N.A.
Life insurance industry 1983-84	Premiums received (\$m)	3,306.8	40.3	59.7	27.6	73.4
General insurance industry 1983-84	Premiums receivable (\$m)	5,934.8	34.1	65.9	35.9	64.1
Registered financial corporations 1984	Assets (\$m)	75,058.8	35.9	64.1	31.4	68.6
Mineral exploration 1984-85(b)	Exploration expenditure (\$m)	451.6	N.A.	N.A.	50.8	49.1
Petroleum exploration 1984-85(b)	Exploration expenditure (\$m)	803.2	N.A.	N.A.	43.5	56.5

(a) Includes the Foreign Control, Joint Foreign and Australian Control and Naturalised or Naturalising categories.

(b) See paragraph 4 of Explanatory Notes.