

Table 1 : **Stock and flow of inward direct investment (DI) of Hong Kong
at market value by major investor country/territory,
2010 - 2011**

HK\$ billion

Major investor country/territory	Stock of inward DI at end of year		DI inflow during the year	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
The mainland of China	3,127.1	3,042.8	288.2	318.1
British Virgin Islands	2,683.8	2,606.8	236.9	151.5
Bermuda	538.5	595.3	28.7	40.3
Netherlands	586.6	589.7	26.0	59.6
United States of America	296.4	358.8	-152.9	21.9
Japan	180.8	191.4	15.2	5.0
Singapore	118.3	182.7	12.2	82.6
Cayman Islands	125.7	108.5	21.2	20.0
United Kingdom	119.3	105.3	12.0	1.6
Cook Islands	65.8	75.1	4.2	6.3
Others	457.0	520.7	56.4	45.0
Total	8,299.4	8,377.0	548.0	751.8

- Notes:
- (1) Detailed DI figures by major investor country/territory presented in this table are based on the “directional principle” as recommended in *Fourth Edition of Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment* published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. These figures are different from the aggregate DI figures presented in the Balance of Payments framework which are based on the “asset/liability principle”. However, the overall DI balance compiled from these two sets of figures respectively is the same.
 - (2) Figures have been revised following the completion of a technical exercise in September 2012 to incorporate the latest international statistical standards in the compilation framework of DI statistics of Hong Kong.
 - (3) Individual figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.
 - (4) Country/territory here refers to the immediate source economy. It does not necessarily reflect the country/territory from which the funds are initially mobilised.
 - (5) Negative inflow does not necessarily relate to equity withdrawal. It may be the result of repayment of loans owed to non-resident affiliates.

Last updated on 10 December 2012

Table 2 :

**Stock and flow of inward direct investment (DI) of Hong Kong
at market value by major economic activity of Hong Kong
enterprise groups, 2010 - 2011**

HK\$ billion

Major economic activity	Stock of inward DI at end of year		DI inflow during the year	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
Investment and holding, real estate, professional and business services	5,608.5	5,600.7	442.3	412.2
Banking	1,018.8	950.0	122.6	133.4
Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	693.7	799.0	51.4	125.6
Financing (except banking, investment and holding companies)	258.7	294.3	19.6	-21.5
Insurance	196.6	210.7	-140.8	14.8
Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	178.7	167.3	31.0	44.3
Construction	110.8	108.1	16.8	18.3
Manufacturing	79.6	86.7	-1.3	4.9
Information and communications	49.3	49.0	3.5	5.8
Accommodation and food services	26.7	28.2	2.4	4.8
Other activities	78.1	83.2	0.6	9.1
Total	8,299.4	8,377.0	548.0	751.8

- Notes:
- (1) Detailed DI figures by major economic activity presented in this table are based on the “directional principle” as recommended in *Fourth Edition of Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment* published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. These figures are different from the aggregate DI figures presented in the Balance of Payments framework which are based on the “asset/liability principle”. However, the overall DI balance compiled from these two sets of figures respectively is the same.
 - (2) Figures have been revised following the completion of a technical exercise in September 2012 to incorporate the latest international statistical standards in the compilation framework of DI statistics of Hong Kong.
 - (3) Individual figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.
 - (4) A Hong Kong enterprise group (HKEG) mainly consists of a Hong Kong parent company, its Hong Kong subsidiaries, associates and branches.
 - (5) For an enterprise group, economic activity here refers to the major activity of the whole enterprise group in Hong Kong. If an HKEG is engaged in a wide variety of activities, the economic activity is determined on the basis of the economic activity in respect of which the operating revenue is predominant.
 - (6) Negative inflow does not necessarily relate to equity withdrawal. It may be the result of repayment of loans owed to non-resident affiliates.

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Table 3 : **Stock and flow of outward direct investment (DI) of Hong Kong
at market value by major recipient country/territory,
2010 - 2011**

HK\$ billion

Major recipient country/territory	Stock of outward DI at end of year		DI outflow during the year	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
The mainland of China	3,014.7	3,346.4	289.5	393.1
British Virgin Islands	3,058.4	3,319.2	219.8	245.4
Bermuda	248.3	219.4	23.8	29.2
United Kingdom	191.7	210.7	20.3	13.1
Cayman Islands	54.8	113.3	-13.7	46.8
Australia	93.1	95.3	3.6	8.8
Luxembourg	81.8	84.6	76.9	4.9
Canada	73.7	75.6	-2.4	-0.5
United States of America	94.5	74.9	1.6	-13.7
Singapore	51.2	52.2	12.0	4.0
Others	376.3	354.9	38.7	18.9
Total	7,338.6	7,946.4	670.1	749.9

- Notes:
- (1) Detailed DI figures by major recipient country/territory presented in this table are based on the “directional principle” as recommended in *Fourth Edition of Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment* published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. These figures are different from the aggregate DI figures presented in the Balance of Payments framework which are based on the “asset/liability principle”. However, the overall DI balance compiled from these two sets of figures respectively is the same.
 - (2) Figures have been revised following the completion of a technical exercise in September 2012 to incorporate the latest international statistical standards in the compilation framework of DI statistics of Hong Kong.
 - (3) Individual figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.
 - (4) Country/territory here refers to the immediate destination economy. It does not necessarily reflect the country/territory in which the funds are ultimately used.
 - (5) Negative outflow does not necessarily relate to equity withdrawal. It may be the result of repayment of loans by non-resident affiliates.

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Table 4 : **Stock and flow of outward direct investment (DI) of Hong Kong at market value by major economic activity of Hong Kong enterprise groups, 2010 - 2011**

HK\$ billion

Major economic activity	Stock of outward DI at end of year		DI outflow during the year	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
Investment and holding, real estate, professional and business services	5,546.4	6,064.4	497.9	611.1
Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	531.9	540.4	58.2	21.1
Banking	299.7	292.2	30.7	46.5
Manufacturing	187.3	201.3	15.8	10.0
Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	157.0	190.5	22.8	8.8
Insurance	148.4	155.6	20.3	11.1
Accommodation and food services	59.8	63.3	1.3	3.4
Construction	42.9	58.4	5.6	13.4
Financing (except banking, investment and holding companies)	41.4	55.3	-11.5	7.5
Information and communications	45.9	48.7	1.4	-0.9
Other activities	278.0	276.2	27.8	17.7
Total	7,338.6	7,946.4	670.1	749.9

- Notes:
- (1) Detailed DI figures by major economic activity presented in this table are based on the “directional principle” as recommended in *Fourth Edition of Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment* published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. These figures are different from the aggregate DI figures presented in the Balance of Payments framework which are based on the “asset/liability principle”. However, the overall DI balance compiled from these two sets of figures respectively is the same.
 - (2) Figures have been revised following the completion of a technical exercise in September 2012 to incorporate the latest international statistical standards in the compilation framework of DI statistics of Hong Kong.
 - (3) Individual figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.
 - (4) A Hong Kong enterprise group (HKEG) mainly consists of a Hong Kong parent company, its Hong Kong subsidiaries, associates and branches.
 - (5) For an enterprise group, economic activity here refers to the major activity of the whole enterprise group in Hong Kong, but not the economic activity of the non-resident enterprises into which the funds are invested. If an HKEG is engaged in a wide variety of activities, the economic activity is determined on the basis of the economic activity in respect of which the operating revenue is predominant.
 - (6) Negative outflow does not necessarily relate to equity withdrawal. It may be the result of repayment of loans by non-resident affiliates.

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