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WIIW-WIFO Database

**Foreign Direct Investment in Central and
Eastern Europe with Special Attention
to Austrian FDI Activities in this Region**

Gábor Hunya (wiiw), Jan Stankovsky (WIFO)

February 2004

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1. Introduction

This 16th edition of the WIIW-WIFO database on foreign direct investment (FDI) contains estimated end-2003 data for the Central and East European countries. Estimations are based on the balance of payments for 9-11 months. We also made a forecast of FDI inflows in the year 2004. The main reporting is in euro; data in US dollar, if not directly reported, have been calculated. The Tables in Part I inform about both inward and outward FDI flows and stocks. Part II Tables report on FDI by country origin and targeted industry. A brief analysis of current FDI trends in CEECs is provided. Special attention is devoted to Austrian direct investments in the region. The sources of data are official publications, usually the National Banks of the respective countries. Data for previous years have been revised according to the latest official reports. Methodological explanations are given in footnotes and in Chapter 4. The data have been processed and commented on by Gábor Hunya (wiiw) and Jan Stankovsky (WIFO) with the help of statisticians of both institutes (Monika Schwarzhappel, wiiw, and Gabriele Wellan, WIFO).

In this joint effort wiiw and WIFO combine the overlapping parts of the two institutes' FDI databases. In addition to the tables presented in this publication, wiiw maintains a separate database concerning the performance of foreign investment enterprises in the CEECs¹, while WIFO runs a detailed database covering FDI by Austrian firms and FDI in Austria.

2. Highlights of FDI developments in 2003

2.1 FDI trends in CEECs in 2003

The FDI inflow in Eastern Europe was only about EUR 23 billion in 2003, following a record EUR 35.9 billion inflow in 2002. This is in sharp contrast to global developments, as world-wide FDI remained, in 2003, at the previous year's level of about EUR 580 billion according to UNCTAD estimates. It seems that the transition countries are not directly affected by the world-wide trend but follow it with some time lag. In earlier years, when global FDI had declined due to vanishing mergers and acquisitions, CEECs had not been affected. But when investment into new capacities shrank, the transition countries received less as well. In addition, privatization-related FDI declined both due to the smaller number of companies left for sale and to decreasing demand from outside investors.

The decline in the FDI inflow was unevenly distributed throughout the region. It affected only the five Central European countries acceding to the EU, but not the Baltics, nor South Eastern Europe or the rest of the former Soviet Union. Only the EU accession countries – being more

¹ For details see: G. Hunya, 'Recent Impacts of Foreign Direct Investment on Growth and Restructuring in Central European Transition Countries', wiiw Research Reports, No. 284, The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies, May 2002, and G. Hunya, 'Uneven competitiveness of industries in the wake of foreign penetration of advanced economies in transition', *Transnational Corporations*, Vol. 10, No. 2, August 2001, pp. 35-66.

closely integrated into the world economy through trade and FDI, and successfully attracting FDI for many years – did feel the impact of diminishing interest of transnational corporations in production relocation. It was also these countries that have finished privatization ahead of the others. Some South East European countries are catching up in terms of attractiveness and privatization.

2.1.1 FDI inflows declined in the Central European new EU members

FDI inflows into the five Central European new EU members declined from EUR 21.1 billion in 2002 to a mere 8.2 billion in 2003. All countries were affected, albeit to different degrees. It turned out that the record high FDI in the previous year had been an exception related to the high privatization revenues in the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia. Still, the Czech Republic and Poland remained significant receivers of FDI with about EUR 4 billion each. They attracted greenfield projects and expansions to existing projects. New greenfield investments started also in Slovakia and promise high FDI inflows in the future. With no large privatization taking place, Slovenia attracted less than a tenth of the preceding year's investment.

In the Baltic countries FDI reached a new high. Estonia recorded an impressive recovery from the 2002 low. This country serves as headquarters for foreign investors supplying also the other two Baltic countries. Lithuania, on the other hand, attracted manufacturing FDI relying on low labour cost.

2.1.2 Negative inflow into Hungary

A negative FDI inflow was booked in Hungary in 2003, which is unique among the accession countries. This had partly statistical but also confidence-related reasons. As for statistics, Hungarian FDI data do not include reinvested profits as is the rule in the other countries. Due to this fact, inflows were underreported by EUR 1.1 to 1.8 billion annually in 1995-2001. Even if company profits were down in the past two years, we can take it for granted that about EUR 1 billion has been re-invested each year. In this case, total FDI would not have been negative. (The Hungarian National Bank plans to release full coverage FDI data in Spring 2004, for the first time.)

Another issue is the volatility of FDI in the form of inter-enterprise credit. There was a single such inflow in 2001, a loan of close to EUR 2 billion, which was repaid in the two subsequent years. Unfortunately, FDI statistics cannot distinguish between loan-financed real investments and short-term, transitory capital movements between the transnational company and its subsidiary.

The unbiased part of FDI is the inflow of equity investment. In the case of Hungary this amounted to EUR 1.5 billion in 2003, more than in the previous year. One third of it came in December, signalling the rebound in industrial activity and exports.

Still, there is a problem related to investors' confidence. Due to wage hikes and the appreciation of the Hungarian currency, in 2001-2002 wage costs increased and part of the labour-intensive production left for Romania, Ukraine or China. The volatility of the exchange rate in 2003 made the calculation of return on investment even more risky and investors may have chosen countries with more predictable currencies. Also in terms of FDI-related incentives and the quality of promotion, Hungary has lost its earlier attractiveness compared to the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

While inward FDI declined, outward FDI boomed – which, according to theory, characterizes an advanced economy. Hungarian companies invested EUR 1.4 billion abroad in order to build regional networks or bring their products to new markets. The most prominent among them are the oil company MOL and the OTP savings bank. These are among the rare companies which had not been sold to a foreign investor but restructured under local management. They are able to use their competence in countries that are more backward in transformation. Similar activities can be seen in the case of Slovenian companies which re-enter their former Yugoslav markets.

2.1.3 South Eastern Europe attracting record amounts, continuing uncertainty in Russia and Ukraine

FDI in CEECs shifted to countries that had received relatively less previously, namely to South Eastern Europe. Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Serbia-Montenegro booked record inflows while other countries of the Western Balkans still suffered from low investments. Major inflows were related to the privatization of the INA oil company in Croatia and the DSK bank in Bulgaria (both to Hungarian investors). In Serbia, even a bigger part of the FDI was related to privatization. Greenfield investment went into a great number of small and medium-size projects in the light industry, real estate and retail trade in Bulgaria and Romania. With the recovery of consumer demand in these countries, the shopping centre construction boom, which had characterized Central Europe in the late 1990s, set in.

Russia and Ukraine have enjoyed strong economic growth and a somewhat improving investment climate. In Russia not only the oil and wood industry but also the food industry did attract new investment projects. But the government's steps against the 'oligarchy' increased the risk perception of foreign investors. The inflow of about EUR 3 billion has been flat for some years and represents a tiny amount compared to the size of the country. At the same time, Russia continues to export more capital than it imports.

2.1.4 FDI by investing countries

2002 data have just become available for most countries in the region, while even partial 2003 data have only sporadically been released. As for FDI stocks at the end of 2002, Germany and the Netherlands are the main investors, followed by France, Austria and the USA. But in the first three quarters of 2003, inflows from Germany lost their first rank to the

Netherlands in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Austria came in second in the Czech Republic, and third in Slovakia. An upsurge was reported for Japanese investments in the Czech Republic. In Hungary, Dutch companies were the largest investors for the second consecutive year, while FDI from Germany and the USA was very weak, from Austria even negative.

2.1.5 Modest recovery expected in 2004

UNCTAD predicts that world-wide FDI flows will rebound in 2004, boosted by the improving global economy, higher corporate profitability, recovering mergers and acquisitions and growing investor confidence. We expect a slow recovery in Eastern Europe with about EUR 25 billion.

In the year of EU enlargement, no upsurge of FDI is expected in the new member states. A modest increase can be predicted due to the recovery in the world economy and some shifts of investment location within the enlarged European Union. The benefits of accession in the form of lower transaction costs and increasing stability will make these countries a frequented investment target. Their labour cost advantage in comparison to Western Europe will remain for quite some time. European companies will be able to strengthen their global competitiveness that suffers under the weak dollar by relocating part of the production process to these cheaper areas of the EU. Also Asian investors will continue to access the EU via the new members. Increasing flexibility of employment in Germany or lower corporate taxes in Austria can moderate but not stop these processes. At the same time, the new members will lose low-tech labour-intensive manufacturing to countries further east. Also companies of the new members will increasingly use the opportunity to outsource to South Eastern Europe.

We expect accelerated FDI movements among the accession countries. Transnational investors will further concentrate and specialize their subsidiaries. Some production capacities which have been established in each country one by one, will be closed down, others will be enlarged and supply more than one country.

2.2 Increased profitability of Austrian FDI in Central and Eastern Europe

For the first time in four years, Austrian direct investment in the CEE countries failed to grow in 2003. Between 1999 (EUR 1 billion) and 2002 (EUR 4.2 billion), new investment in the transformation countries had more than quadrupled. In the first half of 2003, it fell to EUR 0.9 billion and, at EUR 2 billion envisaged for 2003 as a whole, it may well have remained below the level of 2000. Generally, total foreign direct investment in Eastern Europe weakened in 2003 as a consequence of the international recession (more in chapter 2 of this report), but

Austria lost market shares too. The main cause for its position loss was the lack of major business acquisitions by Austrian investors in 2003².

In 2004, conditions for foreign investment in Eastern Europe will improve. With the economy on an upswing internationally, the propensity to invest will follow suit. The admission of eight countries from Central and Eastern Europe into the European Union, set for the beginning of May 2004, will facilitate cross-border co-operation between enterprises, i.a. by the elimination of border controls for trade and an improvement of legal certainty. With privatisation in the new EU countries mostly completed, larger capital flows will result mainly from greenfield investments, business take-overs and enterprise expansions.

International studies show that the majority of large European enterprises have already made use of investment opportunities in Eastern Europe³. Following EU enlargement, it will be chiefly medium and small-scale companies in Austria that will aim to protect their existing and develop new markets, lower costs and strengthen their international competitiveness by expanding their investment activities eastwards. Such investment, however, will typically require relatively small amounts of capital.

An important impetus to invest in the new EU members will be triggered by projects cofinanced with structural funds by the European Union. They will be used in particular for projects in infrastructure and environmental protection, but in most cases a longer start-up period is to be expected. Investment flows into the new EU countries will therefore probably not increase significantly over the next one or two years, possibly even remain below the peak values of the past years for some time to come. At present, it is difficult to assess the effects of attractive tax rates in Eastern Europe on capital flows.

The improvement of the standard of living in the new EU members, which can be expected in a medium and long-term perspective, will have different impacts in different countries: successful countries will see their location attractiveness for market-related and technological investment increase; at the same time – as a consequence of higher labour costs – “cheap production” will move further eastwards and on to the Balkans or China.

2.2.1 *Decrease of Eastern European investment in the first half of 2003*

In the first half of 2003, Austrian *new investment* in the CEE countries amounted to EUR 0.9 billion, compared with EUR 1.4 billion in the same period of 2002. Most investment capital went to Hungary, Croatia and the Czech Republic (EUR 0.2 billion each). Total Austrian foreign investment in the first half of 2003 (EUR 2.5 billion) declined by EUR 0.7 billion, with the share of Eastern Europe falling from over 70 percent in 2002 to only about one third.

² With a few exceptions, such as the takeover of Hungary's Postabank by Erste Bank.

³ According to estimates of the ifo Institute in Munich, two thirds of the growth of industrial production in Germany are due to outsourcing to low-wage countries. ifo Standpunkt no. 59, 8 January 2004.

Since 1998, the Czech Republic has been the most important target country for Austrian direct investment in the CEE countries, outranked only by Slovakia in 2001. Interest was fuelled not only by the geographical proximity, the population's relatively strong purchasing power and the country's industrial tradition, but also by the Czech privatisation drive. In 2002, new investment in the Czech Republic amounted to EUR 0.9 billion.

The second rank was held – according to the revised data – by Bulgaria with EUR 0.8 billion. Previously, capital flows from Austria to Bulgaria (with annual values of mostly less than EUR 20 million) were only marginal. Investments in 2002 resulted from several larger projects, among others the take-over of the Bulgarian mobile phone network carrier Mobiltel by an Austrian investor group in March 2002, the purchase of the fourth largest Bulgarian bank Biochim by BA-CA in July 2002, and the acquisition of the cardboard factory Rodnina in Plovdiv by the Prinzhorn group in November 2002⁴. Third and fourth ranks among the target countries of Austria's 2002 FDI in Eastern Europe were taken by Poland (EUR 0.7 billion) and Croatia (EUR 0.5 billion).

In 2002, a substantial part of foreign investment was directed to countries which may be admitted to the European Union in 2007 at the earliest. In these "late" transformers, privatisation is not yet completed and thus offers more opportunities; in addition, Austrian investors – using the information lead still maintained by them – were obviously quicker to exploit the consolidation success achieved by these countries.

The OeNB direct investment survey for 2001 provided corrected data that had been previously available on a provisional basis only. According to this source, the stock of Austrian direct investments in the CEE countries by the end of 2001 reached a value of EUR 11.5 billion, or nearly EUR 1 billion more than the past balance of payments-based estimates. For the end of 2002, an update using recent investment figures pointed at an investment stock of EUR 15.8 billion, and the figure for the middle of 2003 was EUR 16.6 billion. The most important Austrian investment locations in Central and Eastern Europe are the Czech Republic (EUR 3.7 billion) and Hungary (EUR 3.4 billion), followed by Slovakia and Poland (about EUR 2 billion each) as well as Croatia and Slovenia. The investment stock in Russia amounts to EUR 0.8 billion. Austrian investors are still a rare sight in the successful Baltic countries. Of the total Austrian FDI, 41 percent went to the CEEs.

2.2.2 *Mirror statistics*

The data on Austrian direct investment in Central and Eastern Europe used here are based on OeNB statistics. Almost all CEE countries similarly publish data on the flow of direct investments received from Austria, which tend to diverge from the Austrian data.

⁴ Presse, 26 July 2002, 2 November 2002 and 27 March 03.

As regards new investment, a mirror comparison according to Austrian statistics typically delivers values higher by EUR 0.5 to 1 billion than those of the partner countries (2002: EUR 4.2 billion and EUR 3.0 billion). For investment in the Czech Republic, both sources show quite similar values, Hungarian statistical figures indicate mostly lower data than those of Austria. There were substantial differences regarding Bulgaria in 2002 (Austria: EUR 0.8 billion; Bulgaria: EUR 0.1 billion). The discrepancies might in most cases be explained by the divergent assignment of the investor's country of origin in either source (See Table 1).

For investment stock, partners statistics in the past used to show higher values than those of Austria; e.g. EUR 12.5 billion and EUR 11.5 billion for the CEEs in 2001. For 2002, however, figures were upturned, with foreign sources (EUR 14.1 billion) obtaining lower values than the OeNB (EUR 15.8 billion). Concerning stock data, the Austrian statistics, based mostly on surveys, are more reliable than those of the partner countries, in which capital and exchange rate losses of the investment stock are often not accounted for.

2.2.3 Despite market share losses Austria stays an important investor in Eastern Europe

The Austrian market share of new investments in Eastern Europe fell from 11.6 percent in 2002 to 6.4 percent in the first half of 2003. In the new EU-members Austria could even slightly improve its position (from 11.5 percent to 12.8 percent) in 2003. In South Eastern Europe, however, the Austrian market share shrank - from an unusually high value in 2002 (33.9 percent) - to a mere 7.6 percent.

Despite the market share losses Austria still is among the most important investors in Eastern Europe which brings it into a good starting position in the forthcoming EU Eastern enlargement.

With a share of almost 15 percent in 2003 Austria was one of the most important investors in Slovakia; in both the Czech Republic (10 percent) and Slovenia Austria increased its market share. In Poland, however, the result of 2002 could not be sustained. In Hungary the total new investment in 2003 was negative. In South Eastern Europe Austria maintained a strong position in Croatia and Serbia.

Since the end of the 1990s till 2002, Austria has expanded its position as an investor in Eastern Europe. The Austrian market share of new direct investment in the region increased steadily, from 3.4 percent in 1998 to 9.4 percent in 2001, and achieved its historical peak of 11.6 percent⁵ in 2002. In the new East European EU-members, a share of 11.5 percent of total new investments generated in Austria in 2002. In Hungary almost one half (47.2 percent) of all foreign investment came from Austria. In the Czech Republic, which received the largest

⁵ Computed from OeNB data of Austrian direct investment in Eastern Europe (Tables III/2 and III/4) as well as from partner countries statistics concerning total foreign direct investment (Tables I/1 and I/2). The results differ partly from those in Section II, which rely exclusively on partner countries statistics (see also the section on mirror statistics).

inflow of foreign investment capital in all of Eastern Europe in 2002, Austria did well with a share of 9.1 percent. In Poland Austria's share was 15.7 percent.

The strong position of Austria in South Eastern Europe in 2002 (33.9 percent) owes much to the results in Bulgaria, Croatia and Serbia.

The share of Austria in the total stock of foreign investments in Eastern Europe in mid 2003 (6.6 percent) was the same as by the end of 2002; in the new EU-members it increased from 8.6 percent to 8.9 percent. About 30 percent of the total foreign investment capital in Slovenia and Bulgaria, almost 25 percent in Slovakia and 15 percent in Croatia derived from Austria. The Austrian market share in the Czech Republic and Hungary respectively, amounts to about 10 percent.

2.2.4 More than 220,000 persons employed in Austrian companies in Central and Eastern Europe

According to the OeNB survey, Austria recorded, in 2001, 935 "multinationals" (1999: 902) with "bigger" subsidiaries abroad⁶. In that year, 305 Austrian companies had subsidiaries in Hungary, 232 in the Czech Republic, 104 in Slovakia. Of the 902 Austrian foreign investors in 1999, 153 enterprises were majority-controlled by non-Austrian groups. These foreign-owned Austrian enterprises often act as regional headquarters for multinational companies for Eastern Europe ("Osteuropazentralen"), which establish and manage subsidiaries in the CEEs⁷. The great number of Eastern Europe headquarters is a striking indication of the attraction that Austria exerts as a location for Eastern Europe. The tax reform of 2004/05 will further improve Austria's position (See Tables 2 and 3).

In 2001, the total number of Austrian foreign companies amounted to 2,319 (1999: 2,095). About half of these subsidiaries were in Central and Eastern Europe (2001: 1,177), of which 373 companies were in Hungary, 274 in the Czech Republic and more than 100 each in Poland and in Slovakia. As to the rest, 698 were in the European Union, 444 in other countries.

Austrian foreign subsidiaries often own other companies abroad. Altogether there were 460 "grandchildren" in Eastern Europe, of which 156 were in Hungary and 75 in the Czech Republic. The total number of the larger Austrian "Eastern companies" amounted thus to 1,648 in 2001. Added to these were some 10,000 "smaller" subsidiaries, branch offices and agencies in CEE countries. For 2000, the total number of Austrian "Eastern European enterprises" was estimated by the Austrian Economic Chamber at 11,000 to 12,000, of which over 3,000 were in the Czech Republic and 2,000 in Hungary.

⁶ OeNB surveys include only subsidiaries of more than EUR 73,000 (ATS 1 million) in equity capital. In some parts, only data for 1999 are available.

⁷ For details see WIIW-WIFO Database 2/2003.

The 2,319 Austrian-owned companies abroad employed altogether 270,100 persons in 2001 (weighted by the shares of capital). More than two thirds (190,200) were employed in companies in Eastern Europe; almost 50,000 persons in the Czech Republic and Hungary, respectively, 25,000 in Slovakia and 21,000 in Poland. Compared with 1999, foreign employment increased by more than 60,000, particularly in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The Eastern “grandchild” companies employed another 31,100 persons, so that altogether Austria was responsible for 221,300 jobs in Central and Eastern Europe in 2001.

Austria's companies abroad are predominantly smaller units. On average they employed only 116 persons in 2001, and the average equity stake per enterprise was EUR 14.0 million. In the CEEs, Austrian subsidiaries are bigger in terms of the number of employees, and noticeably smaller in terms of equity capital. On average, Austrian companies in Central and Eastern Europe employed 121 people in 1999, and 162 in 2001. Subsidiaries were largest in Slovakia (218 persons) and in the Czech Republic (185), and rather small in Slovenia and Croatia. Several large companies in Central and Eastern Europe had more than 1,000 employees in 1999: of these, nine were in Hungary, five in the Czech Republic and one company each in Poland and Slovakia. The average capital invested in the CEE subsidiaries amounted to EUR 9.8 million in 2001, about only half as high as in the European Union, but still almost double the figure of 1999 (EUR 5.2 million). Capital expenditure was relatively high in Slovakia, and rather low in Hungary.

For each person employed abroad, Austrian companies invested about EUR 120,000; however, less than half of this sum in Central and Eastern Europe. Work places of the subsidiaries were relatively capital-intensive in Slovenia and Croatia. Since 1999, capital intensity has risen by some 50 percent.

2.2.5 High profitability of Austrian direct investment in Central and Eastern Europe

In 2001, Austrian subsidiaries in the CEEs managed a total net annual result (without losses and gains brought forward from previous account) of EUR 1.1 billion. After a difficult adjustment period in the mid 1990s, the majority of Austrian CEE subsidiaries is now generating high profits⁸.

In 2001, of a total of 1,218 Austrian CEE subsidies⁹, two thirds (726 companies) produced profits, and one third (492 companies) rang up losses. Compared with 2000, the number of profitable enterprises rose, whereas those with losses fell (see Table 4). The successful CEE companies made profits totalling EUR 1.4 billion in 2001, marking an increase of over 60 percent against 2000 (EUR 0.9 billion); of the gains of all profitable Austrian subsidies abroad (EUR 3.0 billion), nearly half originated from Central and Eastern Europe. Loss-making Eastern enterprises added up losses of EUR 0.3 billion (2000: EUR 0.2 billion). The total yield

⁸ For the development of profitability in the 1990s see more in WIIW-WIFO Database 2/2003.

⁹ Minor discrepancy to the data shown in Table 2.

(profits minus losses) of the CEE companies thus amounted to EUR 1.1 billion (all companies abroad: EUR 1.3 billion).

The Austrian companies in Central and Eastern Europe on average earned EUR 0.92 million in 2001, nearly twice the figure for 2000 (EUR 0.56 million). The profitable subsidiaries achieved an average profit of nearly EUR 2 million, the loss-making enterprises produced an average loss of EUR 0.6 million.

Profitability (annual result in percent of equity capital) of all Austrian CEE subsidiaries reached 12.5 percent in 2001, which marks a significant improvement over 2000 (10.9 percent). Profitability of the Austrian companies in third states (outside Central and Eastern Europe) fell – as a consequence of the economic slowdown – from 4.2 percent in 2000 to only 1.2 percent. Successful CEE enterprises might well have managed a profitability in excess of the 20 percent mark, which was repeatedly confirmed in balance reports by Austrian Eastern investors.

2.2.6 60 percent of CEE investment is in the services sector

Austrian establishments in Central and Eastern Europe operate predominantly in the services sector. Of the 997 CEE subsidiaries, 604 companies (61 percent) belong in this category (246 in trade, 172 in enterprise services and 112 in the credit sector). Services also contribute 60 percent to the investment capital. In manufacturing, investments concentrate on the chemical, metal, paper and food industries (see Table 5).

The average capital share in an Austrian subsidiary in Central and Eastern Europe amounts to EUR 9.1 million; however there are big differences between industries. Average investment is largest in the credit sector (EUR 29 million) as well as in the chemical and metal industries and the construction of vehicles. In most services sectors as well as in the textile and furniture industries, average investment is typically low. It is lowest in mechanical engineering (EUR 2 million), which might be due to a high number of foreign subsidiaries run by Austrian SMEs in this industry. Of the total Austrian direct investment abroad, Central and Eastern Europe obtained 43 percent when based on the number of subsidiaries, and 28 percent when based on capital. Investment in the CEEs plays an important role in the food, textile, paper, glass and furniture industries.

2.2.7 Intra-company sales with Central and Eastern Europe

Commercial relations between the Austrian parent companies and their CEE subsidiaries are usually based on an exchange of goods and services: supplies from Austria often consist of finished products which are distributed by the Eastern subsidiaries, or of components and parts which are processed there; supplies to Austria are typically labour intensive semi-finished or finished products.

The deliveries of goods by Austrian parent companies to their CEE subsidiaries (intra-company sales) reached nearly EUR 1 billion in 2001; this corresponds to 7.5 percent of total CEE exports; intra-company co-operation was particularly close in the case of the Czech Republic (with a nearly 15 percent share of intra-company sales) as well as Hungary and Slovakia (10 percent each). In addition to the deliveries of goods there are also supplies of services to the subsidiaries, which reached a value of EUR 0.2 billion and are particularly important in Hungary. The intra-company imports of goods from Central and Eastern Europe amounted to EUR 0.7 billion and derived mostly from the neighbouring countries; more than 15 percent of the imports from Slovakia originate within company groups. The balance of the intra-company trade resulted in a surplus of EUR 0.25 billion for Austria with regard to goods, and of EUR 0.18 billion for services (see Table 6).

Intra-company trade with Central and Eastern Europe will strongly expand after the Eastern enlargement of the European Union, when surviving trade barriers will at last be dismantled (e.g. removal of border controls).

Table 1: Austrian direct investment in Eastern Europe 2000-2002

Mirror statistics

A comparison of statistics of Austria and partner countries ¹⁾

	2000		Annual inflows 2001		2002	
	Austria	Partner country	Austria	Partner country	Austria	Partner country
	EUR mn					
Eastern Europe	2,522	2,106	3,075	2,438	4,209	3,036
Central Europe	1,922	1,322	2,206	1,104	2,307	2,122
Czech Republic	1,019	800	514	294	901	1,050
Hungary	383	21	711	219	429	62

	2000		Stock 2001		2002	
	Austria	Partner country	Austria	Partner country	Austria	Partner country
	EUR mn					
Eastern Europe	8,026	10,280	11,548	12,471	15,757	14,104
Central Europe	6,157	6,867	8,287	7,946	10,594	9,688
Czech Republic	2,108	2,919	2,554	3,070	3,455	4,120
Hungary	1,863	2,198	2,724	2,418	3,153	2,480

1) Partner-countries-data according to Austrian Federal Ministry of Economics and Labour .

Table 2: Number and employees of Austrian subsidiaries abroad 2001
Direct and indirect

	Austrian "multi- nationals" (Mother) Number ¹⁾	Austrian subsidiaries abroad			Persons employed ²⁾		
		Direct (Daughter)	Indirect (Grandchild)	Total	Direct (Daughter)	Indirect (Grandchild)	Total
		Number			Thousand		
Hungary	305	373	156	529	54.2	11.1	65.3
Czech Republic	232	274	75	349	50.6	7.9	58.5
Poland	100	126	73	199	21.0	6.3	27.3
Slovakia	104	114	33	147	24.8	0.9	25.7
Slovenia	73	75	33	108	6.0	2.2	8.2
EU East ³⁾	.	962	370	1,332	156.6	28.4	185.0
Other East Europ. count.	.	215	90	305	33.6	2.7	36.3
Croatia	63	70	41	111	7.6	1.5	9.1
Eastern Europe	.	1,177	460	1,637	190.2	31.1	221.3
EU 15	.	698	443	1,141	53.1	33.9	87.0
Other countries	.	444	236	680	26.8	10.3	37.1
Total	935	2,319	1,139	3,458	270.1	75.3	345.4

1) Multiple count. - 2) By Austrian share on nominal capital. - 3) Without Baltic countries.

Source: OeNB, Österreichische Direktinvestitionen, Stand per Ende 2001, Table 12.1.

Table 3: Size of the subsidiaries of Austrian direct investment abroad
1999 and 2001

		Hungary	Czech Republic	Poland	Slovakia	Slovenia	EU East ¹⁾	Other Eastern countries	Croatia	Eastern Europe	EU 15	Other countries	Total
1999													
Size of subsidiary													
By employees ²⁾	Employees	130	132	138	.	.	.	.	.	121	78	52	95
By capital ³⁾	EUR mn	4.4	5.2	5.3	.	.	.	.	.	5.2	13.1	12.2	9.1
Capital intensity ⁴⁾	EUR thousand	34	39	39	49	137	41	54	.	43	168	235	96
2001													
Size of subsidiary													
By employees ²⁾	Employees	145	185	167	218	80	163	156	109	162	76	60	116
By capital ³⁾	EUR mn	7.3	9.3	9.8	15.5	10.9	9.5	11.4	8.6	9.8	17.7	19.0	14.0
Capital intensity ⁴⁾	EUR thousand	50	50	59	71	137	58	73	79	61	233	315	120
1999													
Subsidiaries	Number	379	249	105	.	.	.	.	.	1,056	646	393	2,095
Employees ⁵⁾	Thousand	49.3	32.9	14.5	11.8	4.1	112.6	15.5	.	128.1	50.4	20.5	199.2
Total capital	EUR mn	1,673	1,291	560	573	558	4,655	840	383	5,495	8,463	4,803	19,039
2001													
Subsidiaries	Number	373	274	126	114	75	962	215	70	1,177	698	444	2,319
Employees ¹⁾	Thousand	54	51	21	25	6	157	34	8	190	53	27	270
Total capital	EUR mn	2,724	2,554	1,240	1,769	819	9,106	2,442	601	11,548	12,360	8,443	32,351
1999: Structure													
Shares in percent													
Subsidiaries	Number	18.1	11.9	5.0	.	.	.	.	.	50.4	30.8	18.8	100.0
Employees	Tausend	24.7	16.5	7.3	5.9	2.1	56.5	7.8	.	64.3	25.3	10.3	100.0
Total capital	Thousand	8.8	6.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	24.4	4.4	2.0	28.9	44.5	25.2	100.0
2001: Structure													
Subsidiaries	Number	16.1	11.8	5.4	4.9	3.2	41.5	9.3	3.0	50.8	30.1	19.1	100.0
Employees	Thousand	20.1	18.7	7.8	9.2	2.2	58.0	12.4	2.8	70.4	19.7	9.9	100.0
Total capital	EUR mn	8.4	7.9	3.8	5.5	2.5	28.1	7.5	1.9	35.7	38.2	26.1	100.0

1) Without Baltic countries. - 2) Employees/subsidiary. - 3) Total capital/subsidiary. - 4) Total capital/employees. - 5) Weighted with the capital.

Table 4: Profitability of Austrian direct investment abroad
2000 and 2001

		2000			2001		
		Total	Of which With a profit	With a loss	Total	Of which With a profit	With a loss
Subsidiaries abroad							
Eastern Europe	Number	1,169	656	513	1,218	726	492
Other countries		1,133	673	460	1,175	683	492
Total		2,302	1,329	973	2,393	1,409	984
Year's result							
Eastern Europe	EUR mn	654	878	-224	1,122	1,432	-310
Other countries		691	1,375	-684	219	1,579	-1,360
Total		1,345	2,253	-908	1,341	3,011	-1,670
Year's result/subsidiary							
Eastern Europe	EUR thousand	559	1,338	-437	921	1,972	-630
Other countries		610	2,043	-1,487	186	2,312	-2,764
Total		584	1,695	-933	560	2,137	-1,697
Equity capital							
Eastern Europe	EUR mn	6,961			10,104		
Other countries		16,910			19,088		
Total		23,871			29,192		
Profitability ¹⁾							
Eastern Europe	In percent	10.4			12.5		
Other countries		4.3			1.2		
Total		6.0			4.8		

1) Profitability of equity capital in percent (year's result / (equity capital minus year's result)).

Source: OeNB.

Table 5: Austrian direct investment in CEEC 5
By sectors 2001

Sectors ¹⁾	CEEC 5		Total capital		Size of the subsidiary EUR mn	CEEC 5 in percent of total		Total	
	Number	Structure in percent	EUR mn	Structure in percent		Number	Capital in percent	Number	Total capital EUR mn
Manufacturing ²⁾	393	39.4	3,538	38.8	9.0	41.9	37.9	938	9,334
Mining and quarrying	27	2.7	87	1.0	3.2	73.0	9.0	37	969
Food	28	2.8	304	3.3	10.9	50.9	69.6	55	437
Textiles	16	1.6	48	0.5	3.0	42.1	57.1	38	84
Wood	9	0.9	73	0.8	8.1	31.0	35.3	29	207
Paper	25	2.5	372	4.1	14.9	47.2	51.5	53	723
Chemicals	47	4.7	864	9.5	18.4	34.1	45.9	138	1,883
Glass	63	6.3	412	4.5	6.5	63.0	31.3	100	1,315
Ferrous metals	37	3.7	729	8.0	19.7	33.0	52.2	112	1,396
Manufacture of machinery	28	2.8	61	0.7	2.2	24.1	11.3	116	542
Electrical equipment	34	3.4	237	2.6	7.0	32.1	26.9	106	880
Manufacture of cars	7	0.7	105	1.2	15.0	28.0	44.3	25	237
Furniture	21	2.1	51	0.6	2.4	65.6	66.2	32	77
Construction	51	5.1	196	2.2	3.8	52.6	33.6	97	584
Service activities	604	60.6	5,570	61.2	9.2	43.7	24.2	1,381	23,017
Wholesale and retail trade	246	24.7	1,114	12.2	4.5	41.9	27.6	587	4,031
Hotels, restaurants	23	2.3	26	0.3	1.1	85.2	26.5	27	98
Transport, telecommunications	19	1.9	61	0.7	3.2	59.4	36.3	32	168
Financial intermediates	112	11.2	3,253	35.7	29.0	46.7	43.9	240	7,403
Enterprise services	172	17.3	1,071	11.8	6.2	38.4	9.6	448	11,174
Business activities	32	3.2	46	0.5	1.4	68.1	32.2	47	143
Total	997	100.0	9,107	100.0	9.1	43.0	28.2	2,319	32,351

1) Of the firm abroad. - 2) Manufacturing including mining and construction.

Source: OeNB, Österreichische Direktinvestitionen, Stand per Ende 2001, Tables 13.1. 20.1.

Table 6: Intra-company-trade of Austria with Eastern Europe 2001
Foreign trade of Austrian firms with their subsidiaries in Eastern Europe

	Hungary	Czech Republic	Poland	Slovakia	Slovenia	EU East ¹⁾	Other Eastern countries	Croatia	Eastern Europe	EU 15	Other countries	Total
Intra-firm-exports ²⁾												
	EUR mn											
Goods	337	317	112	95	28	889	71	18	960	1,226	568	2,754
Services	131	45	20	12	9	217	14	5	231	24	2	257
Total	468	362	132	107	37	1,106	85	23	1,191	1,250	570	3,011
Exports, goods	3,316	2,151	1,215	946	1,283	8,911	3,865	887	12,776	45,146	16,330	74,252
	In percent											
Intra-firm exports/exports	10.2	14.7	9.2	10.0	2.2	10.0	1.8	2.0	7.5	2.7	3.5	3.7
Intra-firm-imports ³⁾												
	EUR mn											
Goods	261	190	29	172	29	681	28	6	709	323	1,530	2,562
Services	10	3	0	12	5	30	18	17	48	21	0	69
Total	271	193	29	184	34	711	46	23	757	344	1,530	2,631
Imports, goods	2,688	2,119	938	1,113	769	7,627	2,769	322	10,396	51,450	16,846	78,692
	In percent											
Intra-firm imports/imports	9.7	9.0	3.1	15.5	3.8	8.9	1.0	1.9	6.8	0.6	9.1	3.3
Balance Intra-firm-trade ⁴⁾												
	EUR mn											
Goods	76	127	83	-77	-1	208	43	12	251	903	-962	192
Services	121	42	20	0	4	187	-4	-12	183	3	2	188
Total	197	169	103	-77	3	395	39	0	434	906	-960	380
Trade balance, goods	628	32	277	-167	514	1,284	1,096	565	2,380	-6,304	-516	-4,440
Intra-firm goods												
	Structure in percent											
Exports	12.2	11.5	4.1	3.4	1.0	32.3	2.6	0.7	34.9	44.5	20.6	100.0
Imports	10.2	7.4	1.1	6.7	1.1	26.6	1.1	0.2	27.7	12.6	59.7	100.0

1) Without Baltic countries. - 2) Exports of Austrian "multinationals" to their subsidiaries abroad. - 3) Imports of Austrian "multinationals" from their subsidiaries abroad. - 4) Trade balance of Austrian "multinationals" from their subsidiaries abroad.

Source: OeNB, Table 9.1, Statistics Austria.

3. Set of Tables

I. Foreign direct investment data of Central and East European countries

Table I/1:	FDI inflows, EUR mn, 1994-2004
Table I/2:	Inward FDI stock, EUR mn, 1994-2003
Table I/3:	FDI inflows, USD mn, 1994-2003
Table I/4:	Inward FDI stock, USD mn, 1994-2003
Table I/5:	FDI outflows, EUR mn, 1994-2003
Table I/6:	Outward FDI stock, EUR mn, 1994-2003
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Table I/8:	Outward FDI stock, USD mn, 1994-2003
Table I/9:	FDI inflows per capita in EUR 1994-2003
Table I/10:	Inward FDI stocks per capita in EUR 1994-2003
Table I/11:	FDI inflows as a percentage of gross fixed capital formation, 1994-2003
Table I/12:	Inward FDI stocks as a percentage of GDP, 1994-2003
Table I/13:	Inward FDI stock by major investing countries, 2002
Table I/14:	Inward FDI stock by economic activities, 2002

Table I/1: FDI inflows, EUR mn

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2003	2004
										Jan-Sept	estimate	forecast
Czech Republic	734	1,982	1,140	1,152	3,317	5,933	5,404	6,296	9,887	3,607	4,000	4,000
Hungary	966	3,751	1,886	1,973	1,857	1,913	1,834	2,889	908	-661	-85	1,000
Poland	1,581	2,831	3,592	4,343	5,676	6,824	10,334	6,372	4,371	2,604	3,500	3,000
Slovakia	231	200	285	195	609	366	2,089	1,763	4,260	425	600	1,500
Slovenia	98	117	138	295	194	99	149	412	1,707	85	150	300
New EU-members-5	3,610	8,882	7,041	7,957	11,654	15,135	19,810	17,732	21,133	6,060	8,165	9,800
Estonia	184	156	120	236	511	284	425	603	307	581	800	600
Latvia	180	138	305	462	317	325	445	182	407	224	350	400
Lithuania	26	56	122	313	824	457	412	499	772	334	600	600
Baltic countries	390	350	547	1,011	1,653	1,066	1,282	1,284	1,486	1,139	1,750	1,600
New EU-members-8	3,999	9,232	7,589	8,968	13,306	16,201	21,091	19,016	22,619	7,199	9,915	11,400
Albania	45	54	71	42	40	39	155	194	220	72	100	100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	60	166	159	140	309	187	200	200
Bulgaria	89	70	87	446	478	775	1,103	903	980	830	1,270	1,500
Croatia	99	88	408	471	831	1,377	1,180	1,743	1,193	1,064	1,300	1,000
Macedonia	20	7	9	27	114	31	189	493	82	30	50	100
Romania	287	324	210	1,076	1,805	980	1,147	1,294	1,212	989	1,300	1,500
Serbia and Montenegro	.	.	.	653	101	105	55	186	502	769	1,000	1,000
South Eastern Europe	539	542	785	2,715	3,429	3,473	3,987	4,954	4,498	3,940	5,220	5,400
Belarus	9	11	82	310	181	416	129	107	262	82	100	100
Moldova	10	51	19	69	67	36	140	174	117	.	100	100
Russia	584	1,597	1,992	4,303	2,424	3,105	2,933	3,068	3,640	2,091	3,000	3,000
Ukraine	131	204	411	549	658	466	644	884	734	653	1,000	1,000
European CIS	734	1,863	2,504	5,231	3,330	4,023	3,845	4,233	4,753	2,826	4,200	4,200
Asian CIS	754	1,265	2,043	2,740	2,676	2,308	2,025	4,424	4,270	.	4,000	4,000
CIS	1,487	3,128	4,546	7,971	6,006	6,331	5,870	8,657	9,023	2,826	8,200	8,200
Eastern Europe	6,026	12,903	12,920	19,654	22,742	26,005	30,948	32,627	36,139	13,966	23,335	25,000

Note: Country groups refer to sum over available data.

Remarks table I/1:

Czech Republic: equity capital cash + in kind + reinvested earnings from 1998 + loans from 1998.

Hungary: equity capital cash + loans from 1995.

Poland: equity capital cash + in kind + reinvested earnings + loans - on a transaction basis.

Slovakia: equity capital cash + reinvested earnings from 1997 + loans from 1997.

Slovenia: equity capital + reinvested earnings from 1994 + loans from 2001.

Estonia: equity capital cash + reinvested earnings + loans.

Latvia: equity capital cash + reinvested earnings from 1996 + loans from 1996.

Lithuania: equity capital cash + reinvested earnings from 1995 + loans from 1997.

Albania: equity capital.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: equity capital.

Bulgaria: equity capital cash + in kind + reinvested earnings from 1997 + loans from 1997.

Croatia: equity capital + reinvested earnings from 1997 + loans from 1997.

Macedonia: equity capital cash + in kind + reinvested earnings.

Romania: equity capital cash + in kind + loans from 1999.

Serbia and Montenegro: FDI net (inflow minus outflow).

Belarus: equity capital + reinvested earnings from 1997 + loans from 2000.

Moldova: equity capital + reinvested earnings from 1998 + loans from 1997.

Russia: equity capital + reinvested earnings from 1998 + loans from 1997.

Ukraine: equity capital + reinvested earnings from 2002.

Sources:

National banks of respective countries according to balance of payments statistics.

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Table I/2: Inward FDI stock, EUR mn

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 Sept	2003 estimate
Czech Republic	3,732	5,741	6,910	8,367	12,255	17,479	23,323	30,717	37,576	40,811	41,000
Hungary	5,785	10,108	12,216	14,807	16,125	19,439	21,659	26,503	29,526	28,990	28,000
Poland	3,105	6,122	9,229	13,206	19,247	25,946	36,792	46,686	45,739	.	48,000
Slovakia	737	1,013	1,660	1,888	2,464	3,174	5,112	6,327	8,185	.	9,000
Slovenia	1,081	1,376	1,612	2,000	2,369	2,675	3,110	2,952	3,918	.	4,000
New EU-members-5	14,440	24,359	31,626	40,268	52,460	68,712	89,996	113,185	124,945	.	130,000
Estonia	404	574	664	1,040	1,560	2,454	2,843	3,573	4,035	5,228	5,400
Latvia	252	480	754	1,140	1,325	1,782	2,241	2,652	2,679	2,666	2,800
Lithuania	255	274	564	942	1,384	2,050	2,509	3,023	3,818	3,849	4,000
Baltic countries	911	1,328	1,983	3,123	4,269	6,285	7,593	9,248	10,532	11,742	12,200
New EU-members-8	15,351	25,688	33,609	43,391	56,729	74,997	97,590	122,433	135,476	.	142,200
Albania	109	163	234	276	316	355	510	704	924	996	1,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	60	226	384	525	834	1,021	1,000
Bulgaria	203	273	360	806	1,363	2,392	2,426	3,129	3,200 ¹⁾	.	3,600
Croatia	193	274	696	1,266	1,622	2,568	3,821	5,336	6,443	7,722	8,000
Macedonia	20	28	37	63	177	208	397	890	972	1,002	1,200
Romania	333	642	885	2,128	3,783	5,447	6,966	8,656	8,438	.	9,200
Serbia and Montenegro	.	.	.	653	753	859	913	1,099	1,600	2,369	2,500
South Eastern Europe	859	1,379	2,211	5,192	8,074	12,053	15,417	20,339	22,412	.	26,500
Belarus	24	35	118	428	609	1,025	1,154	1,261	1,522	1,605	1,650
Moldova	23	71	93	174	219	314	479	680	683	.	750
Russia	1,617	3,214	5,206	9,509	11,933	15,038	27,175	41,843	49,299	.	52,000
Ukraine	436	640	1,050	1,599	2,257	2,723	4,164	5,448	5,329	.	6,000
European CIS	2,100	3,960	6,467	11,710	15,017	19,100	32,972	49,232	56,834	.	60,400
Asian CIS	1,949	3,057	5,274	8,798	10,895	15,105	17,327	23,665	23,972	.	29,000
CIS	4,049	7,017	11,741	20,508	25,913	34,205	50,299	72,897	80,805	.	89,400
Eastern Europe	20,259	34,084	47,560	69,091	90,716	121,255	163,306	215,669	238,693	.	258,100

1) Estimate.

Note: Country groups refer to sum over available data.

Remarks table I/2:

Czech Republic: equity capital + reinvested earnings from 1997 + loans from 1997.

Hungary: equity capital + loans from 1995.

Poland: equity capital + reinvested earnings + loans.

Slovakia: equity capital + reinvested earnings + loans.

Slovenia: equity capital + reinvested earnings + loans.

Estonia: equity capital + reinvested earnings + loans.

Latvia: equity capital + reinvested earnings + loans.

Lithuania: equity capital + reinvested earnings + loans.

Albania: equity capital.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: equity capital.

Bulgaria: equity capital + reinvested earnings from 1997 + loans from 1997.

Croatia: equity capital + reinvested earnings from 1997 + loans from 1997

Macedonia: equity capital cash + in kind + reinvested earnings.

Romania: equity capital + loans from 1993.

Serbia and Montenegro: FDI net.

Belarus: equity capital + reinvested earnings from 1997 + loans from 2000.

Moldova: equity capital + reinvested earnings from 1997 + loans from 1995.

Russia: equity capital + reinvested earnings from 1998 + loans from 1997.

Ukraine: equity capital + reinvested earnings from 2000.

Sources:

National banks of respective countries according to international investment position (IIP).

Cumulated EUR inflows (table I/1 and table I/3) for Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria till 1997,

Croatia till 1997, Macedonia, Serbia & Montenegro, Belarus, Russia till 1999 and Ukraine till 1999.

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Table I/3: FDI inflows, USD mn

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 Jan-Sept
Czech Republic	869	2,562	1,428	1,300	3,718	6,324	4,986	5,641	9,305	4,004
Hungary	1,146	4,815	2,364	2,230	2,084	2,013	1,697	2,599	858	-744
Poland	1,875	3,659	4,498	4,908	6,365	7,270	9,341	5,713	4,131	2,846
Slovakia	273	258	358	220	684	390	1,925	1,579	4,012	472
Slovenia	117	151	174	334	216	107	136	370	1,645	91
New EU-members-5	4,279	11,445	8,821	8,993	13,066	16,104	18,086	15,902	19,951	6,670
Estonia	215	202	151	267	581	305	387	542	285	640
Latvia	214	180	382	521	357	347	410	164	382	249
Lithuania	31	73	152	354	926	486	379	446	732	370
Baltic countries	460	454	685	1,142	1,863	1,139	1,176	1,152	1,399	1,259
New EU-members-8	4,739	11,899	9,506	10,135	14,929	17,243	19,261	17,054	21,350	7,929
Albania	53	70	90	48	45	41	143	174	208	80
Bosnia and Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	67	177	146	125	291	208
Bulgaria	105	90	109	505	537	819	1,002	813	905	927
Croatia	117	114	511	533	932	1,467	1,089	1,561	1,124	1,180
Macedonia	24	9	11	30	128	33	175	442	77	33
Romania	341	419	263	1,215	2,031	1,041	1,037	1,157	1,144	1,099
Serbia and Montenegro	.	.	.	740	113	112	50	165	475	855
South Eastern Europe	640	703	984	3,070	3,853	3,690	3,641	4,437	4,224	4,381
Belarus	11	15	105	352	203	444	119	96	247	92
Moldova	12	67	24	79	76	38	129	156	111	.
Russia	689	2,066	2,579	4,865	2,762	3,309	2,714	2,748	3,442	2,324
Ukraine	159	267	521	623	743	496	595	792	693	725
European CIS	870	2,415	3,228	5,918	3,784	4,287	3,557	3,792	4,493	3,141
Asian CIS	896	1,655	2,590	3,107	2,997	2,462	1,871	3,963	4,035	.
CIS	1,766	4,070	5,818	9,025	6,781	6,749	5,428	7,755	8,528	3,141
Eastern Europe	7,146	16,671	16,308	22,231	25,563	27,682	28,330	29,246	34,102	15,450

Note: For remarks and sources see table I/1. Country groups refer to sum over available data.

Table I/4: Inward FDI stock, USD mn

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 Sept
Czech Republic	4,547	7,350	8,572	9,234	14,375	17,552	21,644	27,092	39,395	47,548
Hungary	7,095	12,959	15,175	16,338	18,824	19,623	20,154	23,397	30,935	33,823
Poland	3,789	7,843	11,463	14,587	22,479	26,075	34,227	41,247	47,900	.
Slovakia	897	1,297	2,046	2,083	2,890	3,188	4,746	5,582	8,530	.
Slovenia	1,326	1,763	1,998	2,207	2,777	2,682	2,893	2,605	4,081	.
New EU-members-5	17,654	31,212	39,254	44,449	61,346	69,121	83,664	99,923	130,841	.
Estonia	495	737	838	1,148	1,822	2,467	2,645	3,160	4,226	6,098
Latvia	309	615	936	1,272	1,558	1,795	2,084	2,332	2,751	3,048
Lithuania	310	352	700	1,041	1,625	2,063	2,334	2,665	3,981	4,411
Baltic countries	1,114	1,704	2,475	3,460	5,004	6,326	7,063	8,157	10,959	13,557
New EU-members-8	18,768	32,916	41,729	47,909	66,350	75,447	90,727	108,080	141,799	.
Albania	131	201	291	339	384	425	568	742	950	1,030
Bosnia and Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	67	244	390	515	806	1,014
Bulgaria	247	337	446	951	1,597	2,403	2,257	2,758	3,300 ¹⁾	.
Croatia	237	351	862	1,395	1,903	2,578	3,560	4,706	6,711	8,818
Macedonia	24	33	45	75	203	235	410	851	928	961
Romania	402	821	1,097	2,352	4,418	5,469	6,480	7,638	8,438	.
Serbia and Montenegro	.	.	.	740	853	965	1,015	1,180	1,655	2,510
South Eastern Europe	1,041	1,744	2,741	5,851	9,423	12,318	14,680	18,391	22,789	.
Belarus	28	43	147	499	702	1,146	1,265	1,361	1,608	1,699
Moldova	29	93	117	193	255	315	446	600	717	.
Russia	1,900	3,966	6,545	11,410	14,172	17,481	25,226	36,776	51,355	.
Ukraine	529	796	1,317	1,940	2,683	3,179	3,875	4,801	5,529	.
European CIS	2,486	4,898	8,126	14,042	17,812	22,121	30,812	43,537	59,209	.
Asian CIS	2,397	4,018	6,608	9,715	12,712	15,174	16,123	20,856	25,139	.
CIS	4,883	8,916	14,734	23,757	30,524	37,295	46,935	64,393	84,348	.
Eastern Europe	24,692	43,576	59,204	77,517	106,297	125,061	152,341	190,863	248,936	.

1) Estimate.

Note: For remarks and sources see table I/2. Country groups refer to sum over available data.

Table I/5: FDI outflows, EUR mn

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 Jan-Sept
Czech Republic	101	28	122	22	113	84	46	185	293	110
Hungary	43	35	-1	397	445	254	619	371	276	653
Poland	24	33	42	40	282	29	18	-97	228	237
Slovakia	15	-32	45	84	131	-348	23	41	5	1
Slovenia	-11	-8	6	28	-5	45	72	161	99	194
New EU-members-5	172	56	214	571	966	64	778	661	901	1,194
Estonia	2	2	32	122	5	79	67	226	140	105
Latvia	-53	-51	2	5	49	16	10	14	9	24
Lithuania	.	1	0	24	4	8	4	8	18	18
Baltic countries	-52	-49	35	151	58	103	81	247	166	146
New EU-members-8	120	8	249	722	1,023	167	859	908	1,067	1,340
Albania	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	.	-6	-23	-2	0	16	4	11	29	14
Croatia	6	4	19	165	87	44	4	173	566	38
Macedonia	.	.	.	0.1	0.0	0.3	-0.7	1.0	0.1	0.3
Romania	0	2	0	-8	-8	15	-14	-18	18	37
Serbia and Montenegro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Eastern Europe	6	0	-4	156	79	76	-7	167	613	89
Belarus	.	.	.	2	2	1	0	0	-218	1
Moldova	.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	.
Russia	238	468	713	2,816	1,114	2,071	3,433	2,828	3,691	2,508
Ukraine	7	8	-4	37	-4	7	1	26	-5	3
European CIS	245	476	710	2,855	1,113	2,078	3,434	2,854	3,468	2,512
Asian CIS	.	.	.	1	160	337	18	224	810	.
CIS	245	476	710	2,856	1,273	2,416	3,453	3,078	4,278	2,512
Eastern Europe	371	484	954	3,734	2,375	2,659	4,305	4,153	5,957	3,941

Note: Country groups refer to sum over available data.

Remarks table I/5:

Czech Republic: equity capital cash + in kind + reinvested earnings from 1998 + loans from 1998.

Hungary: equity capital cash + loans from 1997.

Poland: equity capital cash + in kind + reinvested earnings + loans from 1996 - on a transaction basis.

Slovakia: equity capital cash + reinvested earnings from 1997 + loans from 1997.

Slovenia: equity capital + reinvested earnings from 1994 + loans from 2001.

Estonia: equity capital cash + reinvested earnings from 1996 + loans from 1993.

Latvia: equity capital cash + reinvested earnings from 1996 + loans.

Lithuania: equity capital cash + reinvested earnings from 1997 + loans from 1997.

Albania:

Bosnia & Herzegovina:

Bulgaria: equity capital cash + in kind + reinvested earnings from 1999 + loans from 1997.

Croatia: equity capital + reinvested earnings from 1997 + loans from 1997.

Macedonia: equity capital cash + in kind + reinvested earnings.

Romania: equity capital cash + in kind.

Serbia & Montenegro:

Belarus: equity capital + loans from 2002.

Moldova: equity capital + reinvested earnings from 1997 + loans from 1997.

Russia: equity capital + reinvested earnings from 1997 + loans from 1997.

Ukraine: equity capital.

Sources:

National banks of respective countries according to balance of payments statistics.

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Table I/6: Outward FDI stock, EUR mn

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 Sept
Czech Republic	247	270	401	497	685	695	795	1,288	1,496	1,536
Hungary	239	385	400	826	1,126	1,591	2,279	2,898	4,736	7,237
Poland	378	421	592	614	998	1,019	1,094	1,308	1,387	.
Slovakia	137	108	148	212	345	341	402	508	466	.
Slovenia	289	382	371	416	543	625	825	1,139	1,417	.
New EU-members-5	1,289	1,566	1,913	2,564	3,696	4,270	5,395	7,140	9,502	.
Estonia	.	.	87	195	170	280	279	500	645	785
Latvia	.	.	169	199	239	242	260	54	64	83
Lithuania	.	.	2	24	14	26	32	54	57	87
Baltic countries	.	.	258	418	423	548	570	608	766	954
New EU-members-8	1,289	1,566	2,170	2,982	4,119	4,817	5,965	7,748	10,269	.
Albania	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	.	.	.	.	64	90	93	110	115 ¹⁾	.
Croatia	.	.	.	.	854	878	939	1,096	1,746	1,351
Macedonia	.	.	.	0.1	0.1	0.4	-0.3	0.7	0.8	1.1
Romania	88	94	97	104	105	132	152	144	138	.
Serbia and Montenegro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Eastern Europe	88	94	97	104	1,023	1,100	1,185	1,351	2,000	.
Belarus	.	.	.	2	4	5	5	5	-213	-212
Moldova	14	14	15	17	16	19	20	21	18	.
Russia	359	828	1,541	4,357	5,471	7,542	21,697	36,906	45,727	.
Ukraine	7	14	10	47	44	50	183	177	139	.
European CIS	380	856	1,566	4,424	5,535	7,616	21,905	37,110	45,671	.
Asian CIS	.	.	.	.	.	510	600	860	1,450	.
CIS	380	856	1,566	4,424	5,535	8,126	22,504	37,970	47,122	.
Eastern Europe	1,758	2,516	3,833	7,509	10,677	14,044	29,654	47,068	59,390	.

1) Estimate.

Note: Country groups refer to sum over available data.

Remarks table I/6:

Czech Republic: equity capital + reinvested earnings from 1997 + loans from 1997.

Hungary: equity capital cash + loans from 1997.

Poland: equity capital + reinvested earnings + loans from 1996.

Slovakia: equity capital + reinvested earnings + loans.

Slovenia: equity capital + reinvested earnings + loans.

Estonia: equity capital + reinvested earnings + loans.

Latvia: equity capital + reinvested earnings + loans.

Lithuania: equity capital + reinvested earnings + loans.

Albania:

Bosnia & Herzegovina:

Bulgaria: equity capital + reinvested earnings + loans.

Croatia: equity capital + reinvested earnings + loans.

Macedonia: equity capital cash + in kind + reinvested earnings.

Romania: equity capital.

Serbia & Montenegro:

Belarus: equity capital + loans from 2002.

Moldova: equity capital + loans from 1995.

Russia: equity capital + reinvested earnings from 1997 + loans from 1997.

Ukraine: equity capital + reinvested earnings from 2000.

Sources:

National banks of respective countries according to international investment position (IIP).

Cumulated EUR outflows (table I/5 and table I/7) for Macedonia, Belarus, Russia till 1999, Ukraine till 1999.

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Table I/7: FDI outflows, USD mn

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 Jan-Sept
Czech Republic	120	37	153	25	127	90	43	165	276	122
Hungary	49	46	-2	440	500	267	547	346	265	720
Poland	29	42	53	45	316	31	18	-90	230	262
Slovakia	18	-41	57	95	147	-371	21	37	5	1
Slovenia	-13	-10	7	31	-6	48	65	145	94	216
New EU-members-5	203	73	268	636	1,084	64	694	602	870	1,319
Estonia	2	3	40	137	6	83	63	200	132	117
Latvia	-65	-65	3	6	54	17	10	12	8	26
Lithuania	.	1	0	27	4	9	4	7	18	20
Baltic countries	.	-61	43	170	65	108	77	219	157	163
New EU-members-8	203	12	310	806	1,149	173	771	822	1,027	1,483
Albania	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	.	-8	-29	-2	0	17	3	10	28	15
Croatia	7	5	24	186	98	47	4	155	533	42
Macedonia	.	.	.	0.1	0.0	0.3	-0.6	0.9	0.1	0.3
Romania	0	2	0	-9	-9	16	-11	-17	16	41
Serbia and Montenegro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Eastern Europe	7	-1	-4	176	89	81	-4	148	577	99
Belarus	.	.	.	2	2	1	0	0	-206	2
Moldova	.	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	.
Russia	281	606	923	3,184	1,270	2,207	3,177	2,533	3,490	2,787
Ukraine	8	10	-5	42	-4	7	1	23	-5	3
European CIS	289	617	919	3,229	1,269	2,215	3,178	2,556	3,279	2,792
Asian CIS	.	.	.	1	179	360	17	201	765	.
CIS	289	617	919	3,230	1,448	2,575	3,195	2,757	4,044	2,792
Eastern Europe	498	628	1,225	4,211	2,686	2,828	3,962	3,727	5,649	4,373

Note: For remarks and sources see table I/5. Country groups refer to sum over available data.

Table I/8: Outward FDI stock, USD mn

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 Sept
Czech Republic	300	346	498	548	804	698	738	1,136	1,569	1,789
Hungary	293	494	497	911	1,314	1,606	2,121	2,558	4,962	8,443
Poland	462	539	735	678	1,165	1,024	1,018	1,156	1,453	.
Slovakia	166	139	183	234	404	342	373	448	486	.
Slovenia	354	490	460	459	636	627	768	1,005	1,476	.
New EU-members-5	1,575	2,006	2,373	2,830	4,324	4,296	5,017	6,303	9,945	.
Estonia	.	.	109	215	198	281	259	442	676	915
Latvia	.	.	209	222	281	244	241	47	66	94
Lithuania	.	.	3	26	16	26	29	48	59	99
Baltic countries	.	.	321	463	496	551	530	537	801	1,109
New EU-members-8	1,575	2,006	2,694	3,294	4,820	4,847	5,547	6,840	10,746	.
Albania	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	.	.	.	.	75	90	87	97	120 ¹⁾	.
Croatia	.	.	.	.	1,002	882	875	967	1,818	1,543
Macedonia	.	.	.	0.1	0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.7	0.8	1.1
Romania	107	121	120	114	123	133	142	127	144	.
Serbia and Montenegro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Eastern Europe	107	121	120	114	1,199	1,105	1,103	1,191	2,083	.
Belarus	.	.	.	2	4	5	5	6	-201	-199
Moldova	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	.
Russia	423	1,029	1,952	5,136	6,406	8,613	20,141	32,437	47,634	.
Ukraine	8	18	13	55	51	58	170	156	144	.
European CIS	449	1,065	1,984	5,212	6,480	8,695	20,335	32,618	47,597	.
Asian CIS	.	.	.	.	.	512	558	758	1,521	.
CIS	449	1,065	1,984	5,212	6,480	9,207	20,893	33,376	49,118	.
Eastern Europe	2,131	3,192	4,798	8,621	12,499	15,159	27,543	41,406	61,947	.

1) Estimate.

Note: For remarks and sources see table I/6. Country groups refer to sum over available data.

Table I/9: FDI inflows per capita in EUR

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Czech Republic	71	192	111	112	322	577	526	616	970	393
Hungary	93	363	183	192	181	187	180	284	89	-8
Poland	41	73	93	112	147	177	267	165	114	92
Slovakia	43	37	53	36	113	68	387	328	792	112
Slovenia	49	59	69	148	98	50	75	207	855	76
New EU-members-5	54	133	106	119	175	227	298	267	320	116
Estonia	126	109	85	168	369	207	310	442	226	591
Latvia	71	56	124	190	132	136	188	77	174	151
Lithuania	7	15	34	88	232	130	118	143	222	174
Baltic countries	51	46	73	136	225	146	177	178	207	246
New EU-members-8	54	125	102	121	180	219	286	258	309	129
Albania	14	16	22	13	12	11	46	63	70	32
Bosnia and Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	16	44	42	37	81	53
Bulgaria	10	8	10	54	58	94	135	114	125	163
Croatia	21	19	91	103	185	302	266	393	269	293
Macedonia	10	4	5	14	57	15	93	242	40	24
Romania	13	14	9	48	80	44	51	58	56	61
Serbia & Montenegro	.	.	.	62	10	13	7	22	60	120
South Eastern Europe	.	.	.	.	62	66	76	95	88	103
Russia	4	11	13	29	17	21	20	21	25	21
Ukraine	3	4	8	11	13	9	13	18	15	21

Source: Own calculations based on table I/1 and wiiw Annual Database.

Table I/10: Inward FDI stocks per capita in EUR

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Czech Republic	361	556	670	812	1,191	1,701	2,272	3,010	3,682	4,020
Hungary	560	979	1,186	1,440	1,573	1,902	2,123	2,605	2,911	2,764
Poland	80	159	239	342	498	671	952	1,208	1,197	1,257
Slovakia	138	189	309	350	457	588	946	1,176	1,522	1,673
Slovenia	543	691	811	1,007	1,198	1,346	1,563	1,481	1,964	2,005
New EU-members-5	217	366	475	605	788	1,033	1,353	1,705	1,895	1,973
Estonia	279	403	473	747	1,131	1,789	2,080	2,625	2,975	3,997
Latvia	101	194	309	471	552	749	948	1,131	1,150	1,207
Lithuania	70	76	157	264	391	584	720	870	1,103	1,161
Baltic countries	120	177	267	423	584	866	1,052	1,288	1,474	1,714
New EU-members-8	207	347	454	586	768	1,016	1,324	1,664	1,854	1,947
Albania	34	50	71	83	94	105	150	227	295	317
Bosnia and Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	16	60	101	138	219	263
Bulgaria	24	33	43	97	166	292	298	397	408	462
Croatia	42	59	155	277	360	564	861	1,203	1,450	1,802
Macedonia	10	14	18	32	88	103	196	436	475	585
Romania	15	28	39	94	168	243	311	385	376	418
Serbia & Montenegro	.	.	.	61	71	103	110	132	193	301
South Eastern Europe	.	.	.	.	147	229	293	391	429	514
Russia	11	22	35	65	81	103	187	290	344	362
Ukraine	8	12	21	32	45	55	84	112	111	126

Source: Own calculations based on table I/2 and wiiw Annual Database.

Table I/11: FDI inflows as a percentage of gross fixed capital formation (EUR based)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Czech Republic	7.4	15.4	7.7	8.0	22.4	41.4	34.3	35.6	50.8	20.8
Hungary	13.7	57.6	24.4	21.9	18.8	17.7	15.0	21.1	5.7	-0.5
Poland	12.5	15.5	15.1	14.5	16.0	18.4	24.3	14.9	11.4	10.4
Slovakia	6.6	5.3	5.3	3.0	8.6	6.5	36.7	26.2	60.5	7.7
Slovenia	4.0	3.8	4.1	7.8	4.5	1.9	2.8	7.9	32.4	2.6
New EU-members-5	10.1	19.9	12.8	12.5	16.3	20.7	24.3	20.6	24.6	9.2
Estonia	35.2	21.9	12.9	20.6	37.1	23.4	29.9	36.4	15.6	35.7
Latvia	39.2	26.5	41.1	49.4	21.4	20.7	21.6	7.9	17.8	14.8
Lithuania	3.2	5.3	8.8	15.7	34.5	20.3	17.8	18.3	25.4	18.0
Baltic countries	21.6	15.3	17.9	24.8	31.5	21.2	22.1	19.2	20.3	22.0
New EU-members-8	10.7	19.7	13.1	13.3	17.3	20.8	24.2	20.5	24.3	10.3
Bulgaria	7.9	4.5	8.0	44.2	32.3	42.1	51.3	32.6	32.7	34.7
Croatia	5.7	3.9	12.6	11.0	18.5	31.6	27.1	35.2	20.2	18.8
Macedonia	4.5	1.2	1.5	4.7	20.5	5.4	29.9	86.5	.	.
Romania	5.6	5.5	3.2	16.3	26.5	16.5	15.1	14.1	11.9	12.3
Serbia and Montenegro	.	.	.	32.2	6.1	5.1	1.4	.	.	.
Russia	1.1	3.1	3.3	6.6	6.3	11.7	6.2	4.7	5.6	4.7
Ukraine	1.8	3.1	5.6	6.3	9.1	8.2	9.7	10.6	8.2	12.0

Source: Own calculations based on table I/1 and wiiw Annual Database.

Table I/12: Inward FDI stocks as a percentage of GDP

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Czech Republic	10.7	14.3	15.0	17.8	24.1	33.9	41.8	48.1	50.9	55.8
Hungary	16.5	29.6	33.9	36.6	38.5	43.1	42.8	45.8	42.8	38.8
Poland	4.0	6.2	8.0	10.4	13.6	17.8	21.5	22.8	22.9	26.2
Slovakia	5.6	6.8	10.0	10.1	12.5	16.6	23.3	27.1	31.9	30.2
Slovenia	8.9	9.5	10.7	12.4	13.6	14.2	15.1	13.5	16.8	16.4
New EU-members-5	8.3	12.0	13.8	16.1	19.4	24.5	28.2	30.5	31.9	34.0
Estonia	20.7	20.8	19.1	25.5	33.5	50.3	50.9	57.1	58.4	73.0
Latvia	8.2	14.0	18.5	22.9	24.4	28.6	28.9	31.0	30.0	31.9
Lithuania	7.1	5.7	9.0	11.1	14.3	20.5	20.8	22.8	26.0	25.2
Baltic countries	10.6	12.1	14.3	17.8	21.6	29.8	29.9	33.0	34.5	38.1
New EU-members-8	8.5	12.0	13.9	16.2	19.5	24.9	28.3	30.6	32.1	34.3
Albania	.	9.2	10.1	14.0	12.5	10.7	12.3	14.8	18.1	18.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	1.6	5.1	7.8	9.8	15.0	17.2
Bulgaria	2.5	2.7	4.5	8.8	12.0	19.7	17.7	20.6	19.4	20.1
Croatia	1.6	1.9	4.4	7.1	8.4	13.7	19.1	24.1	27.1	32.4
Macedonia	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.9	5.5	6.0	10.2	23.2	24.3	28.6
Romania	1.3	2.3	3.1	6.8	10.2	16.3	17.4	19.3	17.4	19.0
Serbia & Montenegro	.	.	.	4.0	4.9	8.5	10.5	9.5	10.2	14.7
South Eastern Europe	.	.	.	.	8.7	14.1	16.2	18.9	18.7	21.5
Russia	0.7	1.3	1.7	2.7	5.0	8.2	9.7	12.2	13.5	13.5
Ukraine	1.4	2.3	3.0	3.6	6.1	9.2	12.3	12.8	11.9	14.0

Source: Own calculations based on table I/2 and wiiw Annual Database.

Table I/13: Inward FDI stock by major investing countries

As of December 2002, shares in percent

	CZ 2001	HU 2001	PL	SK	SI	EE	LV	LT	AC-8
Austria	10.0	11.1	3.6	14.6	29.9	0.4	0.9	0.3	8.0
Cyprus	0.9	0.7	0.6	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.8
Denmark	0.5	0.4	2.9	0.4	1.3	2.5	10.9	17.2	2.2
France	6.6	5.5	13.9	7.3	9.8	0.5	0.0	1.3	8.7
Germany	24.2	34.0	18.1	25.3	10.9	2.3	12.6	9.6	22.2
Italy	0.6	2.1	4.2	8.7	7.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.9
Japan	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	.	0.6
Netherlands	29.2	15.2	24.8	16.1	5.4	3.9	4.8	1.8	21.0
Russia	0.1	0.2	2.9	0.0	-0.1	1.2	4.9	5.2	1.4
Sweden	0.8	1.3	3.6	0.3	0.3	41.0	12.0	15.3	3.9
Switzerland	3.9	1.4	1.7	0.9	11.2	0.6	1.9	2.8	2.5
United Kingdom	6.1	1.3	3.2	6.7	2.2	2.2	3.9	5.4	3.8
USA	6.4	9.0	10.1	3.9	1.9	7.1	7.0	8.7	8.1
Other countries	9.9	15.9	10.3	13.3	18.9	37.3	39.9	31.0	14.0
EU	84.5	76.1	82.5	81.3	74.5	81.5	55.3	59.5	80.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total, EUR mn	30,717	25,150	45,738	7,419	3,918	4,035	2,679	3,818	123,475

Note: For methodological remarks and sources please see chapter II of the respective country. AC: Accession countries.

Table I/14: Inward FDI stock by economic activities

As of December 2002, shares in percent

NACE Code	CZ 2001	HU	PL	SK	SI	EE	LV	LT	AC-8
A,B Agriculture, forestry, fishing	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.5	0.5
C Mining and quarrying	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.7
D Manufacturing	37.6	45.4	35.8	36.6	43.3	18.8	15.2	29.3	37.6
E Electricity, gas, water supply	6.1	4.6	2.6	12.5	1.0	2.9	3.7	3.6	4.5
F Construction	1.5	1.0	2.6	0.6	0.1	2.5	0.8	1.1	1.7
G Trade, repair of motor vehicles, etc.	15.1	11.4	17.1	10.7	14.5	13.5	17.3	17.3	14.7
H Hotels and restaurants	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.8
I Transport, storage, communications	10.4	9.9	10.4	10.9	4.4	21.4	14.1	17.1	10.7
J Financial intermediation	14.8	11.8	21.3	23.5	18.8	28.0	15.7	20.1	17.7
K Real estate, renting & business act.	11.4	12.4	7.5	3.0	15.2	9.5	23.8	7.1	9.9
L Public administr., defence, social sec.	.	.	.	.	.	0.0	0.1	.	0.0
M Education	0.0	0.0	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	0.0
N Health and social work	0.2	0.1	.	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2 ¹⁾	0.1
O Other community, social & pers. activ. Other not classified activities	0.4 .	0.7 .	. 1.4	0.5 0.0	0.5 1.7	1.0 0.3	0.9 4.5	1.1 0.2	0.4 0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total, EUR mn	30,717	29,761	45,738	7,419	3,918	4,035	2,679	3,818	128,086

Note: For methodological remarks and sources please see chapter II of the respective country. AC: Accession countries

1) Including education.

II. Foreign direct investment received by Central and East European countries by economic activities and investing countries

Table II/1.1: Czech Republic: Inward FDI stock by economic activities, 2000-2003
Table II/1.2: Czech Republic: Inward FDI stock by investing countries, 2000-2003

Table II/2.1: Hungary: Inward FDI stock by economic activities, 2000-2003
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Table II/5.1: Slovenia: Inward FDI stock by economic activities, 1999-2002
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Table II/9.1: Bulgaria: Inward FDI stock by economic activities, 1999-2002
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Table II/11.1: Romania: Inward FDI stock by economic sectors, 2000-2003
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Table II/13.1: Ukraine: Inward FDI stock by economic activities, 2001-2002
Table II/13.2: Ukraine: Inward FDI stock by investing countries, 2000-2003

Table II/1.1: Czech Republic: Inward FDI stock by economic activities¹⁾

NACE code	2000		2001		Inflow 2002		Inflow I-III Q 2003	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
A Agriculture, hunting, forestry	33.8	0.1	50.3	0.2	11.6	0.1	9.9	0.3
B Fishing	3.2	0.0	3.5	0.0	.	.	.	.
C Mining and quarrying	431.8	1.9	526.7	1.7	-260.7	-2.6	-0.7	0.0
D Manufacturing	8,896.9	38.1	11,539.7	37.6	1,800.2	18.2	1,099.8	30.5
E Electricity, gas, water supply	1,535.7	6.6	1,876.0	6.1	364.8	3.7	280.9	7.8
F Construction	360.5	1.5	451.0	1.5	95.1	1.0	29.3	0.8
G Trade, repair of motor vehicles, etc.	3,506.7	15.0	4,628.2	15.1	466.0	4.7	371.2	10.3
H Hotels and restaurants	72.6	0.3	219.4	0.7	23.3	0.2	18.8	0.5
I Transport, storage, communications	2,621.4	11.2	3,184.1	10.4	4,809.4	48.6	391.6	10.9
J Financial intermediation	3,429.9	14.7	4,546.2	14.8	1,956.3	19.8	872.6	24.2
K Real estate, renting & business act.	2,149.3	9.2	3,501.6	11.4	579.7	5.9	501.5	13.9
L Public admin., defence, compuls.soc.sec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
M Education	3.5	0.0	4.9	0.0	.	.	.	.
N Health and social work	24.2	0.1	48.8	0.2	.	.	.	.
O Other community, social & personal serv.	253.6	1.1	136.8	0.4	.	.	.	.
Other non classified activities	.	.	.	.	40.7	0.4	32.5	0.9
Total	23,323.2	100.0	30,717.2	100.0	9,886.4	100.0	3,607.2	100.0

1) Equity capital, reinvested earnings, loans.

Source: Czech National Bank.

Table II/1.2: Czech Republic: Inward FDI stock by investing countries¹⁾

	2000		2001		Inflow 2002		Inflow I-III Q 2003	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
1 Netherlands	7,013.0	30.1	8,973.0	29.2	1,770.7	17.9	987.0	27.4
2 Germany	5,951.0	25.5	7,420.5	24.2	5,020.6	50.8	429.0	11.9
3 Austria	2,596.1	11.1	3,070.0	10.0	1,050.2	10.6	439.5	12.2
4 France	998.2	4.3	2,025.9	6.6	431.1	4.4	335.8	9.3
5 USA	1,509.8	6.5	1,966.6	6.4	287.0	2.9	136.8	3.8
6 United Kingdom	808.0	3.5	1,885.3	6.1	267.7	2.7	98.3	2.7
7 Belgium	1,111.5	4.8	1,314.1	4.3	176.9	1.8	116.1	3.2
8 Switzerland	939.6	4.0	1,204.2	3.9	-122.9	-1.2	176.3	4.9
9 Luxembourg	137.8	0.6	399.2	1.3	77.5	0.8	49.8	1.4
10 Cyprus	243.0	1.0	277.8	0.9	191.2	1.9	45.6	1.3
11 Sweden	316.9	1.4	256.9	0.8	62.6	0.6	17.6	0.5
Other	1,698.3	7.3	1,923.7	6.3	673.9	6.8	775.2	21.5
Total	23,323.2	100.0	30,717.2	100.0	9,886.4	100.0	3,607.2	100.0
of which: EU-15	19,604.2	84.1	25,967.7	84.5	9,016.0	91.2	2,631.0	72.9

1) Equity capital, reinvested earnings, loans.

Source: Czech National Bank.

Table II/2.1: Hungary: Inward FDI stock by economic activities¹⁾

NACE code	2000		2001		Inflow ²⁾ 2002		Inflow ²⁾ I-III Q 2003	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
A,B Agriculture, forestry, fishing	171.4	0.8	273.6	1.1	359.5	1.2	0.2	0.0
C Mining and quarrying	65.7	0.3	68.2	0.3	65.7	0.2	4.4	0.5
D Manufacturing	8,887.7	39.3	11,593.0	46.1	13,522.7	45.4	741.5	87.3
E Electricity, gas, water supply	1,429.0	6.3	1,364.0	5.4	1,378.1	4.6	3.4	0.4
F Construction	274.4	1.2	360.1	1.4	312.4	1.0	6.2	0.7
G Trade, repair of motor vehicles, etc.	1,958.9	8.7	2,673.2	10.6	3,400.2	11.4	-117.6	-13.8
H Hotels and restaurants	257.0	1.1	295.5	1.2	323.0	1.1	1.2	0.1
I Transport, storage, communications	4,901.5	21.7	2,967.6	11.8	2,935.6	9.9	111.3	13.1
J Financial intermediation	2,132.6	9.4	2,661.1	10.6	3,509.5	11.8	56.2	6.6
K Real estate, renting & business act.	2,329.2	10.3	2,673.6	10.6	3,701.6	12.4	-42.1	-5.0
L Public admin., defence, compuls.soc.sec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
M Education	2.6	0.0	4.5	0.0	7.2	0.0	.	.
N Health and social work	16.6	0.1	20.7	0.1	25.4	0.1	.	.
O Other community, social & personal serv.	212.5	0.9	194.9	0.8	220.4	0.7	.	.
Other services	.	.	.	.	.	.	-1.9	.
Purchase of real estate by foreigners	.	.	.	.	.	.	60.3	.
Other not classified activities	.	.	.	.	.	.	26.5	3.1
Total	22,639.1	100.0	25,150.0	100.0	29,761.3	100.0	849.6	93.1

1) Equity capital, reinvested earnings. - 2) Inflow of equity capital according to BOP.

Source: Central Statistical Office of Hungary, National Bank of Hungary.

Table II/2.2: Hungary: Inward FDI stock by investing countries¹⁾

	2000		2001		Inflow ²⁾ 2002		Inflow ²⁾ I-III Q 2003	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
1 Germany	9,762.2	43.1	8,544.2	34.0	158.4	12.4	73.2	8.6
2 Netherlands	3,093.5	13.7	3,833.9	15.2	483.0	37.7	293.2	34.5
3 Austria	1,842.7	8.1	2,799.5	11.1	62.4	4.9	-86.8	-10.2
4 USA	1,580.7	7.0	2,262.0	9.0	103.5	8.1	54.9	6.5
5 France	1,206.3	5.3	1,388.0	5.5	26.5	2.1	36.8	4.3
6 Belgium	447.6	2.0	553.3	2.2	42.2	3.3	1.1	0.1
7 Italy	419.3	1.9	515.6	2.0	34.3	2.7	31.5	3.7
8 Japan	138.9	0.6	425.9	1.7	37.9	3.0	16.4	1.9
9 Finland	218.2	1.0	369.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1
10 Switzerland	318.9	1.4	363.7	1.4	41.0	3.2	33.8	4.0
11 United Kingdom	266.1	1.2	339.4	1.3	33.2	2.6	31.7	3.7
Other	3,344.5	14.8	3,755.1	14.9	258.0	20.1	363.3	42.8
Total	22,639.1	100.0	25,150.0	100.0	1,280.8	100.0	849.6	100.0
of which: EU-15	17,872.3	78.9	19,145.5	76.1	992.2	77.5	806.3	94.9

1) Equity capital, reinvested earnings. - 2) Inflow of equity capital according to BOP.

Source: Central Statistical Office of Hungary, National Bank of Hungary.

Table II/3.1: Poland: Inward FDI stock by economic activities¹⁾

NACE code	1999		2000		2001		2002	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
A,B Agriculture, forestry, fishing	146.2	0.6	170.6	0.5	200.2	0.4	177.2	0.4
C Mining and quarrying	103.2	0.4	148.6	0.4	157.1	0.3	146.6	0.3
D Manufacturing	11,051.5	42.6	14,199.4	38.6	16,474.9	35.3	16,378.7	35.8
E Electricity, gas, water supply	138.2	0.5	438.4	1.2	838.8	1.8	1,174.8	2.6
F Construction	711.4	2.7	2,444.8	6.6	1,178.5	2.5	1,204.7	2.6
G Trade, repair of motor vehicles, etc.	4,684.4	18.1	6,148.7	16.7	8,359.9	17.9	7,816.5	17.1
H Hotels and restaurants	131.8	0.5	186.5	0.5	254.7	0.5	275.0	0.6
I Transport, storage, communications	2,408.5	9.3	2,952.8	8.0	5,533.1	11.9	4,744.1	10.4
J Financial intermediation	4,658.4	18.0	7,340.7	20.0	10,242.3	21.9	9,757.2	21.3
K Real estate, renting & business act.	1,746.2	6.7	2,577.6	7.0	2,993.9	6.4	3,422.4	7.5
L-Q Other services	155.4	0.6	183.5	0.5	260.0	0.6	410.3	0.9
Other not classified activities	11.1	0.0	.	.	192.0	0.4	230.8	0.5
Total	25,946.5	100.0	36,791.4	100.0	46,685.4	100.0	45,738.4	100.0

1) Equity capital, reinvested earnings, loans.

Source: National Bank of Poland.

Table II/3.2: Poland: Inward FDI stock by investing countries¹⁾

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
1 Netherlands	6,634.9	25.6	9,064.0	24.6	11,319.7	24.2	11,355.7	24.8
2 Germany	5,364.0	20.7	6,967.8	18.9	8,791.4	18.8	8,289.0	18.1
3 France	3,080.7	11.9	4,484.3	12.2	7,184.6	15.4	6,373.5	13.9
4 United States	2,933.0	11.3	3,482.9	9.5	4,453.2	9.5	4,602.1	10.1
5 Italy	1,088.6	4.2	1,589.2	4.3	1,935.7	4.1	1,899.3	4.2
6 Austria	829.5	3.2	1,182.7	3.2	1,553.4	3.3	1,666.1	3.6
7 Sweden	653.3	2.5	1,270.2	3.5	1,397.7	3.0	1,637.7	3.6
8 United Kingdom	938.5	3.6	1,215.3	3.3	1,456.1	3.1	1,457.3	3.2
9 Belgium	352.0	1.4	706.1	1.9	1,076.5	2.3	1,438.9	3.1
10 Denmark	683.4	2.6	932.0	2.5	1,372.5	2.9	1,323.7	2.9
11 Russia	9.1	0.0	1,444.9	3.9	1,556.9	3.3	1,318.9	2.9
Other	3,379.7	13.0	4,452.0	12.1	4,587.7	9.8	4,376.1	9.6
Total	25,946.5	100.0	36,791.4	100.0	46,685.4	100.0	45,738.4	100.0
of which: EU-15	20,639.6	79.5	29,175.8	79.3	38,245.8	81.9	37,745.7	82.5

1) Equity capital, reinvested earnings, loans.

Source: National Bank of Poland.

Table II/4.1: Slovakia: Inward FDI stock by economic activities¹⁾

NACE code	2000		2001		2002		September 2003	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
A,B Agriculture, forestry, fishing	4.3	0.1	16.1	0.3	17.1	0.2	17.1	0.2
C Mining and quarrying	42.8	1.1	36.1	0.7	36.2	0.5	36.1	0.5
D Manufacturing	2,134.5	53.0	2,388.1	43.8	2,713.1	36.6	2,959.1	37.2
E Electricity, gas, water supply	9.9	0.2	12.1	0.2	931.1	12.5	943.4	11.9
F Construction	48.3	1.2	43.3	0.8	44.9	0.6	44.8	0.6
G Trade, repair of motor vehicles, etc.	466.2	11.6	580.4	10.7	794.2	10.7	961.9	12.1
H Hotels and restaurants	30.6	0.8	37.7	0.7	38.7	0.5	39.2	0.5
I Transport, storage, communications	677.2	16.8	738.6	13.6	807.2	10.9	828.0	10.4
J Financial intermediation	479.7	11.9	1,389.0	25.5	1,744.3	23.5	1,838.1	23.1
K Real estate, renting & business act.	117.9	2.9	177.7	3.3	222.2	3.0	216.9	2.7
L Public admin., defence, compuls.soc.sec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
M Education	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
N Health and social work	1.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	34.0	0.5	34.6	0.4
O Other community, social & personal serv.	13.3	0.3	27.3	0.5	34.3	0.5	27.0	0.3
Q Extra-territorial organizations & bodies	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4,026.3	100.0	5,450.0	100.0	7,419.4	100.0	7,946.3	100.0

1) Equity capital, reinvested earnings.

Source: National Bank of Slovakia.

Table II/4.2: Slovakia: Inward FDI stock by investing countries¹⁾

	2000		2001		2002		September 2003	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
1 Germany	1,145.7	28.5	1,236.6	22.7	1,874.4	25.3	1,929.0	24.3
2 Netherlands	978.1	24.3	1,146.8	21.0	1,191.0	16.1	1,341.5	16.9
3 Austria	580.8	14.4	948.6	17.4	1,083.9	14.6	1,121.3	14.1
4 Italy	62.4	1.5	581.1	10.7	647.9	8.7	681.9	8.6
5 United Kingdom	128.1	3.2	206.0	3.8	498.2	6.7	587.0	7.4
6 France	134.1	3.3	103.2	1.9	543.0	7.3	565.0	7.1
7 Hungary	195.8	4.9	202.7	3.7	221.8	3.0	422.8	5.3
8 Czech Republic	238.5	5.9	282.0	5.2	403.8	5.4	388.4	4.9
9 USA	276.7	6.9	326.9	6.0	292.4	3.9	293.3	3.7
10 Cyprus	32.0	0.8	36.1	0.7	170.9	2.3	179.5	2.3
11 Belgium	61.9	1.5	122.0	2.2	100.5	1.4	111.7	1.4
Other	192.1	4.8	258.0	4.7	391.6	5.3	325.0	4.1
Total	4,026.3	100.0	5,450.0	100.0	7,419.4	100.0	7,946.3	100.0
of which: EU-15	3,141.6	78.0	4,412.1	81.0	6,030.5	81.3	6,428.9	80.9

1) Equity capital, reinvested earnings.

Source: National Bank of Slovakia.

Table II/5.1: Slovenia: Inward FDI stock by economic activities¹⁾

NACE code	1999		2000		2001		2002	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
A Agriculture, hunting and forestry	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.0
B Fishing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
C Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.0	.	.	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0
D Manufacturing	1,291.3	48.3	1,274.6	41.0	1,340.5	45.4	1,696.2	43.3
E Electricity, gas, water supply	25.3	0.9	18.5	0.6	33.1	1.1	39.2	1.0
F Construction	7.6	0.3	5.0	0.2	-1.0	0.0	3.3	0.1
G Trade, repair of motor vehicles, etc.	399.6	14.9	471.7	15.2	536.5	18.2	568.8	14.5
H Hotels and restaurants	17.5	0.7	18.8	0.6	21.8	0.7	16.8	0.4
I Transport, storage, communications	42.8	1.6	53.6	1.7	122.5	4.1	171.1	4.4
J Financial intermediation	531.6	19.9	750.4	24.1	381.5	12.9	737.8	18.8
K Real estate, renting & business act.	326.8	12.2	418.0	13.4	425.3	14.4	594.8	15.2
L Public admin., defence, compuls.soc.sec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
M Education	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
N Health and social work	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.2	0.1	2.2	0.1
O Other community, social & personal serv.	25.6	1.0	24.2	0.8	16.3	0.6	19.0	0.5
Other not classified activities	4.6	0.2	72.8	2.3	72.7	2.5	67.8	1.7
Total	2,675.0	100.0	3,109.8	100.0	2,952.4	100.0	3,918.1	100.0

1) Equity capital, reinvested earnings, loans.

Source: Bank of Slovenia.

Table II/5.2: Slovenia: Inward FDI stock by investing countries¹⁾

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
1 Austria	1,112.3	41.6	1,384.1	44.5	1,003.1	34.0	1,173.0	29.9
2 Switzerland	107.1	4.0	129.6	4.2	98.7	3.3	440.7	11.2
3 Germany	350.1	13.1	372.3	12.0	430.1	14.6	428.3	10.9
4 France	311.3	11.6	320.5	10.3	438.1	14.8	384.8	9.8
5 Italy	158.4	5.9	193.9	6.2	235.4	8.0	294.3	7.5
6 Belgium	8.7	0.3	7.6	0.2	11.1	0.4	178.4	4.6
7 Netherlands	93.3	3.5	96.4	3.1	133.1	4.5	211.1	5.4
8 Czech Republic	113.2	4.2	112.8	3.6	127.8	4.3	125.9	3.2
9 Ireland	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.1	2.5	0.1	121.5	3.1
10 Luxembourg	11.9	0.4	35.2	1.1	38.2	1.3	123.8	3.2
11 United Kingdom	110.7	4.1	124.1	4.0	83.5	2.8	84.6	2.2
Other	297.3	11.1	331.5	10.7	350.8	11.9	351.7	9.0
Total	2,675.0	100.0	3,109.8	100.0	2,952.4	100.0	3,918.1	100.0
of which: EU-15	2,207.8	82.5	2,596.9	83.5	2,333.0	79.0	2,919.9	74.5

1) Equity capital, reinvested earnings, loans.

Source: Bank of Slovenia.

Table II/6.1: Estonia: Inward FDI stock by economic activities¹⁾

NACE code	2000		2001		2002		September 2003	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
A Agriculture, hunting, forestry	37.0	1.3	22.6	0.6	15.9	0.4	17.8	0.3
B Fishing	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.9	0.0
C Mining and quarrying	12.7	0.4	10.9	0.3	10.9	0.3	18.7	0.4
D Manufacturing	612.8	21.6	739.2	20.7	759.0	18.8	927.1	17.7
E Electricity, gas, water supply	67.7	2.4	191.2	5.4	115.4	2.9	91.4	1.7
F Construction	43.3	1.5	52.8	1.5	100.0	2.5	119.2	2.3
G Trade, repair of motor vehicles, etc.	443.5	15.6	471.0	13.2	543.5	13.5	851.3	16.3
H Hotels and restaurants	55.5	2.0	58.5	1.6	52.4	1.3	73.1	1.4
I Transport, storage, communications	612.5	21.5	803.9	22.5	864.8	21.4	1,006.4	19.3
J Finance, insurance	691.2	24.3	901.1	25.2	1,130.9	28.0	1,437.6	27.5
K Real estate, renting & business act.	223.2	7.8	270.8	7.6	385.2	9.5	615.2	11.8
L Public administr., defence, social sec.	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0
M Education	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.6	0.0
N Health and social work	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	4.8	0.1
O Other community, social & pers. activ.	28.2	1.0	39.6	1.1	40.6	1.0	44.2	0.8
Other not classified activities	13.7	0.5	7.2	0.2	11.7	0.3	19.4	0.4
Total	2,843.0	100.0	3,573.0	100.0	4,034.6	100.0	5,227.6	100.0

1) Equity capital, reinvested earnings, loans.

Source: Bank of Estonia.

Table II/6.2: Estonia: Inward FDI stock by investing countries¹⁾

	2000		2001		2002		September 2003	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
1 Sweden	1,130.2	39.8	1,408.8	39.4	1,652.4	41.0	2,049.6	39.2
2 Finland	851.1	29.9	921.6	25.8	1,100.3	27.3	1,439.4	27.5
3 USA	129.5	4.6	353.1	9.9	286.2	7.1	311.8	6.0
4 Netherland	69.5	2.4	150.9	4.2	159.3	3.9	283.4	5.4
5 United Kingdom	70.2	2.5	87.1	2.4	88.5	2.2	162.8	3.1
6 Norway	122.0	4.3	108.4	3.0	130.5	3.2	138.0	2.6
7 Denmark	115.8	4.1	126.2	3.5	101.4	2.5	136.4	2.6
8 Germany	72.6	2.6	87.7	2.5	92.3	2.3	126.6	2.4
9 Italy	18.6	0.7	22.0	0.6	27.3	0.7	110.7	2.1
10 Austria	7.6	0.3	9.5	0.3	14.8	0.4	72.8	1.4
11 Russia	35.0	1.2	49.4	1.4	50.0	1.2	45.5	0.9
Other	221.0	7.8	248.2	6.9	331.7	8.2	350.7	6.7
Total	2,843.0	100.0	3,573.0	100.0	4,034.6	100.0	5,227.6	100.0
of which: EU-15	2,372.6	83.5	2,862.7	80.1	3,289.0	81.5	4,455.9	85.2

1) Equity capital, reinvested earnings, loans.

Source: Bank of Estonia.

Table II/7.1: Latvia: Inward FDI stock by economic activities¹⁾

NACE code	2000		2001		2002		September 2003	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
A Agriculture, hunting, forestry	21.0	0.9	33.7	1.3	39.9	1.5	40.8	1.5
B Fishing	7.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	6.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
C Mining and quarrying	9.0	0.4	15.7	0.6	14.9	0.6	15.3	0.6
D Manufacturing	371.1	16.6	423.0	15.9	407.5	15.2	427.6	16.0
E Electricity, gas, water supply	113.5	5.1	108.4	4.1	98.2	3.7	92.3	3.5
F Construction	16.1	0.7	16.3	0.6	21.9	0.8	23.3	0.9
G Trade, repair of motor vehicles, etc.	456.1	20.4	604.8	22.8	464.3	17.3	449.9	16.9
H Hotels and restaurants	39.0	1.7	40.2	1.5	38.8	1.4	33.6	1.3
I Transport, storage, communications	426.9	19.0	402.4	15.2	377.4	14.1	335.3	12.6
J Finance, insurance	505.6	22.6	438.4	16.5	420.5	15.7	408.7	15.3
K Real estate, renting & business act.	219.6	9.8	437.5	16.5	637.5	23.8	666.3	25.0
L Public administr., defence, social sec.	1.1	0.0	3.1	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.8	0.1
M Education	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0
N Health and social work	6.7	0.3	5.1	0.2	4.7	0.2	4.4	0.2
O Other community, social & pers. activ.	15.7	0.7	23.3	0.9	24.8	0.9	25.4	1.0
Other not classified activities	30.9	1.4	98.9	3.7	119.8	4.5	139.9	5.2
Total	2,241.0	100.0	2,652.0	100.0	2,679.0	100.0	2,665.6	100.0

1) Equity capital, reinvested earnings, loans.

Source: National Bank of Latvia.

Table II/7.2: Latvia: Inward FDI stock by investing countries¹⁾

	2000		2001		2002		September 2003	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
1 Sweden	282.0	12.6	245.4	9.3	322.1	12.0	369.8	13.9
2 Germany	248.3	11.1	304.4	11.5	336.8	12.6	311.4	11.7
3 Denmark	235.2	10.5	287.2	10.8	293.3	10.9	247.4	9.3
4 Finland	138.2	6.2	168.5	6.4	192.1	7.2	207.3	7.8
5 USA	210.4	9.4	315.4	11.9	187.6	7.0	187.2	7.0
6 Norway	124.3	5.5	183.3	6.9	184.7	6.9	179.8	6.7
7 Estonia	251.6	11.2	179.2	6.8	159.3	5.9	171.3	6.4
8 Netherlands	61.8	2.8	123.6	4.7	128.1	4.8	151.4	5.7
9 Russia	133.8	6.0	140.9	5.3	132.0	4.9	130.2	4.9
10 United Kingdom	111.8	5.0	130.0	4.9	105.7	3.9	87.9	3.3
11 Austria	11.3	0.5	18.1	0.7	25.1	0.9	23.9	0.9
Others	432.2	19.3	556.0	21.0	612.3	22.9	597.8	22.4
Total	2,241.0	100.0	2,652.0	100.0	2,679.0	100.0	2,665.6	100.0
of which: EU-15	1,129.9	50.4	1,353.2	51.0	1,481.4	55.3	1,459.8	54.8

1) Equity capital, reinvested earnings, loans.

Source: National Bank of Latvia.

Table II/8.1: Lithuania: Inward FDI stock by economic activities¹⁾

NACE code	2000		2001		2002		September 2003	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
A,B Agriculture, forestry, fishing	12.1	0.5	14.3	0.5	17.6	0.5	27.5	0.7
C Mining and quarrying	26.9	1.1	35.2	1.2	35.6	0.9	33.5	0.9
D Manufacturing	721.8	28.8	773.6	25.6	1,119.0	29.3	1,153.0	30.0
E Electricity, gas, water supply	63.9	2.5	77.1	2.6	138.7	3.6	160.5	4.2
F Construction	18.7	0.7	19.5	0.6	41.1	1.1	44.8	1.2
G Trade, repair of motor vehicles, etc.	570.1	22.7	617.6	20.4	661.2	17.3	715.0	18.6
H Hotels and restaurants	57.5	2.3	64.0	2.1	57.2	1.5	65.9	1.7
I Transport, storage, communications	470.6	18.8	566.7	18.7	652.5	17.1	668.0	17.4
J Finance, insurance	407.0	16.2	601.2	19.9	765.6	20.1	605.2	15.7
K Real estate, renting & business act.	131.3	5.2	215.2	7.1	271.0	7.1	301.8	7.8
L Public administr., defence, social sec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
M+N Education, health and social work	8.2	0.3	7.1	0.2	7.1	0.2	.	.
O Other community, social & pers. activ.	15.7	0.6	24.3	0.8	43.8	1.1	.	.
Other not classified activities	5.5	0.2	6.9	0.2	7.9	0.2	73.8	1.9
Total	2,509.2	100.0	3,022.8	100.0	3,818.3	100.0	3,849.2	100.0

1) Equity capital, reinvested earnings, loans.

Source: National Bank of Lithuania and Lithuanian Department of Statistics.

Table II/8.2: Lithuania: Inward FDI stock by investing countries¹⁾

	2000		2001		2002		September 2003	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
1 Denmark	458.0	18.3	562.2	18.6	655.1	17.2	669.6	17.4
2 Sweden	434.8	17.3	487.8	16.1	584.0	15.3	596.5	15.5
3 Germany	185.2	7.4	279.1	9.2	366.0	9.6	393.0	10.2
4 USA	246.6	9.8	250.2	8.3	330.7	8.7	330.0	8.6
5 Finland	151.3	6.0	175.6	5.8	235.9	6.2	328.7	8.5
6 Estonia	160.5	6.4	303.8	10.0	448.1	11.7	296.1	7.7
7 Russia	25.2	1.0	47.4	1.6	199.1	5.2	193.3	5.0
8 United Kingdom	167.6	6.7	195.6	6.5	205.5	5.4	191.7	5.0
9 Norway	106.7	4.3	113.2	3.7	112.5	2.9	122.0	3.2
10 Switzerland	121.5	4.8	97.1	3.2	108.2	2.8	120.3	3.1
11 Austria	17.0	0.7	13.1	0.4	12.2	0.3	13.4	0.3
Others	434.8	17.3	497.8	16.5	561.1	14.7	594.5	15.4
Total	2,509.2	100.0	3,022.8	100.0	3,818.3	100.0	3,849.2	100.0
of which: EU-15	1,614.4	64.3	1,938.5	64.1	2,271.0	59.5	2,431.1	63.2

1) Equity capital, reinvested earnings, loans.

Source: Lithuanian Department of Statistics.

Table II/9.1: Bulgaria: Inward FDI stock by economic activities¹⁾

NACE code	1999 ²⁾		2000		2001		2002	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
A Agriculture, hunting and forestry	5.4	0.3	13.7	0.4	15.1	0.3	14.0	0.3
B Fishing	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
C Mining and quarrying	25.1	1.2	40.7	1.2	48.5	1.1	51.3	1.1
D Manufacturing	1,117.5	52.0	1,399.3	41.2	1,763.8	39.1	1,571.7	33.4
E Electricity, gas, water supply	0.0	0.0	-21.2	-0.6	-19.6	-0.4	47.8	1.0
F Construction	39.9	1.9	94.2	2.8	119.0	2.6	128.9	2.7
G Trade, repair of motor vehicles, etc.	412.9	19.2	571.0	16.8	736.6	16.3	845.6	18.0
H Hotels and restaurants	42.6	2.0	62.6	1.8	86.4	1.9	81.4	1.7
I Transport, storage, communications	264.2	12.3	359.9	10.6	633.7	14.1	739.9	15.7
J Financial intermediation	156.6	7.3	652.0	19.2	827.5	18.3	831.8	17.7
K Real estate, renting & business act.	78.4	3.6	130.6	3.8	152.7	3.4	184.2	3.9
L Public admin., defence, compuls.soc.sec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
M Education	6.1	0.3	7.0	0.2	12.4	0.3	14.8	0.3
N Health and social work	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0
O Other community, social & personal serv.	1.7	0.1	7.6	0.2	11.6	0.3	38.2	0.8
Other not classified activities	0.0	0.0	80.3	2.4	122.3	2.7	152.8	3.2
Total	2,150.5	100.0	3,398.2	100.0	4,510.4	100.0	4,702.9	100.0

1) Equity capital, reinvested earnings, loans. - 2) FDI stock for 1999 as given by the BNB. The following years are calculated by adding the inflow of the respective year (USD inflows converted with the average exchange rate into EUR).

Source: Bulgarian National Bank.

Table II/9.2: Bulgaria: Inward FDI stock by investing countries¹⁾

	1999 ²⁾		2000		2001		2002	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
1 Greece	94.6	4.4	208.7	6.1	492.9	10.9	630.0	13.4
2 Germany	414.9	19.3	489.9	14.4	593.7	13.2	586.6	12.5
3 Italy	36.8	1.7	403.2	11.9	591.9	13.1	527.1	11.2
4 Austria	120.9	5.6	206.2	6.1	323.9	7.2	430.0	9.1
5 USA	257.2	12.0	340.2	10.0	409.7	9.1	402.2	8.6
6 Belgium, Luxembourg	133.6	6.2	252.0	7.4	335.1	7.4	284.9	6.1
7 Cyprus	206.9	9.6	303.7	8.9	340.8	7.6	281.6	6.0
8 United Kingdom	236.6	11.0	251.9	7.4	288.8	6.4	246.0	5.2
9 Netherlands	79.0	3.7	74.4	2.2	169.7	3.8	173.9	3.7
10 Switzerland	75.7	3.5	108.3	3.2	152.4	3.4	164.5	3.5
11 Russia	144.0	6.7	178.6	5.3	183.5	4.1	160.3	3.4
Other	350.2	16.3	581.0	17.1	627.8	13.9	815.8	17.3
Total	2,150.5	100.0	3,398.2	100.0	4,510.4	100.0	4,702.9	100.0
of which: EU-15	1,112.1	51.7	1,823.6	53.7	2,683.0	59.5	2,820.4	60.0

1) Equity capital, reinvested earnings, loans. - 2) FDI stock for 1999 as given by the BNB. The following years are calculated by adding the inflow of the respective year (USD inflows converted with the average exchange rate into EUR).

Table II/10.1: Croatia: Inward FDI stock by economic activities¹⁾

NACE code	2000		2001		2002		September 2003	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
A Agriculture, hunting, forestry	10.1	0.3	10.6	0.2	11.9	0.2	13.1	0.2
B Fishing	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
C Mining and quarrying	131.3	3.6	145.7	3.2	156.1	2.9	165.9	3.1
D Manufacturing	1,376.1	38.1	1,571.0	34.4	1,638.9	31.0	1,549.7	28.7
E Electricity, gas, water supply	28.5	0.8	43.1	0.9	62.0	1.2	63.8	1.2
F Construction	44.2	1.2	44.3	1.0	45.1	0.9	45.2	0.8
G Trade, repair of motor vehicles, etc.	171.4	4.7	270.9	5.9	303.0	5.7	371.6	6.9
H Hotels and restaurants	119.0	3.3	151.3	3.3	228.5	4.3	229.3	4.2
I Transport, storage, communications	856.5	23.7	1,372.8	30.1	1,381.6	26.1	1,391.3	25.7
J Financial intermediation	819.5	22.7	866.7	19.0	1,336.6	25.3	1,389.3	25.7
K Real estate, renting & business act.	44.4	1.2	61.5	1.3	107.3	2.0	165.2	3.1
L Public admin., defence, compuls.soc.sec.	.	.	9.8	0.2	9.6	0.2	9.8	0.2
M Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
N Health and social work	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
O Other community, social & personal serv.	11.8	0.3	11.8	0.3	12.6	0.2	14.5	0.3
Total	3,613.4	100.0	4,560.3	100.0	5,293.5	100.0	5,408.9	100.0

1) Cumulated EUR inflows of equity capital (USD inflows converted with the average exchange rate into EUR).

Source: Croatian National Bank.

Table II/10.2: Croatia: Inward FDI stock by investing countries¹⁾

	2000		2001		2002	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
1 Austria	906.6	19.6	1,146.6	17.9	1,708.0	22.9
2 Germany	1,074.1	23.2	1,641.5	25.7	1,705.4	22.8
3 United States	1,039.3	22.5	1,133.2	17.7	1,026.8	13.8
4 United Kingdom	183.1	4.0	947.4	14.8	841.1	11.3
5 Luxembourg	328.9	7.1	339.6	5.3	463.9	6.2
6 Italy	163.6	3.5	163.3	2.6	401.3	5.4
7 Netherlands	250.7	5.4	265.8	4.2	309.4	4.1
8 Slovenia	153.5	3.3	178.4	2.8	195.8	2.6
9 Liechtenstein	121.2	2.6	140.8	2.2	144.3	1.9
10 EBRD	44.4	1.0	43.0	0.7	142.7	1.9
11 Cayman Islands	44.3	1.0	44.1	0.7	94.9	1.3
Other	319.7	6.9	344.8	5.4	432.8	5.8
Total	4,629.4	100.0	6,388.5	100.0	7,466.3	100.0
of which: EU-15	3,083.9	66.6	4,684.7	73.3	5,663.5	75.9

1) Cumulated EUR inflows of equity capital, reinvested earnings and loans (USD inflows converted with the average exchange rate into EUR).

Source: Croatian National Bank.

Table II/11.1: Romania: Inward FDI stock by economic sectors¹⁾

	2000		2001		2002		September 2003	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
Agriculture	243.5	3.5	326.2	3.6	55.3	0.7	60.6	0.7
Industry	3,151.0	45.3	4,023.7	44.4	4,273.3	54.1	4,698.0	54.3
Construction	361.7	5.2	407.8	4.5	205.4	2.6	207.6	2.4
Retail and wholesale trade	1,266.0	18.2	1,821.5	20.1	1,216.4	15.4	1,418.9	16.4
Tourism	194.8	2.8	280.9	3.1	173.8	2.2	207.6	2.4
Transport	542.6	7.8	670.6	7.4	663.5	8.4	674.9	7.8
Services	1,196.4	17.2	1,531.5	16.9	1,311.2	16.6	1,384.3	16.0
Total	6,955.9	100.0	9,062.3	100.0	7,898.8	100.0	8,651.9	100.0

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.

Source: The National Trade Register Office.

Table II/11.2: Romania: Inward FDI stock by investing countries¹⁾

	2000		2001		2002		September 2003	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
1 Netherlands	1,030.3	14.8	1,296.8	14.3	1,364.8	17.3	1,461.6	16.9
2 France	520.6	7.5	769.7	8.5	571.1	7.2	867.0	10.0
3 Germany	773.9	11.1	869.0	9.6	769.7	9.7	793.7	9.2
4 USA	600.9	8.6	721.3	8.0	595.3	7.5	596.1	6.9
5 Italy	514.0	7.4	598.0	6.6	477.2	6.0	522.7	6.0
6 Austria	309.6	4.5	614.9	6.8	486.5	6.2	505.1	5.8
7 Netherlands Antilles	1.7	0.0	560.8	6.2	415.7	5.3	474.9	5.5
8 Cyprus	553.4	8.0	618.3	6.8	374.0	4.7	421.5	4.9
9 Turkey	261.3	3.8	301.1	3.3	439.3	5.6	350.1	4.0
10 Switzerland	201.6	2.9	231.2	2.6	314.0	4.0	332.3	3.8
11 United Kingdom	296.6	4.3	296.8	3.3	236.9	3.0	285.5	3.3
Others	1,892.0	27.2	2,184.4	24.1	1,854.3	23.5	2,041.6	23.6
Total	6,955.9	100.0	9,062.3	100.0	7,898.8	100.0	8,651.9	100.0
of which: EU-15	4,159.0	59.8	5,277.3	58.2	4,697.0	59.5	5,272.1	60.9

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.

Source: The National Trade Register Office.

Table II/12.1: Russia: Inward FDI stock by economic sectors

	Inflow 2001		Inflow 2002		Inflow I-III Q 2003	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
Industry	1,965	44.0	2,318	48.3	2,294	47.7
Construction	.	.	106	2.2	104	2.2
Agriculture	.	.	26	0.5	16	0.3
Transport	848	19.0	134	2.8	147	3.1
Telecommunications	155	3.5	116	2.4	75	1.6
Trade and catering	848	19.0	1,151	24.0	1,060	22.0
Wholesale trade	.	.	56	1.2	67	1.4
Market services	.	.	359	7.5	431	9.0
Housing	.	.	7	0.1	15	0.3
Finance and insurances	.	.	67	1.4	106	2.2
Other	644	14.4	461	9.6	493	10.2
Total	4,461	100.0	4,802	100.0	4,810	100.0

Source: State Committee of Russia on Statistics.

Table II/12.2: Russia: Inward FDI stock by investing countries

	2001		2002		September 2003	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
1 USA	4,646	22.5	4,051	20.7	4,153	19.2
2 Cyprus	4,243	20.5	3,770	19.3	4,117	19.0
3 Netherlands	2,444	11.8	2,302	11.8	2,309	10.7
4 United Kingdom	2,160	10.4	2,102	10.8	2,292	10.6
5 Germany	1,720	8.3	1,645	8.4	2,172	10.0
6 Japan	.	.	550	2.8	923	4.3
7 Switzerland	308	1.5	346	1.8	625	2.9
8 Virgin Islands (UK)	.	.	.	.	534	2.5
9 France	403	1.9	291	1.5	279	1.3
10 Luxembourg	.	.	232	1.2	181	0.8
11 Italy	205	.	186	1.0	.	.
Other	4,544	22.0	4,060	20.8	4,044	18.7
Total	20,672	99.0	19,536	100.0	21,630	100.0

Source: State Committee of Russia on Statistics.

Table II/13.1: Ukraine: Inward FDI stock by economic activities

NACE code	2000		2001 ¹⁾		2002	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
A Agriculture, hunting, forestry	.	.	100.0	2.0	108.9	2.1
B Fishing	.	.	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0
C Mining and quarrying	.	.	190.5	3.8	125.8	2.4
D Manufacturing	.	.	2,368.8	47.4	2,386.3	46.4
E Electricity, gas, water supply	.	.	33.6	0.7	81.1	1.6
F Construction	.	.	131.1	2.6	151.1	2.9
G Trade, repair of motor vehicles, etc.	.	.	883.4	17.7	950.6	18.5
H Hotels and restaurants	.	.	131.2	2.6	119.0	2.3
I Transport, storage, communications	.	.	350.8	7.0	368.2	7.2
J Financial intermediation	.	.	410.0	8.2	417.6	8.1
K Real estate, renting & business act.	.	.	198.1	4.0	240.8	4.7
L Public admin., defence, compuls. soc. sec.	.	.	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
M Education	.	.	3.9	0.1	3.2	0.1
N Health and social work	.	.	132.9	2.7	114.7	2.2
O Other community, social & personal serv.	.	.	65.0	1.3	77.9	1.5
Total	.	.	4,999.7	100.0	5,145.5	100.0

1) Unrevised data.

Source: State Statistical Committee of Ukraine.

Table II/13.2: Ukraine: Inward FDI stock by investing countries

	2000		2001		2002		September 2003	
	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %	EUR mn	In %
1 USA	687.3	16.5	882.2	17.1	865.5	16.8	815.5	16.4
2 Cyprus	405.9	9.7	559.4	10.8	580.8	11.3	518.2	10.4
3 United Kingdom	335.3	8.1	470.0	9.1	492.0	9.6	503.3	10.1
4 Netherlands	389.3	9.3	424.5	8.2	384.3	7.5	347.7	7.0
5 Virgin Island (UK)	207.2	5.0	312.3	6.0	324.8	6.3	297.5	6.0
6 Russia	308.0	7.4	358.0	6.9	310.9	6.0	284.0	5.7
7 Germany	258.9	6.2	284.2	5.5	300.8	5.8	310.2	6.2
8 Switzerland	175.5	4.2	254.2	4.9	262.8	5.1	248.5	5.0
9 Austria	133.8	3.2	163.8	3.2	203.3	4.0	198.9	4.0
10 Korea Republic	183.1	4.4	193.4	3.7	164.3	3.2	138.3	2.8
11 Poland	67.5	1.6	78.6	1.5	94.8	1.8	.	.
Other	1,012.7	24.3	1,188.2	23.0	1,161.2	22.6	1,309.8	26.3
Total	4,164.4	100.0	5,168.8	100.0	5,145.5	100.0	4,971.9	100.0

Source: State Statistical Committee of Ukraine.

III. Austrian direct investment outflows to East European countries

Table III/1: Austrian FDI in Eastern Europe – outward stock
Equity capital

Table III/2: Austrian FDI in Eastern Europe – outward stock
Total capital

Table III/3: Austrian FDI in Eastern Europe – stock of cumulated balance of
payments outflows

Table III/4: Austrian FDI in Eastern Europe – annual outflows through balance of
payments

Table III/5: Austria's market share in Eastern Europe: Annual outflows

Table III/6: Austria's market share in Eastern Europe: Stocks

Table III/1: Austrian FDI in Eastern Europe – outward stock

Equity capital

EUR mn, end of period

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 June
Czech Republic	283	451	514	606	700	910	1,113	1,909	2,421	3,142	3,316
Hungary	983	1,010	988	1,079	1,228	1,164	1,561	1,738	2,609	2,952	3,151
Poland	44	52	105	138	221	269	504	793	1,116	1,664	1,694
Slovakia	75	118	135	187	320	356	487	587	1,075	1,309	1,365
Slovenia	102	111	172	223	248	349	482	563	654	877	972
New EU-members 5	1,487	1,742	1,914	2,233	2,717	3,048	4,147	5,590	7,875	9,944	10,498
Baltic countries	.	.	6	7	8	9	8	7	13	20	21
New EU-members 8	1,487	1,742	1,920	2,240	2,725	3,057	4,155	5,597	7,888	9,964	10,519
Albania	.	.	.	.	15	6	9	9	0	-2	-2
Bulgaria	.	.	.	8	15	18	30	46	227	898	823
Croatia	22	51	52	56	156	248	343	440	543	922	1,117
Romania	.	.	.	8	44	113	156	264	377	426	441
Serbia and Montenegro	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	52	174	201
South Eastern Europe	22	51	52	72	230	386	540	761	1,199	2,418	2,580
Belarus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	27
Russia	28	46	12	17	130	158	88	189	827	871	837
Ukraine	.	.	.	.	7	23	21	57	89	91	97
CIS	28	46	12	17	137	181	109	246	916	987	961
Eastern Europe	1,537	1,839	1,983	2,329	3,172	3,779	5,020	6,961	10,104	13,471	14,162

Note: Up to 2001 company survey; 2002 and 2003 calculated with 80 percent of the balance of payments outflows.

Source: OeNB.

Table III/2: Austrian FDI in Eastern Europe – outward stock

Total capital

EUR mn, end of period

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 June
Czech Republic	363	604	693	850	997	1,112	1,291	2,108	2,554	3,455	3,673
Hungary	1,229	1,317	1,168	1,340	1,511	1,447	1,673	1,863	2,724	3,153	3,402
Poland	65	77	120	192	342	378	558	914	1,240	1,925	1,962
Slovakia	72	122	152	248	399	455	573	1,272	1,769	2,061	2,131
Slovenia	104	127	202	282	355	454	560	640	819	1,098	1,217
New EU-members 5	1,833	2,247	2,335	2,912	3,604	3,846	4,655	6,797	9,106	11,692	12,385
Baltic countries	7	4	7	7	10	15	10	7	14	23	24
New EU-members 8	1,840	2,251	2,342	2,919	3,614	3,861	4,665	6,804	9,120	11,715	12,409
Albania	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	9	.	-2	-3
Bulgaria	1	-1	4	8	20	18	113	137	316	1,155	1,061
Croatia	4	59	55	58	176	294	383	485	601	1,075	1,319
Romania	3	1	3	0	42	119	174	297	431	492	511
Serbia and Montenegro	1	.	.	1	1	1	2	2	55	208	241
South Eastern Europe	9	59	62	67	239	432	681	930	1,403	2,928	3,129
Belarus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	34
Russia	27	55	14	22	144	-14	92	193	830	885	843
Ukraine	7	4	4	5	15	23	23	57	90	93	100
CIS	34	59	18	27	159	9	115	250	920	1,009	977
Eastern Europe	1,881	2,369	2,425	3,017	4,033	4,333	5,483	8,026	11,548	15,757	16,621

Note: Up to 2001 company survey; 2002 and 2003 OeNB estimates (calculated partly with the balance of payments outflows).

Source: OeNB.

Table III/3: Austrian FDI in Eastern Europe – stock of cumulated balance of payments outflows since 1989

EUR mn, end of period

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 June
Czech Republic	300	409	461	512	676	923	1,147	2,166	2,680	3,581	3,799
Hungary	1,124	1,261	1,458	1,636	1,859	2,048	2,108	2,491	3,202	3,631	3,880
Poland	47	44	100	131	372	500	675	1,000	1,233	1,918	1,955
Slovakia	51	91	132	188	236	357	411	606	1,354	1,646	1,716
Slovenia	94	124	166	213	263	319	480	593	872	1,151	1,270
New EU-members 5	1,616	1,929	2,317	2,680	3,406	4,147	4,821	6,856	9,341	11,927	12,620
Baltic countries	2	3	4	5	7	8	10	13	18	27	28
New EU-members 8	1,618	1,932	2,321	2,685	3,413	4,155	4,831	6,869	9,359	11,954	12,648
Albania	.	.	.	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-3	-5	-6
Bulgaria	4	9	6	17	27	29	49	64	97	936	842
Croatia	6	34	45	72	153	245	376	523	770	1,244	1,488
Romania	2	7	8	8	55	117	153	337	434	495	514
Serbia and Montenegro	12	12	13	16	23	30	36	62	81	234	267
South Eastern Europe	24	62	72	112	256	419	613	985	1,379	2,904	3,105
Belarus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	34
Russia	26	42	43	53	112	-26	138	214	378	433	391
Ukraine	2	2	3	6	17	27	27	63	89	92	99
CIS	28	44	46	59	129	1	165	277	467	556	524
Eastern Europe	1,693	2,062	2,464	2,880	3,822	4,598	5,632	8,154	11,228	15,437	16,300

Source: OeNB.

Table III/4: Austrian FDI in Eastern Europe – annual outflows through balance of payments
EUR mn

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 Jan-June
Czech Republic	120	109	52	51	164	247	224	1,019	514	901	218
Hungary	229	137	197	178	223	189	60	383	711	429	249
Poland	6	-3	56	31	242	127	175	325	233	685	37
Slovakia	19	40	41	56	48	121	54	195	748	292	70
Slovenia	30	30	42	47	50	56	161	113	279	279	119
New EU-members 5	404	313	388	363	727	740	674	2,035	2,485	2,586	693
Baltic countries	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	9	1
New EU-members 8	404	315	389	364	729	742	676	2,038	2,490	2,595	694
Albania	.	.	.	-1	-1	0	1	0	-2	-2	-1
Bulgaria	0	5	-3	11	10	2	20	15	33	839	-94
Croatia	5	29	11	26	81	92	131	147	247	474	244
Romania	1	5	1	0	47	62	36	184	97	61	19
Serbia and Montenegro	1	0	1	4	7	7	6	26	19	153	33
South Eastern Europe	7	39	10	40	144	163	194	372	394	1,525	201
Belarus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	3
Russia	3	15	2	10	59	-138	164	76	164	55	-42
Ukraine	.	.	.	3	11	9	0	36	26	3	7
CIS	3	15	2	13	70	-129	164	112	190	89	-32
Eastern Europe	414	369	401	416	942	777	1,035	2,522	3,075	4,209	864

Source: OeNB.

Table III/5: Austria's market share in Eastern Europe: annual outflows

Share of Austria's FDI in total FDI¹⁾

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 Jan-June
Czech Republic	21.5	14.9	2.6	4.5	14.2	7.4	3.8	18.9	8.2	9.1	10.0
Hungary	11.2	14.2	5.3	9.4	11.3	10.2	3.1	20.9	24.6	47.2	.
Poland	0.4	-0.2	2.0	0.9	5.6	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.7	15.7	1.9
Slovakia	12.4	17.3	20.5	19.6	24.7	19.9	14.7	9.3	42.4	6.9	14.9
Slovenia	31.1	30.5	35.8	34.0	17.0	28.8	162.3	75.8	67.7	16.3	146.6
New EU-members 5	9.4	8.7	4.4	5.2	9.1	6.3	4.5	10.3	14.0	12.2	15.4
Baltic countries	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1
New EU-members 8	8.9	7.9	4.2	4.8	8.1	5.6	4.2	9.7	13.1	11.5	12.8
Albania	.	.	.	.	.	0.0	2.6	0.0	.	.	.
Bulgaria	0.0	5.6	.	12.7	2.2	0.4	2.6	1.4	3.7	85.6	.
Croatia	4.8	29.3	12.5	6.4	17.2	11.1	9.5	12.5	14.2	39.7	24.7
Romania	1.2	1.7	0.3	0.0	4.4	3.4	3.7	16.0	7.5	5.0	2.6
Serbia and Montenegro	.	.	.	.	1.1	6.9	5.7	47.7	10.2	30.5	37.5
South Eastern Europe	2.6	7.2	1.8	5.1	5.3	4.8	5.6	9.3	8.0	33.9	7.6
Belarus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11.9	10.4
Russia	0.3	2.6	0.1	0.5	1.4	.	5.3	2.6	5.3	1.5	.
Ukraine	.	.	.	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.0	5.6	2.9	0.4	1.4
CIS	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	.	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.0	.
Eastern Europe	5.8	6.1	3.1	3.2	4.8	3.4	4.0	8.1	9.4	11.6	6.4

1) Austrian FDI as reported by OeNB (Table III/4); total FDI (Table I/1).

Table III/6: Austria's market share in Eastern Europe: stocks

Share of Austria's FDI in total FDI¹⁾

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 ²⁾ June
Czech Republic	11.9	16.2	12.1	12.3	11.9	9.1	7.4	9.0	8.3	9.2	9.3
Hungary	24.6	22.8	11.6	11.0	10.2	9.0	8.6	8.6	10.3	10.7	12.4
Poland	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	4.2	4.1
Slovakia	.	16.6	15.0	14.9	21.1	18.5	18.1	24.9	28.0	25.2	24.2
Slovenia	12.2	11.8	14.7	17.5	17.8	19.2	20.9	20.6	27.7	28.0	30.4
New EU-members 5	16.7	15.6	9.6	9.2	9.0	7.3	6.8	7.6	8.0	9.4	9.7
Baltic countries	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
New EU-members 8	16.2	14.7	9.1	8.7	8.3	6.8	6.2	7.0	7.4	8.6	8.9
Albania	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.5	1.8	.	-0.2	-0.3
Bulgaria	0.9	-0.5	1.5	2.2	2.5	1.3	4.7	5.6	10.1	36.1	29.5
Croatia	3.7	30.5	20.1	8.3	13.9	18.1	14.9	12.7	11.3	16.7	17.1
Romania	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	2.0	3.1	3.2	4.3	5.0	5.8	5.6
Serbia and Montenegro	.	.	.	.	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	5.0	13.0	14.3
South Eastern Europe	1.9	6.9	4.5	3.0	4.6	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.9	13.1	12.5
Belarus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.0	2.2
Russia	2.6	3.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	-0.1	0.6	0.7	2.0	1.8	1.6
Ukraine	2.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
CIS	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.1
Eastern Europe	12.9	11.7	7.1	6.3	5.8	4.8	4.5	4.9	5.4	6.6	6.6

1) Austrian FDI as reported by OeNB (Table III/2); total FDI (Table I/2). - 2) Values of total FDI of Poland, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Romania, Russia and Ukraine are estimated.

IV. Austrian direct investment received by East European countries

Table IV/1: Austrian FDI in Eastern Europe – inward stock

Table IV/2: Austrian FDI in Eastern Europe – stock of cumulated inflows

Table IV/3: Austrian FDI in Eastern Europe – annual inflows

Table IV/1: Austrian FDI in Eastern Europe –inward stock

EUR mn, end of period

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	113	176	240	410	446	1,414	1,770	2,919	3,070	4,120
Hungary	990	1,268	1,258	1,172	1,649	1,678	2,017	2,198	2,418	2,480
Poland	174	101	292	368	598	650	830	1,182	1,528	2,005
Slovakia	80	93	122	196	302	309	343	569	930	1,083
Slovenia	162	241	388	595	661	935	1,118	1,418	1,090	1,244
New EU-members 5	1,519	1,879	2,300	2,741	3,656	4,986	6,078	8,286	9,036	10,932
Baltic countries	8	17	24	45	59	56	55	36	40	50
New EU-members 8	1,527	1,896	2,324	2,786	3,715	5,042	6,133	8,322	9,076	10,982
Albania	19	25	39	49	55	52	9	9	7	5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	27	42	.
Bulgaria	16	20	20	34	50	87	121	206	324	404
Croatia	4	43	46	91	297	357	441	1,099	2,053	1,769
Macedonia	4	5	5	5	9	9	17	20	24	21
Romania	51	76	75	97	126	149	96	310	604	531
Serbia and Montenegro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.
South Eastern Europe	94	169	185	276	537	657	687	1,671	3,075	2,730
Belarus	4	5	5	6	6	6	11	15	16	31
Russia	196	148	170	309	582	560	92	193	221	274
Ukraine	.	4	10	17	40	67	23	57	83	87
European CIS	200	157	185	332	628	633	126	265	320	392
Asian CIS	-4	79	.	.	.	53	.	23	.	.
CIS	196	236	185	332	628	686	126	288	320	392
Eastern Europe	1,818	2,301	2,692	3,394	4,881	6,386	6,945	10,280	12,471	14,104

Source: Austrian Federal Ministry of Economics and Labour; OECD; estimates.

Table IV/2: Austrian FDI in Eastern Europe – stock of cumulated inflows since 1989

EUR mn, end of period

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	146	198	251	430	574	749	1,699	2,627	3,073	3,526
Hungary	808	869	1,034	1,186	1,474	1,631	1,964	2,141	2,483	2,143
Poland	128	133	208	306	659	708	1,095	1,474	1,810	2,242
Slovakia	56	71	101	136	192	211	290	520	896	945
Slovenia	56	54	89	144	206	243	315	507	772	787
New EU-members 5	1,194	1,325	1,683	2,202	3,105	3,542	5,363	7,269	9,034	9,643
Baltic countries	2	11	20	29	34	30	36	21	11	19
New EU-members 8	1,196	1,336	1,703	2,231	3,139	3,572	5,399	7,290	9,045	9,662
Albania	19	18	32	42	47	45	53	57	58	47
Bosnia and Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	37	31
Bulgaria	13	24	23	34	49	87	123	229	348	424
Croatia	40	76	76	123	333	392	481	716	1,294	1,498
Macedonia	4	5	5	5	9	15	24	28	32	28
Romania	51	76	75	97	125	148	210	417	843	764
Serbia and Montenegro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	16
South Eastern Europe	127	199	211	301	563	687	891	1,473	2,631	2,808
Belarus	.	1	2	2	2	2	6	12	12	38
Russia	159	198	223	365	647	620	894	1,040	1,127	995
Ukraine	.	3	9	14	36	63	90	132	166	143
European CIS	159	202	234	381	685	685	990	1,184	1,305	1,176
Asian CIS	.	4	4	36	59	59	86	93	99	83
CIS	159	206	238	417	744	744	1,076	1,277	1,404	1,259
Eastern Europe	1,482	1,739	2,151	2,946	4,446	5,002	7,363	10,041	13,080	13,728

Source: Austrian Federal Ministry of Economics and Labour; OECD.

Table IV/3: Austrian FDI in Eastern Europe – annual inflows by recipient countries

EUR mn

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic	47	67	68	166	84	214	781	800	294	1,050
Hungary	169	138	224	101	126	245	65	21	219	62
Poland	28	17	85	88	305	87	256	295	249	800
Slovakia	24	20	36	30	37	30	42	209	342	213
Slovenia	26	3	39	51	41	51	30	169	232	154
New EU-members 5	294	245	452	436	593	627	1,174	1,494	1,336	2,279
Baltic countries	2	10	9	8	2	-3	1	-17	-11	11
New EU-members 8	296	255	461	444	595	624	1,175	1,477	1,325	2,290
Albania	9	8	15	8	0	0	1	0	-2	-2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	10	.
Bulgaria	1	13	1	10	11	42	22	96	105	147
Croatia	4	41	5	43	189	79	24	198	529	457
Macedonia	3	1	0	0	4	7	6	2	2	1
Romania	6	30	4	19	14	31	36	192	396	61
Serbia and Montenegro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.
South Eastern Europe	23	93	25	80	218	159	89	514	1,058	664
Belarus	.	1	1	0	0	0	4	5	0	31
Russia	145	55	39	131	227	8	164	76	28	53
Ukraine	.	3	6	4	20	30	15	36	26	4
European CIS	145	59	46	135	247	38	183	117	54	88
Asian CIS	.	4	0	32	18	4	16	1	.	.
CIS	145	63	46	167	265	42	199	118	54	88
Eastern Europe	465	412	531	691	1,077	826	1,463	2,106	2,438	3,036

Source: Austrian Federal Ministry of Economics and Labour; OECD.

4. Methodology for the Compilation of FDI Data

FDI is defined as a form of international capital movement that differs from other forms in the way and duration of the investor's commitment. In accordance with the IMF and OECD definition, capital investment abroad is regarded foreign direct investment if the purpose is to establish and maintain permanent equity relations with a foreign company and at the same time to exercise a noticeable influence on the management of that company (with portfolio investment, the emphasis is on earnings). Direct investments have some further microeconomic peculiarities:

- they are concentrated investments, making up at least 10 percent of the target firm's nominal capital and can be as much as 100 percent;
- direct investments establish lasting relations between source and target firms. If the investment takes the form of physical capital, it is less mobile than money; FDI has therefore a relatively long build-up period and is cumbersome to liquidate;
- FDI is a result of corporate-level decisions. The established subsidiary is part of the investor's strategy. Foreign direct investors acquire an active part in the decision-making process of the target firm.

According to the international definition described in the IMF Balance of Payments Manual, Revision 5, FDI includes the following forms of capital transfers:

- equity investment in cash,
- equity investment in kind,
- reinvested profits,
- loans from the parent company to the subsidiary.

These investments are aggregated in net terms (investment minus disinvestment) in a country.

A basic methodological problem is to cover all these forms of investments. While CEECs tend to follow the IMF definitions and methodological guidelines in their efforts to compile FDI data, serious differences appear in practice. National methodologies are not always clearly defined and are often modified. There is a trend for increasing accuracy and broadening coverage. The main agency collecting and publishing FDI data is the national bank of the respective country. FDI data are part of the balance of payments and are published in this framework. Also the statistical offices and other agencies publish data on FDI sometimes in more detail than the national banks.

The WIIW-WIFO database uses the balance of payments as the uniform source for the inflow of FDI. FDI inflow is a net position of new FDI in the country and the withdrawal of earlier invested capital from the country. If withdrawals are higher than inflows, inward FDI can be

negative. The components of FDI in individual country data are listed as remarks attached to Table I/1.

Stock data are either provided by the national banks directly or are cumulated from annual inflow data (Table I/2). According to international standards, aggregation should be done in the local currency and converted into EUR or USD using the end-of-period exchange rate. A strengthening euro/dollar can thus 'devalue' past stocks while a weak year-end euro/dollar can result in a jump if FDI stocks larger than the annual inflow. The value of FDI in companies floated on the stock exchange is the market value at the end of the period. This methodology is applied by most national banks which publish stock data as part of the foreign investment position. Some countries in some period of time did not publish data according to this methodology thus there can be a break in the time series. If official stock data are not available for the last year, we added inflows to the last stock data. Stock and flow data may differ also in their coverage of investment types (see footnotes to Tables I/1 and I/2.) All these methodological problems cause limited comparability of stock data and regional aggregation can be regarded as estimated.

Information on distribution of FDI by industries and source countries is often not covered by the national banks. Statistical offices rely on a sample of the most important investment projects. The amount of FDI broken down by industries or investing countries in Tables II may, therefore, differ of the data in Tables I.

Since the edition 15 of the WIIW-WIFO Database also outward FDI is covered. These are net data of FDI invested from the given country in other countries minus capital repatriation of earlier FDI. These sums have negative sign in the balance of payments but were included as positive in this database. Consequently, negative outward FDI means that earlier invested capital has been withdrawn. For some countries stock and flow data obviously diverge.

The following section provides some methodological information concerning those countries which are the most significant receivers of FDI. The information should be seen as background to the footnotes to the tables.

4.1 Bulgaria

FDI inflow data reported by the national bank underwent major changes in 1997 when full coverage was achieved. FDI stock data were reported only in 1999 and broken down by economic activities and industries. Therefore in Chapter I, stocks were calculated by adding up inflows in USD. Thus we can have some kind of stock data for years prior to 1999. In Chapter II the 1999 stock data were used as baseline to which more recent flow data were added.

4.2 Czech Republic

Czech data concerning foreign direct investment are taken from a single source – the company survey organised by the Czech National Bank. The methodology and definitions are very similar to those used in Austria. All companies receive a questionnaire at the end of each quarter of the year. They have to insert the new foreign (convertible, non-convertible, Slovak) assets and liabilities of the company. Foreign assets exceeding 10 percent of the statutory capital are considered FDI, those below that limit are regarded as portfolio investment. Investments in cash, in kind, in the form of know-how, etc., are treated together. The result is published in the row "FDI" of the balance of payments. Since 1997 reinvested profits and inter-company loans must also be specified in the questionnaire and added to FDI. The questionnaires provide full-scale information about the country of origin and the sector receiving FDI in each quarter.

The companies report FDI in the national currency. For USD data, two exchange rates are applied: for quarters during the year, the average exchange rate of the period is applied; at the end of the year, the sum of investments in CZK is converted by the end-of-year exchange rate. Yearly inflows converted by the end-of-year exchange rate are added up to get the figure for the cumulative stock of FDI. It means that the difference in stocks between two years (year-end exchange rate) is not the same as the reported inflow during the year (average exchange rate). In addition, stock data exclude privatisation revenues.

4.3 Hungary

In 2002, the Hungarian National developed together with the Central Statistical Office an internationally compatible methodology to register FDI flows and stocks. This is shown in the revised stock indicators as well as FDI data by country of origin and industry. Detailed flow data are available for equity capital on cash basis. Data prior to 2000 have not been revised (for the old methodology see previous issues of this database). According to the new methodology, the foreign equity of foreign investment enterprises is reported as FDI stocks which includes reinvested profits. Companies traded on the stock exchange are included at their market value.

4.4 Poland

The current Polish balance of payments provides only partial data on FDI flows and annual data are taken from the revised publication on transactions basis (Tables I/1 and I/2 – see footnote for coverage). Data include investment inflows in cash, in kind, reinvested profit and credits by the foreign partner. Stocks are taken from the international investment position. These are also available by industry and country of origin.

4.5 Romania

The National Bank of Romania (NBR) has been trying to follow the instructions of the IMF since 1994. Direct and portfolio investments are differentiated based on their share in the nominal capital being above or below 10 percent. The source of data are the reports by commercial banks on foreign exchange operations. Conversion is done at the exchange rate applicable on the day of the transaction. The NBR started providing data for FDI stocks in 2003.

FDI registration is done by the National Trade Registry. The data cover to the nominal capital of newly registered enterprises and capital increases, but not the privatisation revenues. They differ by coverage and methodology from the stock data provided by the NBR. Distribution of FDI by investing countries and economic activities is based on this source.

4.6 Slovakia

All sources are unreliable with regard to the years 1990-1992 when the country was still part of Czechoslovakia. Since 1997 the National Bank of Slovakia has been the only source of FDI data, and data for earlier years have been revised. The NBS makes surveys among companies and the coverage of data conforms with the IMF Balance of Payments Manual, Revision 5. The method is similar to those used in the Czech Republic. Stock data have full coverage, but for information on country of origin and FDI by economic activity data refer to equity and reinvested earnings only.

4.7 Slovenia

The Bank of Slovenia publishes FDI inflows in the balance of payments. These comprise only cash inflows through domestic commercial banks. This methodology was introduced in 1993, earlier data are not comparable. Since 1997 the Bank of Slovenia has been including also in-kind investments derived from customs declarations. Since 2001, inflow data also comprise intra-company loans.

Data on FDI stocks are much higher than the cumulated inflows because stock figures are based on questionnaires filled in by companies with a foreign equity share of 10 percent or more. These comprise, in addition to cash payments via domestic banks, "inherited FDI", i.e., investments of other post-Yugoslav republics, as well as FDI in kind and payments via foreign banks, intra-company loans and reinvested earnings. The increase of FDI stocks in case of Slovenia is a more complete source than the national bank data on inflows.

4.8 Russian Federation

The Russian balance of payments is the source for inflow data. Up to 1999, cumulated FDI inflows were used to calculate FDI stocks. Most recently, official data on the international

financial position of Russia became available which contain data on FDI stocks for 2000-2002. These data are not comparable with the earlier.

4.9 Austria

In Austria, statistical data on direct cross-border investment (foreign direct investment, FDI) are collected and processed by the Austrian National Bank. FDI is understood to mean equity participation by a foreign company with a view to having management control over the company in which the lender has invested. (The portfolio investment aims at maximising the return.) The principles for identifying and delimiting FDI are defined in the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual, Revision 5 of 1993.

In terms of stocks FDI statistics are based on annual surveys (the latest available survey dates from 1999); in terms of flows they are based on balance of payments data.

Statistics on *stocks* include only investments of more than EUR 0.73 million (ATS 1 million), provided that they comprise at least 10 percent of the company's capital. A distinction is made between nominal capital, equity capital (including reserves and profits or losses carried forward) and total capital (equity capital and balance of loans between associated operations). In addition, a "market value" of Austria's FDI (which is based on the earning capacity of the investment) is calculated. The FDI surveys are carried out annually and are published approximately 18 months after the end of the year surveyed. WIFO updates these surveys using the BOP flow data. As a convention, 80 percent of the flow values are used for updating the nominal and equity capital and 100 percent are used for updating the total capital.

Austria's new investment abroad (outflow) is shown in the balance of payments (BOP) statistics. As of the start of 1998, the Austrian National Bank has been publishing balance of payments data on the basis of two schemes: current reporting draws on the monthly cash data (essentially bank reports on their international payments transactions), which are followed by updated quarterly and annual data. With regard to the cash-based figures, FDI includes: investment by way of shares and other financial investments, long-term loans and, to the extent recognisable, short-term financial relations between associated companies, and the cross-border sale or acquisition of real estate. The quarterly data also include reinvested profits. Contrary to previously published statistics (up to 1997), FDI now includes land and buildings, reinvested profits and loans between associated companies. The balance of payments includes the gross values for all inflows and outflows, while the analysis of FDI as a rule uses the netted-out values. (In the case of Austria's direct investment abroad inflows stand for "disinvestment", e.g., liquidation/sales of existing Austrian FDI.)

The Austrian National Bank publishes annually data on Austria's FDI flows broken down by (major) countries, country groups (e.g., CEECs) and industries. In addition to this, a (reduced)

breakdown of regional FDI flows is published semi-annually. Historical and some detailed data are available for the nominal capital only.

For 1992 to 1997, the Austrian National Bank recalculated its regional balances of payments on the basis of the new scheme. The newly adjusted values are not always higher than their old counterparts, as would have been expected considering that reinvested profits and real estate were included. One explanation is the lower profitability of active Austrian FDI in its early days, which was reflected in negative reinvested profits (losses carried forward) and which thus reduced the aggregate total value of the investment.

Statistics on cumulated FDI flows differ sometimes significantly from the FDI stock data. These differences stem, int. al., from exchange rate fluctuations and changes in valuation.

Additional data on FDI are being provided by the Federal Ministry of Economics and Labour. The Federal Ministry of Economics and Labour publishes semi-annually statistics on stocks and flows of Austria's direct investment in Eastern European countries. These data are collected by Austrian diplomatic missions and Trade Commissioners in these countries, and they show Austria's FDI according to the statistics of the host countries.

A "mirror" comparison of Austrian and Eastern European FDI data often shows significant discrepancies. One of the (numerous) reasons for these differences is the treatment of multinational companies and investment holdings: a capital investment in Hungary by an Austrian company – which itself is owned by a company in a third country (e.g., Germany) – is registered as an Austrian investment in the Austrian statistics, but as a German investment in the Hungarian statistics.

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