

Table 1 : Position and flow of inward direct investment (DI) of Hong Kong at market value by selected major investor country/territory[#], 2012 - 2013

HK\$ billion

Major investor country/territory	Position of inward DI at end of year		DI inflow during the year	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
British Virgin Islands	3,154.8	3,537.0	191.9	341.9
The mainland of China	3,568.3	3,341.6	232.7	46.6
Netherlands	671.1	696.6	37.8	16.1
Bermuda	615.8	613.8	73.0	45.7
United States of America	294.9	347.5	-120.8	21.2
Cayman Islands	136.1	262.6	12.6	34.4
Singapore	204.5	225.9	17.1	14.0
Japan	173.8	205.8	7.7	6.3
United Kingdom	129.7	159.6	43.9	23.1
Cook Islands	116.4	119.1	10.1	15.6
Other countries/territories	581.3	973.4	38.3	11.4
Total of all countries/territories*	9,646.6	10,482.9	544.3	576.2
Direct investment liabilities*	10,509.0	11,346.7	580.9	596.1

Notes: # Selected based on the position of Hong Kong's inward DI from individual investor countries/territories in recent years.

* The total of all countries/territories is different from the aggregate direct investment liabilities due to the adoption of different presentation principles, with the former compiled based on the "directional principle" and the latter based on the "asset/liability principle" in accordance with the international statistical standards. The total of all countries/territories should be referred to in calculating the shares of individual investor countries/territories, while the direct investment liabilities should be referred to in the analyses on aggregate statistics.

- (1) Individual figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.
- (2) Country/Territory here refers to the immediate source economy. It does not necessarily reflect the country/territory from which the funds are initially mobilised.
- (3) Negative inflow does not necessarily relate to equity withdrawal. It may be the result of repayment of loans owed to non-resident affiliates.

Table 2 : Position and flow of inward direct investment (DI) of Hong Kong at market value by major economic activity of Hong Kong enterprise groups, 2012 - 2013

HK\$ billion

Major economic activity	Position of inward DI at end of year		DI inflow during the year	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
Investment and holding, real estate, professional and business services	6,628.7	7,153.0	441.9	358.0
Banking	1,121.7	1,235.0	60.2	110.6
Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	885.5	1,052.5	101.5	57.1
Financing (except banking, investment and holding companies)	294.1	271.5	21.3	13.3
Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	196.6	200.1	-4.7	0.7
Construction	167.1	171.7	7.9	9.6
Insurance	121.8	114.5	-100.1	5.1
Manufacturing	72.5	82.2	7.2	8.2
Information and communications	55.8	75.0	2.6	4.6
Accommodation and food services	34.1	31.9	7.0	2.6
Other activities	68.7	95.6	-0.4	6.5
Total of all economic activities*	9,646.6	10,482.9	544.3	576.2
Direct investment liabilities*	10,509.0	11,346.7	580.9	596.1

Notes: * The total of all economic activities is different from the aggregate direct investment liabilities due to the adoption of different presentation principles, with the former compiled based on the "directional principle" and the latter based on the "asset/liability principle" in accordance with the international statistical standards. The total of all economic activities should be referred to in calculating the shares of individual economic activities, while the direct investment liabilities should be referred to in the analyses on aggregate statistics.

- (1) Individual figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.
- (2) A Hong Kong enterprise group (HKEG) mainly consists of a Hong Kong parent company, its Hong Kong subsidiaries, associates and branches.
- (3) For an enterprise group, economic activity here refers to the major economic activity of the whole enterprise group in Hong Kong. If an HKEG is engaged in a wide variety of activities, its economic activity is determined on the basis of the economic activity in respect of which the operating revenue is predominant.
- (4) Negative inflow does not necessarily relate to equity withdrawal. It may be the result of repayment of loans owed to non-resident affiliates.

Table 3 : Position and flow of outward direct investment (DI) of Hong Kong at market value by selected major recipient country/territory[#], 2012 - 2013

HK\$ billion

Major recipient country/territory	Position of outward DI at end of year		DI outflow during the year	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
The mainland of China	3,671.1	3,952.3	296.6	396.9
British Virgin Islands	3,911.5	3,766.0	275.4	155.9
Bermuda	262.5	254.6	28.1	22.4
Cayman Islands	178.4	233.2	-16.1	19.5
United Kingdom	214.4	232.0	12.6	1.7
Australia	112.1	113.5	12.2	9.2
Luxembourg	84.0	85.7	0.7	0.2
Singapore	61.5	80.2	10.5	-2.2
Canada	72.1	73.0	-2.4	-0.9
United States of America	62.2	69.5	-5.9	5.6
Other countries/territories	380.4	759.7	35.3	18.2
Total of all countries/territories*	9,010.2	9,619.7	647.0	626.5
Direct investment assets*	9,872.6	10,483.5	683.5	646.3

Notes: # Selected based on the position of Hong Kong's outward DI to individual recipient countries/territories in recent years.

* The total of all countries/territories is different from the aggregate direct investment assets due to the adoption of different presentation principles, with the former compiled based on the "directional principle" and the latter based on the "asset/liability principle" in accordance with the international statistical standards. The total of all countries/territories should be referred to in calculating the shares of individual recipient countries/territories, while the direct investment assets should be referred to in the analyses on aggregate statistics.

- (1) Individual figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.
- (2) Country/Territory here refers to the immediate destination economy. It does not necessarily reflect the country/territory in which the funds are ultimately used.
- (3) Negative outflow does not necessarily relate to equity withdrawal. It may be the result of repayment of loans by non-resident affiliates.

Table 4 : Position and flow of outward direct investment (DI) of Hong Kong at market value by major economic activity of Hong Kong enterprise groups, 2012 - 2013

HK\$ billion

Major economic activity	Position of outward DI at end of year		DI outflow during the year	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
Investment and holding, real estate, professional and business services	7,028.3	7,636.4	536.6	484.9
Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	538.1	601.2	10.7	36.8
Banking	339.4	350.8	43.7	6.4
Manufacturing	215.7	231.1	12.9	9.3
Insurance	201.7	205.3	18.6	26.7
Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	177.5	186.0	-2.4	4.8
Information and communications	78.0	100.6	7.1	1.0
Financing (except banking, investment and holding companies)	65.9	85.3	7.0	18.9
Accommodation and food services	66.1	66.6	2.9	3.4
Construction	65.1	42.2	4.0	7.3
Other activities	234.5	114.2	5.9	27.0
Total of all economic activities*	9,010.2	9,619.7	647.0	626.5
Direct investment assets*	9,872.6	10,483.5	683.5	646.3

Notes: * The total of all economic activities is different from the aggregate direct investment assets due to the adoption of different presentation principles, with the former compiled based on the "directional principle" and the latter based on the "asset/liability principle" in accordance with the international statistical standards. The total of all economic activities should be referred to in calculating the shares of individual economic activities, while the direct investment assets should be referred to in the analyses on aggregate statistics.

- (1) Individual figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.
- (2) A Hong Kong enterprise group (HKEG) mainly consists of a Hong Kong parent company, its Hong Kong subsidiaries, associates and branches.
- (3) For an enterprise group, economic activity here refers to the major economic activity of the whole enterprise group in Hong Kong, but not the economic activity of the non-resident enterprise into which the funds are invested. If an HKEG is engaged in a wide variety of activities, its economic activity is determined on the basis of the economic activity in respect of which the operating revenue is predominant.
- (4) Negative outflow does not necessarily relate to equity withdrawal. It may be the result of repayment of loans by non-resident affiliates.