

Development of direct investment in 2006

December 2007

SCHWEIZERISCHE NATIONALBANK
BANQUE NATIONALE SUISSE
BANCA NAZIONALE SVIZZERA
BANCA NAZIONALE SVIZRA
SWISS NATIONAL BANK



Swiss National Bank

Development of direct investment in 2006

Publisher

Swiss National Bank
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Subscriptions, individual issues and changes of address

Swiss National Bank, Library, P.O. Box, CH-8022 Zurich
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E-mail: library@snb.ch

Languages

This report is published in German, French and English.

Website

Swiss National Bank publications are available on the SNB website,
www.snb.ch, *Publications*.

Printed by

Fotorotar AG, CH-8132 Egg/ZH

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Date of publication

December 2007

ISSN 1662-4327 (printed version)

ISSN 1661-1586 (online version)

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Summary

Direct investment abroad (capital outflows) soared from CHF 64 billion to CHF 88 billion, thereby clearly exceeding the previous record of CHF 75 billion in 2000. Acquisitions rose especially rapidly, from CHF 22 billion to CHF 55 billion, due to strong growth in the international economy and the high level of liquid funds held by companies. As usual, the largest capital outflows were directed towards Europe and the US.

The strong capital outflows resulted in a substantial increase in the stock of outward foreign direct investment, which rose by CHF 69 billion to

CHF 632 billion. Income from direct investment abroad decreased from CHF 77 billion to CHF 69 billion. This decline was attributable to the drop in incomes generated by foreign-controlled finance and holding companies domiciled in Switzerland. The other categories achieved higher income on their direct investment abroad than in 2005. Swiss companies increased the number of staff employed in their subsidiaries abroad by 0.2 million, taking the level of staff abroad to 2.2 million individuals. A special topic on page 12 shows, for the first time, how staff numbers at these companies have developed within Switzerland, as compared to their staff levels abroad.

Direct investment in 2006: Overview

Table 1

		2005	2006	Year-on-year change in percent
Swiss direct investment abroad¹				
Capital outflows	in CHF billions	64.1	87.6	36.7
Capital stock	in CHF billions	562.6	632.2	12.4
Investment income	in CHF billions	76.5	68.8	-10.1
Number of staff	in thousands	2 004.1	2 181.5	8.9
Foreign direct investment in Switzerland¹				
Capital inflows	in CHF billions	-1.9	32.9	.
Capital stock	in CHF billions	224.5	266.0	18.5
Investment income	in CHF billions	36.1	29.5	-18.3
Number of staff ²	in thousands	324.0	350.9	8.3

¹ In the statistics on direct investment, Liechtenstein is included with the domestic data.

² Including companies not covered by the survey on direct investments since they are below the reporting limit.

By comparison with other countries, the operations of Swiss companies abroad are particularly extensive. The stock of Swiss direct investment abroad amounted to 130% of nominal gross domestic product (GDP). In countries comparable with Switzerland, this ratio was nowhere near the Swiss figure. In the Netherlands it amounted to 99% and in Ireland it was 57%.

Foreign direct investment in Switzerland (capital inflows) amounted to CHF 33 billion, considerably higher than in the two previous years, when significant repatriation of capital out of financial and holding companies had led to a radical cutback in the figure. In 2006, financial and holding companies once again experienced substantial inflows, amounting to CHF 13 billion. A similar amount – CHF 13 billion – flowed into the insurance industry. This was mainly attributable to the acquisition of a large insurance company by foreign investors.

The stock of foreign capital investment in Switzerland rose by CHF 42 billion to CHF 266 billion, first and foremost as a result of the high capital inflows. In terms of the country of the immedi-

ate investor, it was mainly the capital stock of the EU (EU25) that advanced, climbing by CHF 37 billion to CHF 193 billion. The capital stock in terms of companies in the immediate possession of US investors rose by CHF 3 billion to CHF 61 billion. The alternative breakdown – by country of origin of the ultimate beneficial investor – reveals a slightly different picture. According to this calculation, the capital stock of investors from the EU increased by only CHF 25 billion to CHF 142 billion, while the capital stock of investors from the US was up by CHF 12 billion to CHF 93 billion. The differences between the two different geographical types of breakdown are discussed in a special topic on page 13.

Overall, income from direct investment in Switzerland fell from CHF 36 billion to CHF 29 billion due to lower incomes earned by finance and holding companies. In the other industries, foreign investors earned more than in 2005. The number of staff employed by foreign companies in Switzerland rose by 27,000 to 351,000.

Swiss direct investment abroad

Capital outflows

Direct investment abroad (capital outflows) soared from CHF 64 billion to CHF 88 billion, thereby clearly exceeding the previous record of CHF 75 billion in 2000.

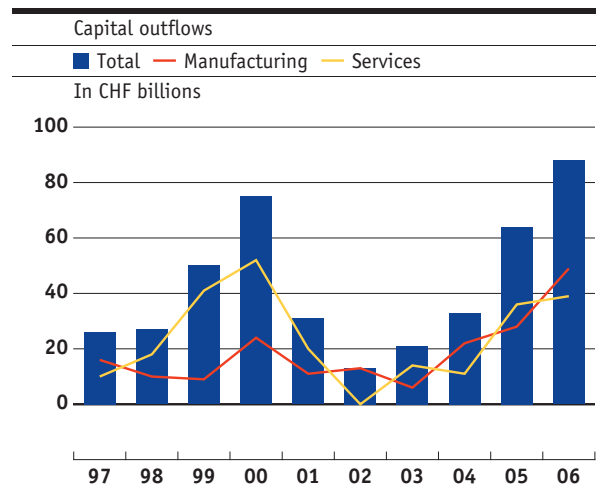
Acquisitions rose especially rapidly, from CHF 22 billion to CHF 55 billion, due to powerful growth in the international economy and the high level of liquid funds held by companies. The increase in intragroup lending to CHF 7 billion was also mostly related to the financing of acquisitions. However, profits retained by subsidiaries abroad (reinvested earnings) receded from CHF 41 billion to CHF 26 billion. This decline was attributable to finance and holding companies; reinvested earnings of other companies, by contrast, registered a marked increase overall.

At CHF 23 billion, chemicals and plastics remained the largest foreign investor (CHF 21 billion in the previous year). It was followed by banks, at CHF 22 billion, and by 'Other manufacturing and construction', at CHF 17 billion. Both of these

industry groups stepped up their investments particularly heavily. At CHF 9 billion each, insurance as well as finance and holding companies also invested abroad on a large scale. Trade, however, withdrew CHF 3 billion from its participations abroad.

The geographic focus was by and large the same as in the previous year. The EU (EU25) saw an inflow of CHF 29 billion (2005: CHF 21 billion). The most popular investment locations in the EU proved to be Germany and Ireland, at CHF 9 billion each, followed by Luxembourg (CHF 8 billion) and the UK (CHF 7 billion). CHF 14 billion was withdrawn from the Netherlands, however. This was mainly due to transactions by finance and holding companies. Swiss companies injected CHF 21 billion into subsidiaries in the United States (2005: CHF 17 billion), where they made several major acquisitions, mainly in the industrial sector. The Central and South American financial centres attracted CHF 16 billion, while CHF 4 billion flowed into Singapore. Subsidiaries in these countries often perform a holding function, serving as intermediaries for participations in third countries.

Graph 1
Direct investment abroad



Capital stock

The stock of direct investment abroad increased by CHF 69 billion to CHF 632 billion. 60% of the capital stock abroad was accounted for by the service sector (CHF 376 billion) and 40% by the manufacturing sector (CHF 256 billion). In 2001, the share of the manufacturing sector reached its lowest point (31%). Since then it has risen steadily through acquisitions. In terms of industry groupings, finance and holding companies continued to report the highest capital stock abroad, at CHF 150 billion, followed by chemicals and plastics, at CHF 120 billion.

41% (CHF 261 billion) of direct investment abroad was located in the EU (EU25), as compared with 44% a year previously. The positions of the United Kingdom (CHF 58 billion) and Germany (CHF 43 billion) as the prime EU locations for Swiss companies were reinforced. Capital stock in the Netherlands, however, declined from CHF 35 billion to CHF 26 billion, essentially due to the withdrawal of capital by finance and holding companies.

As a result of sizable company acquisitions in the US and Canada, capital stock in North America increased by CHF 26 billion to CHF 150 billion and the share of North America in the overall capital stock abroad rose from 22% to 24%.

The capital stock in the offshore financial centres of Central and South America increased from

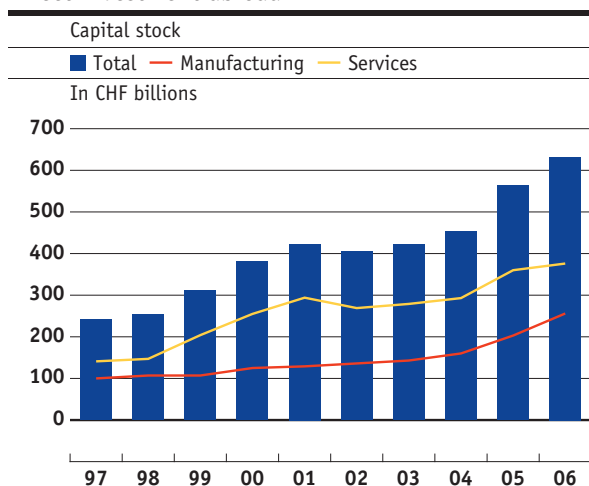
CHF 69 billion to CHF 93 billion, while that in the offshore financial centres of Europe dropped from CHF 27 billion to CHF 23 billion. The offshore financial centres – of which Bermuda and the Cayman Islands are the most important – mainly serve as a hub for investments in third countries. Singapore – whose capital stock rose from CHF 13 billion to CHF 17 billion – has a similar function.

Of the other countries, Brazil and South Africa, with increases of CHF 3 billion each, as well as Russia and Mexico, with increases of CHF 2 billion each, recorded the largest advances in capital stock.

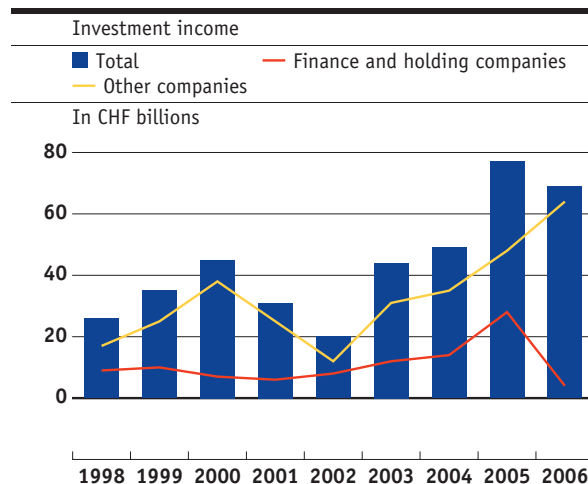
Investment income

Income from direct investment abroad exhibited two different trends. Most industries – first and foremost the banks – achieved considerably higher income on their participations abroad than a year earlier, owing to the favourable business environment. By contrast, income on direct investment abroad by finance and holding companies that are domiciled in Switzerland but are foreign-controlled plummeted. In 2005, however, their income had been unusually high. Substantial fluctuations in the income of these companies are not unusual. Overall, income from direct investment abroad declined from CHF 77 billion to CHF 69 billion.

Graph 2
Direct investment abroad



Graph 3
Direct investment abroad



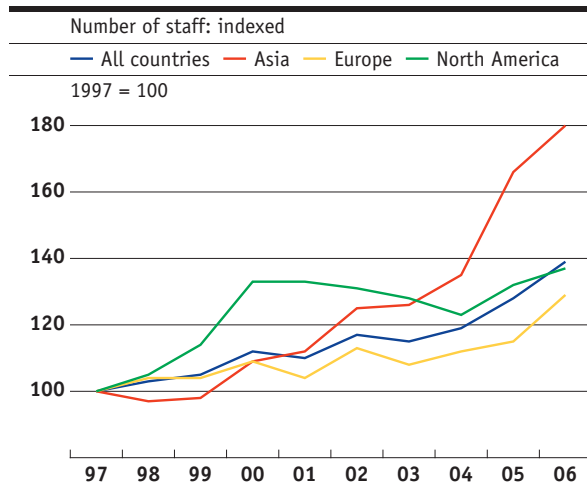
Number of staff

The number of staff employed by Swiss subsidiaries abroad rose by 0.2 million to 2.2 million. This increase was mainly due to acquisitions abroad and was spread across all industries, although there were particularly strong increases in staff numbers at subsidiaries of finance and holding companies as well as at subsidiaries in metals and machinery.

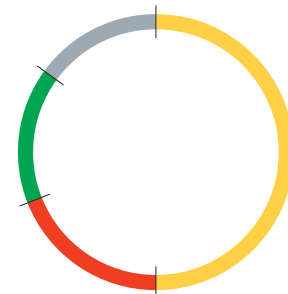
The number of staff employed in the EU (EU25) climbed by 49,000 to 926,000. Consequently, the EU remained the most important location for Swiss direct

investment by far – also with respect to numbers of employees. Staff numbers continued expanding at Swiss companies in Asia, rising 31,000 to 405,000. The number of employees in India rose by 15,000 to 41,000, while those in the People’s Republic of China were up by 12,000 to 93,000. The marked increases in Russia (+52,000) and the Ukraine (+11,000) were due to statistical factors, and were essentially attributable to the fact that new companies were included in the survey.

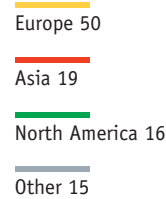
Graph 4
Direct investment abroad



Graph 5



Number of staff abroad in 2006
Breakdown by continent in %



Total: 2.2 million

Foreign direct investment in Switzerland

Capital inflows

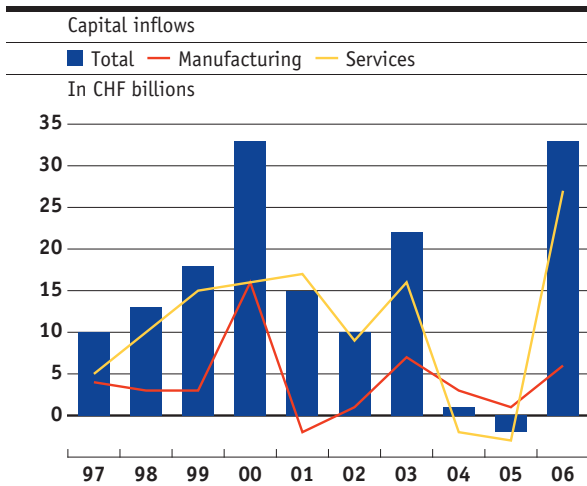
Foreign direct investment in Switzerland (capital inflows) amounted to CHF 33 billion, considerably higher than in the two previous years, when the figure had been radically cut back due to significant repatriation of capital out of financial and holding companies. Finance and holding companies registered inflows of CHF 13 billion as compared with capital outflows of CHF 8 billion a year earlier. At that time, US-controlled financial and holding companies had benefited from a temporary tax relief measure in the United States to transfer profits they had retained in Switzerland in previous years back to the US.

In addition, the acquisition of a large insurance company by foreign investors contributed to the higher level of direct investment in Switzerland. Overall, the insurance industry attracted

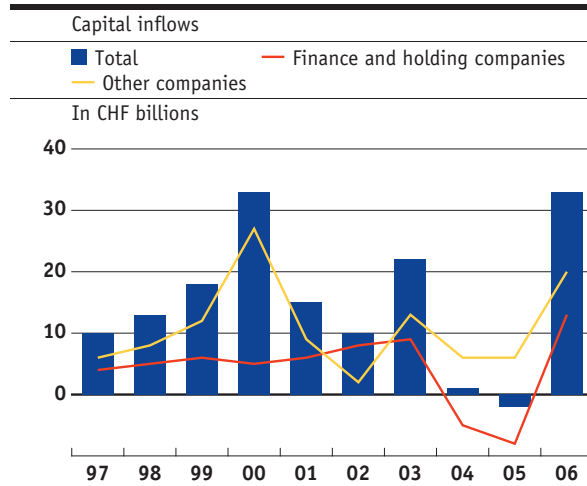
CHF 13 billion in funds. A further CHF 5 billion flowed into chemicals and plastics, while CHF 2 billion was invested in banks. By contrast, companies in transportation and communications experienced disinvestment amounting to CHF 2 billion, while those in the 'Other services' industry grouping saw total disinvestment of CHF 1 billion.

Capital inflows from the EU (EU25) advanced from CHF 23 billion to CHF 29 billion. At CHF 14 billion, France was by far the largest investor. It was followed by the Netherlands (CHF 8 billion), Luxembourg (CHF 3 billion) and Austria (CHF 2 billion). These three countries serve mainly as hubs for investments, mainly from the UK, the US and Japan. The sale of several large participations by British investors led to a flow of funds back to the United Kingdom amounting to CHF 2 billion. US investors injected additional resources amounting to CHF 4 billion into their participations in Switzerland.

Graph 6
Direct investment in Switzerland



Graph 7
Direct investment in Switzerland



Capital stock

The stock of foreign direct investment in Switzerland climbed by CHF 42 billion to CHF 266 billion. In terms of capital stock, finance and holding companies remained the most important industry grouping with a share of 45% (CHF 121 billion). It also recorded the largest increase, at CHF 17 billion. The service sector, excluding finance and holding companies, accounted for 37% (CHF 98 billion), CHF 15 billion more than a year previously. This increase is mainly attributable to the acquisition of a large insurance company. The capital stock of the entire manufacturing sector rose by CHF 11 billion to CHF 48 billion (a share of 18%). The greatest increase was recorded by chemicals and plastics (CHF +6 billion), and by 'electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking' (CHF +4 billion).

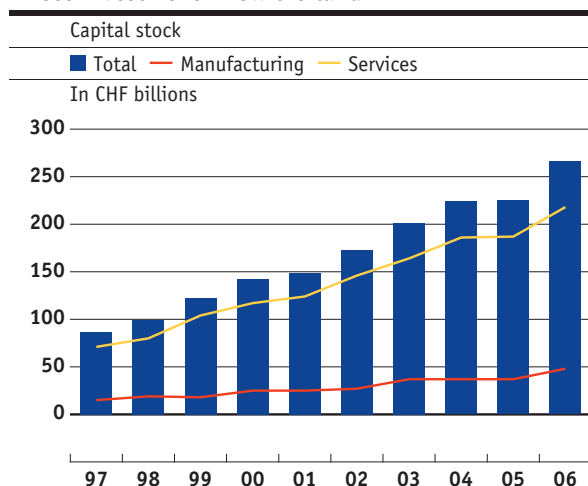
The capital stock of investors from the EU (EU25) amounted to CHF 193 billion, which amounted to a 73% share. The capital stock held by French companies rose by CHF 12 billion to CHF 30 billion as a result of acquisitions. As a result, France became the second biggest EU investor, after the Netherlands. It was followed by Germany, with a capital stock of CHF 23 billion. US investors held a further CHF 61 billion (a share of 23%), which was CHF 3 billion more than a year previously.

Investment income

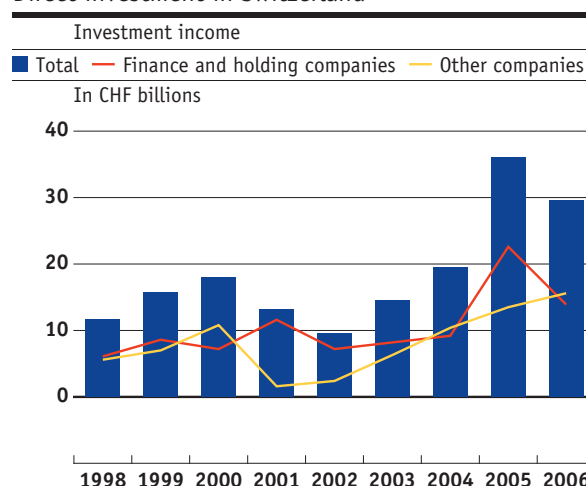
Income earned on direct investment in Switzerland decreased by CHF 7 billion to CHF 29 billion. This decline was mainly attributable to finance and holding companies, which recorded significantly lower income. Income generated by the other industries rose by CHF 2 billion to CHF 16 billion.

Some CHF 16 billion of total income was reinvested in subsidiaries, and approximately CHF 14 billion was transferred to parent companies abroad. This represents a normalisation as against the unusual situation experienced with finance and holding companies last year, which resulted in unusually high levels of transferred income and negative figures for reinvested income.

Graph 8
Direct investment in Switzerland



Graph 9
Direct investment in Switzerland



Number of staff

The 823 reporting companies included in the survey of direct investment employed 211,000 people (previous year, 200,000). All of these companies have a capital stock of at least CHF 10 million. However, there are approximately 4,000 foreign companies in Switzerland whose capital stock amounts to less than CHF 10 million and, consequently, are not included in the survey on direct investment. With respect to the number of staff, however, they should not be disregarded. Staff numbers in these companies are determined in cooperation with the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO). At the end of 2006, they amounted to 139,000 individuals, compared with 124,000 in the previous year. Overall, therefore, the total num-

ber of people working for foreign companies in Switzerland in 2006 was 351,000, or 27,000 more than in the previous year. This corresponded to 9% of the total number of individuals employed in the manufacturing and service sectors, who amounted to 3.7 million at the end of 2006.

Foreign investors employed 129,000 people in the manufacturing sector and 220,000 in the service sector. Within the service sector, the greatest number of people were employed by trading companies (79,000) and 'Other services' (67,000). German investors had the biggest workforce in Switzerland (87,000), followed by US investors, who employed 55,000 people and Dutch investors with 51,000 individuals on their payrolls.

Number of staff in Switzerland (at year-end)

Table 2

In thousands	2005	2006	Percentage share of total
Total employment in Switzerland¹, of which	3 670.3	3 730.3	100.0
Companies with foreign investors, of which	324.0	350.9	9.4
in companies which are covered in the direct investment survey	199.6	211.4	5.7
in companies which are not covered in the direct investment survey ¹	124.4	139.5	3.7

¹ Sources: Swiss Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel, and Office of Economic Affairs, Vaduz

Special topics

Number of staff employed by Swiss direct investors in Switzerland and abroad

Since 1985, the SNB has been publishing figures on the number of people working for subsidiaries of Swiss direct investors abroad. Here, for the first time, information is presented on the number of staff employed by Swiss direct investors within Switzerland (cf. table 3).

At the end of 2006, 805,000 people worked in Switzerland for companies that have subsidiaries abroad (direct investors). The number of such employees was up 32,600 over the previous year (+4%). 639,000 individuals worked in companies covered by the direct investment survey, while 166,000 people were employed by companies that fell below the threshold for coverage by the survey.

Swiss direct investors employed 2,182,000 people in subsidiaries abroad. This amounted to 177,000 more than a year ago. Part of the increase was accounted for by companies included in the survey for the first time. The overall figure does not include employees in the foreign subsidiaries of Swiss direct investors that fall below the survey threshold for direct investment. However, this gap is small, since the direct investments carried out by these companies are minimal.

Consequently, almost three million people worked for Swiss direct investors in Switzerland and abroad. The proportion of these employees working abroad rose slightly, as compared to 2005, from 72% to 73%. The increase affected mainly the service sector, where the proportion of staff working outside Switzerland was up from 65% to 67%, whereas the corresponding proportion in the manufacturing sector remained steady, at 79%.

Number of staff employed by Swiss direct investors (at year-end)

Table 3

In thousands	2004	2005	2006	Percentage share of total employees
Employees in Switzerland¹, of which	775.9	772.6	805.1	27.0
Manufacturing	288.8	290.3	305.3	10.2
Services	487.0	482.2	499.8	16.7
Employees abroad, of which	1 862.3	2 004.1	2 181.5	73.0
Manufacturing	1 036.5	1 085.5	1 166.1	39.0
Services	825.8	918.6	1 015.4	34.0
Total employees	2 638.2	2 776.7	2 986.7	100.0
Manufacturing	1 325.3	1 375.9	1 471.4	49.3
Services	1 312.9	1 400.8	1 515.3	50.7

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

Categorising direct investment in Switzerland by country of 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 is located in other countries (cf. graph 10). In this event, the company in Switzerland is ultimately controlled by group headquarters in country A, and the immediate investor in country B merely acts as an intermediate company.

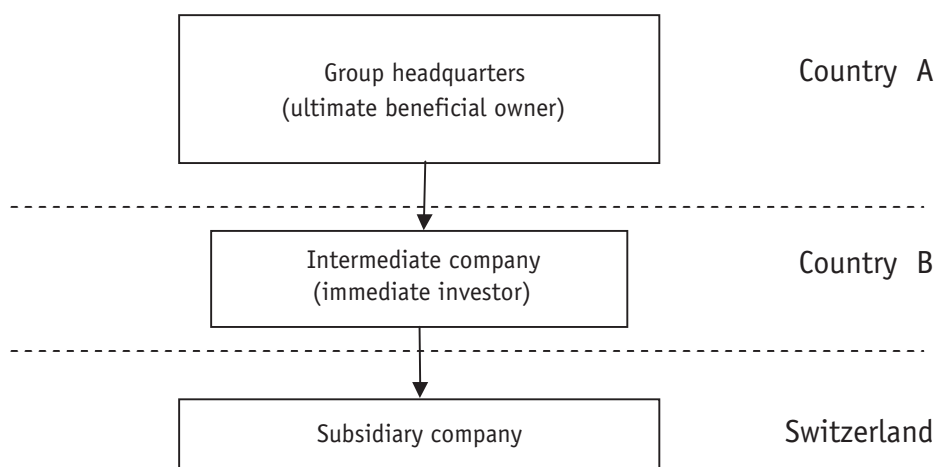
These types of group structure are having an increasing impact on the breakdown of foreign direct investment in Switzerland by country. As compared to the previous year, the level of equity capital in foreign subsidiaries in Switzerland held

through intermediary companies in intermediate countries was up by CHF 14 billion to CHF 79 billion. Expressed as a percentage, the share was up from 29% to 30%.

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 is situated. Ultimate beneficiary ownership is assessed on the basis of ownership structure. The assessment is being carried out with respect to capital stock and staff numbers only. No assessment of ultimate beneficial ownership is being carried out with respect to capital flows, because of the burden it would place on the reporting companies.

Graph 10

Difference between the immediate and the ultimate beneficial owner



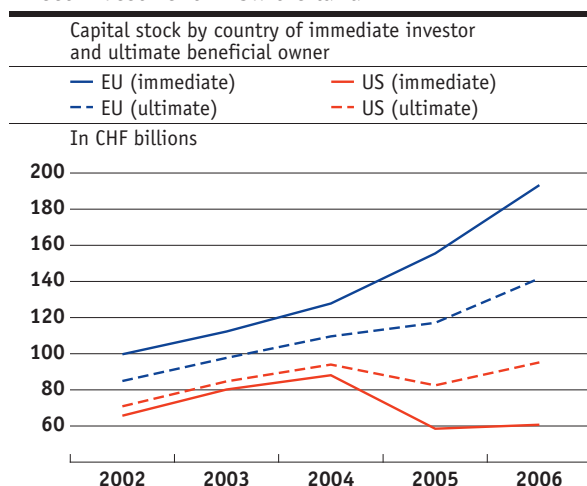
For the most important investing countries, tables 4 and 5 show the difference between an evaluation with respect to capital stock and to staff numbers, focusing both on the immediate investor and on the ultimate beneficial owner. The main countries with significantly higher capital stocks when measured by ultimate beneficial owner were the US (CHF +35 billion), the UK (CHF +13 billion) and Japan (CHF + 5 billion). This means that investors from these countries often invest in Switzerland via other countries. The Netherlands was the most important of these intermediate countries. According to the evaluation by ultimate beneficial owner, the capital stock of Dutch investors was less than half as large, at CHF 29 billion, than it was according to the evaluation by immediate investor (CHF 66 billion). Luxembourg and Austria were further important hubs for investment in Switzerland.

A similar picture is obtained from the evaluation of the ultimate beneficial owner with respect

to staff numbers. In 2006, there were significantly higher staff numbers for the US (+21,000), the UK (+16,000) and France (+8,000) than were measured according to the calculation for immediate investors. However, the figure for the Netherlands fell to 19,000 when measured according to the ultimate beneficial owner approach, as opposed to 51,000 using the immediate investor approach.

A breakdown according to the ultimate beneficial owner also generates a different picture on changes in capital stock from that obtained from the immediate investor calculation (cf. graph 11). In 2006, capital stock controlled by investors from the EU only rose by CHF 25 billion (according to the immediate investor measurement, CHF +37 billion). By contrast, capital stock controlled by US investors was up CHF 12 billion (according to the immediate investor measurement, CHF +3 billion).

Graph 11
Direct investment in Switzerland



Capital stock: breakdown by country of immediate investor and ultimate beneficial owner (at year-end) in CHF billions

Table 4

	Breakdown by immediate investor		Breakdown by ultimate beneficial owner		Difference in CHF billions
1. Europe	196.5	74%	146.7	55%	-49.9
EU, of which	193.3	73%	141.7	53%	-51.6
Germany	22.8	9%	22.6	8%	-0.3
France	30.3	11%	33.5	13%	3.1
Luxembourg	17.3	7%	-0.6	0%	-17.9
Netherlands	66.0	25%	28.7	11%	-37.2
Austria	17.6	7%	3.7	1%	-13.9
United Kingdom	15.2	6%	28.6	11%	13.4
2. North America, of which	61.9	23%	96.7	36%	34.8
United States	60.7	23%	95.2	36%	34.5
3. Central and South America, of which	4.3	2%	10.7	4%	6.3
Offshore financial centres	2.7	1%	8.9	3%	6.2
4. Asia, Africa, Oceania, of which	3.3	1%	12.0	5%	8.7
Japan	0.9	0%	6.3	2%	5.3
All countries	266.0	100%	266.0	100%	0.0

Staff numbers: breakdown by country of immediate investor and ultimate beneficial owner (at year-end) in thousands

Table 5

	Breakdown by immediate investor		Breakdown by ultimate beneficial owner		Difference in thousands
1. Europe	276.1	79%	246.6	70%	-29.5
EU, of which	275.1	78%	243.5	69%	-31.5
Germany	87.0	25%	85.5	24%	-1.5
France	36.7	10%	44.8	13%	8.2
Luxembourg	16.7	5%	4.3	1%	-12.3
Netherlands	51.0	15%	19.3	6%	-31.7
Austria	12.4	4%	9.6	3%	-2.9
United Kingdom	20.4	6%	36.0	10%	15.6
2. North America, of which	58.2	17%	80.4	23%	22.2
United States	54.8	16%	76.0	22%	21.2
3. Central and South America, of which	8.8	3%	9.1	3%	0.3
Offshore financial centres	8.7	2%	8.8	3%	0.2
4. Asia, Africa, Oceania, of which	7.8	2%	14.8	4%	6.9
Japan	2.6	1%	4.3	1%	1.7
All countries	350.9	100%	350.9	100%	0.0

Changes from the previous year**Data collection from companies in the Principality of Liechtenstein**

In the statistics on direct investment, the Principality of Liechtenstein is included with the domestic data. Previously, however, direct investments relating to companies whose head offices were located in Liechtenstein were included in the statistics only if their parent company's head office was located in Switzerland, since figures on the direct investments of companies with head offices in Liechtenstein were not collected. The direct investment survey has now been extended to include companies in the Principality of Liechtenstein and this gap thereby closed.

Change to NOGA 2002 for breakdown by economic activity

As of 2004, the breakdown by economic activity has been carried out on the basis of the NOGA 2002 classification (NOGA General Classification of Economic Activities). Until 2003, the breakdown was based on NOGA 1985. For the purposes of this publication, industries are combined in industry groupings. The existing names of the economic activity categories remain unchanged. However, the industry grouping has undergone some changes and the definitions of the industry groupings under NOGA 2002 is provided on page 18.

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 quarterly basis. The data is 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 stock exceeds CHF 10 million are surveyed.

Data coverage

The annual survey covers reinvested earnings, capital stock (equity capital and intragroup lending) as well as financial movements in both equity capital (establishment, acquisition, sale, capital increases, etc.) and intragroup lending. 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 notify the number of people employed in Switzerland and in the subsidiaries or branches abroad. The SFSO provides information about the number of staff in foreign-controlled subsidiaries in Switzerland which fall below the reporting limit for the SNB survey.

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

Valuation of capital stock

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

Correlation between changes in capital stock and capital movements

Although capital movements influence the capital stock, a change in the capital stock does not give any direct indication about capital flows, and vice versa. Changes in the capital stock can be due to various factors that do not result in capital movements. For instance, changes in capital stock 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 purchasing price and the book value of a company) almost always leads to capital movements that may be larger than the actual increase in stock. 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.

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 SNB and SFSO sources. Data taken from SNB surveys cover both minority and majority participations and are

stated in relation to the capital participation of the direct investor. The SFSO 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 stock and staff numbers are also published according to the country of the ultimate beneficial investor.

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 NOGA 2002 (NOGA General Classification of Economic Activities). Previously it was based on NOGA 1985. For the purposes of this publication, industries are combined in industry groupings. The definitions of these industry groupings are provided on page 18.

Legal basis

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

Definition of industry categories¹

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 (excl. holding companies (65.23C)); 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 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 organisation 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 2002 NOGA code (NOGA General Classification of Economic Activities) drawn up by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office.

Definition of countries and regions¹

Definition of countries	
France	Incl. French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, Monaco, Réunion, Saint-Pierre and Miquelon.
Portugal	Incl. Azores and Madeira.
Spain	Incl. Ceuta, Melilla, Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.
United Kingdom	Comprises England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
Norway	Incl. Svalbard and Jan Mayen.
United States	Incl. Puerto Rico and Navassa.
New Zealand	Incl. Chatham Islands, Kermadec Islands and the Three Kings, Auckland, Campbell, Antipodes Islands, Bounty and Snares Islands. Excl. Ross Dependency (Antarctica).
Malaysia	Peninsular Malaysia and Eastern Malaysia (Sarawak, Sabah and Labuan).
Taiwan	Separate customs territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu.
India	Incl. Laccadive Island, Minicoy Island, Amindivi Island, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Indonesia	Until 2003, incl. Timor-Leste.
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Qaiwain, Ras al Khaimah and Fujairah.
Morocco	Incl. Occidental Sahara.

Definition of regions	
EU	Until 2003, EU15; as of 2004, EU25. As of 2004, comprises, in addition to the published countries: Malta, Slovenia and Cyprus.
Other European countries	Comprises, in addition to the published countries: Albania, Andorra, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faroe Islands, Iceland, Macedonia, Moldova, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro as well as the Holy See (Vatican City State). Until 2003, incl. Baltic countries, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus. Excl. Liechtenstein, which is listed with Switzerland for statistical purposes.
Offshore financial centres in Europe	Gibraltar, Guernsey, Jersey and 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, Occupied Palestinian Territory, 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, Syria, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.
Central and South America	Comprises, in addition to the published countries: Aruba, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Falkland Islands, Guyana, Honduras, Haiti, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Suriname, El Salvador, Trinidad and Tobago.
Offshore financial centres in Central and South America	Virgin Islands (US), Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Virgin Islands (British), Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands.
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.
Oceania (and Polar regions)	Comprises, in addition to the published countries: Antarctica, American Samoa, Bouvet Island, Cocos Islands (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.

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Explanation of symbols

. Figure unknown, confidential, meaningless, no longer reported or no reporting institutions (missing value).

Rounding differences

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

Revision procedure

Revisions are carried out on an annual basis in December, when the report on direct investments is published. Direct investment flows and income are also revised when the report on the balance of payments is published in August. When the provisional data for the year are published in December, the figures for the previous year are also generally revised. These revisions take account of information supplied too late for last year's publication. If the new information relates to periods dating even further back, the older figures are also revised. Methodological modifications, new classifications and new sources, even for periods further back in time, are discussed in the explanatory notes.

Swiss direct investment abroad
Capital outflows: breakdown by country^{1,2,3} in CHF millions

Table 1.1

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1. Europe	10 274	9 437	14 550	24 649	30 812
EU⁴, of which	7 841	6 524	14 911	20 963	28 646
Baltic countries ^{5,6}	.	.	-14	79	75
Belgium	2 036	2 634	786	-2 981	-339
Denmark	69	485	220	-416	583
Germany	247	304	98	8 259	8 787
Finland	-8	16	405	-14	401
France	985	-1 873	3 197	1 909	2 106
Greece	241	369	108	282	530
Ireland	175	33	-511	1 493	9 333
Italy	773	-1 877	154	900	1 604
Luxembourg	-2 557	4 352	-302	-3 266	7 777
Netherlands	1 505	583	3 785	8 877	-13 579
Austria	455	595	627	605	1 729
Poland ⁶	.	.	340	465	471
Portugal	75	-266	45	-21	1 854
Sweden	3 002	401	737	-2 020	-673
Slovakia ⁶	.	.	93	31	89
Spain	480	27	471	2 699	1 093
Czech Republic ⁶	.	.	366	822	-266
Hungary ⁶	.	.	-65	564	273
United Kingdom	363	741	4 597	2 639	6 764
Other European countries⁷, of which	2 433	2 912	-361	3 687	2 166
Baltic countries ^{5,8}	79	7	.	.	.
Bulgaria	1	37	29	78	57
Croatia	7	64	50	51	69
Norway	.	.	-1 975	261	268
Poland ⁸	-152	117	.	.	.
Romania	-45	86	108	154	330
Russian Federation	148	-21	294	887	1 332
Slovakia ⁸	52	-4	.	.	.
Czech Republic ⁸	55	-496	.	.	.
Turkey	249	51	213	722	42
Ukraine	39	69	180	192	685
Hungary ⁸	28	132	.	.	.
Offshore financial centres ⁹	-246	2 855	661	1 212	-762
2. North America	3 642	6 769	8 878	22 832	23 262
Canada	307	353	3 141	6 077	1 945
United States	3 336	6 416	5 737	16 755	21 317
3. Central and South America, of which	-1 162	3 753	3 281	7 465	21 251
Argentina	-542	345	62	407	8
Bolivia	8	10	3	8	1
Brazil	-615	163	444	662	3 749
Chile	-8	-14	31	96	153
Costa Rica	17	85	38	476	646

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Ecuador	42	14	15	50	-38
Guatemala	-8	13	1	0	14
Colombia	-214	-19	12	119	-103
Mexico	184	-61	155	107	741
Peru	-42	-61	100	-34	-26
Uruguay	152	33	80	135	132
Venezuela	-239	178	97	90	182
Offshore financial centres ¹⁰	-440	3 943	2 081	3 369	16 207
4. Asia, of which	86	128	5 180	6 457	10 319
Bangladesh	0	0	19	-3	13
China (People's Republic)	-64	-188	196	829	900
Hong Kong	-363	101	-144	607	1 154
India	76	140	164	248	364
Indonesia	37	-32	2	108	23
Israel	-23	44	47	80	157
Japan	-481	-165	1 045	113	646
Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	26	6	22	670	493
Malaysia	-34	209	-3	-76	109
Pakistan	18	21	220	183	296
Philippines	-272	-62	-212	775	584
Saudi Arabia	7	-18	-19	108	69
Singapore	1 050	-202	3 687	2 162	4 434
Sri Lanka	-2	-14	6	10	6
Taiwan	31	45	55	189	156
Thailand	167	180	124	285	509
United Arab Emirates	-52	-22	4	-47	176
Viet Nam	-40	25	8	-22	48
5. Africa, of which	-489	-248	-372	1 731	797
Egypt	48	31	28	276	160
Côte d'Ivoire	-93	4	-16	-2	71
Kenya	-1	-2	11	13	21
Morocco	26	34	6	59	32
Nigeria	1	26	3	-6	20
South Africa	-238	-243	-72	1 095	427
Tunisia	-10	-9	4	6	1
6. Oceania, of which	433	957	1 150	949	1 144
Australia	437	992	1 138	869	1 078
New Zealand	-7	-54	9	58	38
All countries	12 785	20 795	32 666	64 084	87 586

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 2004.

⁴ Until 2003, EU15; as of 2004, EU25.

⁵ Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

⁶ Until 2003, in Other European countries.

⁷ Until 2003, including Baltic countries, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus.

⁸ As of 2004, in the EU.

⁹ Gibraltar, Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man.

¹⁰ Virgin Islands (US), Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Virgin Islands (British), Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands.

Swiss direct investment abroad
Capital stock: breakdown by country^{1,2} (at year-end) in CHF millions

Table 1.2

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Share in percent
1. Europe	211 236	218 498	233 967	283 976	298 168	47.2
EU³, of which	178 143	181 082	200 961	245 987	261 419	41.4
Baltic countries ^{4,5}	.	.	109	206	253	0.0
Belgium	11 843	13 732	14 886	11 320	9 266	1.5
Denmark	1 419	1 216	1 646	1 396	2 144	0.3
Germany	27 669	26 366	24 388	38 545	42 725	6.8
Finland	2 015	1 783	2 003	2 260	2 382	0.4
France	20 155	20 273	22 553	26 430	30 655	4.8
Greece	1 753	2 069	1 967	2 298	2 791	0.4
Ireland	6 418	6 674	6 005	9 601	8 621	1.4
Italy	10 039	8 855	10 388	12 305	13 984	2.2
Luxembourg	18 109	20 859	22 284	19 020	25 158	4.0
Netherlands	19 958	18 183	20 416	35 436	26 227	4.1
Austria	4 658	5 653	5 295	5 301	7 769	1.2
Poland ⁵	.	.	2 581	3 262	3 975	0.6
Portugal	2 032	1 700	2 080	2 195	4 665	0.7
Sweden	4 861	2 917	1 780	1 762	1 780	0.3
Slovakia ⁵	.	.	300	373	548	0.1
Spain	7 771	8 824	8 201	11 641	12 327	1.9
Czech Republic ⁵	.	.	2 094	2 927	2 745	0.4
Hungary ⁵	.	.	1 058	2 027	2 037	0.3
United Kingdom	39 444	41 977	49 207	55 784	58 313	9.2
Other European countries⁶, of which	33 093	37 416	33 006	37 989	36 750	5.8
Baltic countries ^{4,7}	127	150	.	.	.	
Bulgaria	44	89	121	186	357	0.1
Croatia	157	208	228	437	457	0.1
Norway	.	.	1 806	2 221	2 307	0.4
Poland ⁷	2 296	1 964	.	.	.	
Romania	273	351	410	850	1 307	0.2
Russian Federation	1 294	1 607	2 194	3 479	5 155	0.8
Slovakia ⁷	180	172	.	.	.	
Czech Republic ⁷	2 011	1 564	.	.	.	
Turkey	1 042	1 129	1 401	2 093	2 107	0.3
Ukraine	168	242	420	613	1 234	0.2
Hungary ⁷	660	790	.	.	.	
Offshore financial centres ⁸	19 020	23 737	26 023	27 474	22 979	3.6
2. North America	82 108	83 334	84 438	123 715	149 923	23.7
Canada	2 848	2 952	1 026	9 459	17 483	2.8
United States	79 260	80 382	83 412	114 256	132 440	20.9
3. Central and South America, of which	65 777	74 188	87 359	94 745	113 334	17.9
Argentina	654	1 372	1 284	1 599	1 105	0.2
Bolivia	59	59	51	54	47	0.0
Brazil	3 717	3 858	4 288	6 711	10 142	1.6
Chile	436	579	805	1 169	1 171	0.2
Costa Rica	217	402	- 70	629	815	0.1

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Share in percent
Ecuador	453	405	355	435	350	0.1
Guatemala	133	152	144	181	156	0.0
Colombia	1 245	801	810	1 186	1 047	0.2
Mexico	4 198	3 836	3 206	3 359	4 765	0.8
Peru	262	224	331	503	460	0.1
Uruguay	586	378	102	123	270	0.0
Venezuela	664	849	891	905	888	0.1
Offshore financial centres ⁹	48 538	55 104	69 188	69 012	93 342	14.8
4. Asia, of which	37 080	32 374	35 462	45 037	53 274	8.4
Bangladesh	14	35	50	25	29	0.0
China (People's Republic)	1 911	2 404	2 723	3 514	3 879	0.6
Hong Kong	3 691	3 942	3 052	3 807	4 190	0.7
India	620	628	794	1 815	2 050	0.3
Indonesia	909	791	739	3 574	3 685	0.6
Israel	662	209	740	859	1 008	0.2
Japan	7 261	7 239	8 067	8 865	10 064	1.6
Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	1 414	1 532	1 576	2 227	2 632	0.4
Malaysia	1 163	1 347	1 338	1 495	1 595	0.3
Pakistan	260	296	567	685	955	0.2
Philippines	2 044	1 747	1 671	1 817	2 070	0.3
Saudi Arabia	188	243	212	158	292	0.0
Singapore	14 410	9 045	11 147	12 882	16 755	2.7
Sri Lanka	10	-21	-16	-4	-10	-0.0
Taiwan	732	736	814	956	1 011	0.2
Thailand	955	1 088	1 045	1 010	1 375	0.2
United Arab Emirates	421	626	526	566	658	0.1
Viet Nam	47	86	-1	84	143	0.0
5. Africa, of which	3 496	3 305	2 567	3 466	7 517	1.2
Egypt	413	338	351	516	510	0.1
Côte d'Ivoire	61	94	146	121	149	0.0
Kenya	58	96	105	126	146	0.0
Morocco	210	263	287	291	337	0.1
Nigeria	27	41	35	56	75	0.0
South Africa	1 252	1 156	1 387	1 814	4 956	0.8
Tunisia	24	20	29	36	28	0.0
6. Oceania, of which	5 531	10 545	9 514	11 632	9 964	1.6
Australia	5 264	10 307	9 300	11 214	9 511	1.5
New Zealand	228	38	10	179	202	0.0
All countries	405 228	422 244	453 307	562 572	632 181	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.

⁴ Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

⁵ Until 2003, in Other European countries.

⁶ Until 2003, including Baltic countries, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus.

⁷ As of 2004, in the EU.

⁸ Gibraltar, Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man.

⁹ Virgin Islands (US), Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Virgin Islands (British), Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands.

Swiss direct investment abroad
Number of staff abroad: breakdown by country^{1,2} (at year-end)

Table 1.3

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Share in percent
1. Europe	953 076	910 654	941 212	973 141	1 088 677	49.9
EU³, of which	801 513	758 999	853 374	877 296	926 113	42.5
Baltic countries ^{4,5}	.	.	2 005	2 363	2 752	0.1
Belgium	23 538	22 853	23 304	23 322	26 190	1.2
Denmark	14 200	11 687	11 799	11 410	11 596	0.5
Germany	225 575	218 267	213 338	218 900	225 848	10.4
Finland	15 891	12 001	12 493	11 264	15 227	0.7
France	149 648	158 648	158 121	162 670	170 691	7.8
Greece	9 271	9 852	9 915	10 463	12 601	0.6
Ireland	5 359	5 158	7 478	7 699	8 587	0.4
Italy	63 895	62 295	67 730	65 484	69 219	3.2
Luxembourg	2 499	2 584	3 039	3 308	3 610	0.2
Netherlands	34 381	35 480	36 968	36 773	37 705	1.7
Austria	34 716	34 454	37 243	38 245	40 049	1.8
Poland ⁵	.	.	22 454	23 436	27 696	1.3
Portugal	9 860	9 447	9 743	9 691	10 389	0.5
Sweden	27 086	21 305	21 320	20 932	22 596	1.0
Slovakia ⁵	.	.	7 901	7 585	7 364	0.3
Spain	59 500	49 183	51 913	54 466	57 746	2.6
Czech Republic ⁵	.	.	24 662	26 952	27 778	1.3
Hungary ⁵	.	.	20 817	25 303	27 568	1.3
United Kingdom	126 093	105 788	103 414	108 915	111 810	5.1
Other European countries⁶, of which	151 563	151 655	87 838	95 845	162 563	7.5
Baltic countries ^{4,7}	2 094	1 891	.	.	.	
Bulgaria	3 055	3 648	4 151	5 085	6 137	0.3
Croatia	3 035	3 343	3 541	3 817	3 874	0.2
Norway	.	.	7 707	7 750	8 208	0.4
Poland ⁷	21 209	20 946	.	.	.	
Romania	9 121	8 376	9 559	10 075	10 902	0.5
Russian Federation	37 616	41 182	41 130	46 068	97 652	4.5
Slovakia ⁷	4 183	4 072	.	.	.	
Czech Republic ⁷	20 390	20 886	.	.	.	
Turkey	9 791	8 930	8 461	9 758	11 216	0.5
Ukraine	5 510	6 713	8 144	8 125	18 702	0.9
Hungary ⁷	12 882	12 158	.	.	.	
Offshore financial centres ⁸	1 369	1 476	1 606	1 152	1 338	0.1
2. North America	335 872	327 624	314 666	338 068	350 770	16.1
Canada	29 656	30 818	28 981	29 943	32 249	1.5
United States	306 217	296 806	285 685	308 125	318 521	14.6
3. Central and South America, of which	160 243	180 203	197 750	210 457	219 963	10.1
Argentina	12 883	13 928	14 867	18 070	17 535	0.8
Bolivia	329	196	221	4 005	4 271	0.2
Brazil	70 698	87 062	91 486	91 541	92 716	4.3
Chile	8 800	13 420	14 372	15 898	16 575	0.8
Costa Rica	2 200	2 052	2 450	2 449	2 493	0.1

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Share in percent
Ecuador	4 118	4 290	4 212	3 012	3 642	0.2
Guatemala	1 613	1 532	2 265	2 044	2 039	0.1
Colombia	7 661	7 799	7 969	9 529	10 816	0.5
Mexico	26 300	26 300	31 055	32 715	36 997	1.7
Peru	4 680	4 821	5 481	5 526	5 885	0.3
Uruguay	872	557	713	830	982	0.0
Venezuela	8 111	8 045	8 945	9 356	10 625	0.5
Offshore financial centres ⁹	6 666	6 212	7 143	7 665	7 402	0.3
4. Asia, of which	281 397	283 620	303 701	373 104	404 509	18.5
Bangladesh	1 381	1 769	1 733	1 921	1 863	0.1
China (People's Republic)	54 514	60 164	68 875	81 116	93 188	4.3
Hong Kong	16 553	16 770	16 155	17 455	19 356	0.9
India	20 979	21 481	22 584	26 611	41 215	1.9
Indonesia	13 444	12 884	12 955	59 587	46 023	2.1
Israel	5 179	4 955	5 457	5 311	5 664	0.3
Japan	35 734	35 134	39 170	40 546	44 378	2.0
Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	6 227	6 601	7 105	7 362	7 952	0.4
Malaysia	21 011	20 017	22 186	21 454	23 704	1.1
Pakistan	5 271	5 587	6 909	5 720	10 008	0.5
Philippines	13 297	12 204	12 723	14 082	15 318	0.7
Saudi Arabia	3 751	3 584	3 485	3 590	3 715	0.2
Singapore	21 018	16 679	16 813	18 243	20 264	0.9
Sri Lanka	2 390	1 701	1 667	1 756	1 507	0.1
Taiwan	10 197	11 070	10 497	10 874	11 174	0.5
Thailand	36 137	36 499	37 974	39 358	39 567	1.8
United Arab Emirates	1 885	2 576	2 566	3 262	3 146	0.1
Viet Nam	6 159	7 408	7 800	7 959	8 583	0.4
5. Africa, of which	71 198	74 204	68 968	73 402	78 179	3.6
Egypt	8 027	7 762	8 570	9 416	9 308	0.4
Côte d'Ivoire	2 263	2 224	2 145	2 171	2 181	0.1
Kenya	1 092	1 193	1 245	1 480	1 552	0.1
Morocco	3 310	3 263	3 263	3 306	3 518	0.2
Nigeria	6 349	6 419	5 843	5 957	6 085	0.3
South Africa	25 909	28 074	29 069	29 626	32 231	1.5
Tunisia	1 801	1 865	2 395	2 596	2 722	0.1
6. Oceania, of which	30 887	32 633	36 040	35 962	39 427	1.8
Australia	26 470	28 213	31 412	30 912	33 814	1.5
New Zealand	3 706	3 630	3 791	4 050	4 316	0.2
All countries	1 832 673	1 808 938	1 862 338	2 004 133	2 181 524	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.

⁴ Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

⁵ Until 2003, in Other European countries.

⁶ Until 2003, including Baltic countries, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus.

⁷ As of 2004, in the EU.

⁸ Gibraltar, Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man.

⁹ Virgin Islands (US), Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Virgin Islands (British), Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands.

Swiss direct investment abroad
Capital outflows: breakdown by economic activity^{1,2,3} in CHF millions

Table 1.4

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Manufacturing	12 502	6 425	21 619	27 745	49 033
Textiles and clothing ⁴	157	813	-56	-1 683	2 485
Chemicals and plastics	2 939	3 238	11 893	20 770	23 155
Metals and machinery	-343	1 433	2 052	798	3 277
Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking	681	-3 247	836	1 048	3 526
Other manufacturing and construction	9 067	4 189	6 894	6 812	16 589
Services	283	14 369	11 047	36 339	38 554
Trade	388	-617	1 387	8 260	-3 065
Finance and holding companies	2 635	7 359	1 941	10 161	8 735
of which Swiss-controlled ⁵	-1 901	2 663	-241	1 809	3 483
of which foreign-controlled ⁶	4 536	4 696	2 182	8 353	5 252
Banks	437	6 176	3 225	8 383	21 907
Insurance	-573	1 414	3 815	5 893	8 937
Transportation and communications	-1 383	-540	-47	1 317	1 325
Other services	-1 220	576	726	2 325	716
Total	12 785	20 795	32 666	64 084	87 586
Total excluding foreign-controlled finance and holding companies⁶	8 249	16 098	30 484	55 731	82 334

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 NOGA/ASWZ 1985 (Nomenclature générale des activités économiques/Allgemeine Systematik der Wirtschaftszweige), from 2004 onwards, classification according to NOGA 2002.

² The minus sign (-) indicates a return flow of capital into Switzerland (disinvestment).

³ Expansion of the reporting population in 2004.

⁴ Expansion of the reporting population in 2003.

⁵ A company is considered to be Swiss-controlled if a majority share of its capital is in Swiss hands.

⁶ A company is considered to be foreign-controlled if a majority share of its capital is in foreign hands.

Swiss direct investment abroad

Table 1.5

Capital stock: breakdown by economic activity^{1,2} (at year-end) in CHF millions

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Share in percent
Manufacturing	135 837	142 867	160 441	202 748	255 842	40.5
Textiles and clothing ³	1 404	9 443	9 525	7 631	15 917	2.5
Chemicals and plastics	62 073	62 647	74 905	96 818	120 458	19.1
Metals and machinery	20 787	20 477	23 763	26 437	35 716	5.6
Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking	15 454	12 397	11 554	18 143	20 260	3.2
Other manufacturing and construction	36 119	37 903	40 695	53 719	63 490	10.0
Services	269 391	279 377	292 866	359 824	376 339	59.5
Trade	12 690	10 819	16 203	24 924	21 963	3.5
Finance and holding companies	111 813	115 140	118 036	153 867	150 001	23.7
of which Swiss-controlled ⁴	34 713	25 849	26 574	29 804	32 563	5.2
of which foreign-controlled ⁵	77 099	89 291	91 462	124 063	117 438	18.6
Banks	52 791	57 078	59 480	70 038	89 331	14.1
Insurance	78 754	82 826	86 585	95 902	96 794	15.3
Transportation and communications	4 168	3 847	3 300	4 219	5 688	0.9
Other services	9 176	9 669	9 263	10 874	12 563	2.0
Total	405 228	422 244	453 307	562 572	632 181	100.0
Total excluding foreign-controlled finance and holding companies⁵	328 129	332 954	361 845	438 509	514 743	81.4

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 NOGA/ASWZ 1985 (Nomenclature générale des activités économiques/Allgemeine Systematik der Wirtschaftszweige), from 2004 onwards, classification according to NOGA 2002.

² Expansion of the reporting population in 2004.

³ Expansion of the reporting population in 2003.

⁴ A company is considered to be Swiss-controlled if a majority share of its capital is in Swiss hands.

⁵ A company is considered to be foreign-controlled if a majority share of its capital is in foreign hands.

Swiss direct investment abroad
Number of staff abroad: breakdown by economic activity^{1,2} (at year-end)

Table 1.6

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Share in percent
Manufacturing	1 044 942	1 046 638	1 036 510	1 085 528	1 166 094	53.5
Textiles and clothing ³	50 745	93 098	83 651	88 282	93 214	4.3
Chemicals and plastics	255 491	254 291	256 546	267 457	276 693	12.7
Metals and machinery	184 344	190 704	198 189	207 901	243 724	11.2
Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking	225 663	182 873	177 324	181 397	184 106	8.4
Other manufacturing and construction	328 700	325 672	320 801	340 491	368 357	16.9
Services	787 731	762 300	825 828	918 605	1 015 430	46.5
Trade	110 468	118 004	149 130	165 209	182 958	8.4
Finance and holding companies	323 831	315 086	360 560	413 492	453 426	20.8
of which Swiss-controlled ⁴	51 737	40 019	37 917	38 616	35 632	1.6
of which foreign-controlled ⁵	272 093	275 068	322 642	374 876	417 794	19.2
Banks	76 761	71 580	75 904	81 710	92 759	4.3
Insurance	113 724	89 951	85 283	83 725	85 402	3.9
Transportation and communications	54 218	59 471	66 181	76 852	94 140	4.3
Other services	108 729	108 208	88 770	97 618	106 746	4.9
Total	1 832 673	1 808 938	1 862 338	2 004 133	2 181 524	100.0
Total excluding foreign-controlled finance and holding companies⁵	1 560 580	1 533 870	1 539 696	1 629 257	1 763 730	80.8

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 NOGA/ASWZ 1985 (Nomenclature générale des activités économiques/Allgemeine Systematik der Wirtschaftszweige), from 2004 onwards, classification according to NOGA 2002.

² Expansion of the reporting population in 2004.

³ Expansion of the reporting population in 2003.

⁴ A company is considered to be Swiss-controlled if a majority share of its capital is in Swiss hands.

⁵ A company is considered to be foreign-controlled if a majority share of its capital is in foreign hands.

Investment income: breakdown by economic activity^{1,2,3,4} in CHF millions

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Manufacturing	12 337	17 333	20 844	27 656	32 338
Textiles and clothing ⁵	114	684	515	2 002	211
Chemicals and plastics	3 015	9 165	9 939	13 700	15 507
Metals and machinery	1 394	1 366	3 190	2 885	2 974
Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking	3 793	-40	-3	716	2 659
Other manufacturing and construction	4 020	6 159	7 203	8 353	10 988
Services	7 581	26 244	28 101	48 867	36 427
Trade	2 201	1 743	1 307	3 251	-67
Finance and holding companies	11 258	13 524	14 396	29 569	6 738
of which Swiss-controlled ⁶	2 865	1 205	418	1 314	2 362
of which foreign-controlled ⁷	8 393	12 319	13 978	28 255	4 376
Banks	-5 021	3 581	6 637	8 021	17 031
Insurance	678	7 064	4 532	6 836	10 729
Transportation and communications	-1 009	119	378	612	1 053
Other services	-526	212	851	578	944
Total	19 917	43 577	48 945	76 523	68 765
Total excluding foreign-controlled finance and holding companies⁷	11 525	31 258	34 968	48 268	64 389

¹ 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.

² 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 NOGA/ASWZ 1985 (Nomenclature générale des activités économiques/Allgemeine Systematik der Wirtschaftszweige), from 2004 onwards, classification according to NOGA 2002.

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 in Swiss hands.

⁷ A company is considered to be foreign-controlled if a majority share of its capital is in foreign hands.

Swiss direct investment abroad
Capital outflows: breakdown by type of capital and geographical/economic zone^{1,2,3}
 In CHF millions

Table 1.8

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Equity capital					
1. Europe	7 203	142	4 751	7 743	32 508
EU ⁴	5 625	-1 975	5 595	5 756	33 899
Other European countries ⁵	1 579	2 116	-844	1 988	-1 391
2. North America	14 284	7 811	5 710	9 755	6 339
3. Central and South America, of which	2 546	-1 017	1 105	3 516	11 732
Offshore financial centres ⁶	2 303	-660	398	2 029	7 777
4. Asia	500	-1 462	52	554	3 593
5. Africa	-11	-14	-37	235	112
6. Oceania	61	121	37	612	378
All countries	24 584	5 581	11 617	22 415	54 661

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Reinvested earnings					
1. Europe	5 172	6 643	8 227	19 431	2 790
EU ⁴	4 864	7 089	7 247	16 759	631
Other European countries ⁵	308	-447	980	2 672	2 159
2. North America	-8 800	772	1 505	10 933	6 213
3. Central and South America, of which	-4 495	4 497	4 747	5 589	10 555
Offshore financial centres ⁶	-3 932	3 861	4 100	4 275	7 929
4. Asia	-154	3 101	5 336	4 983	5 896
5. Africa	-201	-34	39	336	595
6. Oceania	338	1 142	1 314	-255	156
All countries	-8 140	16 121	21 168	41 017	26 205

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Other capital					
1. Europe	-2 101	2 652	1 572	-2 525	-4 485
EU ⁴	-2 648	1 410	2 070	-1 552	-5 884
Other European countries ⁵	546	1 243	-498	-973	1 399
2. North America	-1 841	-1 813	1 663	2 144	10 710
3. Central and South America, of which	787	273	-2 572	-1 640	-1 036
Offshore financial centres ⁶	1 189	741	-2 418	-2 934	502
4. Asia	-261	-1 511	-207	920	831
5. Africa	-277	-200	-374	1 161	90
6. Oceania	34	-307	-201	591	611
All countries	-3 658	-906	-119	651	6 720

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total					
1. Europe	10 274	9 437	14 550	24 649	30 812
EU ⁴	7 841	6 524	14 911	20 963	28 646
Other European countries ⁵	2 433	2 912	-361	3 687	2 166
2. North America	3 642	6 769	8 878	22 832	23 262
3. Central and South America, of which	-1 162	3 753	3 281	7 465	21 251
Offshore financial centres ⁶	-440	3 943	2 081	3 369	16 207
4. Asia	86	128	5 180	6 457	10 319
5. Africa	-489	-248	-372	1 731	797
6. Oceania	433	957	1 150	949	1 144
All countries	12 785	20 795	32 666	64 084	87 586

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 2004.

⁴ Until 2003, EU15; as of 2004, EU25.

⁵ Until 2003, including Baltic countries, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus.

⁶ Virgin Islands (US), Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Virgin Islands (British), Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands.

Foreign direct investment in Switzerland
Capital inflows: breakdown by investing country^{1,2,3} in CHF millions

Table 2.1

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1. Europe	7 198	14 159	-3 924	22 771	28 600
EU⁴, of which	7 984	14 125	-4 034	22 803	28 506
Belgium	-266	4 807	320	-1 073	71
Denmark	-108	-33	314	1 037	922
Germany	-321	-21	-295	768	1 070
France	2 685	939	784	2 158	13 910
Italy	410	-96	-2 131	211	382
Luxembourg	314	314	574	-278	3 382
Netherlands	297	6 025	-2 437	9 102	7 954
Austria	105	-9	735	9 826	2 391
Sweden	189	244	-25	-913	-36
Spain	34	29	122	500	34
United Kingdom	4 726	1 765	-1 874	1 370	-1 902
Other European countries⁵	-786	34	110	-31	95
2. North America	3 075	7 213	7 007	-25 557	3 959
Canada	193	290	111	-455	27
United States	2 883	6 923	6 896	-25 103	3 932
3. Central and South America, of which	24	932	-1 400	878	267
Offshore financial centres ⁶	35	941	-1 967	653	245
4. Asia, Africa and Oceania, of which	-515	-79	-524	-14	119
Israel	-310	26	33	62	54
Japan	-291	-263	-229	-117	-90
All countries	9 783	22 224	1 159	-1 922	32 945

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 2004.

⁴ Until 2003, EU15; as of 2004, EU25.

⁵ Until 2003, including Baltic countries, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus.

⁶ Virgin Islands (US), Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Virgin Islands (British), Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands.

Foreign direct investment in Switzerland

Table 2.2

Capital stock: breakdown by investing country^{1,2} (at year-end) in CHF millions

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Share in percent
1. Europe	100 540	114 210	130 179	158 521	196 540	73.9
EU³, of which	99 741	112 304	128 057	155 519	193 283	72.7
Belgium	663	5 535	5 899	5 230	5 303	2.0
Denmark	5 285	5 854	9 416	8 776	9 602	3.6
Germany	15 696	16 327	18 225	20 961	22 831	8.6
France	14 145	13 797	16 305	18 135	30 345	11.4
Italy	6 514	6 391	4 340	4 510	4 898	1.8
Luxembourg	10 912	9 214	9 650	11 806	17 318	6.5
Netherlands	35 752	41 840	46 902	55 976	65 981	24.8
Austria	859	891	2 311	12 696	17 588	6.6
Sweden	1 204	1 514	2 821	2 184	1 765	0.7
Spain	586	630	856	1 268	1 315	0.5
United Kingdom	7 820	9 755	10 703	13 310	15 213	5.7
Other European countries⁴	798	1 906	2 122	3 002	3 257	1.2
2. North America	67 538	81 931	89 585	59 646	61 867	23.3
Canada	1 813	1 758	1 457	1 188	1 197	0.4
United States	65 725	80 173	88 128	58 458	60 670	22.8
3. Central and South America, of which	1 865	1 953	1 515	3 458	4 340	1.6
Offshore financial centres ⁵	1 561	1 649	70	1 784	2 735	1.0
4. Asia, Africa and Oceania, of which	3 137	2 572	2 404	2 904	3 299	1.2
Israel	469	487	516	617	665	0.2
Japan	1 346	1 102	1 081	1 019	940	0.4
All countries	173 080	200 666	223 682	224 529	266 045	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.

⁴ Until 2003, including Baltic countries, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus.

⁵ Virgin Islands (US), Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Virgin Islands (British), Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands.

Foreign direct investment in Switzerland
Number of staff in Switzerland: breakdown by investing country¹ (at year-end)

Table 2.3

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Companies included in data collection for direct investment statistics²					
1. Europe	110 431	124 517	153 155	167 039	177 310
EU³, of which	110 059	124 032	152 494	166 409	176 650
Belgium	1 464	2 141	2 988	1 745	2 301
Denmark	5 989	6 092	12 712	13 492	14 404
Germany	33 409	35 249	46 094	48 695	46 657
France	7 724	8 600	12 999	14 443	21 043
Italy	2 725	4 225	4 656	6 154	6 736
Luxembourg	15 944	15 464	13 802	7 791	13 136
Netherlands	30 305	37 797	40 894	43 950	43 797
Austria	1 775	1 558	2 757	6 384	7 244
Sweden	2 503	2 811	4 678	3 952	4 018
Spain	546	541	723	3 580	3 550
United Kingdom	5 614	7 483	7 905	14 425	11 315
Other European countries⁴	373	486	661	630	660
2. North America	31 231	30 505	32 590	29 270	29 501
Canada	3 366	3 482	3 237	2 384	2 360
United States	27 865	27 023	29 353	26 886	27 141
3. Central and South America, of which	1 029	1 339	1 680	1 313	1 514
Offshore financial centres ⁵	963	1 259	1 541	1 159	1 351
4. Asia, Africa and Oceania, of which	1 149	1 468	1 162	2 017	3 104
Israel	244	248	257	291	287
Japan	164	124	110	305	303
All countries	143 840	157 829	188 587	199 639	211 430

**Companies not included in data collection
for direct investment statistics⁶**

1. Europe	.	109 499	92 067	88 700	98 793
EU³, of which	.	109 166	91 799	88 365	98 413
Belgium	.	1 796	2 627	2 422	2 200
Denmark	.	7 421	1 483	1 529	1 620
Germany	.	43 442	34 508	35 740	40 338
France	.	17 407	14 538	13 014	15 630
Italy	.	4 038	3 836	3 574	3 821
Luxembourg	.	3 136	3 617	3 032	3 538
Netherlands	.	8 216	7 195	6 130	7 187
Austria	.	3 453	4 486	4 400	5 186
Sweden	.	5 329	6 056	5 657	6 165
Spain	.	369	686	1 437	1 078
United Kingdom	.	11 697	10 085	8 581	9 082
Other European countries⁴	.	333	268	335	380
2. North America	.	26 606	25 461	25 454	28 655
Canada	.	604	849	711	1 038
United States	.	26 002	24 612	24 743	27 617
3. Central and South America, of which	.	3 598	2 709	5 460	7 328
Offshore financial centres ⁵	.	3 595	2 699	5 450	7 300
4. Asia, Africa and Oceania, of which	.	3 644	5 026	4 780	4 717
Israel	.	144	209	156	176
Japan	.	1 897	2 181	2 264	2 329
All countries	.	143 347	125 263	124 394	139 493

Foreign direct investment in Switzerland Table 2.3 (continued)
Number of staff in Switzerland: breakdown by investing country¹ (at year-end)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Share in percent
All companies						
1. Europe	.	234 016	245 222	255 739	276 103	78.7
EU³, of which	.	233 198	244 293	254 774	275 063	78.4
Belgium	.	3 937	5 615	4 167	4 501	1.3
Denmark	.	13 513	14 195	15 021	16 024	4.6
Germany	.	78 691	80 602	84 435	86 995	24.8
France	.	26 007	27 537	27 457	36 673	10.5
Italy	.	8 263	8 492	9 728	10 557	3.0
Luxembourg	.	18 600	17 419	10 823	16 674	4.8
Netherlands	.	46 013	48 089	50 080	50 984	14.5
Austria	.	5 011	7 243	10 784	12 430	3.5
Sweden	.	8 140	10 734	9 609	10 183	2.9
Spain	.	910	1 409	5 017	4 628	1.3
United Kingdom	.	19 180	17 990	23 006	20 397	5.8
Other European countries⁴	.	819	929	965	1 040	0.3
2. North America	.	57 111	58 051	54 724	58 156	16.6
Canada	.	4 086	4 086	3 095	3 398	1.0
United States	.	53 025	53 965	51 629	54 758	15.6
3. Central and South America, of which	.	4 937	4 389	6 773	8 842	2.5
Offshore financial centres ⁵	.	4 854	4 240	6 609	8 651	2.5
4. Asia, Africa and Oceania, of which	.	5 112	6 188	6 797	7 821	2.2
Israel	.	392	466	447	463	0.1
Japan	.	2 021	2 291	2 569	2 632	0.8
All countries	.	301 176	313 850	324 033	350 923	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.

⁴ Until 2003, including Baltic countries, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus.

⁵ Virgin Islands (US), Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Virgin Islands (British), Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands.

⁶ Source: Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO).

Foreign direct investment in Switzerland
Capital inflows: breakdown by economic activity^{1,2,3} in CHF millions

Table 2.4

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Manufacturing	672	6 650	2 981	978	6 421
Chemicals and plastics	205	2 522	2 545	955	4 725
Metals and machinery	165	1 797	423	-122	483
Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking	264	1 953	286	-192	1 476
Other manufacturing and construction	38	378	-273	337	-263
Services	9 111	15 575	-1 822	-2 900	26 524
Trade	1 624	4 409	1 773	926	979
Finance and holding companies	8 090	9 012	-4 531	-7 996	13 252
Banks	502	733	198	1 261	1 552
Insurance	-1 461	467	-106	309	13 370
Transportation and communications	-57	807	-280	1 870	-2 065
Other services	413	146	1 125	730	-563
Total	9 783	22 224	1 159	-1 922	32 945

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 NOGA/ASWZ 1985 (Nomenclature générale des activités économiques/Allgemeine Systematik der Wirtschaftszweige), from 2004 onwards, classification according to NOGA 2002.

² The minus sign (-) indicates an outflow of capital from Switzerland (disinvestment).

³ Expansion of the reporting population in 2004.

Foreign direct investment in Switzerland
Capital stock: breakdown by economic activity^{1,2} (at year-end) in CHF millions

Table 2.5

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Share in percent
Manufacturing	27 271	36 519	37 299	37 395	47 721	17.9
Chemicals and plastics	10 925	15 432	17 457	17 084	22 947	8.6
Metals and machinery	3 721	4 928	5 555	6 121	6 841	2.6
Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking	8 135	10 078	9 086	8 643	12 467	4.7
Other manufacturing and construction	4 490	6 082	5 201	5 547	5 466	2.1
Services	145 809	164 147	186 383	187 134	218 325	82.1
Trade	19 495	21 340	31 197	33 515	35 073	13.2
Finance and holding companies	89 960	102 345	110 280	103 894	120 570	45.3
Banks	24 541	26 536	27 287	29 687	32 059	12.1
Insurance	3 498	4 022	5 405	5 786	16 684	6.3
Transportation and communications	4 526	5 822	5 801	7 166	7 247	2.7
Other services	3 790	4 082	6 413	7 087	6 691	2.5
Total	173 080	200 666	223 682	224 529	266 045	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 NOGA/ASWZ 1985 (Nomenclature générale des activités économiques/Allgemeine Systematik der Wirtschaftszweige), from 2004 onwards, classification according to NOGA 2002.

² Expansion of the reporting population in 2004.

Foreign direct investment in Switzerland
Number of staff in Switzerland: breakdown by economic activity¹ (at year-end)

Table 2.6

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Companies included in data collection for direct investment statistics²					
Manufacturing	57 867	65 017	77 196	77 003	80 041
Chemicals and plastics	10 509	11 180	16 082	16 215	17 875
Metals and machinery	12 022	18 996	22 009	21 061	22 231
Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking	19 213	18 899	22 717	23 178	23 044
Other manufacturing and construction	16 123	15 943	16 389	16 550	16 891
Services	85 972	92 812	111 391	122 635	131 389
Trade	20 270	26 436	37 744	40 722	40 612
Finance and holding companies	10 375	11 282	11 286	10 251	10 852
Banks	17 098	16 891	17 671	18 318	19 333
Insurance	7 454	5 071	4 346	4 210	10 675
Transportation and communications	15 986	17 730	15 137	21 442	20 960
Other services	14 789	15 402	25 207	27 694	28 957
Total	143 840	157 829	188 587	199 639	211 430

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Companies not included in data collection for direct investment statistics³					
Manufacturing	.	54 008	46 385	45 841	48 754
Chemicals and plastics	.	6 936	6 262	5 707	6 559
Metals and machinery	.	16 208	16 067	16 280	16 373
Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking	.	17 507	11 188	11 199	13 115
Other manufacturing and construction	.	13 357	12 868	12 655	12 707
Services	.	89 339	78 878	78 553	90 739
Trade	.	35 671	34 471	33 768	38 744
Finance and holding companies	.	4 972	4 471	4 402	4 638
Banks	.	568	385	428	499
Insurance	.	1 068	1 021	1 019	1 268
Transportation and communications	.	8 213	7 688	7 230	7 738
Other services	.	38 847	30 842	31 706	37 852
Total	.	143 347	125 263	124 394	139 493

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Share in percent
All companies						
Manufacturing	.	119 025	123 581	122 844	128 795	36.7
Chemicals and plastics	.	18 116	22 344	21 922	24 434	7.0
Metals and machinery	.	35 204	38 076	37 341	38 604	11.0
Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking	.	36 406	33 905	34 377	36 159	10.3
Other manufacturing and construction	.	29 300	29 257	29 205	29 598	8.4
Services	.	182 151	190 269	201 188	222 128	63.3
Trade	.	62 107	72 215	74 490	79 356	22.6
Finance and holding companies	.	16 254	15 757	14 653	15 490	4.4
Banks	.	17 459	18 056	18 746	19 832	5.7
Insurance	.	6 139	5 367	5 229	11 943	3.4
Transportation and communications	.	25 943	22 825	28 672	28 698	8.2
Other services	.	54 249	56 049	59 400	66 809	19.0
Total	.	301 176	313 850	324 033	350 923	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 NOGA/ASWZ 1985 (Nomenclature générale des activités économiques/Allgemeine Systematik der Wirtschaftszweige), from 2004 onwards, classification according to NOGA 2002.

² Expansion of the reporting population in 2004.

³ Source: Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO).

Foreign direct investment in Switzerland
Investment income: breakdown by economic activity^{1,2,3,4} in CHF millions

Table 2.7

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Manufacturing	1 665	3 000	3 874	5 521	6 196
Chemicals and plastics	485	575	2 395	4 364	3 616
Metals and machinery	296	1 413	671	602	1 113
Electronics, energy, optical and watchmaking	634	560	677	-238	1 058
Other manufacturing and construction	251	452	130	793	409
Services	7 968	11 450	15 653	30 586	23 291
Trade	356	959	3 338	5 334	4 656
Finance and holding companies	7 240	8 166	9 169	22 606	13 902
Banks	1 538	1 601	2 136	1 653	2 352
Insurance	-1 116	288	-61	435	1 146
Transportation and communications	-348	387	673	100	870
Other services	299	50	397	457	366
Total	9 634	14 451	19 526	36 107	29 487

¹ 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.

² 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 NOGA/ASWZ 1985 (Nomenclature générale des activités économiques/Allgemeine Systematik der Wirtschaftszweige), from 2004 onwards, classification according to NOGA 2002.

³ The minus sign (-) indicates a loss.

⁴ Expansion of the reporting population in 2004.

Foreign direct investment in Switzerland
Capital inflows: breakdown by type of capital and geographical/economic zone^{1,2,3}
in CHF millions

Table 2.8

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Equity capital					
1. Europe	5 108	8 912	-4 212	31 408	13 309
EU ⁴	4 955	8 910	-4 135	32 696	13 424
Other European countries ⁵	154	2	-77	-1 288	-115
2. North America	-533	1 975	1 414	-31 161	896
3. Central and South America	-55	799	76	-759	-125
4. Asia, Africa and Oceania	-568	-23	-475	14	0
All countries	3 952	11 663	-3 197	-499	14 081

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Reinvested earnings					
1. Europe	-1 501	615	3 835	-9 136	12 510
EU ⁴	-483	569	3 629	-9 443	12 315
Other European countries ⁵	-1 018	46	206	307	196
2. North America	3 770	3 146	4 383	6 227	2 758
3. Central and South America	90	63	140	82	324
4. Asia, Africa and Oceania	34	-29	38	-5	112
All countries	2 393	3 795	8 396	-2 833	15 704

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Other capital					
1. Europe	3 592	4 632	-3 547	500	2 781
EU ⁴	3 513	4 646	-3 528	-450	2 767
Other European countries ⁵	78	-14	-19	950	13
2. North America	-162	2 093	1 210	-623	305
3. Central and South America	-10	69	-1 615	1 556	68
4. Asia, Africa and Oceania	19	-28	-87	-23	6
All countries	3 438	6 766	-4 039	1 410	3 160

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total					
1. Europe	7 198	14 159	-3 924	22 771	28 600
EU ⁴	7 984	14 125	-4 034	22 803	28 506
Other European countries ⁵	-786	34	110	-31	95
2. North America	3 075	7 213	7 007	-25 557	3 959
3. Central and South America	24	932	-1 400	878	267
4. Asia, Africa and Oceania	-515	-79	-524	-14	119
All countries	9 783	22 224	1 159	-1 922	32 945

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 2004.

⁴ Until 2003, EU15; as of 2004, EU25.

⁵ Until 2003, including Baltic countries, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus.

Other SNB publications on direct investment

The SNB issues three other publications containing data on direct investment. They are available as pdf files on the SNB website (www.snb.ch) under *Publications*.

Quarterly estimates of the balance of payments

Published three months after the end of each quarter, the quarterly estimates of the balance of payments show direct investment flows broken down by economic activity.

Swiss balance of payments

Published in September, the Swiss balance of payments contains annual data relating to direct investment flows in the previous year, broken down by economic activity and country.

Monthly Statistical Bulletin (internet version), tables Q3, R and S

The website version of the *Monthly Statistical Bulletin* presents the latest data on direct investment, including a breakdown by country and by economic activity. It also contains a number of long time series.

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