FDI IN FIGURES

October 2016

FDI down 5% in the first half of 2016

- **Global FDI flows decreased by 5%** to USD 793 billion in the first half of 2016 compared to the second half of 2015.
- **Highly volatile FDI flows** reached USD 513 billion in Q1 before dropping to USD 279 billion in Q2.
- **FDI flows to and from the EU were particularly weak in Q2**, with inflows dropping to USD -34 billion and outflows dropping to USD -15 billion in Q2 2016. These disinvestments can be attributed to negative intracompany debt flows combined with lower levels of equity transactions in selected countries as compared to the high levels recorded in the previous quarter.
- **Outflows from OECD countries decreased by 16%**, affected by widespread disinvestments from the EU in Q2 2016 which reduced outward investments by USD 264 billion.
- **Despite the weakness in the EU, inflows to OECD countries increased by 14%** compared to the second half of 2015, mostly due to large flows to the United States and, to a lesser extent, to the United Kingdom.
- **OECD FDI flows of resident special purpose entities (SPEs) decreased** in the first half of 2016.
- **FDI inflows to the G20 as a whole increased by 57%.** FDI inflows to OECD G20 economies more than doubled but were partly offset by a 28% drop in FDI inflows to non-OECD G20 economies.

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Find latest FDI data online

Detailed FDI statistics by partner country and by industry are available from **OECD's online FDI database** (see pre-defined queries). Find detailed information on inward and outward FDI flows, income and positions by main destination or recipient country, and by industry sector, as well as detailed information for resident SPEs and. Information on inward FDI positions by ultimate investing country. New data for 2015 will be available in January 2017.

1 Recent developments

In the first half of 2016, global FDI flows[1] decreased by 5%, as compared to the second half of 2015, to USD 793 billion but remain above half-year trends observed in 2013 and 2014. In Q1 2016, FDI flows rose to USD 513 billion due to large flows in the United States and, to a lesser extent, in the United Kingdom after Royal Dutch Shell bought British Gas. FDI flows then decreased 46% to USD 279 billion in the second quarter. While the United States continued to receive large inflows in Q2 2016, partly due to financial and corporate restructuring[2] which had also boosted FDI flows in 2014 and 2015 (see FDI in Figures – April 2016), this was offset by disinvestments recorded in selected European countries. Figure 1 shows global FDI flows from Q1 2013 to Q2 2016 and half-year trends. The measure was constructed using FDI statistics on a directional basis whenever available, supplemented by measures on an asset/liability basis when needed.[3]

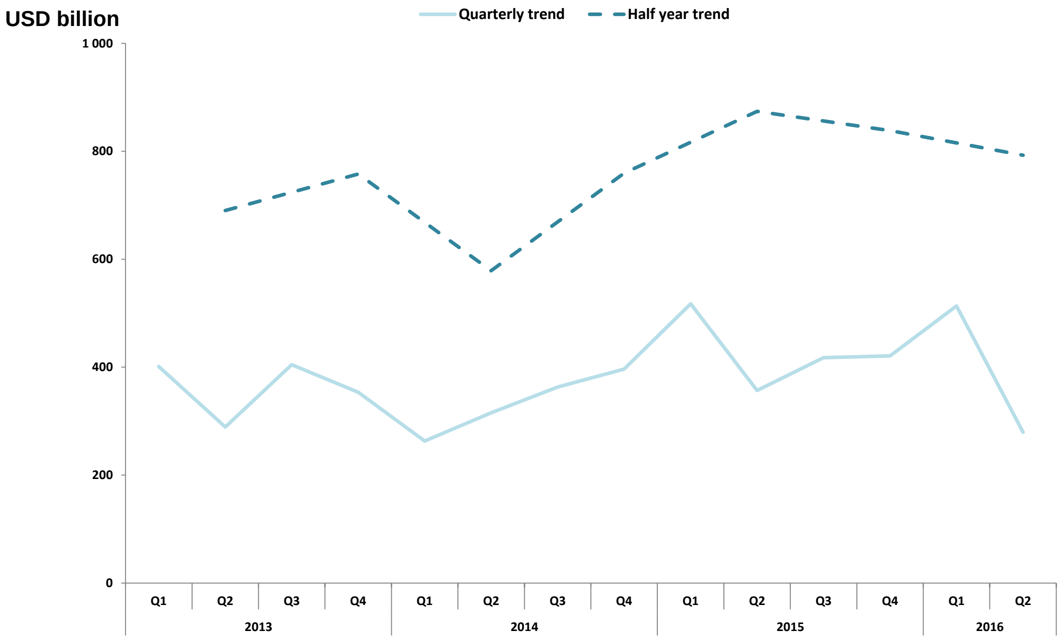
[1] By definition, inward and outward FDI worldwide should be equal. However, in practice, there are statistical discrepancies between inward and outward FDI. Unless otherwise specified, references to 'global FDI flows' refer to the average of these two figures.

[2] www.genengnews.com/gen-news-highlights/shire-baxalta-complete-32b-merger/81252788.

[3] See Notes for tables 1 and 2 on page 12 for details. Data are as of 12 October 2016.

FDI flows have been on a rising trend between Q1 2014 and Q1 2016. In Q1 2016, they almost reached the peak observed a year earlier, but then dropped to the lowest levels observed since Q1 2014. Quarterly analysis of global FDI flows trends is complicated by the high volatility of the flows which are often affected by a few very large deals during a specific quarter. The first quarters of 2014, 2015 and 2016 seem to have been particularly volatile. Looking at half-year values instead of quarters can give a better vision of FDI trends: **in the first half of 2016, FDI flows decreased by 5% in comparison to the second half of 2015, but remain above the half-year levels observed in 2013 and 2014.**

Figure 1: Global FDI flows, Q1 2013-Q2 2016 (USD billion)



Source: OECD International Direct Investment Statistics database

OECD, EU and G20 flows

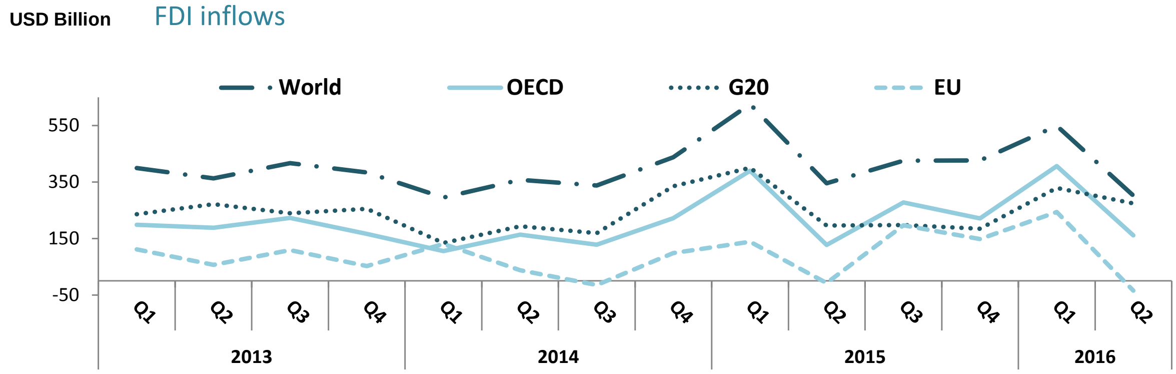
In the first half of 2016, FDI flows into the **OECD** area increased by 14%, as compared to the second half of 2015, from USD 499 billion to USD 568 billion; FDI outflows were down 16% from USD 614 billion to USD 515 billion (Figure 2). FDI inflows to the OECD area accounted for 67% of global FDI inflows, compared to an average of 56% in 2015 and 43% in 2014. FDI inflows received by the United States largely accounted for the increased share of the OECD area. Without the increase in inflows received by the United States, FDI inflows in the OECD area would have dropped due to large disinvestments recorded in selected countries in Q2 which led to negative inflows in the EU as a whole in that quarter. OECD FDI outflows accounted for 70% of global FDI outflows, slightly lower than in 2015 (75% on average) but higher than in 2014 (62% on average).

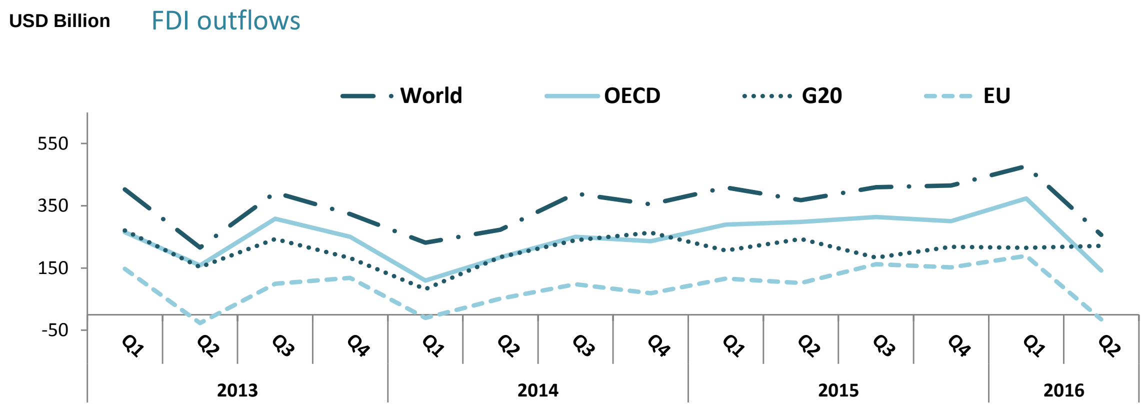
FDI flows into **EU** countries decreased by 39% (from USD 346 billion to USD 210 billion) and outflows decreased by 45% (from USD 315 billion to USD 174 billion); these decreases were largely driven by net disinvestments (negative inflows and outflows) observed in Q2 when EU inflows and outflows dropped to respectively USD -34 billion and USD -15 billion. These net disinvestments were mostly the result of large movements in intracompany debt flows which were not offset by high levels of equity transactions as was the case in previous quarters.

FDI inflows to the **G20** as a whole increased by 57% from USD 383 billion to USD 603 billion while FDI outflows from the G20 increased more modestly, by 9%, from USD 401 billion to USD 436 billion. While the increase in FDI outflows equally affected G20 OECD and G20 non OECD economies, this was not the case for FDI inflows: FDI flows to OECD G20 economies more than doubled but were partly offset by a 28% drop in FDI inflows received by non-OECD G20 economies.

High levels of FDI flows to the United States in Q2 (USD 155 billion, only one quarter below the record level they received a year earlier) made it the largest recipient of FDI inflows worldwide in the first half of 2016, followed by China and the United Kingdom. The United States remained by far the largest source of FDI worldwide, followed by China, the Netherlands (excluding investments from Special Purpose Entities) and Japan.[4]

Figure 2: FDI flows, Q1 2013-Q2 2016 (USD billion)





Source: OECD International Direct Investment Statistics database and IMF.

Inflows

OECD FDI inflows increased by 14% in the first half of 2016 (to USD 568 billion) compared to the second half of 2015, but were highly volatile: in Q1 they reached their highest levels since Q1 2013 (USD 407 billion), before decreasing by 60% in Q2 to USD 161 billion.

The increase in Q1 was largely due to significant levels of FDI flows into the **United States** (USD 100 billion), **the United Kingdom** (USD 85 billion), **Belgium** (USD 44 billion) and **the Netherlands** (USD 32 billion). FDI flows to the United States were largely in the financial sector and originated mostly from Switzerland and Luxembourg. FDI flows to the United Kingdom were largely due to Royal Dutch Shell acquiring British BG Group.[5] **In Q2**, FDI flows in the United States, at

[4] Hong-Kong, China and Singapore are not listed as major FDI sources and recipients respectively because it is thought that these economies are not the ultimate destinations or sources of a significant amount of their flows; instead these flows pass through on their way to other economies.

[5] www.reuters.com/article/us-bg-m-a-shell-idUSKCN0VO0YJ

USD 155 billion, almost reached the record hit a year earlier as a result of large transactions,[2] mostly in the chemical sector and from the Netherlands, Ireland and the United Kingdom. However, FDI inflows in the OECD area as a whole dropped in Q2: the increase in the United States was offset by disinvestments recorded in Belgium, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom (USD -90 billion in total) and by decreases in France (from USD 22 billion to USD 6 billion) and Germany (from USD 14 billion to USD 7 billion). These disinvestments, which significantly affected inflows received by the EU as a whole in Q2, were largely due to movements in intracompany debt flows--both resident affiliates reimbursing loans to their foreign parents and foreign parents borrowing from resident affiliates--that were not offset by high levels of equity, as was the case in previous quarters.

Overall in the first half of 2016, FDI flows in the United States and in the United Kingdom more than tripled as compared to the second half of 2015; they were the largest recipients of FDI flows in the OECD area (USD 254 billion and USD 72 billion respectively). FDI flows increased and exceeded USD 20 billion in five countries: Australia (USD 24 billion as compared to USD 5 billion in the second half of 2015), Belgium (USD 28 billion as compared to USD 15 billion), France (USD 28 billion, a level comparable to the second half of 2015), Germany (USD 21 billion as compared to USD 5 billion) and Spain (USD 20 billion as compared to USD 14 billion). In contrast, FDI flows dropped from record levels in Ireland (USD -0.4 billion as compared to USD 150 billion in the second half of 2015) and they dropped by 86% in Luxembourg (from USD 31 billion to USD 4 billion, excluding investments in resident SPEs) and by 65% in the Netherlands (from USD 54 billion to USD 19 billion, excluding investments in resident SPEs).

Twenty-four economies, accounting for 73% of total OECD FDI inflows, reported details by FDI component (equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, and intercompany debt)[6] on a directional basis for Q1 and Q2 2016. Total equity inflows and reinvestment of earnings both decreased by 4% compared to the second half of 2015 and represented respectively 68% and 24% of total flows received by those economies; intercompany debt flows recovered from net disinvestments and represented 7% of the total. However, these figures exclude FDI components for the United Kingdom, which played a role in the overall 14% increase of FDI inflows observed in the OECD area in the first half of 2016. The decrease of FDI equity flows in the first half of 2016 was largely due to decreases in equity transactions in Canada (USD 7 billion as compared to USD 31 billion), Hungary (USD -11 billion as compared to USD 1 billion), Ireland (USD 53 billion as compared to USD 93 billion), Luxembourg (USD 0.7 billion as compared to USD 38 billion, excluding investments in SPEs) and the Netherlands (USD 34 billion as compared to USD 56 billion, excluding investments in SPEs) which were partly offset by large equity transactions in the United States, which reached USD 163 billion. Intercompany debt inflows were boosted by recoveries from net disinvestments in Australia (USD 11 billion from USD -5 billion), Canada (USD 5 billion from USD -20 billion), Hungary (USD 0.2 billion from USD -21 billion excluding loans to SPEs), Luxembourg (USD 3 billion from USD -8 billion excluding loans to SPEs) and the United States (USD 47 billion from USD -7 billion) and were partly offset by significant net disinvestments in Ireland (USD -65 billion from USD 31 billion) and to a lesser extent in the Netherlands (USD -23 billion, excluding loans to SPEs from USD -7 billion). Reinvestment of earnings slightly fell, driven by decreases in Ireland (from USD 25 billion to USD 12 billion) which were partly offset by increases in the United States (from USD 36 billion to USD 44 billion).

In non-OECD G20 countries, FDI inflows in the first half of 2016 decreased in all countries except in Russia where they almost tripled (from USD 3 billion to USD 9 billion). They dropped by 45% in South Africa (to USD 1.3 billion); by 37% in China (to USD 75 billion) and by around 20% in Brazil (to USD

[6] For more information on FDI components, please see the notes on page 12.

29 billion[7]), India (to USD 17 billion) and Indonesia (to USD 6 billion). FDI inflows in Saudi Arabia were USD 1.9 billion in the first quarter of 2016, slightly below their level a year earlier.[8]

Outflows

FDI outflows from the OECD area decreased by 16% in the first half of 2016 compared to the second half of 2015 (to USD 515 billion). As for inflows, FDI outflows were very volatile in the first half of the year: in Q1 they reached their highest level since Q1 2013, to USD 374 billion, and they dropped in Q2 to USD 142 billion, their lowest level since Q1 2014.

The increase in Q1 was largely due to increases of FDI outflows from the Netherlands (USD 77 billion from USD 46 billion, excluding investments from SPEs) mostly as a result of the Shell/BG deal, and to recoveries from net disinvestments (negative outflows) recorded from Australia, Belgium and Finland. In contrast, large decreases of FDI outflows were recorded in Germany (USD 19 billion from USD 30 billion), Ireland (USD 37 billion from USD 61 billion) and Luxembourg (USD 3 billion from USD 26 billion). **In Q2,** disinvestments recorded by Belgium, Finland, Germany, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands and Switzerland largely accounted for the drop observed in the OECD area as a whole and for the net disinvestments of the EU as a whole: outward investments from those countries dropped to USD -61 billion from USD 203 billion, representing a decrease of USD 264 billion. This development was partly offset by increases in outward investments from the United States (from USD 82 billion to USD 104 billion), France (from USD 1 billion to USD 20 billion) and Luxembourg (from USD 3 billion to USD 12 billion). The United Kingdom recorded net disinvestments as in the last consecutive three years, at USD -17 billion. **Overall in the first half of 2016,** major OECD investors were the United States followed by the Netherlands and Japan, accounting for 62% of OECD outflows.

Twenty-four economies, accounting for 75% of total OECD FDI outflows, reported details by FDI component (equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, and intercompany debt)[6] for Q1 and Q2 2016. Overall in the first half of 2016, equity outflows decreased by 4% driven by large decreases in equity transactions from Belgium (USD 8 billion from USD 42 billion) and the Netherlands (USD 83 billion from USD 103 billion excluding investments from SPEs) which were partly offset by increases in the United States (USD 35 billion from USD 6 billion) and to a lesser extent in Italy (USD 1.9 billion to USD 14 billion). Total reinvestment of earnings increased by 19% as compared to the second half of 2015, driven by reinvestment of earnings from the United States which increased by 15% (to USD 157 billion). Total intercompany debt flows dropped to negative levels, mainly due to decreases in Germany (from USD 2 billion to USD -38 billion), the Netherlands (from USD 14 billion to USD -12 billion), Luxembourg (USD 17 billion to USD -0.9 billion) and Italy (from USD 7 billion to USD -10 billion). As for FDI inflows, intracompany debt flows played a large role in the second quarter of the year. Net disinvestments were largely due to foreign affiliates reimbursing loans to their parents in the Netherlands and Italy, and to parents in Germany and Luxembourg borrowing from their foreign affiliates. Decreases in intercompany debt flows in the second half of the year were partly offset by increases in Australia (from USD -23 billion to USD 3 billion), France (from USD -9 billion to USD 8 billion) and Belgium (USD -16 billion to USD -6 billion).

In the non-OECD G20 economies, FDI outflows from Russia and China increased by respectively 38% and 4% (to USD 17 billion and USD 121 billion) and FDI outflows from Brazil recovered from net disinvestments (to USD 1.5 billion[8]), while they dropped elsewhere: FDI outflows decreased by 74% in Indonesia (to USD 0.7 billion), by 56% in South Africa (to USD 1.8 billion) and by 9% in India (to USD 4.4 billion). FDI outflows from Saudi Arabia were USD 1.3 billion in the first quarter of 2016, a level comparable to a year earlier.

[7] Corresponds to the sum of FDI outward flows in Q1 2016 and FDI net acquisition of financial assets in Q2 2016.
[8] Argentina is excluded from the G20 aggregate FDI from Q2 2015 onwards. See note 1 on page 12 for more details.

2 FDI in resident special purpose entities

An important feature of the OECD Benchmark Definition 4th edition is to identify FDI flows and positions of resident SPEs separately. 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.[9]

FDI positions excluding resident SPEs are now available for 16 OECD countries: SPEs are not significant in Poland, Korea, Norway and Chile, accounting for less than 5% of FDI in these economies, while resident SPEs in Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Hungary, Austria and Iceland account for 30% or more of their inward investment. SPEs play smaller, but still significant, roles in investment for the United Kingdom,[10] Switzerland, Portugal, Denmark, Spain, Sweden and Belgium. Overall, FDI positions in SPEs hosted by these 16 countries represent 56% of their total inward FDI position at end-2015.

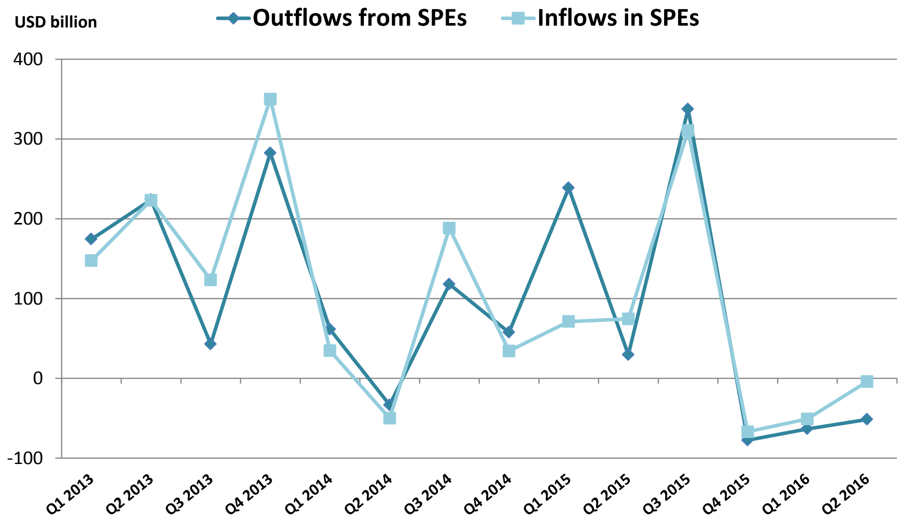
FDI flows in and from SPEs are volatile due to the role SPEs play in the internal financing of MNEs and can be particularly affected by individual large deals. Figure 3 shows quarterly trends of FDI inflows and outflows to and from SPEs of 12 OECD countries which reported the information for Q1 2013 to Q2 2016.

There were large disinvestments in SPEs in the first half of 2016, while in the second half of 2015 there were large investments in and from SPEs (over USD 240 billion). Large disinvestments observed in the first half of 2016 involved SPEs located in Austria, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and, to a lesser extent, Poland: investments in/from Austrian SPEs were negative in the first quarter of the year (around USD -31 billion) but switched to positive levels in the second quarter (to USD 3.7 billion and USD 0.5 billion); investments from Luxembourg SPEs were negative during both quarters of the year (around USD -28 billion) while investments in Luxembourg SPEs were negative in the first quarter and switched to positive levels in the second quarter (from USD -9.7 billion to USD 6.4 billion); investments in and from Dutch SPEs were negative during the two consecutive quarters of the year (between USD -7 billion and USD -25 billion); investments to/from Polish SPEs were positive in the first quarter of the year and switched to negative levels in the second quarter (from USD 9 million to USD –19 million).

In contrast, FDI flows in/from SPEs located in other countries recovered in the first half of 2016 from disinvestments recorded in the second half of 2015: FDI flows in and from Belgian SPEs were up in the first half of the year from USD -21 billion to USD -3 billion and from USD -1.7 billion to USD 0.9 billion respectively; FDI flows in and from Danish SPEs were up from negative levels in the first half of 2016 to USD 0.5 billion; FDI flows in/from Hungarian SPEs were up to USD 1.7 billion from USD -8 billion; FDI flows in Portuguese SPEs were up to USD 93 million from USD -1 billion. Investment flows in/from Chilean and Icelandic SPEs remained very limited in the first half of 2016.

[9] For more details, see the OECD note on how MNEs channel investments through multiple countries.
[10] According to data reported in January 2016.

Figure 3: FDI inflows and outflows to and from OECD SPEs, Q2 2013-Q2 2016



Notes: Includes FDI inflows and outflows in and from 12 OECD countries which reported the information for Q1 2013-Q2 2016: Austria, Belgium, Chile (up to Q1 2016), Denmark, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal and Sweden.
Source*: OECD International Direct Investment statistics database*

3 Spotlight on FDI flows by component

Equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, and intercompany debt are the three components of financial flows. Movements in these different components determine the overall movement in FDI flows.

Equity capital is often associated with new investments, such as greenfield or M&As, even though it can also reflect extensions of capital or financial restructuring. Nevertheless, equity capital flows are often taken as a sign of the amount of new investments related to FDI.

Reinvestment of earnings is the portion of earnings that the parent decides to reinvest in the affiliate rather than receive as a dividend and can be an important source of financing for affiliates. This component of financial flows tends to be the least volatile. Changes in the reinvestment of earnings reflect both changes in the earnings of affiliates and in the amount of earnings that parents choose to distribute. The reinvestment ratio is the share of earnings that the parent reinvests. It can be an indication of the parent's perception of investment opportunities available to the affiliate: if the parent sees the opportunity to make profitable investments in its affiliates, the parent might choose to reinvest more money in them. However, many other factors can influence the share of earnings reinvested. For example, if the parent is in need of cash, they might pay higher dividends.

Intercompany debt is the most volatile component of financial flows and is often driven by the short term financing needs within a company rather than larger overall macroeconomic phenomena. As such, intercompany debt is often the most difficult aspect of financial flows to explain. It includes loans, deposits, trade credit and other accounts payable/receivable as well as marketable securities such as bonds, debentures, commercial paper, promissory notes, non-participating preference shares and other tradable non-equity securities.

The analysis of FDI flows components can shed more light on FDI trends in a specific country. For example, a general decrease in FDI inflows can hide two different facts: inward equity flows may have increased but were offset by reimbursement of intercompany debt loans. Investors were still investing in equity in the host economy, but total FDI inflows decreased as they were largely impacted by resident affiliates paying back intracompany loans. Negative values can affect each component of FDI flows: FDI equity flows are negative if there are disinvestments in equity assets—that is, the direct investor sells its interest in a direct investment enterprise to a third party or back to the direct investment enterprise; debt flows are negative if the parent borrowed money from its affiliate or if the affiliate paid off a loan from its direct investor; reinvested earnings are negative if the affiliate loses money or if the dividends paid out to the direct investor are greater than the income recorded in that period.

Figures 4 and 5 show respectively inward and outward FDI flows by component for the 30 OECD countries who reported this information. FDI flows were normalised by GDP in order to eliminate scale differences. In addition, given that FDI flows can be significantly affected by one-time events, the average ratio of FDI flows to GDP are shown for the period 2013-2015.

Equity constitutes the larger part of inward and outward FDI flows for most countries, but reinvestment of earnings and debt can play a larger role for selected countries. On average in 2013-2015, reinvestment of earnings constituted the greatest part of inward FDI flows in the Czech Republic, Estonia, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Poland and Sweden and played an important role (if not the largest) in inward FDI flows in Canada, Chile, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, the Slovak Republic, Switzerland and the United States. Intracompany loans constituted the largest part of FDI flows received by Belgium, Chile, Hungary, Iceland, and to a lesser extent by Australia, the Slovak Republic and Sweden and played a significant role in FDI inflows received by Finland, Germany, Iceland, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Portugal. On the outward side, reinvestment of earnings played the largest role, on average in 2013-2015, in investments from Australia, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Slovenia, Switzerland and the United States while intracompany debt flows had the biggest impact on investments abroad from Austria (excluding investment from resident SPEs), Finland, Italy and Luxembourg (excluding investment from resident SPEs).

While the volatility in FDI flows can make it hard to analyse what happened in a specific quarter, comparing the components in the first half of 2016 to these longer term averages may be useful to indicate if they are deviations from longer term behavior. However, it must be noted that figures for the first half of 2016, and in particular Q2 2016, are preliminary and will be revised.

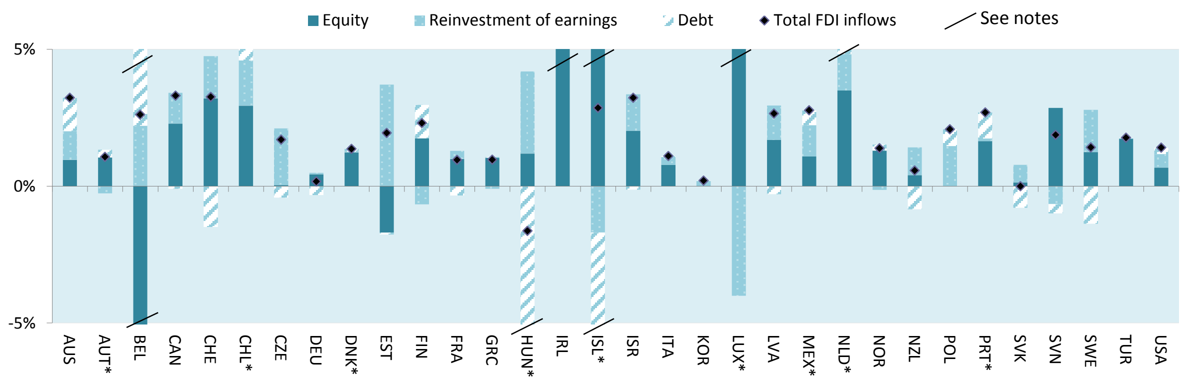
In selected countries, equity played a larger role in inward and outward FDI in 2013-2015 than it did in Q2, while intercompany debt has played a more important role in Q2.

The drop in FDI inflows in the second quarter was due to a drop in equity capital inflows in selected countries and disinvestments in intercompany debt. The drop in equity capital inflows was mostly in Ireland, the Netherlands and to a lesser extent in France. For these countries, the levels of equity capital inflows recorded in Q2 2016 were below average levels seen in 2013-2015.There were significant net disinvestments from Ireland and the Netherlands in FDI inflows in Q2. For both of these countries, intercompany debt has played a more important role in their inward FDI in Q2 2016 than in 2013-2015.

Outward equity capital transactions dropped mostly in Belgium and the Netherlands in the first half of 2016. For both of these countries, equity capital played a larger role in their outward FDI in 2013-2015 than it did in Q2 2016. The drop in intercompany debt outflows in the first half of 2016 was in Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Between 2013-2015, intercompany debt played a small role in German outward investment, but slightly more important roles in Italy and the Netherlands, and quite a significant role in Luxembourg, Therefore, for some of these countries, the first half of 2016 seems to be more in line with their longer run behavior.

Figure 4: Inward FDI flows by components, as a share of GDP

Average 2013-2015[1]

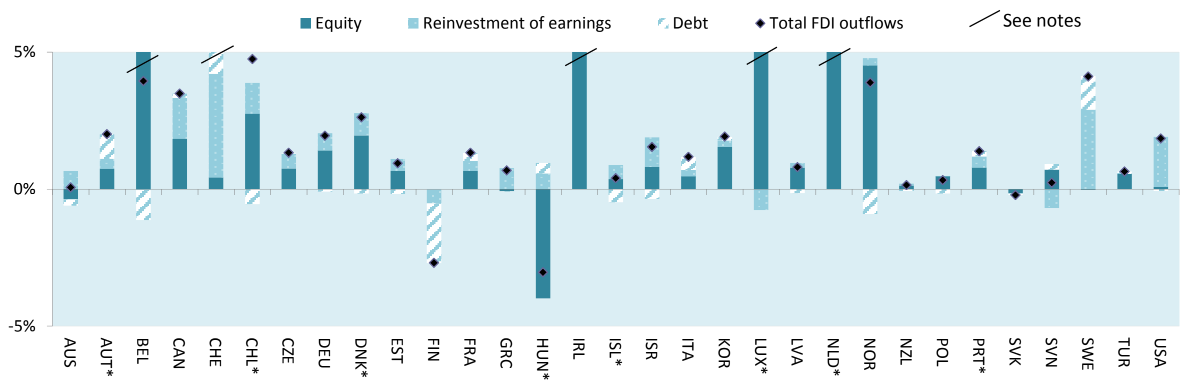


Notes:
1. Or average 2013-2014. Components for FDI inward flows are confidential or not available for Japan (2014-2015), Spain and the United Kingdom.
*Data exclude resident SPEs
BEL: Equity = -6.1% Debt = 6.5%; **CHL**: Total inflows= 7.7% Debt=3.1%; **HUN**: Debt = -5.8%; **IRL**: Total inflows= 39% Equity=24.4% RE=14.3% Debt=0.3%; **ISL**: Equity=7.9% Debt=-3.4%; **LUX**: Total inflows= 9.5% Equity=13%; **NLD**: Total inflows= 6.9% Debt=2.1%;

Source*: OECD International Direct Investment statistics database*

Figure 5: Outward FDI flows by components, as a share of GDP

Average 2013-2015[1]



Notes:
1. Or average 2013-2014. Components for FDI inward flows are confidential or not available for Japan (2014-2015), Mexico, Spain and the United Kingdom.
*Data exclude resident Special Purpose Entities
BEL: Equity = 5.1%; **CHE**: Total outflows=6%; **IRL**: Total outflows= 34% Equity=20% RE=6% Debt=8%; **LUX**: Total outflows=44% Equity=5.4% Debt=39.3%; **NLD**: Total outflows= 11% Equity=7.9% Debt=2.5%;

Source*: OECD International Direct Investment statistics database*

Table 1	FDI outward flows							FDI inward flows						
	2015^{p}					2016^{p}		2015^{p}					2016^{p}	
In USD millions	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Y**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Y**	**Q1**	**Q2**
OECD[1]	**289 284**	**297 933**	**313 795**	**300 391**	**1 200 393**	**373 583**	**141 747**	**389 674**	**127 697**	**277 729**	**221 366**	**1 016 966**	**406 866**	**161 432**
Australia	- 3 691	7 750	- 2 656	- 18 196	- 16 793	3 180	4 718	7 342	9 908	1 363	3 282	21 894	10 869	12 650
Austria*	4 229	1 265	2 236	1 677	9 407	5 517	- 42	291	2 927	- 405	- 21	2 790	1 387	- 218
Belgium	6 281	- 2 743	33 469	- 6 646	30 361	15 089	- 13 602	10 346	- 4 294	28 148	- 12 918	21 281	44 522	- 17 018
Canada	14 026	28 938	13 406	11 201	67 571	10 952	14 132	5 990	18 244	14 599	3 671	42 504	6 766	11 197
Chile*	3 952	1 927	9 589	83	15 550	960	1262 (A)	3 068	4 193	10 386	2 382	20 028	3 755	2 925 (A)
Czech Republic	586	453	478	788	2 306	733	854	687	745	- 109	- 99	1 223	341	3 705
Denmark*	4 687	1 626	3 195	1 684	11 192	6 486	930	106	2 763	1 187	1 206	5 261	128	- 205
Estonia	46	- 25	298	3	323	- 4	143	245	- 433	470	- 152	130	155	130
Finland					- 16 073	16 718 (A)	- 4 652 (A)					1 413	3 031 (A)	-12 023 (A)
France	26 439	5 257	6 090	- 278	37 509	1 095	20 479	2 906	7 698	20 778	8 221	39 603	22 412	5 994
Germany	27 118	8 995	10 014	29 806	75 933	18 599	- 19 824	1 827	5 608	4 393	1 499	13 327	14 368	7 055
Greece	501	548	583	495	2 127	744	- 2 072	178	417	163	382	1 140	328	543
Hungary*	604	705	515	- 17 802	- 15 979	- 9 743	68	475	- 320	1 582	- 17 305	- 15 567	- 9 284	- 660
Iceland*	- 303	- 226	- 42	520	- 51	- 293	9	662	- 677	- 33	610	561	- 99	392
Ireland	57 648	27 318	20 627	60 728	166 321	36 701	- 3 115	13 896	24 943	5 418	144 104	188 361	18 825	- 19 217
Israel[2,4]	1 611	1 113	640	6 521	9 884	1 539	1 264	4 724	3 259	2 379	1 148	11 510	2 894	3 089
Italy	9 633	1 878	4 027	4 745	20 283	4 552	- 3 254	5 254	926	4 220	8 935	19 334	3 878	3 934
Japan[6]	29 461	33 401	33 643	33 201	128 698	32 705	30 116 (A)	1 677	136	- 4 182	- 383	- 2 251	3 028	12 076 (A)
Korea[2]	5 697	7 024	7 805	7 114	27 640	5 796	6 512	1 311	- 443	2 884	1 291	5 042	726	4 464
Latvia	69	- 23	19	- 33	32	- 4	77	264	141	199	62	666	- 122	- 190
Luxembourg*	17 209	3 862	3 133	26 254	50 458	2 655	11 964	14 294	- 29 144	24 742	6 111	16 003	18	4 357
Mexico*	5 240	2 369	1 128	3 390	12 126	3 635	- 331	9 979	6 207	9 029	6 841	32 056	8 991	5 394
Netherlands*	5 108	18 721	67 549	45 949	137 327	76 794	- 3 682	13 016	- 136	62 526	- 8 697	66 709	32 386	- 13 753
New Zealand	218	- 792	459	204	90	- 593	- 310	852	31	- 1 030	- 190	- 337	521	210
Norway[2]	5 603	7 122	- 36	1 124	13 813	8 711	5 392	2 988	2 551	- 4 164	- 6 550	- 5 175	7 671	3 231
Poland*	n	n	n	n	3 172	1 902	- 812	n	n	n	n	13 063	5 455	354
Portugal*	43	4 792	2 194	- 2 274	4 755	527	594	791	6 057	580	- 58	7 371	2 742	1 527
Slovak Republic	50	- 30	- 5	- 198	- 183	205	7	932	- 680	- 33	584	803	487	- 994
Slovenia	37	232	58	- 74	252	52	- 20	422	282	299	622	1 625	411	272
Spain[2]	10 693	22 287	12 752	12 164	57 896	17 659	13 170	6 696	5 057	5 647	7 912	25 312	10 219	9 787
Sweden	7 897	7 561	8 705	3 091	27 254	9 517	6 612	2 843	1 293	7 023	2 804	13 963	4 294	3 455
Switzerland					86 458	34 478 (A)	- 12 615 (A)					59 042	18 142 (A)	-13 730 (A)
Turkey	997	709	1 678	1 404	4 787	707	801	4 158	2 747	6 114	3 595	16 614	2 129	1 913
United Kingdom	- 59 199	431	- 9 869	- 7 908	- 76 545	- 15 507	- 16 653	55 241	- 37 752	20 561	333	38 382	85 756	- 13 819
United States	98 105	91 268	55 065	78 058	322 494	81 517	103 630	199 312	82 155	44 210	27 606	353 283	99 738	154 605
Total World[1,3]	**408 687**	**367 688**	**409 545**	**415 466**	**1 600 373**	**477 384**	**256 655**	**625 928**	**345 867**	**425 509**	**426 446**	**1 824 424**	**549 402**	**302 180**
European Union (EU)[1]	**115 881**	**101 817**	**162 413**	**152 418**	**532 530**	**188 650**	**- 14 904**	**138 732**	**- 7 432**	**197 074**	**148 505**	**476 877**	**244 052**	**- 34 303**
G20 countries[1]	**206 229**	**243 215**	**183 270**	**217 970**	**849 671**	**214 710**	**220 841**	**400 176**	**196 439**	**198 079**	**184 995**	**980 363**	**328 931**	**274 354**
G20-OECD countries[1]	**153 826**	**188 020**	**120 331**	**142 536**	**603 702**	**147 233**	**140 325**	**294 996**	**95 433**	**123 968**	**64 889**	**579 788**	**258 660**	**205 463**
G20 -non OECD countries[1]	**52 403**	**55 195**	**62 939**	**75 433**	**245 968**	**67 477**	**80 515**	**105 180**	**101 006**	**74 111**	**120 105**	**400 575**	**70 272**	**68 891**
Argentina[1]	252	2 542						2 760	196					
Brazil	7 116	1 332	- 2 614	- 2 761	3 072	- 3 412	4 932 (A)	12 208	15 897	14 132	22 411	64 648	12 055	16 883 (A)
China	32 389	38 508	50 786	66 118	187 801	57 395	64 012	68 467	63 245	44 054	74 092	249 859	41 133	33 652
India[2]	720	1 446	1 638	3 214	7 018	2 588	1 809	10 336	11 448	8 157	13 916	43 858	11 384	5 897
Indonesia	2 155	1 240	2 257	629	6 281	99	646	3 814	4 917	4 091	3 924	16 917	2 777	3 637
Russia	7 524	8 440	8 603	3 566	28 133	8 201	8 614	6 725	2 688	222	2 788	12 423	413	8 174
Saudi Arabia[2]	1 363	1 304	1 119	1 735	5 520	1 313		1 961	2 075	2 206	1 899	8 141	1 883	
South Africa[2]	883	383	1 150	2 932	5 349	1 293	503	- 1 092	540	1 249	1 075	1 772	627	648
***Data excludes SPEs. Corresponding data below including SPE's[4]:**														
Austria	5 199	1 759	2 647	2 303	11 907	- 25 109	421	1 272	3 312	- 171	306	4 719	- 29 324	3 435
Chile	3 941	1 918	9 577	78	15 513	954		3 077	4 296	10 402	2 402	20 176	3 776	
Denmark	4 199	1 139	1 311	1 217	7 865	6 685	1 116	94	2 648	- 214	1 201	3 729	130	- 203
Hungary	1 443	- 1 867	1 187	- 27 849	- 27 086	- 8 442	493	1 453	- 2 920	2 294	- 25 941	- 25 113	- 8 035	- 156
Iceland	- 302	- 225	- 41	522	- 46	- 292	11	664	- 675	- 31	612	570	- 97	394
Luxembourg	279 205	39 094	214 050	86 582	618 931	- 24 959	- 16 243	112 694	18 449	200 557	78 485	410 185	- 9 712	10 772
Netherlands	- 20 309	18 091	193 720	- 81 141	110 361	69 510	- 28 494	- 16 367	35 346	200 597	- 119 312	100 263	19 571	- 24 692
Poland					1 928	1 910	- 832					11 819	5 464	335
Portugal	69	4 903	2 146	- 2 151	4 968	557	609	450	6 089	623	- 1 136	6 027	2 754	1 608

For notes to this table refer to page 12

Source: OECD and IMF

OECD Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs - Investment Division

FDI outward positions / FDI inward positions

Table 2

In USD millions	2 010	2 011	2 012	2 013	2 014	2015p	2 010	2 011	2 012	2 013	2 014	2015p
	FDI outward positions						**FDI inward positions**					
OECD[1]	**16 814 929**	**16 841 579**	**18 153 363**	**19 902 324**	**19 379 282**	**19 257 384**	**13 050 734**	**13 251 839**	**14 606 993**	**16 094 708**	**16 340 735**	**16 321 562**
Australia	449 768	418 814	476 541	456 977	446 385	391 318	527 096	554 931	615 117	568 855	561 903	535 972
Austria*	187 857	199 307	215 786	238 357	219 622	208 458	166 478	158 863	171 697	186 591	182 865	170 416
Belgium*			419 640	465 528	439 573	433 043			486 226	482 946	415 717	427 214
Canada	998 466	891 619	972 042	1 102 293	1 120 477	1 078 066	983 889	862 698	953 503	961 995	954 489	752 298
Chile*	48 084	59 376	73 005	83 044	88 581	84 872	151 058	157 090	181 016	195 078	204 151	204 566
Czech Republic	14 923	13 214	17 368	20 627	18 235	18 481	128 505	120 569	136 494	134 085	121 512	113 057
Denmark*	165 375	176 065	183 987	190 681	185 367	181 230	96 984	98 423	98 320	94 500	109 403	99 734
Estonia	5 545	4 805	6 064	6 874	6 268	6 158	15 551	16 349	18 934	22 078	20 688	19 012
Finland				145 333	117 307	92 926				88 763	93 896	80 822
France	1 172 979	1 247 922	1 272 327	1 325 443	1 245 091	1 198 805	630 692	698 832	680 337	761 383	680 946	660 175
Germany	1 383 601	1 432 696	1 344 216	1 448 197	1 381 785	1 376 221	959 200	988 551	863 414	954 361	844 684	786 964
Greece	42 623	48 041	44 960	36 300	32 431	31 124	35 025	29 058	24 763	25 850	24 567	26 683
Hungary*	22 315	26 357	37 717	38 318	39 033	34 903	90 851	85 331	104 009	108 579	98 916	83 758
Iceland*	11 466	11 521	12 305	9 503	8 415	7 745	11 784	12 656	10 367	7 367	7 889	7 824
Ireland			412 012	535 082	619 374	887 536			383 201	408 786	416 050	866 243
Israel[2,4]	68 972	70 783	71 172	76 726	79 686	89 385	61 180	65 327	76 527	88 161	93 279	104 103
Italy				536 039	490 650	467 314				365 004	352 482	337 093
Japan[6]	831 110	955 854	1 037 700	1 118 009	1 152 007	1 226 554	214 890	225 785	205 754	170 713	171 664	170 699
Korea[2]	144 032	172 413	202 875	238 812	265 729	278 395	135 500	135 178	157 876	180 860	179 205	174 573
Latvia	894	864	1 113	1 600	1 287	1 302	10 935	12 112	13 534	15 956	14 946	14 747
Luxembourg*				119 298	165 935	206 451				111 920	232 920	227 080
Mexico*	121 557	114 755	148 450	139 642	143 852	142 917	375 238	359 880	430 397	469 018	418 783	387 533
Netherlands*	968 130	996 012	1 001 416	1 147 114	1 045 347	1 109 144	588 071	610 643	628 120	779 068	717 364	726 379
New Zealand	16 053	19 101	19 130	18 385	17 996	18 035	57 365	64 433	71 737	75 500	76 710	66 838
Norway*				181 736	162 028	164 349				190 836	173 127	141 651
Poland*	16 407	18 928	26 102	27 725	21 797	22 281	187 602	164 424	198 953	229 167	211 951	183 869
Portugal*	43 968	54 412	49 920	53 137	52 457	52 934	84 869	84 979	97 161	108 431	103 246	101 938
Slovak Republic	3 456	4 021	4 765	4 829	2 987	2 563	50 327	51 978	55 118	58 021	52 485	48 164
Slovenia	8 147	7 826	7 533	7 142	6 477	5 945	10 667	11 490	12 202	12 269	12 385	12 591
Spain*				533 235	492 642	461 026				596 100	541 424	508 346
Sweden*				413 877	366 190	348 441				359 801	290 187	270 420
Switzerland*					997 695	1 025 098					709 803	738 157
Turkey	22 506	27 652	30 936	33 318	39 505	34 763	187 147	136 606	190 125	149 764	180 481	147 755
United Kingdom	1 686 191	1 728 556	1 693 955	1 796 164	1 681 948	1 563 856	1 068 143	1 157 485	1 440 525	1 512 648	1 628 573	1 553 683
United States	4 809 587	4 514 327	5 222 874	6 254 171	6 225 124	6 005 747	3 422 293	3 498 726	3 915 804	4 948 418	5 442 044	5 571 207
Total World[1,3]	**20 303 060**	**20 604 862**	**22 382 926**	**24 512 065**	**24 380 468**	**24 547 140**	**20 138 104**	**20 876 400**	**23 015 100**	**25 093 552**	**25 655 651**	**26 120 389**
European Union (EU)[1]	**8 454 060**	**8 647 217**	**8 844 852**	**9 376 839**	**8 882 008**	**8 941 867**	**6 734 237**	**6 907 452**	**7 476 476**	**7 988 127**	**7 685 053**	**7 790 962**
G20 countries[1]	**13 156 042**	**13 200 227**	**14 315 413**	**16 040 564**	**15 963 121**	**15 777 217**	**12 316 140**	**12 775 028**	**13 897 767**	**15 417 823**	**15 821 995**	**15 611 583**
G20-OECD countries[1]	**12 109 452**	**12 024 269**	**12 936 896**	**14 449 066**	**14 192 552**	**13 763 955**	**8 832 142**	**8 973 780**	**9 816 438**	**11 043 018**	**11 415 254**	**11 077 950**
G20 -non OECD countries[1]	**1 046 590**	**1 175 959**	**1 378 517**	**1 591 498**	**1 770 568**	**2 013 263**	**3 483 998**	**3 801 248**	**4 081 329**	**4 374 805**	**4 406 741**	**4 533 632**
Argentina[1]	30 328	32 891	32 916	34 326	36 150		87 552	98 941	100 438	109 887	82 216	
Brazil[2]	149 337	159 814	204 253	204 192	175 727	181 447	640 334	649 131	675 533	644 837	615 179	485 998
China	317 210	424 780	531 900	660 480	882 640	1 129 300	1 569 604	1 906 908	2 068 000	2 331 238	2 599 102	2 842 300
India[2]	96 911	109 519	118 072	119 838	131 524	139 000	205 603	206 373	224 987	226 543	252 818	282 600
Indonesia	6 672	6 204	12 401	19 350	25 396	29 688	160 735	184 804	211 635	230 799	217 487	218 454
Russia	336 355	315 742	332 836	385 328	328 410	288 404	464 228	408 942	438 195	471 481	285 126	259 110
Saudi Arabia[2]	26 528	29 958	34 359	39 303	44 699	63 251	176 378	186 758	199 032	207 897	215 909	224 050
South Africa[2]	83 248	97 051	111 779	128 681	146 023		179 564	159 391	163 509	152 123	138 904	
***Data excludes SPEs. Corresponding data below including SPE's[4]:**												
Austria	281 581	296 958	327 843	350 721	320 762	310 002	259 375	251 820	275 538	293 459	273 297	261 358
Belgium	328 656	301 459	441 721	491 171	459 949	446 250	366 403	321 150	512 659	553 162	476 378	455 379
Chile	51 162	63 264	76 191	85 896	91 435	87 415	154 625	160 836	184 505	198 327	207 470	207 827
Denmark	181 889	191 085	194 996	201 637	200 748	193 844	110 826	109 545	107 226	103 571	124 392	111 978
Hungary	147 239	165 300	190 480	190 201	170 893	152 560	212 881	226 003	248 015	248 215	222 976	194 159
Iceland				13 856	11 570	10 861	11 784	12 656	10 367	11 746	11 077	10 995
Luxembourg				3 016 031	3 387 134	3 829 324				2 486 653	2 926 606	3 271 864
Netherlands	4 020 547	4 362 774	4 709 122	5 349 122	4 905 444	4 681 065	3 178 272	3 503 696	3 824 017	4 399 153	4 097 371	3 939 776
Norway				182 855	163 695	165 330				193 246	174 522	143 422
Poland	24 214	29 174	30 899	30 657	24 390	23 589	195 409	174 661	203 333	232 014	214 514	185 177
Portugal	62 285	61 450	56 970	60 801	59 494	59 553	114 992	103 755	114 536	124 664	119 065	114 833
Spain				564 170	516 511	490 322				640 509	573 776	547 265
Sweden	374 399	379 286	389 229	440 290	390 869	364 743	347 163	349 058	373 444	392 498	317 228	290 992
Switzerland	1 041 313	1 104 036	1 187 651	1 194 355	1 086 934	1 113 081	610 852	682 874	741 867	781 206	816 185	862 625

For notes to this table refer to page 12

Source: OECD and IMF

OECD Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs - Investment Division

Notes for tables 1 to 2

Data are updated as of 12 October 2016.

p: preliminary data **n:** data not publishable **|**: break in series **(A)**: asset/liability figure used for Q1-Q2 2016 only

Tables 1 and 2 show FDI statistics at the aggregate level on a directional basis except for selected countries for which the asset/liability series is used (see note 2). Data for Q2 2016 for Brazil, Finland (Q1 and Q2), Chile, Japan and Switzerland (Q1 and Q2) correspond to asset/liability figures, while data for earlier years correspond to directional figures. For more information on the two presentations for FDI, see Asset/liability versus directional presentation. FDI terms are defined in the FDI Glossary.

Financial flows consist of three components: equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, and intercompany debt. Equity capital is often associated with new investments, such as greenfield or M&As, even though it can also reflect extensions of capital or financial restructuring. Nevertheless, equity capital flows are often taken as a sign of the amount of new investments related to FDI. Reinvestment of earnings is the portion of earnings that the parent decides to reinvest in the affiliate rather than receive as a dividend and can be an important source of financing for affiliates. This component of financial flows tends to be the least volatile. Changes in the reinvestment of earnings reflect both changes in the earnings of affiliates and in the amount of earnings that parents choose to distribute. The reinvestment ratio is the share of earnings that the parent reinvests. It can be an indication of the parent's perception of investment opportunities available to the affiliate: if the parent sees the opportunity to make profitable investments in its affiliates, the parent might choose to reinvest more money in them. However, many other factors can influence the share of earnings reinvested. For example, if the parent is in need of cash, they might pay higher dividends. The third component of financial flows—intercompany debt–is the most volatile component of financial flows and is often driven by the short term financing needs within a company rather than larger overall macroeconomic phenomena. As such, intercompany debt is often the most difficult aspect of financial flows to explain.

Breaks in series were introduced in Table 1 to provide users with more complete historical series on FDI financial flows. These breaks in series correspond for most countries to the implementation of OECD Benchmark Edition 4th Edition (BMD4) except for Germany, for which the whole data series is according to BMD4, and the breaks in series correspond to a different recording of transactions between fellow enterprises. Data used before the breaks in series correspond to unrevised BMD3 FDI aggregates.

For data going back to 2005 in tables 1 and 2,(in Excel format), see www.oecd.org/investment/statistics.htm.

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

   FDI outward and inward flows (Table 1) were compiled using directional figures when available. Missing quarterly directional figures were approximated using the ratio between annual asset liability and directional figures; or by distributing annual directional figures equally among the four quarters; or using unrevised historical data. When directional figures were not available and could not be approximated, asset liability figures were used.

   FDI outward and inward stocks (Table 2) were compiled using directional figures when available. Missing directional figures were approximated using unrevised historical data. When directional figures were not available and could not be approximated, asset liability figures were used. Data for 2015 include positions at end-2015 or at-end 2014 when 2015 data are not available.

   Resident SPEs from Austria, Belgium (FDI positions only), Chile, Denmark, Hungary, Iceland, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway (FDI positions only), Poland, Portugal, Spain (FDI positions only), Sweden (FDI positions only) and Switzerland (FDI positions only) are excluded.

   The 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.

   The government of Argentina declared a state of emergency in the national statistical system on 7 January 2016. As a consequence, Argentina's Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC) has temporarily suspended publication of certain official statistics under its responsibility, pending reorganisation and Argentina has been excluded from the calculation of the G20 aggregate from Q2 2015 onwards (see www.boletinoficial.gob.ar).

2. **Data series on asset/liability basis:** The data series is on an asset/liability basis as opposed to directional basis for Israel, Korea, Norway (Table 1 only) and Spain (Table 1 only) and for the following non-OECD countries: India, Saudi Arabia and South Africa.

3. **World aggregate**: is based on available data at the time of update as reported to the OECD and IMF. Missing data for countries for Q1 and Q2 2016 were estimated using the overall growth rate observed between, respectively, Q4 2015 and Q1 2016 and Q1 2016 and Q2 2012. Growth rates were calculated from data for OECD countries, for non-OECD G20 countries, and for 50 non-OECD and non-G20 countries in Q1 and 15 non-OECD and non-G20 countries in Q2. World totals for FDI positions 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. 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.

4. **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 Canada, Ireland and Mexico. The information is available separately for Austria, Chile, Denmark, Hungary, Iceland, Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. However, the information is not displayed in the tables for all countries, due to limited availability of historical data or to differences in data vintages. Resident SPEs are not present or not significant in Australia, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey, and the United States.

5. 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.

6. Directional flows for Japan: only annual data reflect annual revisions, so the sum of quarters may not add up to the annual data.

FDI in Figures is published twice yearly. For queries, please contact **investment@oecd.org**. Find data and more detailed FDI statistics at **www.oecd.org/investment/statistics.htm**.

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