



EU Twinning Project
IS12/ENP-APFI/o8

**Support to the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics
in the development of National Accounts, Education Statistics,
Survey Methodology, ICBS Website and
Coordination of Israel National Statistical System**

Component A
National Accounts

Activity A.6
Balance of Payments: Direct Investments

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FINAL VERSION



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Table of contents

0. Summary	4
1. General comments.....	4
2. Assessment and results	5
2.1 The current data collection regarding the FDI statistics of Israel.....	5
2.2 Challenges regarding the existing system	6
2.3 Specific topics, cf. the ToR and Agenda	7
2.4 Other initiatives as per July, 2013.....	8
2.5 EU experience with elimination of the ITRS.....	9
3. Conclusions and recommendations	10
3.1 Recommendations	11
3.2 Principal, long term recommendations	10
4. Roadmap: work program and time plan	12

Annexes in the report

Annex A6.1	Terms of Reference.....	13
Annex A6.2	Meeting program (agenda).....	14
Annex A6.3	Persons met	15
Annex A6.4	Reporting form 2, FDI (Bank of Israel).....	16
Annex A6.5	Reporting form 4, FDI (Bank of Israel).....	19
Annex A6.6	Reporting form 5, FDI (Bank of Israel).....	22
Annex A6.7	Reporting form 11, FDI (Bank of Israel).....	25
Annex A6.8	Transactions codes in Israel's ITRS.....	28

Other annexes produced in relation to the mission (external to the report)

Annex A6.9	Overview of reporting forms and methodology (Word, CBS & BoI, June 2013)
Annex A6.10	The Danish BoP System (Power Point, Thomas Bie)
Annex A6.11	The Danish BoP Questionnaires for non-MFIs (Power Point, Thomas Bie)
Annex A6.12	BOP/IIP and FDI (Power Point, Jens Hald)
Annex A6.13	Introduction to BoP Component (Power Point, Thomas Bie)
Annex A6.14	Debriefing (Power Point, Thomas Bie)
Annex A6.15	CBS Questionnaire: Multi-National Enterprises Survey 2012

List of Abbreviations

BC	Beneficiary Country (Israel)
BD	Benchmark Definition of FDI (OECD)
BoI	Bank of Israel
BPM	Balance of Payments Manual (IMF)
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics (Israel)
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
IIP	International Investment Position
ITRS	International Transactions Reporting System
MS	Member State
NIS	New Israeli Shekel
SPE	Special Purpose Entity
USD	United States Dollar

o. Summary

The FDI statistics of Israel is currently based on a mix of enterprises' direct reporting, reporting from institutional investors and custodians etc., and information from the ITRS, i.e. indirect reporting from the commercial banks on their customers' international transactions. This approach is still used by many countries. However, internationally there has been a movement towards more direct reporting and less intensive use of the ITRS.

Non-financial enterprises' use of banks (and brokers and custodians) situated outside the country as well as complicated international ownership structures and some other consequences of the increasing globalization have caused many countries, particularly in the EU, to rely entirely on direct reporting for their FDI statistics and, more generally, their BoP and IIP statistics.

In Israel, the ITRS serves some important statistical as well as non-statistical purposes, and there are no plans to fully dismiss the ITRS and switch to a BoP and IIP system entirely based on direct reporting.

Instead, the focus of the on-going Twinning project will be on a plan aimed at improving the quality of the current FDI statistics through optimized use of the existing data sources, investigation and possible use of additional/new data sources, and development of parts of the compilation systems and underlying assumptions. One example of this is administrative information regarding households' investments in real estate as part of the inward and outward foreign direct investment.

In particular, the current set of direct reporting forms will be analyzed in order to facilitate consistent reporting of flows and stocks simultaneously by the Israeli enterprises. This will both increase the quality of the reported data and make a more streamlined and efficient handling of the data, reported to the Bank of Israel, possible.

1. General comments

The MS Expert mission A.6 was the first activity within the sub-component on Balance of Payments of the EU/Israel Twinning project on statistics. Another MS Expert mission to Israel (A.7, 28-31 October 2013) and a study visit to Denmark (A.8, probably April 2014) are planned for the sub-component on Balance of Payments statistics.

The A.6 mission focused on the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). It was implemented according to the agreed set of Terms of Reference and Agenda which are included in this report as Annex A6.1 and A6.2, respectively.

Both the stocks, i.e. the International Investment Position (IIP) and flows (financial account of the Balance of Payments) related to FDI were on the Agenda. Other parts of the Balance of Payments system were, as planned, discussed only in brief during the mission.

The MS Experts would like to thank the staff of both the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Bank of Israel for their hospitality, fruitful discussions and all the information provided during the mission.

The views and observations stated in this report are those of the consultants and do not necessarily correspond to the views of EU or Statistics Denmark.

2. Assessment and results

2.1 The current data collection regarding the FDI statistics of Israel

The FDI parts of the BoP and IIP statistics are based on direct reporting from non-financial enterprises which is supplemented with information from the ITRS (international transactions reporting system). The most important forms of the direct reporting scheme from non-financial enterprises to the Bank of Israel are the forms 2, 3, 4, 5 and 11.

Table 1. The most important reporting forms etc. to the Israeli FDI statistics

Form	Topic	Fre- quency	Reporting criteria	Number of enterprises
2	Transactions (outward)	Quarterly	Transaction > USD 5 mill. and FDI balance > USD 20 mill.	600
3	Transactions (inward)	Quarterly	Transaction > USD 5 mill. <i>and</i> FDI balance > USD 40 mill.	600
4	Stocks and transactions (inward)	Yearly	FDI balance > USD 40 mill.	800
5	Stocks and transactions (outward)	Yearly	FDI balance > USD 20 mill.	1,200
11	Stocks and transactions, profits, dividends, trade credits etc.	Quarterly	Turnover > USD 50 mill. <i>or out- ward</i> FDI balance > USD 20 mill.	300
ITRS	All international transactions (inward and outward)	Daily	If transaction > USD 50,000 then: single transaction level otherwise: aggregated	NA
FX	Currency transactions	Daily	Transactions > ???	NA

Note. Forms 2, 4, 5 and 11 are attached to this report as annexes. Form 3, not included as an annex, is similar in structure to form 2.

As for the direct reporting, approximately 600 non-financial enterprises report on a quarterly and 1,000 on a yearly basis. Besides, the commercial banks report separately on their subsidiaries as part of the money and banking statistics, and there are separate direct reporting schemes for institutional investors (insurance companies, pension funds, investment funds).

Custodians in Israel (brokers) report on a monthly basis to Bank of Israel at detailed level on behalf of their customers' portfolio investments, i.e. Israeli bonds and securities held by non-residents as well as residents' holdings of foreign bonds and securities.

As for the ITRS, all transactions above USD 50,000 are being recorded separately according to the format (variables) described in Annex A6.9. Transactions below USD 50,000 are only detailed with information on currency and instrument.

The use of several sources can be described as a "mixed approach" where several data sources are used simultaneously – in as consistent and mutually exclusive way as possible.

The alternative to the mixed approach is a system entirely based on direct reporting – i.e. different reporting schemes used with the ITRS not being used as a data source. The Danish model is an example of such a system.

The overall coverage of the published Israeli FDI statistics, as measured in billions of USD, can be summarized like this (approximate and indicative numbers, 2011 data).

Table 2. The composition of the sources to the Israeli FDI statistics

Year: 2011	Stocks		Flows	
	Assets	Liabilities	Outward	Inward
Total	100	100	100	100
Direct reporting, non-financial enterprises	85	80	80	60
- of which: grossing-up (enumeration)	5	10	-	-
Direct reporting, financial enterprises etc.	10	10	-	-
ITRS, above threshold – individual data	NA	NA		
ITRS, below threshold – aggregated data only	NA	NA	20	40

Note: Financial enterprises etc. also include institutional investors, data from custodians etc.

2.2 Challenges regarding the existing system

There are both positive and negative aspects of the mixed approach. The very most positive feature is the extremely usefulness of the information from the ITRS in order to update the populations and samples for the direct reporting system. Among the challenges, are:

- Due to use of non-unique company numbers, the elimination of the FDI in the ITRS that has already been reported directly is not always straightforward. This implies a risk for double-counting/under-counting.
- The general coverage of the ITRS is reduced due to residents' use of non-resident banks for part of their transactions.
- Enterprises' tendency to net or pool transactions implies loss of important statistical information from the ITRS.
- A large share of the FDI currently reported through the ITRS is below the threshold; i.e. for 15% (outward) and 37% (inward) of the 2011 FDI transactions cannot be allocated on countries.
- Generally, the ITRS is only a reliable source for the BoP statistics, while assumptions have to be made when using the information on cumulated transactions for IIP statistics.
- The ITRS codes are often used incorrectly by the banks, implying time consuming data quality work internally in Bank of Israel.
- The ITRS codes generally are not detailed enough (1985 system).

Generally, the ITRS provides only limited information which leads to difficulties in meeting OECD and IMF requirements.

The current set of direct reporting forms has been used since 2010 when the most recent update of the requested information was done. The quality and design of the questionnaires is well thought through from a theoretical point of view. Still, and from a practical point of view, the consistency between the individual enterprise's reporting of flows and stocks relies to some extent on whether the enterprise remembers to include everything.

For example, when reporting stocks, e.g. form 4 and form 5 (see Annex A6.5 and A6.6), the enterprise is informed to include information about transactions above certain thresholds reported in other forms, e.g. form 2 or 3 (Annex A6.4), and furthermore to specify additional transactions that were not included in the enterprise's reporting on transactions.

As a result, the data quality work of the Bank of Israel is complicated and time-consuming.

2.3 Specific topics, cf. the Tor and Agenda

With respect to the recommendations from the manuals of IMF and OECD, a number of specific topics were discussed. Following the recent development of the BD4 and BPM6 manuals, it is still unclear what the actual reporting requirements to OECD and IMF will be. In the following, the practice adopted by Eurostat is used as a guideline for what is most probably to be the general reporting requirement to all international bodies.

Distribution by economic activity and by country

Information about both the resident's and the non-resident's economic activity (the ISIC code) is recommended by the international organizations, and the information is collected in both Israel and Denmark. The information from the Business Register on enterprises activity code is used in both Israel and Denmark.

The use of ITRS implies that industry codes are not applicable for a substantial share of the transactions in the Israeli BoP statistics. In Denmark, on the other hand, the grossing-up of the directly reported data introduces some uncertainty – however, this is believed to be of minor importance since the grossing up factor is normally considerably less than 15 per cent.

Ultimate Control Owner / Ultimate Investing Country

Information on the Ultimate Control (or Beneficiary) Owner is mandatory when reporting to IMF and OECD, basically making use of the directional principle. Currently only the resident/non-resident distinction is required, but country distribution is expected within a few years by OECD and Eurostat.

Israel and Denmark have different approaches with respect to Ultimate Control Owner. In Denmark, it is trusted that the reporting enterprise does actually have the necessary knowledge to inform about the ultimate owner for use in the IIP statistics. The quality of this part of the reporting is believed to be satisfactory, if not very good. The information is mandatory for the enterprises to report at country level.

In Israel, the enterprise is asked to inform about every link in the ownership chain. This information is only provided on a voluntary basis, and, if provided, the Bank of Israel uses the information to decide on the ultimate control owner.

The distribution of the Israeli FDI financial account on countries is influenced heavily by the lack of information from the ITRS, in particular the inward investments.

SPEs (Special Purpose Entities)

Special purpose entities, i.e. holding companies with no other purpose than owing other enterprises, are supposed to be isolated in the FDI statistics in order to decide who the real investor is. In accordance with the OECD recommendations, Bank of Israel does not ask the reporting enterprises directly whether they are SPEs or not. Instead, and in accordance with the international recommendations, indirect questions regarding the turnover, number of employees and, among others, fixed assets, are used as indicators.

While the number of SPEs in Denmark is still significant, though reduced in recent years, SPEs are very rare in Israel. This is the conclusion based on the answers to the indicative questions, and also in line with the general perception among economists.

Reverse investments

The Assets/Liabilities principle vs. the Directional Principle was discussed, and it was concluded that information from the Israeli direct reporting system on FDI enables Israel to produce the internationally requested tables according to each of the two principles. However, the ITRS share of the FDI constitutes a problem – due to the net reporting below

the threshold, total compliance with the Assets/Liabilities principle and the need for gross numbers will in practice be impossible.

Real estate

When discussing real estate in relation to FDI statistics, the issue is reduced to the private ownership of private property for non-commercial use. In practice, this means summer houses or vacation apartments.

In Denmark, price inflated use of accumulated flows has quite recently been substituted with information from the tax authorities. This tax information is based on owners of properties in Denmark self-registration (relevant for inward FDI) and Danish tax payers' self-registration (relevant for outward FDI). The information is supposed to be cross-checked, by the tax authorities, with other available information. As a consequence, it is believed that the quality of the information is very high, especially as regards the inward FDI stock.

In Israel, only transactions from the ITRS are published as part of the BoP. It is not considered realistic to utilize the information on cumulated flows, primarily because of non-residents' who own property in Israel, to a large extent become residents – i.e. cumulated flows would therefore over-estimate this part of the foreign FDI stock in Israel.

Israeli residents' ownership of summer houses abroad is thought to be close to zero.

Recently, new data sources from the Israeli Tax Authorities (on transactions) and from the Ministry of Justice (on stocks) have been made available to CBS. Theoretically, these data sources could possibly provide the necessary information for the real estate part of the Israeli BoP and IIP systems. However, proper analysis of the new data material has not been implemented yet.

2.4 Other initiatives as per July, 2013

The Multi-National Enterprises Survey (CBS)

The Multi-National Enterprises Survey, also known as the Globalization Survey, is conducted by CBS every second year – the first survey took place in 2002. In 2012, 800 enterprises located in Israel with either inward or outward FDI were surveyed – in both cases the threshold is a minimum of 50 percent FDI ownership. The English version of the questionnaire is attached to this report as Annex A6.XX. The results of survey for the reference year 2010 are published in English on the internet. The 2012 survey is currently on-going.

The Interested Parties Survey (CBS)

A supplementary FDI/IIP survey, the *Interested Parties Survey*, was implemented by CBS in 2010/11 as a possible step toward regular reporting on FDI by Israeli small and medium sized enterprises. The participation in the survey was mandatory for the approximately 400 Israeli enterprises that took part. The sample was primarily based on information that was purchased from a private company that has specialized in maintaining such registers.

The reporting is on FDI positions, and related to both outward investment by small and medium sized Israeli enterprises, and inward investment in small and medium sized Israeli enterprises. Also data on loans, dividends, and interest as well as on the nature of the enterprise (production, SPE, holding company etc.) was collected.

The results are not published separately, but will be utilized by CBS to improve the official IIP statistics. The evaluation of the Interested Parties Survey is not finished yet, but, if repeated, it is believed that the sample size would have to be increased – possibly from 400 to 1,000 enterprises – for the IIP to have a satisfactory quality (all things being equal). Still, budget

issues as well as response burden issues will have to be taken into consideration when the future of the survey is decided.

The income tax survey (CBS)

This was not a traditional survey, but rather a thorough inspection of balance sheets and accounts of around 1,000 Israeli companies. The purpose of the project was to analyze the stock of inward FDI for the year 2009. As a result of the project, the 2009 inward FDI stock data were revised 23 percent downwards, i.e. from 67 to 52 billions (USD). Also, the data for the years 2000-2008 were revised in the light of this information. There are no actual plans to repeat the project.

The FDI database (CBS)

CBS is trying to construct an “FDI database”, based on the available data sources. Approximately 17,000 connections between approximately 8,000 enterprises are registered in the database. The database is being maintained through updates with information from the both CBS and BoI surveys.

2.5 EU experience with elimination of the ITRS

The EU experience, along with experience from the US, Canada, Australia, United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand etc., is that direct reporting gives a better data quality than what can be obtained from data compiled through an ITRS based system.

In Denmark, the information on FDI is collected for both the BoP and the IIP together with information on other assets and liabilities as integrated reporting. So, for each financial instrument (of which FDI is one), the full identity is described:

$$\text{Opening stock} + \text{transactions} + \text{revaluations} + \text{other changes} = \text{Closing Stock}$$

Together with an automatized data receiving system with built-in consistency and quality checks, this has improved the quality of BoP and IIP statistics.

So, a system based entirely on direct reporting is considered to be easier to run in the sense that data collection can be organized in a consistent and coherent way. Double counting or under counting problems are less likely when data are collected only through one channel – and more likely when, in a mixed approach like in Israel, directly reported data are used in combination with ITRS data.

Danish and Dutch experience shows that, for the society at large, a direct reporting system is less costly to operate than the ITRS, and the initial investment will be paid back within 2-3 years. That is, when implemented the direct reporting system has induced less costs in the Danish and Dutch enterprises than what it costs to maintain the ITRS system through the commercial banks.

There are drawbacks at the same time, though. Experience shows that the maintenance of the populations and samples, and therefore of grossing up factors, is a challenge without the information from ITRS. At intervals, and probably at least every 10 years, a general screening of a large share of all enterprises will therefore have to be conducted. Alternatively, a dramatically reduced version of the ITRS can be run in parallel with the direct reporting system (only company numbers and transactions value), thus enabling the statistical authorities to maintain the grossing-up factors (weights) and to investigate the transactions and include additional enterprises in the sample.

3. Conclusions and recommendations

The overall conclusions are that the Israeli Balance of Payments system, including the IIP, is organized in an appropriate way between BoI and CBS. At the theoretical level, there are only minor conceptual deviations from the BD4 and BPM6 manual. Instead, the challenges are how to decide on a satisfactory level of quality, and, at the same time, how to obtain this quality with respect to the reporting to the international organizations – and of course the national publication of the BoP and IIP statistics.

The mixed approach, i.e. the combined use of direct reporting and ITRS both have advantages and disadvantages.

Many countries have, during the last 15 year, switched to systems based entirely on direct reporting, and the results are satisfactory. The advantages are described in detail in section in section 2.5 above, and in section 3.2 below as a principal, long-term recommendation.

There are, nevertheless, good reasons that are related to policy monitoring needs to keep the ITRS system in Israel, and it is not planned to eliminate it. Seen from a statistical point of view, the ITRS will, as long as it prevails, be an important source for the updating of the population for the direct reporting system.

3.1 Recommendations

It is recommended that a working group (Twinning BOP-WG) between BoI and CBS should be established. The working group should meet regularly, for example monthly, and coordinate its work according to an agreed-upon time and activity plan.

The time and activity plan could be developed in accordance with the road map presented in section 4 of this report, cf. below. The road-map was discussed during debriefing session of the A.6 mission.

One thing the working group could look at is the possibility of integrating more effectively the reporting to the Bank of Israel of stocks and flows in fewer reporting forms. The consequent reporting of the identity:

$$\text{Opening stock} + \text{transactions} + \text{revaluations} + \text{other changes} = \text{Closing Stock}$$

for each ownership relation could lead to significant quality improvements of the direct reporting, and, in a longer term, also be more resource efficient as a result of the necessity of internal consistency in the reported data.

The thresholds that are currently used in the ITRS system seem to be rather high, and it is recommended to undertake an analysis of whether the thresholds should possibly be lowered. As an example, the analysis could aim at conclusion that the thresholds would have to be set at a certain level in order to have, as an average, no more than 10 per cent of unallocated transactions.

Such a decision is, to a high degree, interrelated with the decision on the future of the *Interested Parties Survey*. If this survey is repeated regularly, this may compensate for the high thresholds in the ITRS. In particular, if the idea of *integrated reporting* is introduced also in the Interested Parties Survey, and in data collection connected to the regular FDI statistics, the IIP will benefit.

As for the current reporting on IIP it is recommended that more effort is put into obtaining the information on ultimate ownership. Making the reporting on this information mandatory should be considered. Whether the current model, based on reporting about each link in the

ownership chain, or the Danish model, based on the enterprises' reporting only on the ultimate owner, is the most efficient in providing the information could be considered.

Priority should be given to investigating the information on real estate from the Tax Authorities (flows) and Ministry of Justice (stock). As the situation on stock is the most critical, i.e. nothing is reported, the data from the Ministry of Justice probably should be given first or highest priority.

The Business Register is, in a limited version, already being used by the Bank of Israel, but it could be utilized even further in Bank of Israel. The screening for SPEs, for example, could to some degree rely on information from the Business Register on number of employees and turnover. The possibility of CBS sharing the Business Register in its full version with Bank of Israel should be considered. The Danish experience with this, including the legal arrangements, could possibly be documented by Statistics Denmark, as input to the work in the project's component on the National Statistical System.

3.2 Principal long-term recommendations

In the long run, it may be increasingly difficult for Israel to fulfill the reporting requirements from the international organisations, and to obtain a satisfactory quality of the BoP and IIP statistics from the partly ITRS based system. Especially, enterprises with accounts abroad and enterprises using netting or cash-pooling can only be satisfactorily handled through direct reporting.

Therefore, it is recommended that Israel at some point start to investigate and quantify the actual advantages and disadvantages related to a change from the present mixed approach system to a single reporting system based entirely on direct reporting and surveys.

It should be noted that the case in Israel is relatively undramatic, because direct reporting has already been introduced regarding FDI, and the contact with the enterprises has been established. The next steps would be inclusion of other financial instruments, i.e. portfolio investments as is already considered by Bank of Israel, but also loans, deposits etc.

It is understandable that for Bank of Israel the ITRS is seen as important for other, non-statistical purposes. It can provide information on the money market, and for analytical purposes be important as a supplement to the so called FX payments system.

This important role of the ITRS naturally has to be considered, and some version of the ITRS may prevail for this reason – even in a future scenario where the BoP/IIP statistical system may be entirely based on direct reporting. However, any version of the ITRS may play an indirect role in the BoP/IIP system regarding the maintenance of the population and the samples.

4. Road map: work program and time plan

According to the mandatory results, specified in the contract underlying the on-going Twinning project, a working plan for the development of the financial account of the Israeli BoP system should be developed by October 2014 when the project ends.

To reach this goal, the following work program was agreed upon during the debriefing session of the A.6 mission:

Time	Responsible	Milestone
26 July 2013	Statistics Denmark	A6 Mission report approved
15 October 2013	BoI and CBS (Twinning BoP-WG)	First draft of report on the improvement of the BoP financial account, including development plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A clear structure of the report • Delimitation of the topics to be discussed, cf. approved A6 mission report
15 October 2013	BoI and CBS (Twinning BoP-WG)	Document in English on the methodology, data sources and assumptions regarding the FDI investment income of the current account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary (early) data, e.g. 2013Q3 • Final data, e.g. 2011 and 2012 • Identification of methodological problems
15 November 2013	Statistics Denmark	A7 Mission Report approved, including comments and input to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report, including development plan • Methodological paper on FDI investment income
15 January 2014	BoI and CBS (Twinning BoP-WG)	Second and complete draft of report, including development plan ready for comments by Statistics Denmark and Danmarks Nationalbank
1 March 2014	Statistics Denmark and Danmarks Nationalbank	Written comments and input to report – to be discussed during study visit to Copenhagen
1 April 2014	BoI and CBS (Twinning BoP-WG)	Report, complete and including development plan, ready for comments by managements of Bank of Israel and CBS
15 May 2014	Managements of BoI and CBS	Managements' comments available for Twinning WG
15 June 2014	Statistics Denmark	Deadline for supplementary input from Statistics Denmark in the light of the managements' comments
1 August, 2014	BoI and CBS (Twinning BoP-WG)	Final Report, including development plan, ready for final comments and possible approval by the managements of Bank of Israel and CBS

As mentioned in section 3, this work program should be maintained and detailed by the working group.

Annex A6.1. Terms of Reference

Subject / purpose

Improvement of statistics on direct investments (in-going and out-going):

- Assessment of the present situation
 - Comparisons with the BPM6 and the BMD4 manuals
 - Identification of the main problems
 - Review of possible improvements
 - Examining possible improvements and implementation of improvements.
- The following issues will be addressed
 - Distribution by countries and by economic industries.
 - UCO (Ultimate Control Owner).
 - Cross investments.
 - SPE-Special Purpose Entities
 - Real estate investments

Expected output

Report with recommendations on how to obtain improvements in the realm of FDI data with a better accordance to the BPM6 and the BMD4 manuals.

Annex A6.2 Programme, 8-11 July 2013

Date	Place	Time	Event		
Mon 8/7	Bank of Israel	09:00	Welcoming remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mandatory results of the component • The programme of the week 		
		09:30	The organization of the BoP in Israel – overview of the responsibilities and the applied surveys plus other data sources (<i>BoI and CBS</i>)		
		10:45	Coffee break		
		11:00	The organization of the BoP in Denmark (<i>Statistics Denmark</i>)		
		12:15	Lunch		
		13:30	FDI in Israel – where are the problems and what should the Twinning project focus on? (<i>BoI and CBS</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution by countries and by economic industries • UCO (Ultimate Control Owner) • Cross investments • SPE-Special Purpose Entities • Real estate investments 		
		15:00	Coffee break		
		15:15	FDI in Israel – <i>continuation and discussion</i>		
		Tue 9/7	CBS	09:00	FDI – manuals and data reporting requirements (<i>Statistics Denmark</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution by countries and by economic industries • UCO (Ultimate Control Owner) • Cross investments • SPE-Special Purpose Entities • Real estate investments
				10:30	Coffee break
10:45	FDI – manuals, <i>continuation and discussion</i>				
12:15	Lunch				
13:30	Discussion - the data required to fulfil the manual requirements vs. the data available in Israel				
15:00	Coffee break				
15:15	Conclusions so far – implications for the work plan				
Wed 10/7	Bank of Israel			10:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Israeli questionnaires • The Danish questionnaires
		12:15			
		13:30	Discussion – comparison of the two BoP systems		
		15:00	Coffee break		
		15:15	Discussion – development of the work plan and the issues to be focused on during the Twinning project		
Thu 11/7	CBS	11:00	Discussion of plans (<i>Statistics Denmark</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roadmap and time plan • Preparation of next mission (A.7) 		
		12:15	Lunch		
		13:30	Ad-hoc meetings – further work on the report and the roadmap, and preparations for debriefing		
		15:00	Debriefing with BC Project Leader and Bank of Israel component responsible: Recommendations, time plan and implied work programme for CBS and Bank of Israel.		

Annex A6.3 Persons met

CBS participants:

Olivia Blum; BC Project Leader
Batia Attali; RTA Counterpart
Brian Niegn; Legal Adviser
Miri Ben-Tulila; Head of Balance of Payments Division
Netanel Tauber;
Ziv Gorodisky;
Yacov Cohen Macabi;
Amos Degani;
Yosef Grisi;
Gennady Ackerman ;
Tehila Vintrov;
Tsofia Fishman

BoI participants:

Izhak Frankovits, Head of Statistics Department
Eli Kadosh
Hanady Azzam
Berta Agmon
Avi Schwartz
Liran Kalif

MS participants:

Jens Hald, External Consultant, Statistics Denmark
Thomas Bie, Resident Twinning Adviser, Statistics Denmark

Annex A6.4 Bank of Israel's FORM 2

Report on Foreign Investment or Realization of Investment in a Foreign Corporation or a Controlled Corporation

The obligation to report applies to a corporation resident in Israel, who has made a direct investment abroad or realized such investment, in whole or partially, in a Foreign or a Controlled Corporation, totaling USD 5 Mil. or more, and whose remaining FDI abroad in Foreign Corporations, Controlled Corporations, or all in total, equals USD 20 Mil. or more – ,based on the case, either before the investment or after its realization; The report shall be delivered for each Foreign Corporation in separate and no later than 15 days from date of the investment or realization transactions.

A. Reporting Corporation Details

Name _____ Registration number _____
 Address _____ Phone Num. _____ Phone Num. _____
Street City ZIP code

B. Stakeholders' Details

NAME of the Stakeholder	Type of the entity *	Percentage of ownership in the reporting corporation	Country of residence/registration	Main activity sector	ID/ Registration Num. in the country of residency

* Individual, NGO, Partnership, Insurer, Provident Fund, Pension Fund, Mutual Fund, Training Fund, Capital Fund, Bank, Hedge Fund, another fund, Government, Other (please specify)

If the company is not listed:

Rate of holdings by foreign residents', who are not stakeholders _____

Rate of holdings by Israeli residents, who are not stakeholders _____

C. Details about indirect control in the Reporting Corporation:

(Shall be filled out, according to choice of the reporter, if one or more of the stakeholders is held by 50% or more by other)

NAME of the Stakeholder	Details of a holder of 50% or more of the stakeholder (hereinafter – holder 1)		Details of a holder of 50% or more of holder 1 (hereinafter – holder 2)		Details of a holder of 50% or more of holder 2 (hereinafter – holder 3)		Details of a holder of 50% or more of holder 3 (hereinafter – holder 4)	
	Holdings Rate	Country of residency	Holdings Rate	Country of residency	Holdings Rate	Country of residency	Holdings Rate	Country of residency

D. Details if the Foreign Corporation or the Controlled Corporation where the investment or the realization took place

Name of the Corporation	-----
Corporation's registration number	-----
Type of relationship to the Reporting Corporation (foreign corporation/ controlled corporation)	-----
Corporation's country of registration	-----
Corporation's country of operation/activity	-----
Corporation's type	-----
Main activity sector	-----

E. Details about the investments and realization of investment in a Foreign Corporation

Transaction type (investment/ realization/ receiving dividend or receiving interest from the Foreign Corp.)	-----
Transaction's date	-----
Method of investment's/realization's implementation:	
For Investment:	
Purchase of shares in allocation/ issue/ from other owners	-----
Loan to the Foreign Corporation (including by purchasing bonds)	-----
Repayment of a loan received from the Foreign Corporation	-----
Number of shares purchased	-----
For Realization:	
Resale of shares to the Foreign Corporation (Buyback)	-----
Sale of shares to other investors	-----
Loan from the Foreign Corporation (including by purchasing bonds)	-----
Repayment of a loan given to the Foreign Corporation	-----
Receiving dividend or interest	-----
Number of shares sold	-----
Percent(%) of direct ownership after the investment/realization	-----
Method of payment (from or to bank account in Israel/ from or to bank account abroad/ by set-off)	-----
In case of – payment from account to account In Israel – name of the banking institution/corporation where the transaction was made	-----
In case of set-off – what was the investment or realization set-off against (In return to import or export of goods/ in return for import or export of services/ exchanging stocks/ waiver of debt/interest/dividend in favor of Reporting Corporation/ Foreign Corporation/ Realization of convertible bonds/ other)	-----
Amount of investment or realization (USD, thousands)	-----

F. Details on loans between the Reporting Resident of Israel and the Controlled Corporations

Name of the Controlled corporation	-----
Transaction type (investment/ realization/ receiving interest from the Controlled Corp.)	-----
Transaction's date	-----
Method of investment's/realization's:	
For Investment:	
Loan given to the Controlled Corp. (including by purchasing bonds)	-----
Repayment of a loan received from the Controlled Corporation	-----
For Realization:	
Loan received from the Controlled Corp. (including by purchasing bonds)	-----
Repayment of a loan given to the Controlled Corp.	-----
Receiving interest from Controlled Corp.	-----
Percent(%) of direct ownership after the investment/realization	-----
Method of payment (from or to bank account in Israel/ from or to bank account abroad/ by set-off)	-----
In case of – payment from account to account In Israel – name of the banking institution/corporation where the transaction was made	-----
In case of set-off – what was the investment or realization set-off against (In return to import or export of goods/ in return for import or export of services/ exchanging stocks/ waiver of debt/interest/dividend in favor of Reporting Corporation/ Foreign Corporation/ Realization of convertible bonds/ other)	-----
Amount of investment or realization (USD, thousands)	-----

Comments _____

Reporting person's details

Name of the reporting person: _____

Position: _____

Telephone for enquiries: _____

Fax Num: _____

E-mail: _____

Annex A6.5 Bank of Israel's FORM 4

Reporting FDI Positions of a Stakeholder who is a Foreign Resident or a Resident of Israel Corporation controlling a Corporation (for the year that ended on _____)

The obligation to report applies to a corporation resident in Israel, whose foreign resident stakeholders' and/or controlling corporation' FDI positions in Israel, as of the end of this or previous year, equal USD 40 Mil. or more; the report shall be delivered no later than 120 days from the end of the year to which the report relates.

A. Reporting Corporation Details:

Name _____ Registration number _____
 Address _____ Phone Num. _____ Phone Num. _____
Street City ZIP code

B. Stakeholders' Details:

NAME of the Stakeholder	Type of the entity *	Percentage of ownership in the reporting corporation	Country of residence/registration	Main activity sector	ID/ Registration Num. in the country of residency

* Individual, NGO, Partnership, Insurer, Provident Fund, Pension Fund, Mutual Fund, Training Fund, Capital Fund, Bank, Hedge Fund, another fund, Government, Other (please specify)

If the company is not listed:

Rate of holdings by foreign residents', who are not stakeholders _____

Rate of holdings by Israeli residents, who are not stakeholders _____

C. Details about indirect control in the Reporting Corporation:

(Shall be filled out, according to choice of the reporter, if one or more of the stakeholders is held by 50% or more by other)

NAME of the Stakeholder	Details of a holder of 50% or more of the stakeholder (hereinafter – holder 1)		Details of a holder of 50% or more of holder 1 (hereinafter – holder 2)		Details of a holder of 50% or more of holder 2 (hereinafter – holder 3)		Details of a holder of 50% or more of holder 3 (hereinafter – holder 4)	
	Holdings Rate	Country of residency	Holdings Rate	Country of residency	Holdings Rate	Country of residency	Holdings Rate	Country of residency

D. Information about the Reporting Corporation:

Are operations of financing of companies outside Israel Corporation's core business/es? Yes/No

Total sales' cycle according to the non-consolidated reports _____
 Total fixed assets according to the non-consolidated reports _____
 Total of Reporting Corporation's investments in subsidiary companies _____

Are the Reporting Corporation's securities listed? Yes/No
 If Yes –

Total issued capital at the end of the previous year based on number of shares _____
 The total capital held by foreign resident stakeholders at the end of the previous year based on number of shares _____
 Total issued capital at the end of the reported year based on number of shares _____
 The total capital held by foreign resident stakeholders at the end of the reported based on number of shares _____
 Stock price at the end of the previous year (USD) _____
 Stock price at the end of the reported year (USD) _____

E. Geographic Distribution of the Reporting Corporation's investments in foreign corporations whose FDI positions exceed USD 10 Mil.

<u>Name of the country</u>	<u>Total investments</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

F. Changes in Reporting Corporation's equity positions (according to the consolidated balance sheet of the Corporation)

	<u>Sum</u>	<u>Comments</u>
• Positions at the end of the previous year (according to the last report)	_____	
• Investment of foreign resident stakeholders in Reporting Corporation's capital [as detailed in Form 3 of the annexes to the Order by the Bank of Israel (information regarding foreign currency market developments), 2010/5770 – (below-Form 3)]	_____	
• Realization of the foreign resident stakeholders' investment in Reporting Corporations capital (as detailed in the Form 3)	_____	
• Net Investments and Realizations of investment by foreign resident stakeholders which were NOT reported in Form 3	_____	
• Total profit/loss after taxes and before dividends	_____	
• Out of this:		
Ordinary transactions Total profit/loss after taxes and before dividends	_____	
• Dividend divided among foreign resident stakeholders	_____	
• Net equity capital investment by the rest of the Reporting Corporation shareholders (holding less than 10 percent of the Corporation's capital)	_____	
• Exchange Rate differences	_____	
• Other Differences	_____	
• Equity positions at the end of the reported year	_____	
• Net investments in equity of a resident of Israel reported by foreign residents stakeholders from sales to residents of Israel or purchases from them	_____	

G. Changes in positions of the loans of the foreign residents stakeholders to the Reporting Corporation

	<u>Sum</u>	<u>Comments</u>
The loan positions at the end of the previous year (according to the last report)	-----	-----
Loans during the year reported (as detailed in Form 3)	-----	-----
Loan repayment during the year reported (As detailed on the form 3)	-----	-----
Loans and repayments that were not reported in Form 3	-----	-----
Foreign resident stakeholders' aggregate interest	-----	-----
Exchange Rate differences	-----	-----
Other differences	-----	-----
The loans' positions at the end of the reported year	-----	-----
Interest paid to foreign resident stakeholders'	-----	-----

H. Loan positions of the controlling corporations to the Reporting Corporation, by country

Controlling corporation's country of activity	Positions at the end of the previous year	Positions at the end of the reported year
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----

I. Credit/Debit Positions of the Reporting Corporation versus foreign resident stakeholders (Credit of foreign resident stakeholder as (+))

	<u>Sum</u>	<u>Comments</u>
At the end of the previous year (acc. to the last report)	-----	-----
At the end of the reported year	-----	-----

J. Reporting Corporation's investments in foreign resident stakeholders

NAME of the Stakeholder	Investment in capital of foreign resident stakeholders				Positions of loans to foreign resident stakeholders	
	At the end of the previous year		At the end of [this] reported year		At the end of the previous year	At the end of [this] reported year
	Investment's position	Percent of ownership	Investment's position	Percent of ownership		

Comments _____

Reporting person's details

Name of the reporting person: _____

Position: _____

Telephone, fax, email: _____

Annex A6.6 Bank of Israel's FORM 5

Reporting on FDI positions in Foreign Corporation or Controlled Corporations outside of Israel (for the year that ended on.....)

The obligation to report applies to a corporation resident in Israel, whose FDI positions outside of Israel, as of the end of this or previous year, equal USD 20 Mil. or more. For each Foreign Corporation, a separate report shall be filled out. The report shall be delivered no later than 120 days from the end of the year to which the report relates.

A. Reporting Corporation Details:

Name _____ Registration number _____
 Address _____ Phone Num. _____ Phone Num. _____
Street City ZIP code

B. Stakeholders' Details:

NAME of the Stakeholder	Type of the entity *	Percentage of ownership in the reporting corporation	Country of residence / registration	Main activity sector	ID/ Registration No. in the country of residency

* Individual, NGO, Partnership, Insurer, Provident Fund, Pension Fund, Mutual Fund, Training Fund, Capital Fund, Bank, Hedge Fund, another fund, Government, Other (please specify)

If the company is not listed:

Rate of holdings by foreign residents', who are not stakeholders _____

Rate of holdings by Israeli residents, who are not stakeholders _____

C. Details about indirect control in the Reporting Corporation:

(Shall be filled out, according to choice of the reporter, if one or more of the stakeholders is held by 50% or more by other)

NAME of the Stakeholder	Details of a holder of 50% or more of the stakeholder (hereinafter – holder 1)		Details of a holder of 50% or more of holder 1 (hereinafter – holder 2)		Details of a holder of 50% or more of holder 2 (hereinafter – holder 3)		Details of a holder of 50% or more of holder 3 (hereinafter – holder 4)	
	Holdings Rate	Country of residency	Holdings Rate	Country of residency	Holdings Rate	Country of residency	Holdings Rate	Country of residency

D. Foreign Corporation's Details

Name of the Corporation [from the list of corporations that have been reported in Form 1 of the annexes to the Order by the Bank of Israel (information regarding foreign currency market developments), 2010/5770 - (below-Form 1)]	_____
Corporation's registration number (to be completed according to the last report or Form 1)	_____
Corporation's type (to be completed according to the last report or Form 1)	_____
Main activity sector (as reported in Form 1)	_____
Country of residence/ registration (to be completed according to last report or Form 1)	_____
Percentage of ownership of the Reporting Corporation in stock capital of the Foreign Corporation (as reported in Form 1)	_____
Whether operations of financing of companies in other countries, including Israel, are the core business/es of the Foreign Corporation	Yes/ No
Total sales cycle according to the non-consolidated reports __	_____
Total fixed assets according to the non-consolidated reports __	_____
Total investments of Foreign Corporation in Controlled Corporations	_____
Are the Foreign Corporation's securities listed?	Yes/ No
<u>If Yes</u> –	
Total issued capital at the end of the previous year based on number of shares	_____
Total capital held by Reporting Corporation at the end of the previous year based on number of shares	_____
Total issued capital at the end of the reported year based on number of shares	_____
The total capital held by Reporting Corporation at the end of the reported year based on number of shares	_____
Stock price at the end of the previous year (USD)	_____
Stock price at the end of the reported year (USD)	_____

E. Geographic Distribution of the Controlled Corporations that Foreign Corporations FDI positions there exceed USD 10 Mil.

<u>Name of the country</u>	<u>Investment Amount t</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

F. Changes in Foreign Corporation's equity positions (according to the consolidated balance sheet of the Corporation)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Positions at the end of the previous year	-----	-----
Investment of the Reporting Corporation in Foreign Corporation's capital [as detailed in Form 2 of the annexes to the Order by the Bank of Israel (information regarding foreign currency market developments), 2010/5770 – (below-Form 2)]	-----	-----
Realization of the Reporting Corporation 's investment in Foreign Corporations capital (as detailed in the Form 2)	-----	-----
Net Investments and Realizations of investment by Reporting Corporation in the Foreign Corporation which were NOT reported in Form 2	-----	-----
Total profit/loss net after taxes and before dividends	-----	-----
Out of this: Ordinary transactions Total profit/loss after taxes and before dividends	-----	-----
Dividend divided to the Reporting corporation	-----	-----
Investments in capital (+) or in dividend (-) net that were divided among the rest of the Foreign Corporation shareholders	-----	-----
Exchange Rate differences	-----	-----
Other Differences	-----	-----
Equity positions at the end of the reported year	-----	-----
Investments, not by issue or allocation, by the Reporting Corporation in equity net of the Foreign Corporation	-----	-----

G. Changes in Reporting Corporation's loan positions to the Foreign Corporation

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Comments</u>
The loans' positions at the end of the previous year	-----	-----
Reporting Corporation's loans to the Foreign Corporation during the year reported (as detailed in Form 2)	-----	-----
Repayment of loans to the Foreign Corporation during the year reported (As detailed on the form 2)	-----	-----
Loans and repayments that were not reported in Form 2	-----	-----
Reporting Corporation's aggregate interest	-----	-----
Exchange Rate differences	-----	-----
Other differences	-----	-----
The loans' positions at the end of the reported year	-----	-----
Interest paid to the Reporting Corporation	-----	-----

H. Loan positions of the Reporting Corporation to the Controlled Corporations

Name of the Controlled Corporation (as per the list in Form 1)	Positions at the end of the previous year (according to the last report, if available)	The change in the positions (acc. To Form 2)	Positions at the end of the reported year
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

I. Credit/Debit Positions of the Reporting Corporation versus Foreign Corporations (Credit of the Foreign Corporation as (+))

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Comments</u>
At the end of the previous year	-----	-----
At the end of the reported year	-----	-----

J. Foreign Corporation's investments in the Reporting Corporation

Investment in Reporting Corporation 's capital				Positions of loans to the Reporting Corporation	
At the end of the previous year		At the end of [this] reported year		At the end of the previous year	At the end of [this] reported year
Investment's position	Percent of ownership	Investment's position	Percent of ownership		
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Comments _____

Reporting person's details

Name of the reporting person: _____

Position: _____

Telephone for enquiries: _____

Fax Num: _____

E-mail: _____

Annex A6.7 Bank of Israel's FORM 11

Quarterly reporting on assets and liabilities in NIS and FOREX and transactions abroad

Data on equity and total balance
Total equity
Surplus
Total balance
Profit and loss report in the reported quarter
Quarterly sales cycle
Exports (Goods and services)
(Import (Goods and services)
Profit after tax and dividend
Out of this: from direct investments abroad
Profit after tax and dividend - from ordinary transactions
Out of this: from direct investments abroad (from ordinary transactions)
Data on total financial assets (in USD thousands)
Assets deposited in Israel
Shares of resident companies in FOREX
Shares of resident companies in NIS
Shares of non-resident(foreign) companies in FOREX
Shares of non- resident(foreign) companies in NIS
Government of Israel bonds in FOREX
Government of Israel bonds in NIS
Resident companies corporate bonds in FOREX
Resident companies corporate bonds in NIS
Foreign Governments bonds and companies corporate bonds in FOREX (including convertible bonds)
Foreign Governments bonds and companies corporate bonds in NIS (including convertible bonds)
FOREX deposits in Israel (including current)
NIS deposits in Israel (including current)
Other financial assets in FOREX
Other financial assets in NIS
Assets deposited abroad
Shares of resident companies in FOREX
Shares of resident companies in NIS
Shares of non-resident(foreign) companies in FOREX
Shares of non- resident(foreign) companies in NIS
Government of Israel bonds in FOREX
Government of Israel bonds in NIS
Resident companies corporate bonds in FOREX
Resident companies corporate bonds in NIS
Foreign Governments bonds and companies corporate bonds in FOREX (including convertible bonds)
Foreign Governments bonds and companies corporate bonds in NIS (including convertible bonds)
FOREX deposits in Israel (including current)
NIS deposits in Israel (including current)
Other financial assets in FOREX
Other financial assets in NIS
Position of FDI abroad (outgoing) and and position of foreign stakeholders in the reporting corporation
Position of investment in capital stock and real estate abroad
Position of loans to foreign corporations and to controlled corporations (excluding commercial credit)
Position of foreign investment of Stakeholders (interested parties)
Position of loans fromstakeholders and from controlling corporations (excluding commercial credit)
Position of loans tostakeholders and from controlling corporations (excluding commercial credit)
Credit positions to/from residents of Israel
Supplier credit (goods and services) In FOREX
Supplier credit (goods and services) In NIS
Customer credit (goods and services) In FOREX
Customer credit (goods and services) In NIS
Bank credit - FOREX
Bank credit - NIS
Credit from other residents of Israel - FOREX
Credit from other residents of Israel - NIS

Credit from other residents of Israel - NIS
Credit positions to/from foreign residents
Supplier credit (goods and services) In FOREX
Supplier credit (goods and services) In NIS
Customer credit (goods and services) In FOREX
Customer credit (goods and services) In NIS
Financial credit from foreign residents in FOREX
Financial credit from foreign residents in NIS
Positions of bonds issued abroad in FOREX
Positions of bonds issued abroad in NIS
Financial credit to foreign residents in FOREX
Financial credit to foreign residents in NIS
Transaction of Corporation's accounts abroad
Positions at the account abroad for beginning of the quarter (current; FOREX and NIS deposits)
<u>Payments from Israeli residents</u>
Transfers from Corporation's Israeli account in NIS
Transfers from Corporation's Israeli account in FOREX
Transfers from other Israeli resident accounts in NIS
Transfers from other Israeli resident accounts in FOREX
<u>Payments from abroad</u>
In return for export of goods
In return for export of services
Interest on loans and deposits
Dividend
Obtaining financial loan
Obtaining a loan from a foreign stakeholders(interested parties), from controlling corporation, from foreign corporation or controlled corporation
Issuance of bonds
Repayment of financial loan provided to foreign residents
Repayment of financial loan provided to foreign stakeholders(interested parties), controlling corporation, foreign corporation or controlled corporation
Sale of shares of Israeli resident corporations
Sale of shares of non-resident (foreign) corporations
Sale of bonds by the Government of Israel and resident of Israel corporations (including convertible bonds)
Sale of bonds by the foreign Governments and non-resident corporations (including convertible bonds)
Sale of other financial assets
Realization of FDI (in capital and in land and buildings)
Issuance of listed shares
Issuance of non-listed shares
Other payments
<u>Payments to residents of Israel</u>
Transfers to Corporation's Israeli account in NIS
Transfers to Corporation's Israeli account in FOREX
Transfers to other Israeli resident accounts in NIS
Transfers to other Israeli resident accounts in FOREX
<u>Payments to foreign residents</u>
In return for import of goods
In return for purchase of services
Interest on loans obtained
Dividend paid
Providing financial loan
Repayment of bonds issued
Repayment of financial loan received from foreign residents
Purchasing shares of resident of Israel companies
Purchasing shares of foreign resident companies
Purchase of bonds by the Government of Israel and resident of Israel corporations (including convertible bonds)
Purchase of bonds by the foreign Governments and non-resident corporations (including convertible bonds)
Purchase of other financial assets
Re-purchase of company shares (Buyback)
FDI abroad (in capital and in land and buildings)
Providing a loan to foreign stakeholders(interested parties), controlling corporation, foreign corporation or controlled corporation
Repayment of financial loans obtained from foreign stakeholders(interested parties), controlling corporation, foreign corporation or controlled corporation
Other payments
Exchange rate differences
Other adjustments
Positions at the account abroad for end of the quarter (deposits, incl. current)

Annex A6.8 Transactions codes in Israel's ITRS

Payments/Transactions List	
Receiving FOREX from Residents of Israel (41)	
Receiving Forex from residents of Israel in cash and by check, purchased earlier in purpose of travelling abroad	410
Receiving cash or travellers checks from Forex dealers	411
Payment from a customers account abroad - by corporations	412
Transfers of customer's account abroad - by individuals	413
Toursim, Cargo and Insurance Services (42)	
Forex payment from residents of Israel originating from selling services and goods to tourists	420
Payment from abroad for credit card use by tourists in Israel	421
Insurance payment from abroad to an Israeli insurance company	427
Insurance payment from abroad to an Israeli resident	428
Various Services (43)	
Payment from abroad for work-wages or contract-work of an Israeli resident	431
Charge of banks in the (Pal.??) Autonomy for clearing-house services or other charge	432
Charge of Foreign banks for clearing-house services or other charge	433
Small amount transactions	437
Payment from abroad for fees, consulting, know-how/ knowledge, patents, and other services	439
Payments originating from Israeli residents' investments abroad (44)	
Payment from realization of foreign securities that are traded abroad and is not a foreign security approved by individuals??	440
Payment from sale of foreign securities that are foreign security approved by individuals	441
Realization of an investment abroad (outgoing FDI) by a broker	442
Crediting a customer as result of a deal related to use of financial instruments, including futures and gold for investment (but, excluding forward deals)	443
Payment from realization of outgoing FD investment	444
Payment from earnings, interest and dividend on foreign securities and outgoing FDI	445
Payment from sale of foreign securities that are recognized?? by companies	446
Payment from sale of foreign securities that are approved?? by companies	447
Realization of a land and buildings investment abroad of an Israeli resident	448
Loans and guarantees (45)	
Obtaining of a loan by Israeli resident from a licensed trader	450
Obtaining a direct loan by an Israeli resident from a foreign resident, incl. from abroad branches of Israeli banks	453
Payment resulting from owners loan repayment (base + interest) that was provided by an Israeli resident to a foreign resident	455
Loan repayment in NIS, that a foreign resident received from a licensed trader	458
Payment resulting from realization of foreign resident's guarantee to Israel resident's obligations	459
Transfer-payment from abroad (46)	
Payments originating in transfer-payments from abroad to individuals (i.e gifts, support, compensation, fines, etc)	460
Payments originating in transfer-payments from abroad to corporations, incl. non-profit NGOs (i.e gifts, support, compensation, fines, etc)	461
Olim (new immigrants) transfer-payments from abroad	463
Receiving one-time or recurring compensations from abroad	467
Transfer-payments from abroad to residents or institutions in the held territories	468
Investments in Israel and FOREX to NIS exchange by foreign residents (47)	
Investment in Forex or exchanging Forex of a foreign resident, with the aim of investing in stock or other securities listed for trade on Tel Aviv stock exchange	470
Transfer by a foreign resident to a broker	471
Stockholders' (interested parties') investments in securities listed on Tel Aviv stock exchange	472
Investment in Forex or exchanging Forex of a foreign resident, with the aim of investing in Israeli corporation or other Israeli securities, that are not listed on Tel Aviv stock exchange	473
Investment in Forex or exchanging Forex of a foreign resident, with the aim of investment in land and buildings	475
Forex exchange by a foreign corporation for coverage of its current expenditure (incl. diplomatic missions)	476
Crediting a customer for realization of a Forex exchange deal, where the bank is not a party to the deal - ??? For bank that codifies 'other transactions' by code 496. Otherwise - transaction between a broker and the exemptee.	477
Forex exchange by a foreign resident tourists, for their current expenses in Israel, incl. rent for accommodations	478
Mergers and issuings abroad for interested parties	491

Investments in Israel and FOREX to NIS exchange by foreign residents (47)	
Investment in Forex or exchanging Forex of a foreign resident, with the aim of investing in stock or other securities listed for trade on Tel Aviv stock exchange	470
Transfer by a foreign resident to a broker	471
Stockholders' (interested parties') investments in securities listed on Tel Aviv stock exchange	472
Investment in Forex or exchanging Forex of a foreign resident, with the aim of investing in Israeli corporation or other Israeli securities, that are not listed on Tel Aviv stock exchange	473
Investment in Forex or exchanging Forex of a foreign resident, with the aim of investment in land and buildings	475
Forex exchange by a foreign corporation for coverage of its current expenditure (incl. diplomatic missions)	476
Crediting a customer for realization of a Forex exchange deal, where the bank is not a party to the deal - ??? For bank that codifies 'other transactions' by code 496. Otherwise - transaction between a broker and the exemptee.	477
Forex exchange by a foreign resident tourist, for their current expenses in Israel, incl. rent for accommodations	478
Mergers and issuings abroad for interested parties	491
Depositing Forex exchanged for NIS at a resident's deposit	480
Exchanging Forex from Israeli resident's account to NIS	481
Payment from an account in Israel to an account in Israel	482
Payment of interest by a licensed trader to an Israeli resident	483
Payment of interest and other revenues to a licensed trader by Israeli resident and by another licensed trader	484
Payment of interest and fees to a foreign licensed trader bank	485
Purchase of Forex from the Government and from other licensed trader bank	486
Purchase of Forex from abroad in return for other (convertible) currency (including NIS), but excluding Forex originating from realization of forward deals	487
Differences from Forex linked deals with derivative instruments	488
Transfer to/from a specified-period-deposit (savings plan)	489
Government, Government Bodies and Licensed Trader Transactions (49)	
Interest payment, fees and other transfers from the Government to the licensed trader and to other resident	490
Other payments	492
Receiving Forex from customers in return for exchange deals where the bank is a party to the deal	493
Receiving Forex from abroad by the licensed trader bank for itself in realization of futures	494
Receiving Forex from abroad for the Government Bodies	495
Crediting a customer for realization of a Forex exchange deal, where the bank is not a party to the deal. For bank that codifies 'other transactions' by code 477.	496
Purchase of Forex for..... Of the licensed trader bank	498
Payments in Forex, that were performed in the reporting month, but will be codified and reported in the month that follows (incl. irregular-codings)	499
Import of Goods (30)	
Payment for import of goods, including books, journals, and transit imports	300
Forward payment for import of goods	301
Repayment of suppliers' credit	302
Payment for import of diamonds, including repayment of suppliers' credit	305
Forward payment for import of diamonds	307