



Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics  
Statistics Sector

# Foreign Investment Survey, 2013



**Economic Statistics and National Accounts Department**  
Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics  
State of Qatar, Doha

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## Preface

*Foreign investment, especially in term of direct investment does not only help the developing countries in filling the resources gaps, i.e. both domestic savings and foreign exchange, but it has also a role in restructuring the developing countries' economy via the transfer of technology and managerial skills. In addition, the creation of employment and the promotion of exports are also seen as the other benefits.*

*The Qatar National Vision 2030 aims at attracting continuous investment for a sustainable development. Cross-border capital infusion including transfer of advanced technologies has been playing a crucial role in the accomplishment of this progressive vision.*

*In order to better measure international financial transactions, MDPS in collaboration with QCB, conducted a survey of Foreign Investment (FI) in the State of Qatar in 2010 for the years 2008 and 2009. The survey was updated and repeated in 2013 to collect data for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012. The main objective of the Foreign Investment Survey is to collect comprehensive data on foreign investment positions and transactions. The detailed results of the 2013 FI survey are featured in this report.*

*We would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude and sincere thanks to all the source agencies for their cooperation in making available the required data for the Foreign Investment Survey, 2013. Our thanks are also extended to all the staff members who were involved in the conduct of the survey and in bringing out this publication.*

Doha, Qatar  
July, 2014

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# CONTENTS

S. No.	Subject:	Page No.
	<b>Preface</b>	I
	Abbreviations	V
	Executive Summary	1-3
<b>Chapters</b>		
1	Foreign Investment survey, 2013-Introduction	4-11
2	Foreign Investment survey, 2013-Main Results	12-14
3	Financial Liabilities to Non-Residents-An Analysis	15-23
4	Financial Assets on Non-Residents-An Analysis	24-31
<b>Tables</b>		
1	Survey Coverage by Type of FI relationship, FI Survey, 2013	10
2	Foreign Investment Stocks and Flows, 2010-2012	13
3	Foreign Investment Stocks and Flows as Percentage of GDP	14
4	Comparison of 2013 FI Survey Results with UNCTAD Statistics	14
5	Inward Direct Investment Stocks and Flows by Economic Activity- ISIC Rev.4	18
6	Inward Direct Investment Stocks by Economic Activity-Percentage Change and Percentage Share	18
7	Portfolio Investment Liabilities by Economic Activity-ISIC Rev.4	19
8	Inward Direct Investment Stocks and Flows by Country of Origin	20
9	Portfolio Investment Liabilities, Stock and Flows by Country of Origin ( <i>Top 10 countries arranged on the basis of 2012 stocks</i> )	22
10	Economic Activities of the Enterprises of Qatar associated with FDI abroad -ISIC Rev.4	27
11	Economic Activities of the Enterprises of Qatar associated with FDI abroad-Percentage contributions and Percentage Change	27
12	Economic Activities of the Enterprises of Qatar associated with FPI abroad -ISIC Rev.4	28
13	Outward Direct Investment Stocks by Country of Destination- Percentage Contributions ( <i>arranged as per the yearend stocks' share in 2012</i> )	29
<b>Figures</b>		
1	Inward FDI Stocks (in Bn QR) during 2010-2012	16
2	Inward FPI Stocks (in Bn QR) during 2010-2012	16
3	Inward FDI Flows (in Bn QR) during 2010-2012	16
4	Inward FPI Flows (in Bn QR) during 2010-2012	17
5	Financial Liabilities to Non-Residents by Type of Investment-Stocks	17
6	Inward Direct Investment Stocks by Economic Activity-Percentage Share	19
7	Inward Direct Investment Stocks by Country of Origin ( <i>Percentage distribution in 2012</i> )	20
8	Inward Direct Investment Stocks by Country of Origin ( <i>Percentage distribution in 2011</i> )	21
9	Inward Direct Investment Stocks by Country of Origin ( <i>Percentage distribution in 2010</i> )	21
10	Portfolio Investment Liabilities-Stocks by Country of Origin ( <i>Percentage distribution in 2012</i> )	22
11	Portfolio Investment Liabilities-Stocks by Country of Origin ( <i>Percentage distribution in 2011</i> )	23

S. No.	Subject:	Page No.
12	Portfolio Investment Liabilities-Stocks by Country of Origin (Percentage distribution in 2010)	23
13	Outward FDI stocks (in Bn QR) during 2010-12	25
14	Outward FPI stocks (in Bn QR) during 2010-12	25
15	Outward FDI flows (in Bn QR) during 2010-12	25
16	Outward FPI flows (in Bn QR) during 2010-12	26
17	Financial Assets on Non-Residents by Type of Investment-Stocks	26
18	Outward Direct Investment Stocks by Country of destination (Percentage distribution in 2012)	29
19	Outward Direct Investment Stocks by Country of destination (Percentage distribution in 2011)	30
20	Outward Direct Investment Stocks by Country of destination (Percentage distribution in 2010)	30
<b>Annexes</b>		
1	Manual on the Concepts and Terminologies Associated with the Foreign Investment Survey, 2013	32-42
2	Role of Foreign Investment Statistics and Reference Indicators	43-46
3	Foreign Investment Survey, 2013: Questionnaire	47-59
<b>References</b>		
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S. No.	Subject:	Page No.
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15	Qatar National Vision, 2030	
16	Emiri decree on Foreign Investment, 2000 and Subsequent Amendments	

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## Abbreviations

BIS	Bank for International Settlements
BMP6	Balance of Payment Manual Version 6
CDIS	Coordinated Direct Investment Survey
CPIS	Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey
DI	Direct Investor
DIE	Direct Investment Enterprise
ESD	Department of Economic Statistics and National Accounts
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of European Countries
FD	Financial Derivatives
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FE	Fellow Enterprise
FI	Foreign Investment
FPI	Foreign Portfolio Investment
IIP	International Investment Position
ISIC Rev. 4	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities Revision 4
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MDPS	Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
QCB	Qatar Central Bank
OI	Other Investment
QIA	Qatar Investment Authority
QR	Qatari Riyal
QSA	Qatar Statistics Authority
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development



# **Executive Summary**

## Executive Summary

*The motive for a foreign investment is crucial in determining how linkages and externalities develop. There are four main motives for investment: (1) seek natural resources; (2) seek new markets; (3) restructure existing foreign production; and (4) seek new strategic assets.*

*One striking feature of the world economy in the recent years has been the growth of foreign direct investment (FDI), or investment by transnational corporations or multinational enterprises in foreign countries in order to control assets and manage production activities in those countries. FDI has grown at a phenomenal rate since the early 1980s, and the world market for it has become more competitive. Developing countries in general and the countries in the West Asia in particular are becoming increasingly attractive investment destinations, in part because they can offer investors a range of "created" assets.*

*The State of Qatar's commitment in this direction has been witnessed through the passing of the Foreign Investment Law by an Emiri decree in mid-October 2000, the setting up of the "Investment Promotion Department" at the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, the law establishing the Qatar Science and Technology Park, the law establishing the Qatar Financial Centre, and the new Commercial Law in 2006. Qatar welcomes foreign participation in joint ventures through technology supply, market administration and equity participation. Qatar has already made good headway in developing a political and organizational climate that supports the business sector. More steps to enhance competitiveness and attract investment are being taken to infuse more capital in the State's economy in an environment of a dynamic and increasingly borderless international economy.*

*Transactions between Qatar and other countries are recorded in the accounts of the Balance of Payments (BOP). The Qatar Central Bank (QCB) is responsible for the preparation of the BOP, including data on foreign investments. In order to better measure international financial transactions, MDPS in collaboration with QCB, launched its first Foreign Investment (FI) Survey, in 2010 and conducted the survey for the second time in 2013. 2013 FI Survey aimed to collect detailed data relating to year 2010, 2011 and major transactions data for 2012.*

*The objective of the survey was to cover all major establishments (private and public) operating in the national economy. But the information could be gathered only from privately owned companies and the public corporations. All the international financial transactions made by individuals as well as those made by Government were also not covered. However, as a result editing/validating survey results from the viewpoint of the counterpart economy by using mirror statistics reported by counterpart economies in Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS), the final data on outward direct investment presented in this report include some investments by the government or individuals. **Users are accordingly cautioned that the survey results are not strictly comparable with the BOP statement of the QCB because of the coverage limitations of this survey data.***



*The major findings of FI survey, 2013 are as follows:*

- *The foreign direct investment (FDI) stocks in the country have touched **111.8 Bn QR** at the end of 2012, showing a rise of 1.2% and 0.5% when compared to the corresponding position at **110.5 Bn QR** and **111.2 Bn QR** at the end of 2011 and 2010 respectively;*
  - *During 2010, FDI flows of **17 Bn QR** have been registered. In the following year 2011, flows dropped to **-0.7 Bn QR**. However the recovery in the FDI flows (**1.3 Bn QR**) has been noticed in 2012;*
  - *Though FDI has targeted various economic activities, **four** major economic sectors account for **91%** of the Qatar's total inward FDI at the end of December, 2012. "Mining and Quarrying" sector tops the list with inward FDI stocks accounting to **49.4 Bn QR** or **44%** of the total of FDI at the end of 2012. The shares of the "Manufacturing", "Building and Construction" and "Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support service activities" sectors have been **22%, 14% and 11%** respectively;*
  - *Many countries have contributed to inward FDI stocks in 2012 but five countries namely United States of America (**34.5%**), Netherlands (15.3%), France (10.6%), Saudi Arabia (8.1%), and Italy (6.3%) dominate the list and cover over 74.8% of the total inward direct investment;*
  - *FI Survey, 2013 has also revealed that total outward direct investment from Qatar at the end of 2012, recorded a figure of **73.9 Bn QR**, showing an increase of **19.8%** and **56.2%** when compared to the corresponding position at **61.7 Bn QR** and **47.3 Bn QR** by end of 2011 and 2010 respectively. On the other hand, investment net outflows have reached **12.2 Bn QR** in 2012;*
  - *In 2012, the following sectors of the economy, Qatar has played a lead role in FDI abroad: "Financial and insurance activities" (**38%**), "Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support service activities" (**27%**), "Mining and Quarrying" (**12%**), and "Construction" (**10%**); and*
  - *In 2012, Qatar has targeted its major investment in five countries namely: Indonesia (**19.8%**), Kuwait (**17.1%**), France (**10.8%**), United Arab Emirates (**9.1%**) and United States of America (**6.6%**), representing **63.4%** of total outward direct investment.*
- \* Readers may note that value of stocks for 2012 are provisional as these have been derived primarily by adding the FI transactions for 2012 to the Stocks value, estimated for 2011, besides utilizing the data of counterpart economies obtained from IMF's CDIS.*

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**1. Foreign  
Investment Survey,  
2013**

**-Introduction**

## 1. Foreign Investment Survey, 2013- Introduction

### Introduction

Foreign investment, especially in term of direct investment does not only help the developing countries in filling the resources gaps, i.e. both domestic savings and foreign exchange, but it has also a role in restructuring the developing countries' economy via the transfer of technology and managerial skills. In addition, the creation of employment and the promotion of exports are also seen as the other benefits.

1.2 Foreign Investment Survey (FIS) is an important source of reliable and up-to-date information on foreign direct investments as well as other cross-border transactions and positions involving equity and equity securities. Such information is needed for economic analysis, for measuring how investments have grown over time, and in understanding the impact of these investments on economic development. The increase in direct investment flows has laid the foundation for a marked expansion of international production by transnational corporations. As FDI flows have grown in volume, they have also become more widely dispersed among home (outward investor) and host (recipient) countries.

1.3 FDI is increasingly becoming an important source of private external finance for developing countries including the countries in the Middle East. It is different from other major types of external private capital flows in that it is motivated largely by the investors' long-term prospects for making profits in production activities that they directly control. One key feature of liberalization has been greater openness to foreign direct investment (FDI) as a means of acquiring technologies, skills and access to international markets, and of entering dynamic trade and production systems internal to multinational enterprises (MNEs).

1.4 Multinational corporations looking to invest not only take for granted the presence of state-of-the-art FDI policy frameworks and a range of business facilitation measures but also seek a combination of cost reduction, larger markets, and "created" assets that can help them maintain a competitive edge. Created assets include communications infrastructure, marketing networks, technology, and innovative capacity and are critical for enabling firms to maintain their competitiveness in a rapidly changing world. The rising importance of such assets is probably the single most important shift that has occurred among the economic determinants of FDI in a liberalizing and globalizing world economy.

1.5 While FDI represents investment in production facilities, its significance for developing countries is even greater. Not only can FDI add to investible resources

and capital formation, but, perhaps more important, it is also a means of transferring production technology, skills, innovative capacity, and organizational and managerial practices between locations, as well as of accessing international marketing networks.

1.6 Qatar Vision 2030 provides a roadmap in developing a political and organizational climate that supports the foreign investment in the quality infrastructure projects. Steps to enhance competitiveness and attract foreign investment have been taken to pervade more capital in the State's economy in an environment of a dynamic and globalized economy.

1.7 Qatar's commitment in this direction was initiated through the passing of the Foreign Investment Law by an Emiri decree in mid-October 2000, the setting up of the "Investment Promotion Department" at the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, the law establishing the Qatar Science and Technology Park, the law establishing the Qatar Financial Centre, and the new Commercial Law in 2006.

### **Foreign Investment Statistics**

1.8 Internationally harmonized, timely and reliable statistics are essential to assess the trends and developments of the FI activity, and to assist policy makers in dealing with the challenges of global markets. The usefulness of investment statistics depends on their compliance with several quality parameters: *a)* alignment with international standards; *b)* avoiding inconsistencies between countries and reducing global discrepancies; *c)* achieving consistent statistical series over time; *d)* timeliness; and *e)* allowing a meaningful exchange of data between partner countries.

1.9 The statistics on foreign investment (flows and earnings) are collected primarily for use in compilation of balance of payments of Qatar, which is in turn then used in national accounts for measuring Gross Domestic Income. The data on year-end stocks are used to measure the international investment patterns between Qatar and the rest of the world. Also the directional statistics (by country) is conducted as a part of the coordinated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) global investment surveys: Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS); and Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS).

1.10 Keeping this in view, Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics (MDPS) in collaboration with Qatar Central Bank (QCB) conducted Foreign Investment (FI) Survey 2013 to collect detailed data on international financial transactions relating to the years 2010, 2011 and 2012.

## Objectives

1.11 The objective of the survey was to cover all major establishments (private and public) operating in the national economy. However, information could be gathered only from privately owned companies and the public corporations. All the international financial transactions made by individuals as well as those made by Government were also not covered. ***Users are accordingly cautioned that the Survey results are not strictly comparable with the BOP statement of the QCB because of the coverage limitations of this survey data.***

1.12 A summary of the main objectives is given below.

- ❖ To collect detailed data on stocks and flows for the creation of an accurate database on foreign investment statistics in the country;
- ❖ To standardize the measurement of foreign investment in line with international recommendations such as those of International Monetary Fund, OECD and the World Bank.
- ❖ To determine the distribution of foreign investment in Qatar by economic sector;
- ❖ To identify the source of foreign investment in Qatar, i.e. the geographic distribution by country of origin;
- ❖ To provide supplementary information to enable studies on the impact of foreign investment on the economy; and
- ❖ To provide decision makers, planners and users with accurate statistics on foreign investment.

## International Recommendations

1.13 The survey was designed and conducted in line with the international recommendations, as provided in the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM 6). The questionnaire was prepared in collaboration with the QCB and in consultation with the IMF's Statistics Department.

## Confidentiality

1.14 Respondents were given the assurance that all the information supplied would be treated with the utmost confidence and would be used for statistical purposes only. All the data provided were aggregated in such a way so as to ensure confidentiality of data provided by individual corporations.

## Reference Period

1.15 The 2013 FI survey covered the FI data for the years 2010, 2011 and partial data for 2012 (some selected transactions, with no breakdown by counterpart economy).

## Coverage

1.16 **FI Survey, 2013 aimed to cover all major resident enterprises operating in the national economy** which can be categorized into three groups:

- Enterprises with FDI;
- Enterprises with portfolio investments;
- Enterprises with other investments which include 100% Qatari enterprises having transactions from abroad in the form of loans, investments etc. among others.

1.17 **However**, 2013 FI Survey **did not cover exhaustively ALL** the enterprises falling under each of the above groups indicated above, because objective reasons existed, including limitations of indicators available to use in identifying and selecting enterprises for each and every group; or for cost-effectiveness of the survey.

1.18 Accordingly the coverage of FI Survey, 2013 could be described as: "*all major resident enterprises operating in the national economy*" identified from the Annual Economic Survey of the Ministry (as used in FI Survey, 2010) coupled with the listing of the Qatar Chamber of Commerce for the year, 2012 with an aim to cover:

- All major (above a threshold based on "*Paid up capital*") resident enterprises in Qatar, with potential for direct investment, e.g. all major potential direct investors excluding government, individuals and households;
- All major (above a threshold) resident enterprises in Qatar with potential for portfolio investment abroad, e.g. all major potential portfolio investors excluding government, individuals and households;
- All major (above a threshold) resident enterprises in Qatar with potential for large other investment positions and transactions with non-residents: assets on and liabilities to non-residents, excluding government, individuals and households;

1.19 The FI Survey, 2010 covering both foreign investment enterprises and foreign investor enterprises formed the foundation for FI Survey, 2013. The initial frame was then updated using the listing of the largest foreign investment enterprises selected from the relevant source listing of the Qatar Chamber of Commerce.

1.20 In FI Survey, 2013 a total of 646 enterprises with potential foreign investments were identified from the sources listed above, and 601 questionnaires were actually dispatched. Data were collected from 445 enterprises, of which only 305 enterprises reported their transactions with non-residents.

## Collection Method

1.21 In FI Survey, 2013 field work was conducted in two phases, as follows:

- At the first phase, the questionnaires were hand delivered to each enterprise using specially recruited and trained enumerators,
- For the second phase, part time accountants were recruited to check and validate the returned questionnaires. Later a follow-up with on non-response of the largest enterprises was carried out to pursue with the enterprises for missing data and outliers on returned questionnaires. Further limited imputations were also made, to fill the data gaps caused by the non-response.

## Field Operations and Training Workshop

1.22 Field work for the survey was conducted during March, 2013 to August, 2013 with the help of part-time enumerators. An introductory booklet called “Concepts and Terminologies Associated with Foreign Investment Survey, 2013” was prepared and distributed to enumerators for facilitating the smooth form filling by the respondents. A training Workshop on FI Survey was also conducted by the ESD of MDPS for the enumerators, before proceeding to the fieldwork. ESD in the Ministry, in close collaboration with QCB conducted this workshop. Enumerators were duly trained by MDPS and QCB representatives on concept, definitions and valuation for ensuring the collection of the desired information.

## FI Survey Questionnaire

1.23 The main topics covered in the questionnaire were grouped under the following headings:

- Identification information;
- Shareholders’ Equity;
- Direct Investment, inward and outward;
- Portfolio and other investment, assets and liabilities; and
- Financial derivatives
- Income Receipts and Payments

## Data Editing/Validation of Data

1.24 The survey results have been checked, edited-validated at enterprise level record for low coverage and low response rates, internal consistency, through analytical checks (using the method of calculating position data from transactions);

### *I. Imputations*

1.25 Imputations and data editing/validation were made for 140 enterprises that returned 2013 FI Survey questionnaire with no data filled in, except the identification information.

## **II. Analytical checks**

1.26 The ESD also implemented data editing/validation through analytical checks at reporting enterprise level. The end year positions for 2010, 2011 and 2012 were cross checked to ensure a higher level of consistency between two surveys using the method of calculating position data from transactions data (as reported in 2013 FI Survey and 2010 FI Survey).

## **III. Internal Consistency**

1.27 A methodology for a second round of imputations was developed with the assistance of Expert Mission from GCC-Stat. The imputation was implemented at reporting enterprise level for internal consistency through the questionnaire form. The data on shareholders equity collected 2013 survey were extracted from the database and used for cross-checking with the relevant indicators collected through other sections of the questionnaire. The exercise resulted in identification of new enterprises with portfolio investment. As a result the number of enterprises with inward portfolio investment increased from 35 to 52 for FI Survey, 2013 (highlighted in bold in the table below).

**Table 1: Survey Coverage by Type of FI Relationship, FI Survey, 2013**

<b>Enterprise Types</b>	<b>FI Survey, 2013</b>	
	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Direct investment enterprises	429	89%
Direct investor enterprises	67	14%
Enterprises with PI from non-residents	<b>35/52</b>	7%
Enterprises with portfolio investment abroad	36	8%
Enterprises with inward other investment	66	14%
Enterprises with other Investment abroad	41	9%

[Users may note that there may be an overlapping of the type of enterprises]

## **IV. Validation from the viewpoint of the counterpart economy**

1.28 With the assistance of an Expert Mission from GCC-Stat, the survey results on inward and outward direct investment and on portfolio liabilities have further been edited/validated from the viewpoint of the counterpart economy, using mirror statistics available from the global surveys of the International Monetary Fund: Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS) and Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS). However the data for some countries for the year 2012 are provisional and included in the “Others” group of Tables 8, 9 and 13.

1.29 As a result editing/validating survey results using mirror statistics reported in CDIS by counterpart economies the data on outward direct investment might include some investments by the government or individuals in the range of 10-15 percent.



1.30 Using the above described mirror statistics the end year positions for 2010, 2011 and 2012 were further edited/validated at the level of aggregate data broken down by counterpart economy.

#### ***V. Data Editing/Validation for Banking Sector***

1.31 In addition, the FI Survey, 2013 results for banking sector were edited/validated- in close cooperation with the relevant staff of the Qatar Central Bank (QCB). The validation and editing have been conducted using banking sector statistics available from the QCB and the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), affecting banks' other investment asset and liability positions with non-residents, and consequently total other investment assets and liability positions.

#### **Report Format**

1.32 The document has been organized in the four chapters entitled: [1]. "Foreign Investment Survey, 2013-Introduction"; [2]: "Foreign Investment Survey, 2013- Main Results"; [3]: "Financial Liabilities to Non-residents"- An Analysis, primarily covering the Inward Foreign Investments; and [4] Financial Assets on Non-residents -An Analysis", discussing the Outward Foreign Investments. It may also be added that the income receipts and payments statistics has not been included in the report due to low response from the enterprises. Users may also note that the economic activities of the enterprises in this report have been classified as per ISIC Rev.4 unlike the FI Survey Report of 2010.

1.33 The Manual on "Concepts and Terminologies Associated with Foreign Investment Survey, 2013" is available at Annex-1. "Role of Foreign Investment Statistics and Reference Indicators" and the FI Survey, 2013 questionnaire are available at Annex-2 and Annex-3 of this report.

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## 2. Foreign Investment Survey, 2013-Main Results

## 2. Foreign Investment Survey, 2013- Main Results

MDPS in collaboration with QCB launched its first Foreign Investment (FI) Survey, in 2010 to better measure international financial transactions. The survey covered the period 2008 and 2009. The next FI survey has been conducted for the second time in 2013. This survey has been more focused in terms of better coverage, more professional questionnaire design etc. to collect detailed data relating to years 2010, 2011 and for 2012.

2.2 The objective of the survey has been to cover all major establishments (private and public) operating in the national economy. However, information could be gathered only from privately owned companies and the public corporations. All the international financial transactions made by individuals as well as those made by Government were also not covered. **Users are accordingly cautioned on the limitations of the survey data to this extent.**

### Overview of the FI Survey results

2.3 The present chapter presents an overview of the Foreign Investment Survey, 2013 results. More detailed analysis of the data is presented in the next two chapters. The estimates of financial liabilities to non-residents and financial assets on non-residents for stocks and flows as per functional type of investment for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 are summarized in the Table-2 below. The year-on-year percentage change for financial liabilities to non-residents and financial assets on non-residents for stocks and flows as per functional type of investment are also included in the Table.

**Table 2: Foreign Investment Stocks and Flows for 2010-2012**

<i>Financial Liabilities to Non-Residents</i>										
<i>Functional Type of Investment</i>	<i>YEAR END STOCKS (Bn QR)</i>			<i>Percentage Change</i>		<i>FLOWS DURING THE YEAR (Bn QR)</i>			<i>Percentage Change</i>	
	2010	2011	2012			2010	2011	2012		
				2011/2010	2012/2011				2011/2010	2012/2011
<i>Inward Direct Investment</i>	111.2	110.5	111.8	-0.6	1.2	17.0	-0.7	1.3	-104.1	285.7
<i>Portfolio Investment Liabilities</i>	49.6	45.5	55.7	-8.3	22.4	8.5	-4.0	10.1	-147.1	352.5
<i>Other Investment Liabilities*</i>	158.5	171.1	228.2	7.9	33.4	-30.6	12.6	57.1	-141.2	353.2
<i>Financial Assets on Non-Residents</i>										
<i>Functional Type of Investment</i>	<i>YEAR END STOCKS (Bn QR)</i>			<i>Percentage Change</i>		<i>FLOWS DURING THE YEAR (Bn QR)</i>			<i>Percentage Change</i>	
	2010	2011	2012			2010	2011	2012		
				2011/2010	2012/2011				2011/2010	2012/2011
<i>Outward Direct Investment</i>	47.3	61.7	73.9	30.4	19.8	8.4	14.5	12.2	72.6	-15.9
<i>Portfolio Investment Assets</i>	17.5	17.4	18.3	-0.6	5.2	1.1	-0.1	0.8	-109.1	900.0
<i>Other Investment Assets*</i>	82.6	79.0	87.9	-4.4	11.3	46.4	-3.6	8.9	-107.8	347.2

\*Excluding financial derivatives

2.4 It may be seen from the Table 2 that the stocks of foreign direct investment (FDI) in the country have touched 111.8 Bn QR at the end of 2012, showing a rise of 1.2% when compared to the corresponding position at 110.5 Bn QR at the end of 2011;

2.5 During 2010, FDI flows of 17 Bn QR have been registered. In the following year 2011, flows dropped to QR -0.7 Bn. However the recovery in the FDI flows (1.3 Bn QR) has been noticed in 2012;

2.6 Financial liabilities to non-residents and financial assets on non-residents for flows and stocks as percentage of GDP has been provided in Table (3). The table is a summary of important Reference indicators.

**Table 3: Foreign Investment Stocks and Flows as Percentage of GDP**

<i>Financial Liabilities to Non-Residents</i>	<i>FLOWS</i>			<i>STOCKS</i>		
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
<i>Functional Type of Investment</i>	%			%		
<i>Inward Direct Investment as % of GDP</i>	3.7	-0.1	0.2	24.4	17.9	16.2
<i>Portfolio Investment Liabilities as % of GDP</i>	1.9	-0.6	1.5	10.9	7.4	8.1
<i>Other Investment Liabilities* as % of GDP</i>	-6.7	2.0	8.3	34.8	27.7	33.0
<i>Financial Assets on Non-Residents</i>	<i>FLOWS</i>			<i>STOCKS</i>		
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
<i>Functional Type of Investment</i>	%			%		
<i>Outward Direct Investment as % of GDP</i>	1.8	2.3	1.8	10.4	10.0	10.7
<i>Portfolio Investment Assets as % of GDP</i>	0.2	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.8	2.6
<i>Other Investment Assets* as % of GDP</i>	10.2	-0.6	1.3	18.1	12.8	12.7
<b>GDP at current Prices</b>	455.4	618.1	691.4	455.4	618.1	691.4


\*Excluding financial derivatives

2.7 A comparison of results of FI Survey, 2013 with UNCTAD statistics has been also given in Table- 4.

**Table 4: Comparison of 2013 FI Survey Results with UNCTAD Statistics**

Type of Investment	QSA FI Survey	UNCTAD STAT	Coverage (%)	QSA FI Survey	UNCTAD STAT	Coverage (%)	QSA FI Survey	UNCTAD STAT	Coverage (%)
	2010			2011			2012		
<b>Inward Direct Investment (Bn QR)</b>									
Stocks	111.2	111.4	99.8	110.5	111.1	99.5	111.8	112.3	99.6
Flows	17.0	17.0	99.9	-0.7	-0.3	221.2	1.3	1.2	109.1
<b>Outward Direct Investment (Bn QR)</b>									
Stocks	47.3	45.7	103.4	61.7	67.7	91.1	73.9	74.4	99.3
Flows	8.4	6.8	123.7	14.5	22.0	66.0	12.2	6.7	181.9

\*\*\*



### 3. Financial Liabilities to Nonresidents-An Analysis

### 3. Financial Liabilities to Non-Residents- An Analysis

The present chapter provides an analysis of the various components of the Financial Liabilities to Non-Residents during 2010, 2011 and 2012. The details have been summarized in Table-5 to Table-9. The major findings are discussed below:

#### Stocks

3.2 At the end of 2012 the inward Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) stocks has been 111.8 Bn QR representing 16.2% of GDP. It has recorded an increase 1.2% compared to 2011 FDI of 110.5 Bn QR, representing 17.9% of GDP.

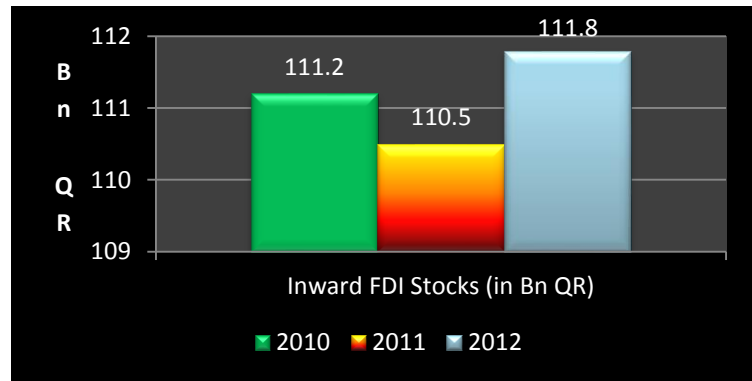


Figure-1

3.3 Inward Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI) stocks amounted to 55.7 Bn QR at the end of 2012 representing 8.1% of GDP. It showed an increase of 22.4% as against the 2011 FPI that amounted to 45.5 Bn QR, representing 7.4% of GDP.

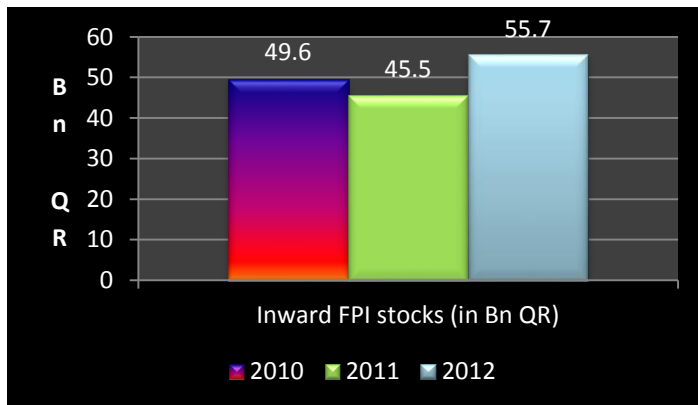


Figure-2

#### Flows

3.4 Of the total FI, FDI flows have attracted 1.3 Bn QR during 2012, which represent 0.2% of GDP. In 2011 FDI inflows however have shown a negative figure of 0.7 Bn QR, representing -0.1% of GDP.

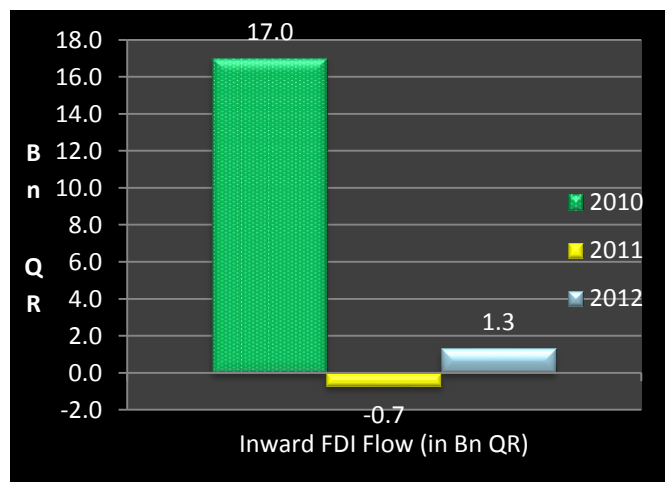
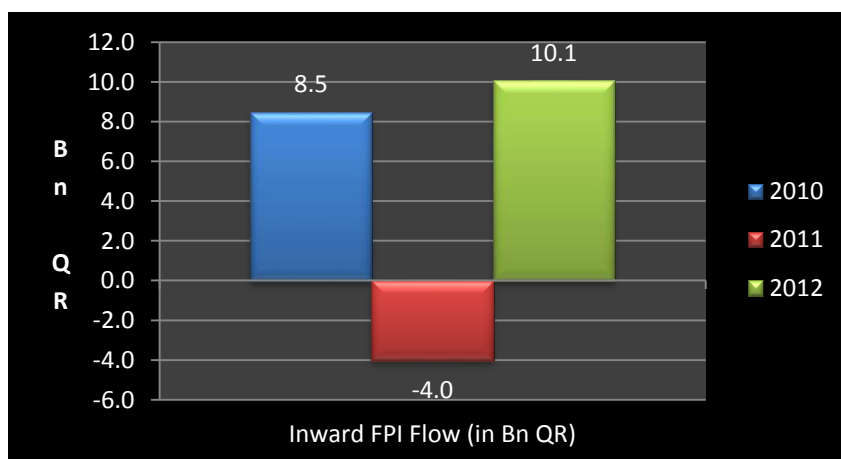


Figure-3

3.5 FPI flows amounted to 10.1 Bn QR during 2012 representing 1.5% of GDP.



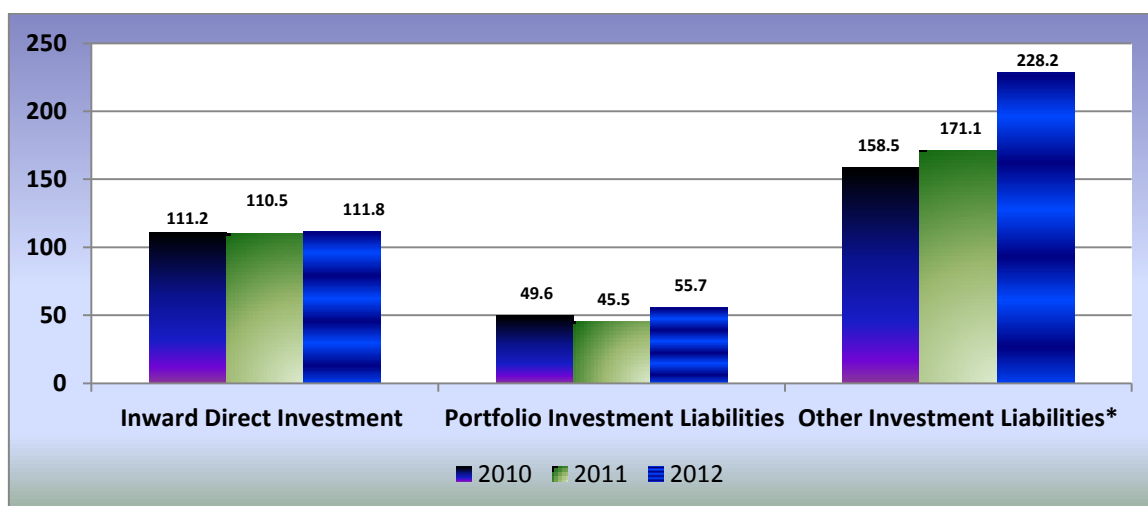
The comparative figure of FPI inflow in 2011 however has been estimated as -4.0 Bn QR.

Figure-4

### Financial Liabilities to Non-Residents, Flows and Stocks

3.6 Table-2 [Chapter 2] and Figure 5 below present some other details on other component of Financial Liabilities to Non-Residents by Type of Investment namely “Other Investments” (which include transactions from abroad in the form of loans, investments among others). It may be observed that the Other investment liabilities to nonresidents in 2012 has stocked to 228.2 Bn QR showing a rise of 33.4% over the stocks value of 171.1 Bn QR in 2011. The other investment flows in 2012 have more than tripled when compared to the estimates of 2011.

Figure-5: Financial Liabilities to Non-Residents by Type of Investment-Stocks



\*Excluding financial derivatives

### Inward Direct Investment Stocks and Flows by Economic Activity

3.7 Mining and Quarrying Sector has been the prime sector of attraction for the inward FDI in the State of Qatar. It could be seen from the Tables 5, and 6 and the Figure-6 that this sector has attracted on average 44% of FDI in the years 2010,

2011 and 2012. Manufacturing commands about 22% of FDI during these three years. Construction shares about 13% of the total FDI in the country. Professional, scientific, technical and other support services have attracted about 10% of the FDI. Thus these for sectors of economic activity capture around 90% of FDI in Qatar. More sectoral details on the levels, percentage contributions, percentage changes etc. on the stocks and flows of FDI in the last three years are presented in the Tables 5-6 and Figure-6 below:

**Table-5: Inward Direct Investment Stocks and Flows by Economic Activity**  
(ISIC Rev.4)

(Bn QR)

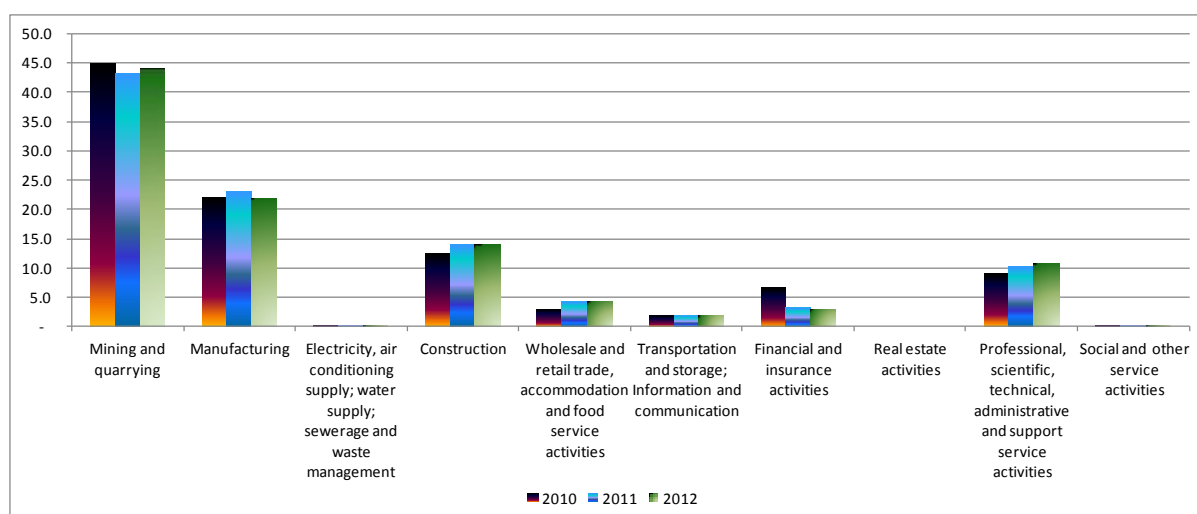
Economic Activity	YEAR END STOCKS			FLOWS DURING THE YEAR		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Mining and quarrying	50.1	47.6	49.4	2.3	-2.4	1.8
Manufacturing	24.5	25.4	24.5	0.2	1.0	-0.9
Electricity, air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage and waste management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	13.9	15.5	15.5	7.7	1.6	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food service activities	3.2	4.7	4.8	0.2	1.5	0.1
Transportation and storage; Information and communication	2.0	2.2	2.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1
Financial and insurance activities	7.3	3.5	3.3	3.5	-3.8	-0.2
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support service activities	10.0	11.4	12.0	3.1	1.4	0.6
Social and other service activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>

**Table-6: Inward Direct Investment Stocks by Economic Activity**  
(Percentage Share and Percentage change)

Economic Activity	Percentage Share of Year end Stocks (Bn QR)			Percentage Change	
	2010	2011	2012	2011/2010	2012/2011
Mining and quarrying	45.0	43.1	44.2	-4.9	3.7
Manufacturing	22.0	23.0	21.9	3.9	-3.6
Electricity, air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage and waste management	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Construction	12.5	14.0	13.9	11.5	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food service activities	2.9	4.3	4.3	45.9	1.7
Transportation and storage; Information and communication	1.8	1.9	1.8	6.9	-4.5
Financial and insurance activities	6.5	3.2	3.0	-52.1	-4.9
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support service activities	9.0	10.3	10.7	13.7	5.0
Social and other service activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	-13.1	21.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>



**Figure-6: Inward Direct Investment Stocks by Economic Activity-Percentage Share**



### Portfolio Investment Liabilities by Economic Activity-ISIC Rev.4

3.8 “Professional, scientific, technical and administrative support service activities” shared almost half of the inward portfolio investment liabilities in the country. “Financial and Insurance activities” represent another 45% of such investments. Thus these two groups of economic activity account for the 95% of the portfolio investment liabilities in the State of Qatar. More details may be seen in the Table-7.

**Table-7: Portfolio Investment Liabilities by Economic Activity (ISIC Rev.4)**

Economic Activity	YEAR END STOCKS (Bn QR)			YEAR END STOCKS-PERCENTAGE SHARE			FLOWS DURING THE YEAR (Bn QR)		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Mining and quarrying	2.1	1.8	2.1	4.3	4.0	3.8	0.2	-0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	3.3	0.3	0.3	5.9	0.0	0.0	3.2
Electricity, air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage and waste management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food service activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation and storage; Information and communication	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	21.9	20.5	23.4	44.2	45.0	42.1	5.0	-1.4	2.9
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support service activities	25.1	22.5	26.2	50.6	49.5	47.1	3.1	-2.6	3.7
Social and other service activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>

## Inward Direct Investment Stocks and Flows by Country of Origin

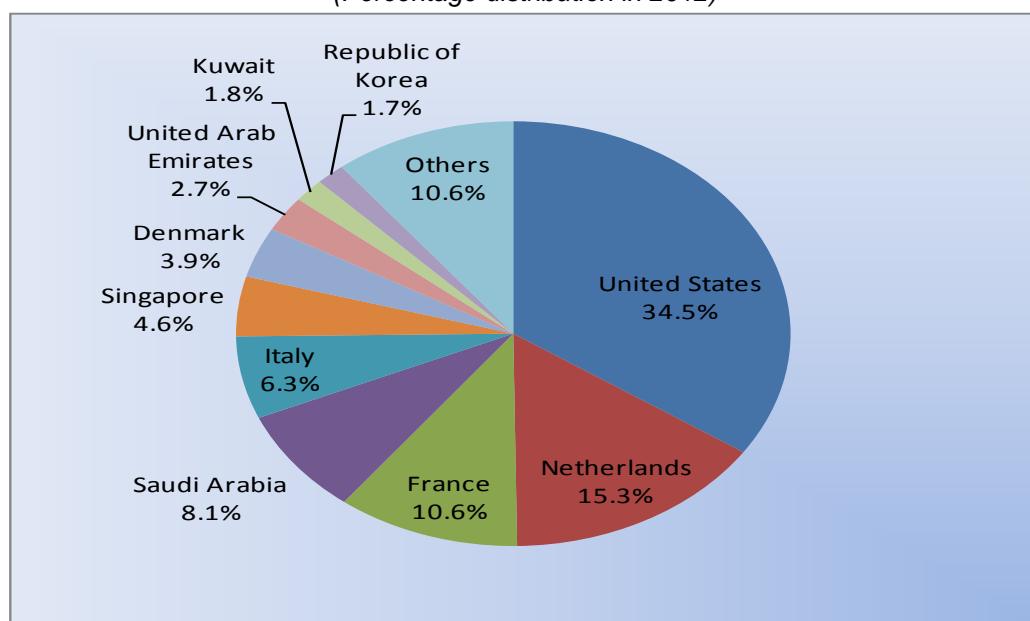
3.9 Table-8 shows the Inward FDI flows and stocks by country of origin for the top 10 nations during the three successive years in 2010-12. The figures are arranged in the descending order of the stocks contribution by these countries in the year 2012. It may also be observed that the United States of America and Netherlands are the top contributors in the Inward FDI stocks at the end of 2012. The group "Others" shows a big drop of in stocks in 2012 primarily due to large withdrawals by UK (However the UK data are yet provisional estimates). Figures 7 to 9 show the percentage distribution of inward direct investment stocks by the top ten countries in the years 2010, 2011 and 2012.

**Table-8: Inward Direct Investment Stocks and Flows by Country of Origin**  
(Top 10 Countries arranged on the basis of 2012 stocks)

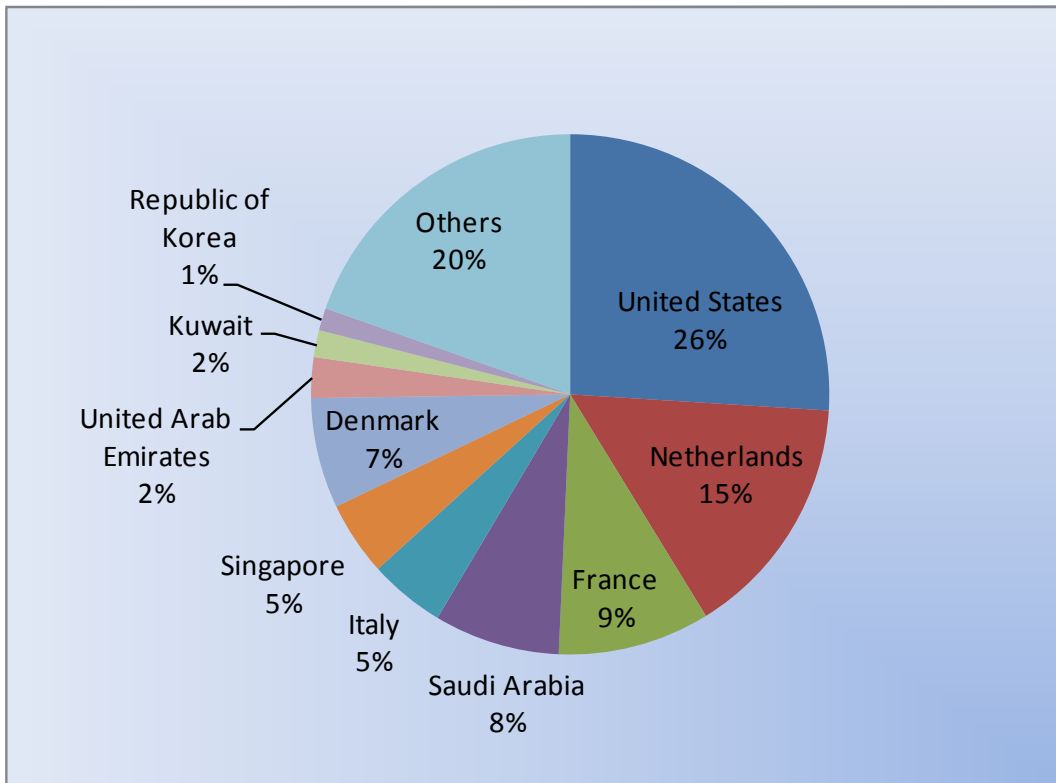
Countries	YEAR END STOCKS (Bn QR)			YEAR END STOCKS- PERCENTAGE SHARE			FLOWS DURING THE YEAR (Bn QR)		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
United States	36.1	28.7	38.5	32.5	26.0	34.5	11.3	-7.4	9.8
Netherlands	16.4	16.9	17.1	14.8	15.3	15.3	2.4	0.4	0.3
France	8.5	10.4	11.9	7.7	9.5	10.6	1.0	1.9	1.4
Saudi Arabia	8.2	8.6	9.0	7.3	7.8	8.1	5.5	0.5	0.4
Italy	3.6	5.2	7.1	3.3	4.7	6.3	1.1	1.6	1.8
Singapore	4.5	5.1	5.1	4.0	4.6	4.6	3.7	0.6	0.0
Denmark	11.0	7.6	4.3	9.9	6.9	3.9	-2.4	-3.4	-3.3
United Arab Emirates	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	-2.4	0.3	0.2
Kuwait	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	-2.1	0.3	0.1
Korea, Republic of	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	-1.1	0.4	0.4
Others	17.7	21.7	11.8	15.9	19.6	10.6	0.2	4.0	-9.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>

\*Data for 2012 are provisional and are derived from 2011 stocks plus transactions for 2012, as well as using the data of counterpart economies.

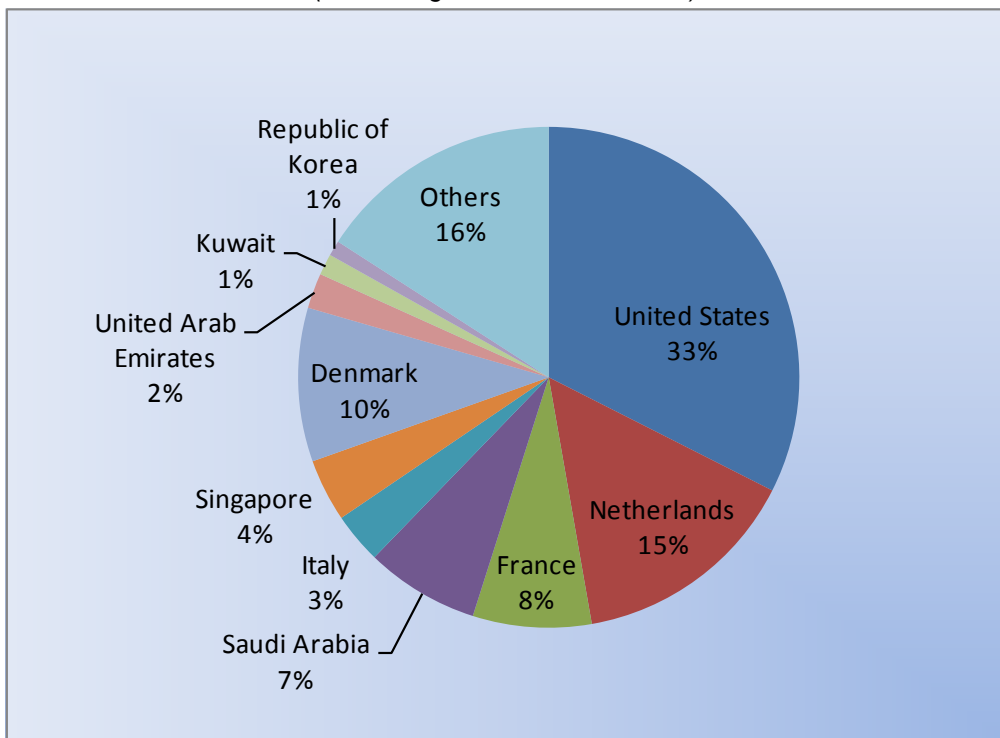
**Figure-7: Inward Direct Investment Stocks by Country of Origin**  
(Percentage distribution in 2012)



**Figure-8: Inward Direct Investment Stocks by Country of Origin**  
*(Percentage distribution in 2011)*



**Figure 9: Inward Direct Investment Stocks by Country of Origin**  
*(Percentage distribution in 2010)*



## Portfolio Investment Liabilities, Flows and Stocks by Country of Origin

3.10 The portfolio investment liabilities (Flows and Stocks) of the Qatar from the major nations in the world for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 are presented in the Table 9. The Table below shows the percentage share of each of these major countries in the year end stocks. The countries are arranged in the descending order from top, based on their contribution made in the year 2012. It could easily be observed that Kingdom of Bahrain topped the list with 14% share in the year end portfolio investment stocks. Kuwait (13.6%), United Kingdom (9.4%), Luxembourg (9.0%) and Japan (8.3%) follow the list. More details could be seen in the Table-9 and the three figures 10 to 12.

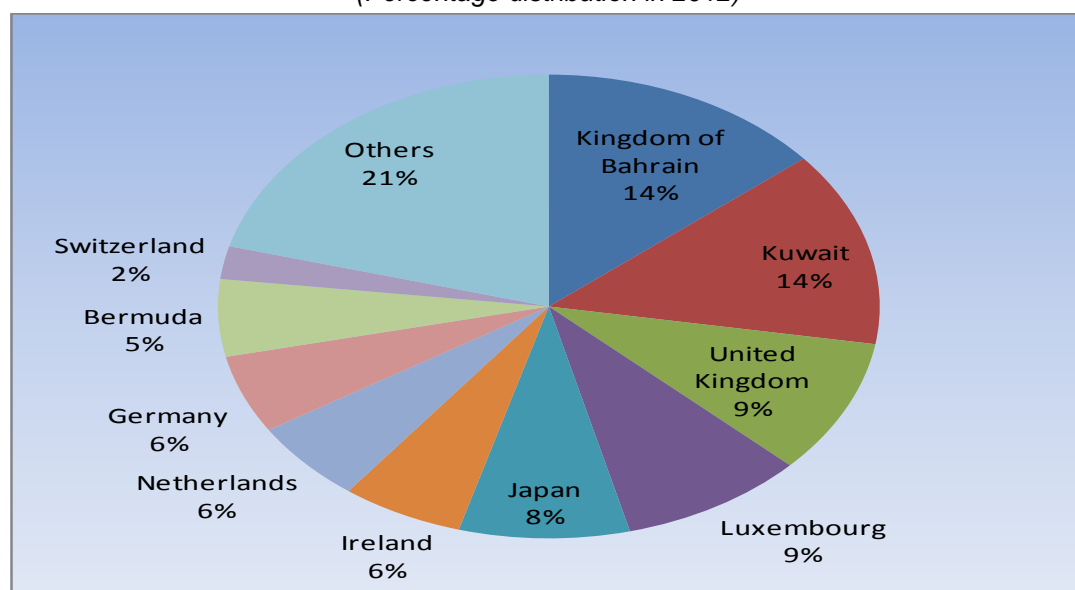
**Table-9: Portfolio Investment Liabilities, Stock and Flows by Country of Origin,**  
(Top 10 arranged on the basis of 2012 stocks)

(Bn QR)

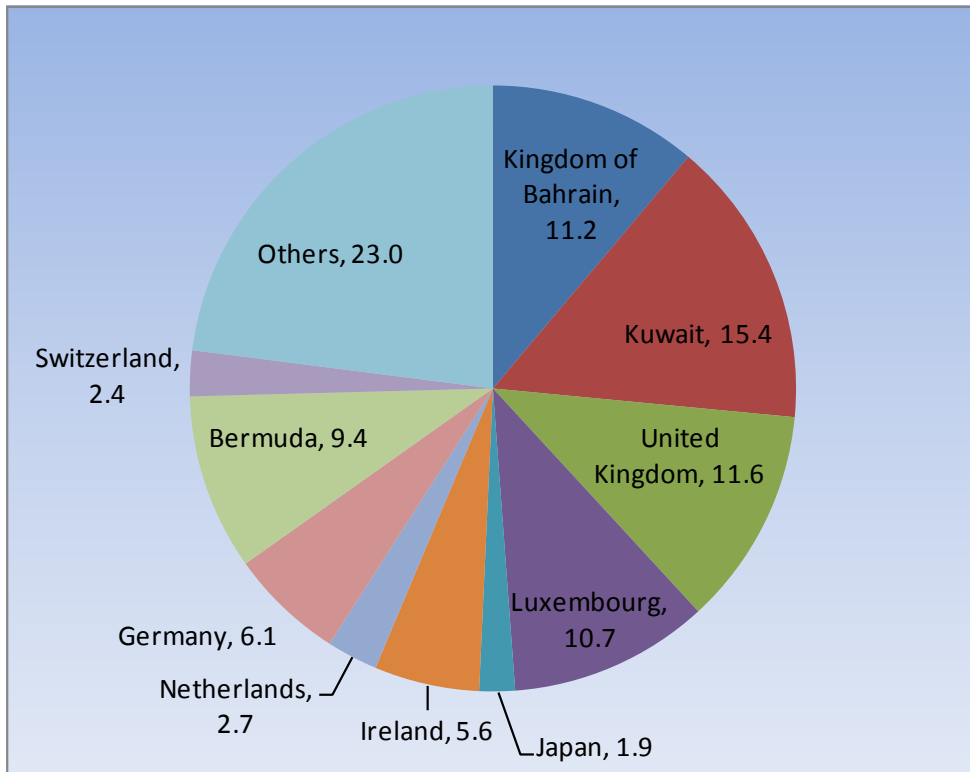
Countries	YEAR END STOCKS (Bn QR)			YEAR END STOCKS-PERCENTAGE SHARE			FLOWS DURING THE YEAR (Bn QR)		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Kingdom of Bahrain	6.0	5.1	7.8	12.2	11.2	14.0	1.9	-1.0	2.7
Kuwait	7.8	7.0	7.6	15.8	15.4	13.6	-2.8	-0.8	0.6
United Kingdom	7.6	5.3	5.2	15.4	11.6	9.4	2.7	-2.3	-0.1
Luxembourg	4.8	4.9	5.0	9.6	10.7	9.0	0.8	0.1	0.2
Japan	0.8	0.9	4.6	1.6	1.9	8.3	-0.2	0.1	3.8
Ireland	3.1	2.6	3.3	6.2	5.6	6.0	1.1	-0.5	0.8
Netherlands	1.4	1.2	3.2	2.8	2.7	5.7	0.5	-0.1	1.9
Germany	2.6	2.8	3.0	5.2	6.1	5.5	0.9	0.2	0.2
Bermuda	2.2	4.3	3.0	4.4	9.4	5.4	1.6	2.1	-1.3
Switzerland	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.4	2.3	-0.3	0.3	0.2
Others	12.6	10.5	11.6	25.4	23.0	20.8	2.2	-2.1	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>

\*Data for 2012 are provisional and are derived from 2011 stocks plus transactions for 2012, as well as using the data of counterpart economies.

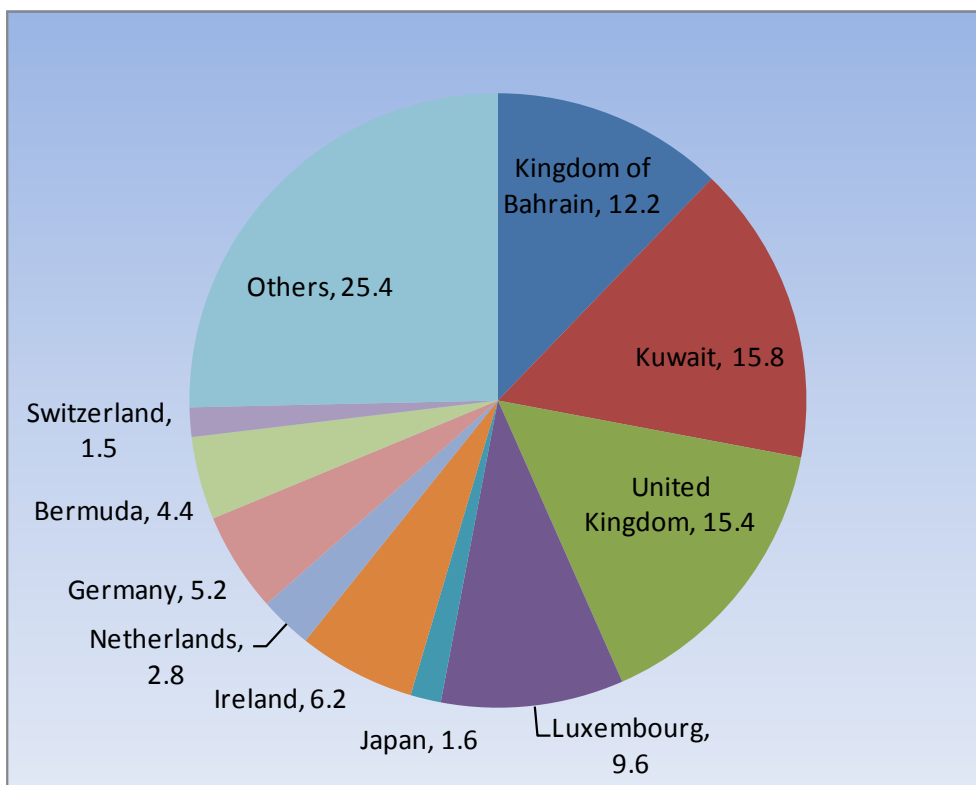
**Figure-10: Portfolio Investment Liabilities-Stocks by Country of Origin**  
(Percentage distribution in 2012)




**Figure-11: Portfolio Investment Liabilities-Stocks by Country of Origin**  
(Percentage distribution in 2011)



**Figure-12: Portfolio Investment Liabilities-Stocks by Country of Origin**  
(Percentage distribution in 2010)



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**4. Financial  
Assets on  
Nonresidents -  
An Analysis**

## 4. Financial Assets on Non-residents-An Analysis

This chapter covers an analysis of the various components of the Financial Assets on Non-residents during 2010, 2011 and 2012. The details have been summarized in Table-10 to Table 14. However the coverage is limited to the extent, the survey data refer only to corporations and exclude transactions and liabilities made on behalf of government. The key findings are discussed below:

### Stocks

4.2 Outward FDI stocks have been estimated at 73.9 Bn QR at the end of 2012 representing 10.7% of GDP. It shows a jump of 19.8% compared to 2011 FDI estimated at 61.7 Bn QR, representing 10% of GDP.

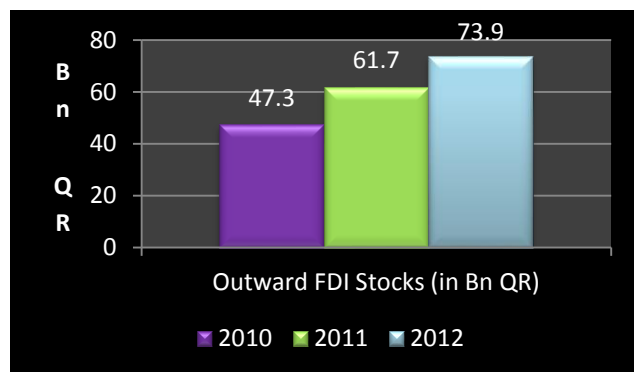


Figure-13

4.3 Outward FPI stocks are placed at 18.3 Bn QR at the end of 2012 representing 2.6% of GDP. It shows an increase of 5.2% when compared to 2011 FPI of 17.4 Bn QR (2.8% of GDP).

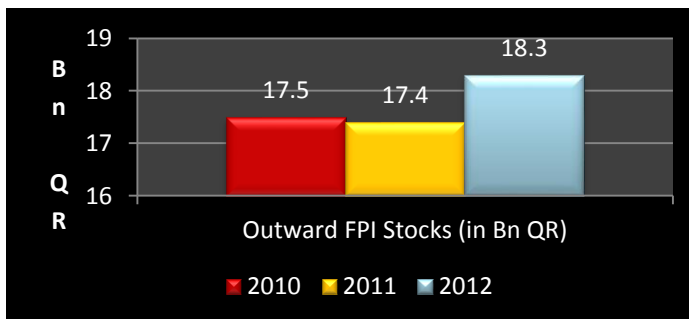


Figure-14

### Flows

4.4 Outward FDI flows have been estimated at 12.2 Bn QR in 2012 representing 1.8% of GDP. A decline of 15.9% can be seen when compared to 2011 FDI that amounted 14.5 Bn QR, representing 2.3% of GDP.

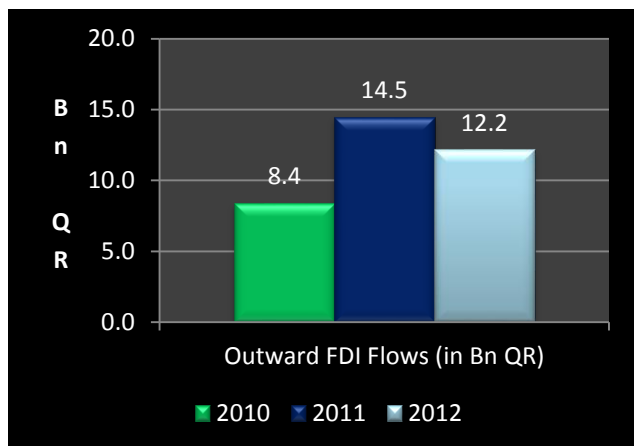


Figure-15

4.5 Of the total outward foreign investment flows during the year, FPI amounted to 0.8 Bn QR in 2012 representing 0.1% of GDP. It recorded a nine fold increase compared to 2011 FPI that amounted -0.1 Bn QR.

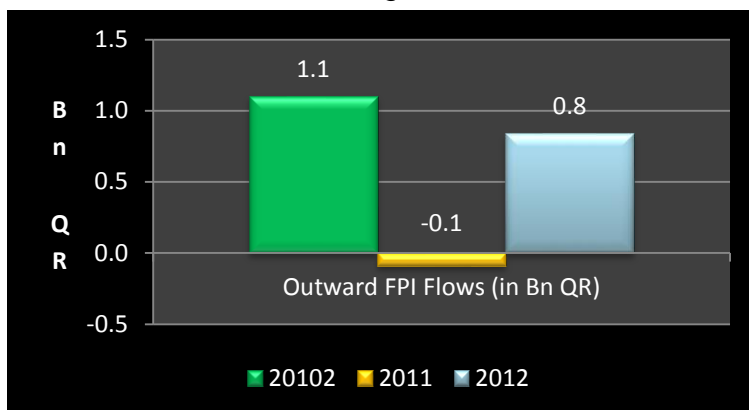
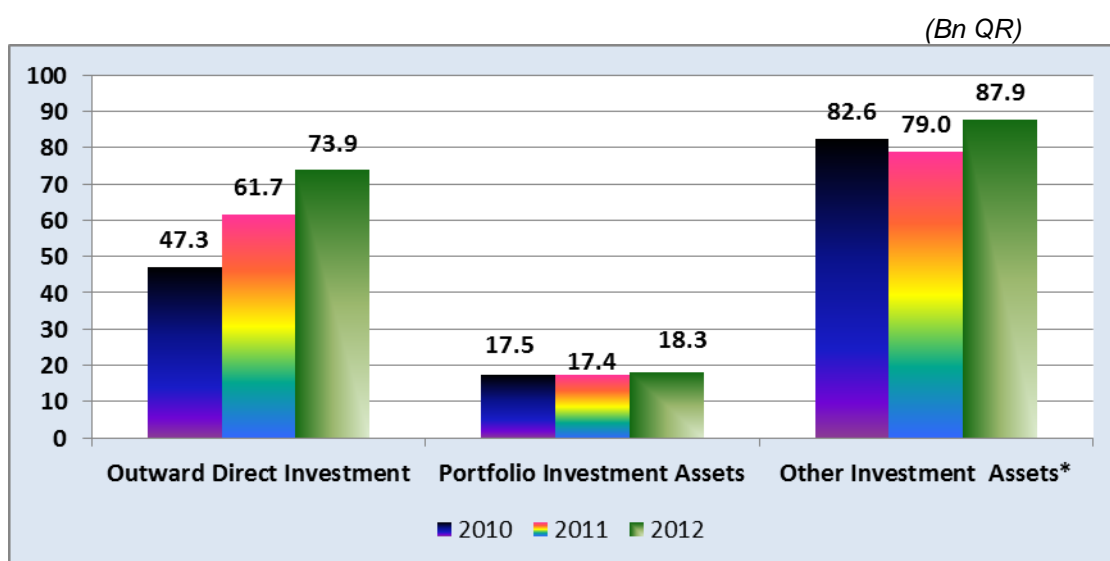


Figure-16

4.6 Table-2 [Refer Chapter 2] and Figure-17 below present some other details on other component of Financial Assets on Non-Residents by Type of Investment namely “Other Investment Assets”.

Figure-17: Financial Assets on Non-Residents by Type of Investment-Stocks



\*Excluding financial derivatives

4.7 It may be observed that the Other investment assets on non-residents in 2012 has stocked to 87.9 Bn QR showing a rise of 11.3% over the stocks value of 79 Bn QR in 2011. The other investment flows in 2012 have also shown a sharp reversal when compared to the estimates of 2011. The flows have jumped from -3.6 Bn QR to 8.9 Bn QR.

4.8 Finance and Insurance enterprises of Qatar have the lead role in FDI abroad. It could be seen from the Tables 10 and 11 that these corporations invested 45.1%, 47.2% and 37.6% FDI abroad in the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively. Enterprises in the Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and other support



services have a share 27.2% of FDI abroad in 2012. Mining and Quarrying (11.5%), Construction (9.5%), Transport, storage, information and communication (7.4%) and Manufacturing (6.9%) enterprises are some of the other major players. More details on the levels, percentage contributions, percentage changes etc. relating FDI outward in the last three years are presented in the Tables 10-11.

**Table-10: Economic Activities of the Enterprises of Qatar associated with FDI abroad (ISIC Rev.4)**

(Bn QR)

Economic Activity	FLOWS DURING THE YEAR			YEAR END STOCKS		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Mining and quarrying	-0.2	1.3	-0.4	7.6	9.0	8.5
Manufacturing	0.2	1.4	1.4	2.3	3.7	5.1
Electricity, air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage and waste management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	-0.1	1.3	-0.4	6.1	7.4	7.0
Wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food service activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation and storage; Information and communication	3.5	0.7	0.8	4.0	4.7	5.5
Financial and insurance activities	-0.6	7.8	-1.4	21.3	29.1	27.7
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support service activities	5.6	2.0	12.2	5.9	7.9	20.1
Social and other service activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>73.9</b>

**Table-11: Economic Activities of the Enterprises of Qatar associated with FDI abroad (ISIC Rev.4)-Percentage contribution and Percentage Change**

Economic Activity	Year end Stocks (Bn QR)				
	Percentage Share			Percentage change	
	2010	2011	2012	2011/2010	2012/2011
Mining and quarrying	16.1	14.5	11.5	17.7	-5.0
Manufacturing	4.9	5.9	6.9	59.4	38.5
Electricity, air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage and waste management	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Construction	12.9	12.0	9.5	21.3	-5.0
Wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food service activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	325.6	31.3
Transportation and storage; Information and communication	8.5	7.6	7.4	16.8	16.2
Financial and insurance activities	45.1	47.2	37.6	36.7	-4.7
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support service activities	12.6	12.8	27.2	33.1	154.0
Social and other service activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	-5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>19.7</b>

## Portfolio investment Assets

4.9 “Financial and Insurance” Enterprises of Qatar have contributed 45% of portfolio investments abroad in 2012. The next in order of percentage contribution comes the Enterprises engaged in Mining and Quarrying activities (43.8%) followed by Manufacturing (8.1%) and the remaining 3.1% share relates to “Professional, scientific, technical and administrative support service activities” enterprises. More details may be seen in the Table 12.

**Table-12: Economic Activities of the Enterprises of Qatar associated with FPI abroad**  
(ISIC Rev.4)

Economic Activity	YEAR END STOCKS (Bn QR)			Percentage Share of Year end Stocks			FLOWS DURING THE YEAR (Bn QR)		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Mining and quarrying	8.0	8.0	8.0	45.7	46.0	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.4	8.1	0.0	0.0	1.4
Electricity, air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage and waste management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food service activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation and storage; Information and communication	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	8.8	8.2	8.2	50.0	46.9	45.0	0.7	-0.6	0.1
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support service activities	0.7	1.1	0.6	3.7	6.6	3.1	0.4	0.5	-0.6
Social and other service activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>

## Outward Direct Investment Stock and Flows by Country of Destination

4.10 As a result of editing/validating survey results from the viewpoint of the counterpart economy by using mirror statistics reported by counterpart economies in Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS), the final data on outward direct investment presented in this chapter/report might include some investments by the government or individuals. Users are accordingly cautioned on the limitations of the survey data to this extent.

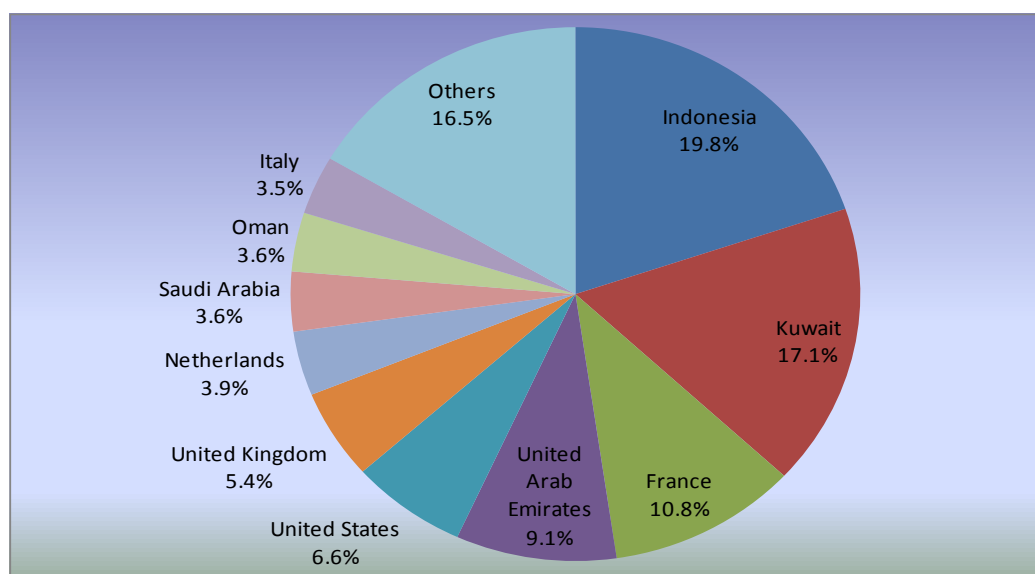
4.11 Table-13 below presents the outward FDI flows and stocks by country of origin for the top 10 nations during the three successive years in 2010-12. The figures are arranged in the descending order of the stocks contribution by these countries in the year 2012. It may be observed that the Indonesia and Kuwait are the top contributors in the outward FDI stocks at the end of 2012. Figures 18 to 20 show the percentage distribution of outward direct investment stocks by the top ten countries in the years 2010, 2011 and 2012.

**Table-13: Outward Direct Investment Stock and Flows by Country of destination, Top 10 countries**  
(arranged as per the yearend stocks' share in 2012)

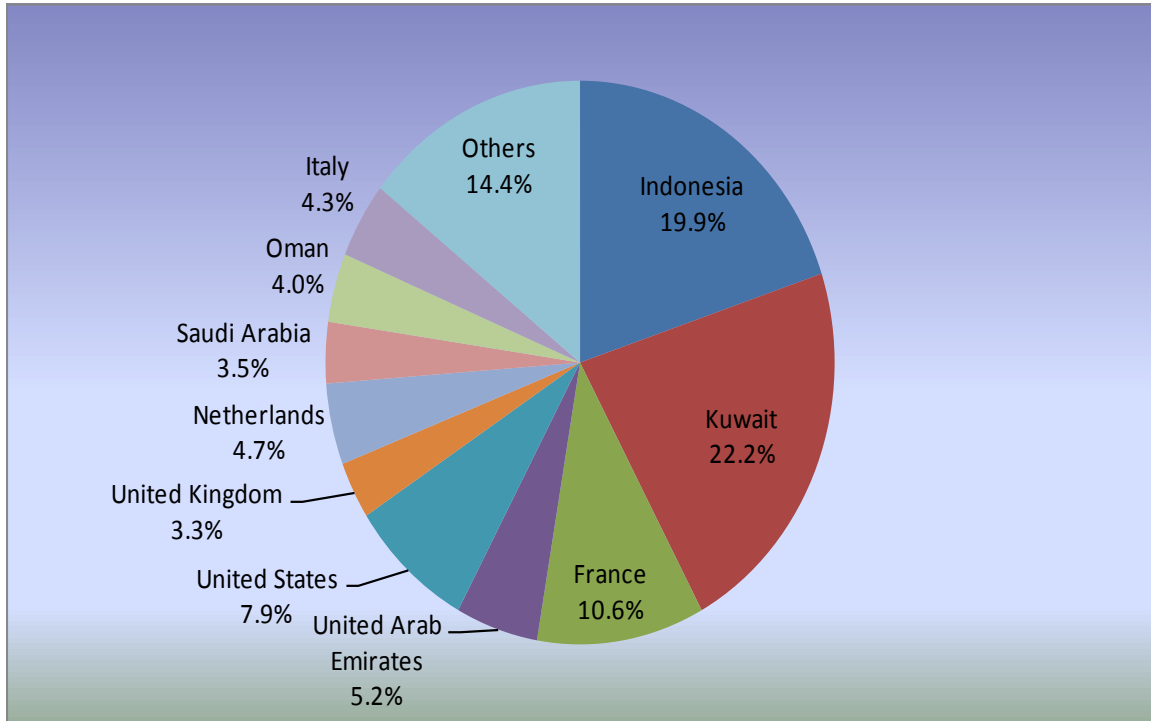
Countries	YEAR END STOCKS (Bn QR)			YEAR END STOCKS- PERCENTAGE SHARE			FLOWS DURING THE YEAR (Bn QR)		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Indonesia	7.8	12.3	14.6	16.6	19.9	19.8	7.8	4.4	2.4
Kuwait	6.2	13.7	12.6	13.1	22.2	17.1	2.2	7.5	-1.1
France	5.0	6.6	8.0	10.6	10.6	10.8	-0.3	1.5	1.4
United Arab Emirates	2.5	3.2	6.7	5.3	5.2	9.1	0.0	0.7	3.5
United States	4.9	4.9	4.9	10.3	7.9	6.6	-4.5	0.0	0.0
United Kingdom	0.7	2.0	4.0	1.4	3.3	5.4	-2.4	1.4	2.0
Netherlands	0.1	2.9	2.9	0.2	4.7	3.9	0.0	2.8	0.0
Saudi Arabia	2.1	2.2	2.7	4.4	3.5	3.6	0.5	0.1	0.5
Oman	1.5	2.4	2.6	3.2	4.0	3.6	0.0	0.9	0.2
Italy	6.4	2.7	2.6	13.6	4.3	3.5	-1.1	-3.7	-0.1
Others	10.1	8.9	12.2	21.3	14.4	16.5	6.2	-1.2	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>

\*Data for 2012 are provisional and are derived from 2011 stocks plus transactions for 2012, as well as using the data of counterpart economies.

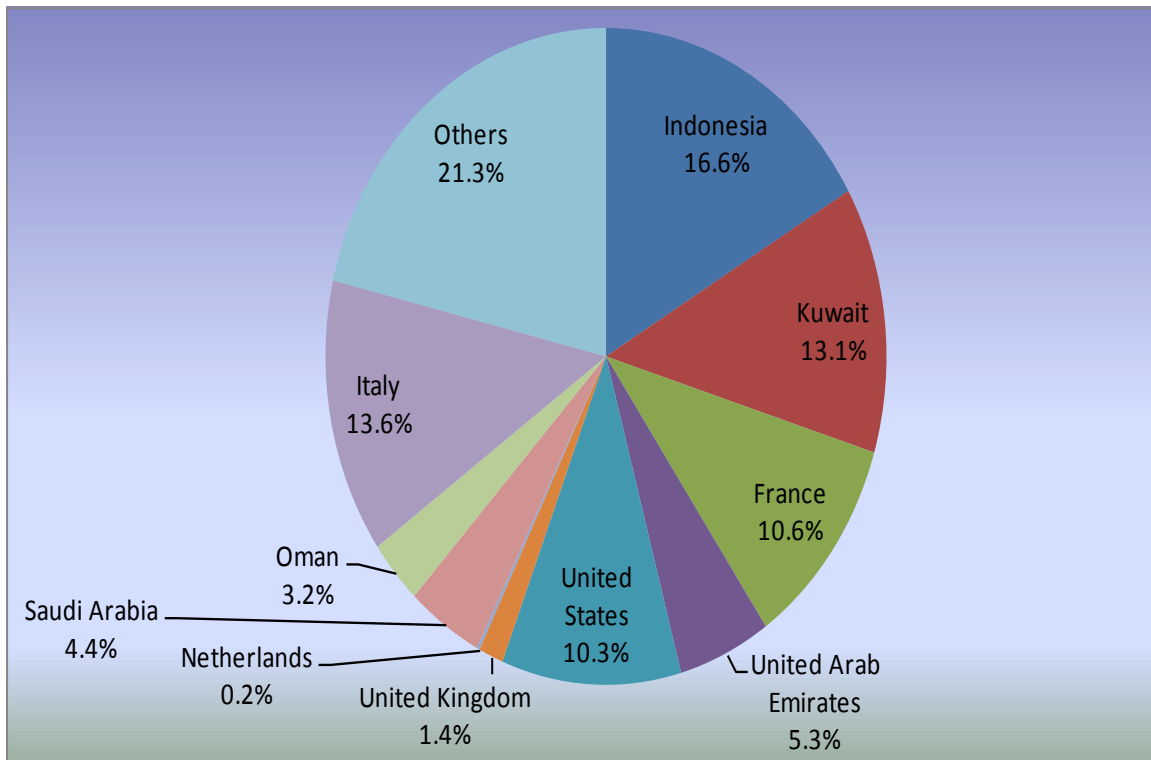
**Figure-18: Outward Direct Investment Stocks by Country of destination**  
(Percentage distribution in 2012)



**Figure-19: Outward Direct Investment Stocks by Country of destination**  
*(Percentage distribution in 2011)*



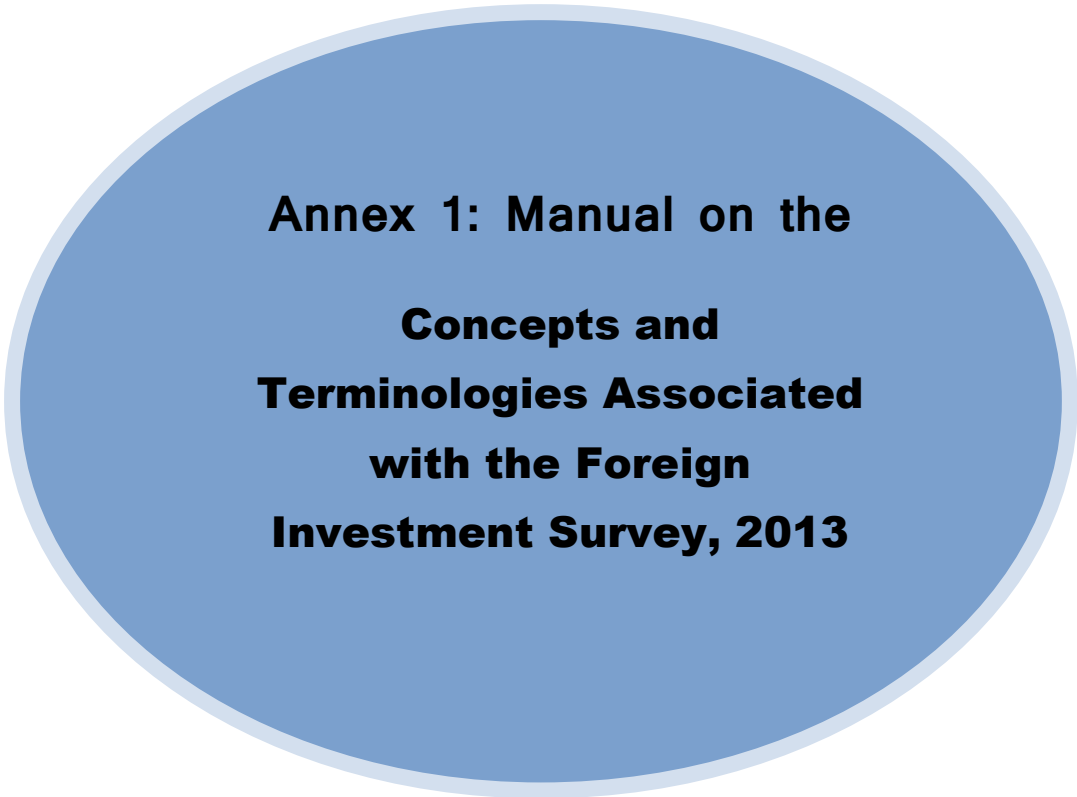
**Figure-20: Outward Direct Investment Stocks by Country of destination**  
*(Percentage distribution in 2010)*



## Concluding Remarks

Recognizing that FDI can contribute to economic development, all governments want to attract it. Indeed, the world market for such investment is highly competitive, and developing countries, in particular, seek such investment to accelerate their development efforts. With liberal policy frameworks becoming commonplace and losing some of their traditional power to attract FDI, governments are paying more attention to measures that actively facilitate it. In this context, strong institutional arrangements to measure FI statistics become more and more relevant.

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**Annex 1: Manual on the  
Concepts and  
Terminologies Associated  
with the Foreign  
Investment Survey, 2013**

## Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

FDI is a category of international investment in which an investor in one economy acquires an ownership interest that confers influence over the management of an enterprise in another economy (defined as holding 10% or more of voting power). FDI constitutes a major component of the international investment position (IIP) and the balance of payments. Other components of cross-border capital recorded in the IIP and balance of payments include portfolio investment, reserve assets, financial derivatives and other investment.

A1.2 Reliable direct investment statistics are needed to define the role of foreign direct investment in the current and future development of the national economy. They underpin all analyses on the extent and impact of globalization, they help to promote the investment for maximum effect and they are an important part of the assessment of financial soundness of our country.

A1.3 FDI is generally more stable than other forms of cross-border investment, such as portfolio investment. It involves features such as know-how and technology transfers.

A1.4 There is growing demand among policy-makers and other users of statistics, for more complete information on FDI, including geographic details for bilateral and multilateral analysis.

A1.5 Therefore, the Economic Statistics Department of Qatar Statistic Authority, in cooperation with various competent authorities (particularly the Qatar Central Bank), conducted a survey of Foreign Investment in the State of Qatar in 2010 for the years 2008 and 2009. The survey is currently being updated and repeated in 2013 to collect data for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012.

A1.6 The objectives of the Foreign Investment Survey are to collect comprehensive data on foreign investment positions and transactions, broken down between equity and debt, and for debt to be further broken down between claims and liabilities, by economy of investor/ investment.

A1.7 This booklet has been prepared for institutions involved in the Foreign Investment Survey in order to explain its objectives, the survey form questions, definitions and concepts used in the survey, to facilitate filling the survey's form.

A1.8 The questionnaire contains the following questions:

- Identification Information
- Shareholders' Equity
- Direct Investment, inward and outward
- Portfolio and other Investment, assets and liabilities
- Financial derivatives

- Estimates of International Investment Position
- Income receipts and payments

#### A1.9 Objectives of the Foreign Investment Survey

- To establish of an accurate database regarding foreign investment statistics in the country. This is to provide decision-makers with accurate statistics and recent data of foreign investments to enable them setting up the appropriate environment to attract more investments.
- To standardize the measurement of foreign investment to be consistent with international standards such as those of International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.
- To define the role of foreign direct investment in the current and future development of the national economy.
- To determine the distribution of the Foreign Investment in Qatar by economic sector and highlighting its impact on different sectors.
- To identify the source of Foreign Investment in Qatar, i.e. the geographic distribution by country of origin.
- To provide supplementary information regarding the impact of Foreign Investment on the economy of Qatar. This includes man training and man power sectors, exports, imports, international services, aspects of technology transfer, indebtedness of private sector and defining the type of investment to ensure backward and forward linkages necessary for the development of other sectors to which foreign investment is not directed.
- To identify the enterprises that did not achieve a successful investment in certain economic activity, and direct them to other economic activities.
- The survey results help determining whether the unit is a FDI or direct investor or fellow enterprise.
- To meet the statistical needs of users, researchers, organizations, regional and international bodies.

#### **The Enterprises targeted in the Survey**

A1.10 Any domestic enterprises incurs foreign liabilities when it receives foreign capital (in from of FDI, portfolio investment or debt) and pays dividends and profits for shares, interests and others as proceeds for foreign investors. Domestic enterprises would have foreign assets in the form of direct investment, portfolio and other form of investment. Within this framework, the survey targets all major resident enterprises operating in the national economy, which can be categorized into three groups:

1. All enterprises with FDI
2. All enterprises with portfolio investments
3. All enterprises with other investments which include 100% Qatari enterprises having transactions from abroad in the form of loans, investments among others



A1.11 Data from different enterprises will be collected through the foreign investment survey, and the form will be distributed to enterprises by field researchers. The questionnaire includes a detailed explanation of its different items.

## **Advantages of Foreign Direct Investment**

### **A1.12 For the investor**

- 1) For the investing enterprise, FDI usually means access to new markets and better knowledge of those markets. This may, however, come at higher international transaction and organizational costs.
- 2) In some service industries, local market presence (e.g. a banking outlet or representative office) may be a prerequisite for serving that market.
- 3) Lower labor, raw material and intermediary input costs may determine the location of the direct investment enterprise.

### **A1.13 For the investee**

- 1) Being less liquid and tradable than portfolio investment, FDI flows are usually less volatile. Especially in the case of developing countries, this type of financing reduces the risk of external speculation and liquidity crises. FDI contributes positively to the recipient's balance of payments, both through the initial transaction and by adding to export growth; and
- 2) FDI contributes to growth in the target country by increasing the production base, by creating employment (e.g. demand from other local industries). By contributing to higher competition, FDI can lead to an improvement of other domestic firms' efficiency and product quality. FDI acts as a catalyst for domestic investment and technological progress through the transfer of technology to the recipient. Similarly, it may raise management expertise and marketing skills.

## **Definitions of some Terminologies and Concepts used in the survey**

### **Investment**

A1.14 Is the spending on capital assets over a certain period. Therefore, it is the net increase in real capital of the society. Investment can be either individually or in investment enterprises companies and can be either government-funded public investment from the budget surplus or by borrowing through issuing bonds in the country or in the financial market or international bodies and foreign governments or international organizations (e.g. World Bank) and government investment is genuine, new capital formation, such as roads, hospitals, etc.

## Foreign investment

A1.15 Foreign Investment occurs when a resident of one economy has a financial position or makes a financial transaction with a non-resident. There are five types: direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives, other investment and reserve assets, all explained in these notes.

### Foreign direct investment (FDI)

A1.16 Is cross-border investment made by a direct investor with the intent of obtaining a long-term interest in an enterprise resident in another country (direct investment enterprise). International investment is classified as FDI when an investor owns 10 % or more of ordinary shares or voting rights in an incorporated or unincorporated enterprise abroad respectively. The direct investor aims to influence the management of an enterprise resident in another economy.

### Foreign direct investor and direct investment enterprise

A1.17 A foreign direct investor may be an individual, an incorporated or unincorporated public or private enterprise, a government, a group of related individuals, or a group of related incorporated and/ or unincorporated enterprises, which has a direct investment enterprise – that is subsidiary, associate or branch – operating in a country other than the country of residence of foreign direct investor.

A1.18 The Direct Investor (DI) controls the Direct Investment Enterprise (DIE) if it owns more than 50% of the voting rights of the DIE. The DI significantly influences the DIE if it owns between 10% and 50% of the DIE voting rights. The control or influence may be **immediate** between a DI and DIE, or **indirect** between a DI and a DIE through a chain of direct investment.

### Fellow enterprises

A1.19 A fellow Enterprise is a nonresident that has a common (immediate or indirect) parent with your enterprise but neither your enterprise nor the fellow enterprise holds 10 percent or more of the equity in the other.

**NOTE: FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT STATISTICS INCLUDE ALL POSITIONS AND TRANSACTIONS THAT YOUR ENTERPRISE HAS WITH YOUR DIs AND YOUR DIEs AND YOUR FELLOW ENTERPRISES.**

### Portfolio investment

A1.20 It is the investment in current financial instruments like share capital and bonds (except for Foreign direct Investment) and monetary market instruments and proof of indebtedness.

A1.21 The main elements of portfolio investment including assets and liabilities are divided into two elements; Title deeds and proof of indebtedness. Both are negotiable and tradable in organized markets and other financial markets. Debt bonds are divided into bonds and permits, monetary instruments.

#### A1.22 **Portfolio investment**

1. *Equity securities:*

Include all instruments and deeds that prove the right of the owner or holder in the remaining value of shareholding companies after deducting dues of creditors. Normally, shares and deeds mean the contribution in the ownership.

2. *Debt securities:*

- Bonds, permits and deeds
- Instruments of monetary market and other negotiable credit instruments

#### **Foreign portfolio investment FPI**

A1.23 An investment reflecting the interest of a resident entity from one economy in an economy other than that of the investor, in ownership of administratively inactive fiscal bonds and other assets such as the right of active management and control of bonds issuance. A percentage of less than 10% of equity ownership is applied to define an investment as FPI.

#### **Financial derivatives**

A1.24 Are financial instruments linked to a specific tool, index, or a commodity through which financial risks can be sold and purchased in the financial markets. Financial Derivatives represent a type of Foreign Investment separate from Portfolio and Other Investment.

#### **Other foreign investments**

A1.25 Investments other than FDI and FPI such as commercial credit, loans, deposits and others.

#### **A1.26 Types of Foreign Direct Investment Enterprises**

a) *Subsidiary*

An incorporated enterprise, in which a direct investor owns more than 50% of the voting shares and has the right to appoint or remove a majority of the members of the administrative, management or superiorly board. The DI controls the DIE. These subsidiaries are sometimes referred to as wholly owned (when the direct investor owns 100% of the equity share), or majority-owned (when the direct investor owns over 50% of the equity share). When the direct investors own

between 10% and 50% of the equity share, the enterprise is not called a subsidiary. It is referred to as an associate.

#### *b) Branch*

A branch is an unincorporated enterprise, which is wholly or jointly owned by the direct investor. A direct investment enterprise branch is an unincorporated enterprise in host country that:

- Is a permanent enterprise or office of a foreign direct investor, or
- Is an unincorporated partnership or joint venture between a foreign direct investor and third parties, or
- Is a land, structures (except those owned by foreign government entities), and immovable equipment and objects in the host country, that is directly owned by a non-resident, or
- Is mobile equipment (such as ships, aircrafts, gas and oil drilling rigs) that operates within an economy for at least one year if accounted for separately by the operator and is so recognized by the tax authorities. This is considered to be investment in a national enterprise in the host country.

#### *c) Associate*

An associate is an incorporated enterprise, in which the direct investor owns between 10% and 50% of the voting power.

The DI significantly influences the DIE, but does not control it.

### **Legal status of the company**

A1.27 Companies' legal status could be one of the following:

1. Sole Ownership
2. Particular Partnership Company
3. Partnership (Joint) Company
4. Limited Partnership Company
5. Equities Partnership Company
6. Shareholding Company
7. Limited Liability Company

### **Main economic activity**

A1.28 The activity practiced by the enterprise that creates the largest share of total production value or revenues of the enterprise, or it is the activity specified by the enterprise t's owner or manager.

## **Secondary economy activity**

A1.29 It is an activity within the production unit in addition to the main activity, its value added must be less than the gross value added of the main economic activity.

## **Resident and non-resident**

### *Resident*

A1.30 An institutional unit is resident in a country when it has a center of economic interest in the economic territory of that country. It has an economic interest when it owns a location to practice its activity for a period of time (more than one year)

### *Resident individual*

A1.31 An individual is considered resident of a country, if he/she has been living and working in that country for more than one year.

### *Resident enterprise*

A1.32 Residency is not based on nationality. An entity is resident of a country, if the entity has an economic interest in that country i.e. when it has a productive or service base in the country's economy in which it is located or from which it conducts its economic activity and transactions for one year or more. The production or service base must be fixed.

### *Local group of foreign investment*

A1.33 If a resident enterprise controls (directly or indirectly) other enterprises resident in the same economy, all the enterprises are called a local group and can be considered to be the statistical unit for Foreign Investment.

## **Resident shareholders**

A1.34 Resident, whether individuals or entities (public or private), are those who participate in a productive or service in the economy of the country, regardless of their nationalities and they are domiciled in it and they engage in wide scale economic activities for the purpose of continuity, which is usually measured by a year, on a continuous basis, or with the intention to do so.

## **Non-resident shareholders**

A1.35 They are individuals or entities owning shares of local companies or operating in the country and do not have a base of economic activities in the economy of the country and that are not ordinarily domiciled in the country.

## **Valuation of direct investment equity**

A1.36 The valuation of the DI's position with its DIE. It is the DI's share of the market value of the DIE measured by its paid-up capital, all reserves identified as equity, cumulated reinvested earnings. Depreciation and revaluations should be included. The values should be taken from the accounts of the DIE.

A1.37 In this survey, positions data are obtained at the end of two financial years, 2010 and 2011, as well as transactions data during 2010 and 2011.

## **Shareholder's equity**

A1.38 The market value of an enterprise consisting of paid-up capital, all reserves identified as equity, cumulated retained earnings. Depreciation and revaluations should be included. Also called the Net Worth of the enterprise measured by total assets minus total liabilities.

## **Percentage of ownership**

A1.39 The percentage of shares owned by non-residents expressed as proportion of the total votes attached to the shared capital of an entity.

## **Equity capital**

A1.40 Equity capital includes equity in branches, ordinary shares (excluding non-participating preference shares) in subsidiaries and associates, and other capital contributions such as the provision of machinery.

## **Paid-up capital**

A1.41 It corresponds to the portion of a corporation's equity obtained from issuing shares in return for cash or other considerations. It is the amount of a company's capital has been funded by the shareholders.

## **Dividends**

A1.42 Part of the company's earnings that are distributed to shareholders. They come in the form of cash or stocks. In most cases, dividends are paid on a quarterly basis, however, in some cases they are paid annually.

## **Reinvested earnings**

A1.43 Consolidated profits earned by the company and its subsidiaries and associates during the period covered, after deducting tax, interest, depreciation and dividends. Thus it represents the proportion of profits due to DIs which have been reinvested in the enterprise. These are treated as equity transactions in Direct Investment and Balance of Payments statistics. They are only calculated when the

immediate direct investment is 10% or more.( unless the foreign investment is in an investment fund).

### **Retained earnings**

A1.44 Earnings not paid out as dividends but instead reinvested in the core business or used to pay off debt. Also called earned surplus or accumulated earnings or inappropriate profit.

### **Reserves**

A1.45 Any kind of earning surplus reserved or set aside for emergencies or other future needs and supporting the enterprise financial position.

### **Other shareholders' equities**

A1.46 It is the net earnings or the transfer of earnings by the FDI enterprise for the fiscal years 2010 and 2011. Other capital covers inter-company debt between direct investors and the enterprises. It includes short-term loans (such as trade credits), proposed dividends and share premium.

### **Assets and Liabilities with non-residents**

A1.47 *Assets with non-residents include:*

#### **1- Short-term receivables:**

Receivables from foreign direct investors, foreign subsidiaries and other non-resident enterprises that due within one year. They include trade receivables (trade in goods and services) and other receivables such as interest / dividends that are declared but not paid, pensions, insurance and wages.

#### **2- Long-term loans:**

Obligations on entities not residing in the country that is due after one year or more. They include long term loans from FDI enterprises in the country provided to foreign direct investors, foreign subsidiaries and other direct investment enterprises not resident in the country.

A1.48 **Liabilities with non-residents include:**

#### **1- Short-term payables:**

They include all short term payables to foreign direct investors, foreign subsidiaries and other direct investment enterprises abroad that due within one year. They include trade payables (imports of goods and services) and other payables such as interests/ dividends that are declared but not paid, pensions, insurance and wages.

## **2- Long-term loans:**

They include all long term loans from FDI enterprises in the country taken from foreign direct investors, foreign subsidiaries and other direct investment enterprises that are due in one year or more.

## **Assets and Liabilities**

### **Assets**

A1.49 Assets are all that owned by a person or company and have a commercial value or interchanges value. The assets consist of property or a defined benefit to others, compared to the obligations duty paid to others.

### **Fixed assets**

A1.50 They are those assets of permanent nature required for the normal conduct of a business, and which will not normally be converted into cash during the fiscal tax period, like land, buildings, furniture and fixtures. However, accounts receivable and inventory are not counted.

### **Other assets**

A1.51 The value of all types of assets other than fixed assets.

### **Liabilities**

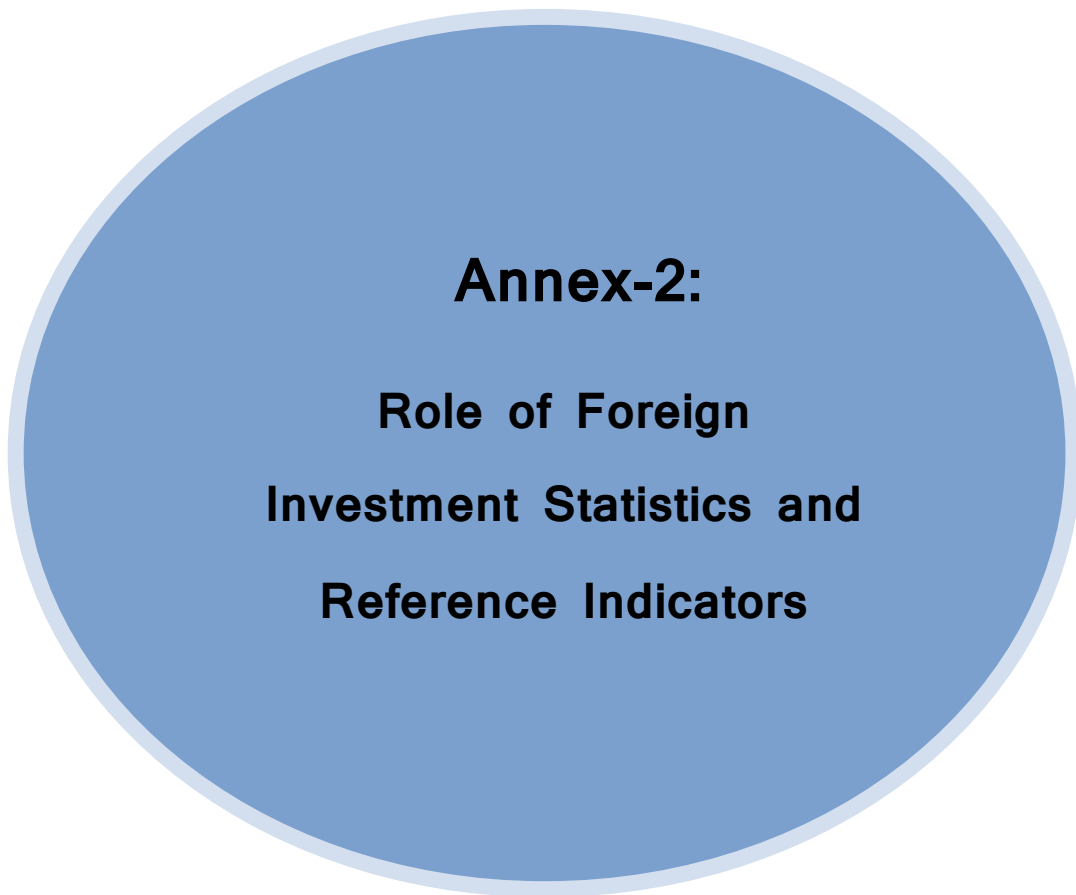
A1.52 A liability is a loan or expenses or any other form of obligations on the assets of an entity, to be paid or recognized by this entity.

### **Interest**

A1.53 Is the cost of borrowing funds in the survey period. It includes all interest payments on loans from residents and non-resident creditors.

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**Annex-2:**  
**Role of Foreign  
Investment Statistics and  
Reference Indicators**

## **Annex 2: Role of Foreign Investment Statistics and Reference Indicators**

The global financial integration, enhanced by increasing competition amongst investors of many countries has led to the introduction of new financial instruments. These instruments compete on transaction costs and help various economies to garner more and more investments for their respective nationalities in a transparent manner. The role of such instruments of Foreign Investment and the related reference indicators are discussed in the following paragraphs.

### **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)**

A2.2 Foreign direct investment (FDI) is a key driver of international economic integration. It plays a crucial role in the rapidly evolving globalization. FDI provides a means for creating direct, stable and long-lasting links between economies. With the right policy framework, FDI can provide financial stability, promote economic development and enhance the well-being of societies. Under the rational policy environment, it can serve as an important vehicle for local enterprise development, and it may also help improve the competitive position of both the recipient (“host”) and the investing (“home”) economy. In particular, FDI encourages the transfer of technology and know-how between economies. It also provides an opportunity for the host economy to promote its products more widely in international markets. FDI, in addition to its positive effect on the development of international trade, is an important source of capital for a range of host and home economies.

### **Portfolio Investment**

A2.3 Portfolio investment is defined as cross border transactions and positions involving debt or equity securities, other than those included in direct investment or reserve assets. Securities are instruments designed for convenient negotiability between parties, such as shares, bonds, notes and money market instruments. The negotiability of securities is a way of facilitating trading, allowing them to be held by different parties during their lives. Negotiability allows investors to diversify their portfolios and to withdraw their investment readily.

A2.4 Investment fund shares or units (i.e., those issued by investment funds) that are evidenced by securities and that are not reserve assets or direct investment are included in portfolio investment. Although they are negotiable instruments, exchange traded financial derivatives are not included in portfolio investment because they are included in their own separate category.

### **Direct investment statistics**

A2.5 Regular analysis of direct investment trends and developments is an integral part of most macro-economic and cross-border financial analysis. It is of prime interest to policy analysts to identify the source and destination of these investments.

In other words, identifying partner countries and industries for inward and outward investments is central to most analysis. There is also increasing interest in identifying FDI by type, as different types of FDI – Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) or Greenfield investments – are likely to impact to a varying extent, in particular, on the host economy.

A2.6 Direct investment statistics cover all cross-border transactions and positions between enterprises which are a part of the same group as defined in the FDIR. According to the standard (core) and supplemental presentations, FDI statistics include direct investment positions (equity and debt), direct investment income flows (distributed earnings, reinvested earnings, interest income) and direct investment financial flows (equity and debt). Market value is the preferred conceptual basis to measure both direct investment positions and transactions (flows).

A2.7 Direct investment statistics are presented on an aggregate basis in terms of assets and liabilities and also, separately, on a directional (both for inward/outward FDI) basis with a geographical and industry breakdown. For both inward and outward FDI on the directional basis the allocation by partner country uses the *debtor/creditor* principle. The directional data are also classified and analysed according to industrial activity. Directional data for both geographic and industry analysis should be derived from the basic information compiled on FDI assets and liabilities.

A2.8 Direct investment statistics are also disaggregated by major industry sectors based on the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), according to the principal activity of the direct investment enterprise (in the reporting economy for inward investments and in the host economy for outward investments).

### **Reference indicators for cross country comparison**

A2.9 These indicators allow cross-country comparisons based on the relative importance of FI/FDI expressed as a per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

A2.10 Each ratio indicates the relative importance of globalization for the reporting economy either for total investments or for investments by economic sector. An increase of the ratio implies a greater share of foreign investment, thus an increase in the relative impact of globalization. It is, however, to be noted that FDI flows and FDI positions when referenced against GDP are not fully compatible measures of globalization. Nevertheless, in the absence of other more meaningful cross-country comparisons of the relative size of globalization, GDP remains the best common reference.

A2.11 FDI financial flows (inward and outward) expressed as a per cent of GDP indicate the degree of globalization of an economy based on the economic climate

for a given time period, *i.e.* the changes over that time period. This indicator provides early information on the relative attractiveness of economies (both domestic and foreign) and industries for new investments after allowing for the withdrawal of investments (disinvestment) during that FDI income flows (inward and outward) as a per cent of GDP provide information on the relative importance of the earnings of direct investment enterprises both in the reporting economy and abroad.

A2.12 FDI positions (inward and outward) as a per cent of GDP indicate the extent of globalization at a given point in time. These structural indicators designate the interdependence of economies. The ratio for inward FDI positions indicates the extent of foreign ownership (or foreign presence) in an economy. The ratio for outward investment indicates the degree of ownership (or presence abroad) of economic agents in other markets. They also illustrate, respectively, the level of dependence of the domestic economy on foreign economies and its level of penetration in foreign markets. A comparison of the results obtained for inward and outward FDI will indicate the comparative importance of the country as an exporter or recipient of FDI.

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**Annex-3**  
**Foreign**  
**Investment**  
**Survey, 2013-**  
**Questionnaire**



مسح الإستثمار الأجنبي  
FOREIGN INVESTMENT SURVEY  
2013

Establishment Frame No.     رقم المنشأة بإطار  
Questionnaire No.     مسلسل الإستمارة

Commercial name of the company:  الاسم التجاري للمنشأة :

Tel. No.:         رقم الهاتف :

Type of foreign investment\*: نوع مؤسسة الإستثمار الأجنبي المباشر\*:

Direct Investor مستثمر مباشر\*\*

Associate مؤسسة شريكة

Branch فرع

Subsidiary شركة تابعة

\* Please indicate as appropriate.

\* يرجى اختيار الحالة المناسبة.

An enterprise can be a direct investor and a subsidiary or associate at the same time when it is part of a multinational chain or ownership. If this applies to your enterprise, the questionnaire collects data on both your inward and outward direct investment.

يمكن أن تعتبر مؤسسة ما مستثمر مباشر وشركة تابعة أو مؤسسة شريكة في نفس الوقت في حال تشكلت جزء من سلسلة أو ملكية متعددة الجنسيات ، إذا تطبق ذلك على مؤسستكم ، فإن الاستمارة تقوم بجمع البيانات على كل من الإستثمار المباشر للداخل والخارج .

\*\*A Direct investor (DI) is an enterprise or individual, resident in one economy, that directly or indirectly holds 10 percent or more of the equity of an enterprise resident in another economy. An enterprise with a foreign direct investor is called a Direct Investment Enterprise (DIE). Associate, Branch and Subsidiary are types of DIE (described in booklet)

\*\*المستثمر المباشر هو مؤسسة مقيمة في احد الاقتصادات ، تحوز بشكل مباشر على 10% فأكثر من حقوق الملكية للمؤسسة المقيمة في اقتصاد آخر. ويطلق على المؤسسة التي يبيع لها مستثمر اجنبي مباشر مؤسسة استثمار مباشر. وتعد المؤسسة الشريكة والفرع الشركة التابعة لشكل المؤسسات مباشر الإستثمار المباشر (تم تعريفها في الكتيب).

PLEASE NOTE THAT ENTERPRISES HAS THE SAME MEANING AS COMPANIES IN THIS FORM.

يرجى ملاحظة ان المؤسسات يقصد بها الشركات في هذا النموذج .

Mob.No:  هاتف جوال: Surveyor Name:  اسم الباحث:

Mob.No:  هاتف جوال: Inspector Name:  اسم المفتش:

Mob.No:  هاتف جوال: Supervisor Name:  اسم المشرف:

**Identification Information**

**بيانات تعريفية**

1 - Commercial name of the company:  1- الاسم التجاري للمنشأة:

2 - Name of director in charge :  2 - المدير المسؤول :

3 - CR No.:  3 - رقم السجل التجاري :

4 - License No:  4- رقم الرخصة:

5 - Date of license/ CR:  5 - تاريخ الترخيص/السجل التجاري :

6 - Main economic activity:  6 - النشاط الاقتصادي الرئيسي :

Main economic activity code:  رمز النشاط الاقتصادي الرئيسي :

7 - Secondary economic activity:  7 - النشاط الاقتصادي الثانوي :

Secondary economic activity code:  رمز النشاط الاقتصادي الثانوي:

8 - Establishment address:  8 - عنوان المنشأة:

8.1 - Phone:  8.1 - الهاتف :

8.2 - Fax:  8.2 - الفاكس :

8.3 - Web site:  8.3 - الموقع الإلكتروني:

8.4 - E-Mail:  8.4 - البريد الإلكتروني:

8.5 - Electricity No:  8.5 - رقم الكهرباء:

8.6 - P.O. Box:  8.6 - صندوق بريد:

8.7 - Zone:  8.7 - المنطقة:

8.8 - Street name & number:  8.8 - اسم ورقم الشارع :

8.9 - Building name & number:  8.9 - اسم ورقم المبنى:

9 - Equity percentage **نسبة المساهمة في رأس المال**

9.1 - Resident shareholders (in Qatar) \*  % 9.1 - المساهمون المقيمون (في دولة قطر) \*

9.2 - Non resident shareholders (Abroad)\*\*  % 9.2 - المساهمون غير المقيمين (خارج دولة قطر)\*\*

9.3 - Total  % 9.3 - الإجمالي

10 - Legal status **[Please mark the suitable box]** **(يرجى وضع الإشارة المناسبة التي تنطبق على المنشأة)**

1 - Sole ownership  1 - ملكية فردية

2 - Particular partnership company  2 - شركة المحاصة

3 - Partnership (Joint) company  3 - شركة تضامن

4 - Limited partnership company  4 - شركة توصية بسيطة

5 - Equities partnership company  5 - شركة توصية بالأسهم

6 - Shareholding company.  6 - شركة مساهمة

7 - Limited liability company.  7 - شركة ذات مسؤولية محدودة

11 - Date of commencing activity  11 - تاريخ مزاولة النشاط

12 - Total equity of your enterprise in 000 QR (As of 31/12/2011)  12 - رأس المال المدفوع ألف ريال قطري (كما هو في 2011 / 12 / 31)

13 - Total equity by nationality in : 000 QR\*\*\*  as of 31/12/2011  2011/12/31 في  ألف ريال قطري\*\*\*

Nationality	المجموع Total	خاص Private	حكومي Government	رمز الجنسية Nationality Code	الجنسية
Qatar					قطر
Other (specify)					أخرى (حدد)
TOTAL					المجموع

\* A resident is any individual, business or other organization residing in Qatar. Companies located in Qatar even if they are foreign-owned, are considered residents of Qatari economy.

\*\* A non-resident is any individual, enterprise, or other organizations residing overseas. Foreign branches and subsidiaries of Qatar companies that are located abroad are also classified as non-resident entities.

\*\*\*If the currency of assets and liabilities is other than Qatari Riyal, please refer to the exchange rate of year-end and convert it into local currency (QR) please fill the data in thousand (QR).

\* المقيم هو أي فرد أو منشأة أو منظمة مقيمة في دولة قطر. وتعتبر الشركات الموجودة في الدولة رغم أن ملكيتها تعود لجهات أجنبية مقيمة في الاقتصاد القطري.

\*\* غير المقيم هو أي فرد أو منشأة أو منظمة أخرى مقرها في الخارج كما أن الفروع الأجنبية والشركات التابعة لشركات قطرية والموجودة في الخارج تصنف أيضا ككيانات غير مقيمة.

\*\*\* يرجى ذكر كافة البيانات بالآلاف (الريال القطري)، وإذا كانت العملة (العملة) المقيمة بها من الأصول والخصوم في مؤسستكم بغير الريال القطري يرجى استخدام سعر الصرف في نهاية السنة لتحويلها إلى العملة المحلية.

## 1 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY IN YOUR ENTERPRISE

## 1 - حقوق المساهمين في مؤسستكم

### 1.1- INWARD INVESTMENT

### 1.1- التدفقات الاستثمارية للداخل

(القيمة: ألف ريال قطري (Value in : 000 QR

Shareholders' equity	نهاية السنة المالية 2010 End of Financial year 2010			نهاية السنة المالية 2011 End of Financial year 2011			حقوق المساهمين
	مستثمر أجنبي في الحافظة Foreign portfolio investors	المستثمرين الأجانب المباشرين Foreign direct investors	مقيم في قطر Resident in Qatar	مستثمر أجنبي في الحافظة Foreign portfolio investor	المستثمرين الأجانب المباشرين Foreign direct investors	مقيم في قطر Resident in Qatar	
1 - Paid up capital							1- رأس المال المدفوع
2 - Preferred shares							2- الأسهم الممتازة
3 - Retained earnings							3- أرباح مدورة
4 -Total reserves*							4- إجمالي الاحتياطي*
5 - Other shareholders equity **							5- حقوق مساهمين أخرى **

\* Except insurance reserve

\*\* Data for this table include balances as at the end of the year in question

\* باستثناء احتياطي التأمين

\*\* بيانات هذا الجدول تشمل الأرصدة كما هي في نهاية السنة المعنية

## 2.DIRECT INVESTMENT

## 2 - الاستثمار المباشر

Please refer to the Concepts and Terminology booklet for definitions. The end-year valuation of a Direct Investor's (DI) equity in a Direct Investment Enterprise (DIE) is particularly important. If the equity is not represented by listed shares, it should be the DI's share of the value of the DIE measured by the paid-up capital plus all types of reserves identified as equity plus cumulated retained earnings. The values should take into account depreciation and revaluations.

الرجاء الرجوع إلى كتيب المفاهيم والمصطلحات والتعريفات بعد تقييم نهاية العام لمكالية المستثمر المباشر في مؤسسات الاستثمار المباشر ذو أهمية خاصة . في حال لم تكن الملكية تتمثل في شكل أسهم مدرجة ، فيجب ان تتمثل في نصيب المستثمر المباشر من قيمة مؤسسات الاستثمار المباشر ، والتي تقل من خلال رأس المال المدفوع مضافاً إليه جميع أنواع الاحتياطيات المحددة (مثل حقوق الملكية) إضافة إلى الأرباح المتركمة المدورة . يجب ان تأخذ تلك القيم في اعتبارها قيمة الإهلاك وإعادة التقييم . يرجى إعطاء قيم السوق ، ويفضل أخذها من الدفاتر المحاسبية لمؤسسات الاستثمار المباشر .

Please give the market values, preferably taken from the accounts of the DIE. See Page 11 of the booklet.

أنظر صفحة 14 من الكتيب في حال لم يكن هذا هو منهج التقييم المستخدم من قبل مؤسستكم ، يرجى وصف المنهج المستخدم إنذاه :

If this valuation method of valuation was not used by your enterprise, please describe the method used below:

### 2.1.INWARD DIRECT INVESTMENT

### 1.2 الاستثمار المباشر للداخل

Does your enterprise have a non-resident immediate Direct Investor (DI)?

هل كان لدى مؤسستكم مستثمر مباشر غير مقيم؟

N  لا Y  نعم

If NO, go to section 2.2

إذا كانت الإجابة لا ، يرجى الانتقال إلى الجزء الخاص بالاستثمار المباشر للخارج.

Do you have more than one immediate DI?

هل لديكم مستثمر مباشر أو أكثر؟

N  لا Y  نعم

Please list the countries of your immediate DIs in the table below.

يرجى إدراج أسماء دول الاستثمار المباشر في الجدول إنذاه .


During the survey period did you have financial positions and/or transactions with any foreign enterprises that control your Direct Investor(s)?

خلال فترة المسح ، هل كان لديكم مركز مالي أو عقد تعاملات مالية مع أي مؤسسات أجنبية تسيطر على مستثمرين مباشرين لديكم؟

N  لا Y  نعم



If YES, these are also your indirect DIs. Please also list the countries in the table below.				إذا كانت الإجابة نعم ، يمكن اعتبار هؤلاء المستثمرين مستثمرين غير مباشرين لكم ، يرجى إدراج أسماء الدول في الجدول أدناه .			
For each country you have entered in the table above, please supply the following data for your enterprise.				لكل بلد تم إدراجها أعلاه ، يرجى امدادنا بالبيانات التالية لمؤسستكم .			
(القيمة: ألف ريال قطري Value in : 000 QR)							
Inward direct investment	الرمز Code	تعاملات خلال 2010 Transactions during 2010	وضع نهاية 2010 end-2010 position	تعاملات خلال 2011 Transactions during 2011	تغيرات أخرى خلال 2011 *Other changes during 2011	وضع نهاية 2011 end-2011 position	الاستثمار المباشر للداخل
Equity owned by DI by country							الاسهم المملوكة للمستثمر المباشر حسب البلد
of which reinvestment of earnings by country							منها الأرباح المعاد استثمارها حسب البلد
Debt liability to DI by country							خصوم الدين للمستثمر المباشر حسب البلد
Equity claim on DI by country							الأسهم المطالبة على المستثمر المباشر حسب البلد
Debt claim on DI by country							مطالبة الدين على المستثمر المباشر حسب البلد
* Other changes reconcile consecutive end-year positions with the transactions during the year. They represent valuation adjustments such as price changes, foreign currency exchange rate changes and other changes (for example write-offs of assets).				* تعمل التغيرات الأخرى على توثيق أوضاع نهاية العام المتتالية مع التعاملات التي تم عقدها خلال العام حيث تمثل التعديلات التي تطرأ على التقييم مثل تغير الأسعار وتغير سعر صرف العملة الأجنبية وتغيرات أخرى (مثل شطب الأصول الثابتة) .			

During the survey period did your enterprise have financial positions and/or transactions with any foreign Fellow enterprise? (see booklet for definition of Fellow)				خلال فترة المسح ، هل كان لديكم مركز مالي أو عقدتم تعاملات مالية مع أي مؤسسات أجنبية زميله؟ (انظر الكتيب لتعريف زميلة)			
N <input type="checkbox"/>				Y <input type="checkbox"/>			
If YES please list the countries in the table below. For each country you have entered, please supply the following data for your enterprise.				إذا كانت الإجابة نعم ، يرجى إدراج أسماء الدول في الجدول أدناه . لكل بلد تم إدراجها يرجى امدادنا بالبيانات التالية لمؤسساتكم .			
(القيمة: ألف ريال قطري Value in : 000 QR)							
Inward direct investment	الرمز Code	تعاملات خلال 2010 Transactions during 2010	وضع نهاية 2010 end-2010 position	تعاملات خلال 2011 Transactions during 2011	تغيرات أخرى خلال 2011 *Other changes during 2011	وضع نهاية 2011 end-2011 position	الاستثمار المباشر للداخل
Equity owned by fellows by country							الاسهم المملوكة الاسهم المملوكة للمؤسسات الزميلة حسب البلد
Debt liability to fellows by country							خصوم الدين لصالح المؤسسات الزميلة حسب البلد
Equity claim on fellows by country							الاسهم المطالبة على المؤسسات الزميلة حسب البلد
Debt claim on fellows by country							مطالبة الدين على المؤسسات الزميلة حسب البلد
* Other changes reconcile consecutive end-year positions w with the transactions during the year. They represent valuation adjustments such as price changes, foreign currency exchange rate changes and other changes (for example w rite-offs of assets).				* تعمل التغيرات الأخرى على توثيق أوضاع نهاية العام المتتالية مع التعاملات التي تم عقدها خلال العام حيث تمثل التعديلات التي تطرأ على التقييم مثل تغير الأسعار وتغير سعر صرف العملة الأجنبية وتغيرات أخرى (مثل شطب الأصول الثابتة) .			

**2.2.OUTWARD DIRECT INVESTMENT**

**2.2. الاستثمار المباشر للخارج**

Does your enterprise have one or more immediate foreign DIES?

هل كان لدى مؤسستكم مؤسسات استثمار أجنبي مباشر تابعة لكم ؟

N  لا Y  نعم

If NO, please go to Section 3.

إذا كانت الإجابة لا ، يرجى الانتقال إلى القسم رقم 3 .

If YES, please list the countries.

إذا كانت الإجابة نعم ، يرجى إدراج أسماء الدول .


During the survey period did you have financial positions and/or transactions with any foreign enterprises that are controlled by any of your DIES?

خلال فترة المسح ، هل كان لديكم مركز مالي أو عقد تعاملات مالية مع أي مؤسسات أجنبية تسيطر عليها أحد مؤسسات الاستثمار المباشر التابعة لكم ؟

N  لا Y  نعم

If YES, these are also your indirect DIs. Please list the countries in the table below. For each country you have entered, please supply the following data for your enterprise.

إذا كانت الإجابة نعم ، يمكن اعتبار تلك المؤسسات مستثمرين غير مباشرين لكم ، يرجى إدراج أسماء الدول في الجدول إنناه . لكل بلد تم إدراجها يرجى امدادنا بالبيانات التالية لمؤسستكم .


(Value in : 000 QR (القيمة: ألف ريال قطري

Outward direct investment	الرمز Code	تعاملات خلال 2010 Transactions during 2010	وضع نهاية 2010 end-2010 position	تعاملات خلال 2011 Transactions during 2011	تغيرات أخرى خلال 2011 *Other changes during 2011	وضع نهاية 2011 end-2011 position	الاستثمار المباشر للخارج
Equity claim on DIE by country							مطالبة الاسهم على مؤسسات الاستثمار المباشر حسب البلد
of which reinvestment of earnings by country							منها الأرباح المعاد استثمارها حسب البلد
Debt claim on DIE by country							مطالبة الدين على مؤسسات الاستثمار المباشر حسب البلد
Equity liability to DIE by country							خصوم الأسهم لمؤسسات الاستثمار المباشر حسب البلد
Debt liability on DIE by country							خصوم الدين على مؤسسات الاستثمار المباشر حسب البلد

\* Other changes reconcile consecutive end-year positions with the transactions during the year. They represent valuation adjustments such as price changes, foreign currency exchange rate changes and other changes (for example write-offs of assets).

\* تعمل التغيرات الأخرى على توثيق أوضاع نهاية العام المتتالية مع التعاملات التي تم عقدها خلال العام حيث تمثل التعديلات التي تطرأ على التقييم مثل تغير الأسعار وتغير سعر صرف العملة الأجنبية وتغيرات أخرى (مثل شطب الأصول الثابتة) .

### 3. PORTFOLIO AND OTHER INVESTMENT

### 3. استثمار الحافظة والاستثمارات الأخرى

#### 3.1. INWARD PORTFOLIO AND OTHER INVESTMENT

#### 1.3. استثمار الحافظة للداخل والاستثمارات الأخرى

During the survey period did your enterprise have financial positions and/or transactions with any foreign enterprises that are not included in section 2-Direct Investment?

خلال فترة المسح هل كان لديكم مركز مالي أو عقدتم تعاملات مالية مع أي مؤسسات أجنبية غير متضمنة في القسم رقم 2 للاستثمار المباشر ؟

N  لا Y  نعم

If YES, please list the countries in the table below. For each country you have entered, please supply the following data for your enterprise.

إذا كانت الإجابة نعم ، يرجى إدراج أسماء الدول في الجدول أدناه . لكل بلد تم إدراجها ، يرجى امدادنا بالبيانات التالية لمؤسستكم .

--

(Value in : 000 QR (القيمة: ألف ريال قطري

Inward portfolio and other investment	الرمز Code	تعاملات خلال 2010 Transactions during 2010	وضع نهاية 2010 end-2010 position	تعاملات خلال 2011 Transactions during 2011	تغيرات أخرى خلال 2011 *Other changes during 2011	وضع نهاية 2011 end-2011 position	محفظة الاستثمار إلى للداخل وأخرى
<b>Portfolio investment</b>							<b>استثمار الحافظة</b>
Equity securities by country							سندات الملكية حسب البلد
Debt securities by country							سندات الدين حسب البلد
<b>Total Portfolio Investment</b>							<b>إجمالي استثمار الحافظة</b>
<b>Other investment</b>							<b>استثمارات أخرى</b>
Currency and deposit by country							العملة والودائع حسب البلد
Loans by country							القروض حسب البلد
Trade credit by country							إئتمان تجاري حسب البلد
Other liabilities by country							الخصوم الأخرى حسب البلد
<b>Total other investment</b>							<b>إجمالي الاستثمارات الأخرى</b>

\* Other changes reconcile consecutive end-year positions with the transactions during the year. They represent valuation adjustments such as price changes, foreign currency exchange rate changes and other changes (for example write-offs of assets).

\* تعمل التغيرات الأخرى على توثيق أوضاع نهاية العام المتتالية مع التعاملات التي تم عقدها خلال العام حيث تمثل التعديلات التي تطرأ على التقييم مثل تغير الأسعار وتغير سعر صرف العملة الأجنبية وتغيرات أخرى (مثل شطب الأصول الثابتة) .

### 3.2. OUTWARD PORTFOLIO AND OTHER INVESTMENT

### 3.2 محفظة الاستثمار والاستثمارات الأخرى إلى الخارج

During the survey period did your enterprise have financial positions and/or transactions with any foreign enterprises that are not included in Section 2- Direct Investment?

خلال فترة المسح هل كان لديكم مركز مالي أو عقدتم تعاملات مالية مع أي مؤسسات أجنبية غير منضمة في القسم رقم 2 للاستثمار المباشر؟

N  لا Y  نعم

If YES, please list the countries in the table below. For each country you have entered, please supply the following data for your enterprise.

إذا كانت الإجابة نعم، يرجى إدراج أسماء الدول في الجدول أدناه. لكل بلد تم إدراجها، يرجى امدادنا بالبيانات التالية لمؤسستكم.

(القيمة: ألف ريال قطري Value in : 000 QR)

Outward portfolio and other investment	الرمز Code	تعاملات خلال 2010 Transactions during 2010	وضع نهاية 2010 end-2010 position	تعاملات خلال 2011 Transactions during 2011	تغيرات أخرى خلال 2011 *Other changes during 2011	وضع نهاية 2011 end-2011 position	محفظة الاستثمار والاستثمارات الأخرى إلى الخارج
<b>Portfolio investment</b>							<b>استثمار الحافظة</b>
Equity securities by country							سندات الملكية حسب البلد
Debt securities by country							سندات الدين حسب البلد
<b>Total portfolio investment</b>							<b>إجمالي استثمار الحافظة</b>
<b>Other investment</b>							<b>استثمارات أخرى</b>
Currency and deposit by country							العملة والودائع حسب البلد
Loans by country							القروض حسب البلد
Trade credit by country							إئتمان تجاري حسب البلد
Other assets by country							الأصول الأخرى حسب البلد
<b>Total other investment</b>							<b>إجمالي الاستثمارات الأخرى</b>
		* Other changes reconcile consecutive end-year positions with the transactions during the year. They represent valuation adjustments such as price changes, foreign currency exchange rate changes and other changes (for example write-offs of assets).			* تعمل التغيرات الأخرى على توثيق أوضاع نهاية العام المتتالية مع التعاملات التي تم عقدها خلال العام حيث تمثل التعديلات التي تطرأ على التقييم مثل تغير الأسعار وتغير سعر صرف العملة الأجنبية وتغيرات أخرى (مثل شطب الأصول الثابتة).		

4. FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES

4. المشتقات المالية

During the survey period did your enterprise have financial derivative contracts with any foreign enterprises that are not included in Section 2 and Section 3?

خلال فترة المسح هل عقدت مؤسستكم عقود مالية مشتقة مع أي مؤسسات أجنبية غير متضمنة بالقسم 2 أو القسم 3؟

N  Y  نعم

If YES, please supply the following data for your enterprise.

إذا كانت الإجابة نعم ، يرجى أمدادنا بالبيانات التالية لمؤسستكم .

(Value in : 000 QR (القيمة: ألف ريال قطري

Financial derivatives	تعاملات خلال 2010 Transactions during 2010	وضع نهاية 2010 end-2010 position	تعاملات خلال 2011 Transactions during 2011	تغيرات أخرى خلال 2011 *Other changes during 2011	وضع نهاية 2011 end-2011 position	المشتقات المالية
Assets						الأصول
Liabilities						الخصوم

\* Other changes reconcile consecutive end-year positions with the transactions during the year. They represent valuation adjustments such as price changes, foreign currency exchange rate changes and other changes (for example write-offs of assets).

\* تعمل التغيرات الأخرى على توثيق أوضاع نهاية العام المتتالية مع التعاملات التي تم عقدها خلال العام حيث تمثل المتعدلات التي نظراً على التقييم مثل تغير الأسعار وتغير سعر صرف العملة الأجنبية وتغيرات أخرى (مثل شطب الأصول الثابتة) .

5. ESTIMATES OF INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION 2012\*

5 - تقديرات وضع الاستثمار الدولي 2012\*

(القيمة: ألف ريال قطري Value in : 000 QR)

Estimates of International Investment Position	تعاملات خلال 2011 Transactions during 2011	تغيرات أخرى خلال 2011 Other **changes during 2011	وضع نهاية 2011 end-2011 position	تعاملات خلال 2012 Transactions during 2012	تغيرات أخرى خلال 2012 Other **changes during 2012	وضع نهاية 2012 end-2012 position	تقديرات وضع الاستثمار الدولي
<b>Direct Investment</b>							<b>الاستثمار المباشر</b>
<b>Inward direct investment</b>							<b>الاستثمار المباشر للداخل</b>
Equity owned by DI							الاسهم المملوكة للمستثمر المباشر
of which reinvestment of earnings							منها الأرباح المعاد استثمارها
Debt liability to DI							خصوم الدين للمستثمر المباشر
Equity claim on DI							الأسهم المطالبة على المستثمر المباشر
Debt claim on DI							مطالبة الدين على المستثمر المباشر
<b>Outward direct investment</b>							<b>الاستثمار المباشر للخارج</b>
Equity claim on DIE							مطالبة الاسهم على مؤسسات الاستثمار المباشر
of which reinvestment of earnings							منها الأرباح المعاد استثمارها
Debt claim on DIE							مطالبة الدين على مؤسسات الاستثمار المباشر
Equity liability to DIE							خصوم الأسهم لمؤسسات الاستثمار المباشر
Debt liability on DIE							خصوم الدين على مؤسسات الاستثمار المباشر
<b>Portfolio and Other Investment</b>							<b>استثمار الحافظة والاستثمارات الأخرى</b>
<b>Inward Portfolio and Other Investment</b>							<b>محفظة الاستثمار إلى الداخل وأخرى</b>
<b>Portfolio Investment</b>							<b>استثمار الحافظة</b>
Equity Securities							سندات الملكية
Debt Securities							سندات الدين
<b>Other Investment</b>							<b>استثمارات أخرى</b>
Currency and Deposit							العملة والودائع
Loans							القروض
Trade credit							إئتمان تجاري
Other liabilities							الخصوم الأخرى
<b>Outward Portfolio and Other Investment</b>							<b>محفظة الاستثمار والاستثمارات الأخرى إلى الخارج</b>
<b>Portfolio Investment</b>							<b>استثمار الحافظة</b>
Equity Securities							سندات الملكية
Debt Securities							سندات الدين
<b>Other Investment</b>							<b>استثمارات أخرى</b>
Currency and Deposit							العملة والودائع
Loans							القروض
Trade credit							إئتمان تجاري
Other assets							الأصول الأخرى
<b>Financial Derivatives</b>							<b>المشتقات المالية</b>
Assets							الأصول
Liabilities							الخصوم
* Preliminary estimates may be provided for the year 2012							* يمكن تقديم التقديرات الأولية لعام 2012
** Other changes reconcile consecutive end-year positions with the transactions during the year. They represent valuation adjustments such as price changes, foreign currency exchange rate changes and other changes (for example write-offs of assets).							** تعمل التغيرات الأخرى على توثيق أوضاع نهاية العام المتتالية مع التعاملات التي تم عقدها خلال العام حيث تمثل التعديلات التي تطرأ على التقييم مثل تغير الأسعار وتغير سعر صرف العملة الأجنبية وتغيرات أخرى (مثل شطب الأصول التالفة).
Note : The figures for 2011 should be consisted with the figures on section 2, 3 and 4.							ملحوظة : الأرقام الخاصة بسنة 2011 يجب ان تكون متناسقة مع الأرقام في الأقسام قسم 2، 3 و 4.

## 6 - INCOME RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS\*

## 6 - الدخل المستلم والمدفوعات \*

(القيمة ألف ريال قطري 000 QR)

Components	الرمز Code	2010 خلال During 2010		2011 خلال During 2011		حسب البنود
		مستلم Receipts	مدفوع Payments	مستلم Receipts	مدفوع Payments	
1) Dividends received from/paid to						1) الأرباح المدفوعة إلى / المستلمة من
1.1- Foreign direct investors**						1.1- مستثمرين أجانب مباشرين**
1.2- Other non-residents***						2.1- غير المقيمين الآخرين***
1.3- Resident shareholders						3.1- المساهمين المقيمين
2) Reinvested earnings						2) المتحصلات من إعادة الإستثمار
of which: share of foreign direct Investors						منها مستثمرين أجانب مباشرين
3) Interest received from/paid to						3) الفائدة المدفوعة إلى / المستلمة من
3.1- Foreign direct investors						1.3- مستثمرين أجانب مباشرين
3.2- Other non-residents						2.3- غير المقيمين الآخرين
3.3- Resident shareholders						3.3- المساهمين المقيمين
<b>Total</b>						<b>المجموع</b>

\*On accrual basis.

\* التسجيل على أساس الإستحقاق.

\*\*Foreign direct investors are non-resident entities who own at least 10% of the total common shares of your company.

\*\*المستثمرين الاجانب المباشرين هم الاشخاص والوحدات غير مقيمة الذين يملكون على الاقل 10% من اجمالي اسهم الشركة.

\*\*\*A non-resident is any individual, enterprise, or other organization residing overseas.

\*\*\*غير المقيم هو أي شخص أو منشأة أو منظمة مقيمة خارج الدولة.

## Avowal

## إقرار

I, the undersigned confirm that the mentioned data in this questionnaire are correct and compatible with the books and official records

أقر بأن البيانات الواردة بهذه الإستمارة صحيحة ومطابقة لما هو وارد بالدفاتر والسجلات الرسمية.

Name of the company

اسم الشركة

Name of the owner

اسم مالك الشركة

Name of the manager

اسم مدير الشركة

Signature

التوقيع

Name of respondent

اسم المدلي بالبيانات

Signature

التوقيع

Phone No./ mobile No.

رقم الهاتف / رقم المحمول

Official stamp of the company

الختم الرسمي للشركة / المنشأة

Date

التاريخ





Office auditing and data entry team

فريق العمل المكتبي والتجهيز

Mob.No.	<input type="text"/>	هاتف جوال	Auditor	<input type="text"/>	المدقق
Mob.No.	<input type="text"/>	هاتف جوال	Auditing supervisor	<input type="text"/>	إمشرف تسويق
Mob.No.	<input type="text"/>	هاتف جوال	Data entry in charge	<input type="text"/>	مدخل البيانات
Mob.No.	<input type="text"/>	هاتف جوال	Data entry auditing in charge	<input type="text"/>	مدقق الإدخال