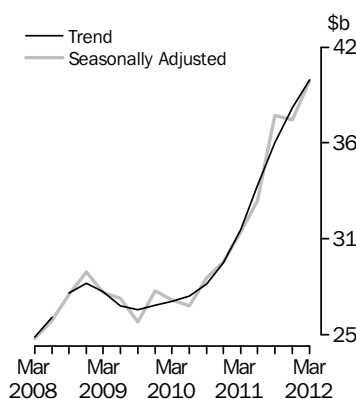


PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 31 MAY 2012

New Capital Expenditure in Volume Terms



KEY FIGURES

	Mar Qtr 12 \$m	Dec Qtr 11 to Mar Qtr 12 % change	Mar Qtr 11 to Mar Qtr 12 % change
Trend estimates^(a)			
Total new capital expenditure	40 067	4.3	28.3
Buildings and structures	24 149	6.4	45.3
Equipment, plant and machinery	15 798	0.3	8.2
Seasonally adjusted^(a)			
Total new capital expenditure	40 002	6.1	28.6
Buildings and structures	24 367	10.5	48.8
Equipment, plant and machinery	15 635	-0.1	6.2

(a) In volume terms

KEY POINTS

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (VOLUME TERMS)

- The trend volume estimate for total new capital expenditure rose 4.3% in the March quarter 2012 while the seasonally adjusted estimate rose 6.1%.
- The trend volume estimate for buildings and structures rose 6.4% in the March quarter 2012 while the seasonally adjusted estimate rose 10.5%.
- The trend volume estimate for equipment, plant and machinery rose 0.3% in the March quarter 2012 while the seasonally adjusted estimate fell 0.1%.

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE (CURRENT PRICE TERMS)

- This issue includes the sixth estimate (Estimate 6) for 2011-12 and the second estimate (Estimate 2) for 2012-13.
- Estimate 6 for 2011-12 is \$158,028m. This is 27.5% higher than Estimate 6 for 2010-11. Estimate 6 is 2.3% lower than Estimate 5 for 2011-12.
- Estimate 2 for 2012-13 is \$172,982m. This is 23.5% higher than Estimate 2 for 2011-12. Estimate 2 is 4.3% higher than Estimate 1 for 2012-13.
- See pages 6 to 10 for further commentary on expectations data.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Liz Bolzan on Sydney (02) 9268 4508.

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FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)

RELEASE DATE

June 2012

30 August 2012

September 2012

29 November 2012

December 2012

28 February 2013

March 2013

30 May 2013

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FEATURE ARTICLE

A feature article titled 'Mining Investment in ABS Publications' begins on page 10.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABN Australian Business Number

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics

ANZSIC Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification

PAYGW pay-as-you-go withholding

SNA08 System of National Accounts 2008 version

TAU type of activity unit

Brian Pink

Australian Statistician

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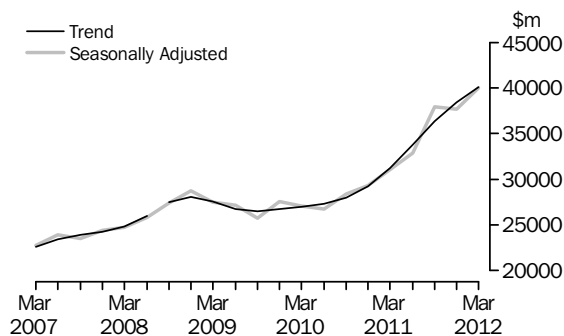
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ACTUAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN VOLUME TERMS

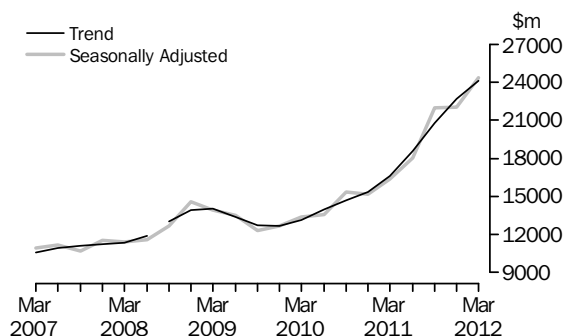
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The trend estimate for total new capital expenditure rose 4.3% in the March quarter 2012. By asset type, the trend estimate for buildings and structures rose 6.4% and equipment, plant and machinery rose 0.3%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for total new capital expenditure rose 6.1% in the March quarter 2012.



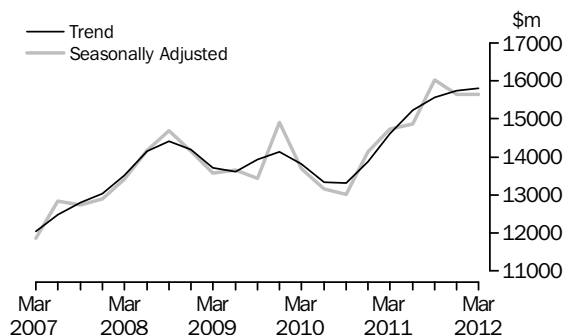
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

The trend estimate for buildings and structures rose 6.4% in the March quarter 2012. Buildings and structures for Mining rose 10.5%, Manufacturing fell 2.8% while Other Selected Industries fell 1.9%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for buildings and structures rose 10.5% in the March quarter 2012. Mining rose 15.6%, while Manufacturing fell 1.0% and Other Selected Industries rose 0.1% in seasonally adjusted terms.



EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

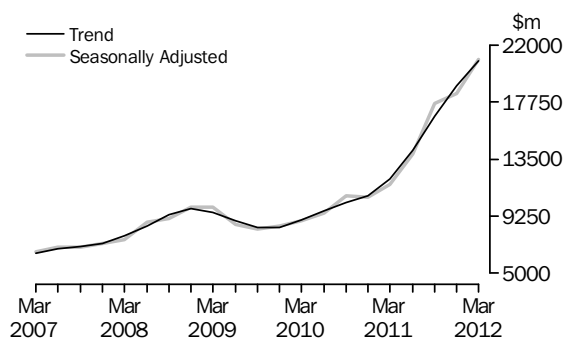
The trend estimate for equipment, plant and machinery rose 0.3% in the March quarter 2012. Equipment, plant and machinery for Mining rose 3.5%, Manufacturing fell 2.3% and Other Selected Industries fell 0.4%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for equipment, plant and machinery fell 0.1% in the March quarter 2012. Mining rose 7.1%, while Manufacturing fell 1.9% and Other Selected Industries fell 2.2% in seasonally adjusted terms.



ACTUAL NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN VOLUME TERMS *continued*

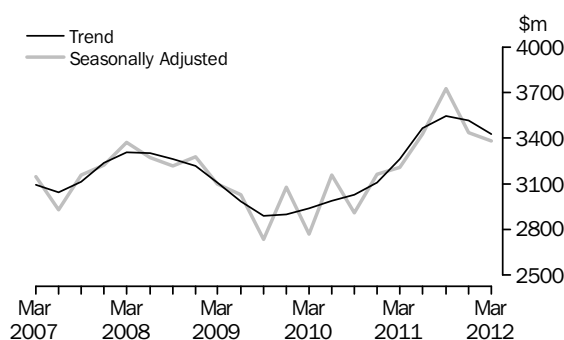
MINING

The trend estimate for Mining rose 10.0% in the March quarter 2012. Buildings and structures rose 10.5% and equipment, plant and machinery rose 3.5%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for Mining rose 14.0% in the March quarter 2012. Buildings and structures rose 15.6% and equipment, plant and machinery rose 7.1% in seasonally adjusted terms.



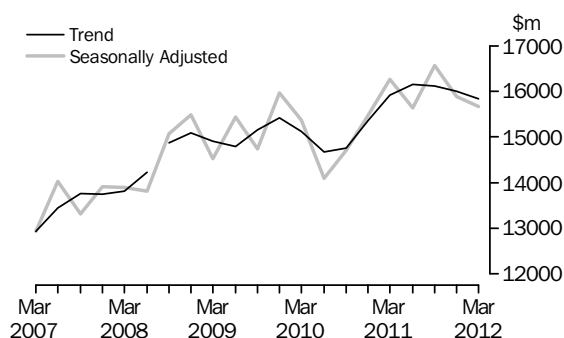
MANUFACTURING

The trend estimate for Manufacturing fell 2.5% in the March quarter 2012. Buildings and structures fell 2.8% and equipment, plant and machinery fell 2.3%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for Manufacturing fell 1.5% in the March quarter 2012. Buildings and structures fell 1.0% and equipment, plant and machinery fell 1.9% in seasonally adjusted terms.



OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

The trend estimate for Other Selected Industries fell 1.0% in the March quarter 2012. Buildings and structures fell 1.9% and equipment, plant and machinery fell 0.4%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for Other Selected Industries fell 1.3% in the March quarter 2012. Buildings and structures rose 0.1% while equipment, plant and machinery fell 2.2% in seasonally adjusted terms.



ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

FINANCIAL YEARS AT CURRENT PRICES

The graphs below show the seven estimates of actual and expected expenditure for each financial year. The estimates appearing below relate to data contained in Tables 5 and 6. Advice about the application of realisation ratios to these estimates is in paragraph 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

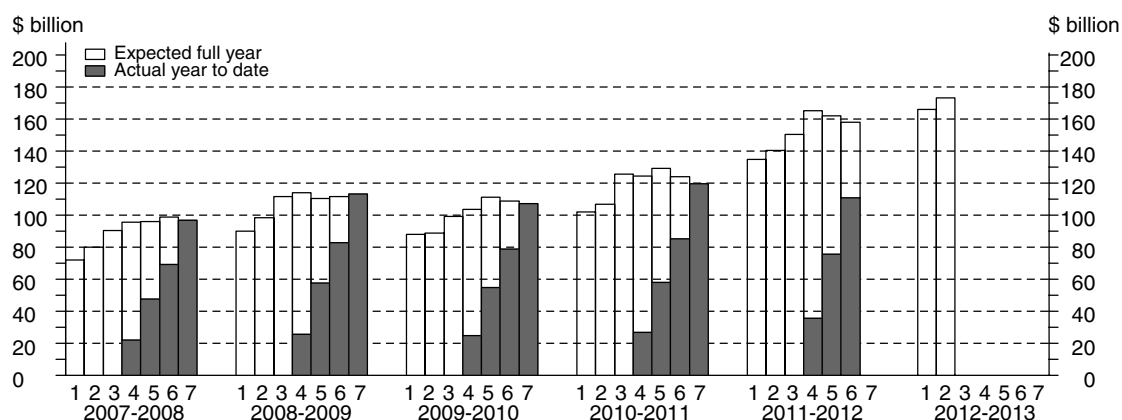
The timing and construction of these estimates are as follows:

Estimate	Based on data reported at:	COMPOSITION OF ESTIMATE.....		
		<i>Data on long-term expected expenditure</i>	<i>Data on short-term expected expenditure</i>	<i>Data on actual expenditure</i>
1	Jan-Feb, 5-6 months before period begins	12 months	Nil	Nil
2	Apr-May, 2-3 months before period begins	12 months	Nil	Nil
3	Jul-Aug, at beginning of period	6 months	6 months	Nil
4	Oct-Nov, 3-4 months into period	6 months	3 months	3 months
5	Jan-Feb, 6-7 months into period	Nil	6 months	6 months
6	Apr-May, 9-10 months into period	Nil	3 months	9 months
7	Jul-Aug, at end of period	Nil	Nil	12 months

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Estimate 6 for total capital expenditure for 2011-12 is \$158,028 million. This is 27.5% higher than Estimate 6 for 2010-11. The main contributor to this increase was Mining (66.9%). Estimate 6 is 2.3% lower than Estimate 5 for 2011-12. The main contributor to this decrease was Mining (-7.1%).

Estimate 2 for total capital expenditure for 2012-13 is \$172,982 million. This is 23.5% higher than Estimate 2 for 2011-12. The main contributor to this increase was Mining (43.9%). Estimate 2 is 4.3% higher than Estimate 1 for 2012-13. The main contributor to this increase was Mining (4.5%).

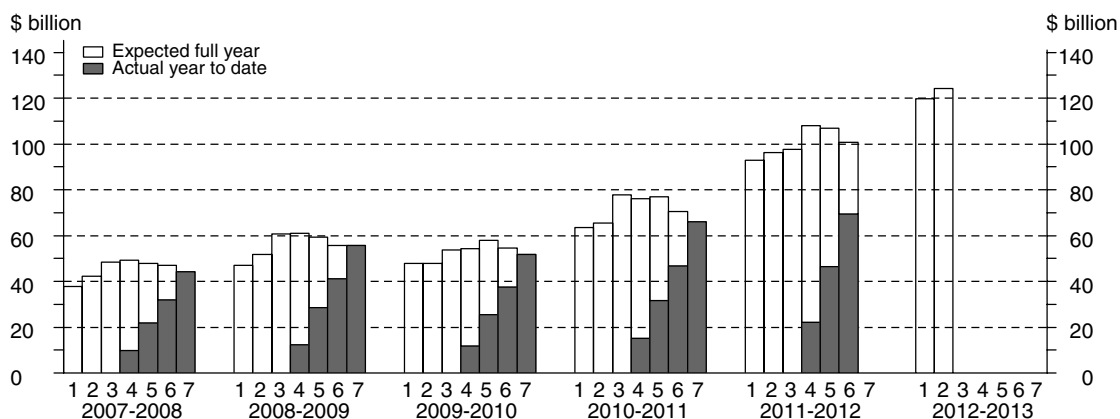


ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Estimate 6 for buildings and structures for 2011-12 is \$100,859 million. This is 42.9% higher than Estimate 6 for 2010-11. The main contributor to this increase was Mining (75.0%). Estimate 6 for buildings and structures is 5.6% lower than Estimate 5 for 2011-12. The main contributor to this decrease was Mining (-8.1%).

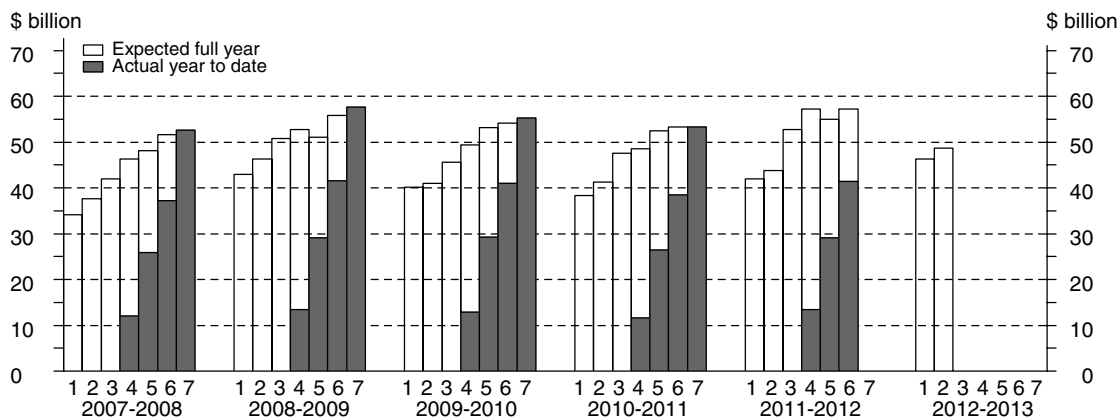
Estimate 2 for buildings and structures for 2012-13 is \$124,336 million. This is 29.1% higher than Estimate 2 for 2011-12. The main contributor to this increase was Mining (46.1%). Estimate 2 is 3.9% higher than Estimate 1 for 2012-13. The main contributor to this increase was Mining (4.6%).



EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY

Estimate 6 for equipment, plant and machinery for 2011-12 is \$57,169 million. This is 7.2% higher than Estimate 6 for 2010-11. The main contributor to this increase was Mining (36.1%). Estimate 6 for equipment, plant and machinery is 4.1% higher than Estimate 5 for 2011-12. The main contributor to this increase was Other Selected Industries (8.3%).

Estimate 2 for equipment, plant and machinery for 2012-13 is \$48,646 million. This is 11.0% higher than Estimate 2 for 2011-12. The main contributor to this increase was Mining (32.4%). Estimate 2 is 5.2% higher than Estimate 1 for 2012-13. The main contributor to this increase was Other Selected Industries (5.3%).

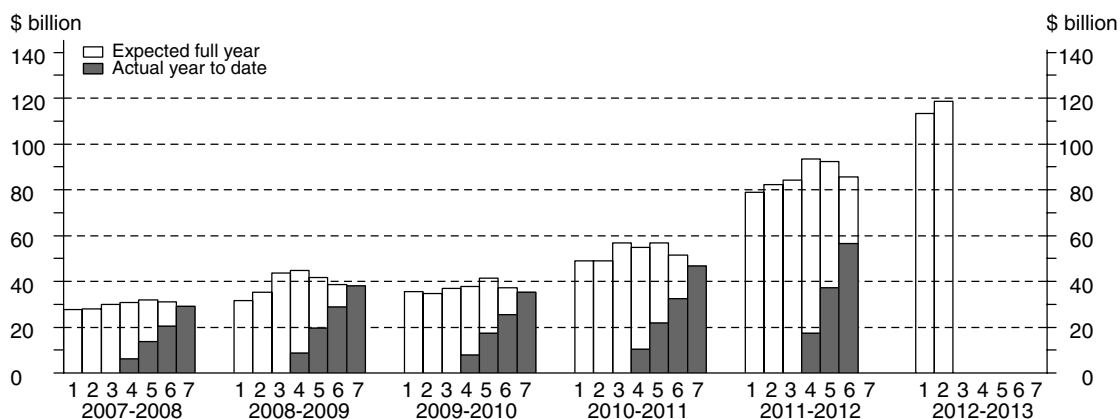


ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

MINING

Estimate 6 for Mining for 2011-12 is \$85,723 million. This is 66.9% higher than the corresponding estimate for 2010-11. Estimate 6 is 7.1% lower than Estimate 5 for 2011-12. Buildings and structures is 8.1% lower and equipment, plant and machinery is 1.7% lower than the corresponding fifth estimates for 2011-12.

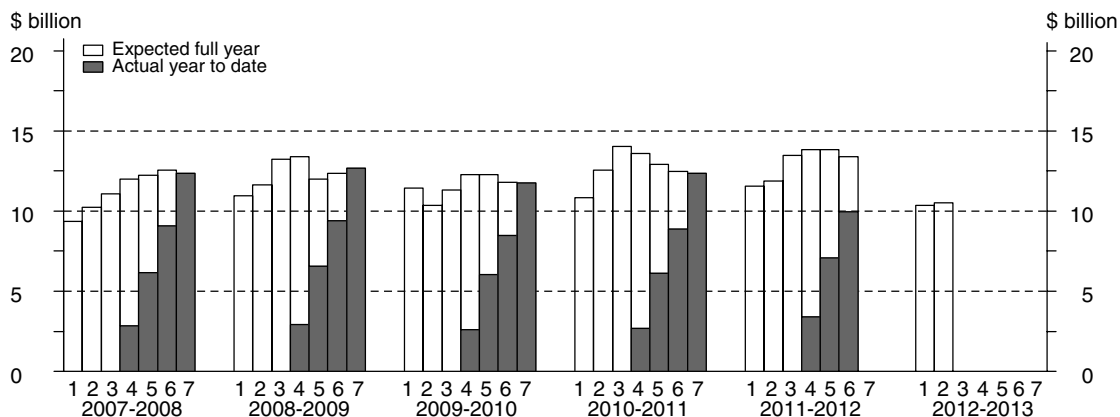
Estimate 2 for Mining for 2012-13 is \$118,547 million. This is 43.9% higher than the corresponding estimate for 2011-12. Estimate 2 is 4.5% higher than Estimate 1 for 2012-13. Buildings and structures is 4.6% higher and equipment, plant and machinery is 4.4% higher than the corresponding first estimates for 2012-13.



MANUFACTURING

Estimate 6 for Manufacturing for 2011-12 is \$13,386 million. This is 7.2% higher than the corresponding estimate for 2010-11. Estimate 6 is 3.1% lower than Estimate 5 for 2011-12. Buildings and structures is 4.0% lower and equipment, plant and machinery is 2.3% lower than the corresponding fifth estimates for 2011-12.

Estimate 2 for Manufacturing for 2012-13 is \$10,531 million. This is 11.3% lower than the corresponding estimate for 2011-12. Estimate 2 is 1.7% higher than Estimate 1 for 2012-13. Buildings and structures is 5.0% lower while equipment, plant and machinery is 6.9% higher than the corresponding first estimates for 2012-13.

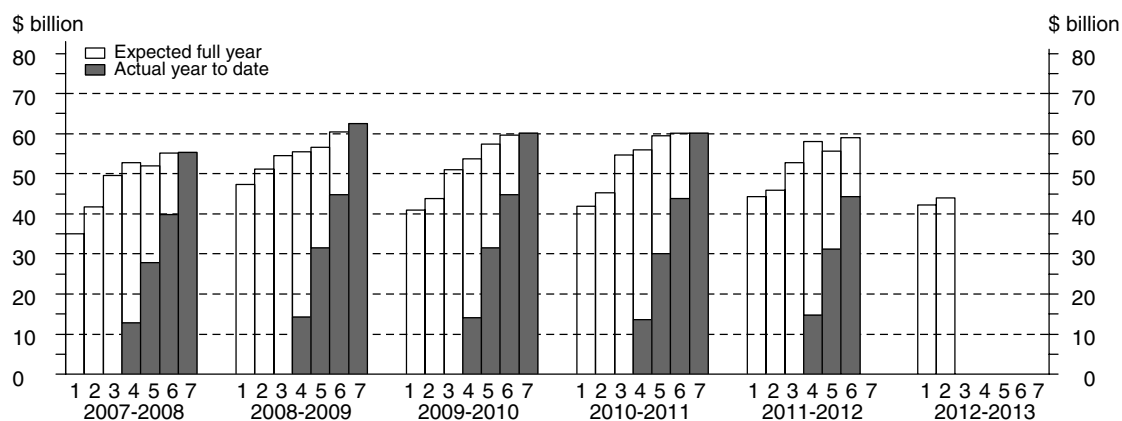


ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE *continued*

OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Estimate 6 for Other Selected Industries for 2011-12 is \$58,919 million. This is 1.9% lower than the corresponding estimate for 2010-11. The main contributor to this decrease was Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (-19.6%). Estimate 6 is 5.9% higher than Estimate 5 for 2011-12. Buildings and structures is 2.5% higher and equipment, plant and machinery is 8.3% higher than the corresponding fifth estimates for 2011-12.

Estimate 2 for Other Selected Industries for 2012-13 is \$43,905 million. This is 4.3% lower than the corresponding estimate for 2011-12. The main contributors to this decrease were Transport, Postal and Warehousing (-13.8%) and Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (-10.4%). Estimate 2 is 4.2% higher than Estimate 1 for 2012-13. Buildings and structures is 2.8% higher and equipment, plant and machinery is 5.3% higher than the corresponding first estimates for 2012-13.



MINING INVESTMENT IN ABS PUBLICATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Australia is currently experiencing unprecedented levels of investment activity. This is primarily due to the number and size of mining projects currently underway. Investment activity is expected to continue to rise in the coming years as additional mining projects commence. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publishes a range of information to assist the Australian community in monitoring this activity over time.

Mining projects tend to be complex in structure and comprise a number of different investment activities including exploration, engineering construction, plant and equipment and buildings. This feature article therefore provides a summary of the conceptual basis of the relevant ABS publications that measure investment in Australia. A hypothetical mining project is then used to illustrate how mining investment activity is reflected in ABS data.

In addition, a central theme of this article is the increasing role of offshore construction to meet the investment demands of Australia's mining businesses. This topic is examined in respect of each ABS publication.

UTILISING ABS PUBLICATIONS TO MONITOR INVESTMENT IN AUSTRALIA

The Australian mining industry is currently investing in a number of high-value projects to develop new sites and expand the productive capacity of existing ones. These include several large scale liquefied natural gas (LNG) and iron ore projects in Western Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory.

Several ABS publications measure aspects of Australian investment including expenditure on capital goods produced in Australia or imported from overseas. However, there can be significant variations in the timing and manner by which each publication captures expenditure due to differences in their underlying framework.

This section provides a brief summary of the conceptual basis of the relevant ABS publications that measure investment and explains how each publication records different aspects of mining capital expenditure, including where applicable the acquisition of imported capital goods.

Mineral and Petroleum Exploration (ABS Cat. No. 8412.0)

Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure is published quarterly in *Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 8412.0). Data are collected from private enterprises known to be engaged in exploration activities inside Australia, as well as in Australian waters including the Joint Petroleum Development Area (JPDA). All expenditures (capitalised and non-capitalised) incurred during the exploratory or evaluation stages of a mining project, up until development for the purposes of production takes place, are included in this publication and may include items such as engineering and economic feasibility studies, land access and legal fees, license fees, seismic studies, environmental evaluations and exploratory drilling.

Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure (ABS Cat. No. 5625.0)

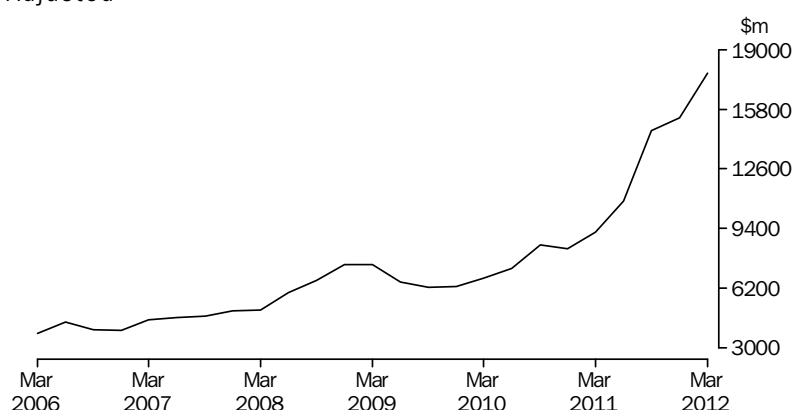
Capital expenditure (Capex) as reported by businesses on new 'plant and equipment' and 'building and structures' is published quarterly in *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure* (ABS Cat. No. 5625.0). Businesses are asked to report the value of their capital expenditure on a change of ownership basis.¹ This concept is relatively

¹ See System of National Accounts 2008, 10.53-10.55.

*Private New Capital
Expenditure and Expected
Expenditure (ABS Cat. No.
5625.0) continued*

simple to implement when purchasing new plant and equipment. However, some assets are constructed over a number of accounting periods. In these situations, such as in the case of buildings and structures, including imports, constructed under a contract of sale, the change of ownership occurs progressively as construction is taking place. The Capex on the asset under construction is approximated by the progress payments made during the quarter. As a result, the Capex series of building and structures is relatively smooth (as seen in the graph below), with significant short-term variations and level shifts driven only by projects commencing, projects ending or significant ramping up of existing projects.

MINING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES, Current Price, Seasonally Adjusted



Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, ABS cat no. 5625.0

Australian mining businesses have a number of avenues to meet their investment demands. One of these avenues is to utilise international supply and procurement networks, including those for the construction of what *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure* classifies as 'buildings and structures'.

The buildings and structures category covers non-residential building, other structures and land improvements, and includes fixtures, facilities and equipment integral to the structure/building, as well as any associated site preparation costs.² Some examples of mining buildings and structures included in this asset category are LNG and iron ore processing equipment, floating production storage and offloading vessels (FPSOs), offshore platforms and drilling rigs, railway lines, port construction, pipelines and mining accommodation. These items classified as 'buildings and structures' represent an increasing proportion of capital expenditure by Australian mining businesses.

Traditionally, equipment such as trucks, bulldozers and other mobile equipment have represented the great bulk of capital imports by mining companies. In recent years this has been augmented by large modular structures built overseas. This shift is thought to have been driven by a number of factors, including innovations in mining infrastructure design and construction, a high Australian dollar, and access to overseas construction yards that specialise in the fabrication of mining structures.³

² Per System of National Accounts 2008, 10.73-Other buildings and structures.

³ As documented by the Reserve Bank of Australia in *Statement of Monetary Policy, November 2011 - Box B: The Mining Sector and the External Accounts*.

Engineering Construction Activity (ABS Cat. No. 8762.0)

The value of Australian engineering construction activity (ECA) is published quarterly in *Engineering Construction Activity* (ABS Cat. No. 8762.0). Data collected include: the 'value of work done in the quarter'; 'the total value of new projects commenced in the quarter'; and the 'value of work yet to be completed'. Data are classified according to the type of construction taking place. Mining-related engineering construction is captured in several categories, including railways, harbours (dredging work), pipelines, heavy industry and oil, gas, coal and other minerals. The value of engineering construction work undertaken in a quarter includes the value of the actual work done by the reporting unit and the value of purchases of machinery and equipment that are integral to the structure.

Imported structures, such as LNG and iron ore processing equipment that have been fabricated overseas, are only included in the work done figures once the item is fixed into place. The value of these imports are included in the 'value of work commenced' data in the quarter that work begins on the project's domestic site. The 'value of work yet to be done' category also records the total value of the structures to be imported up until the time when the items are transported and installed. In the quarter of installation, this amount will be transferred to 'work done' for the quarter. As a result, the ECA work done series can be quite volatile.

The ECA is not directly comparable to the Capex series due to differences in data classifications (industry versus type of construction) and the fact that the Capex series is collected on a change of ownership basis (which includes progress payments for overseas construction of imported structures), whereas the ECA measures the value of activity that has occurred in the period.

Building Activity (ABS Cat. No. 8752.0)

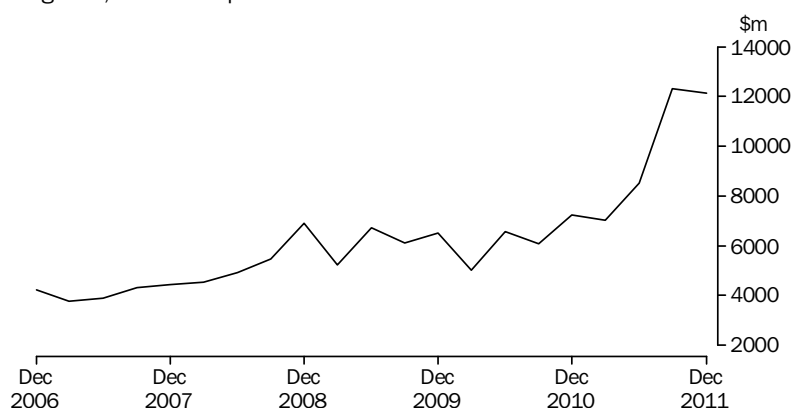
The value of construction of new buildings and the alteration of and/or additions to existing buildings is published quarterly in *Building Activity* (ABS Cat. No. 8752.0). Mining-related building activity may include the construction of accommodation and facilities for workers, offices, and other buildings. In line with the ABS Engineering Construction Activity publication, this activity is captured on a 'work done' basis. In the case of imported building structures, the ABS Building Activity publication will record the full value of the building once it has been imported and installed.

Both the Engineering Construction Activity publication and the Building Activity (BA) publication capture data via the businesses directly involved in the production of the assets (contractors for construction projects). Thus buildings and structures as reported by Capex are represented in both the ECA and BA publications.

International Merchandise Imports (ABS Cat. No. 5439.0)

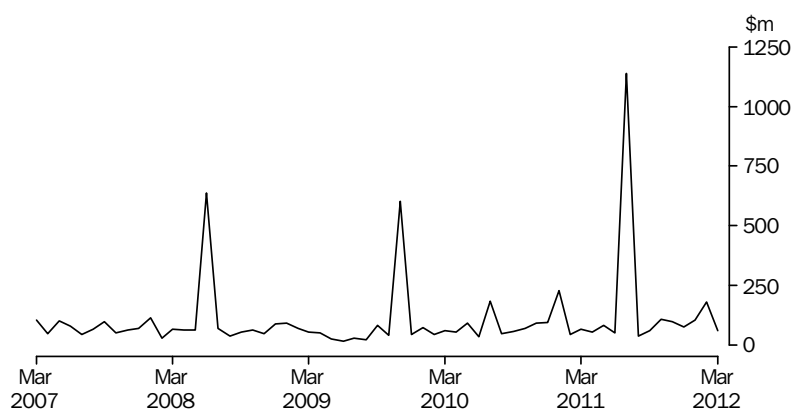
International Merchandise Imports (ABS Cat. No. 5439.0) recognises the full value of an imported capital good on a recorded trade basis and is published monthly. That is, when the record for the item has been cleared by Australian Customs & Border Protection. Engineering construction activity and merchandise trade data are therefore conceptually comparable in tracking imported capital structures. There may, however, be slight differences in timing due to a lag between the time of import and installation if this occurs between quarters. The graphs below show spikes in 2011 due to the import and installation of large capital items.

OIL, GAS, COAL AND OTHER MINERALS - ENGINEERING WORK DONE, Original, current prices



Source: *Engineering Construction Activity*, ABS cat no. 8762.0

CAPITAL GOOD IMPORTS, SITC 793 - Ships, boats and floating structures



Source: *International Merchandise Imports*, ABS cat no. 5439.0

International Trade in Goods and Services (ABS Cat No. 5368.0) and Balance of Payments and International Investment Position (ABS Cat. No. 5302.0)

Imports of capital goods are also reported in the monthly ABS publication *International Trade in Goods and Services* (ABS Cat. No. 5368.0) and the quarterly ABS publication *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position* (ABS Cat. No. 5302.0). The monthly International Trade publication presents estimates of trade in goods and services on both a recorded trade basis (merchandise import and export statistics) and also a balance of payments basis (accounting for progressive ownership changes). In line with national accounting conventions, merchandise trade data from Customs (as presented in the ABS catalogue 5439.0) are adjusted to a Balance of Payments basis using Capex data. This adjustment accounts for progress payments made on structures to be imported, to capture the real economic transfer of ownership.

The quarterly Balance of Payments publication captures economic transactions between Australian residents and the rest of the world, and its Goods and Services component is simply an aggregation of the monthly International Trade data (on a balance of payments basis).

Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (ABS Cat. No. 5206.0)

Finally, the quarterly ABS publication *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (ABS Cat. No. 5206.0) captures mining investment activity in Australia as part of private gross fixed capital formation (GFCF). Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure is treated as an acquisition of an intellectual property product and is therefore included in GFCF. The data from the Engineering Construction and Building Activity publications is the direct source for the non-dwelling construction component of GFCF, to account for the value of work done on construction projects as it is put into place. Balance of Payments data is then used to adjust for the progressive change in ownership of structures to be imported. GFCF includes all the costs of acquiring fixed assets, including all the costs of transporting imported capital goods. Imports of goods and services data appearing in ABS publications 5302.0 and 5206.0 are entirely consistent.

EXAMPLE - LNG PROJECT

A hypothetical mining project is now used to illustrate how mining investment activity is reflected in ABS data.

Consider an LNG project which will be developed off the coast of Australia. The project will be operated by a resident entity of an international LNG company. Downstream components of the project include; an LNG liquefaction and purification plant consisting of 2 LNG trains; condensate handling facilities; loading facilities for exportation; and a pipeline to transport the gas onshore. A modularisation technique will be used, whereby the bulk of structural components will be preassembled overseas and transported for installation onto the site. Progress payments will be made throughout construction, with the company recognising ownership of the assets during construction. Prefabricated accommodation units to house workers will also be constructed overseas as part of the project.

*Components of capital
expenditure*

INITIAL EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION WORKS

All of the expenses incurred by the company in identifying, exploring and evaluating the LNG deposit are captured in the Mineral and Petroleum Exploration publication, in the quarter that they are incurred. Such expenditures include economic and engineering feasibility studies, seismic studies, map preparation fees, payments to employees and contractors, land access and license fees, legal fees, and costs incurred to drill exploratory gas wells. This exploration spending will be reflected in the GFCF component of the National Accounts in the same quarter that it is undertaken by the company.

PRE-FINAL INVESTMENT DECISION

Pre-final investment decision (FID) spending includes front-end engineering design (FEED) costs incurred in the development phase of the project. These costs may be paid to domestic or foreign contractors. The Capex publication captures these costs in the quarter that they are capitalised by the company (with the assumption that this reflects the period in which these costs were incurred). This is the case regardless of whether FEED is conducted by a domestic or foreign company. If conducted by a foreign company, these FEED costs are also recognised by Balance of Payments and International Trade in Goods and Services as an import of engineering services in the quarter that the spending occurred. This pre-FID spending is also reflected in the GFCF component of the National Accounts.

Engineering Construction Activity recognises the total value of FEED expenditure in the first quarter that works begin on the actual project site (for example, site preparation activities, commencement of physical construction). This is despite the fact that FEED spending may have occurred over a number of quarters.

*Components of capital
expenditure continued*

DURING CONSTRUCTION

Expenditure reported to the Capex survey includes domestic activity on-site plus progress payments made for construction of the engineering and accommodation modules during the quarter. In this way, the entire value of the modular construction component is progressively accounted for over the entire construction period.

Balance of Payments and International Trade in Goods and Services also use progress payments to reflect change of ownership for offshore construction of physical assets and engineering services over the construction period. Balance of Payments and International Trade in Goods and Services obtain the value of progress payments from the Capex survey. As a result, and due to differences in the timing of the ABS surveys, incorporating progress payments data into Balance of Payments and International Trade in Goods and Services data may occur in the following quarter if this information is not available in time for publishing.

Engineering Construction Activity and Building Activity only record the domestic work undertaken in the quarter on a 'work done' basis. The full value of the items yet to be imported is reflected in the 'work to be done' figure.

The full value of domestic work done plus the progress payments made in the quarter are included in GFCF, a component of the expenditure measure of GDP and published in the Quarterly National Accounts.

IMPORT AND INSTALLATION

Capex records the value of the final progress payment made for the completion of work overseas, plus any additional transportation costs, and any installation costs incurred in fixing the structure into place. Balance of Payments will likewise record the value of the final progress payment.

Merchandise trade data, as presented in ABS catalogue number 5439.0, will record the full value of the module when it is registered as an import into Australian waters by Customs (on a 'recorded trade' (cif) basis).

At the time of installation of a complete LNG module, Engineering Construction Activity records the total value of the imported structure plus the installation costs, causing a spike in the Engineering Construction Activity series. Therefore, in this particular quarter, the Engineering Construction Activity and Capex figures show an obvious timing discrepancy. Engineering Construction Activity also shows a corresponding fall in the 'work yet to be done' value from the previous quarter. The same applies for Building Activity in the recording of the imported accommodation modules.

The full value of domestic work, any final progress payments made in the quarter, and the transport and installation costs to fix the structures into place are included in GFCF, a component of the expenditure measure of GDP and published in the Quarterly National Accounts. The recording of the import of the capital products is exactly the same in the Balance of Payments and the National Accounts, and every effort is made to ensure that the recording of the GFCF of the imported capital goods and the corresponding import data are consistent.

SUMMARY

Australia is experiencing a period of unprecedented investment activity, primarily due to Australian mining projects. These mining projects are complex in nature and therefore the ABS plays a crucial role to assist policy makers, analysts and the community generally to understand the size and impact of these projects on the Australian economy. The ABS fulfils this role by producing a range of relevant, high quality data series over time.

This feature article provides a summary of ABS data series that can be used by the Australian community to monitor investment. Included in this group are those series that monitor the increasing role of offshore construction activity to meet the investment demands of Australia's mining businesses. Understanding the role and size of offshore construction activity in this context, and how it is reflected in ABS data, will assist data users to have a complete picture of current investment activity in Australia as well as the likelihood of planned investment activity being realised in the future.

A summary of the ABS publications which capture mining investment is available in the Appendix.

REFERENCES

Reserve Bank of Australia, Statement of Monetary Policy, February 2012. *Box C: Imports and Investment*

Reserve Bank of Australia, Statement of Monetary Policy, November 2011. *Box B: The Mining Sector and the External Accounts*

United Nations, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank and Commission of the European Communities, *System of National Accounts 2008*, Brussels/Luxembourg, New York, Paris, Washington D.C., 2008

ACTUAL AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE, By type of asset and industry—Current prices

Period	BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES				EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY				TOTAL			
	Mining	Manu- facturing	Other Selected Industries	Total	Mining	Manu- facturing	Other Selected Industries	Total	Mining	Manu- facturing	Other Selected Industries	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL (Actual)												
2009–10	26 474	4 046	21 394	51 913	8 710	7 697	38 784	55 191	35 184	11 743	60 178	107 105
2010–11	36 878	4 911	24 254	66 044	9 968	7 432	35 897	53 297	46 847	12 343	60 151	119 341
2010–11												
December	8 972	1 351	6 306	16 628	2 572	2 054	10 126	14 752	11 543	3 405	16 432	31 380
March	8 427	1 154	5 474	15 054	2 098	1 616	8 296	12 010	10 525	2 769	13 770	27 065
June	11 130	1 457	6 740	19 326	^ 3 229	2 014	9 614	14 856	14 359	3 470	16 354	34 183
2011–12												
September	14 468	1 554	5 990	22 011	2 829	1 846	8 797	13 472	17 298	3 399	14 786	35 483
December	16 431	1 694	6 285	24 411	3 508	1 976	10 116	15 601	19 940	3 671	16 402	40 012
March	16 295	1 349	5 211	22 855	2 945	1 540	7 831	12 316	19 239	2 889	13 042	35 170
ORIGINAL (Expected)(a)												
2011–12												
3 mths to Jun	24 051	1 338	6 192	31 582	5 196	2 088	8 496	15 781	29 247	3 427	14 689	47 362
Total fin year	71 245	5 936	23 678	100 859	14 478	7 450	35 241	57 169	85 723	13 386	58 919	158 028
2012–13												
Total fin year	101 247	4 313	18 776	124 336	17 300	6 218	25 128	48 646	118 547	10 531	43 905	172 982
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)												
2010–11												
December	8 339	1 199	5 896	15 434	2 314	1 877	9 213	13 403	10 653	3 075	15 109	28 837
March	9 198	1 254	6 204	16 656	2 402	1 857	9 521	13 781	11 600	3 111	15 726	30 437
June	10 887	1 457	6 163	18 508	2 938	1 840	8 773	13 552	13 826	3 297	14 937	32 060
2011–12												
September	14 631	1 634	6 256	22 520	3 079	1 954	9 469	14 502	17 710	3 588	15 725	37 023
December	15 325	1 495	5 901	22 721	3 164	1 812	9 156	14 132	18 489	3 307	15 057	36 853
March	17 745	1 476	5 908	25 129	3 374	1 774	8 961	14 110	21 119	3 250	14 870	39 239
TREND (Actual)												
2010–11												
December	8 453	1 160	5 995	15 608	2 315	1 863	8 986	13 164	10 768	3 023	14 981	28 772
March	9 474	1 298	6 172	16 945	2 536	1 860	9 214	13 609	12 010	3 158	15 386	30 554
June	11 338	1 463	6 193	18 994	2 813	1 882	9 254	13 949	14 151	3 344	15 447	32 942
2011–12												
September	13 688	1 535	6 138	21 361	3 054	1 876	9 187	14 116	16 742	3 411	15 325	35 478
December	15 810	1 540	6 009	23 360	3 221	1 842	9 151	14 214	19 032	3 382	15 160	37 573
March	17 649	1 499	5 906	25 055	3 329	1 796	9 111	14 242	20 978	3 295	14 991	39 265

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) Not directly comparable with estimates of actual expenditure due to likely over/under realisation. See paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

ACTUAL AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE, By detailed industry—Current prices

	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	Construction	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Transport, Postal and Warehousing
Period	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL (Actual)							
2009–10	35 184	11 743	5 728	6 122	3 342	4 436	11 172
2010–11	46 847	12 343	6 193	5 444	3 269	4 151	11 546
2010–11							
December	11 543	3 405	^ 1 730	^ 1 466	960	1 184	3 313
March	10 525	2 769	1 391	^ 1 423	712	732	2 869
June	14 359	3 470	1 495	^ 1 451	845	1 188	3 430
2011–12							
September	17 298	3 399	1 214	^ 868	956	1 093	3 493
December	19 940	3 671	1 424	^ 1 172	1 167	987	4 282
March	19 239	2 889	1 278	^ 1 131	^ 802	731	2 728
ORIGINAL (Expected)(a)							
2011–12							
3 mths to Jun	29 247	3 427	1 585	972	890	1 215	3 217
Total fin year	85 723	13 386	5 502	4 143	3 815	4 027	13 720
2012–13							
Total fin year	118 547	10 531	5 085	2 212	2 689	3 380	9 341
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)							
2010–11							
December	10 653	3 075	1 566	1 438	819	1 057	2 961
March	11 600	3 111	1 587	1 444	833	982	3 374
June	13 826	3 297	1 365	1 194	848	1 043	3 179
2011–12							
September	17 710	3 588	1 324	1 119	981	1 093	3 701
December	18 489	3 307	1 284	1 154	983	891	3 801
March	21 119	3 250	1 437	1 134	967	989	3 170
TREND (Actual)							
2010–11							
December	10 768	3 023	1 628	1 428	791	1 004	2 780
March	12 010	3 158	1 526	1 361	838	1 044	3 167
June	14 151	3 344	1 401	1 248	886	1 035	3 481
2011–12							
September	16 742	3 411	1 336	1 157	941	1 016	3 576
December	19 032	3 382	1 330	1 126	977	983	3 574
March	20 978	3 295	1 367	1 136	987	950	3 473

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) Not directly comparable with estimates of actual expenditure due to likely over/under realisation. See paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

ACTUAL AND EXPECTED EXPENDITURE, By detailed industry—Current prices *continued*

<i>Period</i>	<i>Information Media and Telecommunications</i>	<i>Financial and Insurance Services</i>	<i>Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services</i>	<i>Professional, Scientific and Technical Services</i>	<i>Other Selected Services</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL (Actual)						
2009–10	5 022	2 708	11 362	3 722	6 563	107 105
2010–11	4 786	2 831	11 940	3 651	6 339	119 341
2010–11						
December	1 181	806	^ 2 974	^ 1 056	^ 1 761	31 380
March	1 129	531	^ 2 823	^ 795	^ 1 364	27 065
June	1 379	^ 795	^ 2 975	^ 1 001	^ 1 796	34 183
2011–12						
September	1 199	734	^ 2 436	^ 834	^ 1 960	35 483
December	1 382	714	2 768	^ 934	1 572	40 012
March	1 307	550	2 495	^ 748	1 272	35 170
ORIGINAL (Expected)(a)						
2011–12						
3 mths to Jun	1 517	731	2 201	907	1 453	47 362
Total fin year	5 406	2 729	9 899	3 422	6 257	158 028
2012–13						
Total fin year	4 903	2 526	7 838	2 139	3 792	172 982
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Actual)						
2010–11						
December	1 191	748	2 792	980	1 557	28 837
March	1 183	613	3 182	889	1 639	30 437
June	1 184	752	2 705	917	1 750	32 060
2011–12						
September	1 351	736	2 568	899	1 953	37 023
December	1 398	668	2 623	860	1 395	36 853
March	1 366	634	2 791	848	1 534	39 239
TREND (Actual)						
2010–11						
December	1 182	687	3 044	915	1 522	28 772
March	1 193	702	2 952	930	1 675	30 554
June	1 232	711	2 766	911	1 777	32 942
2011–12						
September	1 311	711	2 658	888	1 732	35 478
December	1 372	686	2 633	870	1 609	37 573
March	1 405	642	2 701	851	1 480	39 265

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) Not directly comparable with estimates of actual expenditure due to likely over/under realisation. See paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, By type of asset and industry—Chain volume measures(a)

Period	ASSET			INDUSTRY			Total
	Buildings and Structures	Equipment, Plant and Machinery	Total	Mining	Manufacturing	Other Selected Industries	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL							
2007–08	45 268	53 235	98 524	30 547	13 031	54 943	98 524
2008–09	54 664	56 072	110 726	37 627	12 627	60 515	110 726
2009–10	51 913	55 191	107 105	35 184	11 743	60 178	107 105
2010–11	64 958	56 751	121 708	46 919	12 713	62 076	121 708
2009–10							
March	12 054	11 878	23 929	8 098	2 458	13 377	23 929
June	14 283	14 489	28 773	9 874	3 320	15 595	28 773
2010–11							
September	14 860	12 095	26 955	10 404	2 747	13 804	26 955
December	16 387	15 539	31 926	11 571	3 498	16 857	31 926
March	14 827	12 833	27 661	10 543	2 853	14 264	27 661
June	18 884	16 283	35 167	14 401	3 615	17 151	35 167
2011–12							
September	21 485	14 878	36 362	17 244	3 529	15 589	36 362
December	23 715	17 262	40 977	19 815	3 808	17 353	40 977
March	22 194	13 638	35 832	19 062	3 002	13 769	35 832
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
2009–10							
March	13 357	13 697	27 047	8 918	2 769	15 364	27 047
June	13 543	13 160	26 710	9 464	3 159	14 101	26 710
2010–11							
September	15 347	13 025	28 372	10 760	2 910	14 702	28 372
December	15 181	14 131	29 312	10 674	3 165	15 473	29 312
March	16 370	14 728	31 099	11 628	3 211	16 260	31 099
June	18 060	14 866	32 926	13 857	3 428	15 642	32 926
2011–12							
September	21 949	16 022	37 971	17 676	3 726	16 569	37 971
December	22 043	15 649	37 691	18 366	3 436	15 889	37 691
March	24 367	15 635	40 002	20 941	3 383	15 677	40 002
TREND							
2009–10							
March	13 154	13 815	27 003	8 947	2 942	15 118	27 003
June	13 969	13 329	27 299	9 643	2 989	14 675	27 299
2010–11							
September	14 709	13 311	28 021	10 246	3 027	14 752	28 021
December	15 361	13 882	29 244	10 787	3 109	15 349	29 244
March	16 618	14 607	31 225	12 038	3 263	15 922	31 225
June	18 560	15 231	33 791	14 168	3 470	16 153	33 791
2011–12							
September	20 812	15 570	36 369	16 701	3 544	16 125	36 369
December	22 692	15 748	38 433	18 921	3 516	15 995	38 433
March	24 149	15 798	40 067	20 807	3 428	15 841	40 067

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2009-10.

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, By type of asset and industry—Percentage change, Chain volume measures(a)

Period	ASSET			INDUSTRY			
	Buildings and Structures	Equipment, Plant and Machinery	Total	Mining	Manufacturing	Other Selected Industries	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ORIGINAL							
2007-08	11.6	12.0	11.8	20.0	2.9	10.2	11.8
2008-09	20.8	5.3	12.4	23.2	-3.1	10.1	12.4
2009-10	-5.0	-1.6	-3.3	-6.5	-7.0	-0.6	-3.3
2010-11	25.1	2.8	13.6	33.4	8.3	3.2	13.6
2009-10							
March	-12.2	-27.2	-20.4	-13.0	-27.5	-22.9	-20.4
June	18.5	22.0	20.2	21.9	35.1	16.6	20.2
2010-11							
September	4.0	-16.5	-6.3	5.4	-17.3	-11.5	-6.3
December	10.3	28.5	18.4	11.2	27.3	22.1	18.4
March	-9.5	-17.4	-13.4	-8.9	-18.4	-15.4	-13.4
June	27.4	26.9	27.1	36.6	26.7	20.2	27.1
2011-12							
September	13.8	-8.6	3.4	19.7	-2.4	-9.1	3.4
December	10.4	16.0	12.7	14.9	7.9	11.3	12.7
March	-6.4	-21.0	-12.6	-3.8	-21.2	-20.7	-12.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
2009-10							
March	5.3	-8.1	-2.0	4.6	-10.1	-3.8	-2.0
June	1.4	-3.9	-1.2	6.1	14.1	-8.2	-1.2
2010-11							
September	13.3	-1.0	6.2	13.7	-7.9	4.3	6.2
December	-1.1	8.5	3.3	-0.8	8.8	5.2	3.3
March	7.8	4.2	6.1	8.9	1.5	5.1	6.1
June	10.3	0.9	5.9	19.2	6.8	-3.8	5.9
2011-12							
September	21.5	7.8	15.3	27.6	8.7	5.9	15.3
December	0.4	-2.3	-0.7	3.9	-7.8	-4.1	-0.7
March	10.5	-0.1	6.1	14.0	-1.5	-1.3	6.1
TREND							
2009-10							
March	4.0	-2.2	1.0	6.3	1.5	-1.9	1.0
June	6.2	-3.5	1.1	7.8	1.6	-2.9	1.1
2010-11							
September	5.3	-0.1	2.6	6.3	1.3	0.5	2.6
December	4.4	4.3	4.4	5.3	2.7	4.0	4.4
March	8.2	5.2	6.8	11.6	5.0	3.7	6.8
June	11.7	4.3	8.2	17.7	6.3	1.5	8.2
2011-12							
September	12.1	2.2	7.6	17.9	2.2	-0.2	7.6
December	9.0	1.1	5.7	13.3	-0.8	-0.8	5.7
March	6.4	0.3	4.3	10.0	-2.5	-1.0	4.3

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2009-10.

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE AND REALISATION RATIOS, By type of asset—Current prices

Financial Year	12 months expectation as reported in Jan-Feb of previous financial year (Estimate 1)	12 months expectation as reported in Apr-May of previous financial year (Estimate 2)	12 months expectation as reported in Jul-Aug (Estimate 3)	3 months actual and 9 months expectation as reported in Oct-Nov (Estimate 4)	6 months actual and 6 months expectation as reported in Jan-Feb (Estimate 5)	9 months actual and 3 months expectation as reported in Apr-May (Estimate 6)	12 months actual (Estimate 7)
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (\$ million)							
2007–08	37 911	42 288	48 536	49 251	47 939	47 074	44 287
2008–09	47 008	51 908	60 727	61 044	59 194	55 719	55 599
2009–10	47 758	47 893	53 611	54 357	57 819	54 649	51 913
2010–11	63 535	65 383	77 919	76 027	76 825	70 579	66 044
2011–12	92 953	96 292	97 594	107 996	106 796	100 859	nya
2012–13	119 640	124 336	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (Realisation Ratio)(a)							
2006–07	1.49	1.34	1.12	1.02	0.97	0.95	1.00
2007–08	1.17	1.05	0.91	0.90	0.92	0.94	1.00
2008–09	1.18	1.07	0.92	0.91	0.94	1.00	1.00
2009–10	1.09	1.08	0.97	0.96	0.90	0.95	1.00
2010–11	1.04	1.01	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.94	1.00
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$ million)							
2007–08	34 175	37 674	41 931	46 243	48 146	51 657	52 545
2008–09	43 010	46 267	50 713	52 791	51 078	55 779	57 602
2009–10	40 214	41 000	45 586	49 359	53 182	54 118	55 191
2010–11	38 292	41 221	47 624	48 478	52 458	53 324	53 297
2011–12	41 920	43 815	52 710	57 184	54 905	57 169	nya
2012–13	46 252	48 646	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya
EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY (Realisation Ratio)(a)							
2006–07	1.43	1.34	1.30	1.16	1.12	1.03	1.00
2007–08	1.54	1.39	1.25	1.14	1.09	1.02	1.00
2008–09	1.34	1.24	1.14	1.09	1.13	1.03	1.00
2009–10	1.37	1.35	1.21	1.12	1.04	1.02	1.00
2010–11	1.39	1.29	1.12	1.10	1.02	1.00	1.00
TOTAL (\$ million)							
2007–08	72 087	79 962	90 468	95 494	96 084	98 732	96 832
2008–09	90 018	98 175	111 440	113 835	110 272	111 499	113 201
2009–10	87 972	88 893	99 197	103 716	111 001	108 768	107 105
2010–11	101 828	106 604	125 543	124 505	129 283	123 903	119 341
2011–12	134 874	140 108	150 305	165 180	161 701	158 028	nya
2012–13	165 892	172 982	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya
TOTAL (Realisation Ratio)(a)							
2006–07	1.45	1.34	1.21	1.10	1.05	0.99	1.00
2007–08	1.34	1.21	1.07	1.01	1.01	0.98	1.00
2008–09	1.26	1.15	1.02	0.99	1.03	1.02	1.00
2009–10	1.22	1.20	1.08	1.03	0.96	0.98	1.00
2010–11	1.17	1.12	0.95	0.96	0.92	0.96	1.00
TOTAL (percentage change over corresponding estimate for previous financial year)							
2007–08	19.7	22.7	25.5	19.9	15.6	12.1	10.7
2008–09	24.9	22.8	23.2	19.2	14.8	12.9	16.9
2009–10	–2.3	–9.5	–11.0	–8.9	0.7	–2.4	–5.4
2010–11	15.8	19.9	26.6	20.0	16.5	13.9	11.4
2011–12	32.5	31.4	19.7	32.7	25.1	27.5	nya
2012–13	23.0	23.5	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya

nya not yet available

(a) Ratio of actual expenditure for the financial year to each progressive estimate for the financial year. See paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE AND REALISATION RATIOS, By industry—Current prices

Financial Year	12 months expectation as reported in Jan-Feb of previous financial year (Estimate 1)	12 months expectation as reported in Apr-May of previous financial year (Estimate 2)	12 months expectation as reported in Jul-Aug (Estimate 3)	3 months actual and 9 months expectation as reported in Oct-Nov (Estimate 4)	6 months actual and 6 months expectation as reported in Jan-Feb (Estimate 5)	9 months actual and 3 months expectation as reported in Apr-May (Estimate 6)	12 months actual (Estimate 7)
MINING (\$ million)							
2007–08	27 638	27 924	29 912	30 697	31 842	31 019	29 200
2008–09	31 717	35 355	43 752	44 901	41 691	38 677	37 978
2009–10	35 529	34 811	36 940	37 762	41 394	37 366	35 184
2010–11	49 100	48 839	56 794	54 939	56 944	51 357	46 847
2011–12	79 004	82 380	84 137	93 377	92 248	85 723	nya
2012–13	113 396	118 547	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya
MINING (Realisation Ratio)(a)							
2006–07	1.50	1.34	1.24	1.08	0.93	0.95	1.00
2007–08	1.06	1.05	0.98	0.95	0.92	0.94	1.00
2008–09	1.20	1.07	0.87	0.85	0.91	0.98	1.00
2009–10	0.99	1.01	0.95	0.93	0.85	0.94	1.00
2010–11	0.95	0.96	0.82	0.85	0.82	0.91	1.00
MANUFACTURING (\$ million)							
2007–08	9 359	10 230	11 055	12 006	12 212	12 539	12 341
2008–09	10 959	11 619	13 224	13 383	11 998	12 356	12 681
2009–10	11 450	10 342	11 306	12 287	12 258	11 781	11 743
2010–11	10 820	12 534	14 044	13 603	12 897	12 490	12 343
2011–12	11 545	11 867	13 476	13 810	13 812	13 386	nya
2012–13	10 353	10 531	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya
MANUFACTURING (Realisation Ratio)(a)							
2006–07	1.05	1.10	1.02	0.98	1.01	0.96	1.00
2007–08	1.32	1.21	1.12	1.03	1.01	0.98	1.00
2008–09	1.16	1.09	0.96	0.95	1.06	1.03	1.00
2009–10	1.03	1.14	1.04	0.96	0.96	1.00	1.00
2010–11	1.14	0.98	0.88	0.91	0.96	0.99	1.00
OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES (\$ million)							
2007–08	35 090	41 808	49 501	52 791	52 030	55 173	55 291
2008–09	47 343	51 201	54 465	55 551	56 583	60 465	62 542
2009–10	40 993	43 740	50 951	53 667	57 349	59 620	60 178
2010–11	41 908	45 231	54 705	55 963	59 443	60 056	60 151
2011–12	44 324	45 861	52 692	57 992	55 641	58 919	nya
2012–13	42 143	43 905	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya
OTHER SELECTED INDUSTRIES (Realisation Ratio)(a)							
2006–07	1.57	1.42	1.26	1.14	1.14	1.02	1.00
2007–08	1.58	1.32	1.12	1.05	1.06	1.00	1.00
2008–09	1.32	1.22	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.03	1.00
2009–10	1.47	1.38	1.18	1.12	1.05	1.01	1.00
2010–11	1.44	1.33	1.10	1.07	1.01	1.00	1.00

nya not yet available

(a) Ratio of actual expenditure for the financial year to each progressive estimate for the financial year. See paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

RATIOS OF ACTUAL TO SHORT TERM EXPECTATIONS(a), By type of asset and industry—Current prices

Financial Year	3 MONTHS ENDING		6 MONTHS ENDING	
	31 December (collected in September Survey)	30 June (collected in March Survey)	31 December (collected in June Survey)	30 June (collected in December survey)
TYPE OF ASSET				
Buildings and Structures				
2007–08	0.87	0.81	0.86	0.86
2008–09	0.97	0.99	1.00	0.88
2009–10	0.96	0.84	0.91	0.82
2010–11	0.84	0.81	0.85	0.76
2011–12	0.88	nya	0.99	nya
Equipment, Plant and Machinery				
2007–08	1.11	1.06	1.23	1.20
2008–09	1.05	1.13	1.09	1.30
2009–10	1.15	1.08	1.19	1.08
2010–11	1.03	1.00	1.07	1.03
2011–12	0.94	nya	1.05	nya
Total				
2007–08	0.98	0.94	1.03	1.02
2008–09	1.01	1.06	1.04	1.06
2009–10	1.06	0.94	1.04	0.93
2010–11	0.92	0.88	0.94	0.86
2011–12	0.90	nya	1.01	nya
TYPE OF INDUSTRY				
Mining				
2007–08	0.92	0.83	0.89	0.85
2008–09	0.90	0.93	0.95	0.83
2009–10	0.97	0.82	0.91	0.74
2010–11	0.79	0.76	0.80	0.71
2011–12	0.85	nya	0.94	nya
Manufacturing				
2007–08	0.97	0.94	1.14	1.02
2008–09	0.98	1.11	1.04	1.13
2009–10	0.98	0.99	1.14	0.92
2010–11	0.99	0.96	0.94	0.92
2011–12	0.91	nya	0.97	nya
Other selected industries				
2007–08	1.02	1.01	1.09	1.13
2008–09	1.10	1.13	1.11	1.24
2009–10	1.13	1.04	1.11	1.11
2010–11	1.03	1.01	1.07	1.02
2011–12	0.97	nya	1.12	nya
Total				
2007–08	0.98	0.94	1.03	1.02
2008–09	1.01	1.06	1.04	1.06
2009–10	1.06	0.94	1.04	0.93
2010–11	0.92	0.88	0.94	0.86
2011–12	0.90	nya	1.01	nya

nya not yet available

(a) For more information on Realisation Ratios see paragraphs 26 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES, By state—Current prices

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
Period	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2007–08	7 519	7 065	8 186	2 666	16 516	377	1 726	231	44 287
2008–09	8 426	7 793	11 962	2 543	23 083	233	1 271	288	55 599
2009–10	8 139	8 450	10 918	2 024	21 128	190	636	428	51 913
2010–11	10 448	9 006	15 547	2 453	27 131	244	772	442	66 044
2009–10									
March	2 039	^ 1 938	2 326	405	5 037	47	141	132	12 066
June	2 305	2 262	2 752	^ 536	6 138	50	143	123	14 309
2010–11									
September	2 404	2 031	^ 3 338	^ 525	6 411	48	168	108	15 035
December	3 100	^ 2 420	^ 3 417	641	6 632	77	*207	^ 135	16 628
March	2 125	^ 2 135	^ 3 511	562	6 384	^ 52	*198	88	15 054
June	2 819	^ 2 420	5 282	725	7 705	67	*199	110	19 326
2011–12									
September	2 984	^ 2 409	6 451	619	9 208	^ 50	179	111	22 011
December	3 095	2 323	7 664	645	10 180	66	314	125	24 411
March	2 616	1 791	6 661	588	10 412	^ 76	605	106	22 855
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2009–10									
March	2 374	2 153	2 634	469	5 359	np	np	np	13 400
June	2 100	2 094	2 798	485	6 025	np	np	np	13 601
2010–11									
September	2 567	2 209	3 311	540	6 510	np	np	np	15 566
December	2 799	2 197	3 039	609	6 289	np	np	np	15 434
March	2 470	2 376	3 963	643	6 796	np	np	np	16 656
June	2 587	2 242	5 400	660	7 552	np	np	np	18 508
2011–12									
September	3 152	2 608	6 359	634	9 288	np	np	np	22 520
December	2 807	2 116	6 834	615	9 711	np	np	np	22 721
March	3 036	1 992	7 520	672	11 106	np	np	np	25 129
TREND									
2009–10									
March	2 106	2 144	2 752	479	5 359	47	152	120	13 186
June	2 330	2 147	2 854	491	5 942	51	155	127	14 067
2010–11									
September	2 524	2 177	2 986	541	6 286	57	173	121	14 883
December	2 585	2 228	3 344	601	6 440	62	192	113	15 608
March	2 649	2 320	4 116	642	6 873	62	191	107	16 945
June	2 719	2 395	5 204	648	7 745	58	180	107	18 994
2011–12									
September	2 863	2 359	6 212	639	8 916	59	233	112	21 361
December	2 975	2 221	6 935	638	9 993	66	346	116	23 360
March	3 016	2 055	7 460	646	10 761	73	485	114	25 055

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY, By state—Current prices

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2007–08	14 657	12 355	12 264	2 494	8 607	797	996	376	52 545
2008–09	15 238	13 421	13 574	2 825	9 906	1 084	989	564	57 602
2009–10	16 177	13 768	10 612	2 974	9 473	679	934	575	55 191
2010–11	15 233	12 250	11 309	2 964	9 796	757	608	380	53 297
2009–10									
March	3 333	^ 3 248	1 941	^ 693	2 160	119	^ 258	71	11 824
June	4 057	^ 3 468	3 114	^ 746	2 259	^ 159	^ 245	89	14 136
2010–11									
September	3 730	^ 2 704	2 288	^ 645	1 966	^ 131	^ 148	^ 66	11 679
December	4 303	3 498	3 055	^ 896	2 458	^ 242	^ 181	^ 118	14 752
March	3 372	2 890	2 482	662	2 234	^ 152	^ 123	^ 96	12 010
June	3 828	3 157	3 484	760	^ 3 139	^ 232	156	^ 100	14 856
2011–12									
September	3 529	2 721	3 245	^ 713	2 808	^ 223	131	^ 101	13 472
December	4 385	3 132	3 419	^ 845	3 215	^ 304	180	119	15 601
March	3 158	2 470	2 677	^ 730	2 812	^ 186	194	88	12 316
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2009–10									
March	3 748	3 611	2 064	769	2 409	np	np	np	13 619
June	3 776	3 236	2 894	720	2 037	np	np	np	12 823
2010–11									
September	3 905	3 005	2 498	678	2 113	np	np	np	12 562
December	3 977	3 109	2 884	810	2 311	np	np	np	13 403
March	3 781	3 179	2 815	728	2 480	np	np	np	13 781
June	3 584	2 956	3 052	738	2 849	np	np	np	13 552
2011–12									
September	3 691	3 047	3 529	751	3 004	np	np	np	14 502
December	4 042	2 781	3 229	761	3 023	np	np	np	14 132
March	3 535	2 692	3 030	802	3 116	np	np	np	14 110
TREND									
2009–10									
March	3 730	3 490	2 865	729	2 325	151	254	(a)81	13 692
June	3 812	3 298	2 815	720	2 162	146	228	79	13 027
2010–11									
September	3 904	3 114	2 729	733	2 118	160	183	85	12 820
December	3 894	3 071	2 714	743	2 272	178	152	96	13 164
March	3 768	3 095	2 899	752	2 542	198	142	104	13 609
June	3 707	3 059	3 157	744	2 793	222	139	105	13 949
2011–12									
September	3 745	2 946	3 280	747	2 963	241	149	103	14 116
December	3 779	2 825	3 269	770	3 060	248	171	103	14 214
March	3 754	2 732	3 151	789	3 103	243	194	104	14 242

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

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(a) Break in series between this quarter and preceding quarter

ACTUAL TOTAL EXPENDITURE, By state—Current prices

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2007–08	22 175	19 420	20 450	5 160	25 123	1 173	2 722	607	96 832
2008–09	23 664	21 214	25 536	5 368	32 989	1 318	2 260	852	113 201
2009–10	24 316	22 217	21 530	4 998	30 601	869	1 570	1 004	107 105
2010–11	25 682	21 255	26 856	5 417	36 927	1 001	1 380	822	119 341
2009–10									
March	5 372	^ 5 186	4 268	^ 1 098	7 197	165	^ 400	203	23 890
June	6 363	5 730	5 866	^ 1 281	8 396	^ 209	^ 388	212	28 445
2010–11									
September	6 134	4 735	5 626	^ 1 171	8 377	180	316	174	26 713
December	7 403	5 918	6 472	1 537	9 090	318	^ 388	^ 253	31 380
March	5 498	5 025	5 993	1 224	8 617	^ 204	*321	^ 184	27 065
June	6 647	5 577	8 766	1 485	10 843	^ 299	^ 355	211	34 183
2011–12									
September	6 513	5 131	9 696	1 332	12 016	^ 273	310	212	35 483
December	7 480	5 455	11 083	1 490	13 395	^ 370	494	244	40 012
March	5 774	4 261	9 337	1 319	13 224	^ 262	799	194	35 170
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2009–10									
March	6 121	5 764	4 698	1 238	7 767	195	426	214	27 018
June	5 876	5 330	5 692	1 205	8 062	188	370	209	26 424
2010–11									
September	6 472	5 215	5 808	1 218	8 623	213	338	175	28 128
December	6 777	5 306	5 923	1 419	8 601	266	370	243	28 837
March	6 251	5 555	6 778	1 371	9 277	243	321	197	30 437
June	6 171	5 198	8 453	1 397	10 402	269	346	208	32 060
2011–12									
September	6 842	5 655	9 888	1 385	12 293	325	338	213	37 023
December	6 849	4 897	10 063	1 376	12 735	303	469	233	36 853
March	6 571	4 685	10 550	1 474	14 222	314	778	206	39 239
TREND									
2009–10									
March	5 836	5 634	5 616	1 208	7 684	198	406	(a)201	26 912
June	6 141	5 445	5 668	1 211	8 104	198	383	206	27 095
2010–11									
September	6 428	5 291	5 715	1 274	8 404	217	356	205	27 704
December	6 479	5 300	6 058	1 344	8 712	240	343	209	28 772
March	6 417	5 415	7 015	1 394	9 416	260	333	210	30 554
June	6 426	5 455	8 361	1 392	10 538	280	320	212	32 942
2011–12									
September	6 608	5 305	9 493	1 386	11 878	300	382	215	35 478
December	6 754	5 046	10 205	1 408	13 052	314	517	220	37 573
March	6 770	4 786	10 611	1 435	13 864	316	679	218	39 265

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Break in series between this quarter and preceding quarter

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2007-08	7 800	6 914	8 302	2 747	17 062	403	1 836	243	45 268
2008-09	8 341	7 648	11 614	2 509	22 749	243	1 290	289	54 664
2009-10	8 139	8 450	10 918	2 024	21 128	190	636	428	51 913
2010-11	10 262	8 598	15 443	2 422	26 809	237	754	433	64 958
2009-10									
March	2 037	1 939	2 319	405	5 040	46	142	132	12 054
June	2 297	2 238	2 747	531	6 159	50	142	123	14 283
2010-11									
September	2 385	1 957	3 309	518	6 371	47	166	107	14 860
December	3 051	2 308	3 430	630	6 557	75	203	133	16 387
March	2 091	2 044	3 502	555	6 305	50	194	86	14 827
June	2 734	2 289	5 202	718	7 576	65	192	107	18 884
2011-12									
September	2 882	2 270	6 355	612	9 037	48	173	107	21 485
December	2 976	2 184	7 532	632	9 907	63	300	121	23 715
March	2 517	1 698	6 518	575	10 142	73	570	102	22 194
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2009-10									
March	2 344	2 154	2 628	468	5 352	np	np	np	13 357
June	2 075	2 070	2 788	481	6 035	np	np	np	13 543
2010-11									
September	2 539	2 125	3 262	533	6 461	np	np	np	15 347
December	2 759	2 090	3 023	599	6 214	np	np	np	15 181
March	2 440	2 268	3 907	636	6 710	np	np	np	16 370
June	2 523	2 115	5 251	654	7 424	np	np	np	18 060
2011-12									
September	3 061	2 449	6 183	627	9 114	np	np	np	21 949
December	2 715	1 984	6 629	603	9 448	np	np	np	22 043
March	2 937	1 883	7 264	657	10 814	np	np	np	24 367
TREND									
2009-10									
March	2 082	2 141	2 748	478	5 359	47	153	120	13 154
June	2 301	2 112	2 835	487	5 931	51	154	126	13 969
2010-11									
September	2 494	2 104	2 963	533	6 249	56	171	119	14 709
December	2 553	2 128	3 308	593	6 373	60	188	111	15 361
March	2 606	2 201	4 044	635	6 780	60	187	104	16 618
June	2 657	2 262	5 079	641	7 616	57	176	104	18 560
2011-12									
September	2 783	2 219	6 043	631	8 730	58	224	108	20 812
December	2 881	2 087	6 724	627	9 747	63	330	113	22 692
March	2 909	1 934	7 171	632	10 474	70	458	110	24 149

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(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2009-10.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2007-08	14 683	12 360	12 457	2 533	9 000	812	1 014	375	53 235
2008-09	14 779	12 993	13 221	2 752	9 776	1 056	967	544	56 072
2009-10	16 177	13 768	10 612	2 974	9 473	679	934	575	55 191
2010-11	16 224	13 087	12 034	3 152	10 395	806	646	407	56 751
2009-10									
March	3 356	3 258	1 952	697	2 164	120	259	73	11 878
June	4 157	3 563	3 186	764	2 314	162	251	92	14 489
2010-11									
September	3 871	2 811	2 359	668	2 028	136	154	69	12 095
December	4 534	3 695	3 213	944	2 584	254	190	125	15 539
March	3 610	3 100	2 647	707	2 374	162	131	103	12 833
June	4 209	3 481	3 814	833	3 410	254	171	110	16 283
2011-12									
September	3 908	3 024	3 577	786	3 078	247	144	112	14 878
December	4 858	3 499	3 771	933	3 534	336	198	133	17 262
March	3 506	2 755	2 958	805	3 094	207	214	99	13 638
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2009-10									
March	3 796	3 630	2 080	770	2 403	np	np	np	13 697
June	3 887	3 330	2 971	737	2 083	np	np	np	13 160
2010-11									
September	4 057	3 127	2 589	702	2 182	np	np	np	13 025
December	4 190	3 286	3 053	856	2 439	np	np	np	14 131
March	4 042	3 412	3 025	781	2 654	np	np	np	14 728
June	3 935	3 261	3 368	813	3 120	np	np	np	14 866
2011-12									
September	4 080	3 389	3 920	833	3 319	np	np	np	16 022
December	4 470	3 109	3 589	845	3 350	np	np	np	15 649
March	3 919	3 006	3 374	889	3 456	np	np	np	15 635
TREND									
2009-10									
March	3 786	3 525	2 895	732	2 328	152	254	(b)84	13 815
June	3 919	3 379	2 881	735	2 199	150	232	83	13 329
2010-11									
September	4 059	3 242	2 835	761	2 193	167	190	89	13 311
December	4 104	3 251	2 871	786	2 396	189	161	102	13 882
March	4 041	3 335	3 131	810	2 732	216	153	111	14 607
June	4 049	3 359	3 469	816	3 051	246	153	115	15 231
2011-12									
September	4 132	3 274	3 638	827	3 267	270	165	113	15 570
December	4 186	3 156	3 639	855	3 390	279	190	115	15 748
March	4 160	3 055	3 510	876	3 444	274	214	116	15 798

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(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2009-10.
(b) Break in series between this quarter and preceding quarter

ACTUAL TOTAL EXPENDITURE, By state—Chain volume measures(a)

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Total
Period	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL									
2007-08	22 482	19 271	20 755	5 271	26 049	1 210	2 823	619	98 524
2008-09	23 108	20 644	24 831	5 256	32 526	1 302	2 242	836	110 726
2009-10	24 316	22 217	21 530	4 998	30 601	869	1 570	1 004	107 105
2010-11	26 486	21 685	27 477	5 574	37 204	1 043	1 399	840	121 708
2009-10									
March	5 389	5 198	4 272	1 102	7 205	165	401	203	23 929
June	6 452	5 801	5 933	1 296	8 475	212	393	213	28 773
2010-11									
September	6 256	4 768	5 668	1 186	8 398	183	319	176	26 955
December	7 586	6 003	6 643	1 574	9 141	329	393	257	31 926
March	5 700	5 144	6 149	1 262	8 679	212	324	189	27 661
June	6 944	5 770	9 017	1 551	10 986	319	363	217	35 167
2011-12									
September	6 790	5 295	9 931	1 398	12 116	295	317	220	36 362
December	7 834	5 684	11 303	1 565	13 441	399	497	254	40 977
March	6 024	4 453	9 476	1 380	13 235	280	783	202	35 832
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2009-10									
March	6 143	5 786	4 706	1 239	7 754	195	427	216	27 047
June	5 962	5 400	5 754	1 217	8 119	191	375	212	26 710
2010-11									
September	6 599	5 250	5 839	1 235	8 638	218	342	176	28 372
December	6 947	5 379	6 059	1 456	8 653	277	376	246	29 312
March	6 487	5 682	6 925	1 418	9 356	257	326	203	31 099
June	6 453	5 374	8 654	1 465	10 558	291	355	214	32 926
2011-12									
September	7 141	5 831	10 081	1 459	12 417	356	348	220	37 971
December	7 180	5 098	10 215	1 450	12 801	332	475	242	37 691
March	6 862	4 892	10 656	1 548	14 260	340	766	213	40 002
TREND									
2009-10									
March	5 870	5 666	5 640	1 211	7 687	200	408	(b) 168	27 003
June	6 222	5 491	5 708	1 222	8 129	201	387	182	27 299
2010-11									
September	6 555	5 346	5 784	1 295	8 439	223	361	203	28 021
December	6 658	5 381	6 170	1 379	8 767	250	349	218	29 244
March	6 647	5 537	7 176	1 444	9 510	276	340	216	31 225
June	6 704	5 618	8 552	1 457	10 666	303	329	218	33 791
2011-12									
September	6 912	5 490	9 674	1 458	11 985	327	390	222	36 369
December	7 066	5 244	10 359	1 483	13 128	342	519	227	38 433
March	7 080	4 994	10 727	1 511	13 980	345	672	226	40 067

(a) Reference year for chain volume measure is 2009-10

(b) Break in series between this quarter and preceding quarter

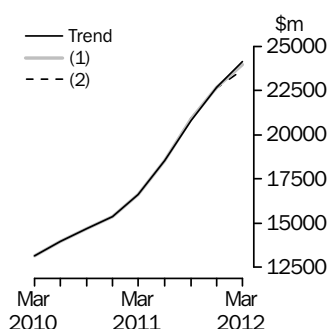
WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

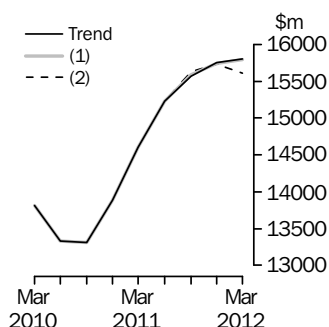
Recent seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are likely to be revised when original estimates for subsequent quarters become available. The approximate effects of possible scenarios on trend estimates for capital expenditure in chain volume terms are presented below by illustrating the impact if next quarter's seasonally adjusted estimate rises or falls by a specified percentage (based on the historical average of movements in seasonally adjusted estimates). For further information, see paragraphs 41 and 42 in the Explanatory Notes.

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES



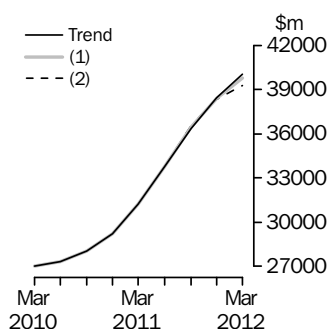
	Trend as published		WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE:		(1) rises by 2.2% on this quarter		(2) falls by 2.2% on this quarter	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
2011								
June	18 557	11.7	18 557	11.7	18 557	11.7	18 557	11.7
September	20 807	12.1	20 868	12.5	20 930	12.8	20 807	12.1
December	22 685	9.0	22 678	8.7	22 654	8.2	22 685	9.0
2012								
March	24 141	6.4	23 982	5.7	23 681	4.5	24 141	6.4

EQUIPMENT, PLANT AND MACHINERY



	Trend as published		WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE:		(1) rises by 2.0% on this quarter		(2) falls by 2.0% on this quarter	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
2011								
June	15 221	4.2	15 221	4.2	15 221	4.2	15 221	4.2
September	15 578	2.3	15 595	2.5	15 632	2.7	15 578	2.3
December	15 797	1.4	15 793	1.3	15 780	0.9	15 797	1.4
2012								
March	15 899	0.6	15 892	0.6	15 711	-0.4	15 899	0.6

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



	Trend as published		WHAT IF NEXT QUARTER'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE:		(1) rises by 2.1% on this quarter		(2) falls by 2.1% on this quarter	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
2011								
June	33 778	8.2	33 778	8.2	33 778	8.2	33 778	8.2
September	36 372	7.7	36 463	7.9	36 563	8.2	36 372	7.7
December	38 475	5.8	38 445	5.4	38 410	5.1	38 475	5.8
2012								
March	40 160	4.4	39 862	3.7	39 381	2.5	40 160	4.4

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains estimates of actual and expected new capital expenditure by private businesses for selected industries in Australia. The series have been compiled from data collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in its quarterly Survey of New Capital Expenditure.

SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

2 The Survey of New Capital Expenditure includes the following industries classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, ANZSIC, 2006:

Mining (Division B)

Manufacturing (Division C)

Other selected industries:

Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services (Division D)

Construction (Division E)

Wholesale Trade (Division F)

Retail Trade (Division G)

Transport, Postal and Warehousing (Division I)

Information Media and Telecommunications (Division J)

Finance and Insurance (Division K, excluding ANZSIC class 6330,

Superannuation Funds)

Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (Division L)

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (Division M)

Other selected services:

Accommodation and Food Services (Division H)

Administrative and Support Services (Division N)

Arts and Recreation Services (Division R)

Other Services (Division S)

3 The survey excludes the following industries:

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (Division A)

Public Administration and Safety (Division O)

Education and Training (Division P)

Health Care and Social Assistance (Division Q)

Superannuation Funds (Class 6330)

4 The scope excludes public sector business units (i.e. all departments, authorities and other organisations owned and controlled by Commonwealth, State and Local Government).

5 The Survey of New Capital Expenditure, like most ABS economic collections, takes its frame from Employing and Non-Employing Units on the ABS Business Register which is primarily based on ABN registrations to the Australian Business Register, which is managed by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The frame is updated quarterly to take account of new businesses and changes in the characteristics of businesses, such as industry and size.

6 Businesses which have ceased employing are identified when the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) cancels their Australian Business Number (ABN) registration. In addition, businesses which do not remit for Goods and Services Tax and/or Income Tax Withholding purposes for the previous five quarters, are removed from the frame.

7 As noted, the Survey frame includes Employing and Non-Employing Units on the ABS Business Register. However, micro non-employing businesses are excluded. These are very small units on the ABS Business Register, by standard measures of size. While there are a substantial number of these businesses, it is expected that they would not contribute significantly to the estimates, although the impact would vary from industry to industry.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STATISTICAL UNIT

8 In the Survey of New Capital Expenditure, the statistical unit used to represent businesses, and for which statistics are reported, is the Australian Business Number (ABN) unit, in most cases. The ABN unit is the business unit which has registered for an ABN, and thus appears on the ATO administered Australian Business Register. This unit is suitable for ABS statistical needs when the business is simple in structure.

9 For more significant and diverse businesses where the ABN unit is not suitable for ABS statistical needs, the statistical unit used is the Type of Activity Unit (TAU). A TAU is comprised of one or more business entities, sub-entities or branches of a business entity within an Enterprise Group that can report production and employment data for similar economic activities. When a minimum set of data items is available, a TAU is created which covers all the operations within an industry subdivision (and the TAU is classified to the relevant subdivision of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)). Where a business cannot supply adequate data for each industry, a TAU is formed which contains activity in more than one industry subdivision and the TAU is classified to the predominant ANZSIC subdivision. Further details about the ABS economic statistical units used in this survey, and in other ABS economic surveys (both sample surveys and censuses), can be found in Chapter 2 of the Standard Economic Sector Classifications of Australia (SESCA) 2002 (cat. no. 1218.0).

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

10 The survey is conducted by mail on a quarterly basis. It is based on a random sample of approximately 8,000 units which is stratified by industry, state/territory and derived employment size. The figures obtained from the selected units are supplemented by data from units which have large capital expenditure and are outside the sample framework, or not adequately covered by it.

11 Respondents are asked to provide data on the same basis as their own management accounts. Where a selected unit does not respond in a given survey period, a value is estimated. If data are subsequently provided, the estimated value is replaced with reported data. Aggregates are calculated from all data using the 'number raised' estimation technique. Data are edited at both individual unit level and at aggregate level.

TIMING AND CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEY CYCLE

12 Surveys are conducted in respect of each quarter and returns are completed in the 8 or 9 week period after the end of the quarter to which the survey data relate (e.g. June quarter survey returns are completed during July and August).

13 Businesses are requested to provide 3 basic figures each survey:

- Actual expenditure incurred during the reference period (Act)
- A short term expectation (E1)
- A longer term expectation (E2).

Period to which reported data relates

	2010-11				2011-12				2012-13			
Survey Quarter	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
December 2010	Act	Act	E1		E2							
March 2011	Act	Act	Act	E1	E2							
June 2011	Act	Act	Act	Act	E1		E2					
September 2011					Act	E1	E2					
December 2011					Act	Act	E1		E2			
March 2012					Act	Act	Act	E1	E2			
June 2012					Act	Act	Act	Act	E1		E2	

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

TIMING AND CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEY CYCLE *continued*

14 This survey cycle facilitates the formation of estimates of expenditure for financial years (12 months ending 30 June) which are presented in tables 5 and 6 of this publication. For example, as the previous table shows for 2011-2012:

- the first estimate was available from the December 2010 survey as a longer term expectation (E2)
- the second estimate was available from the March 2011 survey (again as a longer term expectation)
- the third estimate was available from the June 2011 survey as the sum of two expectations (E1 + E2)
- in the September 2011, December 2011 and March 2012 surveys the fourth, fifth and sixth estimates, respectively, are derived from the sum of actual expenditure (for that part of the year completed) and expected expenditure (for the remainder of the year) as recorded in the current quarter's survey
- the final (or seventh) estimate from the June quarter 2012 survey is derived from the sum of the actual expenditure for each of the four quarters in the 2011-12 financial year.

15 Businesses are requested to provide actual expenditure data by state/territory each quarter. Prior to 2002, businesses were also asked to provide expected expenditure data by state/territory each December quarter. Since 2002 state/territory expectations data have been directly collected each December quarter only from selected businesses contributing significantly to data for a particular state or territory. Expectations data for the remaining businesses which operate in more than one state or territory are pro-rated to states/territories based on actual expenditure for the December quarter in each state or territory. Expectations data for businesses operating within a single state/territory are allocated to that state/territory.

16 These expectations data by state/territory are not included in this publication but are released on the ABS Website.

SAMPLE REVISION

17 The survey frames and samples are revised each quarter to ensure that they remain representative of the survey population. The timing for creating each quarter's survey frame is consistent with that of other ABS business surveys. This provides for greater consistency when comparing data across surveys.

18 Additionally, with these revisions to the sample, some of the units from the sampled sector are rotated out of the survey and are replaced by others to spread the reporting workload equitably.

19 Adjustments are included in the estimates to allow for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS Business Register, and the omission of some businesses from the register. The majority of businesses affected and to which adjustments apply are small in size. As an indication of the size of these adjustments, in the March quarter 2012 they represented about 0.2% of the total estimate of new capital expenditure.

CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY

20 The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) has been developed for use in both countries for the production and analysis of industry statistics. For more information, users are referred to *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006* (cat. no. 1292.0).

21 In order to classify new capital expenditure by industry, each statistical unit (as defined above) is classified to the (ANZSIC) industry in which it mainly operates.

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

22 The chain volume measures appearing in this publication are annually reweighted chain Laspeyres indexes referenced to current price values in the chosen reference year (currently 2009-10). The current price values may be thought to be the product of a price and quantity. The value in chain volume terms can be derived by linking together movements in volumes, calculated using the average prices of the previous financial year

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

continued

and applying compound movements to the current price estimates of the reference year. Each year's quarter-to-quarter growth rates in the chain volume series are based on the prices of the previous financial year, except for those quarters of the latest incomplete year which are based upon the second most recent financial year. Quarterly chain volume estimates for a financial year sum to the corresponding annual estimate.

23 With each release of the September quarter issue of this publication, a new base year is introduced and the reference year is advanced one year to coincide with it. With this release of the September quarter 2011 issue of this publication, the chain volume measures for 2010-11 now have 2009-10 (the previous financial year) as their base year rather than 2008-09, and the reference year is 2009-10.

24 A change in the reference year changes levels but not growth rates for all periods. A change in the base year can result in revisions, small in most cases, to growth rates for the last year.

25 Chain volume measures are not generally additive. In other words, component chain volume measures do not, in general, sum to a total in the way original current price components do. For capital expenditure data, this means that the original chain volume estimates for the states will not add to total capital expenditure for Australia. In order to minimise the impact of this, the ABS uses the latest base year as the reference year. By adopting this approach, additivity does exist for the quarters following the reference year and non-additivity is relatively small for the quarters in the reference year and those immediately preceding it. For further information on chain volume measures refer to *Information Paper: Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts* (cat. no. 5248.0)

DERIVATION AND USEFULNESS OF REALISATION RATIOS

26 Once actual expenditure for a financial year is known, it is useful to investigate the relationship between each of the prior six estimates of expenditure for that financial year and the actual expenditure (see page 6 for an explanation of the derivation of the seven estimates). The resultant realisation ratios (subsequent actual expenditure divided by expected expenditure) then indicate how much expenditure was actually incurred against the amount expected to be incurred at the various times of reporting. Realisation ratios can also be formed separately for three or six month expectations as well as the 12 month E2 estimates or combinations of estimates containing at least some expectation components (e.g. six months actual and six months expected expenditure).

27 Realisation ratios provide an important tool in understanding and interpreting expectation statistics for future periods. The application of realisation ratios enables the adjustment of expectation data for known under (or over) realisation patterns in the past and hence provides a valid basis for comparison with other expectation data and actual expenditure estimates. Once this has been done the predictions can be more validly compared with each other and with previously derived estimates of actual expenditure for earlier years. For example, if one wished to make a prediction about actual expenditure for 2011-12 based on the June 2011 survey results and compare this with 2010-11 expenditure, it is necessary to apply the relevant realisation factors to the expectation to put both estimates on the same basis.

28 There are many ways in which realisation ratios can be applied to make predictions of actual expenditure for a future period. A range of realisation ratios for both type of asset and industry estimates is provided in tables 5 and 6.

29 In using realisation ratios to adjust expectations data, attention should be paid to the range of values that has occurred in the past. A wide range of values is indicative of volatility in the realisation patterns and hence greater caution should be exercised regarding the predictive value of the expectation, even after adjustment by application of realisation ratios. This is particularly the case with the early 12 month expectations for the following financial year collected in the December and March surveys.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

30 Estimates provided in this publication are subject to non-sampling and sampling errors. The most common way of quantifying sampling error is to calculate the standard error for the published estimate. Details of standard errors are on pages 35 and 36 of this publication.

31 Estimates that have an estimated relative standard error between 10% and 25% are annotated with the symbol '^'. These estimates should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability too high for some purposes. Estimates with an RSE between 25% and 50% are annotated with the symbol '*', indicating that the estimate should be used with caution as it is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50% are annotated with the symbol '**' indicating that the sampling variability causes the estimates to be considered too unreliable for general use. These annotations have only been applied to estimates from the March quarter 2009.

32 Non-sampling errors may arise as a result of errors in the reporting, recording or processing of the data and can occur even if there is a complete enumeration of the population. These errors can be introduced through inadequacies in the questionnaire, treatment of non-response, inaccurate reporting by respondents, errors in the application of survey procedures, incorrect recording of answers, and errors in data entry and processing.

33 Estimates for the latest quarter presented in this publication are considered preliminary and revised estimates will be released with the next issue. As discussed in Paragraphs 37 to 42 below, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are also subject to revision as data are revised and more data become available.

34 It is difficult to measure the size of non-sampling errors. However, every effort is made in the design of the survey and development of survey procedures to minimise their effects. In addition, respondents may have difficulties in allocating to the appropriate state(s) expenditure on some equipment items such as mobile assets (e.g. aircraft, bulk oil carriers, satellites, off-shore drilling platforms and large computer installations supporting a national network). Where such difficulties exist expenditure is allocated to the state of the businesses' head office or, in the case of aircraft, is allocated across states in proportion to the likely use of the asset.

35 The Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS) were progressively implemented in Australia from 1 January 2005. As a result, a number of items in the financial accounts of Australian businesses were affected by changed definitions which in turn impacted upon both Income Statements and Balance Sheets. A range of ABS economic collections source data from financial accounts of businesses and use those data to derive economic statistics. There have been no changes in the associated economic definitions.

36 After monitoring data items in the immediate years following March quarter 2005 it was concluded that most affected published data series were impacted by data breaks but that the magnitude of such breaks could not be determined without imposing disproportionate load upon data providers to ABS surveys and other administratively collected data.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

37 The quarterly original actual new capital expenditure series in this publication are affected in varying degrees by seasonal influences. The seasonal adjustment process estimates and removes the effects of normal seasonal variations from the original series so that the effects of other influences can be more easily recognised.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

continued

38 In the seasonal adjustment process, account has been taken of normal seasonal factors (e.g. increase in June quarter capital expenditure due to the impending end of the financial year) to produce the seasonally adjusted estimates. Particular care should be taken in interpreting quarterly movements in the seasonally adjusted estimates because seasonal adjustment does not remove the effect of irregular or non-seasonal influences (e.g. change in interest rates) and reflects the sampling and other errors to which the original estimates are subject.

39 The revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates can be improved by the use of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling. The Survey of Private New Capital Expenditure uses ARIMA modelling where appropriate for individual time series. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. The ARIMA model is reassessed each year as part of the annual reanalysis of the seasonal adjustment parameters. Following the most recent annual reanalysis, 80% of eligible series use ARIMA modelling. For more information on the details of ARIMA modelling see Feature article: Use of ARIMA modelling to reduce revisions in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

40 Seasonally adjusted estimates by asset type for Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory are not separately available because of the high sampling variability associated with them. They are included in totals for Australia and while a combined residual can be derived, the measure should not be considered reliable.

TREND ESTIMATES

41 The trend estimates are derived by applying a 7-term Henderson moving average to the seasonally adjusted estimates. The 7-term Henderson moving average is symmetric, but as the end of a time series is approached, asymmetric forms of the moving average are applied. The asymmetric moving average has been tailored to suit the particular characteristics of individual series and enable trend estimates for recent quarters to be produced. Estimates of the trend will be improved at the current end of the time series as additional observations become available. This improvement is due to the application of different asymmetric moving averages for the most recent three quarters. As a result of the improvement, revisions to the trend estimates will generally be observed for the most recent three quarters.

42 There may also be revisions because of changes in the original estimates. As a result of these revisions, the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates will also be revised. For further information, see *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trend, An Overview* (cat. no. 1349.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on Canberra (02) 6252 6345 or email <time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au>.

DESCRIPTION OF TERMS

43 A description of the terms used in this publication is given below:

44 *New capital expenditure* refers to the acquisition of new tangible assets either on own account or under a finance lease and includes major improvements, alterations and additions. In general, this is expenditure charged to fixed tangible assets accounts excluding expenditure on second hand assets unless these are imported for the first time.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

45 Some estimates are dissected by type of asset:

- Buildings and structures: Includes industrial and commercial buildings, houses, flats, home units, water and sewerage installations, lifts, heating, ventilating and similar equipment forming an integral part of buildings and structures, land development and construction site development, roads, bridges, wharves, harbours, railway lines, pipelines, power and telephone lines. Also includes mine development (e.g. construction of shafts in underground mines, preparation of mining and quarrying sites for open cut extraction and other developmental operations primarily for commencing or extending production). Excludes purchases of land, previously occupied buildings and speculatively built projects intended for sale before occupation:
- Equipment, plant and machinery: Includes plant, machinery, vehicles, electrical apparatus, office equipment, furniture, fixtures and fittings not forming an integral part of buildings, durable containers, special tooling, etc. Also includes goods imported for the first time whether previously used outside Australia or not.

COMPARISON WITH NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND OTHER ABS STATISTICS

46 The statistics for new capital expenditure shown in this publication differ from estimates of private gross fixed capital expenditure shown in the Australian National Accounts for the following reasons:

- National Accounts estimates incorporate data from other sources as well as information from the new capital expenditure survey. For example, annual estimates for capital expenditure on 'machinery and equipment' are based on the ABS' annual Economic Activity Survey combined with data from the Australian Taxation Office. Quarterly estimates are interpolated between and extrapolated from the annual estimates using a variety of indicators including this survey. The ABS's quarterly Building Activity Survey and Engineering Construction Survey are the main sources for estimating the National Accounts dwellings and other buildings and structures items.
- National Accounts estimates include capital expenditure by all private businesses including units classified to agriculture, forestry and fishing, education, and health and community services industries and capital expenditure on dwellings by households. Data for these sectors are excluded from this publication.
- National Accounts estimates include the value of work done on speculative construction projects as the work is put into place. The statistics in this publication, however, include full value of the speculative projects as new capital expenditure of the purchases (if in scope), when the project is sold.
- National accounts estimates of gross fixed capital formation relate to acquisitions less disposals of new or existing fixed assets, whereas the survey figures are acquisitions of new fixed tangible assets only.

47 For a more detailed explanation of the concepts and methods used in compiling the National Accounts estimates see *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 5216.0).

48 The estimates of capital expenditure on buildings and other structures will differ with estimates of Construction activity published in Construction Work Done, Australia, Preliminary (cat. no. 8755.0). The latter publication presents estimates of building and engineering construction work collected by the Building Activity Survey and the Engineering Construction Survey. Estimates of construction activity are based on the value of actual work done during the quarter of individual building or construction jobs by builders, and do not necessarily equate to capitalisation of this work by the builders' eventual clients. Estimates of capital expenditure in this publication are based on data reported by businesses (that is, the builders' clients) from their financial or management accounts for purchases of buildings and structures.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

49 Users may also wish to refer the following publications:

- *Information Paper: Changes to Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure statistics, September 2009* (cat. no. 5625.0.55.001)
- *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (cat. no. 5206.0)
- *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 5216.0)
- *Directory of Capital Expenditure Data Sources and Related Statistics* (cat. no. 5653.0)
- *Building Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8752.0)
- *Business Indicators, Australia* (cat. no. 5676.0)
- *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia* (cat. no. 8140.0)
- *Construction Work Done, Australia* (cat no 8755.0)
- *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8762.0)
- *Information Paper: Australian National Accounts, Introduction of Chain Volume and Price Indexes* (cat. no. 5248.0)

50 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available from the Statistics View. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

51 In addition to the data contained in this publication, more detailed industry and state information may be made available on request, the cost for such a service being dependent upon the amount of data requested. For example, data are generally available at the ANZSIC subdivision (2 digit) level.

ABS WEBSITE

52 The ABS website contains most of the data included in this publication but with a longer time series. In addition to the series in this publication, data for Manufacturing Subdivisions and State by Industry data are also available.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

53 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

APPENDIX 1 SAMPLING ERRORS

LEVEL ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

The estimates in this publication are based on a sample drawn from units in the surveyed population. Because the entire population is not surveyed, the published estimates are subject to sampling error. The most common way of quantifying such sampling error is to calculate the standard error for the published estimate or statistic.

EXAMPLE OF USE

The following example illustrates how to use the standard error to interpret a level estimate.

Let us say that the published level estimate for total capital expenditure is \$35,170m and the calculated standard error in this case is \$393m. The standard error is then used to interpret the level estimate of \$35,170m.

For instance, the standard error of \$393m indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real value falls within the range \$34,777m to \$35,563m ($35,170\text{m} \pm \$393\text{m}$)
- There are approximately 19 chances in 20 that the real value falls within the range \$34,384m to \$35,956m ($35,170\text{m} \pm \$786\text{m}$)

The real value in this case is the result we would obtain if we could enumerate the total population.

The following table shows the standard errors for March Quarter 2012 estimates.

	<i>Buildings and Structures</i>	<i>Equipment, Plant and Machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Mining	38	65	75
Manufacturing	52	87	99
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	1	76	75
Construction	7	191	191
Wholesale Trade	62	56	82
Retail Trade	9	47	50
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	60	84	112
Information Media and Telecommunications	—	11	11
Financial and Insurance Services	8	21	24
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	167	172	226
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	80	72	112
Other Selected Services	67	90	114
Total	206	332	393
New South Wales	79	126	153
Victoria	82	93	120
Queensland	151	208	252
South Australia	4	77	78
Western Australia	102	150	196
Tasmania	12	32	37
Northern Territory	10	17	20
Australian Capital Territory	5	6	8
Australia	206	332	393

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

APPENDIX 1 SAMPLING ERRORS *continued*

MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

EXAMPLE OF USE

The following example illustrates how to use the standard error to interpret a movement estimate.

Let us say that one quarter the published level estimate for total capital expenditure is \$40,012m and the next quarter the published level estimate is \$35,170m.

In this example the calculated standard error for the movement estimate is \$424m. The standard error is then used to interpret the published movement estimate of -\$4,842m.

For instance, the standard error of \$424m indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real movement over the two quarter period falls within the range -\$5,266m to -\$4,418m ($-\$4,842\text{m} \pm \424m)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real movement falls within the range -\$5,672m to -\$3,976m ($-\$4,842\text{m} \pm \848m)

The following table shows the standard errors for March Quarter 2012 movement estimates.

	<i>Buildings and Structures</i>	<i>Equipment, Plant and Machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Mining	37	74	79
Manufacturing	45	133	148
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	6	23	18
Construction	8	217	217
Wholesale Trade	94	93	142
Retail Trade	11	60	63
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	48	137	149
Information Media and Telecommunications	1	11	11
Financial and Insurance Services	25	37	47
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	136	179	217
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	20	115	112
Other Selected Services	57	108	121
Total	191	380	424
New South Wales	142	188	246
Victoria	100	176	213
Queensland	41	242	244
South Australia	12	112	112
Western Australia	69	165	183
Tasmania	11	33	31
Northern Territory	13	12	18
Australian Capital Territory	2	9	9
Australia	191	380	424

APPENDIX 2 FEATURE ARTICLE

ATTACHMENT TO FEATURE
ARTICLE

A summary of the ABS Publications⁴ which capture mining investment is documented below:

Publication	Summary	Scope
8412.0 – Mineral and Petroleum Exploration	Quarterly estimates of capitalised and non-capitalised mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure, including information about metres drilled for mineral exploration. Data is collected on the exploration and evaluation activities of both new and existing deposits.	Sample of private enterprises engaged in exploration activity within Australia, Australian waters or in the Joint Petroleum Development Area (JPDA).
5625.0 – Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure (Capex)	Quarterly estimates of actual and expected capital expenditure on equipment, buildings and structures, reported on a change of ownership basis. Structures and fixed equipment deemed integral to the structure are classified as buildings while all other equipment (mobile equipment) is classed under machinery and equipment.	Sample of private businesses who report capital expenditure for all Australian-based activities.
5302.0 – Balance of Payments and International Investment Position (BoP)	Quarterly estimates of imports of capital goods: equipment, buildings and structures, are included in the Balance of Goods Debits component 'Capital Goods n.e.s'. Adjustments are made to take account of any progress payments for equipment, buildings and structures being constructed overseas and to be imported in future quarters, in line with asset recognition on a change of ownership basis.	Goods and services components are an aggregation of the monthly figures as released in the 5368.0 publication (last month of quarter). There should not be any discrepancies. However, due to timing issues, preliminary estimates for adjusted mining programs cannot typically be captured and reported by the release of the last month of quarter 5368.0, which therefore requires revisions to the goods debits estimates during processing of the quarterly figures.
5439.0 – International Merchandise Imports (Imports)	Monthly statistics produced using Customs data. The full value of imported capital equipment is captured as it is imported into Australia on a merchandise trade (i.e. cif) basis. 5439.0 provides a preliminary estimate of BoP basis goods debits figures and is a useful indicator for the monthly trade figures. However, the estimates are subject to revision before the release of the 5368.0.	Monthly import records are provided as administrative data from the Customs and Border Protection Service. Reported data in the tables are on a 'merchandise trade' basis, i.e. included at the time of clearance of import declarations. Capital imports, buildings, structures, etc. will therefore not be reported until items are physically imported and processed by Customs.

⁴ Please refer to the explanatory notes for each publication (available on the ABS website) for further information.

APPENDIX 2 FEATURE ARTICLE *continued*

Publication	Summary	Scope
8762.0 – Engineering Construction Activity (ECA)	Quarterly estimates of the value of engineering construction activity undertaken in Australia, for work done on prime contract or own use only. The value of an imported structure is captured in the 'work to be done' figures until it is imported and installed, at which point the full value plus installation costs are recognised in the 'work done' figure for the quarter. This can result in significant volatility in the ECA series as opposed to Capex and BoP.	Data are collected from both the public and private sector. Information is obtained from the contractors involved in the project.
8752.0 – Building Activity Survey (BAS)	Quarterly estimates of building activity including the construction of new buildings and alterations and/or additions to existing buildings. Buildings are classified according to their intended major function, and the type of work involved.	Data are collected from the public and private sectors. Non-building activity is captured in the Engineering Construction Activity publication. Information is obtained from the contractors involved in the project.
5368.0 – International Trade in Goods and Services (ITGS)	Monthly estimates of progressive payments accounting for capital expenditure on large-scale mining programs are included in the Balance of Payments goods debits component <i>capital goods n.e.s.</i> Progressive payments attempt to capture the actual transfer of ownership between residents and non-residents.	Monthly estimates are compiled using merchandise trade data and adjusted to meet BoP standards, primarily the recognition of change of ownership.
5206.0 – Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (National Accounts)	This quarterly publication includes estimates of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) as part of total expenditure. GFCF measures the value of acquisitions less disposals of new or existing fixed assets. Most capital expenditure is recorded under <u>private non-dwelling construction</u> and <u>machinery and equipment</u> .	The quarterly estimates are extrapolated from the annual National Accounts estimates (5204.0), using various indicators. The quarterly machinery and equipment figures are estimated using data from Capex; while buildings and structures data is based on ECS and BACS information, adjusted using BoP data to account for progressive change in ownership of structures to be imported.

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