Direct Investment
2013

SCHWEIZERISCHE NATIONALBANK
BANQUE NATIONALE SUISSE
BANCA NAZIONALE SVIZZERA
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SWISS NATIONAL BANK

Direct Investment 2013

14th year

SNB BNS

Contents

Summary

Swiss direct investment abroad continues to decline overall – EU and Asia main destinations of capital outflows – foreign direct investment in Switzerland at lowest level since 2005

Swiss direct investment abroad (capital outflows) declined from CHF 41 billion to CHF 32 billion. Manufacturing, in particular, invested less abroad than in the previous year. In addition, finance and holding companies withdrew funds from subsidiaries abroad. In 2012, they had still invested quite heavily in that region. Banks, however, invested considerably more abroad than a year earlier. The EU (CHF 12 billion) and Asia (CHF 11 billion) were the major recipient regions of Swiss direct investment. By contrast, North America recorded disinvestment of CHF 1 billion.

Stocks of direct investment abroad registered a decline for the first time since 2002, falling by CHF 20 billion to CHF 1,073 billion. Reorganisations in subsidiaries of finance and holding companies were the main reason that stocks declined in spite of capital outflows. The number of staff employed by subsidiaries abroad went up by 2% to 2,966 million, with Europe registering the strongest increase. In Asia, however, where staff numbers had risen at an above-average rate in previous years, growth slowed.

Income from direct investment abroad amounted to CHF 57 billion, or CHF 3 billion less than a year earlier. This was mainly due to lower profits of foreign subsidiaries of finance and holding companies as well as manufacturing.

Table 1

DIRECT INVESTMENT IN 2013: OVERVIEW

		2012	2013	Change In percent
Swiss direct investment abroad				
Capital outflows	in CHF billions	40.6	31.5	–22.4
Capital stocks	in CHF billions	1 093.4	1 072.8	–1.9
Investment income	in CHF billions	60.2	57.1	–5.2
Number of staff	in thousands	2 907.4	2 966.2	2.0
Foreign direct investment in Switzerland				
Capital inflows	in CHF billions	15.0	0.6	–95.9
Capital stocks	in CHF billions	675.2	688.1	1.9
Investment income	in CHF billions	39.2	34.4	–12.2
Number of staff[1]	in thousands	443.5	443.8	0.1

1 Including companies not covered by the survey on direct investments since they are below the reporting limit.

By comparison with other countries, Switzerland has high levels of direct investment abroad. Measured in capital stocks, Switzerland is one of the world's largest direct investors (source: IMF, http://cdis.imf.org). The reasons for this include the fact that numerous headquarters of large multinationals are located in the country and also that Switzerland is attractive as a location for foreign-controlled holding companies. The countries ahead of Switzerland are the US, the UK, France and Germany, as well as two other holding locations, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Foreign direct investment in Switzerland (capital inflows) decreased from CHF 15 billion to CHF 1 billion, falling to their lowest level since 2005. Companies abroad invested CHF 7 billion in their subsidiaries in manufacturing. However, they withdrew CHF 6 billion from service sector companies, mainly from finance and holding companies as well as banks.

Stocks of foreign direct investment in Switzerland climbed by CHF 13 billion to CHF 688 billion. The increase was mainly due to valuation changes and the initial inclusion of companies not surveyed previously. The increase in capital stocks mainly affected subsidiaries of investors from the EU. Income earned on foreign direct investment in Switzerland fell from CHF 39 billion to CHF 34 billion. This was mainly attributable to lower income for the service sector.

As in the previous year, companies with foreign direct investors employed 444,000 people in Switzerland,[1] or 11% of the total domestic headcount in the manufacturing and services industries, which totalled 4.2 million at the end of 2013.

1 Staff numbers in these companies are determined by the SNB in cooperation with the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFS0).

Swiss direct investment abroad

CAPITAL OUTFLOWS

Direct investment abroad (capital outflows) decreased from CHF 41 billion to CHF 32 billion year-on-year. Manufacturing registered a decline of CHF 18 billion to CHF 11 billion. Chemicals and plastics, in particular, invested significantly less abroad (at CHF 3 billion) than in the previous year (CHF 9 billion). In the other manufacturing and construction category, investment and disinvestment was even. A year earlier, this industry category had invested CHF 4 billion. By contrast, direct investment in the electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking category increased from CHF 3 billion to CHF 5 billion.

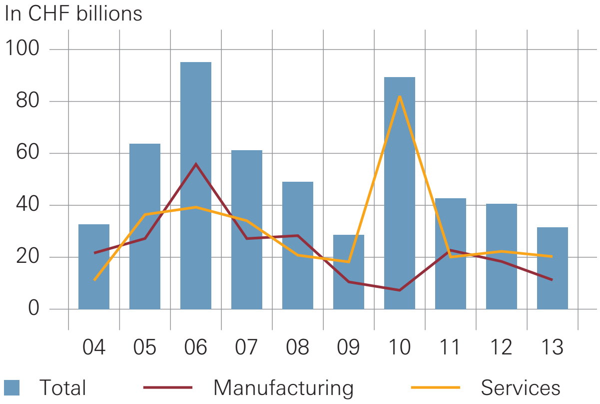
Finance and holding companies withdrew funds amounting to CHF 1 billion from their subsidiaries abroad, after having invested CHF 7 billion in 2012. By contrast, the services sector (excluding finance and holding companies) recorded an increase in direct investment from CHF 16 billion to CHF 21 billion. This was largely due to banks, which increased their direct investment from CHF 5 billion to CHF 13 billion year-on-year, mainly in order to strengthen the capital bases of their foreign subsidiaries. As in the previous year, direct investment by insurance companies amounted to CHF 5 billion. In the case of equity capital, the high level of reinvested earnings exceeded repatriations substantially.

Europe was the most important destination for Swiss direct investment, accounting for CHF 12 billion. Of this amount, Swiss companies channelled investment almost exclusively to EU member states. The bulk of this amount was directed to the UK and France (CHF 3 billion each) and another CHF 2 billion to the Netherlands. By contrast, Swiss companies withdrew CHF 10 billion from subsidiaries in the Luxembourg holding centre. At CHF 11 billion, Asia was the second most important destination for Swiss direct investment. The United Arab Emirates was the most important recipient country (CHF 5 billion) there, with intragroup lending being the largest component. A further CHF 2 billion flowed to China. In addition, Swiss companies invested CHF 1 billion in Singapore, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia each. By contrast, they withdrew CHF 2 billion from Hong Kong. Central and South America saw inflows amounting to CHF 6 billion (2012: CHF 14 billion), where the regions' offshore centres accounted for CHF 3 billion and Brazil and Mexico for CHF 1 billion each. Africa and Australia both recorded investment of CHF 1 billion. North America was the only region which saw disinvestment (down CHF 1 billion), after the largest amount of capital had flowed there in the previous year (CHF 14 billion). Repatriated capital from finance and holding companies, which reduced their loans to subsidiaries in the US substantially, accounted for most of the disinvestment.

Chart 1

DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD

Capital outflows



Source: SNB

CAPITAL STOCKS

Stocks of direct investment abroad registered a decline for the first time since 2002, falling by CHF 20 billion to CHF 1,073 billion. In particular, equity capital fell by CHF 37 billion to CHF 987 billion, despite capital outflows. This was primarily due to valuation changes in connection with reorganisations in foreign subsidiaries of finance and holding companies. By contrast, stocks of intragroup lending mirrored movements in capital outflows, rising from CHF 15 billion to CHF 85 billion.

Capital stocks of finance and holding companies abroad declined by CHF 31 billion to CHF 379 billion during the year under review. Thus, they continued to hold the largest capital stocks abroad, despite their share decreasing from 37% to 35%. By contrast, capital stocks of the service sector (excluding finance and holding companies), rose by CHF 5 billion to CH 360 billion, with the different industries showing a mixed pattern. While capital stocks of bank subsidiaries rose by CHF 11 billion to CHF 90 billion as a result of capital outflows, capital stocks of insurance companies receded by CHF 10 billion to CHF 128 billion. As for finance and holding companies, this decrease was mainly attributable to group reorganisations.

Capital stocks held by manufacturing abroad were up by CHF 4 billion to CHF 333 billion, accounting for 31%. Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking saw an increase of CHF 7 billion to CHF 61 billion. Stocks of chemicals and plastics as well as textiles and clothing advanced by CHF 1 billion each, to CHF 136 billion and CHF 9 billion, respectively. By contrast, the other manufacturing and construction category declined by CHF 3 billion to CHF 90 billion, and metals and machinery decreased by CHF 2 billion to CHF 37 billion.

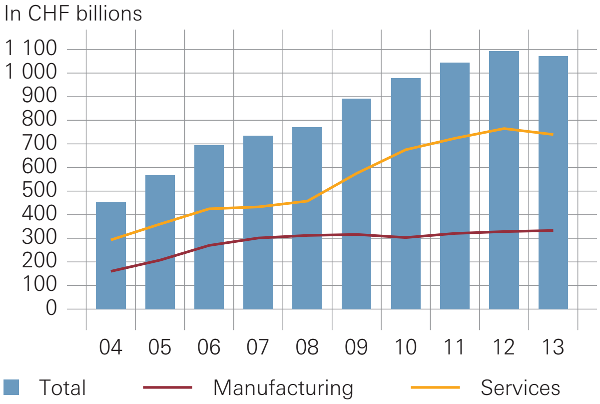
Capital stocks of Switzerland in the EU exhibited a CHF 8 billion decrease to CHF 465 billion. The sharpest increase was recorded in the Luxembourg holding centre, where capital stocks fell significantly, by CHF 20 billion to CHF 97 billion. This notwithstanding, Luxembourg still reported the largest capital stocks within the EU. However, the country with the second largest capital stocks within the EU, the UK, also registered a decline by CHF 3 billion to CHF 79 billion. Increases in the Netherlands (up CHF 3 billion to CHF 61 billion) and in Greece (up CHF 3 billion to CHF 5 billion) as well as in some other EU countries were not enough to offset the decreases mentioned.

Central and South America also saw their capital stocks of Swiss direct investment recede, by CHF 10 billion to CHF 175 billion. The regions' offshore centres, whose capital stocks decreased by CHF 7 billion to CHF 122 billion despite capital outflows, were primarily affected. Once again, this was mainly due to group reorganisations. It was not just the offshore financial centres, however, but also the majority of the other countries in Central and South America that recorded declining capital stocks. Capital stocks in the US decreased as well, where group reorganisations, disinvestment and a weaker US dollar cumulatively led to a contraction of CHF 11 billion to CHF 189 billion. Asia registered a modest increase in capital stocks of CHF 2 billion to CHF 110 billion. Capital stocks in Singapore and the United Arab Emirates rose of CHF 2 billion each, reaching CHF 22 billion and CHF 11 billion, respectively. In Japan, however, the weaker yen resulted in a decrease in capital stocks of CHF 2 billion to CHF 12 billion.

Chart 2

DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD

Capital stocks



Source: SNB

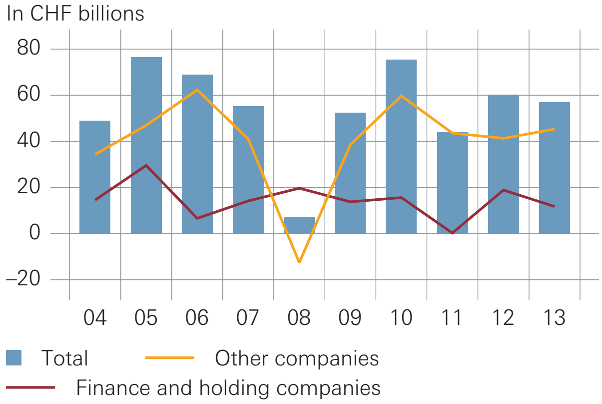
INVESTMENT INCOME

Income from direct investment abroad amounted to CHF 57 billion, or CHF 3 billion less than a year earlier. Income from subsidiaries of manufacturing as well as finance and holding companies were down on the previous year's figure by CHF 7 billion, to CHF 25 billion and CHF 12 billion, respectively. In manufacturing – except for chemicals and plastics – all categories registered a decline, with the other manufacturing and construction category receding most substantially. By contrast, the services sector (excluding finance and holding companies) moved in the opposite direction, more than doubling income from direct investment abroad year-on-year (CHF 21 billion). This was mainly attributable to the positive performance of banks and insurance companies. While banks – after losses of CHF 5 billion in the previous year – recorded investment income amounting to CHF 3 billion, that of insurance companies reached CHF 14 billion (2012: CHF 9 billion). There were also changes in the structure of investment income compared to the previous year. Swiss direct investors increased the distribution quota of income of their foreign subsidiaries. This raised the proportion of dividends in total investment income from 67% to 79%.

Chart 3

DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD

Investment income



Source: SNB

NUMBER OF STAFF

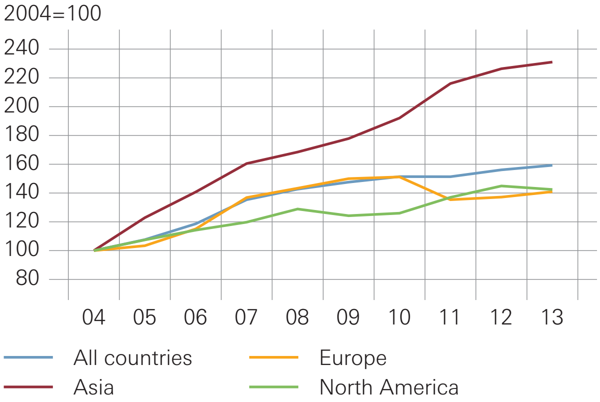
The number of staff employed by Swiss subsidiaries abroad rose by 59,000 to 2,966,000 (up 2%). There were 1,444,000 employees working in manufacturing abroad, roughly 24,000 more than a year previously. With an increase of 15,000, the chemicals and plastics category registered the largest growth within the industry. Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking also posted an increase (up 9,000) as well as metals and machinery (up 7,000). Other manufacturing and construction trimmed its workforce abroad (down 7,000). In services, the number of staff employed by subsidiaries abroad advanced by 35,000 to 1,522,000. The increase of 14,000 was accounted for by finance and holding companies. There were also more employees working in other services (up 13,000), which was mainly attributable to acquisitions.

Swiss companies expanded their staff numbers abroad mainly in Europe, by 35,000 to 1,326,000 (up 2.7%). However, the main contributing factor was the initial inclusion of companies not surveyed previously. Russia and Poland, in particular, recorded strong increases (up 14,000 and 5,000, espectively). In Africa, the number of employed grew by 15,000 to 133,000. In relative terms, this was the biggest increase (up 12.9%). On the one hand, this can also be explained by the inclusion of companies which were not surveyed previously. On the other hand, the workforce went up due to acquisitions. In Asia, staff numbers rose by 15,000 to 702,000 (up 2.1%), which is the smallest increase for ten years. The rise in the growth markets China (up 5,000) and India (up 3,000), in particular, was below the average of the last few years. Instead, the largest growth was registered in Indonesia (up 7,000). In Central and South America, too, staff numbers advanced at a slower pace than in the previous years (up 4,000 to 305,000). While the number of staff in Chile was up by 3,000, Brazil and Mexico each recorded an increase of only 1,000. Swiss direct investors even cut their workforce in their subsidiaries in North America (down 8,000) and Oceania (down 2,000).

Chart 4

DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD

Number of staff: indexed

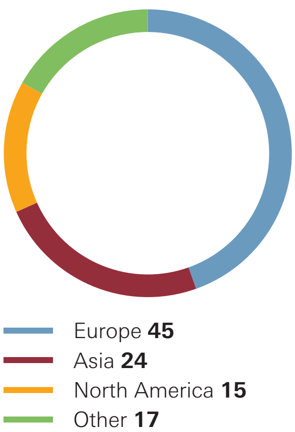


Source: SNB

Chart 5

NUMBER OF STAFF ABROAD AT YEAR-END 2013

Breakdown by continent in %



Total: 3.0 million

Source: SNB

Foreign direct investment in Switzerland

CAPITAL INFLOWS

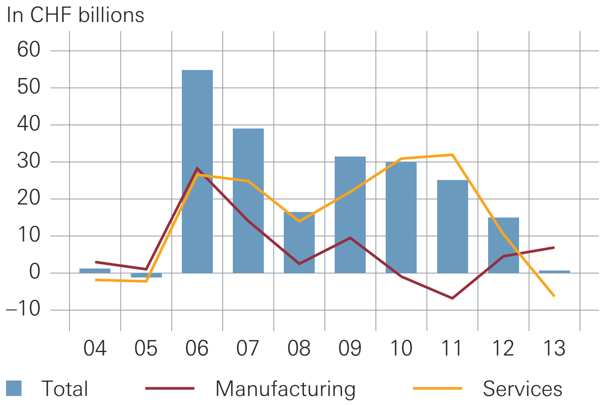
Compared to 2012, foreign direct investment in Switzerland (capital inflows) fell from CHF 15 billion to CHF 1 billion. The decline was partially attributable to movements in intragroup lending: Foreign investors withdrew CHF 11 billion from domestic subsidiaries, while lending recorded capital inflows of CHF 12 billion in the previous year. Furthermore, non-distributed profits (reinvested earnings) declined from CHF 12 billion to CHF 4 billion. In contrast, equity capital saw more investment: While capital repatriation had dominated in the year previously (CHF 9 billion), foreign companies invested another CHF 8 billion in the same way in the year under review.

Foreign investors placed CHF 7 billion in manufacturing, with the electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking category and the chemicals and plastics category profiting the most (CHF 3 billion each). By contrast, foreign investors withdrew CHF 6 billion from the services sector. The largest disinvestments were recorded by finance and holding companies (CHF 5 billion) and banks (CHF 3 billion). However, companies in the trade category registered inflows of CHF 1 billion.

Companies from the EU invested CHF 8 billion in Switzerland (2012: CHF 23 billion). The largest part was contributed by investors based in the holding locations of the Netherlands (CHF 11 billion) and Luxembourg (CHF 9 billion). The UK also contributed to a considerable inflow of funds (CHF 6 billion). Investors from Ireland, Hungary and Austria, however, withdrew a total of CHF 15 billion from subsidiaries in Switzerland.[2] At CHF 8 billion, the inflow of funds from the US was unchanged from the previous year and at the same level as that from the EU. In addition, companies from Asia, Africa and Oceania invested CHF 1 billion in Switzerland. Companies from other European countries once again withdrew funds, particularly those with their head offices in the regions' offshore centres. While outflows amounted to as much as CHF 10 billion in the previous year, they came to a full CHF 12 billion in the year under review. An additional outflow of funds (CHF 3 billion) was accounted for by companies from South and Central America. In both cases, these outflows were largely attributable to intragroup lending.

Chart 6

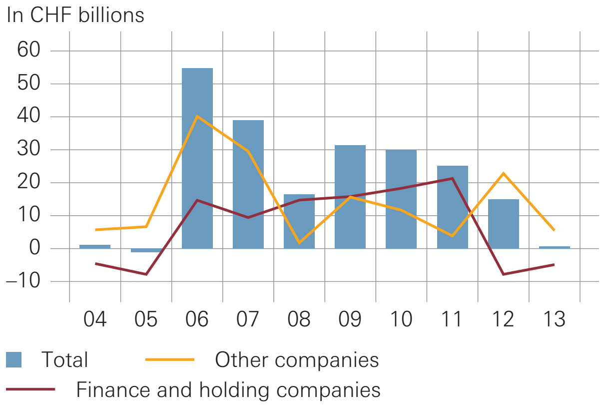
DIRECT INVESTMENT IN SWITZERLAND
Capital inflows



Source: SNB

Chart 7

DIRECT INVESTMENT IN SWITZERLAND
Capital inflows



Source: SNB

2 Figures are not published for Ireland and Hungary, owing to the small number of observations.

CAPITAL STOCKS

Stocks of foreign direct investment climbed by CHF 13 billion to CHF 688 billion. Of this increase, only CHF 1 billion was accounted for by capital inflows; CHF 12 billion was due to valuation changes as well as the initial inclusion of companies not surveyed previously. Foreign capital stocks in the manufacturing sector rose by CHF 10 billion to CHF 99 billion, meaning that its share in total capital stocks amounted to 14%. Chemicals and plastics saw the largest rise, increasing by CHF 8 billion to CHF 48 billion.

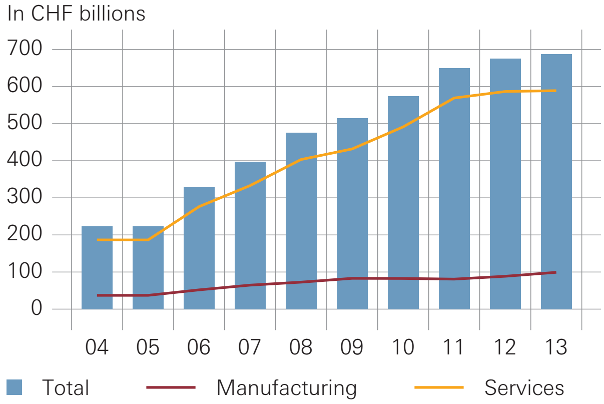
Within the services sector, finance and holding companies saw the most considerable increase, with capital stocks rising by CHF 3 billion to CHF 358 billion, despite disinvestment of CHF 5 billion. With a share of 52%, more than half of foreign capital stocks were once again in this category. In contrast, foreign capital stocks in the banking sector receded by CHF 3 billion to CHF 30 billion, taking the share of foreign capital stocks held by banks to a record low of 4%.

Capital stocks in subsidiaries held by investors from the EU increased by CHF 20 billion to CHF 562 billion. This is equivalent to 82% of foreign capital stocks in Switzerland. A large part of this sum is held by investors in the three holding locations of the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Austria and whose capital stocks increased overall by CHF 32 billion to CHF 394 billion, or 57% of the total. Investment from holding locations mainly originates from intermediate companies, which in turn are controlled by companies in a third country. Because this gives rise to distortions in the country breakdown, the SNB also provides a breakdown of capital stocks according to the country of origin of the ultimate beneficial owner; cf. the special topic on page 17.

Chart 8

DIRECT INVESTMENT IN SWITZERLAND

Capital stocks



Source: SNB

INVESTMENT INCOME

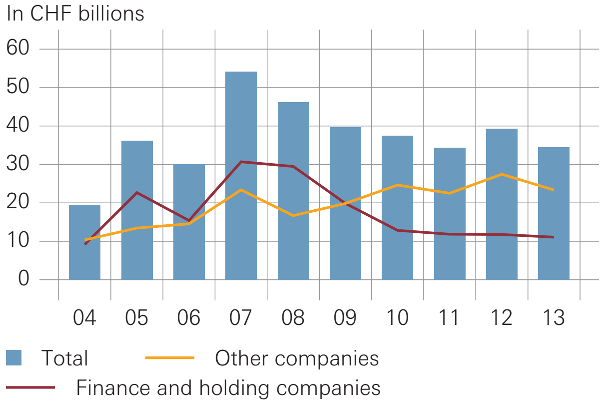
Investment income from foreign direct investment in Switzerland fell from CHF 39 billion to CHF 34 billion. The investment income of finance and holding companie s receded by CHF 1 billion to CHF 11 billion, and that of banks by CHF 2 billion to zero. In transport and communications, investment income amounted to CHF 1 billion – a normalisation in comparison with the extremely high investment income of the previous year (CHF 5 billion). Chemicals and plastics saw greater investment income with a rise of CHF 2 billion to CHF 6 billion.

Investment income can be divided into income that is transferred to parent companies abroad (dividends and net interest on intragroup lending) and income that remains with subsidiaries in Switzerland (reinvested earnings). In 2013, the development of these components varied. While reinvested earnings receded by CHF 12 billion to CHF 4 billion, dividends to parent companies abroad increased by CHF 27 billion to CHF 30 billion, meaning that a larger part of the profits generated in Switzerland were distributed to parent companies abroad.

Chart 9

DIRECT INVESTMENT IN SWITZERLAND

Investment income



Source: SNB

NUMBER OF STAFF

This section is based on a broader data foundation than the rest of this report. The employment numbers of companies in Switzerland with foreign direct investors include staff employed by companies which have capital stocks of less than CHF 10 million and were therefore not taken into account in the survey on direct investment. Staff numbers in these companies are determined by the SNB in cooperation with the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO).

In 2013, the number of people employed by companies with foreign direct investors included in the survey of direct investment sank by 1,000 to 252,000. The number of staff employed in the other direct investment companies in Switzerland advanced by 1,000 to 192,000. In all, the number of staff working in Switzerland for companies with foreign direct investors came to 444,000, as was the case a year previously. This corresponded to 11% of the total number of individuals employed in the manufacturing and service sectors in Switzerland,[3] which amounted to 4,225,000 at the end of 2013 (2012: 4,182,000).

While in the services sector employment in companies with foreign direct investors rose by 4,000 people to 291,000, it declined by 3,000 to 153,000 in the manufacturing sector. As in the previous year, the other services category registered the largest increase (up 3,000 to 95,000). Once again, the trade category had the highest number of staff at 112,000 (up 1,000). A fall in employment was primarily posted by chemicals and plastics (down 2,000 to 27,000), other manufacturing and construction (down 2,000 to 34,000) and banks (down 1,000 to 19,000). Despite a decline of 6,000, investors based in the three traditional holding locations of Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Austria once again posted the highest employee numbers (127,000). To a large extent, these investors are intermediate companies of groups headquartered in a third country. For this reason, the Swiss National Bank also provides a breakdown of staff numbers in Switzerland according to the ultimate beneficial owner (cf. the special topic on page 17).

3 Sources: The Business and Enterprise Register (BER) (STATENT corporate structure statistics, Profiling, Profiling Light, ERST update survey) published by the SFSO, Neuchâtel, and employment statistics published by the Office of Economic Affairs, Vaduz.

Table 2

NUMBER OF STAFF IN SWITZERLAND (AT YEAR-END)

In thousands

	2012	2013	Percentage share of total
Total number of staff in Switzerland [1]	**4182.1**	**4224.5**	**100.0**
of which companies with foreign investors	**443.5**	**443.8**	**10.5**
of which in companies which are covered in the direct investment survey	252.8	252.2	6.0
of which in companies which are not covered in the direct investment survey [1]	190.8	191.6	4.5

1 Sources: The Business and Enterprise Register (BER) (STATENT corporate structure statistics, Profiling, Profiling Light, ERST update survey) published by the SFSO, Neuchâtel, and employment statistics published by the Office of Economic Affairs, Vaduz.

NUMBER OF STAFF EMPLOYED BY SWISS DIRECT INVESTORS IN SWITZERLAND AND ABROAD

Swiss direct investors abroad are also major employers in Switzerland. At the end of 2013, they employed 904,000 people in Switzerland (up 2.3%), which corresponds to 22% of total employment in manufacturing and services. Of this number, 640,000 employees worked in companies covered by the SNB direct investment survey. The remaining 263,000 were employed by companies with participations abroad that fell below the survey's reporting limit; data on these companies were obtained in cooperation with the SFSO.

The companies included in the survey of direct investment employed 2,966,000 people in subsidiaries abroad. The foreign employment of the Swiss companies that are not covered by this survey is not known. Therefore, at least 3,870,000 people worked for Swiss direct investors either in Switzerland or abroad (up 2.1%). The proportion of employees working abroad was 77%.

Compared to 2012, the number of people employed by Swiss direct investors increased by 20,000 in Switzerland and by 59,000 at their subsidiaries abroad. The rise in reported employment in Switzerland was mainly due to companies expanding abroad – and therefore being included in the statistics – for the first time. This was especially the case in the services sector (up 16,000), with the largest increase reported by companies in the other services category. However, there was also growth in employment in manufacturing (up by 6,000), particularly in the electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking category and in the other manufacturing and construction category. Further information on changes in the number of people employed abroad is available on p. 11.

Table 3

NUMBER OF STAFF EMPLOYED BY SWISS DIRECT INVESTORS (AT YEAR-END)

In thousands

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Share of total employees In percent
Employees in Switzerland [1]	**844.8**	**860.5**	**861.0**	**883.2**	**903.5**	**23.3**
Manufacturing	332.8	342.2	346.3	352.8	361.5	9.3
Services	512.0	518.3	514.7	530.4	542.0	14.0
Employees abroad	**2 748.0**	**2 819.5**	**2 818.5**	**2 907.4**	**2 966.2**	**76.7**
Manufacturing	1 234.7	1 273.1	1 379.9	1 420.6	1 444.2	37.3
Services	1 513.3	1 546.4	1 438.6	1 486.8	1 522.1	39.3
Total employees	**3 592.8**	**3 680.1**	**3 679.5**	**3 790.6**	**3 869.8**	**100.0**
Manufacturing	1 567.5	1 615.3	1 726.1	1 773.4	1 805.7	46.7
Services	2 025.3	2 064.7	1 953.4	2 017.2	2 064.1	53.3

1 Including companies not covered by the direct investment survey. Staff numbers for these companies are provided by the SFSO.

CATEGORISING DIRECT INVESTMENT IN SWITZERLAND BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF THE ULTIMATE BENEFICIAL OWNER

The main part of the commentary on foreign direct investment in Switzerland records the country of origin of the investor who has immediate control over the foreign company in Switzerland. This is not always the country of origin of the investor with ultimate control over the company. Many of these immediate investors are owned by groups whose headquarters are located in other countries (cf. chart 10). In these cases, the company in Switzerland is ultimately controlled by the headquarters of the group in country A. The immediate investor in country B merely acts as an intermediate company.

These types of group structure have a major impact on the breakdown of foreign direct investment in Switzerland by country. Consequently, the SNB presents an additional breakdown of foreign direct investment in Switzerland by country, based on the country of the ultimate beneficial owner. This breakdown identifies the country where the investor who ultimately controls a given subsidiary in Switzerland is located. Generally speaking, this is the country where the group headquarters are situated. The assessment according to ultimate beneficial owner is carried out with respect to capital stocks and staff numbers only. No assessment of ultimate beneficial ownership is carried out with respect to capital flows, because of the burden it would place on the reporting companies.

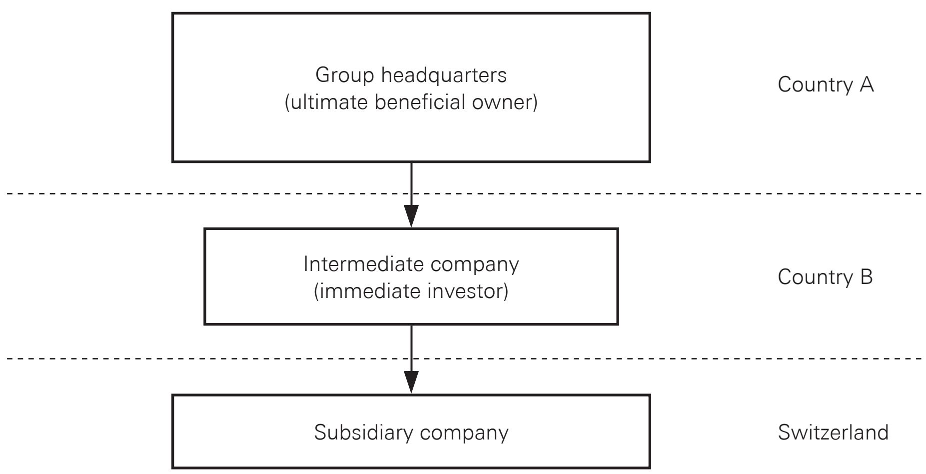
As compared to 2012, stocks of equity capital in foreign subsidiaries in Switzerland held through intermediate companies in intermediate countries rose by CHF 10 billion to CHF 409 billion. The corresponding share in total capital stocks remained at 60% (cf. chart 11). In 2004, this share had amounted to only 20%.

For the most important investing countries, tables 4 and 5 show the differences between an evaluation with respect to capital stocks and to staff numbers, focusing both on the immediate investor and on the ultimate beneficial owner. The US, in particular, has significantly higher capital stocks when measured by ultimate beneficial owner (CHF 266 billion) than when assessed according to immediate investor (CHF 88 billion). This shows that US investors mainly invest in companies in Switzerland via intermediate countries. The same applies to investors from South and Central America.

The Netherlands, Luxembourg and Austria were the most significant of these intermediate countries. According to the evaluation by ultimate beneficial owner, capital stocks of Luxembourg investors amounted to CHF 19 billion, only a fraction of the level according to the evaluation by immediate investor (CHF 144 billion). A similar situation applies to investors from the Netherlands. According to the evaluation by immediate investor, their capital stocks amounted to CHF 190 billion, whereas according to the evaluation by ultimate beneficial owner, it amounted to just CHF 53 billion. This difference was also striking in the case of investors from Austria, where capital stocks of CHF 60 billion were recorded using the immediate investor approach, as opposed to only CHF 10 billion using the ultimate beneficial owner approach.

Chart 10

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN IMMEDIATE INVESTOR AND ULTIMATE BENEFICIAL OWNER



In tables 4 and 5, Switzerland is also listed as a country of origin of the ultimate beneficial owner. This means that direct investors from Switzerland also invest in companies in Switzerland via intermediate companies in intermediate countries. This practice is referred to as ‘round tripping’, whereby capital originating in a country is reinvested back into that country in the form of foreign direct investment. In 2013, capital stocks invested in this way amounted to CHF 41 billion (2012: CHF 47 billion).

A similar picture is obtained from an evaluation according to ultimate beneficial owner with respect to staff numbers. The same countries as those in the breakdown of the capital stocks by ultimate beneficial owner were affected, however the differences were smaller in percentage terms. In 2013, countries outside the EU, in particular, recorded substantially higher staff numbers according to ultimate beneficial owner than were measured according to the immediate investor approach. The greatest difference was recorded in the case of the US (+30,000). By contrast, the figure for the Netherlands fell to 17,000 when measured according to the ultimate beneficial owner approach, as opposed to 64,000 using the immediate investor approach, and Luxembourg dropped from 44,000 to 13,000.

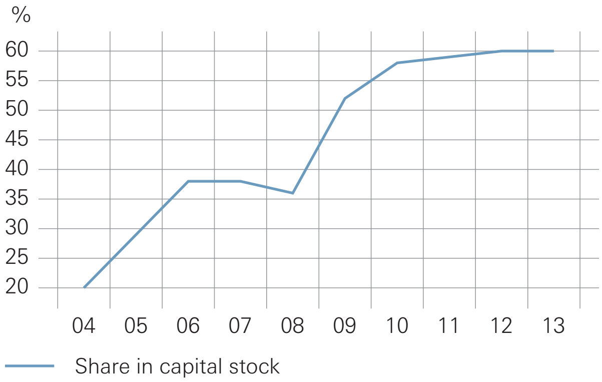
When examining movements in capital stocks from 2004 to 2013, a breakdown according to ultimate beneficial owner also provides a very different picture from that according to immediate investor (cf. chart 12). In 2004, capital stocks of the EU according to immediate investor amounted to CHF 128 billion, while according to ultimate beneficial owner it came to CHF 109 billion. By 2013, capital stocks of the EU according to immediate investor had increased by CHF 434 billion to CHF 562 billion; according to ultimate beneficial owner, however, they rose by only CHF 131 billion to CHF 240 billion. In the case of capital stocks of the US, the situation was reversed. In 2004, capital stocks for US investors according to immediate investor, at CHF 88 billion, were only very slightly less than those measured according to ultimate beneficial owner (CHF 94 billion). During the period from 2004 to 2013, they remained – from the viewpoint of the immediate investor – at CHF 88 billion; however, in terms of the ultimate beneficial owner, they were up by CHF 172 billion to CHF 266 billion.

This shows that, during the past ten years, US investors have seldom been active in Switzerland directly and have generally invested through intermediate companies in the EU. Measured according to the ultimate beneficial owner, capital stocks of US investors (CHF 266 billion) considerably exceeded those of investors from the EU (CHF 240 billion).

Chart 11

DIRECT INVESTMENT IN SWITZERLAND

Capital stocks held through intermediate companies in intermediate countries

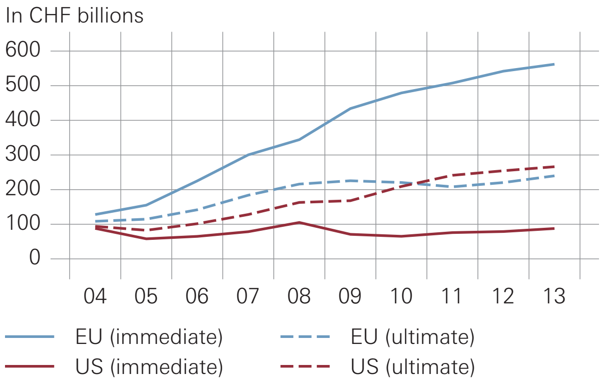


Source: SNB

Chart 12

DIRECT INVESTMENT IN SWITZERLAND

Capital stocks by country of immediate investor and ultimate beneficial owner



Source: SNB

Table 4

CAPITAL STOCKS: BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY OF IMMEDIATE INVESTOR AND ULTIMATE BENEFICIAL OWNER (AT YEAR-END 2013)

	Breakdown by immediate investor		Breakdown by ultimate beneficial owner		Difference
	In CHF billions	Share in percent	In CHF billions	Share in percent	In CHF billions
Europe	**583.0**	**85%**	**311.9**	**45%**	**–271.1**
EU	**562.0**	**82%**	**239.8**	**35%**	**–322.2**
Other European countries	**21.0**	**3%**	**72.1**	**10%**	**51.1**
Selected countries					
Germany	25.6	4%	31.9	5%	6.3
France	38.4	6%	43.0	6%	4.6
Luxembourg	144.3	21%	18.6	3%	–125.7
Netherlands	190.0	28%	53.3	8%	–136.6
Austria	59.9	9%	10.3	1%	–49.6
Switzerland	.	.	41.3	6%	41.3
United Kingdom	21.3	3%	20.5	3%	–0.8
North America	**88.1**	**13%**	**303.4**	**44%**	**215.4**
of which United States	87.7	13%	266.1	39%	178.4
Central and South America	**6.8**	**1%**	**51.8**	**8%**	**45.0**
Asia, Africa, Oceania	**10.2**	**1%**	**20.9**	**3%**	**10.7**
All countries	**688.1**	**100%**	**688.1**	**100%**	**0.0**

Table 5

STAFF NUMBERS: BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY OF IMMEDIATE INVESTOR AND ULTIMATE BENEFICIAL OWNER (AT YEAR-END 2013)

	Breakdown by immediate investor		Breakdown by ultimate beneficial owner		Difference
	In thousands	Share in percent	In thousands	Share in percent	In thousands
Europe	**365.2**	**82%**	**310.7**	**70%**	**–54.5**
EU	**361.5**	**81%**	**291.9**	**66%**	**–69.6**
Other European countries	**3.7**	**1%**	**18.8**	**4%**	**15.1**
Selected countries					
Germany	98.0	22%	109.0	25%	10.9
France	49.2	11%	62.3	14%	13.1
Luxembourg	43.5	10%	12.9	3%	–30.6
Netherlands	63.6	14%	16.7	4%	–46.9
Austria	20.2	5%	15.5	3%	–4.7
Switzerland	.	.	4.0	1%	4.0
United Kingdom	26.8	6%	28.1	6%	1.3
North America	**55.1**	**12%**	**88.2**	**20%**	**33.2**
of which United States	54.3	12%	84.7	19%	30.5
Central and South America	**8.5**	**2%**	**10.2**	**2%**	**1.7**
Asia, Africa, Oceania	**15.1**	**3%**	**34.7**	**8%**	**19.6**
All countries	**443.8**	**100%**	**443.8**	**100%**	**0.0**

NUMBER OF COMPANIES IN SWITZERLAND WITH FOREIGN MAJORITY PARTICIPATION

At the end of 2013, some 10,600 companies in Switzerland (down 0.9%) were controlled by foreign majority investors, accounting for some 2% of all companies in manufacturing and services.

Of the approximately 10,600 companies, 1,800 were included in the SNB direct investment survey. The remaining 8,800 or so were companies with foreign investment levels that fall below the survey threshold for direct investment. Data on these 8,800 companies are obtained in cooperation with the SFSO.

Most of the companies with a majority foreign investment were active in the services sector (approximately 9,000, or 83%), particularly in the trade (33%) and other services (27%) categories. A further 17% fell within the category of finance and holding companies. Almost two-thirds of direct investors were from Germany, the US, France and the UK.

Companies with a majority foreign investment employed an average of 42 people, while Swiss-controlled companies employed only 9 people (status as at 2012). The difference was particularly pronounced in manufacturing; less so in services.

Table 6

NUMBER OF COMPANIES IN SWITZERLAND WITH FOREIGN MAJORITY PARTICIPATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (AT YEAR-END)[1]

	2011	2012	2013	Share In percent
Total	**9 763**	**10 718**	**10 622**	**100.0**
Services				
of which trade	3 184	3 484	3 468	32.6
of which other services	2 538	2 911	2 868	27.0
of which finance and holding companies	1 693	1 826	1 806	17.0
Manufacturing	**1 686**	**1 797**	**1 788**	**16.8**

1 Including companies not covered by the direct investment survey. Staff numbers for these companies are provided by the SFSO.

Table 7

NUMBER OF COMPANIES IN SWITZERLAND WITH FOREIGN MAJORITY PARTICIPATION BY INVESTING COUNTRY (AT YEAR-END)[1,2]

	2011	2012	2013	Share In percent
Total	**9 763**	**10 718**	**10 622**	**100.0**
of which Germany	2 455	2 565	2 546	24.0
of which United States	1 568	1 643	1 622	15.3
of which France	1 051	1 092	1 128	10.6
of which United Kingdom	926	1 159	1 119	10.5

1 Including companies not covered by the direct investment survey. Staff numbers for these companies are provided by the SFSO.
2 The country breakdown is conducted according to the ultimate beneficial owner principle.

Presenting direct investment according to the directional principle and the asset/liability principle

1. Introduction

In the previous methodology, direct investment in the statistics for direct investment itself, and in the balance of payments and the international investment position, was reported according to the directional principle. This has changed with the conversion to the new international statistical standards.[1] Since June 2014, direct investment in the balance of payments and the international investment position has been presented according to the 'asset/liability principle'. In the direct investment statistics, however, the directional principle has been retained. The sections below outline the two principles and explain the reasons for the differences in the presentation of direct investment.

2. Directional principle and asset/liability principle

Directional principle

Under the directional principle, direct investment is stated according to the domestic company's hierarchical relationship with the foreign company (cf. chart 13). All capital linkages between domestic parent companies (direct investors) and their subsidiaries abroad (direct investment companies) are categorised as Swiss direct investment abroad. In this process, the directional principle adopts a net perspective. Swiss direct investment abroad [T(1)] is the difference between assets (A1) and liabilities (P1) of domestic parent companies with respect to their subsidiaries abroad.

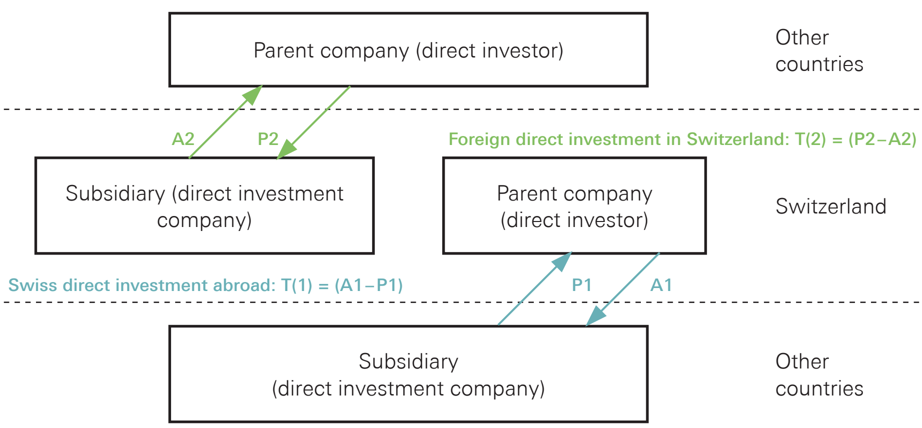
All capital linkages between parent companies abroad (direct investors) and their subsidiaries in Switzerland (direct investment companies) are categorised as foreign direct investment in Switzerland. Foreign direct investment in Switzerland [T(2)] is the difference between liabilities (P2) and assets (A2) of subsidiaries in Switzerland with respect to their parent companies abroad.

In the case of the Swiss statistics, the net perspective under the directional principle is only significant for intragroup lending, since this is the only type of capital where there are both major assets and significant liabilities.

1 Further information may be found in the following press release, 'Balance of payments and international investment position in Q1 2014' of 23 June 2014 (www.snb.ch, *Press releases*).

Chart 13

DIRECTIONAL PRINCIPLE (NET PERSPECTIVE)



ASSET/LIABILITY PRINCIPLE
The asset/liability principle breaks down direct investment into assets and liabilities with respect to other countries, irrespective of the hierarchical relationship between domestic and foreign companies (cf. chart 14). All cross-border intragroup assets of companies domiciled in Switzerland are stated under 'direct investment, assets' [T(A) = A1 + A2], and cross-border intragroup liabilities are stated under 'direct investment, liabilities' [T(P) = P1 + P2]. In this process, the asset/liability principle adopts a gross perspective; assets and liabilities are not offset against each other as under the directional principle.

Direct investment also forms part of the balance of payments and the international investment position statistics, where the asset/liability principle has so far been used for all categories apart from direct investment. The asset/liability principle places the main emphasis on the foreign trade equilibrium between assets and liabilities. Since, along with the revision of the balance of payments standard (BPM6), efforts have been made to bring about a harmonisation with the system of national accounts, direct investment in the balance of payments and the international investment position has also been presented according to the asset/liability principle since June 2014.

3. REASONS FOR USING DIFFERENT PRINCIPLES

The statistical standard for direct investment recommends that the directional principle be retained for the direct investment statistics. The directional principle is better suited to depicting the direction of control within multinational companies because it focuses on the financial involvement of parent companies in subsidiaries. This makes it possible to answer questions such as, "Which countries do Swiss companies invest in?" or "Which Swiss industries are more heavily controlled by foreign investors?".

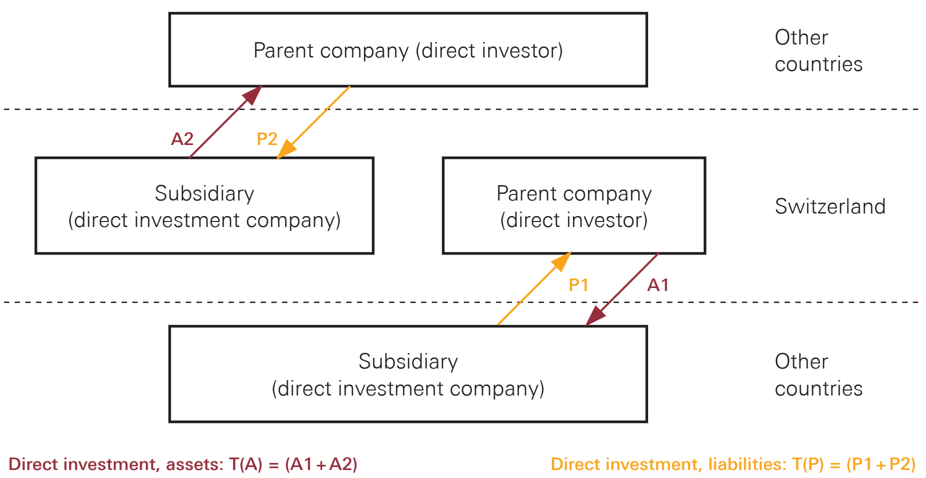
A comparison of the two principles with respect to capital stocks, capital transactions and investment income is made in the following section. In the future, the SNB will publish conversion tables for these parameters in its report on direct investment.

4. APPLICATION OF THE TWO PRINCIPLES TO THE SWISS STATISTICS

4.1 CAPITAL STOCKS
Table 8 shows capital stocks at the end of 2013 according to the directional principle, as stated in this report on page 9. Swiss direct investment abroad [T(1)] shows the financial relationships

Chart 14

ASSET/LIABILITY PRINCIPLE (GROSS PERSPECTIVE)



of parent companies in Switzerland with their subsidiaries abroad.[2] In 2013, this comprised equity capital of the subsidiaries abroad (A1a), amounting to CHF 987.4 billion, and loans granted to subsidiaries abroad (A1b), amounting to CHF 200.2 billion, from which borrowing from subsidiaries abroad (P1), amounting to CHF 114.9 billion, was deducted. Overall, this thus resulted in capital stocks of CHF 1,072.8 billion.

$T(1) = A1 - P1 = A1a + A1b - P1$
$= 987.4 \text{ billion} + 200.2 \text{ billion} - 114.9 \text{ billion} = 1{,}072.8 \text{ billion}$

Foreign direct investment in Switzerland [T(2)] covers the financial relationships of subsidiaries in Switzerland with parent companies abroad.[3] In 2013, it was made up of equity capital of subsidiaries in Switzerland (P2a), amounting to CHF 680.1 billion, and loans granted by parent companies abroad to subsidiaries in Switzerland (P2b), amounting to CHF 124.1 billion, from which loans granted to parent companies abroad by subsidiaries in Switzerland (A2), amounting to CHF 116.1 billion, were deducted. Overall, therefore, this resulted in capital stocks of CHF 688.1 billion.

$T(2) = P2 - A2 = P2a + P2b - A2$
$= 680.1 \text{ billion} + 124.1 \text{ billion} - 116.1 \text{ billion} = 688.1 \text{ billion}$

The net position for direct investment (S) is the difference between Swiss direct investment abroad and foreign direct investment in Switzerland. In 2013, this amounted to CHF 384.7 billion.

$S = T(1) - T(2)$
$= 1{,}072.8 \text{ billion} - 688.1 \text{ billion} = 384.7 \text{ billion}$

2 Including linkages with fellow companies abroad, if the group headquarters is located in Switzerland.
3 Including linkages with fellow companies abroad, if the group headquarters is located abroad.

Table 8

DIRECT INVESTMENT ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTIONAL PRINCIPLE: CAPITAL STOCKS

Capital stocks at year-end (2013), in CHF billions

			Swiss direct investment abroad T(1) = A1 – P1	Foreign direct investment in Switzerland T(2) = P2 – A2	Net S = T(1) – T(2)
Financial relationships between parent companies in Switzerland and their subsidiaries abroad					
Parent company equity in subsidiaries	A1a	987.4	987.4		
Parent company loans to subsidiaries	A1b	200.2	200.2		
Subsidiaries' loans to parent companies	P1	114.9	–114.9		
Financial relationships between subsidiaries in Switzerland and their parent companies abroad					
Parent company equity in subsidiaries	P2a	680.1		680.1	
Parent company loans to subsidiaries	P2b	124.1		124.1	
Subsidiaries' loans to parent companies	A2	116.1		–116.1	
Total			**1072.8**	**688.1**	**384.7**

Table 9 shows capital stocks at the end of 2013 according to the asset/liability principle. Direct investment assets [T(A)] comprised equity capital of subsidiaries abroad (A1a), amounting to CHF 987.4 billion, loans granted to subsidiaries abroad (A1b), amounting to CHF 200.2 billion, and loans granted to parent companies abroad by subsidiaries in Switzerland (A2), amounting to CHF 116.1 billion. Assets therefore totalled CHF 1,303.8 billion.

$$T(A) = A1 + A2 = A1a + A1b + A2$$
$$= 987.4 \text{ billion} + 200.2 \text{ billion} + 116.1 \text{ billion} = 1{,}303.8 \text{ billion}$$

Direct investment liabilities [T(P)] comprised equity capital of subsidiaries in Switzerland (P2a), amounting to CHF 680.1 billion, loans granted by parent companies abroad to subsidiaries in Switzerland (P2b), amounting to CHF 124.1 billion, and borrowing by parent companies in Switzerland from subsidiaries abroad (P1), amounting to CHF 114.9 billion. This gave a total liabilities figure of CHF 919 billion.

$$T(P) = P1 + P2 = P1 + P2a + P2b$$
$$= 114.9 \text{ billion} + 680.1 \text{ billion} + 124.1 \text{ billion} = 919 \text{ billion}$$

The net position for direct investment is the difference between assets and liabilities, and amounted to CHF 384.7 billion, the same as under the directional principle.

$$S = T(A) - T(P) = (A1 + A2) - (P1 + P2)$$
$$= (A1 - P1) - (P2 - A2) = 1{,}303.8 \text{ billion} - 919 \text{ billion}$$
$$= 384.7 \text{ billion}$$

Table 9

DIRECT INVESTMENT ACCORDING TO THE ASSET/LIABILITY PRINCIPLE: CAPITAL STOCKS

Capital stocks at year-end (2013), in CHF billions

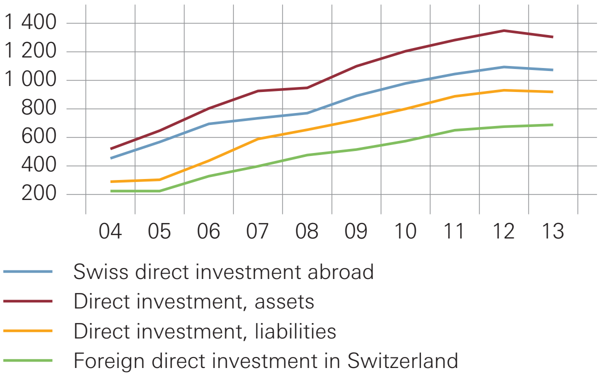
			Direct investment, assets T(A) = A1 + A2	Direct investment, liabilities T(P) = P1 + P2	Net S = T(A) − T(P)
Financial relationships between parent companies in Switzerland and their subsidiaries abroad					
Parent company equity in subsidiaries	A1a	987.4	987.4		
Parent company loans to subsidiaries	A1b	200.2	200.2		
Subsidiaries' loans to parent companies	P1	114.9		114.9	
Financial relationships between subsidiaries in Switzerland and their parent companies abroad					
Parent company equity in subsidiaries	P2a	680.1		680.1	
Parent company loans to subsidiaries	P2b	124.1		124.1	
Subsidiaries' loans to parent companies	A2	116.1	116.1		
Total			**1 303.8**	**919.0**	**384.7**

Chart 15 shows that, because of the gross perspective, capital stocks according to the asset/liability principle are always significantly greater than those according to the directional principle, with its net perspective. Consequently, direct investment stocks in the international investment position are higher than in the direct investment statistics. In the period from 2004 to 2013, the difference increased. This reflects movements in intragroup lending.

Chart 15

CAPITAL STOCKS UNDER THE TWO PRINCIPLES

In CHF billions



Source: SNB

4.2 CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS

Table 10 shows capital transactions in 2013 according to the directional principle, as stated in this report on page 8. Swiss direct investment abroad [T(1)] depicts the financial transactions between parent companies in Switzerland and their subsidiaries abroad.[4] In 2013, these were made up of CHF 10.2 billion of investment in equity capital (A1a), CHF 8.5 billion of reinvested earnings (A1b), and the balance of loan transactions between parent companies in Switzerland and their subsidiaries abroad, amounting to CHF 12.8 billion (A1c–P1). Here, parent companies in Switzerland reduced borrowing from subsidiaries abroad (P1) by CHF 13.4 billion, while loans granted to subsidiaries abroad (A1c) also declined, by CHF 0.6 billion. Overall, capital transactions under Swiss direct investment abroad amounted to CHF 31.5 billion.

T(1) = A1 – P1 = A1a + A1b + A1c – P1
= 10.2 billion + 8.5 billion + (–0.6 billion) – (–13.4 billion)
= 31.5 billion

Foreign direct investment in Switzerland [T(2)] depicts the financial transactions between subsidiaries in Switzerland and parent companies abroad.[5] In 2013, these were made up of CHF 7.9 billion of investment by parent companies abroad in equity capital (P2a), CHF 4.1 billion of reinvested earnings (P2b), and the balance of loan transactions between parent companies abroad and their subsidiaries in Switzerland, amounting to CHF –11.4 billion (P2c–A2). Here, subsidiaries in Switzerland reduced borrowing from parent companies abroad (P2c) by CHF 20 billion, while loans granted to parent companies abroad (A2) also declined, by CHF 8.6 billion. Consequently, capital transactions under foreign direct investment in Switzerland totalled CHF 0.6 billion.

T(2) = P2 – A2 = P2a + P2b + P2c – A2
= 7.9 billion + 4.1 billion + (–20 billion) – (–8.6 billion)
= 0.6 billion

4 Including linkages with fellow companies abroad, if the group headquarters is located in Switzerland.
5 Including linkages with fellow companies abroad, if the group headquarters is located abroad.

Table 10

DIRECT INVESTMENT ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTIONAL PRINCIPLE: CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS

Capital transactions (2013), in CHF billions

			Swiss direct investment abroad T(1) = A1 – P1	Foreign direct investment in Switzerland T(2) = P2 – A2	Net S = T(1) – (2)
Financial relationships between parent companies in Switzerland and their subsidiaries abroad					
Parent company equity in subsidiaries	A1a	10.2	10.2		
Subsidiaries' reinvested earnings	A1b	8.5	8.5		
Parent company loans to subsidiaries	A1c	–0.6	–0.6		
Subsidiaries' loans to parent companies	P1	–13.4	13.4		
Financial relationships between subsidiaries in Switzerland and their parent companies abroad					
Parent company equity in subsidiaries	P2a	7.9		7.9	
Subsidiaries' reinvested earnings	P2b	4.1		4.1	
Parent company loans to subsidiaries	P2c	–20.0		–20.0	
Subsidiaries' loans to parent companies	A2	–8.6		8.6	
Total			**31.5**	**0.6**	**30.9**

The net figure, i.e. the difference between capital transactions for Swiss direct investment abroad and foreign direct investment in Switzerland therefore amounted to:

$S = T(1) - T(2) = (A1 - P1) - (P2 - A2)$
$= 31.5 \text{ billion} - 0.6 \text{ billion} = 30.9 \text{ billion}$

Table 11 shows capital transactions in 2013 according to the asset/liability principle. Net acquisition of assets [T(A)] was made up of CHF 10.2 billion of investment by domestic parent companies in equity capital of subsidiaries abroad (A1a), CHF 8.5 billion of reinvested earnings (A1b) and transactions relating to loans on the assets side (A1c + A2). Transactions relating to loans on the assets side comprised the reduction in loans granted to subsidiaries abroad (A1c), by CHF 0.6 billion, and the reduction in loans granted to parent companies abroad (A2), by CHF 8.6 billion. The resulting overall net acquisition of assets came to CHF 9.5 billion.

$T(A) = A1 + A2 = A1a + A1b + A1c + A2$
$= 10.2 \text{ billion} + 8.5 \text{ billion} + (-0.6 \text{ billion}) + (-8.6 \text{ billion})$
$= 9.5 \text{ billion}$

Net incurrence of liabilities [T(P)] was made up of CHF 7.9 billion of investment by parent companies abroad in equity capital of subsidiaries in Switzerland (P2a), CHF 4.1 billion of reinvested earnings (P2b) and transactions relating to loans on the liabilities side (P1 + P2c). Transactions relating to loans on the liabilities side comprised the reduction in borrowing from subsidiaries abroad (P1), by CHF 13.4 billion, and the reduction in borrowing from parent companies abroad (P2c), by CHF 20 billion. The resulting overall net reduction of liabilities came to CHF 21.4 billion.

$T(P) = P1 + P2 = P1 + P2a + P2b + P2c$
$= (-13.4 \text{ billion}) + 7.9 \text{ billion} + 4.1 \text{ billion} + (-20 \text{ billion})$
$= -21.4 \text{ billion}$

The balance according to the asset/liability principle, i.e. the difference between net acquisition of assets and net reduction of liabilities, is identical to the balance under the directional principle, and amounted to:

$S = T(A) - T(P) = (A1 + A2) - (P1 + P2) = (A1 - P1) - (P2 - A2)$
$= 9.5 \text{ billion} - (-21.4 \text{ billion}) = 30.9 \text{ billion}$

Table 11

DIRECT INVESTMENT ACCORDING TO THE ASSET/LIABILITY PRINCIPLE: CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS

Capital transactions (2013), in CHF billions

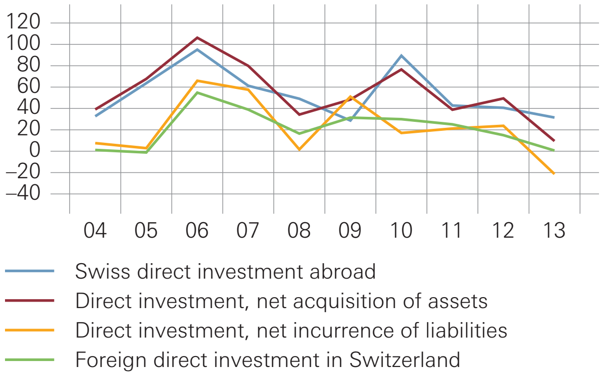
			Net acquisition of assets T(A) = A1 + A2	Net incurrence of liabilities T(P) = P1 + P2	Net S = T(A) – T(P)
Financial relationships between parent companies in Switzerland and their subsidiaries abroad					
Parent company equity in subsidiaries	A1a	10.2	10.2		
Subsidiaries' reinvested earnings	A1b	8.5	8.5		
Parent company loans to subsidiaries	A1c	–0.6	–0.6		
Subsidiaries' loans to parent companies	P1	–13.4		–13.4	
Financial relationships between subsidiaries in Switzerland and their parent companies abroad					
Parent company equity in subsidiaries	P2a	7.9		7.9	
Subsidiaries' reinvested earnings	P2b	4.1		4.1	
Parent company loans to subsidiaries	P2c	–20.0		–20.0	
Subsidiaries' loans to parent companies	A2	–8.6	–8.6		
Total			**9.5**	**–21.4**	**30.9**

Chart 16 shows that, under the two different principles, the figures for capital transactions are usually similar. The question of whether they are higher according to the directional principle or the asset/liability principle depends on the movement of individual loan items. If loans are increasing, higher levels will be stated under the asset/liability principle than under the directional principle. However if, as was the case in 2013, loans are being reduced, transactions will be higher according to the directional principle than according to the asset/liability principle.

Chart 16

CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE TWO PRINCIPLES

In CHF billions



Source: SNB

4.3 INVESTMENT INCOME

Table 12 shows investment income in 2013 according to the directional principle, as stated in this report on page 10. Investment income from Swiss direct investment abroad [T(1)] includes income which parent companies in Switzerland earn through their subsidiaries abroad.[6] In 2013, it was composed of dividends (A1a) amounting to CHF 45.2 billion, reinvested earnings (A1b) amounting to CHF 8.5 billion, and the result from intragroup lending (A1c–P1). The latter item was made up of interest income from loans granted to subsidiaries abroad (A1c), amounting to CHF 5.7 billion, from which interest expenses for borrowing from subsidiaries abroad (P1), amounting to CHF 2.4 billion, were deducted. Overall, investment income from Swiss direct investment abroad amounted to CHF 57.1 billion.

T(1) = A1a + A1b + A1c – P1
= 45.2 billion + 8.5 billion + 5.7 billion + (–2.4 billion)
= 57.1 billion

Investment income from foreign direct investment in Switzerland [T(2)] covers income which parent companies abroad earn through their subsidiaries in Switzerland.[7] In 2013, it was composed of dividends (P2a) amounting to CHF 30.2 billion, reinvested earnings (P2b) amounting to CHF 4.1 billion, and the result from intragroup lending (P2c–A2). The latter item was made up of interest expenses for borrowing from parent companies abroad (P2c), amounting to CHF 3 billion, from which interest income from loans granted to parent companies abroad (A2), amounting to CHF 2.8 billion, was deducted. Overall, therefore, investment income from foreign direct investment in Switzerland totalled CHF 34.4 billion.

T(2) = P2a + P2b + P2c – A2
= 30.2 billion + 4.1 billion + 3 billion – 2.8 billion = 34.4 billion

6 Also with regard to fellow companies abroad, if the group headquarters is located in Switzerland.
7 Also with regard to fellow companies abroad, if the group headquarters is located abroad.

Table 12

DIRECT INVESTMENT ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTIONAL PRINCIPLE: INVESTMENT INCOME

Investment income (2013), in CHF billions

			Swiss direct investment abroad T(1) = A1 – P1	Foreign direct investment in Switzerland T(2) = P2 – A2	Net S = T(1) – T(2)
Financial relationships between parent companies in Switzerland and their subsidiaries abroad					
Dividends to parent companies	A1a	45.2	45.2		
Subsidiaries' reinvested earnings	A1b	8.5	8.5		
Interest on parent company loans to subsidiaries	A1c	5.7	5.7		
Interest on subsidiaries' loans to parent companies	P1	2.4	–2.4		
Financial relationships between subsidiaries in Switzerland and their parent companies abroad					
Dividends to parent companies	P2a	30.2		30.2	
Subsidiaries' reinvested earnings	P2b	4.1		4.1	
Interest on parent company loans to subsidiaries	P2c	3.0		3.0	
Interest on subsidiaries' loans to parent companies	A2	2.8		–2.8	
Total			**57.1**	**34.4**	**22.7**

The net figure, i.e. the difference between investment income from Swiss direct investment abroad and investment income from foreign direct investment in Switzerland, amounted to:

$S = T(1) - T(2)$
$= 57.1 \text{ billion} - 34.4 \text{ billion} = 22.7 \text{ billion}$

Table 13 shows investment income in 2013 according to the asset/liability principle. Investment income from direct investment assets [receipts T(A)] was composed of dividends (A1a) amounting to CHF 45.2 billion, reinvested earnings (A1b) amounting to CHF 8.5 billion, and receipts from intragroup lending (A1c + A2). The latter item comprised interest income from loans granted to subsidiaries abroad (A1c), amounting to CHF 5.7 billion, and interest income from loans granted to parent companies abroad (A2), amounting to CHF 2.8 billion. Overall, receipts from direct investment assets totalled CHF 62.3 billion.

$T(A) = A1a + A1b + A1c + A2$
$= 45.2 \text{ billion} + 8.5 \text{ billion} + 5.7 \text{ billion} + 2.8 \text{ billion} = 62.3 \text{ billion}$

Investment income from direct investment liabilities [expenses T(P)] was composed of dividends (P2a) amounting to CHF 30.2 billion, reinvested earnings (P2b) amounting to CHF 4.1 billion, and expenses from intragroup lending (P1 + P2c). The latter item comprised interest expenses for borrowing from parent companies abroad (P2c), amounting to CHF 3 billion, and interest expenses for borrowing from subsidiaries abroad (P1), amounting to CHF 2.4 billion. Overall, expenses for direct investment liabilities totalled CHF 39.7 billion.

$T(P) = P1 + P2a + P2b + P2c$
$= 2.4 \text{ billion} + 30.2 \text{ billion} + 4.1 \text{ billion} + 3 \text{ billion} = 39.7 \text{ billion}$

The investment income balance according to the asset/liability principle is identical to the balance according to the directional principle, and came to:

$S = T(A) - T(P) = (A1 + A2) - (P1 + P2) = (A1 - P1) - (P2 - A2)$
$= 62.3 \text{ billion} - 39.7 \text{ billion} = 22.7 \text{ billion}$

Table 13

DIRECT INVESTMENT ACCORDING TO THE ASSET/LIABILITY PRINCIPLE: INVESTMENT INCOME

Investment income (2013), in CHF billions

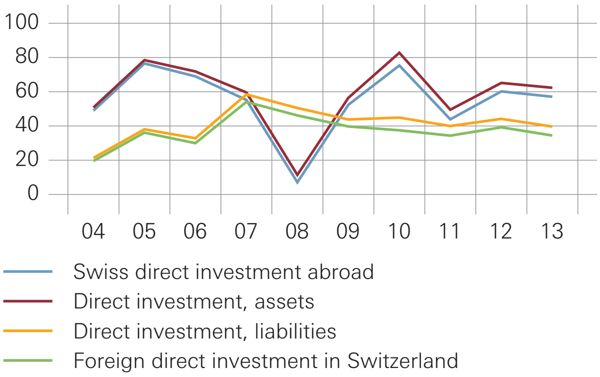
			Direct investment, assets T(A) = A1 + A2	Direct investment, liabilities T(P) = P1 + P2	Net S = T(A) − T(P)
Financial relationships between parent companies in Switzerland and their subsidiaries abroad					
Dividends to parent companies	A1a	45.2	45.2		
Subsidiaries' reinvested earnings	A1b	8.5	8.5		
Interest on parent company loans to subsidiaries	A1c	5.7	5.7		
Interest on subsidiaries' loans to parent companies	P1	2.4		2.4	
Financial relationships between subsidiaries in Switzerland and their parent companies abroad					
Dividends to parent companies	P2a	30.2		30.2	
Subsidiaries' reinvested earnings	P2b	4.1		4.1	
Interest on parent company loans to subsidiaries	P2c	3.0		3.0	
Interest on subsidiaries' loans to parent companies	A2	2.8	2.8		
Total			**62.3**	**39.7**	**22.7**

Chart 17 shows that, because of the gross perspective, investment income according to the asset/liability principle is always higher than according to the directional principle, which uses the net perspective. The curves run largely parallel, since interest expenses on loans to subsidiaries abroad (P1) and interest income on loans to parent companies abroad (A2) both constitute a fairly insignificant share of investment income.

Chart 17

INVESTMENT INCOME UNDER THE TWO PRINCIPLES

In CHF billions



Source: SNB

OUTLOOK: ALIGNING THE DIRECT INVESTMENT STATISTICS WITH INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL STANDARDS

The SNB is taking the changeover to new international statistical standards as an opportunity to revise its direct investment statistics.[1] This revision is to be closely aligned with the adjustments already made to the balance of payments statistics and the international investment position statistics. The data for the direct investment statistics will, in future, be taken from the revised surveys on the cross-border capital linkages of Swiss companies, which will be introduced in 2014 and 2015. The revised statistics will be published for the first time in December 2015 (reporting year 2014).

These are the key elements of the changes:

– New principle regarding the breakdown of capital stocks by country in connection with Swiss direct investment abroad: In future, only capital stocks in countries with subsidiaries directly owned by companies in Switzerland will be listed. To date, in cases of a chain of affiliated companies spread over several countries, capital stocks were shown in each of the countries in which the individual subsidiaries are located. As a result of this change, capital stocks can be more easily compared with transactions, for which the principle of directly owned subsidiaries already applied, and the comparability with foreign statistics will be increased.

– Number of staff in Swiss subsidiaries abroad: Numbers will continue to include staff in both direct and indirect subsidiaries abroad. Determining these figures will, however, be adjusted to standard international methodology.[2] This means that only staff of subsidiaries in which the parent company concerned holds a majority participation will be considered. As a further change, in future the total staff number will be stated and not just the number of staff in line with the percentage of the participating interest.

– Both investments by parent companies abroad in special purpose entities (SPEs) in Switzerland and investments by SPEs abroad will, from now on, be shown as a new sub-item of direct investments. SPEs are direct investment companies with special activities set up, for example, for group financing or tax optimisation purposes. They have no staff in the country of domicile.

– The industry categories remain unchanged. However, they will henceforth be established in accordance with the classification of NOGA 2008 instead of NOGA 2002 (NOGA = Nomenclature générale des activités économiques), which will lead to some reallocations within the industry categories.

– Lending to fellow companies will in future be reported separately, after being classified together with other intragroup lending to date.

– Profits will now consistently be calculated according to the operational result concept, which, in particular, excludes extraordinary profits and losses. The calculation was not previously based on any specific principle.

– Intragroup lending and debt securities of insurance companies will now be booked under direct investment. No information was previously collected on this item. Intragroup lending by banks and finance companies will remain outside the scope of direct investment.

– Loans with equity character granted to subsidiaries are to be reclassified from equity capital to loans.

– Exceptional dividend payments (superdividends) are now treated as withdrawals of equity capital instead of investment income.

– Contributions to cover losses are to be classified as equity capital inflows instead of being entered twice as negative dividends and positive reinvestment of earnings.

1 The IMF's *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual Sixth Edition* (BPM6) and the fourth edition of the OECD's *Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment* (BMD4).
2 Eurostat, *Foreign AffiliaTes Statistics (FATS) Recommendations Manual*, 2012 edition.

Notes

CHANGES FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR

–

METHODOLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BASIS

DEFINITION

The objective of direct investment is to exert a direct and lasting influence on the operations of a company abroad. As a rule, if an investor owns at least 10% of the voting stock of a company abroad or sets up a subsidiary or branch abroad, this situation may be classified as direct investment. Swiss statistics on direct investment are based both on IMF guidelines (*Balance of Payments Manual,* 5th edition) and OECD guidelines (*Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment,* 3rd edition).

DATA COLLECTION

The Swiss National Bank collects data on international participations, i.e. Swiss direct investment abroad and foreign direct investment in Switzerland, on an annual and a quarterly basis. The data are collected at the end of each year or quarter. The annual survey is carried out among approximately 1,100 companies and groups of companies in Switzerland and the Principality of Liechtenstein. Only companies whose capital stocks exceed CHF 10 million are surveyed.

DATA COVERAGE

The annual survey covers capital stocks (equity capital and intragroup lending), financial movements in both equity capital (establishment, acquisition, sale, capital increases, etc.) and intragroup lending, as well as reinvested earnings. Reinvested earnings are deemed to be that part of a company's profit that is not distributed. Through reinvested earnings, the direct investment position can be increased without an actual outflow of capital taking place. Furthermore, the companies are asked to specify the number of people employed in Switzerland and in the subsidiaries or branches abroad. The Swiss Federal Statistical Office provides information about the number of staff in foreign-controlled subsidiaries in Switzerland which fall below the reporting limit for the Swiss National Bank survey.

The data on transferred earnings are drawn from the quarterly survey of direct investment and comprise transferred earnings on direct investment capital abroad (dividends) and net interest on intragroup lending. From the resulting sum, contributions to cover losses paid by the direct investor and non-reclaimable withholding tax are deducted.

VALUATION OF CAPITAL STOCKS

Book values rather than market values are stated for stocks. Book values are generally lower than market values.

CORRELATION BETWEEN CHANGES IN CAPITAL STOCKS AND CAPITAL MOVEMENTS

Although capital movements influence the capital stocks, a change in the capital stocks does not give any direct indication about capital flows, and vice versa. Changes in the capital stocks can be due to various factors that do not result in capital movements. For instance, changes in capital stocks may also be due to exchange rate movements, new valuation principles (e.g. adjustment to international accounting standards), etc. In the case of new investments, goodwill (the difference between the purchase price and the book value of a company) almost always leads to capital movements that may be larger than the actual increase in stocks. Conversely, acquisitions that are financed abroad are not accompanied by a corresponding outflow of capital from Switzerland. Discrepancies may also arise when new companies are included in the statistics (expansion in the reporting population), provided that these companies have previously made or received direct investments. In this case, there are no capital flows corresponding to the new capital stocks.

A further discrepancy can arise as a result of differences in the geographical allocation of capital flows and capital stocks. Capital flows are reported vis-à-vis the directly Swiss-owned subsidiary, whereas the capital stocks are allocated to the country in which the subsidiary is ultimately located. Thus, in the case of complex foreign participations across a number of different countries, it is possible that a capital flow is not allocated to the same country as the corresponding change in the capital stocks.

NUMBER OF STAFF

Data for the number of staff comprise all employees whose working week lasts six or more hours (including apprentices, temporary employees and field staff). These data are taken from Swiss National Bank and Swiss Federal Statistical Office sources. Data taken from Swiss National Bank surveys cover both minority and majority participations and are stated in relation to the capital participation of the direct investor. The Swiss Federal Statistical Office data, however, only state staff numbers in the case of companies where a majority participation is held by foreign investors. They do not express the number of staff in percentage terms.

BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY

As regards Swiss direct investment abroad, the country of the ultimate beneficial owner is indicated wherever possible. In practice, however, this principle cannot always be complied with. Foreign direct investment in Switzerland is published according to the country of the immediate investor. As a complement to this, capital stocks and staff numbers are also published according to the country of the ultimate beneficial owner.

BREAKDOWN BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Classification by economic activity is determined by the main domestic field of activity of the company. Since 2004, classification by economic activity has been based on the General Classification of Economic Activities, NOGA 2002 *(Nomenclature générale des activités économiques)*. Previously it was based on the General Classification of Economic Activities, ASWZ 1985 *(Allgemeine Systematik der Wirtschaftszweige)*. For the purposes of this publication, industries are combined in industry groupings. The definitions of these industry groupings are provided overleaf.

LEGAL BASIS

The legal basis for collecting data on direct investment is provided by the Federal Act on the Swiss National Bank of 3 October 2003 (National Bank Act) and the Ordinance on the National Bank Act of 18 March 2004 (National Bank Ordinance). Pursuant to the Annex to the National Bank Ordinance, legal entities and companies are required to report data if their direct investment abroad or their direct investment from abroad exceeds CHF 10 million at the time of the survey.

DEFINITION OF INDUSTRY CATEGORIES[1]

Textiles and clothing	17: Manufacture of textiles; 18: Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur; 19: Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear
Chemicals and plastics	23: Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; 24: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products; 25: Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
Metals and machinery	27: Manufacture of basic metals; 28: Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment; 29: Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.; 30: Manufacture of office machinery and computers; 34: Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers; 35: Manufacture of other transport equipment
Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking	31: Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.; 32: Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus; 33: Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks; 40: Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply; 41: Collection, purification and distribution of water
Other manufacturing and construction	01: Agriculture, hunting and related service activities; 02: Forestry, logging and related service activities; 05: Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms; service activities incidental to fishing; 10: Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat; 11: Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction excluding surveying; 12: Mining of uranium and thorium ores; 13: Mining of metal ores; 14: Other mining and quarrying; 15: Manufacture of food products and beverages; 16: Manufacture of tobacco products; 20: Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials; 21: Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; 22: Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media; 26: Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products; 36: Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.; 37: Recycling; 45: Construction
Trade	50: Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel; 51: Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; 52: Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods
Finance and holding companies	65.2: Other financial intermediation (incl. management activities of holding companies (74.15)); 67: Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation
Banks	65.1: Monetary intermediation (subject to the Federal Act on Banks and Savings Banks)
Insurance companies	66: Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
Transportation and communications	60: Land transport; transport via pipelines; 61: Water transport; 62: Air transport; 63: Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies; 64: Post and telecommunications
Other services	55: Hotels and restaurants; 70: Real estate activities; 71: Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods; 72: Computer and related activities; 73: Research and development; 74: Other management activities (excl. management activities of holding companies (74.15)); 75: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; 80: Education; 85: Health and social work; 90: Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities; 91: Activities of membership organisations n.e.c.; 92: Recreational, cultural and sporting activities; 93: Other service activities; 95: Private households with employed persons; 99: Extra-territorial organisations and bodies

1 The industries are defined in accordance with the General Classification of Economic Activities, NOGA 2002 *(Nomenclature générale des activités économiques)* drawn up by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office.

DEFINITION OF COUNTRIES AND REGIONS[1]

Definition of countries

France	Including Monaco, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion, Saint Barthélémy, Saint Martin, Saint-Pierre and Miquelon, Mayotte.
Portugal	Including Azores, Madeira.
Spain	Including Ceuta, Melilla, Balearic Islands, Canary Islands.
United Kingdom	Comprises England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland.
Norway	Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen.
United States	Including Puerto Rico, Navassa.
New Zealand	Including Chatham Islands, Kermadec Islands, Auckland, Campbell, Antipodes Islands, Bounty and Snares Islands. Excluding Ross Dependency (Antarctica).
Malaysia	Peninsular Malaysia and Eastern Malaysia (Sarawak, Sabah, Labuan).
Taiwan	Separate customs territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, Matsu.
India	Including Laccadive Island, Minicoy Island, Amindivi Island, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Qaiwain, Ras al Khaimah, Fujairah.
Morocco	Including Occidental Sahara.

Definition of regions

EU	Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Czech Republic, Hungary, United Kingdom, Cyprus; as of 2013, including Croatia.
Other European countries	Albania, Andorra, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faroe Islands, Holy See (Vatican City State), Iceland, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, offshore financial centres in Europe, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine; until 2012, including Croatia. Excluding the Principality of Liechtenstein, which is listed with Switzerland for statistical purposes.
Offshore financial centres in Europe	Gibraltar, Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Man.
North America	Comprises, in addition to the published countries: Greenland.
Asia	Comprises, in addition to the published countries: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Georgia, Iraq, Iran, Yemen, Jordan, Cambodia, Kazakhstan, Qatar, Kyrgyzstan, Korea (Democratic People’s Republic of; North Korea), Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Macao, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.
Central and South America	Comprises, in addition to the published countries: Cuba, Dominican Republic, Falkland Islands, Guyana, Honduras, Haiti, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Suriname, El Salvador, Trinidad and Tobago; as of 2011, including Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, Jamaica, excluding Aruba.
Offshore financial centres in Central and South America	Virgin Islands (US), Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Virgin Islands (British), Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Panama, St Kitts and Nevis, Sint Maarten, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands; as of 2011, including Aruba, excluding Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, Jamaica.
Africa	Comprises, in addition to the published countries: Algeria, Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Benin, Botswana, British Indian Ocean Territory, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Congo (Democratic Republic of the), Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, Zambia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, Somalia, St Helena, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Chad, Uganda, Central African Republic; as of 2011, including South Sudan.
Oceania (and Polar regions)	Comprises, in addition to the published countries: Antarctica, American Samoa, Bouvet Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Cook Islands, Christmas Island, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Guam, Heard Island and McDonald Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island, Nauru, Niue, French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn, Palau, Solomon Islands, French Southern Territories, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, US Minor Outlying Islands, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, Samoa.

1 The country and regional definitions correspond to those used by Eurostat. The country and regional definitions before 2009 are included in the documentation relating to the long time series of the *Swiss Balance of Payments,* which can be found on the Swiss National Bank website (www.snb.ch) under *Publications* (xls file).

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Conventions and notes

CONVENTIONS

—	Absolute zero.
.	Data confidential, not available or not applicable.
195	Figures in bold type show new or revised values.
|	Break in the series.

NOTES

Rounding differences

Deviations between the totals and the sums of components are due to rounding.

Revision procedure

Annual revisions are conducted in connection with the publication of the report on direct investment in December. When the provisional data for the year under review are published in December, the figures for the previous period are generally also revised.
For these revisions, information supplied after the deadline is taken into account.
If the new information relates to periods dating even further back, the older figures are also revised. Methodological modifications, new classifications and new sources – also for periods dating further back – are discussed in the explanatory notes of the publication in question.

Long time series

The direct investment tables, including tables covering longer periods of time, are available on the SNB website in a format that can be processed electronically: www.snb.ch, *Statistics*, *Statistical Publications*, *Direct Investment*.

1.1 Swiss direct investment abroad – by country [1]

Capital outflows [2, 3, 4]

In CHF millions

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	1	2	3	4	5
Europe	4926	**28821**	5348	**10497**	**12395**
EU [5]	**9736**	**26881**	5093	**10396**	**12065**
Other European countries [6]	– 4810	1940	256	**101**	**330**
Selected countries					
Baltic countries [7]	42	35	– 6	72	**– 10**
Belgium	– 1592	1378	4077	**1647**	**848**
Bulgaria	– 146	102	9	**25**	**– 65**
Denmark	– 23	7	229	**162**	**– 86**
Germany	4378	3171	6627	**– 3761**	**645**
Finland	433	137	346	**– 250**	**91**
France [8]	– 68	4338	2137	**– 4729**	**2641**
Greece	– 781	– 528	– 694	**118**	**409**
Ireland	51	2414	– 880	**948**	**1393**
Italy	– 699	– 160	– 1001	**387**	**1339**
Croatia	37	– 43	164	**– 40**	**– 33**
Luxembourg	– 4921	41	– 3749	**4132**	**– 10355**
Netherlands	6056	**1798**	2273	**– 17459**	**2424**
Norway	147	116	243	**73**	**107**
Austria	703	– 296	232	**527**	**410**
Poland	290	– 262	400	**115**	**478**
Portugal	– 157	186	218	**32**	**– 31**
Romania	– 126	311	603	**106**	**– 25**
Russian Federation	– 744	1134	2315	**983**	**442**
Sweden	721	1347	1332	**776**	**– 114**
Slovakia	49	22	21	**21**	**11**
Spain	1239	308	1079	**– 1288**	**1407**
Czech Republic	226	164	13	**74**	**710**
Turkey	37	37	209	**– 16**	**347**
Ukraine	348	305	467	**463**	**249**
Hungary	– 253	8226	– 5716	**1016**	**273**
United Kingdom [9]	5856	7255	– 2620	**28153**	**3133**
Offshore financial centres [10]	– 4374	235	– 3378	**– 1279**	**– 809**
North America	**8648**	**23015**	**11769**	**13636**	**– 643**
Canada	3321	– 997	416	**3467**	**2549**
United States	5327	24013	**11353**	**10170**	**– 3191**
Central and South America	**6250**	27967	**3208**	**13743**	**5743**
of which					
Argentina	507	– 505	1592	**3461**	**380**
Bolivia	36	– 43	121	– 45	**26**
Brazil	154	8319	1198	**1731**	**1078**
Chile	174	204	361	**171**	**409**
Costa Rica	33	– 411	44	**– 184**	**5**
Ecuador	19	– 38	40	**125**	**70**
Guatemala	18	83	– 50	– 14	**0**
Colombia	221	207	– 346	**184**	**– 175**
Mexico	– 574	3334	– 295	**841**	**736**
Peru	347	1	237	35	**– 66**
Uruguay	– 175	197	291	**794**	**42**
Venezuela	399	144	380	**340**	**– 145**
Offshore financial centres [11]	4511	15754	**– 297**	**6290**	**3398**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	1	2	3	4	5
Asia	8 199	8 670	16 619	**8 772**	**11 293**
of which					
Bangladesh	10	– 3	18	19	**– 46**
China	1 202	1 819	5 327	**1 546**	**1 922**
Hong Kong	826	451	456	**3 344**	**– 1 700**
India	877	1 839	**700**	**770**	**455**
Indonesia	318	722	**– 229**	**450**	**199**
Israel	178	400	– 63	129	**– 4**
Japan	1 945	317	2 821	**524**	**28**
Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	638	277	99	**454**	**31**
Malaysia	87	140	157	**1 852**	**690**
Pakistan	329	15	33	49	**3**
Philippines	79	272	61	**1 082**	**– 87**
Saudi Arabia	124	– 91	301	**79**	**514**
Singapore	1 464	2 388	2 163	**– 298**	**1 397**
Sri Lanka	2	25	24	14	**89**
Taiwan	122	69	307	**269**	**381**
Thailand	70	344	217	**363**	**329**
United Arab Emirates	– 809	– 1 757	3 754	**– 1 370**	**5 373**
Viet Nam	8	20	75	**82**	**157**
Africa	920	1 618	1 166	**– 1 088**	**1 266**
of which					
Egypt	51	202	– 126	– 80	**– 17**
Côte d'Ivoire	114	118	17	**38**	**119**
Kenya	– 9	– 175	35	15	**35**
Morocco	108	58	35	– 2	**14**
Nigeria	62	70	31	**76**	**129**
South Africa	– 245	127	218	**118**	**215**
Tunisia	28	10	37	**5**	**15**
Oceania	– 240	– 714	4 644	**– 4 939**	**1 455**
of which					
Australia	– 121	– 650	4 523	**– 4 886**	**1 449**
New Zealand	– 8	– 70	86	**– 13**	**0**
All countries	28 703	**89 378**	**42 755**	**40 622**	**31 508**

1 The definition of countries is based on the Eurostat geonomenclature.
2 The minus sign (–) indicates a return flow of capital into Switzerland (disinvestment).
3 Expansion of the reporting population in 1993 and 2004.
4 Until 1985, excluding banks.
5 Until 1994, EU12; as of 1995, EU15; as of 2004, EU25; as of 2007, EU27; as of 2013, EU28.
6 Until 1994, including Finland, Austria and Sweden; as of 2000, including Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man, excluding Monaco; until 2003, including Baltic countries, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus; until 2006, including Bulgaria and Romania; until 2012, including Croatia.
7 Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.
8 As of 2000, including Monaco, Réunion, French Guiana, Guadeloupe and Martinique.
9 Until 1999, including Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man.
10 Gibraltar, Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man.
11 Anguilla, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Virgin Islands (British), Curaçao, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Panama, St Kitts and Nevis, Sint Maarten; as of 2000, including Virgin Islands (US), Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands; as of 2011, including Aruba, excluding Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, Jamaica.

1.2 Swiss direct investment abroad – by country[1]

Capital stocks at year-end (book value)[2, 3]

In CHF millions

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Share in percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Europe	442 276	**478 176**	**515 417**	**532 990**	**522 199**	**48.7**
EU[4]	383 484	**418 256**	**458 015**	**473 142**	**464 637**	**43.3**
Other European countries[5]	58 793	59 920	**57 402**	**59 847**	**57 562**	**5.4**
Selected countries						
Baltic countries[6]	375	410	346	**367**	**388**	**0.0**
Belgium	12 420	10 785	**13 353**	**14 179**	**15 473**	**1.4**
Bulgaria	354	604	477	**531**	**613**	**0.1**
Denmark	2 045	2 059	2 523	**2 727**	**2 456**	**0.2**
Germany	59 277	57 669	59 070	**53 006**	**51 420**	**4.8**
Finland	2 769	2 339	2 565	**2 186**	**2 319**	**0.2**
France[7]	32 181	34 327	37 938	**28 812**	**30 491**	**2.8**
Greece	3 173	2 691	1 995	**1 908**	**5 113**	**0.5**
Ireland	7 488	18 642	17 217	**21 094**	**22 054**	**2.1**
Italy	22 072	25 921	25 156	25 698	**26 802**	**2.5**
Croatia	779	721	555	**645**	**697**	**0.1**
Luxembourg	72 496	77 406	102 729	**116 505**	**96 905**	**9.0**
Netherlands	40 595	**55 081**	**76 109**	**57 854**	**60 984**	**5.7**
Norway	3 841	4 183	**4 122**	**3 996**	**4 190**	**0.4**
Austria	8 581	7 845	9 673	**10 194**	**10 806**	**1.0**
Poland	5 406	5 546	5 253	**5 964**	**6 914**	**0.6**
Portugal	2 972	2 250	1 831	**1 656**	**1 451**	**0.1**
Romania	2 121	2 280	2 636	**2 992**	**3 223**	**0.3**
Russian Federation	6 259	8 705	11 014	**14 618**	**15 025**	**1.4**
Sweden	2 388	2 067	5 663	**4 870**	**4 555**	**0.4**
Slovakia	622	659	788	**842**	**943**	**0.1**
Spain	15 737	12 969	14 846	**15 646**	**15 751**	**1.5**
Czech Republic	3 454	3 993	3 233	**3 332**	**4 036**	**0.4**
Turkey	3 108	2 766	2 653	**2 644**	**2 710**	**0.3**
Ukraine	1 132	1 286	1 738	**2 093**	**2 468**	**0.2**
Hungary	1 732	11 030	**15 525**	**16 303**	**16 647**	**1.6**
United Kingdom[8]	78 713	**78 189**	55 021	**82 496**	**78 720**	**7.3**
Offshore financial centres[9]	42 327	40 930	35 619	**34 426**	**31 575**	**2.9**
North America	**196 238**	**208 794**	**240 137**	**238 082**	**233 042**	**21.7**
Canada	34 283	31 871	35 730	**37 721**	**44 003**	**4.1**
United States	161 955	**176 923**	**204 407**	**200 361**	**189 039**	**17.6**
Central and South America	**148 215**	**172 269**	**158 995**	**184 591**	**174 949**	**16.3**
of which						
Argentina	1 635	2 226	7 205	**6 911**	**6 738**	**0.6**
Bolivia	127	92	157	60	**68**	**0.0**
Brazil	15 468	23 422	23 203	**22 061**	**21 182**	**2.0**
Chile	1 495	1 418	1 765	**3 433**	**3 416**	**0.3**
Costa Rica	1 161	464	524	**589**	**645**	**0.1**
Ecuador	373	482	512	622	**661**	**0.1**
Guatemala	147	461	443	**325**	**307**	**0.0**
Colombia	1 574	1 752	1 415	**1 689**	**1 333**	**0.1**
Mexico	6 371	7 336	6 718	**12 562**	**12 836**	**1.2**
Peru	748	524	920	**993**	**849**	**0.1**
Uruguay	408	577	945	**2 050**	**2 044**	**0.2**
Venezuela	1 959	2 000	2 415	**2 819**	**1 979**	**0.2**
Offshore financial centres[10]	114 921	**128 569**	**111 456**	**129 252**	**121 603**	**11.3**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Share in percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Asia	79 448	**89 110**	**96 823**	**107 755**	**110 380**	**10.3**
of which						
Bangladesh	– 41	40	5	**75**	**18**	**0.0**
China	7 476	8 466	13 217	**14 861**	**17 039**	**1.6**
Hong Kong	4 652	4 921	4 983	**8 737**	**7 390**	**0.7**
India	6 300	9 956	**8 495**	**7 269**	**6 820**	**0.6**
Indonesia	7 035	7 280	**7 004**	**6 918**	**5 702**	**0.5**
Israel	808	1 169	988	**1 111**	**1 091**	**0.1**
Japan	15 356	14 340	13 597	**14 399**	**11 532**	**1.1**
Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	5 105	5 569	4 432	**4 802**	**4 750**	**0.4**
Malaysia	1 762	1 878	2 146	**3 966**	**4 503**	**0.4**
Pakistan	1 571	1 432	1 434	**1 401**	**1 321**	**0.1**
Philippines	1 654	2 183	2 300	**3 466**	**2 977**	**0.3**
Saudi Arabia	666	520	813	**1 049**	**1 472**	**0.1**
Singapore	12 842	17 306	19 761	**20 259**	**22 090**	**2.1**
Sri Lanka	– 1	106	112	111	**118**	**0.0**
Taiwan	1 303	2 438	2 527	**2 736**	**2 814**	**0.3**
Thailand	2 069	2 486	2 576	**2 967**	**2 809**	**0.3**
United Arab Emirates	7 128	**4 394**	**7 365**	**9 104**	**11 443**	**1.1**
Viet Nam	179	326	369	**431**	**585**	**0.1**
Africa	**9 900**	**11 623**	**10 516**	**9 369**	**10 964**	**1.0**
of which						
Egypt	1 667	2 017	1 716	**1 936**	**2 030**	**0.2**
Côte d'Ivoire	416	517	318	339	**508**	**0.0**
Kenya	166	169	195	210	**231**	**0.0**
Morocco	568	640	692	**641**	**711**	**0.1**
Nigeria	207	327	344	425	**822**	**0.1**
South Africa	3 664	3 934	2 372	**2 269**	**2 245**	**0.2**
Tunisia	58	64	101	101	**101**	**0.0**
Oceania	**15 232**	**18 446**	**22 339**	**20 625**	**21 277**	**2.0**
of which						
Australia	14 739	17 878	21 637	**18 319**	**18 989**	**1.8**
New Zealand	439	508	622	**605**	**590**	**0.1**
All countries	**891 309**	**978 418**	**1 044 226**	**1 093 412**	**1 072 809**	**100.0**

1 The definition of countries is based on the Eurostat geonomenclature.
2 Expansion of the reporting population in 1993 and 2004.
3 Until 1985, excluding banks.
4 Until 1985, EU10; as of 1986, EU12; as of 1995, EU15; as of 2004, EU25; as of 2007, EU27; as of 2013, EU28.
5 Until 1985, including Portugal and Spain, until 1994, including Finland, Austria and Sweden; as of 2000, including Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man, excluding Monaco; until 2003, including Baltic countries, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus; until 2006, including Bulgaria and Romania; until 2012, including Croatia.
6 Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.
7 As of 2000, including Monaco, Réunion, French Guiana, Guadeloupe and Martinique.
8 Until 1999, including Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man.
9 Gibraltar, Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man.
10 Anguilla, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Virgin Islands (British), Curaçao, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Panama, St Kitts and Nevis, Sint Maarten; as of 2000, including Virgin Islands (US), Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands; as of 2011, including Aruba, excluding Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, Jamaica.

1.3 Swiss direct investment abroad – by country[1]

Number of staff abroad at year-end[2, 3]

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Share in percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Europe	1 411 751	**1 422 957**	**1 274 073**	**1 291 145**	**1 326 388**	**44.7**
EU[4]	1 267 869	**1 279 988**	**1 126 183**	**1 124 285**	**1 143 565**	**38.6**
Other European countries[5]	143 882	142 969	**147 890**	**166 861**	**182 823**	**6.2**
Selected countries						
Baltic countries[6]	3 708	4 269	4 733	**6 212**	**6 810**	**0.2**
Belgium	28 028	**25 877**	**29 785**	**30 224**	**29 820**	**1.0**
Bulgaria	6 081	7 165	7 132	**7 281**	**8 897**	**0.3**
Denmark	8 364	8 706	8 990	**9 445**	**9 397**	**0.3**
Germany	272 319	271 955	**283 732**	**286 137**	**288 672**	**9.7**
Finland	14 691	15 074	15 782	**15 796**	**14 428**	**0.5**
France[7]	149 325	142 851	134 784	**137 587**	**138 216**	**4.7**
Greece	7 830	7 406	7 261	6 432	**9 393**	**0.3**
Ireland	9 668	7 697	8 590	**9 510**	**10 904**	**0.4**
Italy	74 932	80 251	**78 281**	**77 903**	**77 941**	**2.6**
Croatia	7 651	7 992	6 762	**5 641**	**5 526**	**0.2**
Luxembourg	4 965	5 105	5 596	5 600	**5 886**	**0.2**
Netherlands	40 381	**38 714**	**41 027**	**37 175**	**37 531**	**1.3**
Norway	8 987	9 552	8 981	**9 118**	**10 168**	**0.3**
Austria	40 359	40 723	42 639	**45 013**	**46 470**	**1.6**
Poland	35 714	39 604	44 409	**46 114**	**51 445**	**1.7**
Portugal	9 758	9 493	9 098	**8 831**	**8 674**	**0.3**
Romania	21 954	24 646	26 783	**25 952**	**22 804**	**0.8**
Russian Federation	75 332	67 222	70 825	**85 891**	**100 162**	**3.4**
Sweden	23 462	22 817	23 158	**24 819**	**23 380**	**0.8**
Slovakia	8 015	7 181	7 646	**7 342**	**6 817**	**0.2**
Spain	56 331	63 179	63 372	**62 943**	**60 079**	**2.0**
Czech Republic	35 107	35 660	36 490	**31 002**	**35 715**	**1.2**
Turkey	18 728	20 009	21 546	**24 885**	**26 980**	**0.9**
Ukraine	26 500	27 844	**29 025**	**30 543**	**31 971**	**1.1**
Hungary	33 498	35 055	**36 181**	**35 845**	**38 872**	**1.3**
United Kingdom[8]	372 881	375 772	199 666	**195 283**	**193 733**	**6.5**
Offshore financial centres[9]	2 070	2 098	2 264	**1 724**	**1 605**	**0.1**
North America	**390 914**	**396 407**	**431 101**	**455 964**	**448 211**	**15.1**
Canada	51 256	54 524	61 987	**62 097**	**61 498**	**2.1**
United States	339 658	**341 884**	**369 115**	**393 867**	**386 713**	**13.0**
Central and South America	**246 312**	**253 022**	**287 419**	**300 926**	**305 074**	**10.3**
of which						
Argentina	18 661	19 731	25 499	**25 102**	**25 668**	**0.9**
Bolivia	2 971	3 772	3 500	3 840	**3 338**	**0.1**
Brazil	107 191	108 651	121 430	**131 015**	**131 801**	**4.4**
Chile	13 363	15 755	17 391	**18 086**	**20 898**	**0.7**
Costa Rica	4 287	4 281	5 041	4 611	**4 823**	**0.2**
Ecuador	4 576	5 594	**6 021**	**6 455**	**6 435**	**0.2**
Guatemala	3 430	4 564	4 692	**3 897**	**3 527**	**0.1**
Colombia	13 895	14 715	16 684	**17 154**	**16 721**	**0.6**
Mexico	45 474	43 677	48 354	**51 712**	**52 702**	**1.8**
Peru	6 470	7 416	9 542	**10 523**	**10 819**	**0.4**
Uruguay	1 111	1 052	1 550	**1 565**	**1 770**	**0.1**
Venezuela	11 607	10 914	12 259	**11 763**	**10 881**	**0.4**
Offshore financial centres[10]	5 098	4 780	**4 867**	**4 812**	**4 901**	**0.2**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Share in percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Asia	**540 095**	**583 412**	**656 191**	**687 431**	**701 538**	**23.7**
of which						
Bangladesh	3 086	3 363	3 670	**3 993**	**4 008**	**0.1**
China	126 864	135 062	**190 685**	**203 161**	**207 774**	**7.0**
Hong Kong	22 024	23 457	25 046	**25 211**	**24 682**	**0.8**
India	62 516	83 677	95 813	**99 434**	**101 755**	**3.4**
Indonesia	45 778	43 040	45 087	**53 634**	**60 882**	**2.1**
Israel	6 798	7 093	7 550	7 324	**7 176**	**0.2**
Japan	74 992	71 205	47 528	**48 398**	**46 795**	**1.6**
Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	8 924	10 200	10 773	**11 809**	**12 084**	**0.4**
Malaysia	18 922	19 099	23 193	**25 597**	**26 736**	**0.9**
Pakistan	13 047	13 123	10 970	**12 629**	**12 898**	**0.4**
Philippines	11 014	12 408	14 936	**14 629**	**16 377**	**0.6**
Saudi Arabia	5 823	7 096	8 080	**9 601**	**10 126**	**0.3**
Singapore	25 249	25 146	28 046	**29 811**	**30 467**	**1.0**
Sri Lanka	1 967	2 075	2 110	**2 149**	**1 963**	**0.1**
Taiwan	12 543	17 536	21 821	**17 351**	**18 260**	**0.6**
Thailand	46 382	50 328	55 949	55 644	**48 807**	**1.6**
United Arab Emirates	7 926	**8 985**	**10 593**	**10 641**	**12 814**	**0.4**
Viet Nam	11 330	12 634	14 157	14 987	**15 226**	**0.5**
Africa	**109 116**	**116 953**	**118 129**	**118 176**	**133 444**	**4.5**
of which						
Egypt	31 412	31 541	32 234	**29 808**	**31 225**	**1.1**
Côte d'Ivoire	2 378	2 498	2 450	2 583	**2 676**	**0.1**
Kenya	3 193	3 357	3 760	3 573	**3 765**	**0.1**
Morocco	4 909	6 568	6 971	**7 414**	**7 580**	**0.3**
Nigeria	5 872	5 208	5 371	**5 322**	**10 514**	**0.4**
South Africa	37 198	39 306	34 545	**32 720**	**32 624**	**1.1**
Tunisia	2 072	2 596	2 524	**2 748**	**3 454**	**0.1**
Oceania	**49 783**	**46 798**	**51 602**	**53 729**	**51 575**	**1.7**
of which						
Australia	44 340	41 561	45 904	**48 029**	**45 749**	**1.5**
New Zealand	4 481	4 336	4 734	4 596	**4 615**	**0.2**
All countries	**2 747 971**	**2 819 549**	**2 818 515**	**2 907 372**	**2 966 231**	**100.0**

1 The definition of countries is based on the Eurostat geonomenclature.
2 Expansion of the reporting population in 1993 and 2004.
3 Until 1985, excluding banks.
4 Until 1985, EU10; as of 1986, EU12; as of 1995, EU15; as of 2004, EU25; as of 2007, EU27; as of 2013, EU28.
5 Until 1985, including Portugal and Spain, until 1994, including Finland, Austria and Sweden; as of 2000, including Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man, excluding Monaco; until 2003, including Baltic countries, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus; until 2006, including Bulgaria and Romania; until 2012, including Croatia.
6 Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.
7 As of 2000, including Monaco, Réunion, French Guiana, Guadeloupe and Martinique.
8 Until 1999, including Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man.
9 Gibraltar, Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man.
10 Anguilla, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Virgin Islands (British), Curaçao, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Panama, St Kitts and Nevis, Sint Maarten; as of 2000, including Virgin Islands (US), Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands; as of 2011, including Aruba, excluding Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, Jamaica.

1.4 Swiss direct investment abroad – by economic activity[1]

Capital outflows[2, 3, 4]

In CHF millions

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	1	2	3	4	5
Manufacturing	10 495	7 283	22 681	**18 363**	**11 244**
Textiles and clothing[5, 6]	– 3 145	– 7 134	115	– 1 785	**970**
Chemicals and plastics	1 632	– 1 855	15 881	**9 386**	**3 073**
Metals and machinery	374	– 248	– 8 069	**3 453**	**1 656**
Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking	6 384	9 364	5 082	**3 108**	**5 346**
Other manufacturing and construction[7]	5 250	7 156	9 672	**4 201**	**200**
Services	18 209	**82 095**	**20 074**	**22 259**	**20 264**
Trade	11 617	13 062	7 814	**3 299**	**1 960**
Finance and holding companies	– 5 726	**49 057**	**– 2 931**	**6 591**	**– 1 174**
of which					
Swiss-controlled[8]	– 6 853	965	**– 1 716**	**14 116**	**– 59**
foreign-controlled[9]	1 127	**48 092**	**– 1 216**	**– 7 526**	**– 1 115**
Banks	3 310	4 535	1 405	**5 187**	**13 320**
Insurance companies	6 374	13 306	11 701	**4 584**	**4 691**
Transportation and communications[10]	214	500	539	**1 020**	**1 019**
Other services[11]	2 421	1 635	1 546	**1 579**	**448**
Total	28 703	**89 378**	**42 755**	**40 622**	**31 508**
Total excluding foreign-controlled finance and holding companies[9]	27 576	41 286	**43 970**	**48 147**	**32 624**

[1] The breakdown by sector and by economic activity refers to the company's core business in Switzerland. Until 2003, classification according to the General Classification of Economic Activities, ASWZ 1985 *(Allgemeine Systematik der Wirtschaftszweige)*, from 2004 onwards, classification according to the General Classification of Economic Activities, NOGA 2002 *(Nomenclature générale des activités économiques)*.
[2] The minus (–) indicates a return flow of capital into Switzerland (disinvestment).
[3] Expansion of the reporting population in 1993 and 2004.
[4] Until 1985, excluding banks.
[5] Until 1992, in other manufacturing and construction.
[6] Expansion of the reporting population in 2003.
[7] Until 1992, including textiles and clothing.
[8] A company is considered to be Swiss-controlled if a majority share of its capital is either in the hands of resident direct investors or is in free float.
[9] A company is considered to be foreign-controlled if a majority share of its capital is in the hands of non-resident direct investors.
[10] Until 1992, in other services.
[11] Until 1992, including transportation and communications.

1.5 Swiss direct investment abroad – by economic activity[1]

Capital stocks at year-end (book value)[2, 3]

In CHF millions

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Share in percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Manufacturing	**316 260**	**303 205**	**320 673**	**328 530**	**333 073**	**31.0**
Textiles and clothing[4, 5]	17 574	8 891	9 660	8 167	**8 694**	**0.8**
Chemicals and plastics	125 881	112 381	134 602	**134 655**	**135 972**	**12.7**
Metals and machinery	50 099	**45 824**	**35 688**	**39 174**	**37 303**	**3.5**
Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking	40 668	49 214	52 512	53 707	**60 958**	**5.7**
Other manufacturing and construction[6]	82 038	86 895	88 211	**92 828**	**90 146**	**8.4**
Services	**575 049**	**675 213**	**723 554**	**764 882**	**739 736**	**69.0**
Trade	52 487	66 911	**85 258**	**112 807**	**115 205**	**10.7**
Finance and holding companies	301 444	**388 282**	**405 063**	**409 819**	**379 452**	**35.4**
of which						
Swiss-controlled[7]	104 768	123 616	**150 173**	**171 906**	**141 230**	**13.2**
foreign-controlled[8, 9]	196 675	**264 666**	**254 890**	**237 913**	**238 222**	**22.2**
Banks	82 856	75 887	76 706	**78 808**	**90 405**	**8.4**
Insurance companies	116 103	119 391	132 196	137 727	**128 201**	**11.9**
Transportation and communications[10]	11 990	11 711	9 843	**10 132**	**9 741**	**0.9**
Other services[11]	10 170	**13 031**	**14 487**	**15 589**	**16 732**	**1.6**
Total	**891 309**	**978 418**	**1 044 226**	**1 093 412**	**1 072 809**	**100.0**
Total excluding foreign-controlled finance and holding companies[8]	**694 634**	**713 751**	**789 336**	**855 499**	**834 587**	**77.8**

1 The breakdown by sector and by economic activity refers to the company's core business in Switzerland. Until 2003, classification according to the General Classification of Economic Activities, ASWZ 1985 *(Allgemeine Systematik der Wirtschaftszweige)*, from 2004 onwards, classification according to the General Classification of Economic Activities, NOGA 2002 *(Nomenclature générale des activités économiques)*.
2 Expansion of the reporting population in 1993 and 2004.
3 Until 1985, excluding banks.
4 Until 1992, in other manufacturing and construction.
5 Expansion of the reporting population in 2003.
6 Until 1992, including textiles and clothing.
7 A company is considered to be Swiss-controlled if a majority share of its capital is either in the hands of resident direct investors or is in free float.
8 A company is considered to be foreign-controlled if a majority share of its capital is in the hands of non-resident direct investors.
9 Expansion of the reporting population in 2006.
10 Until 1992, in other services.
11 Until 1992, including transportation and communications.

1.6 Swiss direct investment abroad – by economic activity[1]

Number of staff abroad at year-end[2, 3]

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Share in percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Manufacturing	1 234 667	**1 273 140**	**1 379 872**	**1 420 621**	**1 444 169**	**48.7**
Textiles and clothing[4, 5]	86 756	85 423	**79 049**	**82 707**	**82 626**	**2.8**
Chemicals and plastics	284 860	286 310	**312 476**	**320 164**	**335 376**	**11.3**
Metals and machinery	275 774	**277 701**	**289 440**	**295 685**	**302 629**	**10.2**
Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking	197 687	215 012	240 368	**255 392**	**264 032**	**8.9**
Other manufacturing and construction[6]	389 590	408 694	458 539	466 674	**459 508**	**15.5**
Services	1 513 304	**1 546 409**	**1 438 643**	**1 486 751**	**1 522 062**	**51.3**
Trade	278 326	289 782	**316 536**	**326 600**	**328 867**	**11.1**
Finance and holding companies	810 366	**811 479**	**655 923**	**689 534**	**704 157**	**23.7**
of which						
Swiss-controlled[7]	80 017	77 298	**113 755**	**137 312**	**166 911**	**5.6**
foreign-controlled[8]	730 349	**734 181**	**542 169**	**552 222**	**537 246**	**18.1**
Banks	80 036	82 318	83 443	80 891	**79 577**	**2.7**
Insurance companies	85 685	86 000	88 041	89 356	**94 432**	**3.2**
Transportation and communications[9]	120 520	124 542	138 576	**142 810**	**144 303**	**4.9**
Other services[10]	138 371	152 288	156 124	**157 561**	**170 726**	**5.8**
Total	2 747 971	**2 819 549**	**2 818 515**	**2 907 372**	**2 966 231**	**100.0**
Total excluding foreign-controlled finance and holding companies[8]	2 017 622	**2 085 368**	**2 276 346**	**2 355 150**	**2 428 985**	**81.9**

1 The breakdown by sector and by economic activity refers to the company's core business in Switzerland. Until 2003, classification according to the General Classification of Economic Activities, ASWZ 1985 *(Allgemeine Systematik der Wirtschaftszweige)*, from 2004 onwards, classification according to the General Classification of Economic Activities, NOGA 2002 *(Nomenclature générale des activités économiques)*.
2 Expansion of the reporting population in 1993 and 2004.
3 Until 1985, excluding banks.
4 Until 1992, in other manufacturing and construction.
5 Expansion of the reporting population in 2003.
6 Until 1992, including textiles and clothing.
7 A company is considered to be Swiss-controlled if a majority share of its capital is either in the hands of resident direct investors or is in free float.
8 A company is considered to be foreign-controlled if a majority share of its capital is in the hands of non-resident direct investors.
9 Until 1992, in other services.
10 Until 1992, including transportation and communications.

1.7 Swiss direct investment abroad – by economic activity[1]

Investment income[2, 3, 4]

In CHF millions

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	1	2	3	4	5
Manufacturing	30 342	36 475	26 808	**31 538**	**24 750**
Textiles and clothing[5]	1 159	2 401	155	1 400	**552**
Chemicals and plastics	10 468	10 521	10 435	**10 605**	**11 783**
Metals and machinery	2 218	2 859	2 542	**3 498**	**1 469**
Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking	6 777	8 964	5 500	**6 071**	**4 826**
Other manufacturing and construction	9 720	11 731	8 177	**9 964**	**6 120**
Services	22 042	38 882	**17 066**	**28 667**	**32 332**
Trade	3 025	5 471	4 262	**3 930**	**– 705**
Finance and holding companies	13 796	15 622	**271**	**18 881**	**11 773**
of which					
Swiss-controlled[6]	2 258	– 4	**– 8 205**	**2 004**	**– 1 045**
foreign-controlled[7]	11 539	15 626	**8 476**	**16 877**	**12 817**
Banks	– 4 760	4 814	– 166	**– 5 190**	**2 668**
Insurance companies	7 186	12 177	12 627	8 731	**13 707**
Transportation and communications	489	– 145	– 1 072	**268**	**615**
Other services	2 306	944	1 145	**2 046**	**4 274**
Total	52 384	75 357	**43 875**	**60 205**	**57 081**
Total excluding foreign-controlled finance and holding companies[7]	40 846	59 731	**35 399**	**43 328**	**44 264**

[1] The breakdown by sector and by economic activity refers to the company's core business in Switzerland. Until 2003, classification according to the General Classification of Economic Activities, ASWZ 1985 *(Allgemeine Systematik der Wirtschaftszweige)*, from 2004 onwards, classification according to the General Classification of Economic Activities, NOGA 2002 *(Nomenclature générale des activités économiques)*.
[2] The income on direct investment consists of dividends (less contributions to cover losses and non-reclaimable withholding tax), net interest from intragroup lending, and reinvested earnings.
[3] The minus sign (–) indicates a loss.
[4] Expansion of the reporting population in 2004.
[5] Expansion of the reporting population in 2003.
[6] A company is considered to be Swiss-controlled if a majority share of its capital is either in the hands of resident direct investors or is in free float.
[7] A company is considered to be foreign-controlled if a majority share of its capital is in the hands of non-resident direct investors.

1.8 Swiss direct investment abroad – by type of capital and by geographical/economic zone[1]

Capital outflows[2, 3]
In CHF millions

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	1	2	3	4	5
Equity capital					
Europe	– 6 098	**15 491**	– 236	**10 611**	**4 875**
EU[4]	– 3 402	**17 507**	451	**9 809**	**10 438**
Other European countries[5]	– 2 695	– 2 016	– 687	**803**	**– 5 563**
North America	5 352	12 651	– 9 533	**10 092**	**2 523**
Central and South America	6 309	– 650	– 1 858	**4 933**	**– 535**
of which Offshore financial centres[6]	6 863	– 7 847	– 3 720	**331**	**– 1 511**
Asia	2 125	1 628	12 020	**8 209**	**2 198**
Africa	– 57	– 5	956	**322**	**174**
Oceania	724	– 330	2 858	**– 1 952**	**948**
All countries	8 356	**28 784**	4 206	**32 214**	**10 184**
Reinvested earnings					
Europe	9 521	9 133	11 635	**– 374**	**– 4 028**
EU[4]	9 355	6 487	**16 447**	**– 1 711**	**– 4 500**
Other European countries[5]	166	2 647	– 4 812	**1 337**	**472**
North America	5 255	13 512	4 789	**9 038**	**6 646**
Central and South America	8 816	7 963	**– 13 400**	**4 006**	**5 745**
of which Offshore financial centres[6]	6 776	5 587	**– 14 756**	**2 298**	**5 370**
Asia	5 193	5 679	3 536	**3 059**	**575**
Africa	137	349	345	**238**	**– 9**
Oceania	– 1 288	– 522	1 007	**334**	**– 410**
All countries	27 634	36 114	**7 913**	**16 300**	**8 520**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	1	2	3	4	5
Other capital					
Europe	1 503	4 197	– 6 051	**260**	**11 548**
EU [4]	3 784	2 888	– 11 806	**2 298**	**6 128**
Other European countries [6]	– 2 281	1 310	5 755	**– 2 038**	**5 421**
North America	– 1 959	– 3 148	**16 513**	**– 5 493**	**– 9 812**
Central and South America	– 8 875	20 654	**18 467**	**4 805**	**532**
of which Offshore financial centres [6]	– 9 127	18 014	**18 180**	**3 660**	**– 461**
Asia	881	1 363	1 064	**– 2 495**	**8 519**
Africa	840	1 275	– 135	**– 1 647**	**1 102**
Oceania	325	138	778	**– 3 322**	**916**
All countries	– 7 286	24 479	30 636	**– 7 893**	**12 805**
Total					
Europe	4 926	**28 821**	5 348	**10 497**	**12 395**
EU [4]	9 736	**26 881**	5 093	**10 396**	**12 065**
Other European countries [5]	– 4 810	1 940	256	**101**	**330**
North America	8 648	23 015	**11 769**	**13 636**	**– 643**
Central and South America	6 250	27 967	**3 208**	**13 743**	**5 743**
of which Offshore financial centres [6]	4 511	15 754	**– 297**	**6 290**	**3 398**
Asia	8 199	8 670	16 619	**8 772**	**11 293**
Africa	920	1 618	1 166	**– 1 088**	**1 266**
Oceania	– 240	– 714	4 644	**– 4 939**	**1 455**
All countries	28 703	**89 378**	**42 755**	**40 622**	**31 508**

1 The definition of countries is based on the Eurostat geonomenclature.
2 The minus sign (–) indicates a return flow of capital into Switzerland (disinvestment).
3 Expansion of the reporting population in 1993 and 2004.
4 Until 1994, EU12; as of 1995, EU15; as of 2004, EU25; as of 2007, EU27; as of 2013, EU28.
5 Until 1994, including Finland, Austria and Sweden; as of 2000, including Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man, excluding Monaco; until 2003, including Baltic countries, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus; until 2006, including Bulgaria and Romania; until 2012, including Croatia.
6 Anguilla, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Virgin Islands (British), Curaçao, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Panama, St Kitts and Nevis, Sint Maarten; as of 2000, including Virgin Islands (US), Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands; as of 2011, including Aruba, excluding Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, Jamaica.

2.1 Foreign direct investment in Switzerland – by country[1]

Capital inflows[2, 3]

In CHF millions

	2009 1	2010 2	2011 3	2012 4	2013 5
Europe	79 371	**15 850**	**– 2 030**	**13 584**	**– 4 407**
EU[4]	78 587	**16 956**	**– 6 673**	**23 196**	**8 064**
Other European countries[5]	783	– 1 106	4 644	**– 9 612**	**– 12 471**
Selected countries					
Belgium	– 3 408	1 444	121	**– 2 377**	**461**
Denmark	– 395	– 4 627	– 1 189	**– 1 589**	**– 102**
Germany	1 311	– 3 368	1 300	**364**	**– 795**
France[6]	3 761	3 659	– 4 618	**2 890**	**– 1 054**
Italy	– 144	– 915	– 1 273	**– 105**	**– 34**
Luxembourg	23 353	**11 435**	**– 4 275**	**– 21 961**	**8 740**
Netherlands	34 381	**5 329**	**5 397**	**11 424**	**11 359**
Austria	7 132	1 645	2 342	**– 2 342**	**– 2 288**
Sweden	1 527	**– 537**	**816**	**– 946**	**339**
Spain	– 745	1 185	**– 1 408**	**355**	**– 94**
United Kingdom[7]	6 743	**– 499**	**– 10 291**	**1 907**	**5 520**
North America	– 36 251	**– 8 919**	10 844	**7 647**	**7 842**
Canada	– 125	– 28	– 48	**– 101**	**106**
United States	– 36 126	**– 8 890**	10 891	**7 748**	**7 736**
Central and South America	– 10 964	22 122	4 321	**218**	**– 3 399**
of which					
Offshore financial centres[8]	– 7 126	8 010	– 670	**1 863**	**– 434**
Asia, Africa and Oceania	– 718	**925**	**12 005**	**– 6 457**	**575**
of which					
Israel	21	36	1 289	**– 1 244**	**– 26**
Japan	87	198	2 358	416	**– 233**
All countries	31 437	**29 978**	**25 140**	**14 993**	**610**

1 The definition of countries is based on the Eurostat geonomenclature.
2 The minus sign (–) indicates an outflow of capital from Switzerland (disinvestment).
3 Expansion of the reporting population in 1993 and 2004.
4 Until 1994, EU12; as of 1995, EU15; as of 2004, EU25; as of 2007, EU27; as of 2013, EU28.
5 Until 1994, including Finland, Austria and Sweden; as of 2000, including Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man, excluding Monaco; until 2003, including Baltic countries, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus; until 2006, including Bulgaria and Romania; until 2012, including Croatia.
6 As of 2000, including Monaco, Réunion, French Guiana, Guadeloupe and Martinique.
7 Until 1999, including Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man.
8 Virgin Islands (US), Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Virgin Islands (British), Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Panama, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, Sint Maarten, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands; as of 2011, including Aruba, excluding Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, Jamaica.

2.2 Foreign direct investment in Switzerland – by country[1]

Capital stocks at year-end (book value)[2]

In CHF millions

	2009 1	2010 2	2011 3	2012 4	2013 5	Share in percent 6
Europe	444 908	**488 483**	**547 932**	**575 713**	**583 023**	**84.7**
EU[3]	433 974	**479 060**	**507 633**	**541 971**	**562 047**	**81.7**
Other European countries[4]	**10 934**	9 423	40 299	**33 742**	**20 976**	**3.0**
Selected countries						
Belgium	3 755	5 556	4 669	**3 892**	**4 289**	**0.6**
Denmark	11 736	7 185	5 955	**4 221**	**4 245**	**0.6**
Germany	33 586	29 423	**29 351**	**30 250**	**25 593**	**3.7**
France[5]	39 403	41 183	35 414	**39 700**	**38 421**	**5.6**
Italy	6 067	5 183	4 100	**3 992**	**3 946**	**0.6**
Luxembourg	107 713	**127 912**	**137 630**	**134 494**	**144 270**	**21.0**
Netherlands	124 334	**155 026**	**162 532**	**165 552**	**189 982**	**27.6**
Austria	75 596	60 036	62 150	**61 730**	**59 896**	**8.7**
Sweden	4 260	**3 633**	**5 228**	**4 357**	**4 636**	**0.7**
Spain	3 579	4 350	**10 229**	**10 729**	**10 671**	**1.6**
United Kingdom[6]	14 569	**14 653**	**12 412**	**14 929**	**21 300**	**3.1**
North America	**71 015**	**65 340**	**76 307**	**79 272**	**88 060**	**12.8**
Canada	82	182	450	**307**	**405**	**0.1**
United States	70 933	**65 158**	**75 857**	**78 964**	**87 655**	**12.7**
Central and South America	– 6 033	13 639	**9 402**	**10 452**	**6 791**	**1.0**
of which						
Offshore financial centres[7]	16 384	22 448	13 098	**15 559**	**14 916**	**2.2**
Asia, Africa and Oceania	4 943	**6 494**	**16 389**	**9 810**	**10 211**	**1.5**
of which						
Israel	1 121	1 290	2 437	**1 232**	**1 208**	**0.2**
Japan	630	754	2 431	**3 395**	**3 162**	**0.5**
All countries	**514 833**	**573 956**	**650 030**	**675 246**	**688 084**	**100.0**

[1] The definition of countries is based on the Eurostat geonomenclature.
[2] Expansion of the reporting population in 1993 and 2004.
[3] Until 1985, EU10; as of 1986, EU12; as of 1995, EU15; as of 2004, EU25; as of 2007, EU27; as of 2013, EU28.
[4] Until 1985, including Portugal and Spain, until 1994, including Finland, Austria and Sweden; as of 2000, including Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man, excluding Monaco; until 2003, including Baltic countries, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus; until 2006, including Bulgaria and Romania; until 2012, including Croatia.
[5] As of 2000, including Monaco, Réunion, French Guiana, Guadeloupe and Martinique.
[6] Until 1999, including Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man.
[7] Virgin Islands (US), Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Virgin Islands (British), Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Panama, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, Sint Maarten, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands; as of 2011, including Aruba, excluding Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, Jamaica.

2.3 Foreign direct investment in Switzerland – by country[1]

Number of staff in Switzerland at year-end

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Share in percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Companies included in data collection for direct investment statistics[2]						
Europe	219 394	**221 357**	**224 135**	**230 318**	**230 975**	**91.6**
EU[3]	218 766	**220 201**	**222 289**	**228 511**	**228 943**	**90.8**
Other European countries[4]	628	1 155	1 846	**1 807**	**2 031**	**0.8**
Selected countries						
Belgium	328	1 507	1 546	310	**306**	**0.1**
Denmark	15 149	14 637	14 714	**13 779**	**13 949**	**5.5**
Germany	53 671	48 507	49 420	**51 148**	**51 110**	**20.3**
France	21 328	20 093	21 564	**21 131**	**21 985**	**8.7**
Italy	8 761	9 453	7 880	7 657	**7 456**	**3.0**
Luxembourg	25 333	**27 936**	**33 620**	**33 861**	**37 009**	**14.7**
Netherlands	58 393	61 919	60 842	**63 820**	**57 466**	**22.8**
Austria	12 100	**12 965**	**14 350**	**13 331**	**13 286**	**5.3**
Sweden	5 037	4 876	5 385	**5 508**	**5 628**	**2.2**
Spain	6 318	5 490	**941**	**1 627**	**1 482**	**0.6**
United Kingdom	7 385	**7 854**	**7 539**	**8 816**	**11 475**	**4.6**
North America	**22 301**	20 441	21 011	**16 860**	**15 202**	**6.0**
Canada	2 142	13	15	15	**17**	**0.0**
United States	20 159	20 428	20 996	**16 845**	**15 186**	**6.0**
Central and South America	**1 476**	**697**	**745**	**755**	**755**	**0.3**
of which						
Offshore financial centres[5]	1 331	543	680	**710**	**686**	**0.3**
Asia, Africa and Oceania	**2 395**	3 431	**3 986**	**4 819**	**5 257**	**2.1**
of which						
Israel	335	331	984	366	**361**	**0.1**
Japan	343	1 017	1 514	**1 918**	**2 333**	**0.9**
All countries	245 565	**245 925**	**249 877**	**252 752**	**252 189**	**100.0**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Share in percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Companies not included in data collection for direct investment statistics [6]						
Europe	126 184	**125 465**	**128 983**	**135 476**	**134 237**	**70.1**
EU [3]	123 452	**124 118**	**126 832**	**133 809**	**132 566**	**69.2**
Other European countries [4]	2 732	**1 347**	**2 151**	**1 667**	**1 671**	**0.9**
Selected countries						
Belgium	1 639	1 649	1 793	2 611	**2 393**	**1.2**
Denmark	1 810	1 993	2 243	2 139	**2 484**	**1.3**
Germany	50 270	**50 016**	**50 721**	**48 531**	**46 909**	**24.5**
France	21 993	22 260	**23 830**	**27 106**	**27 210**	**14.2**
Italy	5 440	5 852	5 584	**5 610**	**5 657**	**3.0**
Luxembourg	4 901	**4 588**	**4 827**	**6 652**	**6 512**	**3.4**
Netherlands	6 756	5 896	**6 970**	**7 085**	**6 166**	**3.2**
Austria	5 539	5 694	7 059	**7 771**	**6 945**	**3.6**
Sweden	7 796	7 537	6 936	**7 691**	**7 433**	**3.9**
Spain	1 804	**2 042**	**1 662**	**1 889**	**1 874**	**1.0**
United Kingdom	14 021	**13 538**	**12 920**	**13 504**	**15 364**	**8.0**
North America	34 611	**35 589**	**38 964**	**38 270**	**39 865**	**20.8**
Canada	1 667	1 299	892	**989**	**782**	**0.4**
United States	32 944	**34 290**	**38 072**	**37 281**	**39 083**	**20.4**
Central and South America	7 369	6 751	**7 493**	**7 108**	**7 706**	**4.0**
of which						
Offshore financial centres [5]	7 283	6 655	**7 429**	**7 076**	**7 652**	**4.0**
Asia, Africa and Oceania	**6 633**	**7 341**	**8 407**	**9 941**	**9 798**	**5.1**
of which						
Israel	294	206	321	**377**	**301**	**0.2**
Japan	3 105	2 864	3 832	3 826	**3 938**	**2.1**
All countries	174 797	**175 146**	**183 847**	**190 795**	**191 606**	**100.0**

1 The definition of countries is based on the Eurostat geonomenclature.
2 Expansion of the reporting population in 2004.
3 Until 2003, EU15; as of 2004, EU25; as of 2007, EU27; as of 2013, EU28.
4 Until 2003, including Baltic countries, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus; until 2006, including Bulgaria and Romania; until 2012, including Croatia.
5 Virgin Islands (US), Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Virgin Islands (British), Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Panama, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, Sint Maarten, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands; as of 2011, including Aruba, excluding Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, Jamaica.
6 Source: Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO).

2.3 Foreign direct investment in Switzerland – by country[1] (continued)

Number of staff in Switzerland at year-end

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Share in percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6
All companies						
Europe	345 578	**346 822**	**353 118**	**365 794**	**365 212**	**82.3**
EU[3]	342 218	**344 319**	**349 121**	**362 320**	**361 509**	**81.5**
Other European countries[4]	**3 360**	**2 502**	**3 997**	**3 474**	**3 702**	**0.8**
Selected countries						
Belgium	1 967	3 156	3 339	2 921	**2 699**	**0.6**
Denmark	16 959	16 630	16 957	**15 918**	**16 433**	**3.7**
Germany	103 941	**98 523**	**100 141**	**99 679**	**98 019**	**22.1**
France	43 321	42 353	**45 394**	**48 237**	**49 195**	**11.1**
Italy	14 201	15 305	13 464	**13 267**	**13 113**	**3.0**
Luxembourg	30 234	**32 524**	**38 447**	**40 513**	**43 521**	**9.8**
Netherlands	65 149	67 815	**67 812**	**70 905**	**63 632**	**14.3**
Austria	17 639	**18 659**	**21 409**	**21 102**	**20 231**	**4.6**
Sweden	12 833	12 413	12 321	**13 199**	**13 061**	**2.9**
Spain	8 122	**7 532**	**2 603**	**3 516**	**3 356**	**0.8**
United Kingdom	21 406	**21 392**	**20 459**	**22 320**	**26 839**	**6.0**
North America	**56 912**	**56 030**	**59 975**	**55 130**	**55 067**	**12.4**
Canada	3 809	1 312	907	**1 004**	**799**	**0.2**
United States	53 103	**54 718**	**59 068**	**54 126**	**54 269**	**12.2**
Central and South America	**8 845**	7 448	**8 238**	**7 863**	**8 461**	**1.9**
of which						
Offshore financial centres[5]	8 614	7 198	**8 109**	**7 786**	**8 338**	**1.9**
Asia, Africa and Oceania	**9 028**	**10 772**	**12 393**	**14 760**	**15 055**	**3.4**
of which						
Israel	629	537	1 305	**743**	**662**	**0.1**
Japan	3 448	3 881	5 346	**5 744**	**6 271**	**1.4**
All countries	420 362	**421 071**	**433 724**	**443 547**	**443 795**	**100.0**

1 The definition of countries is based on the Eurostat geonomenclature.
2 Expansion of the reporting population in 2004.
3 Until 2003, EU15; as of 2004, EU25; as of 2007, EU27; as of 2013, EU28.
4 Until 2003, including Baltic countries, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus; until 2006, including Bulgaria and Romania; until 2012, including Croatia.
5 Virgin Islands (US), Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Virgin Islands (British), Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Panama, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, Sint Maarten, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands; as of 2011, including Aruba, excluding Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, Jamaica.
6 Source: Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO).

2.4 Foreign direct investment in Switzerland – by economic activity[1]

Capital inflows[2, 3]

In CHF millions

	2009 1	2010 2	2011 3	2012 4	2013 5
Manufacturing	9 503	– 933	**– 6 798**	**4 543**	**6 922**
Chemicals and plastics	2 883	2 535	1 626	**351**	**3 100**
Metals and machinery	754	– 261	– 7 645	**909**	**376**
Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking	3 972	– 1 588	– 699	**3 240**	**3 370**
Other manufacturing and construction	1 894	– 1 620	**– 80**	**44**	**77**
Services	21 935	**30 911**	**31 938**	**10 449**	**– 6 312**
Trade	4 139	10 871	**11 361**	**14 248**	**1 045**
Finance and holding companies	15 793	**18 309**	**21 276**	**– 7 810**	**– 4 869**
Banks[5]	2 287	**311**	**849**	**– 782**	**– 3 150**
Insurance companies	1 288	1 299	– 1 365	**– 56**	**353**
Transportation and communications[6]	– 521	– 33	348	**6 226**	**– 5**
Other services[7]	– 1 051	**155**	**– 532**	**– 1 377**	**314**
Total	31 437	**29 978**	**25 140**	**14 993**	**610**

2.5 Foreign direct investment in Switzerland – by economic activity[1]

Capital stocks at year-end (book value)[3]

In CHF millions

	2009 1	2010 2	2011 3	2012 4	2013 5	Share in percent 6
Manufacturing	82 999	82 695	**80 895**	**88 559**	**99 140**	**14.4**
Chemicals and plastics	37 588	38 889	**38 780**	**40 142**	**48 269**	**7.0**
Metals and machinery	10 577	10 163	10 408	**11 325**	**10 030**	**1.5**
Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking	23 534	23 487	24 077	**28 147**	**31 438**	**4.6**
Other manufacturing and construction	11 300	10 157	**7 629**	**8 947**	**9 403**	**1.4**
Services	431 834	**491 262**	**569 135**	**586 687**	**588 944**	**85.6**
Trade	54 458	73 943	**108 909**	**125 509**	**126 937**	**18.4**
Finance and holding companies[4]	291 784	**333 364**	**356 815**	**354 643**	**358 233**	**52.1**
Banks[5]	38 952	**34 311**	**34 107**	**33 066**	**30 478**	**4.4**
Insurance companies	22 810	26 256	**23 633**	**24 103**	**24 072**	**3.5**
Transportation and communications[6]	12 028	12 013	19 757	**24 463**	**24 565**	**3.6**
Other services[7]	11 803	**11 376**	**25 914**	**24 903**	**24 659**	**3.6**
Total	514 833	**573 956**	**650 030**	**675 246**	**688 084**	**100.0**

1 The breakdown by sector and by economic activity refers to the company's core business in Switzerland. Until 2003, classification according to the General Classification of Economic Activities, ASWZ 1985 *(Allgemeine Systematik der Wirtschaftszweige)*, from 2004 onwards, classification according to the General Classification of Economic Activities, NOGA 2002 *(Nomenclature générale des activités économiques)*.
2 The minus sign (–) indicates an outflow of capital from Switzerland (disinvestment).
3 Expansion of the reporting population in 1993 and 2004.
4 Expansion of the reporting population in 2006.
5 Source until 1992: SNB banking statistics.
6 Until 1992, in other services.
7 Until 1992, including transportation and communications.

2.6 Foreign direct investment in Switzerland – by economic activity[1]

Number of staff in Switzerland at year-end

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Share in percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Companies included in data collection for direct investment statistics[2]						
Manufacturing	98 383	95 056	95 732	**96 206**	**93 684**	**37.1**
Chemicals and plastics	22 464	21 870	22 907	**21 650**	**19 893**	**7.9**
Metals and machinery	23 503	20 939	21 687	**22 827**	**21 810**	**8.6**
Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking	32 909	31 702	32 275	**32 907**	**32 459**	**12.9**
Other manufacturing and construction	19 507	20 546	18 863	**18 822**	**19 522**	**7.7**
Services	147 182	**150 869**	**154 145**	**156 546**	**158 506**	**62.9**
Trade	48 407	49 401	51 229	**52 747**	**55 395**	**22.0**
Finance and holding companies	10 141	**10 656**	**11 089**	**11 517**	**11 898**	**4.7**
Banks	21 011	20 585	20 067	**19 776**	**18 291**	**7.3**
Insurance companies	9 513	9 300	9 295	9 330	**9 285**	**3.7**
Transportation and communications	24 728	24 827	25 772	**26 006**	**25 600**	**10.2**
Other services	33 382	**36 100**	**36 692**	**37 171**	**38 036**	**15.1**
Total	245 565	**245 925**	**249 877**	**252 752**	**252 189**	**100.0**
Companies not included in data collection for direct investment statistics[3]						
Manufacturing	58 128	**56 989**	**61 727**	**60 134**	**59 041**	**30.8**
Chemicals and plastics	7 526	**8 212**	7 673	7 553	**7 269**	**3.8**
Metals and machinery	19 103	**18 735**	**19 495**	**18 148**	**19 507**	**10.2**
Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking	16 166	16 868	**17 807**	**17 743**	**17 910**	**9.3**
Other manufacturing and construction	15 333	13 174	16 752	**16 690**	**14 355**	**7.5**
Services	116 669	**118 157**	**122 120**	**130 661**	**132 565**	**69.2**
Trade	50 768	**53 802**	**54 906**	**57 918**	**56 978**	**29.7**
Finance and holding companies	6 266	**5 501**	**5 937**	**6 070**	**6 843**	**3.6**
Banks	660	627	594	**648**	**557**	**0.3**
Insurance companies	1 047	1 030	1 078	**1 087**	**1 120**	**0.6**
Transportation and communications	9 329	**9 786**	**9 672**	**9 854**	**9 694**	**5.1**
Other services	48 599	**47 411**	**49 933**	**55 084**	**57 373**	**29.9**
Total	174 797	**175 146**	**183 847**	**190 795**	**191 606**	**100.0**
All companies						
Manufacturing	156 511	**152 045**	**157 459**	**156 340**	**152 725**	**34.4**
Chemicals and plastics	29 990	**30 082**	30 580	**29 203**	**27 162**	**6.1**
Metals and machinery	42 606	**39 674**	**41 182**	**40 975**	**41 317**	**9.3**
Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking	49 075	48 570	**50 082**	**50 650**	**50 369**	**11.3**
Other manufacturing and construction	34 840	33 720	35 615	**35 512**	**33 877**	**7.6**
Services	263 851	**269 026**	**276 265**	**287 207**	**291 071**	**65.6**
Trade	99 175	**103 203**	**106 135**	**110 665**	**112 373**	**25.3**
Finance and holding companies	16 407	**16 157**	**17 026**	**17 587**	**18 741**	**4.2**
Banks	21 671	21 212	20 661	**20 424**	**18 848**	**4.2**
Insurance companies	10 560	10 330	10 373	**10 417**	**10 405**	**2.3**
Transportation and communications	34 057	**34 613**	**35 444**	**35 860**	**35 294**	**8.0**
Other services	81 981	**83 511**	**86 625**	**92 255**	**95 409**	**21.5**
Total	420 362	**421 071**	**433 724**	**443 547**	**443 795**	**100.0**

1 The breakdown by sector and by economic activity refers to the company's core business in Switzerland. Until 2003, classification according to the General Classification of Economic Activities, ASWZ 1985 *(Allgemeine Systematik der Wirtschaftszweige)*, from 2004 onwards, classification according to the General Classification of Economic Activities, NOGA 2002 *(Nomenclature générale des activités économiques)*.

2 Expansion of the reporting population in 2004.

3 Source: Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO).

2.7 Foreign direct investment in Switzerland – by economic activity[1]

Investment income[2, 3, 4]

In CHF millions

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	1	2	3	4	5
Manufacturing	**5 211**	4 588	**5 754**	**7 480**	**10 664**
Chemicals and plastics	2 372	2 982	4 060	**4 073**	**6 476**
Metals and machinery	– 871	811	571	**1 022**	**897**
Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking	3 062	362	618	**1 902**	**2 548**
Other manufacturing and construction	648	434	**506**	**483**	**744**
Services	**34 503**	**32 894**	**28 590**	**31 739**	**23 760**
Trade	9 103	13 701	**12 378**	**9 074**	**8 387**
Finance and holding companies	19 860	12 843	**11 846**	**11 773**	**11 077**
Banks	2 062	**1 198**	**1 222**	**2 186**	**– 383**
Insurance companies	2 718	3 824	2 476	**2 630**	**2 941**
Transportation and communications	590	507	605	**5 421**	**943**
Other services	170	821	64	**656**	**795**
Total	**39 714**	37 482	**34 345**	**39 219**	**34 425**

1 The breakdown by sector and by economic activity refers to the company's core business in Switzerland. Until 2003, classification according to the General Classification of Economic Activities, ASWZ 1985 *(Allgemeine Systematik der Wirtschaftszweige)*, from 2004 onwards, classification according to the General Classification of Economic Activities, NOGA 2002 *(Nomenclature générale des activités économiques)*.

2 The income on direct investment consists of dividends (less contributions to cover losses and non-reclaimable withholding tax), net interest from intragroup lending, and reinvested earnings.

3 The minus sign (–) indicates a loss.

4 Expansion of the reporting population in 2004.

2.8 Foreign direct investment in Switzerland – by type of capital and by geographical/economic zone[1]

Capital inflows[2, 3]
In CHF millions

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	1	2	3	4	5
Equity capital					
Europe	55 038	**1 079**	**– 7 598**	**– 5 426**	**5 989**
EU[4]	54 785	**910**	**– 7 615**	**574**	**5 993**
Other European countries[5]	254	169	17	**– 6 000**	**– 5**
North America	– 28 271	– 38	– 254	**4 334**	**475**
Central and South America	– 6 905	10 038	– 1 057	**399**	**– 942**
Asia, Africa and Oceania	48	169	**13 112**	**– 8 185**	**2 394**
All countries	19 910	**11 247**	**4 204**	**– 8 878**	**7 915**
Reinvested earnings					
Europe	22 038	7 033	**8 121**	**9 753**	**– 3 640**
EU[4]	22 374	6 953	**10 935**	**14 116**	**– 3 330**
Other European countries[5]	– 337	80	– 2 814	**– 4 364**	**– 310**
North America	4 295	2 949	3 857	**2 750**	**6 806**
Central and South America	– 123	374	1 188	**36**	**650**
Asia, Africa and Oceania	– 195	**172**	– 839	**– 310**	**257**
All countries	26 015	**10 528**	**12 328**	**12 229**	**4 073**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	1	2	3	4	5
Other capital					
Europe	2 295	**7 738**	**– 2 554**	**9 257**	**– 6 756**
EU [4]	1 429	**9 093**	**– 9 993**	**8 505**	**5 401**
Other European countries [5]	866	– 1 355	7 440	**752**	**– 12 157**
North America	– 12 275	**– 11 829**	7 240	**564**	**561**
Central and South America	– 3 936	11 709	4 190	**– 217**	**– 3 108**
Asia, Africa and Oceania	– 571	584	– 268	**2 038**	**– 2 076**
All countries	– 14 488	**8 203**	**8 608**	**11 642**	**– 11 379**
Total					
Europe	79 371	**15 850**	**– 2 030**	**13 584**	**– 4 407**
EU [4]	78 587	**16 956**	**– 6 673**	**23 196**	**8 064**
Other European countries [5]	783	– 1 106	4 644	**– 9 612**	**– 12 471**
North America	– 36 251	**– 8 919**	10 844	**7 647**	**7 842**
Central and South America	– 10 964	22 122	4 321	**218**	**– 3 399**
Asia, Africa and Oceania	– 718	**925**	**12 005**	**– 6 457**	**575**
All countries	31 437	**29 978**	**25 140**	**14 993**	**610**

1 The definition of countries is based on the Eurostat geonomenclature.
2 The minus sign (–) indicates an outflow of capital from Switzerland (disinvestment).
3 Expansion of the reporting population in 1993 and 2004.
4 Until 1994, EU 12; as of 1995, EU 15; as of 2004, EU 25; as of 2007, EU27; as of 2013, EU28.
5 Until 1994, including Finland, Austria and Sweden; as of 2000, including Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man, excluding Monaco; until 2003, including Baltic countries, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus; until 2006, including Bulgaria and Romania; until 2012, including Croatia.

Further information on direct investment and special topics

The SNB website provides additional information on direct investment at www.snb.ch, *Statistics*, *Statistical publications*.

The tables from the *Direct Investment* report are available in an electronically processable format and for longer time series, from the same webpage, via *Direct Investment*. The special topics from earlier reports are available in the archive.[1] The table below offers an overview of all special topics covered since 2002.

The SNB also provides direct investment data on its website in the *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, which presents the latest data on direct investment, including a breakdown by country and by industry. These data are also available as long time series in electronic form.

Year	Special topic
2002	Swiss direct investment in the EU accession countries 2004 Direct investment as a measure of economic globalisation
2003	Switzerland as a location for foreign finance and holding companies
2004	Swiss direct investment in the People's Republic of China and in India
2005 – 2013	Categorising direct investment in Switzerland by country of the ultimate beneficial owner
2006 – 2013	Number of staff employed by Swiss direct investors in Switzerland and abroad
2008 – 2013	Number of companies in Switzerland with foreign majority participation
2013	Presenting direct investment according to the directional principle and the asset/liability principle
2013	Outlook: Aligning the direct investment statistics with international statistical standards

1 Archive URL: www.snb.ch/en/iabout/stat/statpub/fdi/id/statpub_fdi_hist

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