



الجهاز المركزي للمعلومات
Central Informatics Organization



المركز الإحصائي
لدول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية
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Changes to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Survey to Meet the BPM6 Requirements

Foreign Direct Investment Relationship Framework Exercises - Answers

By Tigran G. Terlemezian

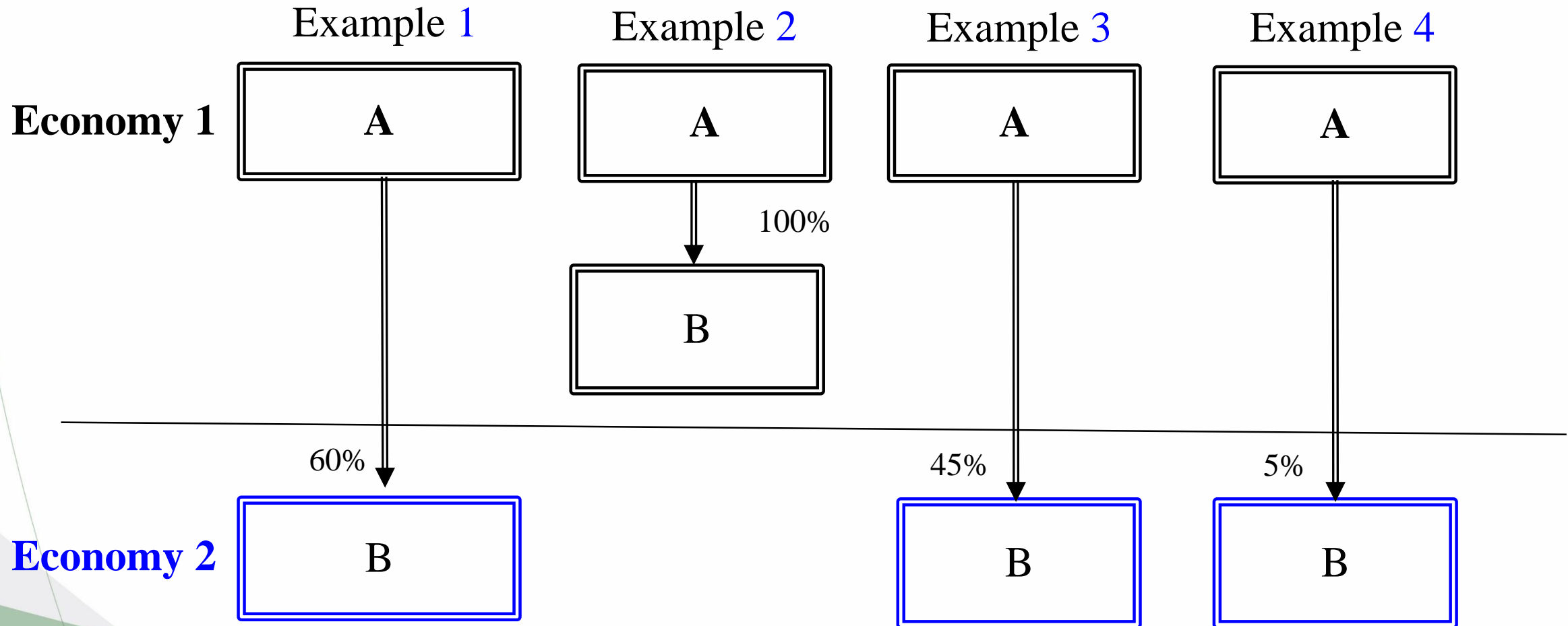
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Muscat, Oman

Outline

- Foreign Direct Investment Relationship (FDIR)
- Participation Multiplication Method (PMM)
- Direct Influence/Indirect Control Method
- Comparing FDIR, PMM and DIIC Methods
- FDIR and Enterprise Groups
- Classifying financial transactions and positions

FDI Relationships – Examples 1-4



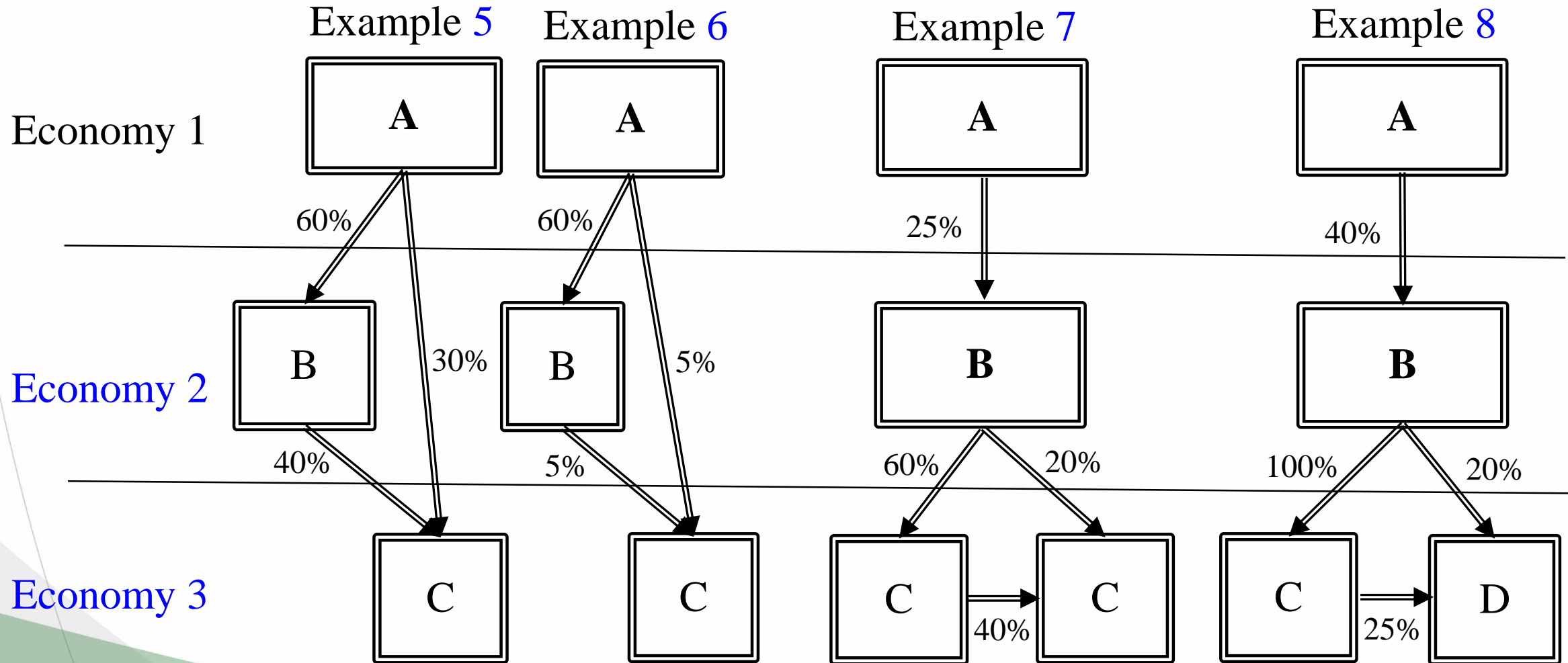


FDI Relationships – Examples 1-4: Answers

☐ Mark the correct answer under the columns respective to the examples

Questions / Answers	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4
A is a direct investor of B	✓		✓	
A is a portfolio investor of B				✓
A is neither direct nor portfolio investor of B		✓		
B is a subsidiary of A	✓			
B is an associate of A			✓	
B is an affiliate of A	✓		✓	
B is not FDIR to A, and vice-versa		✓		✓

FDI Relationships – Examples 5-8





FDI Relationships – Examples 5-8: Answers

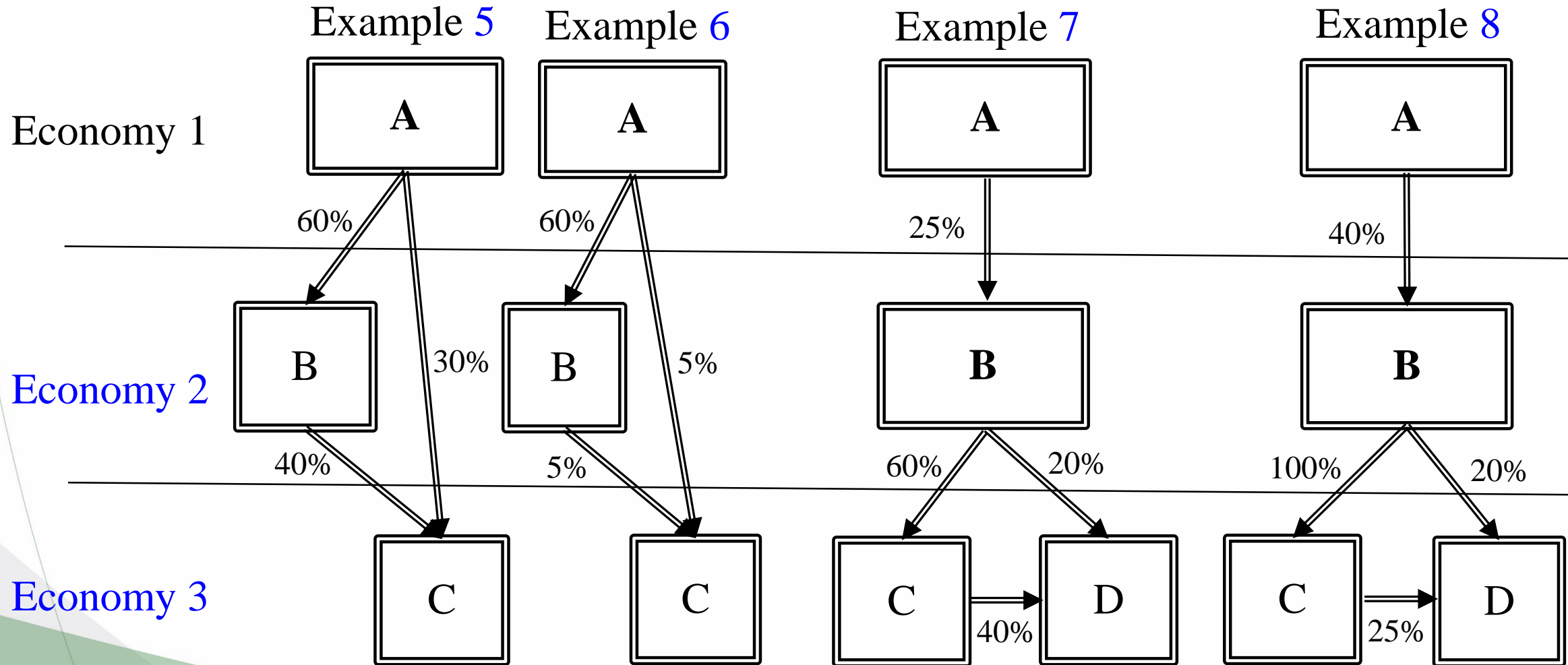
☐ Mark the correct answer under the columns respective to the examples

Questions / Answers	Example 5	Example 6	Example 7	Example 8
C is a subsidiary of A	✓			
C is an associate of A		✓	✓	✓
C is an affiliate of A	✓	✓	✓	✓
C is not in FDIR to A				
D is a subsidiary of A				
D is an associate of A			✓	
D is an affiliate of A			✓	
D is not affiliated to A				✓

Participation Multiplication Method or PMM

- ❑ The PMM includes in direct investment all enterprises in which an investor has voting equity participation of at least 10%.
 - ❖ The calculation of participation percentage is based on a straight multiplication and summation of direct and indirect participation percentages:
 - ❖ An indirect participation in a given enterprise at the bottom of a chain of ownership is calculated by:
 - ✓ taking the investor's participation in the first enterprise, multiplied by
 - ✓ the first enterprise's participation in the next enterprise, multiplied by
 - ✓ the corresponding percentages for all other intervening enterprises in the chain, multiplied by
 - ✓ the last intervening enterprise's participation in the given enterprise.

Participation Multiplication Method: Examples 5-8



Participation Multiplication Method: Answers

- Please use PMM and calculate participation of **A** in **C** and **D**

Questions / Answers	Example 5	Example 6	Example 7	Example 8
A participation percentage in C				
direct participation in C	30%	5%	-	-
indirectly through B	24%	3%	15%	40%
Total holding of A in C	54%	8%	15%	40%
A participation percentage in D				
indirectly through B			5%	8%
indirectly through C			6%	10%
Total holding of A in D			11%	18%

Comparing FDIR and PMM: Answers

☐ Mark the correct answer under the respective columns

	Example 5		Example 6		Example 7		Example 8	
	FDIR	PMM	FDIR	PMM	FDIR	PMM	FDIR	PMM
C is a subsidiary of A	✓	✓						
C is an associate of A			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
C is an affiliate of A	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
C is not in FDIR to A				✓				
D is a subsidiary of A								
D is an associate of A					✓	✓		✓
D is an affiliate of A					✓	✓		✓
D is not in FDIR to A							✓	

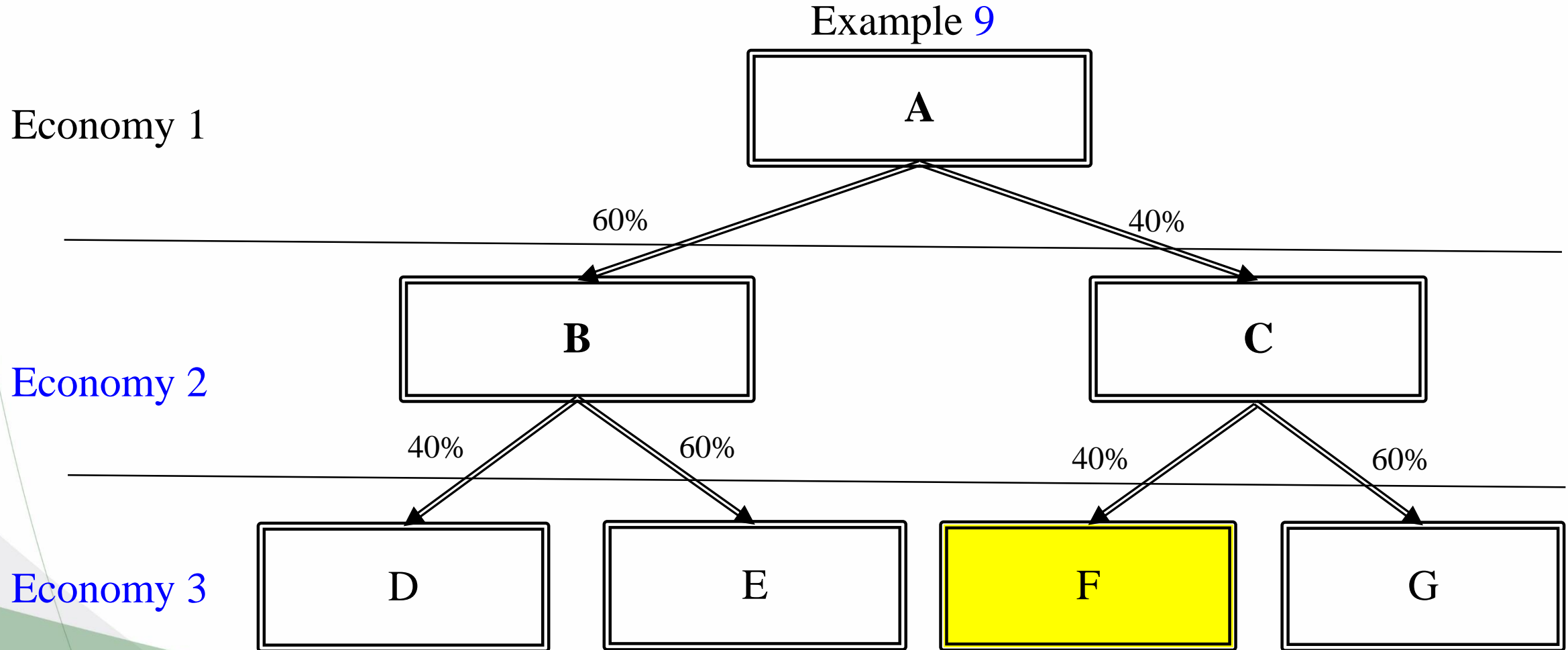
Direct Influence/Indirect Control Method or **DIIC**



- ❑ The **DIIC** includes in direct investment:
 - ❖ All enterprises of which the voting power is 10% or more directly owned,
plus
 - ❖ All enterprises that are controlled by them (ownership of more than 50% of the voting power),
plus
 - ❖ All other enterprises in a continuous chain of majority ownership.
- ❑ This method **allows the first link** in an ownership chain **to be a non-controlling link**, **but all subsequent links must be controlling links**. Thus **the DIIC breaks the ownership chain at the second non-controlling link** (as in the **FDIR**) where the first link from the investor is a non-controlling link.
- ❑ On the other hand (and **contrary to the FDIR**), the **DIIC** breaks the ownership chain at the first non-controlling link where the first link from the investor is a controlling link.



Direct Influence/Indirect Control Method - Example



Direct Influence/Indirect Control Method: Answers

Mark the correct answer under the respective columns

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A is in DIIC Method based FDIR with		✓	✓		✓		
B is in DIIC Method based FDIR with	✓		✓	✓	✓		
C is in DIIC Method based FDIR with	✓	✓				✓	✓
D is in DIIC Method based FDIR with		✓			✓		
E is in DIIC Method based FDIR with	✓	✓	✓	✓			
F is in DIIC Method based FDIR with			✓				✓
G is in DIIC Method based FDIR with	✓	✓	✓		✓		

Comparing FDIR and DIIC: Answers

Mark the correct answer under the respective columns

Please indicate if is in indirect FDIR.	Ent A		Ent B		Ent C		Ent D		Ent E		Ent F		Ent G	
	FDIR	DIIC	FDIR	DIIC	FDIR	DIIC	FDIR	DIIC	FDIR	DIIC	FDIR	DIIC	FDIR	DIIC
A is in FDIR with			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓
B is in FDIR with	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
C is in FDIR with	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
D is in FDIR with	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	
E is in FDIR with	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓
F is in FDIR with					✓	✓							✓	✓
G is in FDIR with	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		



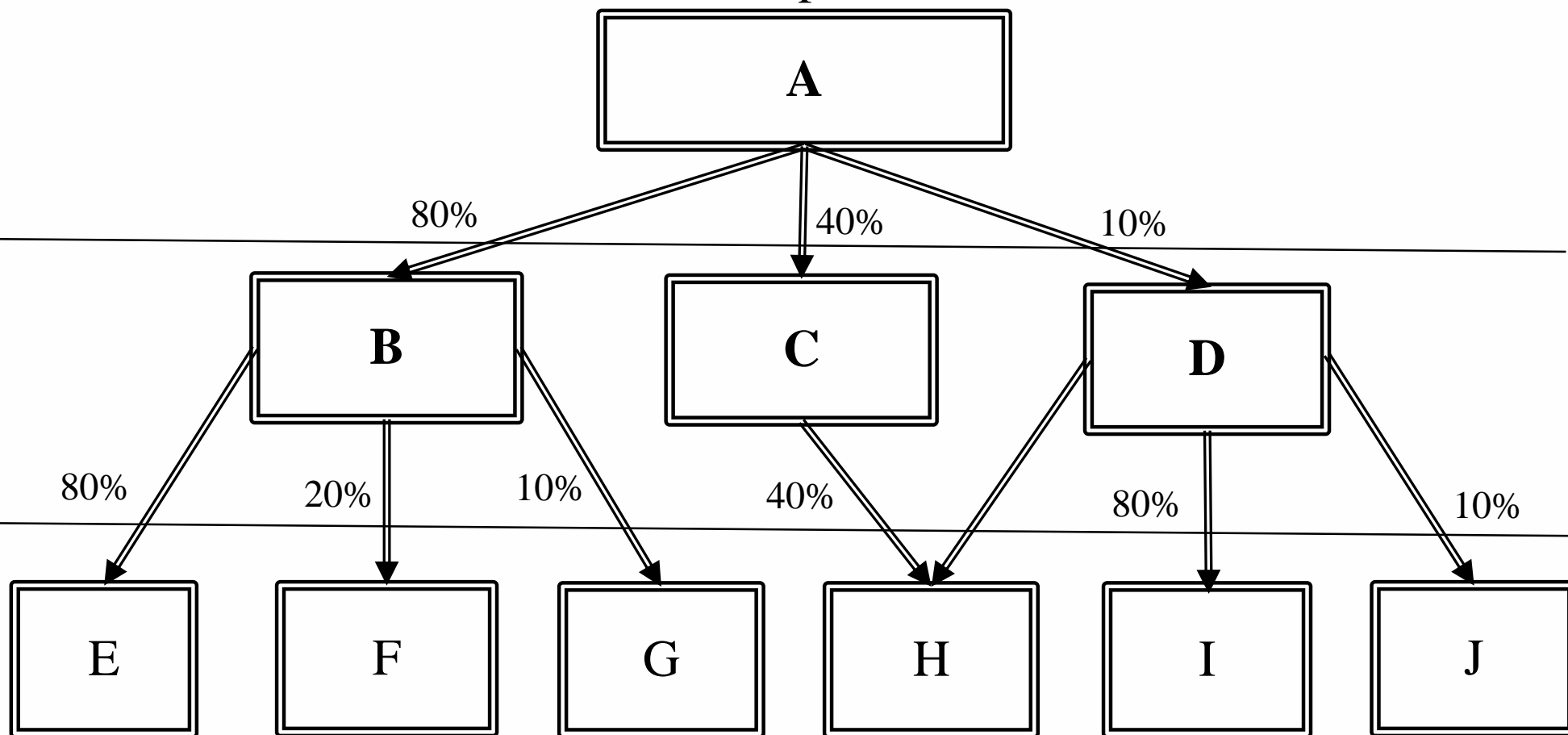
Comparing FDIR, PMM and DIIC Methods

Example 10

Economy 1

Economy 2

Economy 3

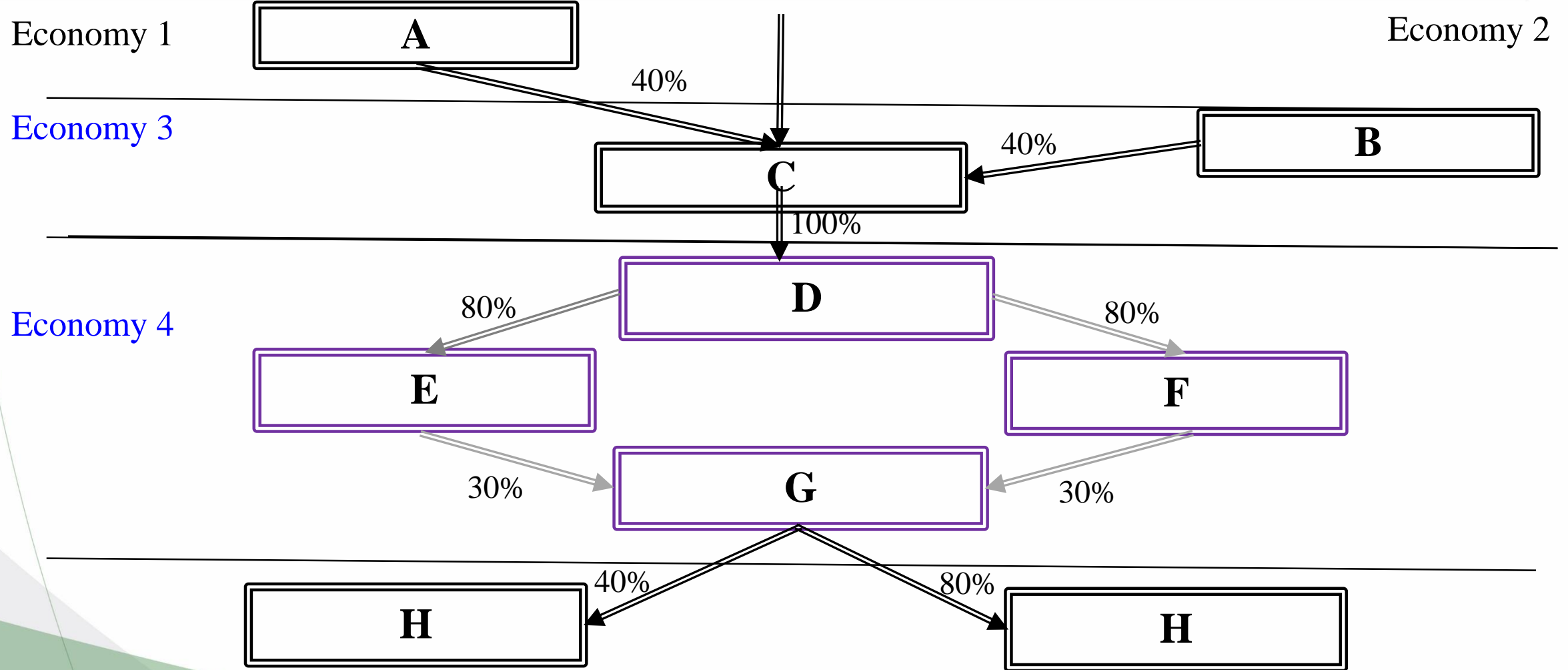


Comparing FDIR, PMM and DIIC Methods: Answers

☐ Please mark the appropriate cells where FDIR exist with the ultimate investor **A**

	FDIR	PMM	DIIC
B is in FDI Relationship with A	✓	✓	✓
C is in FDI Relationship with A	✓	✓	✓
D is in FDI Relationship with A	✓	✓	✓
E is in FDI Relationship with A	✓	✓	✓
F is in FDI Relationship with A	✓	✓	
G is in FDI Relationship with A	✓		
H is in FDI Relationship with A		✓	
I is in FDI Relationship with A	✓		✓
J is in FDI Relationship with A			

FDIR and Enterprise Groups: Example 11



FDIR and Enterprise Groups: Answers

- ❑ Please mark the appropriate cells for FDIR based on investors **A**, **B** and **C**, Global Enterprise Group (GEG) and Local Enterprise Group (LEG)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
FDIR based on Investor									
A	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
B		✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
C			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Global Enterprise Group									
GEG			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
Local Enterprise Group (LEG)									
LEG				✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X

FDIR and Enterprise Groups: Answers

❑ FDI Relationship based on:

A: A, C, D, E, F, G, I (= for PMM and DIIC).

B: B, D, E, F, G, I (= for PMM and DIIC).

C: C, D, E, F, G, H, I (= for PMM, **DIIC excludes G**).

❑ Global Enterprise Group:

C, D, E, F, G, I.

❑ Local Enterprise Group:

D, E, F, G.

FDIR and Enterprise Groups: Answers

- ❑ In conducting FDI survey the Economies 3 and 4 have to **identify all three FDI relationships** to fully articulate the potential FDI counterparties that need to be considered in measuring FDI.
- ❑ In the case of economy 4, it is important not to stop at enterprise C, but to also identify the two direct investors, A and B.
- ❑ Also to note that:
 - ❖ C is the Ultimate Controlling Parent for D, E, F, G and I.
 - ❖ C is the parent of the local enterprise group (D, E, F and G).
 - ❖ The local enterprise group (D, E, F and G) is the parent of I.

Classifying financial transactions and positions: Questions

- ❑ Please mark the appropriate cells for recording direct investment positions and transactions for each economy according to FDIR

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
For Economy 1									
Resident enterprise A		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
For Economy 2									
Resident enterprise B	✓		X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
Resident enterprise C	✓	X		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
For Economy 3									
Resident enterprise D	✓	✓	✓		X	X	X	✓	✓
Resident enterprise E	✓	✓	✓	X		X	X	✓	✓
Resident enterprise F	✓	✓	✓	X	X		X	X	✓
Resident enterprise G	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X		✓	✓
For Economy 4									
Resident enterprise H	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓		✓
Resident enterprise I	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	



THANK YOU