

April 2015

## FDI gains momentum in second half of 2014

**Global FDI flows picked up** in the second half of 2014, increasing 17% in Q3 and 3% in Q4, representing an overall 9% increase in the second half of 2014 compared to a year earlier.

In 2014, global FDI flows were USD 1.3 trillion, 2% lower than 2013, but this **decrease was due to a single deal** in which Verizon bought out Vodafone's interest in its U.S. operations in the first quarter.

OECD **FDI outflows remained stable** in 2014 but would have risen in the absence of this deal.

OECD **FDI flows of resident special purpose entities (SPEs) declined** in 2014 after reaching a peak in 2013. However, this may be due to restructurings at a few MNEs, rather than a general decline in the use of SPEs.

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### Recent developments

Global FDI flows<sup>1</sup> dropped 2% in 2014 to USD 1 318 trillion as a result of the significant decrease observed in the first quarter of 2014, due to Verizon buying out Vodafone's investment in its U.S. operations, which reduced both inward in the United States and outward investment from the United Kingdom<sup>2</sup> (see also [FDI in Figures - December 2014](#)). Figure 1 shows global FDI flows from 1999 to 2014, and includes a specific focus on trends for recent quarters Q1 2013-Q4 2014. The measure was constructed using FDI statistics on a directional basis whenever available, supplemented by measures on an asset/liability basis when needed.<sup>3</sup>

#### New international standards for compiling FDI statistics

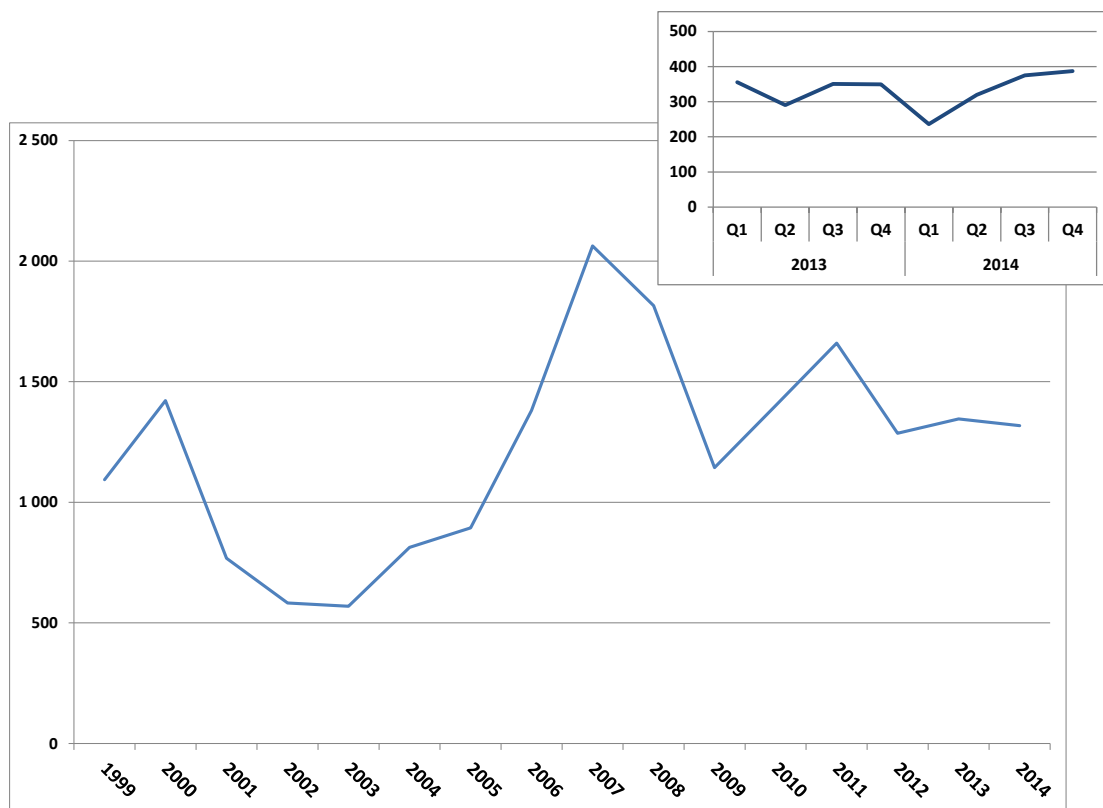
In 2014, the latest international standards for compiling FDI statistics, based on the OECD's *Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment, 4<sup>th</sup> edition*, came into widespread use. This has caused major changes to FDI statistics which complicates the analysis of trends. See Notes for Tables 1-4 on page 11 for a more complete explanation.

<sup>1</sup> By definition, inward and outward FDI worldwide should be equal. However, in practice, there are statistical discrepancies between inward and outward FDI. Unless otherwise specified, references to 'global FDI flows' refer to the average of these two figures.

<sup>2</sup> See [www.bloomberg.com/news/2014-02-21/verizon-stake-sale-cuts-vodafone-s-value-by-half-to-100-billion.html](http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2014-02-21/verizon-stake-sale-cuts-vodafone-s-value-by-half-to-100-billion.html).

<sup>3</sup> See note 1 under Notes for tables 1 to 4 on page 11 for details. Data are as of 15 April 2015.

**Figure 1: Global FDI flows from 1999 to 2014 (USD billion)**



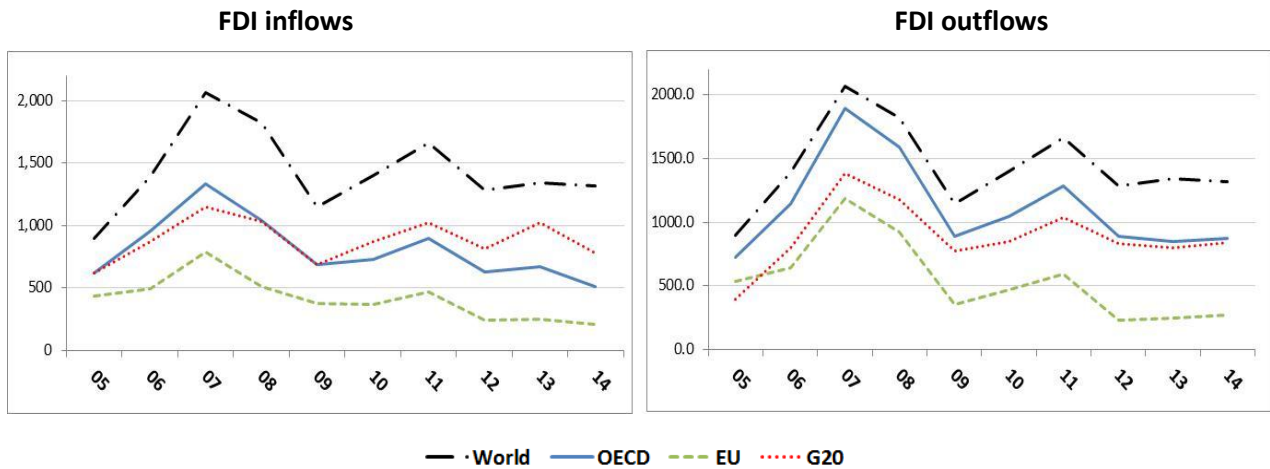
Source: OECD International Direct Investment Statistics database and IMF

After the drop in Q1 due to the Vodafone-Verizon deal, the figures for the last three quarters of 2014 show that the modest increase which started in 2013 (by 5% as compared to 2012) could have been maintained in 2014. FDI flows increased by respectively 17% in Q3 2014 and by 3% in Q4 2014, representing an overall 9% increase in the second half of 2014 as compared to a year earlier.

In 2014, FDI flows into the **OECD** area dropped by 24% from 2013 to USD 510 billion while FDI outflows were up 3% from 2013 to USD 874 billion. These flows are still well below the levels in 2010 and 2011. FDI inflows to the OECD area accounted for 40% of global FDI flows, below the average of 50% in 2010-2013; OECD FDI outflows accounted for about 70% of global FDI flows, in line with the average in 2010-2013. FDI flows into **EU** countries dropped by 16% (to USD 211 billion) while outflows increased by 8% (to USD 269 billion). FDI inflows to the **G20** as a whole dropped by 24% to USD 781 billion, but the decline was more significant for the OECD-G20 economies (39% decrease) than for the non-OECD G20 economies (7% decrease). Looking at the second half of 2014 only, FDI flows in the G20 remained flat as compared to a year earlier, but the situation varies across the G20 sub-groups: FDI flows into the OECD-G20 economies increased by 4% while flows into the non-OECD G20 economies decreased by 6%. FDI outflows for the G20 increased by 6% to USD 843 billion with a similar trend across the G20 sub-groups.

**OECD FDI inflows** fell 24% in 2014. After rebounding in the 2nd and 3rd quarters, they dropped by 11% in the 4th quarter. The drop was largely driven by a significant reduction in FDI inflows to the United States (from USD 236 billion in 2013 to USD 98 billion). The drop in FDI flows into the United States was largely due to the Vodafone-Verizon deal in the first quarter of 2014. Other major OECD

**Figure 2: FDI flows for 2005 to 2014 (USD billion)**



Source: OECD International Direct Investment Statistics database and IMF.

recipients of FDI flows also recorded lower levels in 2014 than in 2013: Canada (from USD 71 billion to USD 54 billion), Mexico (from USD 44 billion to USD 23 billion) and Ireland (from USD 37 billion to USD 8 billion). The decrease in Canada was due to lower levels of intercompany debt (from USD 38 billion to USD 11 billion) while the equity flows doubled compared to 2013 (from USD 11 billion to USD 23 billion) and reinvested earnings remained stable (around USD 20 billion)<sup>4</sup>. FDI flows into Mexico were boosted in 2013 by the Belgian-based beer giant Anheuser-Busch In Bev's acquisition of Grupo Modelo, and got back to 'business as usual' levels in 2014. Belgium and Germany recorded negative FDI inflows in 2014, respectively USD -6 billion and USD -2 billion, as compared to around USD 20 billion in 2013. FDI inflows in the United Kingdom almost doubled as compared to 2013, from USD 48 billion to USD 72 billion.

In the non-OECD G20 countries, FDI inflows declined by around 50% in Argentina and Russia and by 30% in South Africa while FDI flows into Brazil (USD 63 billion) and China (USD 290 billion) remained stable compared to 2013. FDI flows in India and Indonesia increased by around 20%. FDI in Saudi Arabia in the first three quarters of 2014 were halved compared to a year earlier (from USD 14 billion to USD 6 billion).

While **FDI outflows from the OECD area remained stable** in 2014, the situation varied across countries. FDI outflows from Canada and the United States remained stable (from USD 51 billion to USD 53 billion and from USD 350 billion to USD 358 billion respectively), the United Kingdom recorded negative FDI outflows for the second consecutive year. FDI outflows of Japan declined by 16 % (from USD 136 billion to USD 114 billion) while FDI outflows of Germany almost tripled (from USD 32 billion to USD 108 billion). The increase in OECD FDI outflows during the last three quarters of the year was offset by a significant drop in the first quarter due to the large divestment by the United Kingdom due to the Vodafone-Verizon deal. FDI outflows of OECD would have been on the

<sup>4</sup> FDI flows consist of three instruments: equity capital, reinvested earnings, and intercompany debt. The OECD FDI statistics database for quarterly and annual FDI aggregates does not yet include detail by instruments, but this information will be available in the database in the future. Information by instrument up to 2013 can however be found in the FDI datasets by partner country and by industry within the database.

rise in 2014 in absence of this deal as FDI outflows increased by 13% in the last three quarters of 2014 as compared to a year earlier.

In the non-OECD G20 countries, FDI outflows from Argentina picked up to USD 2 billion, a 75% increase from 2013, and China's FDI outflows reached USD 80 billion, a 10% increase from 2013, continuing their upward trend. FDI outflows of Indonesia and South Africa increased more modestly, by around 5% (both reaching USD 7 billion). In contrast, Brazil recorded negative outward flows for the fourth consecutive year, mostly due to foreign affiliates extending loans to their Brazilian parents (total outward debt flows were USD -23 billion). Outward equity flows from Brazilian investors remained steady at slightly below USD 20 billion in 2014. FDI from Saudi Arabia remained stable in the first three quarters of 2014, as compared to 2013, at around USD 3.5 billion.

Despite the significant drop in FDI inflows, the United States remained the second largest recipient of FDI flows worldwide after China (the major recipient of worldwide FDI flows since 2010), followed by the United Kingdom, Brazil, Canada and Australia. The United States, Japan, Germany, China, Russia and Canada were the top sources for direct investment in 2014<sup>5</sup>.

## FDI excluding resident special purpose entities

An important feature of the OECD Benchmark Edition 4<sup>th</sup> edition is to separately identify FDI flows and positions of resident SPEs. SPEs are entities with little or no physical presence or employment in the host country but that provide important services to the MNE in the form of financing or of holding assets and liabilities. MNEs often channel investments through SPEs in one country before they reach their final destination in another country. By excluding investment into resident SPEs, countries have a better measure of FDI into their country that is likely to have a real impact on their economy<sup>6</sup>.

Figure 3 shows the percentage of inward positions or of FDI liabilities accounted for by resident SPEs at-end 2014 when available (at end-2013 otherwise).<sup>7</sup> FDI positions excluding resident SPEs are now available for 13 OECD economies. SPEs are not significant in Korea, Chile, Poland and Norway, accounting for less than 5% of FDI in those economies, while resident SPEs in Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Hungary, Austria and Iceland account for 40% or more of their inward investment. SPEs play smaller, but still significant, roles in investment for Spain, Portugal, Denmark and Sweden. SPEs account for 14% of investment in Spain and Portugal and for around 8% of investment in Denmark and Sweden.

FDI flows for Dutch SPEs peaked in 2013 (with respectively USD 536 billion and USD 556 billion flows in/from resident SPEs) before dropping significantly in 2014 (to respectively USD -10 billion and USD -29 billion). These developments were mostly due to two deals: the restructuring of the US pharmaceutical company Merck Sharp and Dohme (MSD), which raised flows at the end of 2013, and the Vodafone-Verizon deal, which decreased flows in early 2014. Preliminary information for 2014 also shows a significant drop in FDI flows of SPEs in Luxembourg (by around 65%). FDI flows of SPEs in Austria and Chile remain well below their 2012 and 2011 levels respectively, and recent FDI flows for Danish and Polish SPEs have been negative. Investment flows for Hungarian SPEs

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<sup>5</sup> Hong-Kong and Singapore are not listed as major FDI sources and recipients because it is thought that these economies are not the final destinations for much of these flows, but that the funds pass through on their way to other economies.

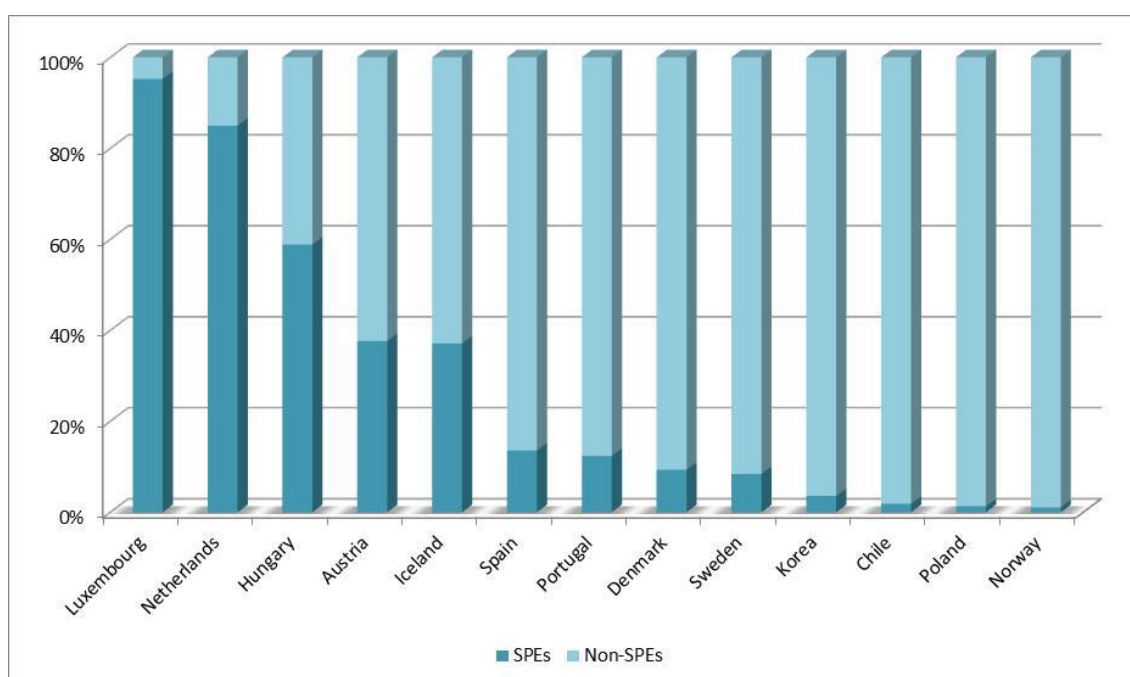
<sup>6</sup> For more details see the OECD note on [how MNEs channel investments through multiple countries](#).

<sup>7</sup> Inward positions are shown for Austria, Chile, Denmark, Hungary, Iceland, Korea, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain and Sweden, and liabilities are shown for the Netherlands.

recovered from disinvestments in 2013 (to around USD 2.8 billion in 2014) but remain well below their 2011 levels.

More details on investment of resident SPEs by partner country are available in the OECD FDI statistics database (see also [How MNEs channel investments through multiple countries](#)).

**Figure 3: Share of FDI into SPEs and non-SPEs, at-end 2014**



Source: OECD International Direct Investment Statistics database

### Spotlight on FDI stocks in selected OECD countries

At-end 2014, the stock of inward FDI in the OECD<sup>8</sup> stood at USD 16.6 trillion and the stock of outward FDI stood at USD 20.1 trillion. For many countries, preliminary estimates for 2014 show a decrease of their stock of inward and outward FDI at-end 2014 from 2013, a development due in most cases to movements in the US dollar exchange rates, which are used for the conversion into US dollars. For selected currencies, movements in the rates were: USD/EUR rate from 0.725 in 2013 to 0.826 in 2014, USD/CAD rate from 0.995 to 1.064, and USD/JPY from 105.300 to 105.640.

Figure 4 shows inward FDI stocks by sector for the OECD countries who have reported this information to the OECD according to the new Benchmark 4<sup>th</sup> Edition. It also shows the share of those sectors in their national GDP as reported to the OECD. The importance of specific sectors varies across countries. The highest shares of FDI in manufacturing are in Greece, Sweden, and Korea. The highest shares in 'other', which includes the primary industries such as mining and agriculture, are in Chile, Australia, and Canada. The highest shares of financial services are in Austria, Iceland, and New Zealand. The highest shares in 'services other than financial and insurance activities' are in Hungary, Austria, and Estonia.

<sup>8</sup> Preliminary estimates using data at end-2014 when available or at end-2013 otherwise

**Figure 4: Inward FDI positions by sector and GDP per sector for selected OECD countries, at-end 2013**



**Notes:**

\*Data exclude resident Special Purpose Entities (SPEs). Resident SPEs do not exist or are not significant in Australia, Chile, the Czech Republic, France, Greece, Italy, New Zealand, Slovenia and the United States. FDI by industry excluding resident SPEs is confidential for Estonia and Sweden.

\*\*Inward FDI positions in the financial and insurance sector at-end 2013 is confidential for the Czech Republic and negative for Greece. Therefore, this sub-sector is not separated from Services for those two countries.

Other include the primary sector, 'Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply', 'Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities' and 'Construction'.

Source: OECD International Direct Investment Statistics database and OECD National Accounts Database

Comparing the shares in the FDI stock to the shares of these same sectors in the host country's GDP reveals certain patterns. 'Services other than financial and insurance activities' always account for a smaller share of FDI stocks than they do of GDP. In contrast, the share of manufacturing in FDI stocks is greater than the share in GDP for almost all countries. The picture is more mixed for finance and insurance—the shares are higher in FDI than in GDP in about half of countries.

Table 1

## FDI net acquisition of financial assets

## FDI outward flows

In USD millions	2010	2011	2012	2013 <sup>a</sup>	2014 <sup>a</sup>	2010	2011	2012	2013 <sup>a</sup>	2014 <sup>a</sup>
<b>OECD<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,215,671</b>	<b>1,370,779</b>	<b>1,100,843</b>	<b>912,734</b>	<b>889,613</b>	<b>1,043,381</b>	<b>1,282,658</b>	<b>893,203</b>	<b>848,063</b>	<b>873,823</b>
Australia	18,183	8,207	4,118	-4,995	-688	19,803	1,670	5,582	-3,063	-350
Austria*			9,685	13,457		9,585	21,933	13,229	16,213	7,691
Belgium	59,073	127,985	26,835	-52,898	18,139				17,937	7,439
Canada						34,721	52,144	53,948	50,521	52,687
Chile*	9,152	19,105	20,767	10,796	12,161	9,684	12,608	17,335	8,084	13,192
Czech Republic	5,225	1,674	3,248	7,741	-1,553	1,168	-328	1,794	4,021	-529
Denmark*				10,104	8,756				9,534	10,940
Estonia	1,223	-1,324	1,280	715	840	156	-1,489	1,030	375	236
Finland	14,858	-3,522	8,387	-6,225	716				-2,686	
France	72,614	64,064	48,396	-293	30,067	48,158	53,017	33,909	9,993	
Germany	145,489	107,564	99,916	70,835	117,709				32,208	108,230
Greece	1,710	1,792	675	-709	860	1,558	1,774	678	-785	857
Hungary*	739	5,265	3,030	5,071	4,436	1,173	4,713	11,693	1,869	3,381
Iceland*	-2,368	18	-3,205	516	36	-2,368	18	-3,205	460	-247
Ireland			c	c	64,056			15,292	23,971	31,796
Israel <sup>4</sup>						8,012	9,165	3,260	4,670	1,111
Italy	30,771	51,504	6,710	24,239	26,158				29,076	
Japan <sup>5</sup>	78,790	115,736	117,773	148,031	120,628	56,276	107,550	122,514	135,745	113,699
Korea	28,280	29,705	30,632	28,360	30,558				31,488	
Luxembourg*	23,245	10,746	68,454	34,549	-4,307				4,146	
Mexico						15,050	12,636	22,470	13,138	7,610
Netherlands*	69,830	35,682	-419	51,835	45,866	68,363	34,818	5,239	56,916	40,812
New Zealand	930	-120	-155	-1,558	819	716	2,524	-456	524	-4
Norway	30,520	14,412	27,536	8,152	19,066					
Poland*						3,583	5,886	7,361	1,488	
Portugal*	-3,428	16,315	4,868	8,753	9,748	-9,956	16,985	-9,048	917	7,000
Slovak Republic	1,244	2,730	-1,231	1,124	244				-422	-123
Slovenia	183	-5	-564	5	-70	-19	200	-258	-222	-10
Spain*									16,588	
Sweden						20,369	29,912	28,970	28,881	12,172
Switzerland	73,827	44,084	53,153	10,237	16,819					
Turkey	1,482	2,370	4,105	3,627	7,047	1,469	2,330	4,106	3,527	6,658
United Kingdom	53,791	92,248	49,981	-19,853	-103,415	46,617	107,791	29,033	-14,971	-59,661
United States	354,575	440,406	375,537	408,243	353,160	301,080	419,061	332,990	349,530	357,954
<b>Total World<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>1,552,770</b>	<b>1,725,444</b>	<b>1,431,325</b>	<b>1,292,364</b>	<b>1,328,773</b>	<b>1,367,459</b>	<b>1,617,784</b>	<b>1,201,222</b>	<b>1,207,411</b>	<b>1,316,509</b>
<b>European Union (EU)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>565,896</b>	<b>643,729</b>	<b>399,430</b>	<b>246,536</b>	<b>282,344</b>	<b>467,691</b>	<b>595,569</b>	<b>231,864</b>	<b>248,588</b>	<b>268,815</b>
<b>G20 countries<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>980,846</b>	<b>1,117,160</b>	<b>948,930</b>	<b>903,397</b>	<b>807,395</b>	<b>844,507</b>	<b>1,041,662</b>	<b>835,696</b>	<b>798,457</b>	<b>843,009</b>
<b>G20-OECD countries<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>833,746</b>	<b>976,584</b>	<b>813,586</b>	<b>721,852</b>	<b>641,521</b>	<b>710,429</b>	<b>920,626</b>	<b>722,815</b>	<b>637,194</b>	<b>673,610</b>
<b>G20-non OECD countries<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>147,100</b>	<b>140,576</b>	<b>135,344</b>	<b>181,545</b>	<b>165,875</b>	<b>134,078</b>	<b>121,036</b>	<b>112,881</b>	<b>161,263</b>	<b>169,400</b>
Argentina						965	1,488	1,055	1,097	1,916
Brazil						11,588	-1,029	-2,821	-3,496	-3,540
China						57,954	48,421	64,963	72,971	80,418
India	15,968	12,608	8,553	1,766	9,740					
Indonesia	4,186	9,037	7,485	11,112	10,421	2,664	7,713	5,422	6,652	7,010
Russia	52,616	66,851	48,822	86,507	56,438	41,116	48,635	28,423	70,685	63,373
Saudi Arabia <sup>6</sup>	3,907	3,430	4,402	4,943	3,542					
South Africa	-84	-229	2,885	6,646	6,939					
<b>*Data excludes SPEs. Corresponding data below including SPE's<sup>3</sup>:</b>										
Austria	-13,690	38,717	18,235	20,618	9,032	-14,187	32,543	20,663	16,360	7,956
Chile	9,461	20,252	20,555	10,308	12,052	10,524	13,738	17,120	7,621	12,999
Denmark	-433	13,173	-10,817	9,784	6,226				9,449	8,019
Hungary	-24,886	11,751	7,712	-3,909	8,294	-41,146	21,436	12,344	-2,808	6,191
Iceland				516	36				460	-247
Luxembourg	207,959	375,988	434,988	446,589	136,180				452,176	
Netherlands	197,290	374,102	239,375	570,552	-21,842	210,620	388,351	256,785	613,361	33,841
Poland	9,313	4,376	1,304	-3,299	5,205	7,484	8,243	755	-1,412	
Portugal	-3,885	15,914	4,841	7,663	8,973	-9,783	16,510	-9,160	-90	6,664
Spain	38,393	45,248	-5,023	25,825	30,690				14,586	

For notes to this table refer to page 11

Source: OECD and IMF

OECD Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs - Investment Division

Table 2

## FDI net incurrence of liabilities

## FDI inward flows

In USD millions	2010	2011	2012	2013 <sup>p</sup>	2014 <sup>p</sup>	2010	2011	2012	2013 <sup>p</sup>	2014 <sup>p</sup>
<b>OECD<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>894,365</b>	<b>1,003,620</b>	<b>853,084</b>	<b>762,552</b>	<b>545,421</b>	<b>732,736</b>	<b>900,580</b>	<b>632,130</b>	<b>672,595</b>	<b>510,163</b>
Australia	34,822	63,584	54,328	52,276	51,514	36,442	57,047	55,792	54,209	51,852
Austria*			665	13,065		2,575	10,628	4,144	10,374	4,675
Belgium	110,620	159,903	2,148	-47,441	4,646				23,392	-6,051
Canada						28,399	39,667	39,273	70,545	53,932
Chile*	14,363	23,450	28,469	19,000	22,290	15,426	15,568	25,037	16,289	22,817
Czech Republic	10,204	4,325	9,454	7,361	4,885	6,147	2,323	8,000	3,641	5,908
Denmark*				-172	1,464				-742	3,648
Estonia	2,565	1,138	1,792	892	1,581	1,024	975	1,570	553	983
Finland	12,048	-5,984	4,994	-7,613	16,499				-6,609	
France	38,347	44,643	30,303	6,524	-8,246	13,890	33,597	15,817	16,811	
Germany	85,677	97,139	54,126	58,921	7,308				20,292	-2,171
Greece	482	1,162	1,738	2,893	2,176	330	1,144	1,741	2,819	2,173
Hungary*	1,761	6,867	5,730	6,301	5,095	2,195	6,315	14,393	3,099	4,039
Iceland*	245	1,107	1,025	453	720	245	1,107	1,025	397	436
Ireland				53,832	c			45,224	37,026	7,698
Israel <sup>d</sup>						5,459	9,094	8,056	11,804	1,799
Italy	9,502	34,355	-67	19,431	14,155				24,268	
Japan <sup>5</sup>	7,562	-868	509	7,443	9,021	-1,252	-1,757	1,732	2,303	2,092
Korea	9,497	9,773	9,496	12,767	9,899				6,083	
Luxembourg*	38,590	9,757	79,675	23,244	7,087				-18,596	
Mexico						25,962	23,560	18,998	44,199	22,568
Netherlands*	-5,717	25,253	12,005	26,953	35,311	-7,185	24,391	17,661	32,034	30,253
New Zealand	1,240	1,381	3,723	-497	4,213	1,026	4,026	3,421	1,584	3,393
Norway	21,238	10,895	26,750	1,608	8,502					
Poland*						10,444	18,296	12,674	6,600	
Portugal*	8,037	5,293	22,250	9,802	11,157	1,507	5,962	8,334	1,966	8,408
Slovak Republic	2,068	5,511	1,743	2,137	846				591	479
Slovenia	306	885	34	85	1,504	106	1,088	339	-143	1,564
Spain*									28,901	
Sweden						139	12,943	16,354	3,562	10,015
Switzerland	17,509	24,397	25,844	-22,553	21,942					
Turkey	9,099	16,176	13,282	12,457	12,534	9,086	16,136	13,283	12,357	12,145
United Kingdom	66,108	26,256	80,515	42,798	28,530	58,934	41,799	59,567	47,672	72,280
United States	259,345	257,410	217,777	294,973	93,055	205,850	236,068	175,231	236,261	97,846
<b>Total World<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>1,609,680</b>	<b>1,826,636</b>	<b>1,615,454</b>	<b>1,593,743</b>	<b>1,350,217</b>	<b>1,435,029</b>	<b>1,704,057</b>	<b>1,372,037</b>	<b>1,483,504</b>	<b>1,318,484</b>
<b>European Union (EU)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>467,325</b>	<b>535,013</b>	<b>415,887</b>	<b>270,830</b>	<b>243,589</b>	<b>365,548</b>	<b>466,019</b>	<b>238,525</b>	<b>250,263</b>	<b>211,096</b>
<b>G20 countries<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>996,964</b>	<b>1,101,506</b>	<b>952,719</b>	<b>1,133,778</b>	<b>745,076</b>	<b>871,235</b>	<b>1,019,887</b>	<b>814,206</b>	<b>1,026,163</b>	<b>780,683</b>
<b>G20-OECD countries<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>574,319</b>	<b>611,695</b>	<b>518,540</b>	<b>622,333</b>	<b>294,271</b>	<b>461,611</b>	<b>549,616</b>	<b>402,490</b>	<b>535,000</b>	<b>326,354</b>
<b>G20 -non OECD countries<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>422,645</b>	<b>489,811</b>	<b>434,179</b>	<b>511,445</b>	<b>450,805</b>	<b>409,624</b>	<b>470,272</b>	<b>411,716</b>	<b>491,163</b>	<b>454,330</b>
Argentina						11,333	10,840	15,324	11,392	5,961
Brazil						48,506	66,660	65,272	63,996	62,494
China						243,703	280,072	241,214	290,928	289,097
India	27,397	36,499	23,996	28,153	34,411					
Indonesia	15,292	20,565	21,201	23,407	25,686	13,771	19,241	19,138	18,947	22,276
Russia	43,168	55,084	50,588	69,219	20,958	31,668	36,868	30,188	53,397	27,893
Saudi Arabia <sup>6</sup>	29,233	16,308	12,182	16,053	6,484					
South Africa	4,014	3,783	4,403	8,296	5,714					
<b>*Data excludes SPEs. Corresponding data below including SPE's<sup>3</sup>:</b>										
Austria	-21,318	23,369	5,152	14,999	4,912	-21,694	17,184	7,524	10,740	3,831
Chile	15,510	23,309	28,457	19,264	10,347	16,789	16,930	25,021	16,577	22,949
Denmark	-11,557	13,143	-16,400	-833	-713				-1,167	1,080
Hungary	-21,003	13,944	10,392	-4,122	8,893	-37,264	23,628	15,024	-3,022	6,790
Iceland				467	735				412	452
Luxembourg	224,952	409,229	485,340	436,095	153,534				444,136	
Netherlands	122,444	335,681	239,501	484,114	-35,948	135,774	349,932	256,911	568,253	20,008
Poland	17,655	18,114	7,188	120	5,386	14,345	20,653	6,068	2,933	
Portugal	8,322	6,838	22,246	9,986	11,171	2,424	7,435	8,245	2,233	8,851
Spain	40,330	32,411	24,665	41,727	23,019				30,491	

For notes to this table refer to page 11

Source: OECD and IMF

OECD Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs - Investment Division



Table 3

## FDI positions-Assets

## FDI outward positions

In USD millions	2010	2011	2012	2013 <sup>p</sup>	2014 <sup>p</sup>	2010	2011	2012	2013 <sup>p</sup>	2014 <sup>p</sup>
<b>OECD<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>20,419,721</b>	<b>20,594,113</b>	<b>22,540,400</b>	<b>24,229,886</b>	<b>23,790,995</b>	<b>17,864,790</b>	<b>18,045,340</b>	<b>18,739,989</b>	<b>20,347,076</b>	<b>20,147,635</b>
Australia	483,229	456,099	512,420	483,950	474,951	449,768	416,203	472,957	450,207	443,409
Austria*	217,270	228,758	248,102	272,844		181,635	193,134	209,533	235,539	217,777
Belgium	1,037,598	1,118,873	1,124,429	1,117,607	1,038,301			377,383	389,003	360,245
Canada						986,049	881,244	958,321	1,113,589	1,129,918
Chile*	57,308	74,293	94,541	98,278	103,621	49,341	61,388	79,864	82,597	86,807
Czech Republic	34,533	33,428	40,011	46,001	36,663	14,923	13,214	17,368	20,627	17,392
Denmark*	197,412	210,652	226,081	243,551		165,369	176,071	185,910	195,633	
Estonia	8,668	7,846	9,412	10,397	10,114	4,851	4,049	5,469	6,690	6,298
Finland	187,668	173,420	191,777	192,488	164,034				147,422	
France	1,557,029	1,626,614	1,706,582	1,754,804		1,172,979	1,243,620	1,303,014	1,350,103	
Germany	1,634,902	1,696,095	1,909,745	2,059,161	1,979,057	1,383,600	1,432,696	1,478,764	1,601,619	1,551,908
Greece	49,371	51,674	48,860	41,811	36,584	42,623	48,041	44,960	37,662	
Hungary*	52,086	54,777	57,677	64,245	63,679	22,315	26,357	37,253	38,444	39,641
Iceland*	12,820	12,765	13,650	14,071	12,532	11,466	11,521	12,305	9,503	7,955
Ireland			810,078	966,845				412,069	536,592	
Israel <sup>4</sup>						68,973	70,783	71,172	75,374	78,016
Italy	579,679	600,074	646,191	695,838	662,621				526,548	
Japan	846,255	972,268	1,054,097	1,132,973	1,170,566	831,111	955,854	1,037,697	1,118,013	
Korea*									237,932	
Luxembourg*	187,024	167,666	272,196	195,508	149,386				289,595	
Mexico						110,014	114,265	148,204	136,523	132,237
Netherlands*	1,016,108	1,036,720	1,041,826	1,116,398	994,490					
New Zealand	27,594	27,875	29,592	27,098	27,330	16,053	19,007	19,529	18,740	18,678
Norway*									227,301	
Poland*						16,408	18,948	26,108	25,541	
Portugal*	61,044	71,968	82,161	88,540	84,132	43,968	57,727	52,935	56,025	52,985
Slovak Republic	9,598	12,195	11,680	12,990	10,391	3,456	4,021	4,765	4,365	2,965
Slovenia	10,536	10,021	9,496	9,374	8,150	8,147	7,826	7,533	7,133	6,172
Spain*									545,231	
Sweden*									393,403	
Switzerland	1,283,706	1,364,894	1,473,863	1,465,278	1,463,533					
Turkey	23,962	28,294	31,378	33,760	40,475	22,509	27,681	30,968	33,373	40,088
United Kingdom	2,051,882	2,077,764	2,206,150	2,022,828	1,952,761	1,635,725	1,698,285	1,745,291	1,579,639	1,584,146
United States	5,486,391	5,214,826	5,938,327	7,080,058	7,161,716	4,809,587	4,514,327	5,196,457	6,275,433	6,318,640
<b>Total World<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>23,384,449</b>	<b>23,920,050</b>	<b>26,392,602</b>	<b>28,480,260</b>	<b>28,480,260</b>	<b>20,754,626</b>	<b>21,311,475</b>	<b>22,499,877</b>	<b>24,482,889</b>	<b>24,482,889</b>
<b>European Union (EU)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>10,758,133</b>	<b>11,052,861</b>	<b>11,847,215</b>	<b>12,196,372</b>	<b>11,615,613</b>	<b>8,990,455</b>	<b>9,324,230</b>	<b>8,924,665</b>	<b>9,239,044</b>	<b>8,965,485</b>
<b>G20 countries<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>15,034,593</b>	<b>15,122,090</b>	<b>16,851,733</b>	<b>18,554,955</b>	<b>16,224,014</b>	<b>13,090,433</b>	<b>13,197,697</b>	<b>14,553,610</b>	<b>16,111,077</b>	<b>16,190,286</b>
<b>G20-OECD countries<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>13,903,424</b>	<b>13,839,957</b>	<b>15,314,290</b>	<b>16,752,297</b>	<b>15,455,503</b>	<b>12,034,156</b>	<b>11,975,365</b>	<b>13,108,482</b>	<b>14,422,980</b>	<b>14,432,943</b>
<b>G20 -non OECD countries<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,131,168</b>	<b>1,282,134</b>	<b>1,537,443</b>	<b>1,802,658</b>	<b>768,511</b>	<b>1,056,276</b>	<b>1,222,332</b>	<b>1,445,128</b>	<b>1,688,097</b>	<b>1,757,343</b>
Argentina						30,328	32,891	32,916	34,326	
Brazil						191,349	206,187	270,864	300,791	316,339
China						317,210	424,780	531,900	660,480	744,289
India	96,911	109,519	118,072	119,838						
Indonesia	19,293	19,998	27,985	39,738	48,824	6,672	6,204	12,401	19,350	24,052
Russia	366,301	361,750	409,567	479,501	431,865		315,742	332,836	385,328	350,514
Saudi Arabia	26,528	29,958	34,359	39,303						
South Africa	83,248	97,051	111,779	128,681						
<b>*Data excludes SPEs. Corresponding data below including SPEs:</b>										
Austria	318,012	337,301	366,095	391,256		281,582	296,958	327,843	353,882	323,796
Chile	60,386	78,181	97,727	101,131	106,628	52,419	64,466	83,008	85,381	89,733
Denmark	215,394	227,004	239,883	257,029		181,880	191,104	196,901	206,661	
Hungary	213,958	217,140	238,248	238,555	235,703	147,239	165,300	190,443	190,052	188,337
Iceland				18,649	17,076				13,856	12,285
Korea	144,032	172,413	202,875	238,812	258,553				237,985	
Luxembourg	2,008,870	2,851,258	3,510,496	4,030,846	3,570,571				2,473,520	
Netherlands	4,526,126	4,834,939	5,183,173	5,882,185	5,090,175					
Norway			290,187	275,082	247,257				230,148	
Poland	62,938	65,844	72,129	69,888		24,215	29,205	30,906	28,479	
Portugal	82,821	82,480	89,613	96,935	91,039	62,285	64,764	59,985	61,961	58,158
Spain			686,835	719,465	671,712				566,800	
Sweden						374,398	379,285	389,223	419,440	379,534

For notes to this table refer to page 11

Source: OECD and IMF

OECD Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs - Investment Division

Table 4

## FDI positions - liabilities

## FDI inward positions

In USD millions	2010	2011	2012	2013 <sup>p</sup>	2014 <sup>p</sup>	2010	2011	2012	2013 <sup>p</sup>	2014 <sup>p</sup>
<b>OECD<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>16,774,005</b>	<b>17,129,613</b>	<b>18,856,663</b>	<b>20,610,225</b>	<b>20,417,962</b>	<b>14,258,773</b>	<b>14,562,451</b>	<b>15,150,360</b>	<b>16,508,656</b>	<b>16,629,510</b>
Australia	560,557	593,829	650,502	595,266	596,010	527,096	553,933	611,038	561,522	564,468
Austria*	196,248	188,384	204,063	230,037		160,613	152,761	164,753	185,767	167,222
Belgium	1,089,066	1,158,684	1,199,409	1,193,438	1,105,506			452,362	464,833	427,449
Canada						994,749	872,772	962,090	951,698	934,564
Chile*	160,282	172,007	202,540	210,613	220,630	149,079	155,418	187,861	194,932	203,814
Czech Republic	148,116	140,782	159,137	159,459	130,272	128,505	120,569	136,494	134,085	111,001
Denmark*	129,027	132,986	136,987	137,907		96,985	98,406	96,816	89,989	
Estonia	18,674	19,390	22,282	24,662	23,062	15,261	15,929	18,724	20,954	19,233
Finland	136,744	128,984	137,034	133,546	132,570				87,096	
France	1,014,752	1,068,565	1,117,731	1,188,028		630,702	685,571	714,165	783,327	
Germany	1,210,504	1,251,952	1,434,836	1,574,255	1,411,496	959,201	988,553	1,003,855	1,116,712	984,348
Greece	45,572	32,690	29,108	27,966	23,756	35,025	29,058	24,763	23,817	
Hungary*	120,622	113,751	124,007	134,031	122,399	90,851	85,331	104,010	108,230	98,360
Iceland*	13,138	13,900	11,712	11,935	12,003	11,784	12,656	10,367	7,367	7,425
Ireland			762,239	825,980				364,230	395,727	
Israel <sup>4</sup>						60,220	64,496	74,703	87,972	98,698
Italy	421,395	439,411	493,297	536,787	488,533				367,498	
Japan	230,033	242,201	222,152	185,670	171,593	214,889	225,787	205,752	170,711	
Korea*									166,375	
Luxembourg*	172,255	225,712	167,204	194,856	160,766				74,981	
Mexico						363,769	338,975	366,564	391,879	337,750
Netherlands*	636,049	651,352	668,828	722,660	649,635					
New Zealand	70,250	74,477	82,807	84,532	85,443	58,709	65,609	72,745	76,175	76,791
Norway*									203,008	
Poland*						187,616	164,600	199,001	218,468	
Portugal*	101,945	98,921	127,623	140,931	125,777	84,869	84,680	98,398	108,417	94,630
Slovak Republic	56,469	60,151	62,034	66,731	60,462	50,327	51,978	55,118	58,106	53,036
Slovenia	13,055	13,684	14,165	14,552	14,679	10,667	11,490	12,202	12,310	12,700
Spain*									563,947	
Sweden*									356,358	
Switzerland	888,695	976,866	1,050,518	1,033,833	1,106,531					
Turkey	188,469	137,111	190,426	149,675	169,143	187,016	136,498	190,016	149,288	168,756
United Kingdom	1,510,946	1,562,990	1,900,641	2,077,872	2,031,472	1,094,789	1,183,511	1,439,782	1,634,684	1,662,858
United States	4,099,097	4,199,225	4,670,942	5,790,551	6,252,960	3,422,293	3,498,726	3,929,073	4,985,926	5,409,884
<b>Total World<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>23,766,282</b>	<b>24,733,782</b>	<b>27,316,309</b>	<b>29,728,645</b>		<b>21,159,940</b>	<b>22,106,818</b>	<b>23,517,692</b>	<b>25,512,516</b>	
<b>European Union (EU)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>9,122,512</b>	<b>9,435,415</b>	<b>10,357,323</b>	<b>11,161,269</b>	<b>10,460,628</b>	<b>7,398,105</b>	<b>7,692,713</b>	<b>7,537,099</b>	<b>8,006,768</b>	<b>7,612,932</b>
<b>G20 countries<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>14,294,732</b>	<b>14,750,537</b>	<b>16,409,130</b>	<b>18,215,619</b>	<b>18,549,073</b>	<b>12,330,640</b>	<b>12,821,621</b>	<b>14,091,818</b>	<b>15,758,138</b>	<b>16,229,904</b>
<b>G20-OECD countries<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>10,729,769</b>	<b>10,842,210</b>	<b>12,167,058</b>	<b>13,622,541</b>	<b>13,763,586</b>	<b>8,856,788</b>	<b>8,973,094</b>	<b>9,942,062</b>	<b>11,279,621</b>	<b>11,550,540</b>
<b>G20 -non OECD countries<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3,564,963</b>	<b>3,908,327</b>	<b>4,242,072</b>	<b>4,593,078</b>	<b>4,785,487</b>	<b>3,473,852</b>	<b>3,848,526</b>	<b>4,149,757</b>	<b>4,478,517</b>	<b>4,679,365</b>
Argentina						87,552	98,941	100,438	109,887	
Brazil						682,346	696,408	743,964	747,891	754,101
China						1,569,604	1,906,908	2,068,000	2,331,238	2,677,901
India	205,603	206,374	224,984	226,748						
Indonesia	173,356	198,598	227,219	251,206	277,854	160,735	184,804	211,635	230,818	253,082
Russia	490,560	454,949	514,926	565,654	378,543		408,942	438,195	471,481	297,193
Saudi Arabia	176,378	186,758	199,032	208,330						
South Africa	179,564	159,391	163,509	152,123						
<b>*Data excludes SPEs. Corresponding data below including SPEs:</b>										
Austria	295,831	292,276	313,852	342,711		259,375	251,818	275,595	299,863	268,197
Chile	163,849	175,753	205,999	214,378	224,573	152,645	158,985	191,277	198,628	207,678
Denmark	144,334	145,420	148,861	149,633		110,821	109,521	105,878	99,265	
Hungary	279,600	277,844	295,850	296,701	286,466	212,881	226,003	248,045	248,199	239,101
Iceland				16,538	16,596				11,746	11,804
Korea	135,500	135,178	157,876	180,860	182,037				172,554	
Luxembourg	1,953,830	2,406,006	2,781,590	3,172,003	3,003,570				1,579,338	
Netherlands	3,683,850	3,975,862	4,306,600	5,008,278	4,327,707					
Norway		273,105	258,438		226,704				205,190	
Poland	236,222	216,455	250,727	270,287		195,423	174,848	203,382	221,321	
Portugal	135,528	121,192	145,215	158,703	141,029	114,992	103,476	115,587	123,729	108,148
Spain			716,984	802,850	719,442				652,619	
Sweden						347,169	349,057	373,449	389,162	321,097

For notes to this table refer to page 11

Source: OECD and IMF

OECD Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs - Investment Division

## Definitions

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*Foreign Direct Investment* (FDI) is a category of investment that reflects the objective of establishing a lasting interest by a resident enterprise in one economy (*direct investor*) in an enterprise (*direct investment enterprise*) that is resident in an economy other than that of the direct investor. The lasting interest implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the direct investment enterprise and a significant degree of influence (not necessarily control) on the management of the enterprise. The direct or indirect ownership of 10% or more of the voting power of an enterprise resident in one economy by an investor resident in another economy is evidence of such a relationship.

*FDI statistics* consist of *FDI flows*, *FDI positions* (stocks) and *FDI income*. *FDI flows* are cross-border financial transactions within a given period (e.g. year, quarter) between affiliated enterprises that are in a direct investment relationship. *FDI positions* relate to the stock of investments at a given point in time (e.g. end of year, end of quarter). FDI flows and positions include *equity* (10% or more voting shares), *reinvestment of earnings* and *inter-company debt*. FDI income is the return on direct investment positions of equity (*dividends* and *reinvested earnings*) and debt (*interest*).

FDI is measured on an *asset/liability basis* or on a *directional basis*. On an *asset/liability basis*, FDI statistics are organised according to whether the investment relates to an asset or a liability for the reporting country.

On a *directional basis*, *FDI consists of outward investment and inward investment*. *Outward investments* are cross-border investments by direct investors resident in the reporting country while *inward investments* are investments by non-resident investors in the reporting country.

By definition, inward and outward FDI worldwide should be equal. However, in practice, there are statistical discrepancies between inward and outward FDI. Unless otherwise specified, references to 'global FDI flows' refer to the average of these two figures.

For more information see: [OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment, 4th edition \(2008\)](#)

## Notes for tables 1 to 4

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c: confidential

p: preliminary data

Data are updated as of 15 April 2015.

Tables 1 to 4 show FDI statistics on the two bases being used to measure FDI at the global, or aggregate level: the asset/liability basis and the directional basis. For countries that publish both measures, both measures are shown. For selected countries, asset/liability figures are not directly comparable to directional figures, due to different compilation methods or to different revision calendars (consequently, the net value between assets and liabilities differs from the net value between outward and inward data). For more information on the asset/liability versus directional presentations for FDI, see the OECD note: [Asset/liability versus directional presentation](#).

### 1. OECD, European Union (EU28), World, G20 aggregates:

**FDI outward and inward flows (tables 1 and 2)** for these aggregates were compiled using directional figures when available. When quarterly directional figures were not available, they were approximated by using the ratio between annual asset liability and directional figures or; by distributing annual directional figures equally among the four quarters. When directional figures were not available and could not be approximated, asset liability figures were used.

**FDI outward and inward stocks (tables 3 and 4)** were compiled using directional figures when available. Missing directional figures were approximated using data from OECD FDI in Figures-April 2013 or using the 2013 ratio between asset/liability and directional figures when available. When directional figures were not available and could not be approximated, asset liability figures were used. Data for 2014 include positions at end-2014 or at-end 2013 when 2014 data is not available.

FDI net acquisition of financial assets and net incurrence of liabilities (tables 1 and 2) and FDI assets and liabilities (tables 3 and 4) for these aggregates were compiled using asset/liability figures when available and directional figures otherwise.

Resident special purpose entities from Austria, Chile, Denmark, Hungary, Iceland, Korea (FDI positions only), Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway (FDI stocks only), Poland, Portugal, Spain and Sweden (FDI positions only) are excluded.

European Union aggregate corresponds to member country composition of the reporting period: EU15 for data up to and including 2003, EU25 for data between 2004 and 2006, EU27 for data between 2007 and 2012 and EU28 starting from 2013.

- 2. World aggregate:** World totals for FDI flows (tables 1 and 2) are based on available FDI data at the time of update as reported to OECD and IMF. Missing data for non OECD and non G20 countries for Q3 and Q4 2014 were estimated using the overall growth rate observed between, respectively Q2 2014 and Q3 2014, as well as between Q3 2014 and Q4 2014, on OECD, non OECD G20 countries and respectively, 35 and 15 non OECD and non G20 countries. Hong Kong and Singapore represent on average around 65% and 50% of FDI outflows and inflows from/to non OECD and non G20 countries.

World totals for FDI stocks (tables 3 and 4) are based on available FDI data at the time of update as reported to OECD and IMF for the year ended or the latest available year.

- 3. Special purpose entities (SPEs):** Information on resident SPEs for Estonia and Sweden (FDI flows only) is confidential. This information is not yet available separately for Belgium, Canada, Ireland, Mexico, Norway (flows only), Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Resident SPEs are not present or not significant in Australia, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey, and the United States.
4. The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.
5. Directional flows for Japan: only annual data reflect the annual revisions. Therefore the sum of quarters may not add up to the annual data.
6. 2014 data for Saudi Arabia correspond to the first three quarters of 2014.

FDI in Figures is published twice yearly. For queries, please contact [investment@oecd.org](mailto:investment@oecd.org). Find data and more detailed FDI statistics at [www.oecd.org/investment/statistics.htm](http://www.oecd.org/investment/statistics.htm).

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