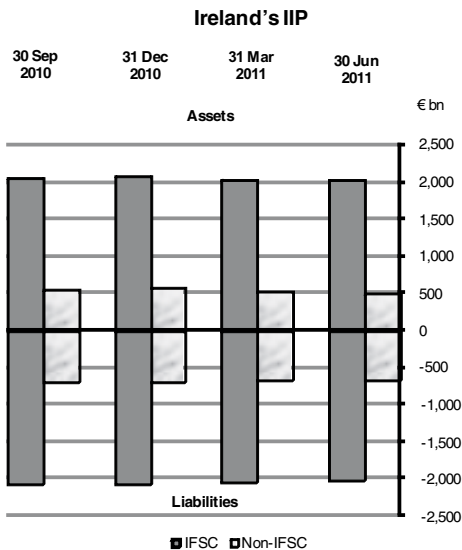




## Quarterly International Investment Position and External Debt 30 June 2011



	31 March 2011			30 June 2011		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
<b>General Government</b>	10.2	95.1	-84.9	4.6	98.3	-93.7
<b>Monetary Authority</b>	17.6	139.6	-122.1	17.7	128.7	-111.0
<b>Monetary Financial Institutions</b>	867.9	811.2	56.7	839.3	784.6	54.8
<b>Other Sectors</b>	1,663.4	1,668.1	-4.7	1,682.9	1,667.3	15.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,559.1</b>	<b>2,714.0</b>	<b>-154.9</b>	<b>2,544.5</b>	<b>2,678.8</b>	<b>-134.3</b>

### Ireland had a Net International Investment Position liability of €134 billion at end-June 2011

Ireland's stocks of foreign financial assets stood at €2,544bn at the end of June 2011 - down €15bn from the end-March level. The corresponding stocks of foreign financial liabilities (€2,679bn) decreased by €35bn in the same period. As a result Irish residents had an overall net foreign liability of €134bn at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2011 (*see table 1a*).

Monetary financial institutions (MFIs), which consist of credit institutions and money market funds, had foreign assets of €839bn at the end of June 2011 - down €29bn from the end of the previous quarter. Over the same period their foreign liabilities decreased by €27bn to €785bn (*see table 2*).

Other financial intermediaries (OFIs) which largely consist of investment funds, insurance companies and pension funds, asset finance companies and treasuries, had assets and liabilities of €1,439bn and €1,362bn, respectively at the end of Q2 2011. The corresponding net asset position of €77bn was up €26bn on the previous quarter. This increase was driven largely by a re-classification of certain Investment fund liabilities from non-domestic to domestic.

The foreign assets of General Government (which includes the NPRF) fell from €10.2bn to €4.6bn in the quarter while liabilities increased from €95.1bn to €98.3bn in the same period.

IFSC enterprises accounted for a very high proportion of the overall foreign assets and liabilities within the commercial financial sector (i.e. MFIs and OFIs). At the end of June 2011, IFSC assets abroad amounted to €2,039bn or 89 per cent of the commercial financial sector's foreign assets (and over 80 per cent of Ireland's total foreign assets); IFSC liabilities at €2,008bn represented almost 94 per cent of the commercial financial sector aggregate (and almost 75 per cent of Ireland's total foreign liabilities). IFSC enterprises therefore showed a net asset position at the end of June 2011 of €32bn.

Non-IFSC commercial financial enterprises accounted for €239bn or 9% of total foreign assets; corresponding liabilities amounted to €139bn or 5% of total foreign liabilities - *see table 2*.

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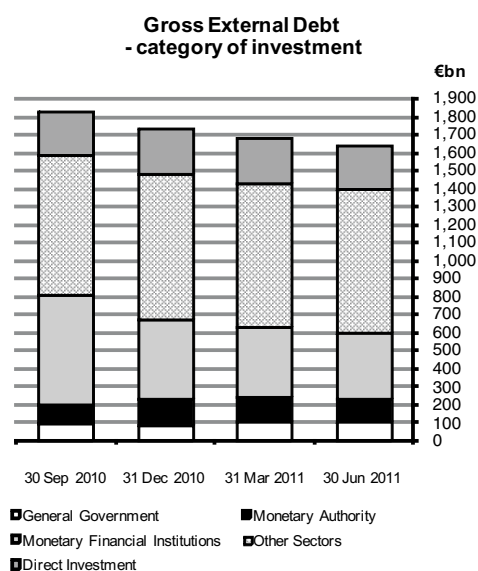
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## Ireland's External Debt decreases to €1,631 billion at end-June

At 30<sup>th</sup> June 2011, the gross external debt of all resident sectors (i.e. general government, the monetary authority, financial and non-financial corporations and households) amounted to €1,631bn. This represents a decrease of €46bn in the stock of financial liabilities to non-residents (other than those arising from issues of Irish equities and derivatives contracts) compared to the level shown at the end of March 2011 (€1,677bn) - see table 6a. Other points of note are:

- ◆ Liabilities of the *Monetary Authority* consisting almost entirely of short term loans and deposits amounted to €129bn, a decrease of €11bn on the March 2011 stock level. These obligations are to the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) and include balances in the TARGET 2 settlement system of the ESCB.
- ◆ *General government* foreign borrowing increased by €3bn from €95bn at end-March to €98bn at end-June. This figure includes borrowing under the EFSE, EFSM and IMF programs.
- ◆ The liabilities of *Other sectors* decreased by €4bn from the end-March position and at €792bn represented 49% of the total debt at end-June 2011. Within this, short-term loan and deposit liabilities of IFSC entities decreased by €8bn to €77bn.
- ◆ *Direct investment liabilities* decreased by €10bn to €244bn in the quarter ending 30<sup>th</sup> June 2011. IFSC enterprises accounted for the decrease, liabilities decreasing by €10bn to €178bn at end-June.
- ◆ Debt liabilities of *monetary financial institutions* (credit institutions and money market funds) were €368bn at end-June, a decrease of €24bn on the March 2011 stock level.
- ◆ The Net External Debt position stood at -€469bn at end-June (i.e. assets exceeded liabilities). This reflects the fact that while two thirds of the assets of Investment Funds are included the bulk of their liabilities (being equity securities) are excluded (see table 6b).



**Table 1a - International Investment Position (IIP) classified by Financial Instrument**

€ million

Item	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Q3 2010	Q4 2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011
<b>Foreign Assets</b>											
Direct Investment Abroad <sup>1</sup>	121,381	126,935	149,917	174,075	200,826	220,784	226,408	230,433	260,992	257,042	255,566
Portfolio Investment	1,264,428	1,252,125	1,320,252	1,309,836	1,352,597	1,397,957	1,450,713	1,450,804	1,438,462	1,405,579	1,348,698
Other Investment <sup>2</sup>	896,847	916,184	911,652	871,741	864,391	898,327	954,022	944,263	936,922	895,017	938,721
Reserve Assets	746	731	797	1,533	1,496	1,513	1,672	1,599	1,587	1,474	1,498
<b>Total Foreign Assets</b>	<b>2,283,402</b>	<b>2,295,975</b>	<b>2,382,618</b>	<b>2,357,185</b>	<b>2,419,310</b>	<b>2,518,581</b>	<b>2,632,815</b>	<b>2,627,099</b>	<b>2,637,963</b>	<b>2,559,112</b>	<b>2,544,483</b>
<b>Foreign Liabilities</b>											
Direct Investment in Ireland <sup>1</sup>	135,295	162,616	163,947	158,731	171,766	175,228	182,411	173,447	184,925	200,989	201,073
Portfolio Investment	1,280,707	1,267,387	1,345,734	1,391,186	1,464,610	1,534,902	1,574,809	1,580,601	1,673,377	1,643,201	1,643,275
Other Investment <sup>2</sup>	1,003,675	1,036,741	1,043,329	985,599	948,553	945,198	1,011,421	1,023,113	921,473	869,786	834,461
<b>Total Foreign Liabilities</b>	<b>2,419,677</b>	<b>2,466,744</b>	<b>2,553,010</b>	<b>2,535,516</b>	<b>2,584,929</b>	<b>2,655,328</b>	<b>2,768,641</b>	<b>2,777,161</b>	<b>2,779,775</b>	<b>2,713,976</b>	<b>2,678,809</b>
<b>Net International Investment Position (IIP)</b>											
Direct Investment <sup>1</sup>	-13,914	-35,681	-14,030	15,344	29,060	45,556	43,997	56,986	76,067	56,053	54,493
Portfolio Investment	-16,279	-15,262	-25,482	-81,350	-112,013	-136,945	-124,096	-129,797	-234,915	-237,622	-294,577
Other Investment <sup>2</sup>	-106,828	-120,557	-131,677	-113,858	-84,162	-46,871	-57,399	-78,850	15,449	25,231	104,260
Reserve Assets	746	731	797	1,533	1,496	1,513	1,672	1,599	1,587	1,474	1,498
<b>Total (Net IIP)</b>	<b>-136,275</b>	<b>-170,769</b>	<b>-170,392</b>	<b>-178,331</b>	<b>-165,619</b>	<b>-136,747</b>	<b>-135,826</b>	<b>-150,062</b>	<b>-141,812</b>	<b>-154,864</b>	<b>-134,326</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reflecting the so-called directional principle for reclassifying Direct Investment (see background notes).<sup>2</sup> Includes financial derivatives and trade credits; in the case of liabilities this category also includes life insurance liabilities to non-residents.

**Table 1b – International Investment Position (IIP) classified by Institutional Sector**

€ million

Item	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Q3 2010	Q4 2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011
<b>Foreign Assets</b>											
General Government	13,497	12,817	14,411	12,985	10,421	11,174	12,482	13,974	11,536	10,208	4,551
Monetary Authority <sup>1</sup>	20,904	26,681	23,380	19,218	16,337	16,338	17,364	17,127	17,438	17,592	17,692
Monetary Financial Institutions <sup>2</sup>	1,058,618	1,052,163	1,076,306	1,014,803	996,353	1,021,598	1,075,078	1,048,072	938,149	867,895	839,340
Other Sectors <sup>3</sup>	1,190,383	1,204,315	1,268,521	1,310,177	1,396,198	1,469,470	1,527,891	1,547,928	1,670,842	1,663,415	1,682,900
<i>of which:</i>											
<i>Other Financial Intermediaries</i>	1,075,919	1,082,111	1,127,663	1,148,693	1,206,983	1,264,234	1,313,251	1,335,230	1,426,741	1,423,025	1,439,430
<i>non-Financial Companies</i> <sup>4</sup>	114,464	122,204	140,858	161,484	189,215	205,236	214,640	212,698	244,101	240,390	243,470
<b>Total Foreign Assets</b>	<b>2,283,402</b>	<b>2,295,975</b>	<b>2,382,618</b>	<b>2,357,185</b>	<b>2,419,310</b>	<b>2,518,581</b>	<b>2,632,815</b>	<b>2,627,099</b>	<b>2,637,963</b>	<b>2,559,112</b>	<b>2,544,483</b>
<b>Foreign Liabilities</b>											
General Government	57,735	62,004	72,106	73,390	75,178	83,117	80,021	85,527	80,554	95,078	98,290
Monetary Authority <sup>1</sup>	44,467	94,861	103,493	54,816	53,526	38,076	65,676	103,713	145,195	139,646	128,675
Monetary Financial Institutions <sup>2</sup>	1,150,535	1,100,865	1,116,254	1,094,280	1,068,751	1,083,718	1,123,436	1,067,947	887,493	811,153	784,582
Other Sectors <sup>3</sup>	1,166,939	1,209,013	1,261,157	1,313,031	1,387,474	1,450,419	1,499,508	1,519,972	1,666,532	1,668,099	1,667,263
<i>of which:</i>											
<i>Other Financial Intermediaries</i>	1,032,983	1,053,971	1,090,702	1,117,424	1,162,241	1,212,280	1,250,514	1,269,026	1,372,023	1,372,223	1,362,381
<i>non-Financial Companies</i> <sup>4</sup>	133,956	155,042	170,455	195,607	225,233	238,139	248,994	250,946	294,509	295,876	304,882
<b>Total Foreign Liabilities</b>	<b>2,419,677</b>	<b>2,466,744</b>	<b>2,553,010</b>	<b>2,535,516</b>	<b>2,584,929</b>	<b>2,655,328</b>	<b>2,768,641</b>	<b>2,777,161</b>	<b>2,779,775</b>	<b>2,713,976</b>	<b>2,678,809</b>
<b>Net International Investment Position (IIP)</b>											
General Government	-44,238	-49,187	-57,695	-60,405	-64,757	-71,943	-67,539	-71,553	-69,018	-84,870	-93,739
Monetary Authority <sup>1</sup>	-23,563	-68,180	-80,113	-35,598	-37,189	-21,738	-48,312	-86,586	-127,757	-122,054	-110,983
Monetary Financial Institutions <sup>2</sup>	-91,917	-48,702	-39,948	-79,477	-72,398	-62,120	-48,358	-19,875	50,656	56,742	54,758
Other Sectors <sup>3</sup>	23,444	-4,698	7,364	-2,854	8,724	19,051	28,383	27,956	4,310	-4,684	15,637
<i>of which:</i>											
<i>Other Financial Intermediaries</i>	42,936	28,140	36,961	31,269	44,742	51,954	62,737	66,204	54,718	50,802	77,049
<i>non-Financial Companies</i> <sup>4</sup>	-19,492	-32,838	-29,597	-34,123	-36,018	-32,903	-34,354	-38,248	-50,408	-55,486	-61,412
<b>Total (Net IIP)</b>	<b>-136,275</b>	<b>-170,769</b>	<b>-170,392</b>	<b>-178,331</b>	<b>-165,619</b>	<b>-136,747</b>	<b>-135,826</b>	<b>-150,062</b>	<b>-141,812</b>	<b>-154,864</b>	<b>-134,326</b>

<sup>1</sup> Central Bank of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> Covering licensed credit institutions and money market funds.

<sup>3</sup> *Other sectors* includes financial corporations other than the Monetary Authority and Monetary Financial Institutions, non-financial service and manufacturing companies and other industrial enterprises as well as (implicitly) households (see *Background Notes*). The gross liabilities to non-residents of financial corporations covered in *other sectors* tend to be very significant.

<sup>4</sup> Including households.

**Table 2 – International Investment Position (IIP) - IFSC and non-IFSC activity by Institutional Sector**

€ million

Item	30 Sep 2010			31 Dec 2010			31 Mar 2011			30 Jun 2011		
	IFSC	non-IFSC	Total	IFSC	non-IFSC	Total	IFSC	non-IFSC	Total	IFSC	non-IFSC	Total
<b>Foreign Assets</b>												
General Government	0	13,974	13,974	0	11,536	11,536	0	10,208	10,208	0	4,551	4,551
Monetary Authority <sup>1</sup>	0	17,127	17,127	0	17,438	17,438	0	17,592	17,592	0	17,692	17,692
Monetary Financial Institutions <sup>2</sup>	810,302	237,770	1,048,072	725,738	212,411	938,149	692,343	175,552	867,895	680,250	159,090	839,340
Other Sectors <sup>3</sup>	1,255,012	292,916	1,547,928	1,343,185	327,657	1,670,842	1,341,658	321,757	1,663,415	1,359,057	323,843	1,682,900
<i>of which:</i>												
<i>Other Financial Intermediaries</i>	1,255,012	80,218	1,335,230	1,343,185	83,556	1,426,741	1,341,658	81,367	1,423,025	1,359,057	80,373	1,439,430
<i>non-Financial Companies</i> <sup>4</sup>	0	212,698	212,698	0	244,101	244,101	0	240,390	240,390	0	243,470	243,470
<b>Total Foreign Assets</b>	<b>2,065,314</b>	<b>561,787</b>	<b>2,627,099</b>	<b>2,068,923</b>	<b>569,042</b>	<b>2,637,963</b>	<b>2,034,001</b>	<b>525,109</b>	<b>2,559,112</b>	<b>2,039,307</b>	<b>505,176</b>	<b>2,544,483</b>
<b>Foreign Liabilities</b>												
General Government	0	85,527	85,527	0	80,554	80,554	0	95,078	95,078	0	98,290	98,290
Monetary Authority <sup>1</sup>	0	103,713	103,713	0	145,195	145,195	0	139,646	139,646	0	128,675	128,675
Monetary Financial Institutions <sup>2</sup>	812,322	255,625	1,067,947	708,658	178,835	887,493	667,124	144,029	811,153	650,098	134,484	784,582
Other Sectors <sup>3</sup>	1,264,327	255,645	1,519,972	1,367,747	298,785	1,666,532	1,367,462	300,637	1,668,099	1,357,494	309,769	1,667,263
<i>of which:</i>												
<i>Other Financial Intermediaries</i>	1,264,327	4,699	1,269,026	1,367,747	4,276	1,372,023	1,367,462	4,761	1,372,223	1,357,494	4,887	1,362,381
<i>non-Financial Companies</i> <sup>4</sup>	0	250,946	250,946	0	294,509	294,509	0	295,876	295,876	0	304,882	304,882
<b>Total Foreign Liabilities</b>	<b>2,076,649</b>	<b>700,510</b>	<b>2,777,161</b>	<b>2,076,405</b>	<b>703,369</b>	<b>2,779,775</b>	<b>2,034,586</b>	<b>679,390</b>	<b>2,713,976</b>	<b>2,007,592</b>	<b>671,218</b>	<b>2,678,809</b>
<b>Net International Investment Position (IIP)</b>												
General Government	0	-71,553	-71,553	0	-69,018	-69,018	0	-84,870	-84,870	0	-93,739	-93,739
Monetary Authority <sup>1</sup>	0	-86,586	-86,586	0	-127,757	-127,757	0	-122,054	-122,054	0	-110,983	-110,983
Monetary Financial Institutions <sup>2</sup>	-2,020	-17,855	-19,875	17,080	33,576	50,656	25,219	31,523	56,742	30,152	24,606	54,758
Other Sectors <sup>3</sup>	-9,315	37,271	27,956	-24,562	28,872	4,310	-25,804	21,120	-4,684	1,563	14,074	15,637
<i>of which:</i>												
<i>Other Financial Intermediaries</i>	-9,315	75,519	66,204	-24,562	79,280	54,718	-25,804	76,606	50,802	1,563	75,486	77,049
<i>non-Financial Companies</i> <sup>4</sup>	0	-38,248	-38,248	0	-50,408	-50,408	0	-55,486	-55,486	0	-61,412	-61,412
<b>Total (Net IIP)</b>	<b>-11,335</b>	<b>-138,723</b>	<b>-150,062</b>	<b>-7,482</b>	<b>-134,327</b>	<b>-141,812</b>	<b>-585</b>	<b>-154,281</b>	<b>-154,864</b>	<b>31,715</b>	<b>-166,042</b>	<b>-134,326</b>

<sup>1</sup> Central Bank of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> Covering licensed credit institutions and money market funds.

<sup>3</sup> *Other sectors* includes financial corporations other than the Monetary Authority and Monetary Financial Institutions, non-financial service and manufacturing companies and other industrial enterprises as well as (implicitly) households (see *Background Notes*). The gross liabilities to non-residents of financial corporations covered in *other sectors* tend to be very significant.

<sup>4</sup> Including households.

Table 3a - International Investment Position - Detailed Data

€ million

Item	Q3 2010	Q4 2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011
<b>Foreign Assets</b>				
<b>Direct Investment Abroad</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>230,433</b>	<b>260,992</b>	<b>257,042</b>	<b>255,566</b>
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	192,605	220,440	218,117	218,104
Other capital	37,828	40,552	38,925	37,462
<b>Portfolio Investment</b>	<b>1,450,804</b>	<b>1,438,462</b>	<b>1,405,579</b>	<b>1,348,698</b>
Equity	413,390	453,716	456,925	455,863
<i>Monetary authority</i> <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0
<i>General government</i>	12,487	11,041	7,241	4,120
<i>Monetary financial institutions</i> <sup>3</sup>	2,181	1,288	1,434	541
<i>Other sectors</i>	398,722	441,387	448,250	451,202
Debt instruments	1,037,414	984,746	948,654	892,835
Bonds and notes	785,249	719,411	679,828	678,112
<i>Monetary authority</i> <sup>2</sup>	10,228	10,490	10,128	10,141
<i>General government</i>	630	585	249	180
<i>Monetary financial institutions</i> <sup>3</sup>	363,607	262,427	237,632	220,561
<i>Other sectors</i>	410,784	445,909	431,820	447,229
Money market instruments	252,165	265,335	268,826	214,723
<i>Monetary authority</i> <sup>2</sup>	5,060	4,905	5,138	5,292
<i>General government</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Monetary financial institutions</i> <sup>3</sup>	216,380	222,077	223,372	168,869
<i>Other sectors</i>	30,725	38,352	40,316	40,562
<b>Other Investment</b>	<b>944,263</b>	<b>936,922</b>	<b>895,017</b>	<b>938,721</b>
Loans, currency and deposits	784,240	777,813	744,543	793,375
<i>Monetary authority</i> <sup>2</sup>	240	456	852	761
<i>General government</i>	987	378	2,592	1,886
<i>Monetary financial institutions</i> <sup>3</sup>	401,968	389,769	353,566	402,322
<i>Other sectors</i>	381,045	387,210	387,533	388,406
Trade Credits	29,565	32,147	31,857	32,702
<i>General government</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Other sectors</i>	29,565	32,147	31,857	32,702
Other assets <sup>4</sup>	130,458	126,961	118,616	112,644
<i>Monetary authority</i> <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0
<i>General government</i>	-131	-469	127	-1,636
<i>Monetary financial institutions</i> <sup>3</sup>	54,759	53,637	42,436	40,469
<i>Other sectors</i>	75,830	73,793	76,053	73,811
<b>Reserve assets</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>1,498</b>
Monetary gold	185	204	194	202
Special drawing rights	858	830	697	695
Reserve Position in the IMF	183	178	289	286
Foreign Exchange	373	375	294	315
Other	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Foreign Assets</b>	<b>2,627,099</b>	<b>2,637,963</b>	<b>2,559,112</b>	<b>2,544,483</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reflecting the so-called directional principle for reclassifying Direct Investment (see background notes).

<sup>2</sup> Central Bank of Ireland.

<sup>3</sup> Covering licensed credit institutions and money market funds.

<sup>4</sup> Includes financial derivatives.

Table 3b - International Investment Position - Detailed Data

€ million

Item	Q3 2010	Q4 2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011
<b>Foreign Liabilities</b>				
<b>Direct Investment in Ireland <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>173,447</b>	<b>184,925</b>	<b>200,989</b>	<b>201,073</b>
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	232,615	225,635	235,077	238,557
Other capital	-59,168	-40,710	-34,088	-37,484
<b>Portfolio Investment</b>	<b>1,580,601</b>	<b>1,673,377</b>	<b>1,643,201</b>	<b>1,643,275</b>
Equity	948,666	1,060,128	1,046,469	1,047,711
<i>Monetary authority <sup>2</sup></i>	0	0	0	0
<i>General government</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Monetary financial institutions <sup>3</sup></i>	335,119	347,270	332,727	333,842
<i>Other sectors</i>	613,547	712,858	713,742	713,869
Debt instruments	631,935	613,249	596,732	595,564
Bonds and notes	592,136	588,399	*	578,355
<i>Monetary authority <sup>2</sup></i>	0	0	0	0
<i>General government</i>	76,042	74,800	75,540	74,818
<i>Monetary financial institutions <sup>3</sup></i>	78,300	73,984	65,974	64,149
<i>Other sectors</i>	437,794	439,615	*	439,388
Money market instruments	39,799	24,850	*	17,209
<i>Monetary authority <sup>2</sup></i>	0	0	0	0
<i>General government</i>	9,485	5,754	1,233	466
<i>Monetary financial institutions <sup>3</sup></i>	22,578	11,782	*	9,647
<i>Other sectors</i>	7,735	7,313	*	7,097
<b>Other Investment</b>	<b>1,023,113</b>	<b>921,473</b>	<b>869,786</b>	<b>834,461</b>
Loans, currency and deposits	801,665	710,833	673,577	639,024
<i>Monetary authority <sup>2</sup></i>	103,698	145,185	139,624	128,649
<i>General government</i>	0	0	18,305	23,006
<i>Monetary financial institutions <sup>3</sup></i>	510,646	349,935	311,668	291,921
<i>Other sectors</i>	187,321	215,713	203,980	195,448
Trade Credits	24,908	26,257	25,445	26,183
<i>General government</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Other sectors</i>	24,908	26,257	25,445	26,183
Other liabilities <sup>4</sup>	196,538	184,383	170,764	169,255
<i>Monetary authority <sup>2</sup></i>	15	10	22	26
<i>General government</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Monetary financial institutions <sup>3</sup></i>	72,315	57,085	43,874	42,357
<i>Other sectors</i>	124,208	127,288	126,868	126,872
<b>Total Foreign Liabilities</b>	<b>2,777,161</b>	<b>2,779,775</b>	<b>2,713,976</b>	<b>2,678,809</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reflecting the so-called directional principle for reclassifying Direct Investment (see background notes).

<sup>2</sup> Central Bank of Ireland.

<sup>3</sup> Covering licensed credit institutions and money market funds.

<sup>4</sup> Includes financial derivatives and also includes life insurance liabilities to non-residents.

\* Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

**Table 4 – International Investment Position (IIP) showing IFSC and non-IFSC activity**

€ million

Item	Q3 2010	Q4 2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011
<b>Foreign Assets</b>				
Direct Investment Abroad <sup>1</sup>	230,433	260,992	257,042	255,566
- IFSC	27,756	29,858	28,085	27,737
- non IFSC	202,677	231,134	228,957	227,829
Portfolio Investment	1,450,804	1,438,462	1,405,579	1,348,698
- IFSC	1,282,952	1,280,924	1,263,270	1,215,086
- non IFSC	167,852	157,538	142,309	133,612
Other Investment <sup>2</sup>	944,263	936,922	895,017	938,721
- IFSC	754,606	758,141	742,646	796,484
- non IFSC	189,657	178,781	152,371	142,237
Reserve Assets	1,599	1,587	1,474	1,498
- IFSC	0	0	0	0
- non IFSC	1,599	1,587	1,474	1,498
<b>Total Foreign Assets</b>	<b>2,627,099</b>	<b>2,637,963</b>	<b>2,559,112</b>	<b>2,544,483</b>
- IFSC	<b>2,065,314</b>	<b>2,068,923</b>	<b>2,034,001</b>	<b>2,039,307</b>
- non IFSC	<b>561,787</b>	<b>569,042</b>	<b>525,109</b>	<b>505,176</b>
<b>Foreign Liabilities</b>				
Direct Investment in Ireland <sup>1</sup>	173,447	184,925	200,989	201,073
- IFSC	53,202	72,108	87,084	82,555
- non IFSC	120,245	112,817	113,905	118,518
Portfolio Investment	1,580,601	1,673,377	1,643,201	1,643,275
- IFSC	1,349,580	1,428,375	1,405,311	1,403,549
- non IFSC	231,021	245,002	237,890	239,726
Other Investment <sup>2</sup>	1,023,113	921,473	869,786	834,461
- IFSC	673,867	575,922	542,191	521,488
- non IFSC	349,246	345,551	327,595	312,973
<b>Total Foreign Liabilities</b>	<b>2,777,161</b>	<b>2,779,775</b>	<b>2,713,976</b>	<b>2,678,809</b>
- IFSC	<b>2,076,649</b>	<b>2,076,405</b>	<b>2,034,586</b>	<b>2,007,592</b>
- non IFSC	<b>700,510</b>	<b>703,369</b>	<b>679,390</b>	<b>671,218</b>
<b>Net International Investment Position (IIP)</b>				
Direct Investment <sup>1</sup>	56,986	76,067	56,053	54,493
- IFSC	-25,446	-42,250	-58,999	-54,818
- non IFSC	82,432	118,317	115,052	109,311
Portfolio Investment	-129,797	-234,915	-237,622	-294,577
- IFSC	-66,628	-147,451	-142,041	-188,463
- non IFSC	-63,169	-87,464	-95,581	-106,114
Other Investment <sup>2</sup>	-78,850	15,449	25,231	104,260
- IFSC	80,739	182,219	200,455	274,996
- non IFSC	-159,589	-166,770	-175,224	-170,736
Reserve Assets	1,599	1,587	1,474	1,498
- IFSC	0	0	0	0
- non IFSC	1,599	1,587	1,474	1,498
<b>Total (Net IIP)</b>	<b>-150,062</b>	<b>-141,812</b>	<b>-154,864</b>	<b>-134,326</b>
- IFSC	<b>-11,335</b>	<b>-7,482</b>	<b>-585</b>	<b>31,715</b>
- non IFSC	<b>-138,723</b>	<b>-134,327</b>	<b>-154,281</b>	<b>-166,042</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reflecting the so-called directional principle for reclassifying Direct Investment (see background notes).

<sup>2</sup> Includes financial derivatives and trade credits; in the case of liabilities this category also includes life insurance liabilities to non-residents.



**Table 5 - International Investment Position (IIP) - 30 June 2011- Reconciliation of IIP and BOP Flows**

€ million

Item	Opening Position 1/04/11	Bop Flows in Quarter	Valuation and Other Changes	Closing Position 30/06/11
<b>Foreign Assets</b>				
<b>Direct Investment Abroad</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>257,042</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>-2,231</b>	<b>255,566</b>
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	218,117	-27	14	218,104
Other capital	38,925	782	-2,245	37,462
<b>Portfolio Investment</b>	<b>1,405,579</b>	<b>3,384</b>	<b>-60,265</b>	<b>1,348,698</b>
Equity	456,925	1,346	-2,408	455,863
Debt instruments	948,654	2,038	-57,857	892,835
<i>Bonds and notes</i>	679,828	9,751	-11,467	678,112
<i>Money market instruments</i>	268,826	-7,713	-46,390	214,723
<b>Other Investment</b>	<b>895,017</b>	<b>-5,668</b>	<b>49,372</b>	<b>938,721</b>
Loans, currency and deposits	744,543	-2,636	51,468	793,375
Other <sup>2</sup>	150,473	-3,032	-2,095	145,346
<b>Reserve Assets</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,498</b>
<b>Total Foreign Assets</b>	<b>2,559,112</b>	<b>-1,538</b>	<b>-13,091</b>	<b>2,544,483</b>
<b>Foreign Liabilities</b>				
<b>Direct Investment in Ireland</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>200,989</b>	<b>5,892</b>	<b>-5,808</b>	<b>201,073</b>
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	235,077	8,667	-5,187	238,557
Other capital	-34,088	-2,775	-621	-37,484
<b>Portfolio Investment</b>	<b>1,643,201</b>	<b>25,862</b>	<b>-25,788</b>	<b>1,643,275</b>
Equity	1,046,469	26,777	-25,535	1,047,711
Debt instruments	596,732	-914	-254	595,564
<i>Bonds and notes</i>	*	1,779	*	578,355
<i>Money market instruments</i>	*	-2,693	*	17,209
<b>Other Investment</b>	<b>869,786</b>	<b>-33,567</b>	<b>-1,758</b>	<b>834,461</b>
Loans, currency and deposits	673,577	-31,239	-3,314	639,024
Other <sup>2</sup>	196,209	-2,328	1,557	195,438
<b>Total Foreign Liabilities</b>	<b>2,713,976</b>	<b>-1,813</b>	<b>-33,354</b>	<b>2,678,809</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reflecting the so-called directional principle for reclassifying Direct Investment (see background notes).

<sup>2</sup> Includes financial derivatives and trade credits; in the case of liabilities this category also includes life insurance liabilities to non-residents.

\* Suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Table 6a - Gross External Debt<sup>1</sup>

€ million

Item	30 Sep 2010			31 Dec 2010			31 Mar 2011			30 Jun 2011		
	IFSC	non-IFSC	Total	IFSC	non-IFSC	Total	IFSC	non-IFSC	Total	IFSC	non-IFSC	Total
<b>General Government</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>85,527</b>	<b>85,527</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80,554</b>	<b>80,554</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95,078</b>	<b>95,078</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98,290</b>	<b>98,290</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,485</b>	<b>9,485</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,754</b>	<b>5,754</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>466</b>
Money market instruments	0	9,485	9,485	0	5,754	5,754	0	1,233	1,233	0	466	466
Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>76,042</b>	<b>76,042</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>74,800</b>	<b>74,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93,845</b>	<b>93,845</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97,824</b>	<b>97,824</b>
Bonds and notes	0	76,042	76,042	0	74,800	74,800	0	75,540	75,540	0	74,818	74,818
Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,305	18,305	0	23,006	23,006
<b>Monetary Authority<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>103,713</b>	<b>103,713</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>145,195</b>	<b>145,195</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>139,646</b>	<b>139,646</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>128,675</b>	<b>128,675</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>103,698</b>	<b>103,698</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>145,185</b>	<b>145,185</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>139,624</b>	<b>139,624</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>128,649</b>	<b>128,649</b>
Loans and deposits	0	103,698	103,698	0	145,185	145,185	0	139,624	139,624	0	128,649	128,649
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>
Other debt liabilities	0	15	15	0	10	10	0	22	22	0	26	26
<b>Monetary Financial Institutions<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>383,790</b>	<b>230,291</b>	<b>614,081</b>	<b>278,708</b>	<b>160,152</b>	<b>438,860</b>	<b>263,736</b>	<b>128,857</b>	<b>392,593</b>	<b>248,078</b>	<b>120,133</b>	<b>368,211</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>269,008</b>	<b>197,076</b>	<b>466,084</b>	<b>162,081</b>	<b>130,671</b>	<b>292,752</b>	*	*	*	*	*	<b>244,092</b>
Money market instruments	18,272	4,306	22,578	10,644	1,139	11,783	*	*	*	*	*	9,647
Loans and deposits	250,736	192,770	443,506	151,437	129,532	280,969	151,249	100,713	251,962	142,616	91,829	234,445
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>114,782</b>	<b>33,215</b>	<b>147,997</b>	<b>116,627</b>	<b>29,481</b>	<b>146,108</b>	*	*	*	*	*	<b>124,119</b>
Bonds and notes	49,822	28,478	78,300	48,307	25,678	73,985	40,447	25,527	65,974	38,289	25,860	64,149
Loans	63,075	4,065	67,140	*	*	68,966	57,600	2,106	59,706	55,692	1,784	57,476
Other debt liabilities	1,885	672	2,557	*	*	3,157	*	*	*	*	*	2,494
<b>Other Sectors<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>739,522</b>	<b>40,007</b>	<b>779,529</b>	<b>751,323</b>	<b>62,333</b>	<b>813,656</b>	<b>731,360</b>	<b>64,428</b>	<b>795,788</b>	<b>727,109</b>	<b>64,986</b>	<b>792,095</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>102,757</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>110,822</b>	<b>110,994</b>	<b>8,669</b>	<b>119,663</b>	*	*	*	*	*	<b>110,319</b>
Money market instruments	*	*	7,735	*	*	7,313	*	*	*	*	*	7,097
Loans and deposits	77,746	432	78,178	85,744	348	86,092	84,211	441	84,652	76,681	358	77,039
Trade credits	*	*	24,909	*	*	26,258	17,548	7,897	25,445	18,478	7,705	26,183
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>636,765</b>	<b>31,942</b>	<b>668,707</b>	<b>640,329</b>	<b>53,664</b>	<b>693,993</b>	*	*	*	*	*	<b>681,776</b>
Bonds and notes	433,704	4,091	437,795	435,258	4,356	439,614	*	*	*	*	*	439,388
Loans	93,389	15,754	109,143	91,495	38,127	129,622	80,207	39,121	119,328	79,736	38,674	118,410
Other debt liabilities	109,672	12,097	121,769	113,576	11,181	124,757	111,971	12,098	124,069	110,504	13,474	123,978
<b>Direct Investment<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>162,555</b>	<b>74,477</b>	<b>237,032</b>	<b>171,630</b>	<b>73,963</b>	<b>245,593</b>	<b>188,363</b>	<b>65,302</b>	<b>253,665</b>	<b>177,996</b>	<b>65,695</b>	<b>243,691</b>
Debt liabilities to affiliated enterprises	0	17,713	17,713	0	16,689	16,689	0	16,185	16,185	0	17,095	17,095
Debt liabilities to direct investors	162,555	56,764	219,319	171,630	57,274	228,904	188,363	49,117	237,480	177,996	48,600	226,596
<b>Gross External Debt</b>	<b>1,285,867</b>	<b>534,015</b>	<b>1,819,882</b>	<b>1,201,661</b>	<b>522,197</b>	<b>1,723,858</b>	<b>1,183,459</b>	<b>493,311</b>	<b>1,676,770</b>	<b>1,153,183</b>	<b>477,779</b>	<b>1,630,962</b>

<sup>1</sup> Gross external debt represents the stock of Ireland's liabilities to non-residents other than equity and financial derivatives.

<sup>2</sup> Central Bank of Ireland

<sup>3</sup> Covering licensed credit institutions and money market funds.

<sup>4</sup> *Other sectors* includes financial corporations other than the Monetary Authority and Monetary Financial Institutions, non-financial service and manufacturing companies and other industrial enterprises as well as (implicitly) households (see *Background Notes*). The gross liabilities to non-residents of financial corporations covered in *other sectors* tend to be very significant.

<sup>5</sup> Covering inter affiliate loans, non-equity securities, trade credits and other debt liabilities. *Debt liabilities to affiliated enterprises* refers to direct investment abroad while *debt liabilities to direct investors* refers to direct investment in Ireland.

\* Suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Table 6b - External Assets in Debt Instruments <sup>1</sup>

€ million

Item	30 Sep 2010			31 Dec 2010			31 Mar 2011			30 Jun 2011		
	IFSC	non-IFSC	Total	IFSC	non-IFSC	Total	IFSC	non-IFSC	Total	IFSC	non-IFSC	Total
<b>General Government</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,841</b>	<b>2,841</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,066</b>	<b>2,066</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,244</b>	<b>2,244</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>1,538</b>
Money market instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and Deposits	0	639	639	0	30	30	0	2,244	2,244	0	1,538	1,538
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>528</b>
Bonds and notes	0	630	630	0	585	585	0	249	249	0	180	180
Loans	0	348	348	0	348	348	0	348	348	0	348	348
<b>Monetary Authority</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,528</b>	<b>15,528</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,851</b>	<b>15,851</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,118</b>	<b>16,118</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,194</b>	<b>16,194</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,361</b>	<b>5,361</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,990</b>	<b>5,990</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,053</b>	<b>6,053</b>
Money market instruments	0	5,060	5,060	0	4,905	4,905	0	5,138	5,138	0	5,292	5,292
Loans and deposits	0	240	240	0	456	456	0	852	852	0	761	761
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,228</b>	<b>10,228</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,490</b>	<b>10,490</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,128</b>	<b>10,128</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,141</b>	<b>10,141</b>
Bonds and notes	0	10,228	10,228	0	10,490	10,490	0	10,128	10,128	0	10,141	10,141
<b>Monetary Financial Institutions</b> <sup>3</sup>	<b>767,549</b>	<b>217,206</b>	<b>984,755</b>	<b>680,135</b>	<b>196,678</b>	<b>876,813</b>	<b>658,338</b>	<b>159,482</b>	<b>817,820</b>	<b>648,300</b>	<b>146,640</b>	<b>794,940</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>395,446</b>	<b>120,866</b>	<b>516,312</b>	<b>406,347</b>	<b>115,482</b>	<b>521,829</b>	<b>410,900</b>	<b>93,585</b>	<b>504,485</b>	*	*	<b>500,286</b>
Money market instruments	216,380	0	216,380	*	*	222,078	223,372	0	223,372	*	*	168,869
Loans and deposits	179,066	120,866	299,932	*	*	299,751	187,528	93,585	281,113	245,590	85,827	331,417
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>372,103</b>	<b>96,340</b>	<b>468,443</b>	<b>273,788</b>	<b>81,196</b>	<b>354,984</b>	<b>247,438</b>	<b>65,897</b>	<b>313,335</b>	*	*	<b>294,654</b>
Bonds and notes	302,173	61,434	363,607	212,673	49,754	262,427	197,858	39,774	237,632	185,396	35,165	220,561
Loans	*	*	102,036	*	*	90,018	*	*	72,453	46,130	24,775	70,905
Other debt Assets	*	*	2,800	*	*	2,539	*	*	3,250	*	*	3,188
<b>Other Sectors</b> <sup>4</sup>	<b>862,905</b>	<b>49,819</b>	<b>912,724</b>	<b>912,423</b>	<b>52,011</b>	<b>964,434</b>	<b>901,455</b>	<b>50,935</b>	<b>952,390</b>	<b>914,279</b>	<b>53,279</b>	<b>967,558</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>130,590</b>	<b>21,139</b>	<b>151,729</b>	<b>142,784</b>	<b>23,645</b>	<b>166,429</b>	<b>143,897</b>	<b>22,845</b>	<b>166,742</b>	<b>143,440</b>	<b>22,608</b>	<b>166,048</b>
Money market instruments	27,099	3,627	30,726	34,975	3,378	38,353	*	*	40,316	38,183	2,379	40,562
Loans and deposits	83,916	7,522	91,438	88,188	7,740	95,928	86,943	7,625	94,568	85,567	7,217	92,784
Trade credit assets	19,575	9,990	29,565	19,621	12,527	32,148	*	*	31,858	19,690	13,012	32,702
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>732,315</b>	<b>28,680</b>	<b>760,995</b>	<b>769,639</b>	<b>28,366</b>	<b>798,005</b>	<b>757,558</b>	<b>28,090</b>	<b>785,648</b>	<b>770,839</b>	<b>30,671</b>	<b>801,510</b>
Bonds and notes	384,513	26,271	410,784	420,090	25,819	445,909	406,035	25,785	431,820	419,322	27,907	447,229
Loans	*	*	289,608	*	*	291,282	*	*	292,966	*	*	295,623
Other debt Assets	*	*	60,603	*	*	60,814	*	*	60,862	*	*	58,658
<b>Direct Investment</b> <sup>5</sup>	<b>218,762</b>	<b>115,267</b>	<b>334,029</b>	<b>209,142</b>	<b>117,713</b>	<b>326,855</b>	<b>213,790</b>	<b>112,889</b>	<b>326,679</b>	<b>204,698</b>	<b>113,939</b>	<b>318,637</b>
Debt asset claims on affiliated enterprises	0	55,541	55,541	0	57,241	57,241	0	55,110	55,110	0	54,557	54,557
Debt asset claims on direct investors	218,762	59,726	278,488	209,142	60,472	269,614	213,790	57,779	271,569	204,698	59,382	264,080
<b>Reserve Assets</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>315</b>
<b>External Assets in Debt Instruments</b>	<b>1,849,216</b>	<b>399,810</b>	<b>2,249,026</b>	<b>1,801,700</b>	<b>383,591</b>	<b>2,185,291</b>	<b>1,773,583</b>	<b>342,559</b>	<b>2,116,142</b>	<b>1,767,277</b>	<b>332,433</b>	<b>2,099,710</b>
<b>Net External Debt</b> <sup>6</sup>	<b>-563,349</b>	<b>134,205</b>	<b>-429,144</b>	<b>-600,039</b>	<b>138,606</b>	<b>-461,433</b>	<b>-590,124</b>	<b>150,752</b>	<b>-439,372</b>	<b>-614,094</b>	<b>145,346</b>	<b>-468,748</b>

<sup>1</sup> External Assets in Debt Instruments represents the stock of Ireland's claims on non-residents other than equity and financial derivatives.

<sup>2</sup> Central Bank of Ireland

<sup>3</sup> Covering licensed credit institutions and money market funds.

<sup>4</sup> Other sectors includes financial corporations other than the Monetary Authority and Monetary Financial Institutions, non-financial service and manufacturing companies and other industrial enterprises as well as (implicitly) households (see Background Notes). The gross claims on non-residents of financial corporations covered in other sectors tend to be very significant.

<sup>5</sup> Covering inter affiliate loans, non-equity securities, trade credits and other debt assets. Debt claims on affiliated enterprises refers to direct investment abroad while debt claims on direct investors refers to direct investment in Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> Net External Debt equals Gross External Debt (from table 6a) minus External Assets in Debt Instruments. A negative sign indicates a net Asset position.

\* Data suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

## Background Notes (updated June 2011)

### Introduction

Ireland's balance of payments (BOP) quarterly statistical compilation system was completely overhauled in the late 1990's in order to: (a) strengthen sectoral and enterprise coverage in basic data collection; (b) adopt best international methodological standards; (c) conform more closely with international presentation formats; and, (d) provide for geographical analysis of the results. The improvements facilitate the production of BOP, international investment position (IIP) and external debt statistics required by the European Central Bank (ECB) and the EU Commission (EUROSTAT) to compile balance of payments statistics for the EMU and EU areas. The needs of other international organisations (such as IMF and OECD) as well as those of national users have also been catered for.

As part of the overall expansion of the information available, a new annual series showing Ireland's *International Investment Position* (IIP) as at 31 December for the years 1998 - 2001 was introduced in a release published on 11 December 2002 and was updated annually. This series was replaced by a quarterly series which was first published for the third quarter of 2010. This new release also includes quarterly external debt statistics. For the release of the fourth quarter of 2010 the external debt statistics were expanded further to distinguish IFSC/non-IFSC activity. The data presented concern the economy's end of quarter stocks of foreign assets and liabilities and, in essence, represent that element of Ireland's aggregate balance sheet which shows Irish residents' financial claims (assets) on non-residents along with their financial obligations (liabilities) to non-residents. As for the balance of payments statistics, the international investment position statistics shown in this Release distinguish direct investment, portfolio investment and other investment (including financial derivatives) along with reserve assets - see *Types of Investment* below. This presentation conforms closely with international presentation formats and the information is disseminated to different international organisations (i.e. the ECB, Eurostat, IMF and OECD) to meet their varied requirements. The external debt statistics exclude equity and financial derivative contracts in conformity with the IMF's External Debt manual.

### International statistical standards

A description of the methodology is given below. It follows as far as possible the recommendations of the IMF's *Balance of Payments Manual - 5<sup>th</sup> Edition* (BPM5) concerning compilation of international investment position statistics. This Manual was prepared in close co-operation with the European Commission (Eurostat), the OECD and other international organisations. It was published by the IMF in 1993. Since then certain modifications to the treatment of financial derivatives have been approved internationally and were published in 2000 by the IMF (*Financial Derivatives: A Supplement to the 5<sup>th</sup> Edition (1993) of the Balance of Payments Manual*). The BOP/IIP compilation methodology recommended by the IMF is consistent with its *External Debt (2003)* Manual recommendations on compiling external debt statistics. Consequently, the results presented in all three statements are essentially consistent. It should be noted that, apart from the direct investment component of the IIP and the External Debt statements, the IIP liabilities data for financial instruments other than equity and derivative contracts at a particular reference date are equivalent to the external debt results for the same reference date. While the direct investment data presented in both statements are conceptually consistent, their presentations are different (see *Definition of International Investment Position* for further details).

### Data collection

The data required are collected quarterly on a statutory basis by means of surveys conducted by the CSO and by the Central Bank of Ireland (CBI). Other data obtained from administrative sources are also used. Up to 2007, the CSO undertook all the necessary survey collection and compilation required. However, following a recent joint initiative involving the CSO and the CBI to rationalise statistical data collection and compilation for the financial sector and also to reduce the burden on data providers the data collection arrangements have changed. As a consequence, since 2008 the data required from licensed banks (credit institutions) and from investment funds (including money market funds) to meet BOP, IIP and external debt requirements (as well as other statistical demands on both organisations) are being collected quarterly by the CBI under its legislation as well as European legislation<sup>1</sup>. These data are supplied by the CBI to CSO for statistical compilation purposes. The CSO has therefore discontinued its surveys of credit institutions and investment funds but continues to collect the required data from other financial enterprises as well as non-financial enterprises using its ongoing quarterly statutory surveys. These are conducted under the Statistics (Balance of Payments and Financial Accounts) Order, 2010 (S.I. No. 206 of 2010) made under the Statistics Act, 1993. The CSO and CBI surveys underpinning data collection are designed to address the internationally agreed statistical standards for BOP-related statistics. They are also used to collect quarterly balance of payments information as well as data needed for wider

national accounts purposes. The combination of both stock and the related flow data reporting on a single form greatly facilitates the quality-checking and reconciliation of both types of information.

The Central Bank commenced data collection from Financial Vehicle Corporations (FVC) in the last quarter of 2009. Preliminary data from this survey has been used to improve the existing estimates for FVCs in the International Investment Position and External Debt statistics.

The financial enterprise surveys cover banking, insurance, asset financing, treasury, institutional investment, activities of investment funds (i.e. mutual funds, unit trusts and similar collective investment operations), broking and other service provision. Financial enterprises, including those engaged in internationally-traded financial service activities and known collectively as IFSC (International Financial Services Centre) enterprises are required to make returns.

Respondents supply the data primarily using electronic media but they may use paper instead. Exhaustive coverage is aimed at but, in order to reduce reporting burden, companies with low activity volumes reporting to the CSO may, with its approval, provide annual data. Overall, about 5,000 financial entities are surveyed.

The surveys of manufacturing and non-financial service enterprises undertaken by the CSO are also designed to meet the conceptual and geographical analysis requirements specified in the international standards. Coverage is on a sample selection basis, those surveyed being selected using CSO statistical register information concerning transactions with non-residents. About 500 companies make quarterly and/or annual returns.

The survey information collected for all types of enterprises covers transactions with non-residents concerning purchases and sales of services, income flows, and acquisitions and disposals of foreign assets or liabilities along with the opening and closing stocks of these assets and liabilities. While much of this information is used to compile the BOP flow data published quarterly, the latter balance sheet information is used to compile the IIP results shown in this Release. In order to facilitate compilation of the wider national accounts statistics, the surveys also collect data on transactions of reporting enterprises with residents of Ireland.

Apart from survey data, administrative sources also provide information on non-resident transactions and stocks. For example, the National Treasury Management Agency (NTMA) provides flows and stocks information on Ireland's foreign debt and on other asset and liability transactions engaged in including those of the National Pensions Reserve Fund. In addition, the CBI supplies information on reserve assets and other foreign assets/liabilities flows and stocks.

The compilation system covers investment in residential and commercial property abroad by Irish residents and has recently included revised estimates for investment in Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) used for the purpose of securitising corporate assets from 2002 onwards. The securities issued by SPVs are mostly included under the *Bonds and Notes* heading in *Portfolio Investment - Liabilities* and the securitised assets are recorded mostly in *Other Investment - Assets* but some assets are categorised under *Equity*.

**Definition of the  
International  
Investment Position  
(IIP)**

The *international investment position* (or IIP) is a point in time statistical statement of: the value and composition of the stock of an economy's foreign financial assets, or the economy's claims on the rest of the world, and the value and composition of the stock of an economy's financial liabilities (or obligations) to the rest of the world.

These assets and liabilities include land, other real property and other immovable items. In addition, monetary gold and special drawing rights (SDRs) owned by residents of the economy are included.

It may be of analytical interest to compute the difference between the two sides of the balance sheet, i.e. the net position. This gives a measure of that portion of an economy's net worth attributable to, or derived from, its relationship with the rest of the world.

A change in stocks during any defined period can be attributable to transactions (i.e. BOP flows), to revaluations reflecting changes in exchange rates, prices, etc. or to other adjustments (e.g. reclassifications, corrections, etc).

As indicated above, the methodologies for compiling both the IIP liabilities and the External Debt statistics are consistent. However, the latter statement by definition covers all external debt liabilities other than those arising from transactions in equity and financial derivative contracts. Hence, for *Portfolio Investment*, the end-quarter IIP liability levels for *debt instruments* (i.e. *bonds*



and notes and *money market instruments*) should be identical to the external debt stocks data for these instruments shown in the *External Debt* table. Similarly, for *other investment*, the IIP liability figures under the items *loans, currency and deposits* and *trade credits* should be identical to the external debt stocks data obtained by aggregating the relevant long-term and short-term instrument details. Because of the exclusion of financial derivative contracts from the external debt statistics, this equivalence does not exist for the IIP liability under the item *other liabilities*. In addition, due to the adoption of the *directional principle* for recording direct investment IIP stocks (and BOP transactions), the end-quarter stocks under *direct investment in Ireland – other capital* are shown on a net basis i.e. inter-affiliate positions (transactions) are offset. In the *External Debt* table, the relevant liability positions are shown on a gross basis and, hence, cannot be compared with the relevant IIP data.

#### Definition of External Debt

The IMF *External Debt* Manual defines external debt to be a point in time statistical statement of the value and composition of the stock of an economy's gross foreign financial liabilities to the rest of the world. The liabilities referred to cover those arising from Irish residents issuing debt securities such as bonds, notes and money market instruments to non-residents, as well as any loans received from and outstanding to non-residents, and any trade payables due to non-residents. In essence, external debt refers to financial obligations to non-residents other than those arising from transactions in equity or financial derivative contracts.

#### Types of financial instrument

*Equity* securities are shares issued by companies to shareholders and cover all instruments representing claims on the residual value of incorporated enterprises after the claims of all creditors have been met. Shares, stocks, preferred stocks or shares and participation shares usually denote ownership of equity and are included. Also included are depositary receipts (e.g. American depositary receipts) denoting ownership of equity securities issued as well as equity securities that have been sold under repurchase agreements and equity securities that have been lent under securities lending arrangements. Units issued by collective investment institutions, e.g. investment funds, are regarded as equity instruments and are included. Non-participating preference shares are treated as debt securities under bonds and notes in Portfolio Investment. Positions in equity in which the investor holds less than 10% of the share capital of the company are recorded under Portfolio Investment. Otherwise, they are recorded under Direct Investment.

*Reinvested earnings* within Direct Investment consist of the offsetting entry to the direct investor's share of earnings not distributed as dividends by subsidiaries or associates and earnings of branches not remitted to the direct investor, but recorded under investment income.

*Other capital* within Direct Investment covers all inter-company financial transactions (borrowing and lending of funds) – including debt securities and suppliers' credits (i.e. trade credits) – between direct investors and subsidiaries, branches and associates.

*Bonds and notes* are tradable debt securities issued with an initial maturity of more than one year which usually give the holder (i) the unconditional right to a fixed monetary income or contractually determined variable monetary income and (ii) the unconditional right to a fixed sum in repayment of principal on a specified date or dates. These instruments may be issued by companies or by governments. Positions held between affiliated enterprises (other than financial intermediaries) in bonds and notes are classified under Direct Investment. All other transactions are classified as Portfolio Investment (or under Reserve Assets if appropriate – see note on *Reserve Assets below*).

*Money market instruments* are debt securities issued with an initial maturity of one year or less. They generally give the holder the unconditional right to receive a stated, fixed sum of money on a specified date. These instruments are generally traded at a discount in organised markets, the discount being dependent upon the interest rate of the instrument relative to the market interest rate and the time remaining to maturity. Examples of such instruments are treasury bills, commercial and financial paper and bankers' acceptances. Transactions and positions between affiliated enterprises (other than financial intermediaries) in money market instruments are classified under Direct Investment. All other transactions are classified as Portfolio Investment (or under Reserve Assets if appropriate – see note on *Reserve Assets below*).

Financial derivative contract stocks (and transactions) cover (a) over-the-counter (OTC) instruments such as options, interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements (FRAs), cross-currency interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts and (b) exchange-traded futures and options. They should be valued at marked-to-market prices and exclusive of the value of the underlying good, financial instrument or currency to which they relate. Derivative positions between affiliated enterprises (other than financial intermediaries) are recorded under Direct Investment while positions between third parties are recorded in this Release under Other Investment.

*Trade credits* consist of claims or liabilities arising from the direct extension of credit relating to transactions in goods and services and advance payments for work in progress (or to be undertaken) associated with such transactions. Trade credits between affiliated enterprises (other than financial intermediaries) are classified under Direct Investment. Otherwise, they are classified under Other Investment.

*Loans/currency and deposits* cover the following financial instruments: loans, i.e. those financial assets created through the direct lending of funds by a creditor (lender) to a debtor (borrower); cash deposits and currency (i.e. notes and coins which are in circulation and commonly used to make payments). Included are loans to finance trade, other loans and advances (including mortgages) as well as financial leases. Positions in these instruments are generally recorded under Other Investment. However, in the case of transactions between affiliated enterprises (other than financial intermediaries), the resulting positions are included under Direct Investment. In particular, positions in permanent debt or subordinated loan capital between affiliated financial intermediaries are recorded under Direct Investment.

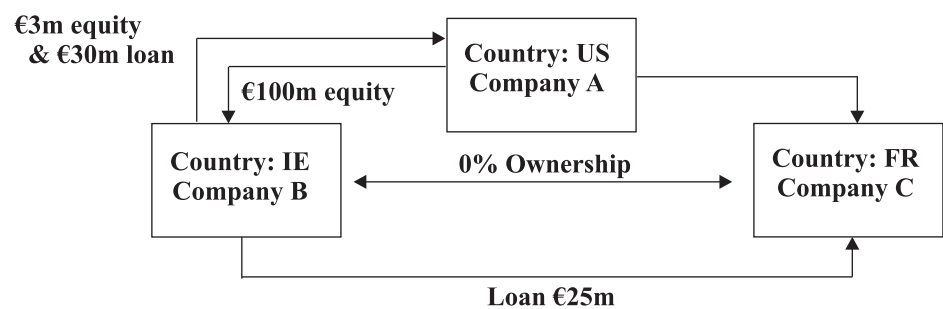
Stocks of all other financial instruments i.e. other than trade credits, loans and currency and deposits such as capital subscriptions of the participating Member States to international non-monetary organisations, changes in insurance technical reserves, offsets in respect of unsettled securities transactions are included in *other assets/other liabilities* within Other Investment (except where such positions arise from transactions between affiliated enterprises other than financial intermediaries) in which cases they are included under Direct Investment.

### Types of investment

Four categories of functional investment are distinguished in the tables presented (i.e. *direct investment*, *portfolio investment*, *other investment* and *reserve assets*) and are based primarily on the relationship between the parties and secondly on the nature of the instrument involved. The category *other investment* includes the marked-to-market values of financial derivative positions.

**Direct investment** is a category of international investment that, based on an equity ownership of at least 10%, reflects a lasting interest by a resident in one economy (the direct investor) in an enterprise resident in another economy (the direct investment enterprise). Using this criterion, a direct investment relationship can exist between a number of affiliated enterprises whether the linkage involves a single chain or a number of chains. It can extend to a direct investment enterprise's subsidiaries, sub-subsidiaries and associates. Once the direct investment relationship is established, all subsequent financial flows between the related entities are recorded as direct investment transactions, regardless of the type of financial instrument used in the financing arrangement (except for financial intermediary affiliates among which direct investment transactions are limited to those involving equity and permanent debt). The components of direct investment transactions are equity capital, reinvested earnings, and other capital. *Equity capital* comprises investment in branches, shares in subsidiaries and associates (except non-participating preferred shares which are treated as debt securities) and other capital contributions. *Reinvested earnings* consists of the off-setting entry to the corresponding current account income item: it is the direct investor's share of the undistributed earnings of its branches, subsidiaries and associates. *Other capital* covers all other inter-affiliate financial transactions (borrowing and lending of funds), including debt securities and suppliers' credits (i.e. trade credits). Following the recommendations of the IMF, ECB, Eurostat and OECD, direct investment flows are recorded on a 'directional basis' rather than the more usual assets/liabilities basis. *Direct investment abroad* covers the net investment by parent companies resident in Ireland in their foreign branches, subsidiaries and associated companies. *Direct investment in Ireland* covers the net investment by foreign companies in their affiliates located in Ireland. The essential difference between the directional principle and the assets/liabilities approach centres on the treatment of reverse investment by a direct investment enterprise in its parent (direct investor) and on the treatment of transactions with other foreign affiliates covered by a direct investment relationship. In the Irish context, reverse *equity* investment in a parent enterprise is rare and tends to be relatively small. However, substantial flows (and positions) under the category *direct investment – other capital* can take place. These predominantly take the form of inter-affiliate loans but trade credits and transactions in financial securities between affiliates are also included. The treatment of reverse investment has to be considered under three scenarios. First, for *reverse equity investment for holdings of 10% or more of the voting capital*, such transactions are regarded as separate direct investment in their own right for both the equity and non-equity involved. Second, for *reverse equity investment for holdings of less than 10% of the voting capital*, the transactions involved, whether in equity or non-equity instruments, are regarded as offsetting (or netted against) any existing direct investment by the parent in the enterprise. For example, if a US direct investor A invests €100m in a direct investment enterprise B located in Ireland and B acquires a small reverse equity investment of €3m in its parent (A) then the value of *direct investment in Ireland-equity* is €97m (i.e. €100m less €3m). Extending this example, if B advances a €30m loan to parent, A,

*direct investment in Ireland-other capital* is €30m lower. Overall *direct investment in Ireland* from A to B is therefore €67m (i.e. €100m - €3m - €30m). The third scenario concerns a *non-equity transaction between enterprises related other than through equity ownership* (e.g. between ‘sister’ or ‘cousin’ companies). Given a number of considerations, there is some flexibility in the international standards regarding the treatment of this situation. In Ireland’s case and in order to ensure that all inward and outward flows (and stocks) arising from an initial inward direct investment are retained within the *direct investment in Ireland* category, the same principle as for reverse equity or non-equity investment with a parent company is applied. The transaction referred to is therefore treated as offsetting any existing *other capital* investment. Again extending the earlier example, if resident direct investment enterprise, B, advances a loan of €25m to a sister company, C, located in France, *direct investment in Ireland – other capital* is lowered by €25m and overall *direct investment in Ireland* from A to B amounts to €42m (i.e. €100m - €3m - €30m - €25m) – see diagram below. Cases occur on an ongoing basis where the outward investment flows or positions of B (or other sister direct investment enterprises located in Ireland) exceed the amounts attributable to A under *direct investment in Ireland*. The equivalent treatment is applied for similar situations categorised under *direct investment abroad*.



The compilation system for direct investment now includes investment by Irish residents (households) in residential property abroad. Such properties are regarded as constituting notional direct investment enterprises overseas and are treated accordingly in the system i.e. any relevant investment flows and stocks are included in the balance of payments and international investment statistics (current account flows - services or income are also of course, included in the balance of payments).

**Portfolio investment** covers the acquisition and disposal of equity and debt securities which cannot be classified under direct investment or reserve assets transactions. The securities involved are traded (or tradable) in organised and other financial markets. *Debt instruments* cover *bonds and notes* which have an original maturity term of more than one year and *money market instruments* with original maturity of one year or less. The CBI surveys of credit institutions and investment funds collect securities assets and liabilities data on an individual security basis to the extent possible. The CSO surveys collect this information on an aggregate basis but, over time, security-by-security collection is planned. Investment by resident investors in commercial property abroad is also included in portfolio investment. Stocks, as presented in the tables, are valued at current market values on the reference date inclusive of any accrued income

**Other investment** covers assets and liabilities other than those classifiable to direct investment, portfolio investment or reserve assets. It comprises loans, currency and deposits, short and long-term trade credits, financial derivatives and other accounts receivable and payable. Derivatives contracts refer to over-the-counter (OTC) and exchange-traded contracts and include options, futures, swaps, forwards, etc. For IIP purposes, all receipts and payments concerning financial derivative contracts are recorded appropriately as either assets or liabilities under *other investment*<sup>2</sup>. It should be noted that stocks of the underlying financial instruments to which financial derivative contracts relate are categorised under the appropriate type of investment headings in the IIP. In principle, other investment transactions are valued at market valuation inclusive of accrued income. For loans, book values are accepted as a proxy for market values.

**Reserve assets** at national level in the context of EMU have been defined by the European Central Bank from 1 January 1999, the date of introduction of the euro currency, as: (a) qualifying assets which are under the effective control of the national monetary authority (i.e. the Central Bank of Ireland), and (b) consisting of highly liquid, marketable and credit-worthy foreign (non-euro) currency denominated claims on non euro-area residents together with gold, special drawing rights (SDRs) and the reserve position in the IMF. Up to 31 December 1998, the definition of reserve assets covered all foreign currency (non Irish Pound) denominated claims on non-residents of Ireland together with gold, SDRs and the reserve position in the IMF. Therefore, all claims on



euro-area residents outside Ireland as well as euro-denominated claims on non euro-area residents, which prior to 1999 would have been classified as reserve assets, were from 1999 onwards classified to *portfolio investment* or to *other investment* as appropriate.

**Broad sectoral analysis** This Release presents a broad institutional sector analysis of the portfolio investment and the other investment stocks. The sectors identified are:

- (i) *monetary authority* (the Central Bank of Ireland),
- (ii) *general government* (covering central and local government),
- (iii) *monetary financial institutions excluding the monetary authority* (i.e. credit institutions and money market funds) and
- (iv) *other sectors* - all other corporations and (implicitly) households. Included are: *other financial intermediaries*, i.e. investment funds, insurance companies and pension funds, asset finance companies, treasury companies, securities traders and other financial service companies, as well as non-financial service and manufacturing companies, other industrial enterprises, households and non-profit institutions serving households.

**Structure of the International Investment Position (IIP) tables**

Within the overall categorisation of *assets* and *liabilities*, Table 1 of the Release shows the main components of the IIP covering the broad functional headings: *direct investment*, *portfolio investment*, *other investment* (including financial derivatives) and *reserve assets*. In the case of direct investment and in line with the quarterly BOP flow data for such transactions, the directional presentation referred to above is used i.e. *direct investment abroad* (which approximates to the assets concept) and *direct investment in Ireland* (which closely equates to liabilities). As described above, the difference between the two approaches centres on the treatment of reverse investment by a direct investment enterprise in its parent (direct investor); these transactions are generally relatively small. In this Release, under international standards, *direct investment abroad* is categorised under assets while *direct investment in Ireland* is included under liabilities. A further breakdown of the main functional investment headings by type of instrument (e.g. equities, bonds/notes, loans/deposits) is provided. Table 2 shows a breakdown of foreign assets and liabilities to distinguish IFSC and non-IFSC investment cross-classified by institutional sector. For further analytical purposes, Table 3 shows a breakdown of the results by type of instrument and by institutional sector while Table 4 provides an analysis of IFSC and non-IFSC foreign assets and liabilities by type of investment. Table 5 shows a reconciliation of the quarterly stocks and BOP flows over individual reference quarters. In essence, this table attempts to directly link the IIP data to the Financial Account of the Balance of Payments and explains how the difference between two end-quarter positions can be accounted for by two main elements i.e. the relevant net BOP flows in the period (shown under '*BOP Flows in Year*') and the impact of valuation and other changes (shown under the heading '*Valuation and Other Changes*') occurring in the same period. Valuation changes can arise from movements in market prices or currency exchange rates or from stock revaluations, reclassifications or corrections.

**Reconciliation of stocks and flows**

It is generally difficult to satisfactorily reconcile aggregate IIP stock data with the corresponding BOP flows over the reference period particularly if the BOP balancing item 'net errors and omissions' (which is not shown in this Release) is large. The net BOP flows shown are obtained from and compatible with the data published in the CSO's quarterly Release Balance of International Payments. The figures shown under valuation and other changes are in many cases quite significant but it is not possible at this point to distinguish the impact of market price changes in securities from those arising from currency exchange rate changes, most notably in relation to movements in the Euro rate against the US Dollar and against the £Sterling.

**Sign convention and symbols**

In all tables both assets and liability stocks are unsigned i.e. they are shown as positive numbers. The net IIP figures are calculated as assets less liabilities. Those having a negative sign represent net liability positions of Irish residents to non-residents while unsigned (or positive) figures represent net asset positions vis-à-vis non-residents. In Table 5 in which a reconciliation of IIP stocks and BOP flows is shown, a net BOP transactions increase in assets is shown as a positive (unsigned) number and a corresponding net decrease as a negative number. This conflicts with the standard sign convention for representing BOP asset flows in the quarterly Release (in which transactions increases in assets are shown as negative quantities and decreases as positive quantities) but this is unavoidable in a table reconciling assets stocks and flows. The sign convention for liability flows in Table 5 coincides with the normal BOP sign convention for liability transactions in the quarterly Release (i.e. transaction increases in liabilities are shown as positive quantities while transaction decreases are shown as negative quantities).

Amounts are shown in millions of Euro; '0' means amounts of less than 500,000 units of currency; '-' means 'not relevant'. Cell entries may not add to totals due to rounding.

**Valuation** In principle, IIP statistics (like BOP flows) should be recorded using current market values at the reference date and data providers are requested to report their data on this basis. In practice, this may not be possible in certain cases. Direct investment in equity capital is a particular case in point. Market valuation where not directly available is generally approximated using one of the following in order of preference: (a) a recent transaction price, (b) directors' valuation, or (c) net asset value.

Where stock data are converted from foreign currency to the Euro equivalent, data providers are required to use the spot rate for the relevant currency against the Euro on the reference date. Where positions are returned in non-Euro currency, the equivalent Euro valuation is obtained by applying the reference date spot exchange rate.

Valuation of stocks should also reflect accruals recording principles particularly in relation to unpaid interest and trade credits.

**Residence** As for BOP transactions, IIP asset and liability positions are created between residents of Ireland and non-residents. The term 'resident' covers (a) individuals, including foreign nationals, living in Ireland for at least one year as well as Irish embassy staff and military staff located abroad, (b) Irish government enclaves located abroad (embassies, consulates, etc.), and (c) corporate bodies who have a centre of economic interest located here, including branches of foreign-registered companies. It is important to note that transactions in foreign assets and liabilities can occur between residents of Ireland and appropriate account is taken of such transactions (when known) in the compilation of the IIP (and the Financial Account of the BOP).

**Geographical allocation principle**

The so-called 'debtor/creditor' principle is used as the basic guideline for geographical allocation of foreign assets and liabilities. Asset positions are allocated to the country of residence of the debtor counterpart. As examples, (i) investment in a foreign security should be reported and classified to the country of residence of the issuer of the security; (ii) a loan advanced to a non-resident borrower should be reported and classified to the country of residence of the borrower. Liability positions should be allocated to the country of residence of the creditor counterpart. As examples: (i) investments by non-resident creditors in securities issued by a resident of Ireland should be allocated to the country of residence of the investor; (ii) take up of a loan advanced by a foreign bank should be allocated to the country of residence of the lending bank. Correct country allocation can sometimes be difficult on the liabilities side. In particular, it may not be possible to determine the residency of the actual owner/holder of bearer securities issued by an Irish resident since such securities can change hands without any re-registration of the new ownership. Similarly, correct geographical allocation can be difficult and sometimes impossible in the case of acquisitions by non-resident investors of Irish resident issued securities purchased through resident or non-resident nominee accounts. In such cases respondents give best estimates of the information required if the required details cannot be obtained from third party sources. In the case of direct investment, transactions are geographically attributed on the basis of country of location of immediate ownership of the direct investment enterprise rather than that of the ultimate beneficial owner. Therefore, if a US investor directly invests in a direct investment enterprise located in Ireland, the origin of the investment as presented in these statistics is US. If the US investor indirectly invests, through its Cayman Islands subsidiary, in an enterprise located in Ireland then the origin of the investment is Cayman Islands. In both cases, the country of location of the ultimate beneficial owner is US. This may have a significant impact on the geographic analysis of FDI statistics.

<sup>1</sup>ECB Regulation on the Assets and Liabilities of Investment Funds (ECB/2007/8) of 27 July 2007, the ECB Balance of Payments and International Investment Statistics Guideline (ECB/2004/15) of 16 July 2004, as amended by (ECB/2007/3) of 31 May 2007, and the ECB Guideline on Monetary, Financial Institutions and Markets Statistics (ECB/2007/9) of 1 August 2007.

<sup>2</sup>The inclusion of these receipts and payments in the financial account reflects the amended recommendations on the treatment of financial derivative transactions as described in the IMF's *Financial Derivatives: A Supplement to the 5<sup>th</sup> Edition (1993) of the Balance of Payments Manual* published in 2000.