

**Eighteenth Meeting of the
IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics
Washington, D.C., June 27–July 1, 2005**

**2003 Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards For Direct Investment:
Progress Report by the OECD**

Prepared by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development



SURVEY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF METHODOLOGICAL STANDARDS FOR DIRECT INVESTMENT 2003

Progress report by the OECD, Financial and Enterprise Affairs¹

1. The Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI) was finalised at end-May 2005 for 29 OECD countries and it is expected to include the remaining country (Denmark) in the coming weeks. This exercise is conducted under the auspices of the Workshop on International Investment Statistics of the OECD Investment Committee.

2. All OECD countries have already agreed during the previous exercise (in 2001) to disseminate their results to the public at large. As a follow-up of this recommendation, the Secretariat is currently in the process of revising comparative cross-country tables published in the appendix of the report *Foreign Direct Investment Statistics: How Countries Measure FDI* which reflected the practices based on survey responses of 2001.

3. In the course of summer 2005, OECD will post on its web site (i) the individual country submission to SIMSDI questionnaire; and (ii) comparative cross-country tables. With regard to the latter, OECD will also aim at including the results for the countries adhering to the OECD Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises².

4. For the 2003 exercise, OECD invested in the implementation of a web based on-line survey system which allows individual countries to record their responses directly into an electronic file. The platform dedicated to this system is secured from public access. The information which is to be provided on the web to the public is a copy of original survey responses.

5. ***The present document is circulated for the information of the IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics.*** It includes “draft” cross-country tables [15-47] relating to “methodology” of OECD countries. The information for Denmark corresponds to their responses of 2001. Tables on “data” availability, sources, coverage, collection methods and classifications are currently under preparation.

Way Forward

6. OECD intends to use SIMSDI information as the methodological information to its *International Direct Investment Statistics Yearbook*. User of OECD FDI statistics usually find this wealth of information very useful and informative, in particular, the comparative cross-country tables. Therefore, it is intended to continue to

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2. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Estonia, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia.

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maintain future revisions of the SIMSDI information. In this respect, OECD countries are invited to update the on-line system as they implement new practices and to inform the Secretariat of these changes.

Table 15: Definitions used to identify direct investment enterprises resident in the reporting economy (inward FDI): transactions data						
Country	Countries that apply the 10 per cent ownership threshold as their basic criterion	Countries that apply a percentage of ownership different from the 10% threshold as their basic criterion	Countries that apply the 10% ownership threshold but use an additional qualification to the threshold		Countries that apply a value threshold to identify FDI enterprises	Countries that apply different treatments for incorporated and unincorporated FDI enterprises
			Countries that include enterprises in which the investor owns less than 10%, but has an effective voice in management	Countries that exclude enterprises in which the investor owns more than 10%, but has no effective voice in management		
OECD countries						
Australia	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Austria	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Belgium	Y	N	Y (2)	N	Y	N
Canada	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Czech Republic	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Denmark	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Finland	Y	N	N	N	N	N
France	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Germany	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Greece	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Hungary	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Iceland	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Ireland	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Italy	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Japan	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Korea	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Luxembourg	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Mexico	N (1)	Y (1)	Y	Y	N	N
Netherlands	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
New Zealand	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Norway	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Poland	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Portugal	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Slovak Republic	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Spain	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Sweden	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Switzerland	Y	N	Y (3)	N	Y	N
Turkey	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
United Kingdom	Y	N	N	N	N	N
United States	Y	N	N	N	N	N
OECD countries (30)	Yes = 29 No = 1	Yes = 1 No = 29	Yes = 6 No = 24	Yes = 2 No = 28	Yes = 5 No = 25	Yes = 1 No = 29

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable Notes: (1) Mexico: Direct investment enterprises in which the investor owns less than the 10 per cent of the ordinary shares but has an effective voice in management are also included. (2) Belgium: If a reporting enterprise considers in its balance sheet a direct investment relationship with another enterprise, it will be included in the FDI statistics even if the ownership is lower than 10%. (3) Switzerland: Banks include in direct investment all associates listed in their balance sheet under permanent participations, even if the banks own less than 10 per cent of the ordinary shares or voting power of those associates.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 16: Definitions used to identify direct investment enterprises resident in the reporting economy (inward FDI): position data						
Country	Countries that apply the 10 per cent ownership threshold as their basic criterion	Countries that apply a percentage of ownership different from the 10% threshold as their basic criterion	Countries that apply the 10% ownership threshold but use an additional qualification to the threshold		Countries that apply a value threshold to identify FDI enterprises	Countries that apply different treatments for incorporated and unincorporated FDI enterprises
			Countries that include enterprises in which the investor owns less than 10%, but has an effective voice in management	Countries that exclude enterprises in which the investor owns more than 10%, but has no effective voice in management		
OECD countries						
Australia	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Austria	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Belgium	Y	N	Y (2)	N	Y	N
Canada	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Czech Republic	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Denmark	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Finland	Y	N	N	N	N	N
France	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Germany	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Greece	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Hungary	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Iceland	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Ireland	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Italy	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Japan	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Korea	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Luxembourg	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Mexico	N (1)	Y (1)	Y	Y	N	N
Netherlands	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
New Zealand	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Norway	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Poland	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Portugal	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Slovak Republic	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Spain	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Sweden	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Switzerland	Y	N	Y (3)	N	Y	N
Turkey	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
United Kingdom	Y	N	N	N	N	N
United States	Y	N	N	N	N	N
OECD countries (30)	Yes = 29 No = 1	Yes = 1 No = 29	Yes = 6 No = 24	Yes = 2 No = 28	Yes = 7 No = 23	Yes = 1 No = 29

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:(1) Mexico: Direct investment enterprises in which the investor owns less than the 10 per cent of the ordinary shares but has an effective voice in management are also included.(2) Belgium: If a reporting enterprise considers in its balance sheet a direct investment relationship with another enterprise, it will be included in the FDI statistics even if the ownership is lower than 10%. (3) Switzerland: Banks include in direct investment all associates listed in their balance sheet under permanent participations, even if the banks own less than 10 per cent of the ordinary shares or voting power of those associates.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 17: Definitions used to identify direct investors resident in the reporting economy (outward FDI): transactions data						
Country	Countries that apply the 10 per cent ownership threshold as their basic criterion	Countries that apply a percentage of ownership different from the 10% threshold as their basic criterion	Countries that apply the 10% ownership threshold but use an additional qualification to the threshold		Countries that apply a value threshold to identify FDI enterprises abroad	Countries that apply different treatments for incorporated and unincorporated FDI enterprises abroad
			Countries that include enterprises in which the investor owns less than 10%, but has an effective voice in management	Countries that exclude enterprises in which the investor owns more than 10%, but has no effective voice in management		
OECD countries						
Australia	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Austria	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Belgium	Y	N	Y (2)	N	Y	N
Canada	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Czech Republic	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Denmark	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Finland	Y	N	N	N	N	N
France	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Germany	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Greece	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Hungary	Y	NA	N	N	N	N
Iceland	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Ireland	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Italy	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Japan	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Korea	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y (4)
Luxembourg	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Mexico	N (1)	Y (1)	Y	Y	N	N
Netherlands	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
New Zealand	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Norway	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Poland	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Portugal	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Slovak Republic	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Spain	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Sweden	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Switzerland	Y	N	Y (3)	N	Y	N
Turkey	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
United Kingdom	Y	N	N	N	N	N
United States	Y	N	N	N	N	N
OECD countries (30)	Yes = 29 No = 1	Yes = 1 No = 28 NA = 1	Yes = 6 No = 24	Yes = 2 No = 28	Yes = 4 No = 26	Yes = 1 No = 29

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes: (1) Mexico: Direct investment enterprises in which the investor owns less than the 10 per cent of the ordinary shares but has an effective voice in management are also included. (2) Belgium: If a reporting enterprise considers in its balance sheet a direct investment relationship with another enterprise, it will be included in the FDI statistics even if the ownership is lower than 10%. (3) Switzerland: Banks include in direct investment all associates listed in their balance sheet under permanent participations, even if the banks own less than 10 per cent of the ordinary shares or voting power of those associates. (4) Korea: The investment amount is established in a different basis for incorporated enterprise and unincorporated enterprises.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 18: Definitions used to identify direct investors resident in the reporting economy (outward FDI): position data						
Country	Countries that apply the 10 per cent ownership threshold as their basic criterion	Countries that apply a percentage of ownership different from the 10% threshold as their basic criterion	Countries that apply the 10% ownership threshold but use an additional qualification to the threshold		Countries that apply a value threshold to identify FDI enterprises abroad	Countries that apply different treatments for incorporated and unincorporated FDI enterprises abroad
			Countries that include enterprises in which the investor owns less than 10%, but has an effective voice in management	Countries that exclude enterprises in which the investor owns more than 10%, but has no effective voice in management		
OECD countries						
Australia	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Austria	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Belgium	Y	N	Y (2)	N	Y	N
Canada	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Czech Republic	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Denmark	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Finland	Y	N	N	N	N	N
France	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Germany	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Greece	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Hungary	Y	NA	N	N	N	N
Iceland	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Ireland	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Italy	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Japan	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Korea	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y (4)
Luxembourg	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Mexico	N (1)	Y (1)	Y	Y	N	N
Netherlands	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
New Zealand	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Norway	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Poland	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Portugal	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Slovak Republic	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Spain	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Sweden	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Switzerland	Y	N	Y (3)	N	Y	N
Turkey	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
United Kingdom	Y	N	N	N	N	N
United States	Y	N	N	N	N	N
OECD countries (30)	Yes = 29 No = 1	Yes = 1 No = 28 NA = 1	Yes = 6 No = 24	Yes = 2 No = 28	Yes = 5 No = 25	Yes = 1 No = 29

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

- (1) Mexico: Direct investment enterprises in which the investor owns less than the 10 per cent of the ordinary shares but has an effective voice in management are also included. (2) Belgium: If a reporting enterprise considers in its balance sheet a direct investment relationship with another enterprise, it will be included in the FDI statistics even if the ownership is lower than 10%. (3) Switzerland: Banks include in direct investment all associates listed in their balance sheet under permanent participations, even if the banks own less than 10 per cent of the ordinary shares or voting power of those associates. (4) Korea: The investment amount is established in a different basis for incorporated enterprise and unincorporated enterprises.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 19: Treatment of indirectly-owned direct investment enterprises: transactions data										
Country	Countries that include earnings data of indirectly-owned FDI enterprises		Countries that include all equity and capital transactions within a group of related enterprises without consideration of % ownership held by the related enterprises in each other		Countries that apply the Fully Consolidated System (FCS)					
					Not applied		Partially applied		Fully applied	
	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward
OECD countries										
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y				—	Y	Y
Austria	N	N	Y	Y			Y	Y		
Belgium	N	N	Y	Y			Y	Y		
Canada	Y	Y	N	N			Y	Y		
Czech Republic	Y (5)	Y (5)	Y (5)	Y (5)			Y	Y		
Denmark	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y
Finland	N (1)	N (1)	Y (1)	Y (1)			Y	Y		
France	N	N	N	N	Y	Y				
Germany	N	N	Y	Y			Y	Y		
Greece	N	N	N	N			Y	Y		
Hungary	N	N	N	N			Y	Y		
Iceland	N	N	N	N	Y	Y				
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y
Italy	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)			Y	Y		
Japan	N	N	N	N	Y	Y				
Korea	N	N	N	N			Y	Y		
Luxembourg	N	N	Y	Y					Y	Y
Mexico	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	
Netherlands	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y
New Zealand	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y
Norway	Y (3)	Y (3)	Y (3)	Y (3)			Y	Y		
Poland	N	N	N	N	Y	Y				
Portugal	N (4)	N (4)	Y (4)	Y (4)			Y	Y		
Slovak Republic	N	N	N	N			Y	Y		
Spain	N (1)	N (1)	Y (1)	Y (1)			Y	Y		
Sweden	Y (1)	Y (1)	Y (1)	Y (1)			Y	Y		
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		
Turkey	N	N	NA	NA	Y	Y				
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y
United States	Y	Y	N	N			Y	Y		
OECD countries (30)	Y = 13 N = 17	Y = 13 N = 17	Y = 18 N = 11 NA = 1	Y = 18 N = 11 NA = 1	Y = 5 N = 25	Y = 6 N = 24	Y = 16 N = 14	Y = 16 N = 14	Y = 9 N = 21	Y = 8 N = 22

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

(1) Finland, Spain, Sweden: In practice, respondents do not follow necessarily the FCS principles. (2) Italy: Direct investment flows data do not include the equity and other capital transactions between fellow enterprises. (3) Norway: Norway applies 50 % limit for indirect ownership but not full coverage of associates. (4) Portugal: The definition of direct investment enterprise established in the Portuguese Nomenclature of external operations includes those entities that are either directly or indirectly owned by the direct investor. However, it is believed that the indirect relationships are only partially covered by the Portuguese system of balance of payments. (5) Czech Republic: Only the data for indirectly owned direct investment enterprises in the "first line of ownership" is included.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

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Table 20: Treatment of indirectly-owned direct investment enterprises: position data										
Country	Countries that include the relevant share of indirectly-owned FDI enterprises in their reinvested earnings data		Countries that include the relevant share of indirectly-owned FDI enterprises in their equity capital and other capital data		Countries that apply the Fully Consolidated System (FCS)					
					Not applied		Partially applied		Fully Applied	
	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward
OECD countries										
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y
Austria	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		
Belgium	N	N	N	N			Y	Y		
Canada	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		
Czech Republic	Y (2)	Y (2)	Y (2)	Y (2)			Y	Y		
Denmark	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y
Finland	N (1)	N (1)	N (1)	N (1)			Y	Y		
France	N	N	N	N	Y	Y				
Germany	N	N	N	N			Y	Y		
Greece	N	N	Y	Y			Y	Y		
Hungary	N	N	N	N			Y	Y		
Iceland	N	N	N	N	Y	Y				
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y
Italy	N	N	N	N			Y	Y		
Japan	N	N	N	N	Y	Y				
Korea	N	N	N	N			Y	Y		
Luxembourg	N	N	N	N					Y	Y
Mexico	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	
Netherlands	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y
New Zealand	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y
Norway	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		
Poland	N (3)	N (3)	N (3)	N (3)	Y	Y				
Portugal	N	N	N	N			Y	Y		
Slovak Republic	N	N	N	N			Y	Y		
Spain	N	N	N	N			Y	Y		
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		
Turkey	N	N	N	N	Y	Y				
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y
United States	Y (4)	Y (4)	Y (4)	Y (4)			Y	Y		
OECD countries (30)	Y = 14 N = 16	Y = 14 N = 16	Y = 15 N = 15	Y = 15 N = 15	Y = 5 N = 25	Y = 6 N = 24	Y = 16 N = 14	Y = 16 N = 14	Y = 9 N = 21	Y = 8 N = 22

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

(1) Finland: In practice, respondents do not necessarily follow the FCS principles.(2) Czech Republic: Only the data for indirectly owned direct investment enterprises in the "first line of ownership" is included.(3) Poland: In FDI position data, loans between "sister" companies are included.(4) United States: Reinvested earnings of indirectly held enterprises are included to the extent they are included in the reinvested earnings of the directly held enterprise.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 21: Measurement of direct investment earnings: application of the Current Operating Performance Concept (COPC): inward data										
Country	Earnings include		Earnings exclude							Fully apply the COPC
	Deductions for depreciation of capital	Provisions for host country income/corporation taxes	Realised Exchange rate gains	Realised Exchange rate losses	Write-offs	Realised capital gains	Realised capital losses	Un-realised capital gains	Un-realised capital losses	
OECD countries										
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Austria	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Belgium	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Canada	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Czech Republic	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Denmark	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Finland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
France	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Germany	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Greece	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Hungary	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Iceland	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Italy	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Japan	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Korea	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Luxembourg	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Mexico	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Netherlands	NA	NA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New Zealand	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Norway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Poland	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Slovak Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Spain	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Switzerland	Y	Y	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N
Turkey	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
United States	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OECD countries (30)	Y = 22 N = 7 NA = 1	Y = 21 N = 8 NA = 1	Y = 17 N = 12 NA = 1	Y = 17 N = 12 NA = 1	Y = 14 N = 15 NA = 1	Y = 16 N = 13 NA = 1	Y = 16 N = 13 NA = 1	Y = 18 N = 11 NA = 1	Y = 17 N = 12 NA = 1	Y = 13 N = 17

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

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Table 22: Measurement of direct investment earnings: application of the Current Operating Performance Concept (COPC): outward data										
Country	Earnings include		Earnings exclude							Fully apply the COPC
	Deductions for depreciation of capital	Provisions for host country income/ corporation taxes	Realised Exchange rate gains	Realised Exchange rate losses	Write-offs	Realised capital gains	Realised capital losses	Un-realised capital gains	Un-realised capital losses	
OECD countries										
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Austria	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Belgium	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Canada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Czech Republic	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Denmark	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Finland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
France	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Germany	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Greece	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Hungary	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Iceland	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Italy	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Japan	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Korea	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Luxembourg	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Mexico	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Netherlands	NA	NA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New Zealand	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Norway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Poland	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Slovak Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Spain	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Switzerland	Y	Y	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
United States	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OECD countries (30)	Y = 21 N = 7 NA = 2	Y = 21 N = 7 NA = 2	Y = 17 N = 11 NA = 2	Y = 27 N = 11 NA = 2	Y = 14 N = 14 NA = 2	Y = 16 N = 12 NA = 2	Y = 16 N = 12 NA = 2	Y = 17 N = 11 NA = 2	Y = 16 N = 12 NA = 2	Y = 13 N = 17

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 23: Direct investment income: elements included in the disseminated transactions data						
Country	Countries that include in their disseminated direct investment income data:					
	Inward data			Outward data		
	Income on equity (dividends and distributed branch profits)	Reinvested earnings	Income on debt (interest)	Income on equity (dividends and distributed branch profits)	Reinvested earnings	Income on debt (interest)
OECD countries						
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Austria	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Belgium	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Canada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Czech Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Denmark	N (1)	N (1)	N (1)	N (1)	N (1)	N (1)
Finland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
France	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Germany	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hungary	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Iceland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Italy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Japan	Y	Y(2)	Y	Y	Y (2)	Y
Korea	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Luxembourg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mexico	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Netherlands	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New Zealand	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Norway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Poland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Slovak Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Spain	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Turkey	Y (2)	Y (2)	Y (2)	Y (2)	Y (2)	NA
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
United States	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OECD countries (30)	Y = 29 N = 1	Y = 28 N = 2	Y = 27 N = 3	Y = 29 N = 1	Y = 28 N = 2	Y = 26 N = 3

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

(1) Denmark: Data are compiled but not disseminated.(2) Japan, Turkey: Data are not compiled for unincorporated enterprises.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 24: Direct investment income: time of recording: inward transactions data							
Country	Countries that record:						
	Income on equity (dividends and distributed branch profits) as at the date they are:			Reinvested earnings in the period in which they are earned	Income on debt (interest) as it is:		
	Payable	Paid	Other		Accruing	Paid	Other
OECD countries							
Australia	Y			Y	Y		
Austria		Y		Y	Y (7)	Y (7)	
Belgium		Y		Y			Y (12)
Canada	Y			Y	Y		
Czech Republic		Y (2)		Y	Y	Y	
Denmark		Y (3)		N (3)		Y(3)	
Finland		Y (1)		Y	Y	Y	
France		Y		N (6)	NA	NA	NA
Germany		Y		Y		Y	
Greece		Y		Y		Y	
Hungary	Y			Y		Y	
Iceland	Y			Y		Y	
Ireland	Y (4)	Y (4)		Y	Y		
Italy		Y		Y	NA	NA	NA
Japan		Y		N		Y	
Korea		Y		Y	Y	Y	
Luxembourg	Y			Y	Y (8)	Y (8)	
Mexico		Y		N (6)		Y	
Netherlands		Y (1)		Y	Y	Y	
New Zealand	Y			Y	Y (9)	Y (9)	
Norway		Y		Y	Y (10)	Y (10)	
Poland	Y			Y			Y (13)
Portugal		Y		Y		Y	
Slovak Republic		Y (1)		N		Y	
Spain		Y		NA		Y	
Sweden	Y			Y	Y		
Switzerland	Y (5)			Y	Y (11)	Y (11)	
Turkey		Y		Y		Y	
United Kingdom		Y (2)		Y	Y		
United States	Y			Y	Y		
OECD countries (30)	Yes =11	Yes = 20		Yes = 24 No =5 NA = 1	Yes = 15 NA = 2	Yes = 20 NA = 2	Yes = 2 NA = 2

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes: (1) Finland, Netherlands, Slovak Republic: Recording dividends and distributed branch profits on the date they are paid is the most frequent method and recording dividends and distributed branch profits on the date they are payable is the second most frequent method.(2) Czech Republic, United Kingdom: Recording dividends and distributed branch profits on the date they are paid is the most frequent method and recording dividends and distributed branch profits on the date they are declared payable is the second most frequent method.(3) Denmark: Data are compiled but not disseminated.(4) Ireland: Dividends and distributed branch profits are recorded on the date they are declared payable for incorporated enterprises and they are recorded on the date they are paid for unincorporated enterprises.(5) Switzerland: Recording dividends and distributed branch profits on the date they are declared payable is the most frequent method and recording dividends and distributed branch profits on the date they are paid is the second most frequent method.(6) France, Mexico: Reinvested earnings are recorded in the period they are reinvested.(7) Austria: Income on loans and leases are recorded on a "paid" basis; income on bonds and money market instruments are recorded on an accrual basis.(8) Luxembourg: Interests are recorded on a "paid basis" for the most timely data and on a "accrual basis" for the most comprehensive data.(9) New Zealand: Actual reporting of respondents is a mix of accrual and paid basis. (10) Norway: Accrual basis is used for annual FDI position data and paid basis is used for FDI flows.

(11) Switzerland: Both methods are allowed. The most frequently method is not identified.

(12) Belgium: Results are based on a method of estimation.

(13) Poland: Income in debt is recorded "due for payment" basis.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 25: Direct investment income: time of recording: outward transactions data							
Country	Countries that record:						
	Income on equity (dividends and distributed branch profits) as at the date they are:			Reinvested earnings in the period in which they are earned	Income on debt (interest) as it is:		
	Payable	Paid	Other		Accruing	Paid	Other
OECD countries							
Australia	Y			Y	Y		
Austria		Y		Y	Y (7)	Y (7)	
Belgium		Y		Y			Y (12)
Canada	Y			Y	Y		
Czech Republic		Y (2)		Y	Y	Y	
Denmark		Y(3)		N (3)		Y(3)	
Finland		Y (1)		Y	Y	Y	
France		Y		N (6)	NA	NA	NA
Germany		Y		Y		Y	
Greece		Y		Y		Y	
Hungary	Y			Y		Y	
Iceland	Y			Y		Y	
Ireland	Y (4)	Y (4)		Y	Y		
Italy		Y		Y	NA	NA	NA
Japan		Y		N		Y	
Korea		Y		Y	Y	Y	
Luxembourg	Y			Y	Y (8)	Y (8)	
Mexico		Y		N (6)		Y	
Netherlands		Y (1)		Y	Y	Y	
New Zealand	Y			Y	Y (9)	Y (9)	
Norway		Y		Y	Y (10)	Y (10)	
Poland	Y			Y			Y (13)
Portugal		Y		Y		Y	
Slovak Republic		Y (1)		N		Y	
Spain		Y		NA		Y	
Sweden	Y			Y	Y		
Switzerland	Y(5)			Y	Y (11)	Y (11)	
Turkey		Y		Y	NA	NA	NA
United Kingdom		Y(2)		Y	Y		
United States	Y			Y	Y		
OECD countries (30)	Yes =11	Yes = 20		Yes = 24 No =5 NA = 1	Yes = 15 NA = 3	Yes = 19 NA = 3	Yes = 2 NA = 3

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes: (1) Finland, Netherlands, Slovak Republic: Recording dividends and distributed branch profits on the date they are paid is the most frequent method and recording dividends and distributed branch profits on the date they are payable is the second most frequent method.(2) Czech Republic, United Kingdom: Recording dividends and distributed branch profits on the date they are paid is the most frequent method and recording dividends and distributed branch profits on the date they are declared payable is the second most frequent method.(3) Denmark: Data are compiled but not disseminated.(4) Ireland: Dividends and distributed branch profits are recorded on the date they are declared payable for incorporated enterprises and they are recorded on the date they are paid for unincorporated enterprises.(5) Switzerland: Recording dividends and distributed branch profits on the date they are declared payable is the most frequent method and recording dividends and distributed branch profits on the date they are paid is the second most frequent method.(6) France, Mexico: Reinvested earnings are recorded in the period they are reinvested.(7) Austria: Income on loans and leases are recorded on a "paid" basis; income on bonds and money market instruments are recorded on an accrual basis.(8) Luxembourg: Interests are recorded on a "paid basis" for the most timely data and on a "accrual basis" for the most comprehensive data.(9) New Zealand: Actual reporting of respondents is a mix of accrual and paid basis. (10) Norway: Accrual basis is used for annual FDI position data and paid basis is used for FDI flows.(11) Switzerland: Both methods are allowed. The most frequently method is not identified.

(12) Belgium: Results are based on a method of estimation.(13) Poland: Income in debt is recorded "due for payment" basis.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 26: Income on debt (interest): items covered: inward transactions data							
Country	Data include interest from:				Data exclude interest from:		
	Bonds and money market instruments	Long-term loans	Short-term loans	Trade credits	Financial derivatives	Deposits/loans etc related to usual activities between	
						Affiliated banks	Affiliated financial intermediaries
OECD countries							
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Austria	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Belgium	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Canada	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y (1)	N (1)
Czech Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Denmark	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Finland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
France	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Greece	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Hungary	N	Y	Y	N	NA	Y	Y
Iceland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N (2)	N (2)
Italy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Japan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Korea	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Luxembourg	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Mexico	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Netherlands	NA	Y	Y	Y (3)	NA	NA	NA
New Zealand	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Norway	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Poland	N	Y	Y	N (4)	Y	Y	Y
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Slovak Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Spain	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Turkey	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
United States	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (5)	Y
OECD countries (30)	Yes = 15 No = 12 NA = 3	Yes = 28 NA = 2	Yes = 26 No = 2 NA = 2	Yes = 13 No = 15 NA = 2	Yes = 24 No = 2 NA = 4	Yes = 22 No = 5 NA = 3	Yes = 19 No = 8 NA = 3

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

(1) Canada: Only interest on long-term debt is included but not deposits. (2) Ireland: Where both related affiliated entities are financial intermediaries then the interest payments on non-permanent debt claims or liabilities are recorded under "Other Investment Income". Where only one entity is a financial intermediary then the interest payments are recorded under "Direct Investment Income on Debt". (3) Netherlands: Only intercompany trade credits with a maturity of more than 1 year are included in direct investment-other capital. (4) Poland: Income on trade credits are not calculated while they are negligible. (5) United States: If a non-financial direct investment enterprise has a deposit in a cross-border affiliated bank, or has borrowed from the bank, the interest flows are included in direct investment estimates.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 27: Income on debt (interest): items covered: outward transactions data							
Country	Data include interest from:				Data exclude interest from:		
	Bonds and money market instruments	Long-term loans	Short-term loans	Trade credits	Financial derivatives	Deposits/loans etc related to usual activities between	
						Affiliated banks	Affiliated financial intermediaries
OECD countries							
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Austria	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Belgium	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Canada	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y (1)	N (1)
Czech Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Denmark	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Finland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
France	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Greece	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Hungary	N	Y	Y	N	NA	Y	Y
Iceland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N (2)	N (2)
Italy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Japan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Korea	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Luxembourg	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Mexico	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Netherlands	NA	Y	Y	Y (3)	NA	NA	NA
New Zealand	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Norway	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Poland	N	Y	Y	N (4)	Y	Y	Y
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Slovak Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Spain	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
United States	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (5)	Y
OECD countries (30)	Yes = 15 No = 11 NA = 4	Yes = 26 No = 1 NA = 3	Yes = 26 No = 1 NA = 3	Yes = 12 No = 15 NA = 3	Yes = 24 No = 1 NA = 5	Yes = 23 No = 3 NA = 4	Yes = 20 No = 6 NA = 4

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

(1) Canada: Only interest on long-term debt is included but not deposits. (2) Ireland: Where both related affiliated entities are financial intermediaries then the interest payments on non-permanent debt claims or liabilities are recorded under "Other Investment Income". Where only one entity is a financial intermediary then the interest payments are recorded under "Direct Investment Income on Debt". (3) Netherlands: Only intercompany trade credits with a maturity of more than 1 year are included in direct investment-other capital. (4) Poland: Income on trade credits are not calculated while they are negligible. (5) United States: If a non-financial direct investment enterprise has a deposit in a cross-border affiliated bank, or has borrowed from the bank, the interest flows are included in direct investment estimates.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 28: Direct investment equity capital: items covered in transactions data								
Country	Inward data				Outward data			
	Listed voting stocks (shares)	Unlisted voting stocks (shares)	Other non-voting stocks (including participating preference shares)	Non-cash acquisitions of equity, such as provision of capital equipment	Listed voting stocks (shares)	Unlisted voting stocks (shares)	Other non-voting stocks (including participating preference shares)	Non-cash acquisitions of equity, such as provision of capital equipment
OECD countries								
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Austria	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Belgium	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Canada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Czech Rep.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Denmark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Finland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
France	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Germany	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hungary	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Iceland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Italy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Japan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Korea	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Luxembourg	Y	Y	N (1)	Y	Y	Y	N (1)	Y
Mexico	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Netherlands	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New Zealand	Y	Y	Y	N (2)	Y	Y	Y	N (2)
Norway	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Poland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Slovak Rep.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Spain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Turkey	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y (3)	Y	Y	Y	Y (3)	Y
United States	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OECD countries(30)	Y = 30	Y = 30	Y = 25 N = 5	Y = 27 N = 3	Y = 30	Y = 30	Y = 25 N = 5	Y = 26 N = 4

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

(1) Luxembourg: Participating preference shares have not been identified so far in Luxembourg's data collection system.(2) New Zealand: Identification and reporting of non-cash equity contributions eg in the form of capital equipment, are not specifically requested in New Zealand's survey questionnaire. (3) United Kingdom: Participating preference shares are not a normal part of finance in the United Kingdom; non-participating are included in "other capital".

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 29: Direct investment equity capital and reinvested earnings: items covered in position data										
Country	Inward Data					Outward Data				
	RIE *	Listed voting stocks	Un-listed voting stocks	Other non-voting stocks **	Non-cash acquisitions of equity ***	RIE *	Listed voting stocks	Un-listed voting stocks	Other non-voting stocks **	Non-cash acquisitions of equity ***
OECD countries										
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Austria	Y (1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (1)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Belgium	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Canada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Czech Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Denmark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Finland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
France	Y	Y	Y	Y (2)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (2)	Y
Germany	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hungary	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Iceland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y (2)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (2)	Y
Italy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Japan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Korea	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Luxembourg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mexico	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Netherlands	Y	Y	Y	Y (3)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (3)	Y
New Zealand	Y	Y	Y	Y	N (4)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N (4)
Norway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Poland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Slovak Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Spain	Y (5)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (5)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Turkey	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y (6)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (6)	Y
United States	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OECD countries (30)	Y = 30 N = 0	Y = 30 N = 0	Y = 30 N = 0	Y = 27 N = 3	Y = 28 N = 2	Y = 30 N = 0	Y = 30 N = 0	Y = 30 N = 0	Y = 26 N = 4	Y = 28 N = 2

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

* RIE = Reinvested earnings ** Other Non-voting stocks (including participating preference shares) *** Non-cash acquisitions of equity, such as the provision of capital equipment

Notes:

(1) Austria: Reinvested earnings are not separate items in position data.(2)France, Ireland: Participating preference (preferred) shares are included in position data in direct investment "equity capital".(3) Netherlands: Participating preference (preferred) shares are included in position data, although transactions in direct investment concerning these shares hardly occur.(4) New Zealand: Identification and reporting of non-cash equity contributions eg in the form of capital equipment, are not specifically requested in New Zealand's survey questionnaire.(5) Spain: Reinvested earnings data cover the banking sector only.(6) United Kingdom: The form of preference shares is the non-participating type which is included in "other capital".

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI).

Table 30: Direct investment other capital: items covered in inward transactions data								
Country	Bonds and money market instruments	Long-term loans	Short-term loans	Financial leases	Trade credits	Financial derivatives	Loan guarantees provided by investee /investors	Insurance company technical reserves
OECD countries								
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Austria	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Belgium	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Canada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Czech Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Denmark	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Finland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
France (1)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Germany	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	Y
Hungary	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Iceland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Ireland (1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N (3)	Y (3)
Italy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Japan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Korea	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Luxembourg	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Mexico	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Netherlands	NA	Y	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	N
New Zealand (1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Norway	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Poland	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Slovak Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Spain	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Turkey	NA	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
United States (2)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OECD countries (30)	Yes = 18 No = 10 NA = 2	Yes = 29 No = 1	Yes = 28 No = 2	Yes = 20 No = 9 NA = 1	Yes = 20 No = 9 NA = 1	Yes = 3 No = 24 NA = 3	Yes = 2 No = 27 NA = 1	Yes = 3 No = 26 NA = 1

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

(1) France, Ireland, New Zealand: Non-participating preference shares are included in inward transactions data on direct investment "other capital".(2) United States: Non-voting preferred stock is shown under "equity capital" and not treated as debt (other capital).(3) Ireland: Transactions in insurance technical reserves between affiliated enterprises are captured under the category "Direct investment other capital". Where the transactions are with third party enterprises, they are recorded under the category "Other investment". Loan guarantees are implicitly recorded under "Services".

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 31: Direct investment other capital: items covered in outward transactions data								
Country	Bonds and money market instruments	Long-term loans	Short-term loans	Financial leases	Trade credits	Financial derivatives	Loan guarantees provided by investee/investors	Insurance company technical reserves
OECD countries								
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Austria	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Belgium	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Canada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Czech Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Denmark	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Finland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
France (1)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Germany	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	Y
Hungary	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Iceland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Ireland (1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N (3)	Y (3)
Italy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Japan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Korea	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Luxembourg	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Mexico	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Netherlands	NA	Y	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	N
New Zealand (1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Norway	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Poland	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Slovak Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Spain	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
United States (2)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OECD countries (30)	Yes = 17 No = 11 NA = 2	Yes = 28 No = 1 NA = 1	Yes = 29 No = 0 NA = 1	Yes = 20 No = 9 NA = 1	Yes = 20 No = 9 NA = 1	Yes = 4 No = 23 NA = 3	Yes = 2 No = 27 NA = 1	Yes = 3 No = 26 NA = 1

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

(1) France, Ireland, New Zealand: Non-participating preference shares are included in outward transactions data on direct investment "other capital".(2) United States: Non-voting preferred stock is shown under "equity capital" and not treated as debt (other capital).(3) Ireland: Transactions in insurance technical reserves between affiliated enterprises are captured under the category "Direct investment other capital". Where the transactions are with third party enterprises, they are recorded under the category "Other investment". Loan guarantees are implicitly recorded under "Services".

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 32: Direct investment other capital: items covered in inward position data								
Country	Bonds and money market instruments	Long-term loans	Short-term loans	Financial leases	Trade credits	Financial derivatives	Loan guarantees provided by investee/investors	Insurance company technical reserves
OECD countries								
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Austria	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Belgium	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Canada	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Czech Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Denmark	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Finland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
France (1)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Germany	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Hungary	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Iceland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Ireland (1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Italy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Japan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Korea	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Luxembourg	N	Y (3)	Y (3)	N	Y	N	N	N
Mexico	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Netherlands	NA	Y	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	N
New Zealand (1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Norway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Poland	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Slovak Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Spain (2)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Turkey	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
United Kingdom (1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
United States (4)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OECD countries (30)	Yes = 16 No = 13 NA = 1	Yes = 30	Yes = 28 No = 2	Yes = 20 No = 10	Yes = 22 No = 8	Yes = 3 No = 26 NA = 1	Yes = 2 No = 28	Yes = 3 No = 27

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

(1) France, Ireland, New Zealand, United Kingdom: Non-participating preference shares are included in inward position data on direct investment "other capital".(2)

Spain: Non-participating preference shares are included in portfolio investment.(3) Luxembourg: No distinction is made between short-term and long-term loans.

(4) United States: Non-participating preference shares are included in the US position data on FDI equity capital.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 33: Direct investment other capital: items covered in outward position data								
Country	Bonds and money market instruments	Long-term loans	Short-term loans	Financial leases	Trade credits	Financial derivatives	Loan guarantees provided by investee/investors	Insurance company technical reserves
OECD countries								
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Austria	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Belgium	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Canada	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Czech Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Denmark	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Finland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
France (1)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Germany	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Hungary	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Iceland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Ireland (1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Italy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Japan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Korea	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Luxembourg	N	Y (3)	Y (3)	N	Y	N	N	N
Mexico	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Netherlands	NA	Y	Y	Y	Y	NA	N	N
New Zealand (1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Norway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Poland	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Slovak Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Spain (2)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N	N
United Kingdom (1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
United States (4)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OECD countries (30)	Y = 16 N = 12 NA = 2	Y = 29 N = 0 NA = 1	Y = 29 N = 0 NA = 1	Y = 20 N = 9 NA = 1	Y = 22 N = 7 NA = 1	Y = 2 N = 26 NA = 2	Y = 2 N = 28	Y = 3 N = 27

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

(1) France, Ireland, New Zealand, United Kingdom: Non-participating preference shares are included in inward position data on direct investment "other capital". (2)

Spain: Non-participating preference shares are included in portfolio investment. (3) Luxembourg: No distinction is made between short-term and long-term loans.

(4) United States: Non-participating preference shares are included in the US position data on FDI equity capital.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI).

Table 34: Treatment of equity capital and other capital transactions between affiliated banks and between affiliated financial intermediaries												
Country	Transactions between affiliated banks						Transactions between affiliated financial intermediaries					
	Equity capital included		Permanent debt included		Deposits, loans and other claims and liabilities related to usual banking activities excluded		Equity capital included		Permanent debt included		Other claims and liabilities related to usual financial intermediation activities excluded	
	In-ward	Out-ward	In-ward	Out-ward	In-ward	Out-ward	In-ward	Out-ward	In-ward	Out-ward	In-ward	Out-ward
OECD countries												
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Austria	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Belgium	Y	Y	Y (1)	Y (1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (1)	Y (1)	N	N
Canada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Czech Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Denmark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Finland	Y	Y	Y (2)	Y (2)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (2)	Y (2)	N	Y
France	Y	Y	Y (3)	Y (3)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (3)	Y (3)	Y	Y
Germany	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hungary	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Iceland	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Ireland	Y	Y	Y (4)	Y (4)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (4)	Y (4)	Y	Y
Italy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Japan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Korea	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Luxembourg	Y	Y	Y (1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (1)	Y	Y	Y
Mexico	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Netherlands	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
New Zealand	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Norway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Poland	Y	Y	Y (1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Slovak Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Spain	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Sweden	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Turkey	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
United States	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N (5)	N (5)	Y	Y
OECD countries (30)	Y= 30	Y= 30	Y= 22 N= 8	Y= 22 N= 8	Y= 30	Y= 30	Y= 29 N= 1	Y= 29 N= 1	Y= 20 N= 10	Y= 21 N= 9	Y= 25 N= 5	Y= 26 N= 4

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes: (1) Belgium, Luxembourg, Poland: Subordinated loans are included in permanent debt. (2) Finland: Permanent debt is defined to include perpetual loans without fixed maturity. (3) France: Permanent debt includes securitised debt instruments (perpetual bonds) and unsecuritised debt instruments. However, subordinated loans between MFIs are included in equity capital rather than in other capital, mainly for reasons of confidentiality. (4) Ireland: All non-equity long-term capital investments in the resident credit institution by non-residents are recorded as permanent debt. (5) United States: For affiliated financial intermediaries, as a practical matter, it is not known which debt is permanent and which is non-permanent; thus, all debt are excluded from direct investment.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Country	Positions between affiliated banks						Positions between affiliated financial intermediaries					
	Equity capital included		Permanent debt included		Deposits, loans and other claims and liabilities related to usual banking activities excluded		Equity capital included		Permanent debt included		Other claims and liabilities related to usual financial intermediation activities excluded	
	In-ward	Out-ward	In-ward	Out-ward	In-ward	Out-ward	In-ward	Out-ward	In-ward	Out-ward	In-ward	Out-ward
OECD countries												
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Austria	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Belgium	Y	Y	Y (1)	Y (1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (1)	Y (1)	N	N
Canada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Czech Republic	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Denmark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Finland	Y	Y	Y (2)	Y (2)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (2)	Y (2)	Y	Y
France	Y	Y	Y (3)	Y (3)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (3)	Y (3)	Y	Y
Germany	Y	Y	Y (4)	Y	Y (4)	Y	Y	Y	Y (4)	Y	N (4)	N
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hungary	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Iceland	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Ireland	Y	Y	Y (5)	Y (5)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (5)	Y (5)	Y	Y
Italy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Japan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Korea	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Luxembourg	Y	Y	Y (6)	Y (6)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mexico	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Netherlands	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
New Zealand	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Norway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Poland	Y	Y	Y (1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Slovak Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Spain	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Sweden	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Turkey	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	NA	NA	Y	Y
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
United States	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N (7)	N (7)	Y	Y
OECD countries (30)	Y= 30	Y= 30	Y= 21 N= 9	Y= 21 N= 9	Y= 30	Y= 30	Y= 30	Y= 30	Y= 19 N= 10 NA= 1	Y= 19 N= 10 NA= 1	Y= 26 N= 4	Y= 26 N= 4

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:(1) Belgium, Poland: Permanent debt includes in subordinated loans. (2) Finland: Permanent debt is defined to include perpetual loans less than fixed maturity. (3) France: Permanent debt includes securitised debt instruments (perpetual bonds) and unsecuritised debt instruments. However, subordinated loans between MFIs are included in "equity capital" rather than in "other capital", mainly for reasons of confidentiality. (4) Germany: In the case of inward FDI position data only the economic sector or the direct investment enterprise is known. If the resident direct investment enterprise is a bank, liabilities to the direct investor (economic sector unknown) are not included in the FDI position data with the exception of permanent debt. (5) Ireland: All non-equity long-term capital investments in the resident credit institution by non-residents are recorded as permanent debt. (6) Luxembourg: Permanent debt includes loans with a maturity over 1 year as well as subordinated loans. (7) United States: For affiliated financial intermediaries, as a practical matter, it is not known which debt is permanent and which is non-permanent; thus, all debt positions are excluded from direct investment.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 36: Treatment of reverse investment when direct investment enterprise owns less than 10% of its direct investor (FDI relationship in one direction only): transactions data								
Country	Acquisition of equity by a direct investment enterprise in its direct investors is recorded as:				Provision of a loan by a direct investment enterprise to its direct investors is recorded as:			
	Direct investment in the reporting economy (i.e. directional principle)		Direct investment abroad: increase in claims on affiliated enterprise (i.e. asset/liability principle)	Portfolio investment: increase in assets: equity securities (i.e. not FDI)	Direct investment in the reporting economy (i.e. directional principle)		Direct investment abroad: increase in claims on affiliated enterprise (i.e. asset/liability principle)	Other investment: increase in assets: loans (i.e. not FDI)
	Increase in claims on direct investor	Decrease in liabilities to direct investor			Increase in claims on direct investor	Decrease in liabilities to direct investor		
OECD countries								
Australia		Y			Y			
Austria				Y	Y			
Belgium				Y			Y	
Canada		Y				Y		
Czech Republic	Y				Y			
Denmark		Y				Y		
Finland	Y				Y			
France				Y			Y (1)	
Germany				Y	Y			
Greece		Y				Y		
Hungary	Y				Y			
Iceland				Y	Y			
Ireland	Y				Y			
Italy		Y				Y		
Japan	Y				Y			
Korea			Y				Y	
Luxembourg				Y	Y			
Mexico				Y				Y
Netherlands	NA	NA	NA	NA	Y			
New Zealand				Y			Y	
Norway				Y		Y		
Poland	Y				Y			
Portugal	Y				Y			
Slovak Republic	Y				Y			
Spain				Y	Y			
Sweden				Y	Y			
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	Y			
Turkey				Y				Y
United Kingdom				Y	Y			
United States				Y	Y			
OECD countries (30)	Yes = 8 NA = 2	Yes = 5 NA = 2	Yes = 1 NA = 2	Yes = 14 NA = 2	Yes = 19	Yes = 5	Yes = 4	Yes = 2

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

(1) France: Only long term loans are classified according to "directional principle" in the French balance of payments. Short term loans are recorded according to the asset / liabilities principle.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 37: Treatment of Reverse investment when direct investment enterprise owns less than 10% of its direct investor (FDI relationship in one direction only): position data								
Country	Acquisition of equity by a direct investment enterprise in its direct investors is recorded as:				Provision of a loan by a direct investment enterprise to its direct investors is recorded as:			
	Liabilities: direct investment in the reporting economy (i.e. directional principle)		Assets: direct investment abroad: claims on affiliated enterprise (i.e. asset/liability principle)	Assets: portfolio investment: equity securities (i.e. not FDI)	Liabilities: direct investment in the reporting economy (i.e. directional principle)		Assets: direct investment abroad: claims on affiliated enterprise (i.e. asset/liability principle)	Assets: other investment: loans (i.e. not FDI)
	Claims on direct investor	Liabilities to direct investor			Claims on direct investor	Liabilities to direct investor		
OECD countries								
Australia		Y			Y			
Austria				Y	Y			
Belgium				Y			Y	
Canada		Y				Y		
Czech Republic	Y				Y			
Denmark		Y				Y		
Finland	Y				Y			
France				Y			Y (1)	
Germany				Y	Y			
Greece		Y				Y		
Hungary	Y				Y			
Iceland				Y	Y			
Ireland	Y				Y			
Italy		Y				Y		
Japan	Y				Y			
Korea			Y				Y	
Luxembourg				Y	Y			
Mexico				Y				Y
Netherlands	NA	NA	NA	NA	Y			
New Zealand				Y			Y	
Norway				Y		Y		
Poland	Y				Y			
Portugal	Y				Y			
Slovak Republic	Y				Y			
Spain				Y	Y			
Sweden				Y	Y			
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	Y			
Turkey				Y				Y
United Kingdom				Y	Y			
United States				Y	Y			
OECD countries (30)	Yes = 8 NA = 2	Yes = 5 NA = 2	Yes = 1 NA = 2	Yes = 14 NA = 2	Yes = 19	Yes = 5	Yes = 4	Yes = 2

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

(1) France: Only long term loans are classified according to "directional principle" in the French balance of payments. Short term loans are recorded according to the asset / liabilities principle.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 38: Treatment of reverse investment when direct investment enterprise owns at least 10% of its direct investor (two FDI relationships established): transactions data								
Country	Acquisition of equity by a direct investment enterprise in its direct investors is recorded as:				Provision of a loan by a direct investment enterprise to its direct investors is recorded as:			
	Direct investment in the reporting economy (i.e. directional principle)		Direct investment abroad: increase in claims on affiliated enterprise (i.e. asset/liability principle)	Portfolio investment: increase in assets: equity securities (i.e. not FDI)	Direct investment in the reporting economy (i.e. directional principle)		Direct investment abroad: increase in claims on affiliated enterprise (i.e. asset/liability principle)	Other investment: increase in assets: loans (i.e. not FDI)
	Increase in claims on direct investor	Decrease in liabilities to direct investor			Increase in claims on direct investor	Decrease in liabilities to direct investor		
OECD countries								
Australia			Y				Y	
Austria			Y				Y	
Belgium			Y				Y	
Canada			Y				Y	
Czech Republic			Y				Y	
Denmark			Y			Y		
Finland			Y				Y	
France			Y				Y	
Germany			Y				Y	
Greece			Y				Y	
Hungary			Y				Y	
Iceland			Y				Y	
Ireland			Y				Y	
Italy			Y				Y	
Japan			Y				Y	
Korea			Y				Y	
Luxembourg			Y				Y	
Mexico			Y					Y
Netherlands	Y				Y			
New Zealand			Y (1)				Y (1)	
Norway	Y					Y		
Poland			Y				Y	
Portugal			Y				Y	
Slovak Republic			Y				Y	
Spain			Y				Y	
Sweden			Y (2)				Y (2)	
Switzerland			Y		Y			
Turkey			Y				Y	
United Kingdom	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
United States			Y				Y	
OECD countries(30)	Yes = 2 NA = 1	NA = 1	Yes = 27 NA = 1	NA = 1	Yes = 2 NA = 1	Yes = 2 NA = 1	Yes = 24 NA = 1	Yes = 1 NA = 1

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

(1) New Zealand: Even though such transactions have not been identified so far, where identified, such cases would be treated on a case by case basis to ensure recording as per the recommendations. (2) Sweden: A Swedish company is not allowed to hold shares in itself, neither directly nor via a subsidiary. In cases of cross-ownership where the other party is not a subsidiary, this rule does not apply, nor does the legislation cover inward direct investment in a possible case where a Swedish subsidiary owns shares in its foreign parent company, while such cases situation would be regulated by the legislation in the country of the parent company.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 39: Treatment of reverse investment when direct investment enterprise owns at least 10% of its direct investor (two FDI relationships established): position data								
Country	Acquisition of equity by a direct investment enterprise in its direct investors is recorded as:				Provision of a loan by a direct investment enterprise to its direct investors is recorded as:			
	Liabilities: direct investment in the reporting economy (i.e. directional principle)		Assets: direct investment abroad: claims on affiliated enterprise (i.e. asset/liability principle)	Assets: portfolio investment: equity securities (i.e. not FDI)	Liabilities: direct investment in the reporting economy (i.e. directional principle)		Assets: direct investment abroad: claims on affiliated enterprise (i.e. asset/liability principle)	Assets: other investment: loans (i.e. not FDI)
	Claims on direct investor	Liabilities to direct investor			Claims on direct investor	Liabilities to direct investor		
OECD countries								
Australia			Y				Y	
Austria			Y				Y	
Belgium			Y				Y	
Canada			Y				Y	
Czech Republic			Y				Y	
Denmark			Y			Y		
Finland			Y				Y	
France			Y				Y	
Germany			Y				Y	
Greece			Y				Y	
Hungary			Y				Y	
Iceland			Y				Y	
Ireland			Y				Y	
Italy			Y				Y	
Japan			Y				Y	
Korea			Y				Y	
Luxembourg			Y				Y	
Mexico			Y					Y
Netherlands	Y				Y			
New Zealand			Y (1)				Y (1)	
Norway	Y					Y		
Poland			Y				Y	
Portugal			Y				Y	
Slovak Republic			Y				Y	
Spain			Y				Y	
Sweden			Y (2)				Y (2)	
Switzerland			Y		Y			
Turkey			Y				Y	
United Kingdom	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
United States			Y				Y	
OECD countries (30)	Yes = 2 NA = 1	NA = 1	Yes = 27 NA = 1	NA = 1	Yes = 2 NA = 1	Yes = 2 NA = 1	Yes = 24 NA = 1	Yes = 1 NA = 1

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

(1) New Zealand: Even though such transactions have not been identified so far, where identified, such cases would be treated on a case by case basis to ensure recording as per the recommendations. (2) Sweden: A Swedish company is not allowed to hold shares in itself, neither directly nor via a subsidiary. In cases of cross-ownership where the other party is not a subsidiary, this rule does not apply, nor does the legislation cover inward direct investment in a possible case where a Swedish subsidiary owns shares in its foreign parent company, while such cases situation would be regulated by the legislation in the country of the parent company.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 40: Primary method used for valuing assets and liabilities in FDI position data								
Country	Inward position data				Outward position data			
	Market value		Book values		Market value		Book values	
	Equity capital positions	Other capital positions	Equity capital positions	Other capital positions	Equity capital positions	Other capital positions	Equity capital positions	Other capital positions
OECD countries								
Australia	Y (1)	Y	Y (1)	N	Y	Y	Y (1)	N
Austria	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Belgium	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Canada	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Czech Republic	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Denmark	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Finland	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
France	N (2)	N (2)	Y	Y	N (2)	N (2)	Y	Y
Germany	N (3)	N	Y	Y	N (3)	N	Y	Y
Greece	Y (4)	N	Y (4)	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Hungary	Y (5)	N	Y (5)	Y	Y (5)	N	Y	Y
Iceland	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Ireland	Y (5)	N	Y (5)	Y	Y (5)	N	Y	Y
Italy	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Japan	N (2)	N	Y	Y	N (2)	N	Y	Y
Korea	Y	Y	N (6)	N (6)	Y	Y	N (6)	N (6)
Luxembourg	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Mexico	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Netherlands	Y (5)	N	Y (5)	N	Y (5)	N	Y	N
New Zealand	Y (1)	Y	Y (1)	N	N	Y	Y	N
Norway	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Poland	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Portugal	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Slovak Republic	Y (1)	N	Y (1)	Y	Y (1)	N	Y (1)	Y
Spain	N (7)	N (7)	N (7)	N (7)	N (7)	N (7)	N (7)	N (7)
Sweden	N (2)	Y	Y	N	N (2)	Y	Y	N
Switzerland	N (2)	N (2)	Y	Y	N (2)	N (2)	Y	Y
Turkey	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
United Kingdom	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
United States	Y	N	N (6)	Y	Y	N	N (6)	Y
OECD countries (30)	Yes = 11 No = 19	Yes = 6 No = 24	Yes = 25 No = 5	Yes = 22 No = 8	Yes = 9 No = 21	Yes = 6 No = 24	Yes = 25 No = 5	Yes = 22 No = 8

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

(1) Australia, New Zealand, Slovak Republic: Data are compiled at market values for listed companies and data are compiled at book values for unlisted companies.

(2) France, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland: Market value is used as the second most frequent method.(3) Germany: Market value is used as the second most frequent method for the listed companies.(4) Greece: Market value is used for the listed companies and book value is used for the unlisted companies.(5) Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands: Market value is used for the listed companies and book value is used for the unlisted companies.(6) Korea, United States: Book value is used as the second most frequent method.

(7) Spain: Nominal value and recent transaction price are used.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 41: Treatment of quasi-corporations involving construction enterprises and mobile equipment: transactions data								
Country	Countries that follow the international standards regarding the treatment of quasi-corporations involving:							
	Construction enterprises		Mobile equipment					
			Aircraft		Ships		Drilling rigs	
	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward
OECD countries								
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Austria	NA (1)	NA (1)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA(2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)
Canada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Czech Republic	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA(2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)
Denmark	NA (2)	NA (2)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Finland	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA(2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)
France	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA(2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)
Germany	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hungary	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Iceland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Italy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Japan	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA(2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)
Korea	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA(2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)
Luxembourg	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Mexico	Y	Y	NA (2)	NA(2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)
Netherlands	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
New Zealand	Y	Y	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Norway	Y	Y	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	Y	Y	NA (2)	NA(2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Slovak Republic	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain	Y	Y	NA	NA	NA	NA	Y	Y
Sweden	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)
Switzerland	NA (2)	NA(2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA(2)
Turkey	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
United States	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OECD countries (30)	Yes = 14 No = 6 NA = 10	Yes = 14 No = 6 NA = 10	Yes = 10 No = 6 NA = 14	Yes = 10 No = 6 NA = 14	Yes = 10 No = 6 NA = 14	Yes = 10 No = 6 NA = 14	Yes = 11 No = 6 NA = 13	Yes = 11 No = 6 NA = 13

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

(1) Austria: Construction enterprises are either regular FDI enterprises or seen only as cross-border services in the current account (in the resident economy). (2) Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey: Activities of all or some types of quasi-corporations cannot be identified by data sources.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 42: Treatment of quasi-corporations involving construction enterprises and mobile equipment: position data								
Country	Countries that follow the international standards regarding the treatment of quasi-corporations involving:							
	Construction enterprises		Mobile equipment					
	Inward	Outward	Aircraft		Ships		Drilling Rigs	
			Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward
OECD countries								
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Austria	NA (1)	NA (1)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA(2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)
Canada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Czech Republic	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA(2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)
Denmark	NA (2)	NA (2)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Finland	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA(2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)
France	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA(2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)
Germany	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hungary	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Iceland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Italy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Japan	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA(2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)
Korea	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA(2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)
Luxembourg	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Mexico	Y	Y	NA (2)	NA(2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)
Netherlands	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
New Zealand	Y	Y	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Norway	Y	Y	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	Y	Y	NA (2)	NA(2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Slovak Republic	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain	Y	Y	NA	NA	NA	NA	Y	Y
Sweden	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)
Switzerland	NA (2)	NA(2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA(2)
Turkey	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)	N (2)
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
United States	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OECD countries (30)	Yes = 14 No = 6 NA = 10	Yes = 14 No = 6 NA = 10	Yes = 10 No = 6 NA = 14	Yes = 10 No = 6 NA = 14	Yes = 10 No = 6 NA = 14	Yes = 10 No = 6 NA = 14	Yes = 11 No = 6 NA = 13	Yes = 11 No = 6 NA = 13

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

(1) Austria: Construction enterprises are either regular FDI enterprises or seen only as cross-border services in the current account (in the resident economy). (2) Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey: Activities of all or some types of quasi-corporations cannot be identified by data sources.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 43: Treatment of ownership of land and buildings in FDI transactions and position data

Country	Countries that include purchase and sales/ownership of land and buildings by enterprises and individuals in their FDI data:							
	Transactions data				Position data			
	Enterprises		Individuals		Enterprises		Individuals	
	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward
OECD countries								
Australia	Y	Y	NA (1)	NA (1)	Y	Y	NA (1)	NA (1)
Austria	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Belgium	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Canada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Czech Republic	Y	Y	NA (2)	N	Y	Y	NA (2)	N
Denmark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Finland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
France	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Germany	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N (3)	N (3)
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hungary	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Iceland	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Ireland	Y	Y	NA (1)	NA (1)	Y	Y	NA (1)	NA(1)
Italy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Japan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Korea	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Luxembourg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mexico	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Netherlands	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
New Zealand	Y	Y	N (1)	N (1)	Y	Y	N (1)	N (1)
Norway	Y	Y	Y (4)	Y (4)	Y	Y	Y (4)	Y (4)
Poland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Slovak Republic	NA (5)	NA (5)	NA (5)	NA (5)	NA (5)	NA(5)	NA(5)	NA(5)
Spain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y	NA (1)	Y	Y	Y	NA (1)
Turkey	Y	NA (1)	Y	NA (1)	Y	NA (1)		NA (1)
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
United States	Y	Y	Y (6)	Y (6)	Y	Y	Y(6)	Y(6)
OECD countries (30)	Yes = 29 NA = 1	Yes = 28 NA = 2	Yes = 24 No = 2 NA = 4	Yes = 21 No = 4 NA = 5	Yes =29 NA = 1	Yes = 28 NA = 2	Yes = 23 No = 3 NA = 4	Yes = 20 No = 5 NA = 5

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

(1) Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, Switzerland, Turkey: Purchase and sales/ownership of land and buildings cannot be identified from the present data sources.(2) Czech Republic: The purchases and sales of land and buildings in the Czech Republic by non-resident individuals are prohibited by law. Non-resident enterprises are allowed to acquire real estate, with exception of land belonging to the Agricultural Land Fund, if they have a registered business or organisational unit in the Czech Republic. Such transactions are included in direct investment statistics.(3) Germany: Private real estate investment is not included in the detailed FDI position data for the OECD, which are derived from balance sheet positions of direct investment enterprises.(4) Norway: Acquisitions of non-commercial buildings (e.g. holiday houses) are not treated as direct investment.(5) Slovak Republic: The purchase or sale of land and/or buildings in the Slovak Republic by non-residents or the purchase or sale of land and/or buildings abroad by residents are prohibited by law.(6) United States: Ownership of real estate held exclusively for personal use is not included in direct investment.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 44: Treatment of off-shore enterprises in FDI transactions and position data				
Country	Countries that include activities of off-shore enterprises in their:			
	Transactions data		Position data	
	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward
OECD countries				
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y
Austria	NA	Y	NA	Y
Belgium	Y	Y	Y	Y
Canada	NA	NA	NA	NA
Czech Republic	NA (1)	NA (1)	NA (1)	NA (1)
Denmark	NA	NA (1)	NA	NA (1)
Finland	Y	Y	Y	Y
France	NA	Y	NA	Y
Germany	NA	Y	NA	Y
Greece	N (1)	N (1)	N (1)	N (1)
Hungary	Y	Y	Y	Y
Iceland	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y
Italy	NA	Y	NA	Y
Japan	Y	Y	Y	Y
Korea	Y	Y	Y	Y
Luxembourg	N	N	N	N
Mexico	Y	N	N	N
Netherlands	Y	Y	Y	Y
New Zealand	NA	NA	NA	NA
Norway	NA	Y	NA	Y
Poland	NA	Y	NA	Y
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y
Slovak Republic	NA (1)	NA (1)	NA (1)	NA (1)
Spain	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y	Y
Turkey	N	Y	N	Y
United Kingdom	NA	Y	NA	Y
United States	Y	Y	Y	Y
OECD countries (30)	Yes = 15 No = 3 NA = 12	Yes = 22 No = 3 NA = 5	Yes = 14 No = 4 NA = 12	Yes = 22 No = 3 NA = 5

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

(1) Denmark, Czech Republic, Greece, Slovak Republic: Activities of off-shore enterprises cannot be identified by data sources.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 45: Treatment of Special Purpose Entities (SPEs) in FDI transactions data				
Country	Countries that generally include activities of SPEs in their FDI transactions data		Countries that follow the international standards regarding the treatment in their FDI transactions data of SPEs with the sole purpose of financial intermediation	
	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward
OECD countries				
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y
Austria	Y	Y	Y	Y
Belgium	Y	Y	N	N
Canada	NA	Y	NA	N
Czech Republic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	Y	Y	Y	Y
Finland	Y	Y	Y	Y
France	Y	Y	N	N
Germany	Y	Y	N	N
Greece	N	Y	Y	Y
Hungary	Y	Y	Y	Y
Iceland	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y
Italy	Y	Y	Y	Y
Japan	Y	Y	Y	Y
Korea	Y	Y	Y	Y
Luxembourg	Y (1)	Y (1)	Y (1)	Y (1)
Mexico	N	N	NA	NA
Netherlands	Y (2)	Y (2)	NA	NA
New Zealand	Y	Y	Y	Y
Norway	Y	Y	Y	Y
Poland	NA	Y	Y	Y
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y
Slovak Republic	NA	NA	Y	Y
Spain	Y	Y	Y	Y (3)
Sweden	Y	Y	Y (4)	Y (4)
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y (4)	Y (4)
Turkey	N	N	N	Y
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y
United States	Y	Y	Y	Y
OECD countries (30)	Yes = 22 No = 3 NA = 5	Yes = 26 No = 2 NA = 2	Yes = 23 No = 3 NA = 4	Yes = 23 No = 4 NA = 3

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

(1) Luxembourg: SPEs are treated as any other enterprise in the FDI statistics except inter-company loans/deposits of some SPEs primarily engaged in financial intermediation for which data are included in other investments.(2) Netherlands: Data on SPEs are included in FDI statistics which are provided the European Central Bank. All Special Financial Institutions are considered as "Other Special Purpose Entities" of which all transactions and positions are included.(3) Spain: Loans to resident direct investors with funds raised abroad routed through non resident SPEs established abroad with the sole purpose of financial intermediation are excluded from outward investment.(4) Sweden, Switzerland: SPEs that are primarily engaged in financial intermediation cannot be separately identified and separated from other SPEs.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 46: Treatment of Special Purpose Entities (SPEs) in FDI position data				
Country	Countries that generally include activities of SPEs in their FDI position data		Countries that follow the international standards regarding the treatment in their FDI position data of SPEs with the sole purpose of financial intermediation	
	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward
OECD countries				
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y
Austria	Y	Y	Y	Y
Belgium	Y	Y	N	N
Canada	NA	Y	NA	N
Czech Republic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	Y	Y	Y	Y
Finland	Y	Y	Y	Y
France	Y	Y	N	N
Germany	Y	Y	N	N
Greece	N	Y	Y	Y
Hungary	Y	Y	Y	Y
Iceland	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y
Italy	Y	Y	Y	Y
Japan	Y	Y	Y	Y
Korea	Y	Y	Y	Y
Luxembourg	N (1)	N (1)	NA (1)	NA (1)
Mexico	N	N	NA	NA
Netherlands	Y (2)	Y (2)	NA	NA
New Zealand	Y	Y	Y	Y
Norway	Y	Y	Y	Y
Poland	NA	Y	Y	Y
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y
Slovak Republic	NA	NA	Y	Y
Spain	Y	Y	Y	Y (3)
Sweden	Y	Y	Y (4)	Y (4)
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y (4)	Y (4)
Turkey	N	N	N	Y
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y
United States	Y	Y	Y	Y
OECD countries (30)	Yes = 22 No = 4 NA = 4	Yes = 25 No = 3 NA = 2	Yes = 21 No = 4 NA = 5	Yes = 22 No = 4 NA = 4

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

- (1) Luxembourg: The main and almost only significant category of SPEs in Luxembourg are holding companies and other financial vehicles (SOPARFIs - Sociétés de participations financières). These SPEs are systematically excluded from FDI survey. (2) Netherlands: Data on SPEs are included in FDI statistics which are provided the European Central Bank. All Special Financial Institutions are considered as "Other Special Purpose Entities" of which all transactions and positions are included. (3) Spain: Loans to resident direct investors with funds raised abroad routed through non resident SPEs established abroad with the sole purpose of financial intermediation are excluded from outward investment. (4) Sweden, Switzerland: SPEs that are primarily engaged in financial intermediation cannot be separately identified and separated from other SPEs.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)

Table 47: Treatment of expenditure on natural resources exploration in FDI transactions and position data				
Country	Countries that include expenditure on natural resources exploration in their FDI transactions data		Countries that include expenditure on natural resources exploration in their FDI position data	
	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward
OECD countries				
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y
Austria	Y	Y	Y	Y
Belgium	NA (1)	NA (1)	NA (1)	NA (1)
Canada	Y	Y	Y	Y
Czech Republic	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)	NA (2)
Denmark	Y	Y	Y	Y
Finland	NA (1)	NA (1)	NA (1)	NA (1)
France	Y	Y	Y	Y
Germany	Y	Y	Y	Y
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hungary	Y	Y	Y	Y
Iceland	N	N	N	N
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y
Italy	N	N	N	N
Japan	N	N	N	N
Korea	Y	Y	Y	Y
Luxembourg	N	N	N	N
Mexico	Y	Y	Y	Y
Netherlands	Y (3)	Y (3)	Y (3)	Y (3)
New Zealand	Y	Y	Y	Y
Norway	Y	Y	Y	Y
Poland	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y
Slovak Republic	NA (4)	NA (4)	NA (4)	NA (4)
Spain	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sweden	N (1)	N (1)	N (1)	N (1)
Switzerland	NA	Y	NA	Y
Turkey	Y	Y	Y	Y
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y
United States	Y	Y	Y	Y
OECD countries (30)	Yes = 19 No = 5 NA = 6	Yes = 20 No = 5 NA = 5	Yes = 20 No = 5 NA = 5	Yes = 20 No = 5 NA = 5

Y= Yes N= No NA = Not applicable

Notes:

(1) Belgium, Finland, Sweden: Expenditures on natural resource exploration cannot be identified from the present data sources.(2) Czech Republic: Both foreign and domestic registered companies have to ask for approval for mineral extraction. Natural resources exploration is not registered as a special category of direct investment. If other constitutional criteria are met, data for non-residents dealing with natural resources exploration are included in the direct investment data.(3) Netherlands: Expenditures on natural resource exploration are included in direct investment only if they are conducted via subsidiaries, associates or branches.(4) Slovak Republic: Expenditures on natural resource exploration in Slovak Republic by non-residents and/or expenditure on natural resource exploration abroad by residents are prohibited by law.

Source: 2003 update of joint IMF/OECD Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI)