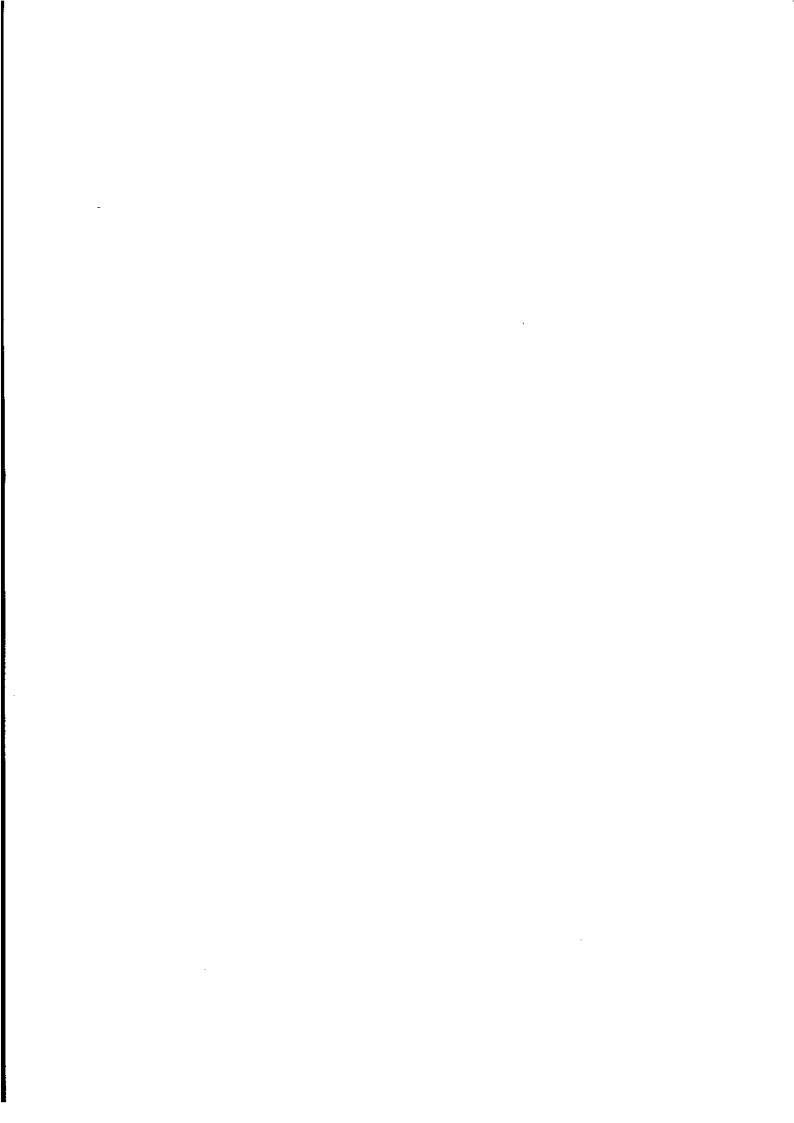


# December Quarter 1994 INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION AUSTRALIA

Catalogue No. 5306.0



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# INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION, AUSTRALIA DECEMBER QUARTER 1994

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Acting Australian Statistician

CATALOGUE NO. 5306.0

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#### CONTENTS

Table		Page
	Main Features	1
	Analysis of results	2
	Next release date	6
	Revisions	7
	Changes in this issue	8
	Special article — Statistical developments in APEC	9
	Main Aggregates —	
1	Australia's net international investment position and income	12
2	Foreign investment in Australia - summary	13
3	Australian investment abroad - summary	14
4	Capital transactions	15
5	Investment income	16
6	Levels of investment at end of period	17
7	Levels of foreign debt at end of period	18
8	Interest payable on foreign debt	19
	Ratios —	
9	Net foreign liabilities - ratios to GDP	20
10	Net investment income - ratios to exports	20
	Foreign investment in Australia —	
11	Foreign investment in Australia, by country	21
12	Foreign investment in Australia, by industry	22
	Foreign borrowing —	
13	Foreign borrowing: capital transactions and levels by domicile	23
14	Foreign borrowing: levels at end of period by currency	23
15	Foreign borrowing domiciled abroad: maturity of drawings, repayments and levels	24
	Historical tables —	
16	International investment position at end of period	25
17	Capital transactions	26
18	Investment income	27
19	Levels of foreign debt at end of period	28
20	Foreign investment ratios	29
	Explanatory notes	30
	List of articles of interest in previous international investment	33
	and balance of payments publications	
INQUI	<ul> <li>for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of unpublished statistics, contact Mr Michael Atkinson on Canberra (06) 252 5386.</li> <li>Ms Karen MacLennan on (06) 252 5502 or any ABS State office.</li> <li>for information about other ABS statistics and services please refer to the back publication.</li> </ul>	),



## MAIN FEATURES NET INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION AND INCOME — SUMMARY

			Percentage Change			
	·	Dec. qtr 1994	Sept. qtr 1994 to Dec. qtr 1994	Dec. qtr 1993 to Dec. qtr 1994		
	— \$A n	nillion —		– per cent —		
Net foreign liabilities at end of quarter				•		
Net equity	83,498	78,388	-6.1	12,7		
Net debt (b)	162,241	162,300	0.0	-5.6		
Net other	544	461	-15,3	-64.2		
Total	246,284	241,150	-2.1	-0.7		
Net investment income payable abroad			•			
during quarter	4,100	4,034	-1.6	7.1		

<sup>(</sup>a) Revisions to previously published estimates are explained in the note on page 7. (b) Foreign borrowing by Australian residents less the sum of reserve assets and Australian lending abroad.

#### December quarter 1994

Net foreign liabilities of Australian residents at 31 December 1994 totalled \$241,150 million. This was a decrease of \$5,134 million, or 2.1 per cent, on the revised estimate of the position one quarter earlier.

- The decrease during the December quarter 1994 consisted of: an inflow of \$1,967 million due to net capital transactions (the balance on capital account in the balance of payments); exchange rate variations of -\$408 million associated with movements of the Australian dollar against other currencies; and other changes of -\$6,693 million in the value of net foreign liabilities.
- Underlying the decrease during the December quarter 1994 was a fall in foreign investment in Australia (down \$9,555 million), partly offset by a fall in Australian investment abroad (down \$4,421 million). The decrease in foreign investment in Australia reflected a decrease in equity holdings of non-residents in Australian enterprises (down \$6,386 million, mainly reflecting share price decreases on the domestic share market) and in foreign borrowing (down \$3,238 million, mainly reflecting the appreciation of the Australian dollar against other currencies). The decrease in Australian investment abroad reflected decreases in reserve assets (down \$1,891 million), lending to non-residents (down \$1,406 million) and levels of equity held by residents in foreign enterprises (down \$1,276 million).

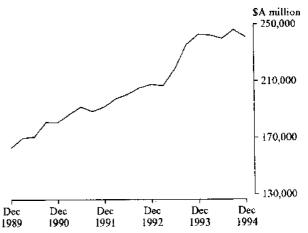
Net foreign debt at 31 December 1994 was \$162,300 million, up \$59 million on the revised estimate of the position a quarter earlier.

• The increase during the December quarter 1994 resulted from an inflow of \$1,927 million due to net capital transactions and other changes of \$619 million, partly offset by exchange rate variations of -\$2,487 million due to the appreciation of the Australian dollar against other currencies.

Net investment income payable abroad during the December quarter 1994 was \$4,034 million, down \$66 million (1.6%) on the amount payable in the September quarter 1994, but up \$266 million (7.1%) on the amount payable in the December quarter 1993.

- The decrease in the December quarter 1994 over the September quarter 1994 resulted from a fall of \$69 million in income payable on foreign investment in Australia. This fall was due to a fall of \$353 million in income payable on foreign borrowing which was partly offset by an increase of \$281 million in income payable on equity.
- The ratio of net investment income to exports of goods and services for the year ended December 1994 was 18.7 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points on the ratio a quarter earlier.

#### GRAPH 1: AUSTRALIA'S NET FOREIGN LIABILITIES (2) AT END OF QUARTER



(a) Level of foreign investment in Australia less level of Australian investment abroad.

#### ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

#### INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION - SUMMARY

#### (\$A million)

		Changes in levels du	ring December q	uarter 1994		T
	Level at 30 Sept. 1994	Capital Transactions	Exchange Rate Variations	Other Changes	Level at 31 Dec. 1994	Investment Income during Dec. quarter 1994
Foreign Investment in A	ustralia—					
Equity liabilities	160,884	730	-119	-6,997	154,498	2,998
Borrowing(a)	204,904	307	-3,625	80	201,666	2,481
Other Investment	8,272	140	11	-82	8,341	5
Total	374,060	1,177	-3,733	-6,999	364,505	5,484
Australian Investment A	broad—					
Equity Assets	77,386	510	-2,126	340	76,110	1,107
Reserve Assets	20,308	-945	-570	-376	18,417	184
Lending	22,355	-675	-568	-164	20,948	157
Other Investment	7,728	320	-61	-107	7,880	2
Total	127,776	-789	-3,325	-306	123,355	1,451
Net International Investm	nent Positio	on and Income(b)—				
Net Equity Liabilities	83,498	220	2,007	-7,337	78,388	1,891
Net Debt(c)	162,241	1,927	-2,487	619	162,300	2,140
Net Other Investment	544	-180	72	25	461	3
Net Foreign Liabilities	246,284	1,967	-408	-6,693	241,150	4,034

<sup>(</sup>a) Gross foreign debt. (b) Net international investment position equals foreign investment in Australia less Australian investment abroad. (c) Foreign borrowing by Australian residents less the sum of reserve assets and Australian lending abroad.

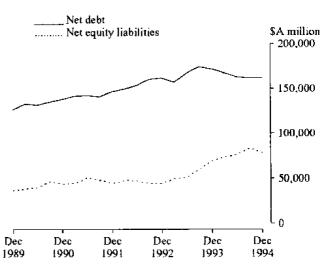
## Australia's international investment position at 31 December 1994

Australia's net international investment position at 31 December 1994 consisted of net foreign liabilities of \$241,150 million. This was a decrease of \$5,134 million (2.1%) on the position a quarter earlier.

The decrease of \$5,134 million in Australia's net foreign liabilities during the December quarter resulted from:

- net capital transactions of \$1,967 million;
- exchange rate variations of -\$408 million associated with the appreciation of the Australian dollar against other currencies; and
- other changes of -\$6,693 million.

#### GRAPH 2: NET FOREIGN DEBT AND EQUITY LIABILITIES AT END OF QUARTER



The level of net foreign liabilities at 31 December 1994 represented the difference between the level of:

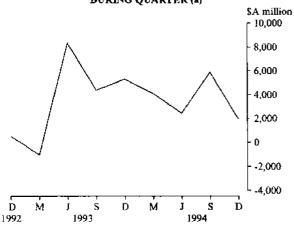
- foreign investment in Australia of \$364,505 million; and
- Australian investment abroad of \$123,355 million.

The level of net foreign liabilities consisted of:

- net foreign debt of \$162,300 million (67.3%);
- net equity liabilities of \$78,388 million (32.5%);
   and
- net other investment of \$461 million (0.2%).

During the December quarter 1994, the level of net foreign debt remained virtually unchanged and the level of net equity liabilities decreased by 6.1 per cent.



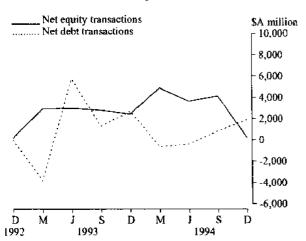


(a) Net capital transactions cover net equity, net debt and net other investment transactions.

The inflow of investment from *net capital transactions* during the December quarter resulted from:

- a net inflow of \$1,177 million, due to additional liabilities incurred on foreign investment in Australia; and
- a net inflow of \$789 million, due to a reduction in Australian investment abroad.

## GRAPH 4: NET EQUITY AND DEBT TRANSACTIONS DURING QUARTER



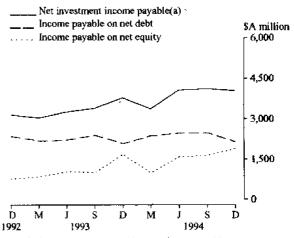
Making up the *net capital transactions* during the December quarter was a net capital inflow of:

- \$1,927 million in respect of net foreign debt; and
- \$220 million in respect of net equity investment.

These inflows were partly offset by a net capital outflow of:

\$180 million in respect of net other investment.

### GRAPH 5: NET INVESTMENT INCOME DURING QUARTER



(a) Net investment income payable covers income payable on net debt, net equity and net other investment.

Net investment income payable abroad during the December quarter 1994 was \$4,034 million, which was equal to income payable on foreign investment in Australia of \$5,484 million less income receivable on Australian investment abroad of \$1,451 million. Net investment income payable fell by \$66 million, or 1.6 per cent on the amount recorded for the September quarter 1994 (due to a decrease of \$69 million in income payable on forcign investment in Australia).

Net investment income payable abroad consisted of:

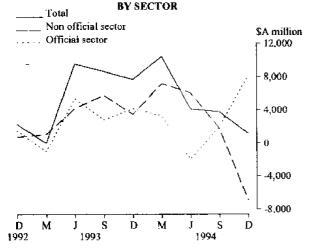
- \$2,140 million interest payable on net foreign debt; and
- \$1,894 million investment income payable on net equity and other liabilities.

## Capital transactions (investment flows) in the December quarter 1994

Foreign investment in Australia

A net inflow of \$1,177 million was recorded for foreign investment in Australia during the December quarter 1994. This was a decrease of \$2,606 million on the net inflow of \$3,783 million recorded for the previous quarter. This decrease resulted from falls of \$3,309 million in equity and \$210 million in borrowing, partly offset by a turnaround of \$913 million, from an outflow to an inflow, in other investment in Australia.

## GRAPH 6: FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN AUSTRALIA: CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS DURING QUARTER



Foreign investment in the official sector in Australia increased from a net inflow of \$1,985 million in the September quarter 1994 to a net inflow of \$8,096 million in the December quarter 1994. This was mainly due to:

- a turnaround of \$4,572 million in general government borrowing domiciled abroad, from a net outflow of \$1,075 million to a net inflow of \$3,497 million; and
- an increase of \$1,355 million in the net inflow of general government borrowing domiciled in Australia, from \$3,084 million to \$4,439 million.

Foreign investment in the non-official sector in Australia turned around from a net inflow of \$1,798 million in the September quarter 1994 to a net outflow of \$6,919 million in the December quarter 1994. This was mainly due to:

- a turnaround of \$5,627 million in borrowing by the private sector from unrelated foreign lenders, from a net inflow of \$1,059 million to a net outflow of \$4,568 million;
- a turnaround of \$3,421 million in foreign direct investment in corporate equities, from a net inflow of \$1,312 million to a net outflow of \$2,109 million; and
- an increase of \$1,660 million in repayments (net outflow) of borrowing from direct investors, from \$585 million to \$2,245 million.

These changes were partly offset by:

- a decrease of \$1,184 million in repayments of borrowings by the public sector from unrelated foreign lenders, from \$1,991 million to \$807 million; and
- a turnaround of \$828 million in accounts payable/prepayments received by the public sector from unrelated foreign investors, from a net outflow (payments made) of \$795 million to a net inflow (liabilities incurred) of \$33 million.

#### Australian investment abroad

A withdrawal (net inflow) of \$789 million was recorded for Australian investment abroad in the December quarter 1994, representing a decrease of

\$1,301 million on the withdrawal of \$2,090 million for the previous quarter.

The withdrawal of Australian investment abroad by the official sector decreased from \$1,217 million in the September quarter 1994 to \$788 million in the December quarter 1994. This was mainly due to:

 a fall of \$582 million in repayments by non-residents of lending by the official sector, from \$595 million to \$13 million.

This fall was partly offset by:

 an increase of \$416 million in sales (net inflow) of reserve assets, from \$529 million to \$945 million.

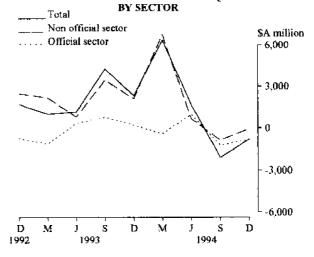
A withdrawal (net inflow) of \$1 million was recorded for investment abroad by the non-official sector in the December quarter. This was a fall of \$872 million from the withdrawal of \$873 million in the September quarter 1994. The December quarter 1994 result was mainly due to:

- a decrease of \$1,064 million in the net inflow from accounts receivable/prepayments made by the public sector to unrelated enterprises, from \$1,123 million to \$59 million;
- a turnaround of \$604 million in accounts receivable/prepayments made by the private sector to unrelated foreign enterprises, from a net inflow of \$373 million to a net outflow of \$231 million;
- a decrease of \$410 million in the withdrawal of Australian direct investment in foreign corporate equities, from a net inflow of \$416 million to a net inflow of \$6 million.

These changes were partly offset by:

- a decrease of \$1,267 million in lending to related foreign enterprises from a net outflow of \$1,563 million to a net outflow of \$296 million; and
- a decrease of \$275 million in lending by the public sector to unrelated foreign enterprises from a net outflow of \$293 million to a net outflow of \$18 million.

#### GRAPH 7: AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT ABROAD: CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS DURING QUARTER



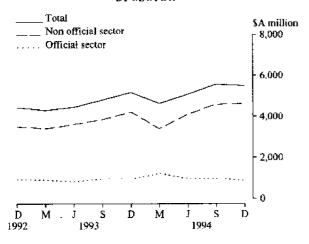
#### Investment income in the December quarter 1994

Income payable on foreign investment in Australia

Income payable on foreign investment in Australia was \$5,484 million in the December quarter 1994, down \$69 million (1.2%) on the September quarter 1994 estimate. Interest payable on foreign borrowing accounted for \$2,481 million (45%) of the total investment income payable, down \$353 million (12.5%) on the previous quarter's estimate.

Income payable by the official sector was \$867 million, down \$117 million (11.9%) on the amount payable in the previous quarter. Income payable by the non-official sector rose \$49 million (1.1%) to \$4,617 million.

#### GRAPH 8: INCOME PAYABLE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN AUSTRALIA DURING QUARTER BY SECTOR



The largest decreases in income payable on foreign investment in Australia were recorded for:

- interest payable on public sector borrowing from unrelated foreign lenders (down \$232 million);
- interest payable on official sector borrowing domiciled in Australia (down \$174 million).

The largest increases were recorded for:

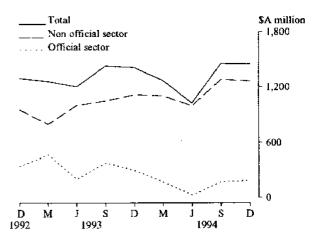
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 dividends payable on portfolio investment and direct investment in Australian corporate equities (up \$189 million and \$163 million respectively).

Income receivable on Australian investment abroad

Income receivable on Australian investment abroad during the December quarter 1994 was \$1,451 million, a decrease of \$1 million on the previous quarter's estimate. Income receivable by the official sector (almost entirely interest on reserve assets) rose by \$13 million (7.5%). Income receivable by the non-official sector fell by \$14 million (1.1%).

## GRAPH 9: INCOME RECEIVABLE ON AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT ABROAD DURING QUARTER BY SECTOR



## Exchange rate variations in the December quarter 1994

During the December quarter 1994, the Australian dollar appreciated 5 per cent against the United States dollar, 5 per cent against the German mark, 6 per cent against the Japanese Yen and 6 per cent against the United Kingdom pound. On a trade weighted basis, the Australian dollar appreciated 5.2 per cent.

These movements in the Australian dollar against other currencies have resulted in negative exchange rate variations being recorded for both foreign financial assets and liabilities.

## Other changes in levels in the December quarter 1994

Apart from capital transactions and exchange rate variations, there were also other changes in Australia's net foreign liabilities during the quarter of -\$6,693 million. This represented other changes in the level of foreign investment in Australia of -\$6,999 million, partly offset by other changes in the level of Australian investment abroad of -\$306 million.

Virtually all of the other changes in the level of foreign investment in Australia during the quarter were due to equity, with share price decreases on the domestic share market accounting for approximately \$6,600 million of this reduction in investment.

#### Levels of investment at 31 December 1994

Foreign investment in Australia

The level of foreign investment in Australia was \$364,505 million at 31 December 1994, a decrease of \$9,555 million on the level at 30 September 1994. Making up the change in levels were:

- a net inflow of \$1,177 million from capital transactions;
- exchange rate changes of -\$3,733 million; and
- other changes of -\$6,999 million.

The official sector accounted for \$71,558 million, or 20 per cent, of the total level of foreign investment in Australia at 31 December 1994. The non-official sector accounted for the remaining \$292,947 million, or 80 per cent.

When analysed by instrument of investment, foreign investment in Australia, at 31 December 1994, consisted of the following:

- foreign borrowing of \$201,666 million (55%);
- equity investment of \$154,498 million (42%); and
- other investment of \$8,341 million (2%).

#### Australian investment abroad

The level of Australian investment abroad was \$123,355 million at 31 December 1994, a decrease of \$4,421 million on the level at 30 September 1994. Making up the change in levels were:

- a withdrawal (net inflow) of \$789 million from capital transactions;
- exchange rate changes of -\$3,325 million; and
- other changes of -\$306 million.

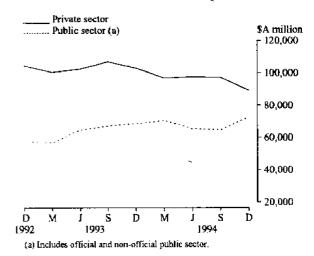
Investment abroad by the official sector (mainly comprising holdings of reserve assets) was \$21,195 million, representing 17 per cent of the total level of Australian investment abroad while the non-official sector accounted for the remaining 83 per cent. Corporate equities accounted for 72 per cent of the level of non-official sector investment abroad.

#### Australia's foreign debt

At 31 December 1994, Australia's net foreign debt was \$162,300 million, up \$59 million on the level at 30 September 1994.

The level of net foreign debt at 31 December 1994 was made up of borrowing from non-residents (gross foreign debt) of \$201,666 million, partly offset by reserve assets and Australian lending abroad of \$39,365 million.

#### GRAPH 16: LEVELS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS NET FOREIGN DEBT AT END OF QUARTER



The public sector (official and non-official) held \$73,042 million or 45 per cent of total net foreign debt at 31 December 1994 while the private sector held \$89,259 million or 55 per cent.

Within the public sector, the official sector accounted for \$52,978 million or 33 per cent of total net foreign debt while the non-official sector accounted for \$20,064 million or 12 per cent.

As Table 1 shows, there was a slight increase in net foreign debt during the December quarter due to net capital transactions of \$1,927 million and other changes of \$619 million being almost offset by exchange rate variations of -\$2,487 million.

At 31 December 1994, 54 per cent (\$109,889 million) of Australia's foreign borrowing was denominated in foreign currencies and 46 per cent (\$91,777 million) in Australian dollars. US dollars represented the largest currency of borrowing, comprising \$74,149 million or 67 per cent of foreign currency borrowing. Of the amount denominated in Australian dollars, \$53,339 million (58%) was domiciled abroad with the remaining \$38,438 million domiciled in Australia.

## Release date for March quarter 1995 issue

The expected release date for the March quarter 1995 issue of International Investment Position, Australia (5306.0) is 5 June 1995.

#### REVISIONS

Since the last issue of this publication, revisions have been made to estimates of capital transactions, levels of international investment and investment income from 1988-89 onwards. The revisions are summarised in the table below.

For 1993-94 and September quarter 1994 the revisions have been largely caused by the incorporation of data from the 1993-94 annual Survey of Foreign Investment (SFI).

In compiling results from the quarterly SFI, a coverage adjustment, based on historical trends, is incorporated for those entities not approached quarterly. This adjustment is retained until annual SFI results are available. In the December quarter issue of this publication each year, the coverage adjustment for the four quarters of the preceding financial year is replaced with the annual estimate. Results from the 1993-94 annual survey have shown that the methodology used to derive the coverage adjustment for that year underestimated the amount of equities of Australian enterprises held directly by unrelated non-residents. The ABS is investigating alternative data sources and methodologies that might be used to improve the initial estimates of such investment in future.

Revisions for earlier years and some revisions for 1993-94 and September quarter 1994 have been caused by:

- late or incorrect reporting by some existing respondents in the ABS Survey of Foreign Investment;
- reallocation of amounts previously recorded in other changes, in Tables 1 to 3, in previous issues of this publication; and
- reconciliation of data reported by a number of large respondents in the ABS Survey of Foreign Investment with data reported by those same respondents in another ABS Survey, the Survey of Balance Sheet Information.

To maintain the timeliness of this publication, it is the usual practice to include interim entries, for reconciliation purposes, in other changes in levels for the reference quarter. These interim entries cover revisions to levels and changes in levels for earlier periods that are taken into account in the closing levels estimates for the reference quarter, but cannot be incorporated in the estimates for earlier periods in the time available. These interim entries are subsequently reallocated to the appropriate periods and reflected in the revised figures published in the subsequent issues of this publication.

## REVISIONS SUMMARY TABLE (\$A million)

	Change in this publication										
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Sept. quarter 1994				
Capital transactions —											
Foreign investment in Australia	-15	100	-314	-66	176	9761	902				
Australian investment abroad	0	336	529	667	1143	1211	245				
Net	-14	-237	-843	-733	-965	8550	657				
Investment income —							005				
Foreign investment in Australia	-76	-66	-69	-76	47	1651	887				
Australian investment abroad	0	35	60	154	332	285	102				
Net	-77	-102	-128	-229	-285	1365	78 <b>4</b>				
Level of foreign debt —				0.60	020	1050	1.645				
Foreign investment in Australia	-422	-367	427	860	937	1850	1645				
Australian investment abroad	-29	110	116	795	2405	1344	-337				
Net	-393	-477	310	66	-1467	506	1983				
Level of equity and other investment -			_ +		2454	0207	9001				
Foreign investment in Australia	1998	3067	3071	3314	2654	8387	8901				
Australian investment abroad	0	386	1050	2091	3814	1561	1084				
Net	1999	2682	2021	1223	-1160	6824	7815				
Total level of investment —					2501	10337	10546				
Foreign investment in Australia	1577	2700		4174	3591	10237	10546				
Australian investment abroad	-29	496		2886		2905	747				
Net	1606	2205	2331	1288	-2629	73 <b>34</b>	9798				

#### CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Since the last issue of this publication, improvements have been made in the methodology for estimating *levels* of and *transactions* in General Government liabilities to non-residents on account of borrowing domiciled in Australia.

Information on Commonwealth Government securities domiciled in Australia is collected in the Survey of Foreign Investment from Australian enterprises that hold Australian securities as nominees on behalf of non-residents. Holdings of Commonwealth Government securities have historically been reported at face value and estimates of net transactions by non-residents have until now been derived as the difference between reported opening and closing levels.

The principle of valuation in international investment statistics is market price. For Commonwealth Government securities face value was used as a proxy for market price as data providers considered that it would be difficult to reliably report securities at market value; and at the same time the difference between face and market value was considered to be insignificant. Also, by differencing levels at face value the resulting estimate of transactions is exclusive of valuation effects.

In recent years the situation has changed. Providers are able to, and some have already commenced to, report data at market value. Also, developments in the market for Commonwealth Government securities have resulted in a significant divergence between market value and face value. Consequently, levels reported at face value are no longer a good proxy for levels at market value. Further, for those providers now reporting levels at market value, transactions can not be accurately derived by differencing the levels as the resulting amounts will include valuation effects.

To address this situation, the ABS has commenced a feasibility study to assess the possibility of collecting information on transactions, income and levels at market value from nominees. In the interim, an estimation methodology has been developed to adjust reported levels data from face to market value and to remove the impact of valuation effects from transactions estimates derived by differencing levels data. These adjustments are calculated by applying a ratio of face to market values for all traded Commonwealth Government securities.

This issue of the publication includes revised transactions and levels series for General Government; Borrowing-Domiciled in Australia. In these series the revisions due to the improved methodology for measuring Commonwealth Government securities are combined with revisions due to the incorporation of final data from the 1993-94 annual Survey of Foreign Investment.

The effect of the revisions to transactions recorded in the Commonwealth Government securities component arising from this change in methodology has been to: increase the net outflow in official sector transactions in 1990-91 by \$16 million; increase the net inflow in 1991-92 by \$5 million; decrease the net inflow in 1993-94 and the September quarter of 1994-95 by \$542 million and \$292 million respectively. The effect of the revisions to the levels recorded at the 30 June for the Commonwealth Government securities component was: an increase of \$899 million for the year ended 30 June 1991; \$1,423 million for 30 June 1992; \$1,528 million for 30 June 1993; \$369 million for 30 June 1994 and a reduction of \$124 million for the quarter ended 30 September 1994.

#### STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN APEC

The following article briefly describes the background to the regional body known as APEC and ABS involvement in it.

#### A brief history

The Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation initiative (APEC) arose in 1989 in recognition of the increasing interdependence of economies in the Asia Pacific region. It reflected a need for more effective consultation among decision-makers in the region in respect of:

- strengthing the multilateral trading system and enhancing the prospects of success in the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations;
- assessing the prospects for, and obstacles to, increased trade and investment flows in the region;
- · identifying practical common economic interests.

Since that time, APEC has developed into a major regionwide vehicle for economic cooperation. There has been extensive consultation between APEC members at Leader, Ministerial, Senior Government Official and Working Group levels over that period.

#### Membership of APEC

There were 12 members of APEC at the initiation of this regional body in 1989, but membership now stands at 18. The current members are Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, the Peoples' Republic of China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand and the United States of America. A number of other economies in the region have also indicated a strong interest in joining APEC, although there is currently a three-year moratorium on new members.

#### Structure of APEC

Various Senior Officials Meetings agreed on ten work projects to ensure that the aims of APEC were progressed. Working groups were established to undertake each project under the guidance of members who were designated as "Shepherds". These projects are:

- i) Trade and Investment Data Review
- ii) Trade Promotion
- iii) Industrial Science and Technology
- iv) Human Resources Development
- v) Regional Energy Cooperation

- vi) Marine Resources Conservation
- vii) Telecommunications
- viii) Fisheries
- ix) Transportation
- x) Tourism

A permanent secretariat for APEC was established in 1993, based in Singapore, to further strengthen APEC's role and enhance its efficiency in promoting regional economic cooperation. A Budget and Administrative Committee was formed to review expenditure proposals and oversee other administrative matters, while other committees and informal groups have also been formed within APEC on Economics and on Trade and Investment.

#### The ABS role in APEC

While the ABS has had some involvement in a number of projects, including Tourism and Human Resources Development, its most extensive and direct role in APEC to date is in the Trade and Investment Data (TID) Review project. The major aims of this latter project are to minimise the discrepancies in merchandise and services trade statistics and investment flows data between APEC participants, and to maximise the usefulness of these data in order to develop a clearer understanding of economic progress occurring within the APEC region.

The aims of the TID project are consistent with the ABS corporate objective of promoting the use of statistical standards such as classifications, frameworks and definitions. In meeting this objective, the ABS fosters and contributes to the development and implementation of international statistical standards. The ABS also has a program of assisting and encouraging statistical development in the Asia/Pacific region by participating in regional workshops and conferences, undertaking short term consultancies, and providing on-the-job training in the ABS for staff from other statistical agencies.

#### Progress on the TID project

The TID project commenced in 1990 with Ministers and Senior Officials agreeing that work proceed as soon as possible with a review of data on trade flows and developments (including trade in goods and services) and on capital flows (including direct investment).

While Shepherds for the TID Working Group (WG) agreed that initial work should focus on improving the comparability of merchandise trade data across APEC members, they also decided that preliminary work should begin on services and investment data. As a first step, the Shepherds asked selected members of the WG (specifical-

ly Singapore, New Zealand and Australia) to prepare inventories of existing data holdings of all APEC members, so that gaps in the data and discrepancies between members' data would become clearer.

Subsequently, a merchandise trade inventory was prepared by the Singapore Trade Development Board and an inventory on international services trade was compiled by Statistics New Zealand, while the ABS prepared an initial inventory of international investment data.

#### Merchandise trade

The preliminary report prepared by Singapore on the methodology and definitions used by APEC members for merchandise trade statistics identified a number of major reasons for discrepancies in merchandise trade data between members. This work was helped by several recent bilateral reconciliation exercises between APEC members relating to their respective merchandise trade data; in particular, between the USA and Japan, the USA and Korea, Australia and New Zealand, and Australia and the USA.

As a result of this work, the WG recognised that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to develop precise reconciliations of these data between APEC members. It was proposed instead to develop a "near-comparable" database of merchandise trade statistics for all APEC members. A set of principles that each member would apply to achieve this aim was agreed. These principles include:

- uniform fob valuation for imports and exports to be adopted;
- data to be classified according to the Harmonised System, at the 4-digit level of detail;
- annual calendar year data to be used, commencing from 1991;
- data to be converted from national currencies to \$US, using common exchange rates published by the IMF for each period;
- a common lower threshold of \$U\$1500 for compiling both import and exports transactions to be adopted;
- splits by partner to be based on country of final destination for exports and country of origin for imports;
- adjustments made by members to published data to be individually specified on the database.

Merchandise trade data are likely to be easier to reconcile than data for the other two aspects of the project (services trade and investment flows) and this is where emphasis will continue to be placed by the WG in the shorter term. The existing differences are likely to be more easily identifiable and the payback period shorter.

To facilitate the development of the "near-comparable merchandise trade database" for all APEC member economies, the WG at its 1994 meeting endorsed the ABS and a Singapore firm to develop a database system, to be financed from APEC central funds. It asked the APEC Secretariat and the vendors to prepare a contract for this development. This contract has recently been signed by both the Secretariat and the prime contractor (ABS) and work is now proceeding on the development.

This development is expected to be completed in the latter half of 1995. Once the database has been developed, all APEC members will be asked to supply their merchandise trade data in an agreed format to the data manager for loading to the database, initially for 1991 and 1992 calendar years. Data will be supplied on two bases: the first basis will be data as published by each member and the second will be as adjusted to conform to the above criteria. A process of bilateral reconciliations is then expected to take place between members, but the speed at which this takes place will be limited by the resources each member can devote to it.

#### Trade in Services

The WG agreed that the broad classification proposed in the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Balance of Payments Manual (5th Edition) be used as a guide for developing a trade in services statistics database. New Zealand's initial report on trade in services data for APEC members noted that a lack of available data precluded the early extraction and comparison of such data for partners on a comprehensive basis. Nevertheless, APEC members have agreed to work towards improving their data in this field, including partner breakdowns of their global data and bilateral comparisons with their more important trading partners as appropriate.

Available partner data at a broad level of the services classification (transportation, travel and other services) have been supplied for the period 1987 to 1992 by a number of members, including Australia, for incorporation in a preliminary database.

Members agreed to report at each WG meeting on what improvements are in the pipeline for their trade in services data and what progress is being made towards implementing them. These reports and supply of any available underlying data are being coordinated by Statistics New Zealand.

#### International Investment Flows

The preliminary inventory of international investment flows data for APEC members was prepared by the ABS using information available from within Australia. This was subsequently updated using information received from a questionnaire completed by members on how they compiled their international investment flows statistics, the availability of partner data etc. For the sake of consistency, the WG agreed at an early stage in the

development of the inventory that the only sensible comparison of international investment flows data would be to use data compiled for national balance of payments purposes.

Early indications are that it will be quite some time before reconcilable data on international investment for APEC members can be developed. Current problems which prevent achievement of that objective differ from member to member but include: different definitions employed; lack of data by partner (especially on a balance of payments basis); different year ends used for compilation; and differing treatments of certain types of transactions. Lack of partner data and other differences are particularly noticeable for portfolio and other investment flows and for investment flows between unrelated parties cross-classified by partner and industry.

The WG agreed that the most appropriate initial focus should be on an analysis of the major differences between members' most readily-available data. To this end, it was agreed that each APEC member would initially supply data on both inward and outward direct investment flows for whatever partners they could for a 5-year period from 1987 to 1991. Because most APEC members do not compile data on reinvestment of earnings (a component of direct investment according to IMF standards), members that do compile these data are to show them separately. The data extracted are being sent to the ABS which reports on progress to each WG meeting.

#### Implications of the TID project's work

It is evident that much work needs to be done before the overall objectives of the project can be met. The relevant data for some APEC members are unavailable. Where data do exist, many discrepancies are evident. These discrepancies are due to many factors, but a recurring theme is that sources and methods used are often inadequate and that some members will need to put more resources into collecting and compiling these statistics, particularly those relating to international services trade and investment.

It is also clear that, on the conceptual level, adherence by APEC members to international statistical standards is critical to avoid inconsistencies between members in their global statistics and to achieve more comparable bilateral data for use in regional analyses. There are three key standards relevant to the project: the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Manual; the Customs Co-operation Council's Harmonized System for recording merchandise imports and exports; and the United Nations Statistical Office's International Trade Statistics Concepts and Definitions. The first of these was reviewed over recent years and a revised version (the Fifth Edition of the Balance of Payments Manual) was published in late 1993, while the latter two standards are currently under review. The timing and extent of im-

plementation of the revised standards by members may have a significant impact on the TID project's outcomes.

International trade in services is a developing area of statistics, where much work has been taking place internationally in recent years in respect of definitions and classifications. At the national level, a number of APEC members have been investigating and implementing new sources, methods and more detailed classifications, but some members have yet to make significant progress in this area of statistics.

Data about international investment flows are anticipated to be the hardest area in which to achieve harmonisation between members. Nevertheless, a useful start has been made in identifying the major causes of discrepancies and, in some cases, lack of relevant data.

The results of investigations by the TID WG to date indicate that most members will, over time, need to allocate resources to develop better data, recognising that good policymaking depends on having available accurate and reliable data. Current sources and methods are, in a number of instances, no longer providing appropriate answers to national policymakers or trade negotiators, nor indeed to international agencies trying to compare data across countries and make sense of what they see. APEC members with less developed statistical systems in the field of international accounting can learn much from those with more developed systems, and can also avoid some of the pitfalls on the way.

#### Areas for future work

In the process of developing trade and investment databases for APEC members, the TID WG recognised the potential overlap of its work with that of other multi-lateral and regional organisations undertaking similiar activities. It has established contact with several of these organisations to avoid duplication of effort and to establish areas of potential complementarity.

The WG will also consider issues of public access to its database, whether to charge for such access, data comparability, security, the best way to disseminate the data (for example, by paper publications or electronically), long-term management of the data supplied, and system maintenance.

These and other issues will be considered at the next TID WG meeting to be held in Canberra in April 1995. Australia, and specifically the ABS, will host this meeting and a Technical Experts Workshop. The Workshop will provide a forum for all members to discuss data collection methods, methodological issues and reconciliation techniques. This will allow members to benefit from the experiences of others in this field of statistics. The Workshop will also include training in the database system being developed.

#### TABLE 1. AUSTRALIA'S NET INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION AND INCOME (a) (\$A million)

Changes in levels of investment during the period Levels of Levels of Reinvestment of earnings Exchange investment Investment investment Other Other at end of Income by direct at beginning rate Total Period of period investors (b) transactions variations changes period (c) NET EQUITY Year-1991-92 1992-93 50,439 47,020 51,770 1,838 6,713 12,279 -2,331 688 -3,419 4,749 24,993 47,020 51,770 76,763 149 339 1,583 -3,075 -2,991 3,700 3,440 1993-94 7,432 5 219 Quarter ended --1993-94 — 2,437 2,077 4,504 3,261 2,354 3,134 7,994 3,728 -2,861 8,472 9,335 4,028 60,242 69,577 73,605 September December 982 51,770 396 1,679 60,242 396 977 1,990 March 69,577 396 930 73,605 76,763 1,582 396 -1,4283,158 hine 1994-95 83,498 78,388 1,637 September 76,763 83,498 575 575 3,566 355 210 2,007 2,383 -7,337 6,735 -5,110 1,891 December NET FOREIGN DEBT (d) Year -3,019 -985 (e)153,565 167,320 163,237 1991-92 10,783 13,755 12,159 8,537 3,064 1,643 6,202 4,221 10,941 142,782 153,565 167,320 9,180 1007-03 -2,925 4.082 9,270 1993-94 Quarter ended-1993-94 3,376 -3,104 2,493 –2,141 7.193 -2,523 -4,141 174,513 171,990 167,849 2,378 2,078 2,359 167,320 174,513 171,990 1,324 2,722 September December -1.265623 359 -2,253 -2,241March -2.0124,612 163,237 2.456June 167,849 1994-95 <del>-9</del>96 162,241 162,300 2,470 September 163,237 862 -1,090768 -2,4872,140 1.927 619 162,241 December NET OTHER INVESTMENT Year-1991-92 1,565 342 1,477 40 -1,239\_30 -58 238 71 63 1992-93 1,068 846 -608 -120238 1993-94 602 686 -608 . . Quarter ended— 1993-94 — 608 1,238 1,457 849 16 September 230 13 849 1,287 12 24 135 -149 291 - 147 1,287 1,016 439 11 15 December 271 938 March . . 20 819 -111 June 1,016 <u>\_8</u> 78 1994-95 ----422 25 September 78 870 18 466 544 -6 3 461 544 72 83 December -180NET INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION Year 14,421 12,903 15,562 15,592 14,740 5,408 200,824 1991-92 191,982 149 1.46? 8,841 218,481 240,079 3,092 17,658 21,597 1,364 5,779 1992-93 200.824 339 1.583 -505 14,552 1993-94 218,481 Quarter e<mark>nded</mark>-1993-94 — 17,122 7,251 -384 -2,391 3,376 3,768 3,990 11,725 1,878 396 1,011 235,603 September 218,481 4,935 3,732 242,854 242,470 235,603 242,854 396 December \_239 1,320 4,273 -3,551 3,351 March 396 June 242,470 2.084 240.079 4.058 1994-95 -September 240,079 575 575 5,298 -8626,205 246,284 4,100

-408

6,693

-5,134

241,150

4.034

1,392

246,284

December

<sup>(</sup>a) Australia's net international investment position equals Foreign Investment in Australia less Australian Investment Abroad. (b) Comprehensive data are only collected annually for this item and hence estimates for the most recent periods are derived by extrapolating earlier estimates. Quarterly estimates are derived by evenly distributing the annual estimates. (c) Includes reinvestment of earnings of direct investors. Investment income is calculated before the deduction of withholding tax. (d) Foreign borrowing by Australian residents less the sum of reserve assets and Australian lending abroad. (e) As a result of a change in the methodology used to value non-equity securities issued on foreign capital markets, levels of net foreign debt from 31 December quarter 1991 are not strictly comparable with levels for earlier periods. The change in methodology accounts for \$5973 million of the amount shown as 'other changes' in 1991-92.

**FABLE 2. FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN AUSTRALIA — SUMMARY** (\$A million)

Changes in levels of

				nges in levels of nt during the peri	od			
Period	Levels of investment at beginning of period	Reinvestment of earnings by direct investors (a)	Other transactions	Exchange rate variations	Other changes	Total	Levels of investment at end of period	Investment Income (b)
			E	γτιυς				
Year— 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94	105,370 110,866 122,091	705 2,384 4,243	4,628 8,303 18,249	58 55 86	105 483 10,387	5,495 11,225 32,966	110,866 122,091 155,057	4,702 6,552 8,645
Quarter ended 1993-94 September December March June	122,091 138,040 150,510 152,534	1,061 1,061 1,061 1,061	4,538 4,552 5,669 3,489	14  48 25	(c)10,336 (c)6,857 -4,753 -2,052	15,949 12,470 2,024 2,523	138,040 150,510 152,534 155,057	1,800 2,592 1,826 2,426
1994-95 September December	155,057 160,884	1,450 1,450	2,589 720	26 -119	1,762 (d)-6,997	5,827 -6,386	160,884 154,498	2,717 2,998
			BOR	ROWING				
Year— 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94	179,251 191,268 208,420	• •	9,389 7,641 7,508	4,821 9,399 6,239	-2,193 113 -3,762	12,017 17,153 2,493	(e)191,268 208,420 205,927	13,324 11,344 10,938
Quarter ended— 1993-94 — September December March June	208,420 217,054 211,195 211,738	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2,819 1,559 4,169 –1,039	4,684 5,656 -2,205 -3,062	1,131 -1,762 -1,422 -1,710	8,634 -5,859 -543 5,811	217,054 211,195 211,738 205,927	2,976 2,563 2,774 2,626
1994-95 — September December	205,927 204,904		517 307	1,020 3,625	-520 80	1,023 -3,238	204,904 201,666	2,834 2,481
			OTHER:	NVESTMENT				
<del>Year</del> 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94	6,424 6,841 6,874		668 562 903	55 53 –66	305 582 1,567	418 33 2,404	6,841 6,874 9,278	93 92 94
Quarter ended— 1993-94 — September December March June	6,874 8,682 9,389 8,751		225 495 448 631	31 -22 -28 -47	1,552 234 162 57	1,808 707 -638 528	8,682 9,389 8,751 9,278	24 20 20 29
1994-95 — September December	9,278 8,272	• •	-773 140	5 11	-238 -82	1,006	8,272 8,341	2 5
				TOTAL				
Year— 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94	291,045 308,975 337,386	705 2,384 4,243	14,686 16,506 26,660	4,933 9,507 - 6,219	-2,393 14 8,192	17,930 28,411 32,876	308,975 337,386 370,262	18,120 17,988 19,677
Quarter ended- 7993-94 — September December March June	337,386 363,776 371,094 373,023	1,061 1,061 1,061 1,061	7,582 6,606 9,390 3,082	4,729 -5,678 -2,185 -3,084	13,019 5,330 -6,337 3,820	26,391 7,318 1,929 -2,761	363,776 371,094 373,023 370,262	4,800 5,176 4,620 5,082
1994-95 — September December	370,262 374,060	1,450 1,450	2,333 -273	<del>9</del> 89 - 3,733	1,003 -6,999	3,798 -9,555	374,060 364,505	5,553 5,484

<sup>(</sup>a) Comprehensive data are only collected annually for this item and hence estimates for the most recent periods are derived by extrapolating earlier estimates. Quarterly estimates are derived by evenly distributing the annual estimates. (b) Includes reinvestment of earnings of direct investors. Investment income is calculated before the deduction of withholding tax. (c) Mainly due to share price changes on the domestic share market. (d) Approximately \$6,600 million was due to share price decreases on the domestic share market. (e) As a result of a change in the methodology used to value non-equity securities issued on foreign capital markets, levels of borrowing from the end of December quarter 1991 are not strictly comparable with levels for earlier periods. The change in methodology accounts for -3971 million of the amount shown as 'other changes' in 1991-92.

## TABLE 3. AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT ABROAD — SUMMARY (\$A million)

Changes in levels of investment during the period Levels of Reinvestment Levels of Exchange investment Investment investment of earnings by direct Other Other at end of Income at beginning rate Total (b) Period of period investors (a) transactions variations changes period **EQUITY** *Year*— [991-92 [992-93 [993-94 63,845 70,321 78,293 555 2,045 2,661 2,790 1,590 5,970  $\frac{2,436}{-205}$  $\frac{2,955}{2,955}$ 8,914 6,476 7,972 54,931 63,845 70,321 3,133 3,046 3,613 Ouarter ended-7993-94 — September December March June 819 913 849 844 665 665 665 665 2,342 3,129 1,892 -624 1994-95 September December -908 -1,276 1,080 78,293 77,386 -977 -36577,386 76,110 875 875 --184 --2,126-621 340 LENDING *Year*... 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94 728 699 815 1,159 3,054 3,390 891 1,491 -1,041 3,041 4,815 1,751 12,421 15,463 20,278 Quarter ended---1993-94 ---September December March June -1,267 176 12 482 1994-95 326 -1,406 192 157 September December 103 568 245 -164 22.355 20.948 22,029 22,355 -675 RESERVE ASSETS 165 828 -240 -1,807 1,417 162 1,654 1,465 853 -3,929 -3,950 -1,054 Quarter ended-7993-94 ---September December December June .-95 204 --169 --180 84 285 54] lune 1994-95 — September December --529 --945 20,308 18,417  $\frac{173}{184}$ 20,661 20,308 173 570 --353 1.891-376OTHER INVESTMENT -248 486 295 6,603 7,482 9,200 897 220 1,506 85 173 83 Quarter ended— 1993-94 — September December 314 57 -16 54 8959 March June <u> 1</u>994-95 ---82 -1,643320  $-12 \\ 61$  $\frac{183}{107}$  $\frac{1,472}{152}$ September December 9,200 7,728 7,728 7,880 TOTAL 555 2,045 2,661 -876 914 11,919 6,395 6,415 –5,714 3,014 1,379 2,413 Ouarter ended T993-94 September December March June 665 665 665 665

--190 --306 -2,407 4,421

1994-95 — September December

<sup>(</sup>a) Comprehensive data are only collected annually for this item and hence estimates for the most recent periods are derived by extrapolating earlier estimates. Quarterly estimates are derived by evenly distributing the annual estimates. (b) Includes reinvestment of earnings of direct investors. Investment income is calculated before the deduction of withholding tax.

TABLE 4. CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS (a)
(\$A million)

		τω.	A million)							
		Year		Quarter ended						
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94		1993-		199	1-95		
	1771-7-	177_*73		September	December	March	June	September	Decembe	
<del>-</del> -	FOREI	GN INVES	TMENT IN	I AUSTRA	LlA					
OFFICIAL —								•		
General Government										
Berrowing —					3.054	=	2.207	1.055	3.4	
Domiciled abroad	3,552	10,545	3,760	4,032	2,254	761	-3,286	-1,075	3,49	
Domiciled in Australia	-1,452	830	4,580	1,097 2,935	1,719 <i>3,972</i>	2,549 3,310	1,409 1,877	3,084 2,010	4,4 7,9	
Total	2,100	11,375	8,340	2,933 –27	175	-64.	7,677 -1	-49	1	
Other	-29 2,071	- 35 11.340	83 <i>8,423</i>	2,908		-04. 3.246	-1.878		8,1	
Total Reserve bank	2,071	39	49	40		47	-1.076 67	24	0,1	
							1.945		8,0	
Total official	2,092	11,379	8,374	2,868	4,158	3,293	1,945	1,965	0,0	
NON-OFFICIAL										
Direct investment	205	3 304	4 2 4 2	1 061	1.041	1.041	1,061	1,450	1,4	
Reinvestment of earnings	705	2,384 3,645	4,243 1,119	1,061 384		1,061 452	1,061	1,450	-2,1	
Corporate equities	2,855 696	3,043 579	808	23		251	198		-2,i	
Net equity in branches Borrowing	1,298	1,494	388	8		-266	1,246		- 2,2	
Other	253	245	79	337		- 106	43	286		
Total	5.807	5,358	6,637	1,813		1,392	2.411	2,516	-2,5	
Portfolio and other investment —	-,	-,	.,	.,		,		•		
Corporate equities	1,077	4,080	16,322	4,131	3,797	4,966	3,428	1,223	1,0	
Borrowing —	•									
Public sector	<b>–876</b>	-220	725	-889		117	-208	,	8	
Private sector	6,846	2,059	<b>-447</b>	805		961	133		-4,5	
Total .	5,970	-2,27 <b>9</b>	-1.172	- 84	-1.825	1,078	-341	93]	<b>-5,</b> 3	
Accounts payable/prepayments received—		-	0.70			-	702	705		
Public sector	26	2	838	3		- <u>2</u>	782		_1	
Private sector	418	354	96	88		-276 -278	-193 589			
Total	444	352	741	-85						
Total Total non-official	7, 49 I 1 <b>3,298</b>	2,152 <b>7,510</b>	15,892 <b>22,529</b>	3,962 5,775		5,766 7 <b>,158</b>	3, <i>677</i> <b>6,088</b>			
TOTAL	15,390	18,890	30,903	8,643	7,666	10,451	4,143	3,783	1,1	
	AUST	TRALIAN 1	NVESTME	NT ABRO	OAD					
OFFICIAL —		2.050	1.064	714	0.4	305	£41	520		
Reserve assets	-3,929	-3,950	1,054	714		-285 55	541 455		<u> </u>	
Lending	-198	4/	021 150	173		-56	455			
Accounts receivable/prepayments made	69 389	-125 128	-150 182	63 23		-36	_3 			
Other						_				
Fotal official	-4,585	3,994	1,607	801	210	-396	993	-1,217	_'	
NON-OFFICIAL Direct investment · · ·										
Reinvestment of earnings	555	2,045	2,661	665	665	665	665	875	1	
Corporate equities	809	1,867	983	212		58	297			
Net equity in branches	162	777	673	320		92	289			
Lending(a)	-339	-1,802	1,422			3,387	-300			
Other	-77	160	3	54		-23	6	-		
Total	786	3,048	5,741	1,760	-1.038	4,062	957	7 1,8 <b>7</b> 3		
Portfolio and other investment —										
Corporate equities	2,676	[ ,055	4,314	1,570	1,970	1,132	-357	7 <b>–466</b>		
Lending —										
Public sector	1,051	128	-129			-340	17			
Private sector	644	4,775	1,576			2,085	-1,394 1,374			
Total	1,696	4,904	1,447	-!	9 1,087	1,745	-1,376	5 –784	' -	
Accounts receivable/prepayments made	,		,		, ,,,,	22	1 21 -			
Public sector	-1,011	88	1,215			23	1,216			
Private sector	118	145	256			-243 -220	23 I			
Total	893	57 2.006				-220 2.657	1.44			
Total	3,478 <b>4,264</b>	3,906 <b>6,953</b>	7,232 <b>12,973</b>			2,657 <b>6,719</b>	280 <b>67</b> 1			
Total non-official	·									
TOTAL	-321	2,959	14,580	4,25	7 2,336	6,323	1,664	42,090	) –	

<sup>(</sup>a) A negative value denotes a net withdrawal of investment.

TABLE 5. INVESTMENT INCOME (\$A million)

	(SA MHUN)										
		Year		Quarter ended							
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94		1993-	94		199	4-95		
<u>.</u>				September	December	March	June	September	December		
- INCOM	E PAYABLE	ON FORE	IGN INVE	STMENT IN	N AUSTRALI.	Α					
OFFICIAL											
General Government Interest on borrowing											
domiciled abroad	2,022	2,029	2,955	553	775	864	763	588	662		
Interest on borrowing	2,022	2,023	2,770		.,,		7.02	•00			
domiciled in Australia	1,890	1,513	1,119	401	179	346	194	388	214		
Other income						_	_	_	_		
Total	3,912	3,542	4,074	954	954	1,209	957	976	876		
Reserve Bank	34	38	35	10	9	8	8	9	ç		
Total official	3,946	3,580	4,109	963	964	1,217	965	984	867		
NON-OFFICIAL—											
Direct investment income		_				- 6 -					
Reinvested earnings	705	2,384	4,243	1,061	1,061	1,061	1,061	1,450	1,450		
Distributed earnings	1.650	1.630	2.024	440		146	447	531	20.4		
Dividends	1,650 1,384	1,532 1,616	2,034 1,185	342 204	660 498	369 202	663 281	521 385	684 315		
Remitted profits Interest	1,046	1,016	906	204	255	213	205	273	228		
Total	4,080	4,217	4,126	779	1,413	784	1,149	1,179	1,227		
Total, direct investment income	4,785	6.601	8,369	1.840	2,474	1,844	2,210	2,629	2,677		
Portfolio and other investment income —	4,705	0,001	0,507	1,040	2,474	1,011	2,210	2,027	2,0		
Dividends	964	1,021	1,182	194	373	194	421	361	550		
Interest	204	1,051	1,102	124	3.3	4.5- 4		201	-		
Public Sector	2,633	1,737	1,458	463	273	365	357	521	289		
Private Sector	5,793	5,049	4,559	1,340	1,092	999	1,129	1,057	1,102		
Total	8,425	6,786	6,017	1,803	1.365	1,364	1,485	1,578	1,391		
Total, partfolio and other investment income	9,389	7,807	7, 19 <b>9</b>	1,997	1,738	I,558	1,906	1,939	1,940		
Total non-official	14,174	14,408	15,568	3,837	4,212	3,402	4,117	4,568	4,617		
TOTAL	18,120	17,988	19,677	4,800	5,176	4,620	5,082	5,553	5,484		
INCOMI	E RECEIVAL	BLE ON AU	STRALIA	N INVEST	MENT ABRO	AD					
OFFICIAL —	_					_		_			
General Government	16	4	16		4	3	4	2			
Reserve Bank	1,654	1,465	853	373	289	166	26	173	184		
Total official	1,670	1,468	869	377	294	169	30	174	187		
NON-OFFICIAL—											
Direct Investment Income —		_			=	<del>.</del>					
Reinvested earnings	555	2,045	2,661	665	665	665	665	875	87:		
Distributed earnings —	335	105	271		85	94	68	106	5		
Dividends	222	385	271 104			6	5				
Remitted profits Interest(a)	28 61	23 -74	104 -109			40	_49				
	311	334	266			91	23				
						756	689				
Total(a)	866	2.379	2.927	000	002	, , , ,	007				
Total(a) Total, direct investment income		2, 379	2,927	000	002	150	007				
Total(a) Total, direct investment income Portfolio and other investment income		2, 379 447	2,927 390			84	106				
Total(a) Total, direct investment income	866			126	74			94 213	7 22		
Total(a) Total, direct investment income Portfolio and other investment income Dividends	866 457	447	390	126 241	74 238	84	106	94 213	. 7. 22 30		
Total(a) Total, direct investment income Portfolio and other investment income Dividends Interest	866 457 705	447 790	390 939	126 241 367	74 238 312	84 261	106 199	94 213 307	. 7. 22 30		

<sup>(</sup>a) A negative value denotes an excess of income payable by direct investors in Australia to their direct investment groups abroad, over income receivable by direct investors in Australia from their direct investment groups abroad.

TABLE 6. LEVELS OF INVESTMENT AT END OF PERIOD (\$A million)

			l million)						
		Year		Quarter ended					
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94		1993-	94		1994	1-95
				September	December	March	June	September	December
	FORE	IGN INVES	TMENT I	N AUSTRAI	LIA				
OFFICIAL —									
General Government -									
Borrowing (a)—					10 1 10		20.000	27.100	40.35
Domiciled abroad	25,075	38,038	38,223	42,911	42,149	42,737	38,223	37,188	40,35
Domiciled in Australia	20,144	21,301	24,205	19,937	22,157	23,822	24,205	26,437	31,039 71,38
Total	45,219	59,339	62,428 -9		64,306 56	66,559 —8	62,428 9	63,626 58	71,36
Other	57 45 163	-92 50 247	62,419		64,362	66,551.	62,419	63,568	71.49:
Total	45,162	59,247						68	71,42
Reserve Bank	54	93	44	53	64	111	44	O.e.	3:
Total official	45,216	59,340	62,463	62,782	64,426	66,662	62,463	63,636	71,558
NON-OFFICIAL —									
Direct investment —		<b>#0.555</b>	A0 00 :	#5 0C 1	<b>5</b> 0 500	70 454	70.00	00.004	70.10
Corporate equities	66,957	70,099	78,881			78,654	78,881	82,096	79,10
Net equity in branches	14,326	16,617	17,729			17,888	17,729		16,11: 18,56:
Borrowing (a)	22,171	22,202	21,912			20,831 3,342	21,912		3,46
Other	3,193	3,326	3,303			3,342 120,714	3,303 <i>121,824</i>		
Total	106,647	112,244	121,824	119,069	122,170	120,714	121,024	124,343	117,23
Portfolio and other investment —	20.502	25 335	ED 447	45 (70	£3 ££0	55.000	50 447	60.054	59,27
Corporate equities	29,582	35,375	58,447	45,670	53,559	55,992	58,447	60,854	39,47
Borrowing (a) -	12 520	34,630	32,438	34,595	33,538	33,195	32,438	30,604	29,03
Public sector	33,529 90,295	92,156	32,436 89,105			91,043	89,105	•	
Private sector	123,823	126,786	121,543			124,238	121,543		
Total	3,706		5,985			5,417	5,985		
Accounts payable/prepayments received		3,640	,			185,647	185,975		
Total portfolio and other investment  Total non-official	157,112 <b>263,759</b>	165,802 <b>278,046</b>	185,975 <b>307,79</b> 9			306,361	307,799		
		ŕ	•		·	•			
TOTAL	308,975	337,386	370,262	363,776	371,094	373,023	370,262	374,060	364,50
	AUS	TRALIAN	NVESTM.	ENT ABRO	AD				
OFFICIAL — Reserve assets	22,240	20,823	20,661	22,023	20,955	20,834	20,661	20,308	[8,41
Lending	175	140	661	•		205	661		
Accounts receivable/prepayments made	1,247	1,122	972			975	972		
Other	1,366	1,494	1,676	· -	•	1,676	1,676	1,676	1,88
Total official	25,028	23,579	23,976	24,871	23,931	23,690	23,970	22,929	21,19
NON-OFFICIAL —									
Direct investment									
Corporate equities	41,633	44,870	46,289	46,830	48,581	46,132	46,289		
Net equity in branches	1,779	2,117	2,629			2,365	2,629		
Lending (b)	155	-2,165	-1,768	32,488	4,923	–ı ,576	-1,768	1,127	
Other	85	374	426			368	426		
Total	43,341	45.196	47,577	7 47,009	46,329	47.289	47,577	47,364	46,24
Portfolio and other investment —									
Corporate equities	20,434	23,334	29,375			30,432	29,375		
Lending	15,443	22,303	23,136			24,426	23,136		
Accounts receivable/prepayments made	3,906	4,492	6,126			4,716	6,126		
Total	39.783	50,129	58,633			59,574	58,637		
Total non-official	83,124	95,325	106,214	103,302	104,309	106,863	106,214	1 104,848	102,16
						130,553	130,183	3 127,776	123,35

<sup>(</sup>a) As a result of a change in the methodology used to value non-equity securities issued on foreign capital markets, levels from December quarter 1991 are not strictly comparable with levels from earlier periods. (b) A negative value denotes an excess of borrowing by direct investors in Australia from their direct investment groups abroad, over lending by direct investors in Australia to their direct investment groups abroad.

TABLE 7. LEVELS OF FOREIGN DEBT AT END OF PERIOD (\$A million)

		Year		Quarter ended						
	1041.00	1002.03	1003.04		1993-	94		1994	L95	
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	September	December	March	June	September	December	
<u> </u>	FO	REIGN BOI	ROWING	GROSS DEI	BT)(a)					
DFFICIAL—										
Commonwealth Government and Reserve Bank State Government	16,848 28,425	21,469 37,963	22,913 39,560	20,442 42,459	22,289 42,080	23,242 43,428	22,913 39,560	25,460 38,233	28,610 42,838	
Fotal official	45,273	59,432	62,472	62,901	64,370	66,670	62,472	63,694	71,447	
NON-OFFICIAL										
Financial Enterprises —								77.640	21.160	
Public sector	21,105	23,047	23,144	23,426	22,534	22,350	23,144	22,068	21,169 61,998	
Private sector	63,244	64,321	67,573	68,071	66,237	65,350	67,573	68,476 90,545	83,168	
Total	84,349	87,368	90,717	91,497	88,771	87,701	90,717	90,243	05,100	
Frading Enterprises	12.422	11,582	9,294	11,169	11,004	10.844	9,294	8,536	7,867	
Public sector	12,423 49,222	50,038	43,443	51,487	47,050	46,523	43,443	42,130	39,184	
Private sector  Total	61,645	61,620	52,737	62,656	58,054	57,368	52,737	50,666	47,051	
Fotal non-official	145,995	148,989	143,455	154,153	146,825	145,068	143,455	141,211	130,218	
TOTAL	191,268	208,420	205,927	217,054	211,195	211,738	205,927	204,904	201,666	
IOIAL	131,200	2011,120	2001/221		,_	,	,	•		
Of which										
Public sector	45 070	50.423	40.470	42.001	64 270	66 670	62,472	63,694	71,447	
Official	45,273	59,432	62,472	62,901 34,595	64,370 33,538	66,670 33,195	32,438	30,604	29,036	
Non-official	33,529 <i>78,802</i>	34,630 <i>94,062</i>	32,438 <i>94,910</i>	97, <b>49</b> 6	97,908	99,864	94,910	94,298	100,484	
Total Private sector	112,466	114,359	111,017	119,558	113,287	111,874	111,017	110,606	101,182	
	AUSTRALI	IAN LENDI	SG ABROA	D AND RES	ERVE ASSE	rs				
OFFICIAL —	- TOBTICLE			. ,						
Reserve assets Lending	22,240 175	20,823 140	20,661 661	22,023 318	20,955 269	20,834 205	20,661 661	20,308 66	18,417 53	
Total official	22,415	20,963	21,322	22,341	21,224	21,039	21,322	20,374	18,470	
NON-OFFICIAL —										
Financial enterprises Trading enterprises	13,607 1,680	16,195 3,942	18,839 2,529	17,209 2,991	15,421 2,560	19,582 3,268	18,839 2,529	20,008 2,281	18,834 2,062	
Total non-official	15,288	20,138	21,368	20,200	17,981	22,850	21,368	22,289	20,896	
			42,690	42,541	39,205	43,889	42,690	42,663	39,365	
TOTAL	37,703	41,101	42,090	444341	39,203	45,007	42,070	12,0	27,200	
Of which —										
Public sector Official	22,415	20,963	21.322	22,341	21,224	21,039	21,322	20,374	18,470	
Non-official	7,963	8,378	8,134	7,698	7,849	8,153	8,134	9,201	8,97	
Total	30,377	29,341	29,456	30,039		29.192	29,456		27,44	
Private sector	7,325	11,760	13,234	12,502	10,132	14,697	13,234	13,088	11,92	
		NET	FOREIGN J	)EBT(a)(b)						
OFFICIAL —	22,858	38,469	41,151	40,560	43,145	45,630	41,151	43,320	52,971	
NON-OFFICIAL -										
Financial enterprises Trading enterprises	70,742 59,965	71,173 57,678	71,878 50,208			68,119 54,100	71,878 50,208			
Total non-official	130,707	128,851	122,086	133,953	128,844	122,219	122,086	118,921	109,32	
TOTAL	153,565	167,320	163,237	174,513	171,990	167,849	163,237	162,241	162,30	
Of which —										
Public sector —								48.450		
Official	22,858	38,469	41,151		43,145	45,630	41,351			
Non-official	25,566	26,252	24,304	26,897		25,042	24,304			
Total	48,424	64,721	65,455			70,672 97,177	<i>65,45.</i> 97,783	5 64,723 3 97,519		
Private sector	105,141	102,599	97,783	107,056	103,155	71,177	21,10.	د 1 قبر د مر 	دعورن	

<sup>(</sup>a) As a result of a change in the methodology used to value non-equity securities issued on foreign capital markets, levels from December quarter 1991 are not strictly comparable with levels for earlier periods. (b) Foreign borrowing by Australian residents less the sum of Australian lending abroad and reserve assets.

TABLE 8. INTEREST PAYABLE ON FOREIGN DEBT (\$A million)

		Year				Quarter e	nded		
	1001.02	1002.02	1993-94		1993-9	94		1994	4-95
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	September	December	March	June	September	December
	INTERI	EST PAYAE	BLE ON F	OREIGN BO	RROWING				
OFFICIAL—									
Commonwealth Government and Reserve Bank	1,672	1,425	1,156	318	287	349	202	310	260
State Government	2,274	2,156	2,953	645	676	868	763	674	60
Fotal official	3,946	3,580	4,109	963	964	1,217	965	984	86
NON-OFFICIAL —									
Financial Enterprises									
Public sector	1,630	913	939	332	124	255	228	371	17
Private sector	3,679 5,309	3,438 <i>4,350</i>	2,917 3, <i>85</i> 6	881 1,213	696 820	659 914	680 <i>909</i>	727 1, <b>098</b>	71 89
Total Trading Enterprises	\$00.C	4,3317	3,030	1,213	1740	7.14	707	1.070	(12
Public sector	1,002	822	516	131	150	110	125	150	[1]
Private sector	3,066	2,591	2,458	669	630	532	627	601	60
Total	4,069 0.279	3,413	2,974 6 820	799	<i>780</i> 1 <b>,600</b>	642 1,556	752 1,661	757 1 <b>,849</b>	<i>72</i> 1,61
Total non-official	9,378	7,763	6,829	2,012	·	•			
FOTAL	13,324	11,344	10,938	2,976	2,563	2,774	2,626	2,834	2,48
Of which —									
Public sector —- Official	3,946	3,580	4,109	963	964	1,217	965	984	86
Non-official	2,633	1,735	1,455	463	273	365	353	521	28
Total	6,578	5,315	5,564	1,426	1,237	1,582	1,318	1.505	
Private sector	6,746	6,028	5,375	1,549	1,326	1,191	1,308	1,329	1,32
	T RECEIVABLE	ON AUSTRA	ALIAN LE	NDING ABR	COAD AND F	ESERVE A	SSETS		
OFFICIAL Baseria	1,654	1,465	853	373	289	166	26	173	18
Reserve assets Lending	1,034	4	16		4	3	4		
Total official	1,670	1,468	869	377	294	169	30	174	18
NON-OFFICIAL									
Financial enterprises	667	655	589	163	138	149	140		
Trading enterprises	45	40	210	58	54	97	1	27	1
Total non-official	712	695	799	221	192	246	140	190	15
TOTAL	2,382	2,163	1,668	598	486	414	179	364	34
Of which —									
Public sector	1.670	1.479	9.00	377	294	169	30	174	. 18
Official Non-official	1,670 413	1,468 386	869 208		47	53	47		
Total	2,083	1.854	1,078		341	222	77	241	' 27
Private sector	299	309	591		145	193	93	123	· · · · · ·
•				'AYABLE(a)			· · ·		····
OFFICIAL —	2,275	2,112	3,240	586	670	1.049	935	810	68
NON-OFFICIAL									
Financial enterprises	4,643	3,695	3,266			765	769		
Trading enterprises	4,024	3,373	2,764	741	726	545	751	725	73
	8,666	7,068	6,030	1,791	1,408	1,311	1,521	1,659	1,46
Total non-official		9,180	9,270	2,378	2,078	2,359	2,456	2,470	2,14
Total non-official  TOTAL	10,941								
TOTAL  Of which	10,941								
TOTAL  Of which  Public sector —	·	רוו ר	1 146	, 504	670	1.040	015	gir Sir	1 65
TOTAL  Of which  Public sector —  Official	2,275	2,112 1.349	3,240 1,246			1,049 312	935 306		
TOTAL  Of which  Public sector —	·	2,112 1,349 <i>3,461</i> 5,719	3,240 1,246 4,48 <i>6</i>	402	. 226	1,049 312 1,361 998	935 306 1,241 1,215	454 1,263	1 19 5 87

<sup>(</sup>a) Income payable on foreign borrowing less income receivable on Australian lending abroad and reserve assets.

TABLE 9. NET FOREIGN LIABILITIES — RATIOS TO CDP

Period			liabilities at end of p - \$A million -	eriod	Ratios of net foreign liabilities to GDP(a) - per cent -			
	Annual GDP at current prices	Total	Foreign debt	Equity & other investment	Total	Foreign debt	Equity & other investment	
Year—							·	
1991-92	403,719	200,824	153,565	47,259	49.7	38.0	11.7	
1992-93	426,297	218,481	167,320	51,162	51.3	39.3	12.0	
1993-94	403,719	240,079	163,237	76,842	59.5	40.4	19.0	
Year ended(b) —								
1993-94				61.605		40.7	140	
September	408,776	235,603	174,513	61,090	57.6	42.7	14.9	
December	414,376	242,854	171,990	70,864	58.6	41.5	17.1	
March	419,475	<b>242,470</b>	167,849	74,621	57.8	40.0	17.8	
June	426,297	240,079	163,237	76,842	56.3	38.3	18,0	
1994-95 —								
September	434,307	246,284	162,241	84,042	56.7	37.4	19.4	
December	nya	241,150	162,300	78,849	nya	пуа	nya	

<sup>(</sup>a) These ratios are derived by expressing net foreign liabilities at a particular date as a percentage of GDP(I) for the year preceding this date. (b) Estimates of annual GDP(I) refer to the sum of the four quarters ended with the quarters indicated.

TABLE 10. NET INVESTMENT INCOME — RATIOS TO EXPORTS

			ent income payable a - \$A million -	broad 	Ratios of net in	Ratios of net investment income to exports(a) - per cent -				
Period	Exports of goods & services	Total	Foreign debi	Equity & other investment	Total	Foreign debi	Equity & other investment			
Year -										
1991-92	70,024	14,421	10,941	3,479	20.6	15.6	5.0			
1992-93	76,466	12,903	9,180	3,723	16.9	12.0	4.9			
1993-94	82,170	14,552	9,270	5,282	17.7	11.3	6.4			
Year ended(b) — 1993-94 —										
September	78,315	12,793	9,109	3,685	16.3	11.6	4.7			
December	79,811	13,420	8,844	4,576	16.8	11.1	5.7			
March	81,014	13,740	9,021	4,719	17.0	11.1	5.8			
June	82,170	14,552	9,270	5,282	17.7	11.3	6.4			
1994-95										
September	82,466	15,277	9,362	5,915	18.5	11.4	7.2			
December	82,929	15,543	9,425	6,118	18,7	11.4	7.4			

<sup>(</sup>a) These ratios are derived by expressing act investment income payable as a percentage of exports of goods and services for the year preceding this date. (b) Estimates of annual exports of goods and services and net investment income payable refer to the sum of the four quarters ended with the quarters indicated.

TABLE 11. FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN AUSTRALIA, BY COUNTRY (\$A million)

		Year				Quarter et	nded		
					1993-9	)4		1994	-95
Country of investor	1991-92	1992-93	[993-94 -	September	December	March	June	September	December
		CA	PITAL TRA	NSACTIONS	(a)				
OECD —	•								
USA	4,313	10,406	10,967	416	7,546	1,333	1,672	190	307
Japan	-251	3,161	-1,643	2,495	-10,547	5,165	1,244	1,600	-1,294
Switzerland	237	22	312	-86	665	104	371	1,765	-332
EC—	1.004	3,624	8,759	3,209	232	5,011	306	3,150	-2,065
UK Other	1,824 -1,005	3,024 782	4,522	-623	4,019	-1,864	2,990	1,993	2,068
Total	-1,003 819	4,406	13,281	2,586	4.251	-1,864 3,148	3,295	1,157	2,000
Other OECD(c)	411	833	1,433	679	254	980	28	792	-6 <del>6</del> 0
Total OECD	5,056	12,506	24,349	6,090	1,661	10,730	5,869	5,503	-1,976
	669	1,136	969	505	-192	_25	681	-268	-1,579
ASEAN	2,329	1,721	3,725	544	1,442	1,165	573	-1,452	2,055
Other countries	2,329 5,489	6,066	3,723	3,187	1,607	43	-4,512	2,384	4,457
International capital markets International institutions	3,489 82	-954	12	146	984	906	-212	153	470
Unallocated	1,766	-934 687	1,523	-1.830	2,164	555	1,743	2,538	1,860
Chattocated	1,700	007	1,022	1.050	2,104	.555	14,40	2,230	1,000
TOTAL	15,390	18,890	30,903	8,643	7,666	10,451	4,143	3,783	1,177
		I	VESTMEN	T INCOME(b	))				
OECD							- 160		024
USA	3,158	4,959	6,080	1,465	1,824	1,332	1,460	754	926
Japan	2,893	2,225	2,163	639	467	549	509	521	455
Switzerland	406	477	501	112	131	145	114	100	46
EC									
UK	2,719	3,166	3,707	920	935	740	1,112	564	717
Other	952	1,084	1,383	310	394	336	342	220	294
Total	3,672	4,251	5,090	1,229	1,329	1,077	1,454	784	1,011
Other OECD(c)	77	606	349	97	73	100	79	133	24
Total OECD	10,206	12,518	14,183	3,541	3,824	3,202	3,616	2,291	2,46
ASEAN	355	376	277	82	57	65	73	70	54
Other countries	783	910	713	168	171	185	190	138	141
International capital markets	4,571	3,337	3,712	926	842	973	971	1,037	822
International institutions	25	40	35	10	9	8	8	2 220	
Unallocated	2,178	808	758	73	273	187	225	2,008	2,014
TOTAL	18,120	17,988	19,677	4,800	5,176	4,620	5,082	5,553	5,484
		LEVELS OF	INVESTMI	ENT AT END	OF PERIOD	٠			
OECD									
USA	57,832	74,048	85,217	82,440	89,148	86,227	85,217	83,465	80,295
Japan	52,387	51,377	48,904	55,866	43,675	48,647	48,904	49,830	47,513
Switzerland EC	6,612	8,102	8,237	8,545	9,063	9,059	8,237	10,049	8,52
UK	59,569	63,151	74,488	68,248	71,929	75,188	74,488	78,196	75,35
Other	21,939	22,675	30,299	24,620	29,419	27,019	30,299	27,875	31,173
Total	81,509	85,826		92.868	101,348	102,206	104,787	106,071	106,53
Other OECD(c)	11,909	11,039	11,899	10,758	11,007	11,927	J1,899	12,643	11,58
Total OECD	210,249	230,393	259,044	250,478	254,241	258,066	259,044	262,058	254,44.
ASEAN	8,012	7,500	9,076	8,567	8,380	8,283	9,076	8,529	7,059
Other countries	15,964	19,928	21,803	19,351	20,859	21,405	21,803	20,367	18,30
International capital markets	54,321	60,706	61,136	69,583	68,388	67,352	61,136	58,697	61,84
International institutions	1,097	142	154	288	1,272	366	154	1	47
Unallocated	19,333	18,716	19,049	15,509	17,954	17,551	19,049	24,407	22,38
TOTAL	308,975	337,386	370,262	363,776	371,094	373,023	370,262	374,060	364,50:

<sup>(</sup>a) From September quarter 1994, 'Reinvestment of earnings' is not classified by country and is therefore included in 'Unallocated'. (b) From September quarter 1994, 'Reinvested earnings' is not classified by country and is therefore included in 'Unallocated'. (c) From 1994-95 Mexico is included in 'Other OECD'.

TABLE 12. FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN AUSTRALIA, BY INDUSTRY(a) (\$A million)

		Year				Quarter e	nded		
	1001.03	1003.03	1001.04		1993-	94		1994	-95
Industry of investment	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	September	December	March	June	September	December
_		C.	APITAL TR.	ANSACTION	s				
Mining	-123	-59	2,261	902	164	806	390	144	-365
Manufacturing	2,201	4,067	10,095	2.062	2,943	3,439	1,651	725	-87
Electricity, gas and water	_77 <b>4</b>	-699	-864	-101	50	245	567	- 143	4
Wholesale and retail trade	1,800	1,169	-3,406	-1.197	- 615	-371	1,223	267	-2,592
Transport and storage	-522	_237	453	413	1,006	43	-183	-63	_39
Finance, property etc.(b)	9,022	-363	11,784	2,264	537	2,450	6,533	561	-5,264
Other industries(c)	2,483	14,335	9,045	3,489	5,038	2,869	-2,351	1,949	7,838
Unallocated(d)(e)	1,304	675	1,534	1,637	-1,457	1,460	-107	1,792	1,683
TOTAL	15,390	18,890	30,903	8,643	7,666	10,451	4,143	3,783	1,177
			INVESTME	NT INCOME					
Mining	1,732	1,978	2,198	548	612	542	495	371	481
Manufacturing	2,531	3,573	3,591	863	959	833	936	378	407
Electricity, gas and water	277	224	72	32	9	6	26	15	14
Wholesale and retail trade	628	1,256	1,516	282	497	193	544	169	190
Transport and storage	663	655	685	192	199	148	145	101	87
Finance, property etc.(b)	7,790	6,443	6,972	2,060	1,587	1,694	1,631	1,536	1,142
Other industries(c)	3,491	2,914	3,612	819	878	1,078	838	1,039	878
Unallocated(d)(e)	1,008	946	1,032	4	435	127	466	1,944	2,286
TOTAL	18,120	17,988	19,677	4,800	5,176	4,620	5,082	5,553	5,484
		LEVELS OF	INVESTME	NT AT END	OF PERIOD				
Mining	32,463	35,080	39,645	37,574	40,132	39,292	39,645	41,126	38,309
Manufacturing	51,335	58,526	69,926	66,753	70,512	70,721	69,926	67,594	64,258
Electricity, gas and water	4,775	4,364	3,708	4,658	4,573	4,307	3,708	3,530	3,433
Wholesale and retail trade	30,532	30,929	30,027	31,083	31,354	30,894	30,027	30,934	29,053
Transport and storage	8,943	8,790	9,431	9,395	10,206	9,846	9,431	9,385	9,473
Finance, property etc.(b)	131,947	133,784	145,771	141,092	140,084	141,033	145,771	144,852	132,788
Other industries(c)	45,405	62,580	66,657	67,354	69,836	71,410	66,657	67,650	81,020
Unallocated(d)(e)	3,575	3,332	5,096	5,868	4,398	5,520	5,096	8,988	6,171
TOTAL	308,975	337,386	370,262	363,776	371,094	373,023	370,262	374,069	364,505

(a) The industry categories shown are based on the 1983 edition of ASIC and relate to the predominant activity of the enterprise group receiving the investment funds. This is not necessarily the industry of the end use of the funds; see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 19. (b) Includes Reserve Bank and the State government component of General government. (c) Includes Commonwealth government component of General government. (d) From September quarter 1994 'Reinvestment of earnings' is not classified by industry and is included in 'Unallocated'. (e) From September quarter 1994, investment in trading enterprises placed through nominees and brokers is not classified by industry and is also included in 'Unallocated'.

#### TABLE 13. FOREIGN BORROWING: CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS AND LEVELS BY DOMICILE (a) (\$A million)

		Year				Quarter	ended		
					1993-	.94		199	1-95
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	September	December	March	June	September	December
Gapital transactions									
Domiciled abroad (b)—									
Foreign currency	9,010	3,193	965	2,724	843	-3,503	-1.029	-3,073	5,053
Australian currency	2,135	4,568	3,180	963	-1,124	5,191	-1,849	778	1,294
Total	11,145	7,760	2,215	3,687	-281	1,687	-2,878	-2,296	3,759
Domiciled in Australia — Securities -									
Purchases by non-residents	49,430	35,992	42,690	10,045	7,810	12,312	<b>12,524</b>	14,953	15,430
Sales by non-residents	51,413	36,104	39,148	10,931	6,694	9,877	11,646	12,388	11,112
Net	<i>−1.982</i>	-113	3,542	-886	1,116	2,434	878	2,565	4,318
Deposits	227	7	1,750	18	724	47	962	248	-251
Total	-1,756	-119	5,293	868	1,840	2,482	1,839	2,813	4,067
Total	9,389	7,641	7,508	2,819	1,559	4,169	-1,039	517	307
Levels at end of period									
Domiciled abroad (c)—									
Foreign currency	111,693	124,081	117,892	,		121,141	117,892		
Australian currency	47,800	53,025	53,269		52,009	56,505	53,269		53,339
Total	159,493	177,105	171,161	186,904	178,700	177,646	171,161	168,214	160,822
Domiciled in Australia —									
Securities	24,962	24,515	26,359			26,506	26,359		
Deposits	6,812	6,800	8,407			7,585	8,407	,	
Total	31,774	31,315	34,766	30,150	32,495	34,092	34,766	36,690	40,844
Total	191,268	208,420	205,927	217,054	211,195	211,738	205,927	204,904	201,666

<sup>(</sup>a) For a definition of domicile, see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 17. (b) Prior to 30 September 1991, some deposits are classified as borrowing domiciled abroad. From December quarter 1991 these are classified as deposits domiciled in Australia. At 30 September 1991, the value of these deposits was \$267 million. (c) As a result of a change in the methodology used to value non-equity securities issued on foreign capital markets, levels from December quarter 1991 are not strictly comparable with levels for cartier periods.

#### TABLE 14. FOREIGN BORROWING: LEVELS AT END OF PERIOD BY CURRENCY(a) (\$A million)

		Quarter ended							
				1993-94				1994-95	
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	September	December	March	June	September	December
Foreign currencies —									
United States Dollars	78,593	91,927	84,758	96,500	94,260	86,718	84,758	78,334	74,149
Pounds Sterling	2,899	2,102	2,173	2,706	2,185	2,164	2,173	2,622	2,295
Swiss Francs	3,511	2,917	3,047	3,474	2,908	3,301	3,047	3,044	3,045
Deutsche Marks	1,984	1,485	1,451	1,717	1,707	1,258	1,451	1,620	1,759
Japanese Yen	15,605	17,902	19,435	20,071	17,711	18,935	19,435	22,073	19,701
Other(b)	10,148	9,115	9,446	8,702	9,897	10,240	9,446	8,913	8,940
Total foreign currencies	112,739	125,448	120,310	133,169	128,667	122,616	120,310	116,605	109,889
Australian Dollars	78,528	82,972	85,617	83,885	82,528	89,122	85,617	88,299	91,777
Total	191,268	208,420	205,927	217,054	211,195	211,738	205,927	204,904	201,666

<sup>(</sup>a) As a result of a change in the methodology used to value non-equity securities issued on foreign capital markets, levels from December quarter 1991 are not strictly comparable with levels for earlier periods. (b) includes unallocated foreign currency borrowing.

TABLE 15. FOREIGN BORROWING DOMICILED ABROAD (a): MATURITY OF DRAWINGS, REPAYMENTS AND LEVELS ( \$A million )

		Year		Quarter ended							
					1993	-94		1994-95			
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	September	December	March	June	September	December		
		DR	AWINGS								
CONTRACTUALLY DUE FOR REPAYMENT											
Within 3 months	215,547	418,013	407,531	129,341	109,887	87,862	80,441	65,799	48,644		
3 months to less than 6 months	37,206	47,871	48,401	9,631	10,454	10,978	17,337	9,160	8,024		
6 months to less than 1 year	15,618	16,053	26,487	5,746	4,694	13,091	2,956	7,230	17,732		
1 year to less than 2 years	3,892	3,319	4,514	548	1,065	1,213	1,687	1,020	1,404		
2 years to less than 5 years	8,400	10,530	12,784	2,326	3,706	3,789	2,963	4,725	4,158		
5 years to less than 10 years	9,669	8,262	9,807	2,149	2,869	2,985	1,805	3,156	1,802		
10 years or more	3,640	4,750	3,402	581	1,873	604	344	784	366		
REPAYABLE AT CALL OR OF INDEFINITE MATURITY											
Expected to be repaid Within 1 year from drawdown	7,805	10,223	2,952	- 367	1,484	762	1,072	1,223	157		
l year or more from drawdown	2,204	5,935	3,238	1,175	146	1,025	893	524	36		
UNALLOCATED(b)	4,124	-10,173	-15,406	-6,512	-5,006	-2,777	- 1,111	-1,302	1,630		
TOTAL	299,857	514,782	503,711	144,619	131,173	119,532	108,387	92,319	80,692		
		DUD	AYMENTS	2							
TO THE OTHER PROPERTY.		KEF	A 1 WIEN 1	•							
TIME ELAPSED SINCE DRAWDOWN —											
Less than 3 months	204,177	417,968	410,241	124,917	115,150	87,763	82,412	66,566	51.839		
3 months to less than 6 months	46,850	49,143	54,248	9,430	9,716	12,538	22,565	11,764	11,575		
6 months to less than 1 year	17,152	20,654	27,836	5,688	5,514	13,127	3,507	11,253	17,518		
l year to less than 2 years	5,051	5,950	5,742	962	1,716	1,970	1,094	1,187	1,102		
2 years to less than 5 years	9,291	12,520	10,917	3,330	2,969	3,080	1,538	2,879	1,551		
5 years to less than 10 years	7,657	6,709	5,716	1,057	1,539	2,076	1,045	1,513			
10 years or more	2,851	3,208	2,254	1,378	298	458	121	370			
UNALLOCATED(b)	4,318	9,130	15,459	5,829	-5,447	-3,167	-1,017	-918	289		
TOTAL	288,712	507,022	501,496	140,932	131,454	117,844	111,265	94,614	84,451		
	L	EVELS AT	END OF P	ERIOD(c)							
BORROWING WITH CONTRACTUAL TERMS	·					•					
Less than 1 year to maturity	66,835	82,179	77,517	87,020	84,235	82,248	77,517	70,564	62,691		
1 year to less than 2 years	12,482	13,031	12.834	13,491	10,193	11,383	12,834				
2 years to less than 5 years	28,833	32,092	31,809	33,316	31,910	32,109	31,809	35,319	38,035		
5 years to less than 10 years	28,240	27,928	28,848	31,932	30,043	30,129	28,848	30,261	28,664		
10 years or more	5,074	5,920	4,400	4,599	5,859	5,521	4,400	4,807	4,791		
AT CALL OR INDEFINITE BORROWING  Expected to be repaid											
Within I year	5,753	3,144	1,863	2,590	4,823	3,503	1,863	2,599	3,75		
1 year or more	11,950	11,691	11,976		10,322	11,154	11,976				
UNALLOCATED(b)	328	1,121	1,915	1,381	1,315	1,599	1,915	79	544		

<sup>(</sup>a) For a definition of domiciled abroad see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 17. (b) Includes the impact of lending by direct investment enterprises to their direct investors abroad. (c) As a result of a change in the methodology used to value non-equity securities issued on foreign capital markets, levels from December quarter 1991 are not strictly comparable with levels for earlier periods.

TABLE 16. INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION AT END OF PERIOD (\$A million)

	Foreign investment in Australia				Australian in abroa			Net international investment position(a)				
	<b>Equit</b> y	Borr- owing	Other	Total	Equity	Reserve assets and lending	Other	Total	Net equity	Net debt	Net other	Ni foreig liabi itic
_ <u> </u>					ANNUA	AL.						
982-83	30,598	35.891	4,446	70,935	6,478	12,507	3,533	22,518	24,120	23,383	913	48,4
983-84	32,221	44,101	5,551	81,873	8,018	14,208	4,481	26,706	24,203	29,893	1,070	55,1
1984-85	37,562	67,473	6,583	111,618	11,687	16,265	5,808	33,760	25,875	51,208	774	77,8
1985-86	41,453	92,550	6,884	140,587	20,253	17,005	6,024	43,283	21,200	75,545	859	97,3
1986-87	65,290	107,417	7,441	180,148	34,876	21,279	6,616	62,771	30,414	86,138	825	117,3
987-88	70,217	123,122	7,454	200,792	41,393	26,873	6,353	74,619	28,824	96,248	1,101	126,1
1988-89	87,411	146,717	7,403	241,532	52,720	29,419	7,278	89,417	34,691	117,298	125	152,1
1989-90	97,355	162,770	6.416	266,541	56,797	31,016	7,857	95,670	40,558	131,754	-1,441	170,8
1990-91	105,370	179,251	6,424	291,045	54,931	36,468	7,663	99,063	50,439	142,782	-1,239	191,9
1991-92	110,866	191,268	6,841	308,975	63,845	37,703	6,603	108,151	47,020	153,565	238	200,8
1992-93	122,091	208,420	6,874	337,386	70,321	41,101	7,482	118,904	51,770	167,320	-608	218,4
1993-94	155,057	205,927	9,278	370,262	78,293	42,690	9,200	130,181	76,763	163,237	78	240,0
					QUARTE	RT.Y						
1989-90 —												
September	90,151	151.659	7,730	249,540	54,527	30,039	7,989	92,556	35,624	121,619	-259	156,9
December	93,103	156,455	7,530	257,088	56,224	29,813	7,977	94,014	36,879	126,642	-447	163,0
March	95,563	165,864	6,638	268,065	56,967	32,921	8,125	98,013	38,595	132,944	1,486	170,0
June	97,355	162,770	6,416	266,541	56,797	31,016	7,857	95,670	40,558	131,754	<b>-1,441</b>	170,8
1990-91	,											
September	99,629	165,678	6,828	272,136	52,887	30,494	7,361	90,741	46,743	135,185	533	181,3
December	101,010	171,317	6,288	278,616	57,109	32,915	7,532	97,556	43,901	138,402	-1,244	181,0
March	103,588	175,840	6,660	286,088	58,466	33,740	7,258	99,464	45,122	142,100	-598	186,6
June	105,370	179,251	6,424	291,045	54,931	36,468	7.663	99,063	50,439	142,782	1,239	191,9
1991-92									<b></b>			100 -
September	106,048	177,425	6,881	290,353	58,067	36,231	7,292	101,590	47,980	141,194	-411 474	188,7
December	107,916	186,602	7,565	302,082	62,917	40,001	7,092	110,009	44,999	146,601	474	192,0
March	108,436	185,399	6,985	300,821	60,398	35,802	6,896	103,096	48,038	149,597	89	197,7
June	110,866	191,268	6,841	308,975	63,845	37,703	6,603	108,151	47,020	153,565	238	200,8
1992-93	,00.00	300 000	7 446	215 227	C1 700	10 222	6.020	110.050	44.600	140 704	67	205,2
September	108,298	200,028	7,005	315,331	63,798	39,322	6,938	110,059	44,500 45,028	160,706 162,215	375	205,. 207,6
December	111,363	199,538	7,505	318,405	66,334	37,323	7,129	110,787	45,028	157,365	–29	207,0
March	116,435	194,764	6,964	318,163	67,042	37,399 43 101	6,992 7,482	111,434 118,904	49,392 51,770	167,300	-29 -608	206,7 218,4
June	122,091	208,420	6,874	337,386	70,321	41,101	1,402	110,704	31,770	107,340	-006	410,
1993-94	120 040	217.054	0 207	263 77 <i>6</i>	77 709	42,541	7,834	128,173	60,242	174,513	849	235,0
September	138,040	217,054	8,682	363,776 371,094	77,798 80,933	42,341 39,205	7,834 8,102	128,173	69,577	174,990	1,287	242,8
December March	150,510	211,195	9,389			43,889	7,735	130,553	73,605	167,849	1,016	242,4
March June	152,534 155,057	211,738 205,927	8,751 9,278	373,023 370,262	78,929 78,293	42,690	9,200	130,333	76,763	163,237	78	240,0
1994-95		·										
September	160,884	204,904	8,272	374,060	77,386	42,663	7,728	127,776	83,498	162,241	544	246,
December	154,498	201,666	8,341	364,505	76,110	39,365	7.880	123,355	78,388	162,300	461	

<sup>(</sup>a) Equals foreign investment in Australia less Australian investment abroad.

TABLE 17. CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS (\$A million)

	<i>E</i>	Foreign inve Austra			2	tustralian ii abro				Net cap transactio		
	Equity	Borr- owing	Other	Total	Equity	Reserve assets and lending	Other	Total	Net equity	Net debt	Net o <b>ther</b>	Tota
-					ANNU/	AL						
1982-83	n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.	п.а.	0.8.	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	n.a
1983-84	969	8,132	1,066	10,167	1,540	2,024	881	4,445	-571	6,108	184	5,72
1984-85	1,797	12,674	619	15,090	2,965	-1,162	1,353	3,156	-l,169	13,836	<b>−734</b>	11.63
1985-86	2,732	16,958	303	19,994	5,740	-1,133	255	4,862	-3,008	18,091	49	14,28
1986-87	7,825	15.082	67	22,841	9,427	2,879	564	12,870	1,602	12,203	-631	9,97
1987-88	8,064	20,061	51	28,176	9,803	6,311	160	16,274	-1,740	13,749	-108	11,90
1988-89	10,477	21,530	780	32,788	8,716	3,378	635	12,728	1,761	18,153	146	20,06
1989-90	6,729	18,960	851	24,838	2,641	3,135	25	5,751	4,088	15,825	-826	19,08
1990-91	10,319	12,067	-484	21,903	–70 i	4,890	156	4,344	11,021	7,178	-640	17,55
1991-92	5,333	9,389	668	15,390	3,345	-2.770	-897	321	1,988	12,159	1,565	15,71.
1992-93	10,688	7,641	562	18,890	3,635	896	220	2,960	7,052	8,537	341	15,93
1993-94	22,493	7,511	904	30,907	8,631	4,444	1,506	14,580	13,862	3,068	-602	16,32
					QUARTE	RI.Y						
1989-90												
September	1,018	7,064	303	8,386	309	1,529	249	2.087	710	5,534	55	6.299
December	1,311	5,603	-140	6,774	2,272	-464	-17	1,791	<del>-96</del> 1	6,067	-123	4,983
March	2,704	6,853	-870	8,686	327	2,643	75	3,044	2,377	4,210	-945	5,642
June	1,696	- 560	144	992	266	574	331	1,170	1,962	14	187	2,16.
1990-91												
September	1,885	2,631	-89	4,427	-1,135	<b>-707</b>	-148	-1,990	3,020	3,338	59	6,411
December	3,526	56	- 528	2,942	2,037	182	98	2,317	1,489	238	-626	62:
March	1,921	6,039	386	8,346	1,134	2,372	250	3,256	787	3,667	636	5,09
June	2,988	3,454	-252	6,190	2,738	3,043	456	761	5,726	411	-708	5,42
1991-92 —												
September	1,549	1,789	589	3,926	1,919	-850	-52	1,017	-370	2,639	641	2,90
December	1,582	3,409	755	5,746	2,408	1.352	208	3,552	827	2,058	963	2,19
March	349	2,012	-571	1,790	974	2,992	263	4,229	1,323	5,004	308	6,01
June	1,853	2,179	-104	3,928	-8	-279	-373	-661	1,861	2,459	269	4,58
1992-93												
September	974	5,641	386	7,000	95	948	-117	970	879	6,588	502	7,97
December	2,829	1,031	499	2,298	2,594	-1,023	147	1,719	235	-8	352	57
March	3,854	-3, <b>5</b> 38	-279	37	905	240	120	1,026	2,948	-3,778	159	<b>-98</b>
June	3,030	6,569	_44	9,554	41	835	309	1,185	2,989	5,734	-354	8,37
1993-94 —												
September	5,599	2,819	225	8,643	2.767	1,495	5	4,257	2,832	1,324	230	4,38
December	5,613	1,559	495	7,666	3,140	-1,163	359	2,336	2,473	2,722	135	5,330
March	6,730	4,169	-448	10,451	1,830	4,792	-299	6,323	4,900	-623	-149	4,12
June	4,550	-1.039	631	4 143	568	-680	1,450	1,664	3,657	359	819	2,47
1994-95 —												
September	4,039	517	-773	3,783	-102	-345	-1,643	-2,090	4,141	862	870	5,87
December	730	307	140	1,177	510	-1,620	320	<b>–789</b>	220	1,927	180	1,96

<sup>(</sup>a) Equals foreign investment in Australia less Australian investment abroad.

TABLE 18, INVESTMENT INCOME (\$A million)

	Payal	ble on foreig in Austr		ent	Ré	ceivable on . investment			Ne	t investmen payable		
		Intere	si			Intere	st		_	Intere.	st	
· _	Equity income (b)	Borr- owing	Other	Total	Equity income (b)	Reserve assets and lending	Other	Total	Net equity income (b)	Nes debt	Net other	Total
	<u>.</u>				ANNUA	AL.				•		
1982-83	648	2,839	55	3,542	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,054	n.a.	п.а.	η.a.	2,488
983-84	2,104	3,705	26	5,833	556	821	89	1,468	1,548	2,884	- 63	4,365
984-85	2,236	5,314	39	7,589	515	914	95	1,525	1,721	4,400	-56	6,064
1985-86	2,338	6,587	133	9,058	1,146	710	110	1,966	1,192	5,877	23	7,092
1986-87	2,725	7,892	113	10,730	1,816	678	175	2,669	909	7,214	-62	8,062
1987-88	4,222	8,844	35	13,101	2,479	1,051	104	3,634	1,743	7,793	-69	9,467
				16,331	2,540	1,267	104	3,911	2,702	9,554	164	12,419
1988-89	5,242	10,821	269		1,961	1,848	155	3,963	3,280	12,532	217	16,029
1989-90	5,240	14,380	372	19,993	1,961 859	2,248	120	3,228	4,332	12,569	50	16,951
1990-91	5,192	14,817	170	20,178						10,941	40	14,421
1991-92	4,702	13,324	93	18,119	1,263	2,382	54	3,699	3,440		7 l	12,905
1992-93	6,554	11,344	92	17,990	2,901	2,164	21	5,085	3,653	9,181		
1993-94	8,646	10,939	94	19,679	3,426	1,668	31	5,125	5,221	9,270	63	14,554
	<u>.</u>		<del></del>		QUARTE	RLY				<del></del>		
1989-90—								070	415	2.010	0.3	3,530
September	886	3,490	133	4,509	468	472	40	979	418	3,019	93	
December	1,359	3,555	81	4,995	490	449	41	980	869	3,106	40	4,015
March	1.664	3,646	71	5,380	473	452	40	965	1,190	3.193	31	4,41:
June	1.331	3,689	88	5,108	530	475	35	1,040	802	3,215	52	4,068
1990-91							20	00.5	550	2 103	1.4	3,673
September	844	3,680	44	4,568	288	577	30	895	556	3,103	14	
December	1,782	3,632	55	5,468	152	522	35	710	1,629	3,110	19	4,759
March	1,120	3,849	37	5,007	155	537	29	720	966	3,312	9	4,28
June	1,447	3,656	34	5,137	264	613	26	903	1,183	3,043	8	4,23
1991-92 —										2 102	o	2.01
September	1,124	3,717	24	4,865	317	614	17	948	806	3,103	8	3,91
December	1,035	3,186	26	4,247	348	636	13	997	687	2,549	13	3,25
March	1,104	3,231	20	4,355	273	595	10	879	831	2,636	9	3,47
June	1,439	3,190	23	4,652	324	537	14	875	1,115	2,652	9	3,77
1992-93 —							_					2.40
September	1,684	3,117	18	4,819	661	668	5	1,333	1,023	2,449	13	3,48
December	1,564	2,835	33	4,432	794	493	5	1,291	770	2,342	28	3,14
March	1,459	2,813	18	4,290	623	632	5	1,259	836	2,182	13	3,03
June	1,846	2,579	23	4,447	823	372	6	1,201	1,022	2,207	17	3,24
1993-94 —				,			n	1.436	005	g 150	16	2 27
September	1,800	2,976	24	4,800	819		8	1,425	982	2,378	16	3,37
December	2,592	2,563	20	5,176	913		9	1,408	1,679	2,078	11	3,76
March	1,826	2,774	20	4,620	849		5	1,269	<b>9</b> 77	2,359	15	3,35
June	2,426	2,626	29	5,082	844	170	9	1,024	1,582	2,456	20	4,05
1994-95 —							2			0.470	,	
September	2,717	2,834	2	5,553	1,080		8	1,452	1,637	2,470	<u>-6</u>	4,10
December	2,998	2,481	5	5,484	1,107	341	2	1,451	1,891	2,140	3	4,03

<sup>(</sup>a) Equals income payable on foreign investment in Australia less income receivable on Australian investment abroad. (b) Includes dividends, remitted profits of branches and reinvested earnings of direct investment enterprises attributable to their direct foreign investors.

TABLE 19. LEVELS OF FOREIGN DEBT AT END OF PERIOD (\$A million)

	Pı	ddic Sector Bori	rowing						
-	Commonwealth government and Reserve Bank	State government	Public trading and financial enterprises	Total	Private sector borr- owing	Total foreign borr- owing	Reserve assets	l.ending abroad	Nei foreign debt(a
<del></del>	- <u>-</u> -			ANNUAL					
1982-83	7,682		6,525	14,207	21,684	35,891	10,748	1,760	23,383
1983-84	8,534	339	8,907	17,781	26,320	44,101	12,417	1,791	29,893
1984-85	(2,982	1,901	14,982	29,865	37,608	67,473	13,517	2,748	51,208
1985-86	19,753	3,855	19,009	42,618	49,933	92,550	13,024	3,981	75,545
1986-87	23,678	6,684	19,589	49,951	57,466	107,417	17,594	3,685	86,138
1987-88	22,909	10,219	23,736	56,865	66,257	123,122	20,182	6,691	96,248
1988-89	18,607	18,230	28,010	64,847	81,870	146,717	20,410	9,009	117,298
1989-90	19,654	19,788	32,525	71,968	90,802	162,770	21,871	9,145	131,754
1990-91	17,429	24,435	33,536	75,400	103,850	179,251	24,047	12,421	142,783
1991-92	16,848	28,425	33,529	78,802	112,466	191,268	22,240	15,463	153,56
1992-93	21,469	37,963	34,630	94,062	114,359	208,420	20,823	20,278	167,320
1993-94	22,913	39,560	32,438	94,910	111,017	205,927	20,661	22,029	163,23
				QUARTERLY					
2000.00									
1989-90	18,484	18,262	28,614	65,360	86,299	151.659	20,774	9,265	121,619
September	18,128	20,001	29,110	67,239	89,216	156,455	21,487	8,326	126,64
December Manah	18,691	20,501	31,615	70.821	95,043	165,864	21,065	11.856	132,94
March June	19,654	19,788	32,525	71,968	90,802	162,770	21,871	9,145	131,75
1990-91 ·									
September	18,585	21,145	32,996	72,726	92.952	165,678	22,281	8,213	135,18:
December	18,909	20,865	36,540	76,314	95,004	171,317	24,989	7,926	138,40
March	18,755	22,366	35,097	76,218	99,622	175,840	23,593	10,147	142,10
June	17,429	24,435	33,536	75,400	103,850	179,251	24,047	12,421	142,78
1991-92 —									
September	17,798	26,031	32,543	76,372	101,053	177,425	23,836	12,395	[4],19
December	21,204	26,471	33,987	81,662	104,939	186,602	25,451	14,550	146,60
March	18,624	28,074	32,461	79,160	106,240	185,399	21,314	14,488	149,59
June	16.848	28,425	33,529	78,802	112,466	191,268	22,240	15,463	153,56
1992-93									
September	17,949	33,536	34,140	85,625	114,403	200,028	21,566	17,756	160,70
December	19,223	33,391	33,759	86,373	113,165	199,538	20,112	17,211	162,21
March	18,873	33,178	32,072	84,123	110,642	194,764	18,888	18,511	157,36
June	21,469	37,963	34,630	94,062	114,359	208,420	20,823	20,278	167,32
1993-94									
September	20,442	42,459	34,595	97,496	119,558	217,054	22,023	20,518	174,51
December	22,289	42,080	33,538	97,908	113,287	211,195	20,955	18,250	171,99
March	23,242	43,428	33,195	99,864	111,874	211,738	20,834	23,055	167,84
June	22,913	39,560	32,438	94,910	111,017	205,927	20,661	22,029	163,23
1994-95 -									
September	25,460	38,233	30,604	94,298	110,606	204,904	20,308	22,355	162,24
December	28,610	42,838	29,036	100,484	101,182	201,666	18,417	20,948	162,30

<sup>(</sup>a) Equals total foreign horrowing less reserve assets and lending abroad.

## TABLE 20. FOREIGN INVESTMENT RATIOS (\$A million)

Net international investment position servicing -Ratios of net foreign liabilities to GDP(a) Ratios of net investment income payable to exports(b) - per cent -- per cent -Equity Equity Foreign and other Foreign and other Total debt investment Total debt investment Period ANNUAL 18.5 16.5 1.9 11.8 32.6 1986-87 44.4 3.3 15.3 10.0 18:5 42.2 32.2 1987-88 17.5 5.2 22.7 34.4 10.2 44.7 1988-89 5.7 35.6 10.6 26.3 20.6 46.1 1989-90 13.0 25.6 19.0 6.6 37.6 1990-91 50.6 5.0 20.6 15.6 12.2 1991-92 51.9 39.7 4.9 16.9 12.0 41.4 12.7 1992-93 54.1 6.4 18.0 17.7 11.3 38.3 56.3 1993-94 QUARTERLY Yeur ended(c) -1989-90 ---4.8 34.9 10.1 23.1 18.3 45.0 September 24.6 19.2 5.4 10.2 December 45.7 35.5 19.8 6.1 25.9 10.2 46.7 36.5 March 20.6 26.3 35.6 10.6 46.1 June 1990-91 5.7 26.1 20.3 12.3 48.4 36.1 September 19.8 6.7 26.5 11.3 48.0 36.7 December 19.6 6.2 37.4 11.7 25.8 49.2 March 19.0 6.6 13.0 25.6 37.6 50.6 June 1991-92 ---6.9 25:5 18.6 49.8 37.2 12.5 September 5.4 11.9 22.9 17.5 50.5 38.5 December 21.5 16.4 5.1 12.5 39.0 51.6 March 5.0 15.6 20.6 51.9 39.7 12.2 June 1992-93 — 41.1 11.4 19.6 14.4 5.2 52.5 September 13.7 5.2 18.9 52.5 41.1 11.5 December 5.1 12.8 17.9 51.9 39.5 12.4 March 4.9 16.9 12.0 41.4 12.7 54.1 June 1993-94 ---11.6 4.7 16.3 57.6 42,7 14.9 September 5.7 41.5 17. L 16.8 11.1 58.6 December 17.0 11.1 5.8 40.0 17.8 March 57.8 6.4 11.3 17.7 56.3 38.3 18.0 June 1994-95 — 7.2 37.4 19.4 18.5 11.4 56.7 September

nya

nya

December

луа

11.4

18.7

<sup>(</sup>a) These ratios are derived by expressing net foreign liabilities at the end of the period shown as a percentage of GDP(1) for the year preceding this date. (b) These ratios are derived by expressing net investment income payable as a percentage of exports of goods and services for the year preceding this date. (c) Estimates of annual GDP(1) and annual exports of goods and services and net investment income payable refer to the sum of the four quarters ended with the quarters indicated.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

#### Introduction

This publication provides comprehensive statistics on Australia's net international investment position, foreign investment in Australia and Australian investment abroad for the December quarter 1994, together with statistics for earlier periods.

2. More detailed annual international investment statistics up to 1992-93 may be found in *International Investment Position, Australia*, 1992-93 (5305.0) released in August 1994. Descriptions of the concepts, definitions, classifications of data items, and sources and methods used in compiling the statistics are presented in *Foreign Investment, Australia: Summary of Concepts. Sources and Methods* (5355.0). That publication also includes an assessment of the accuracy and reliability of the statistics.

#### Scope and coverage

- 3. International investment statistics provide information on:
- levels (stock) of foreign financial assets and liabilities at a particular date;
- capital transactions (investment flows) resulting in increases and decreases in these assets and liabilities e.g., the purchase or sale by a non resident of shares in an Australian enterprise, drawings/repayments on a foreign loan facility;
- exchange rate variations due to movements of the Australian dollar against the other currencies in which these assets and liabilities are denominated; and
- other changes in levels due to a change in the market price of a claim (e.g., a share price movement), write-offs, reclassifications and reconciliation errors.
- 4. Due to the quarterly revisions policy, the *other* changes item for the latest quarter will sometimes include transactions relating to earlier periods, not identified in time to include in the transactions estimates for those periods. These transactions are subsequently allocated to the correct periods (with consequential revisions to levels estimates) in subsequent issues of this publication.
- 5. International investment statistics are compiled from several sources including the quarterly and annual collections of the Survey of Foreign Investment, and official advices. Coverage of the quarterly foreign investment collections is more limited than the corresponding annual collections and quarterly estimates are revised as results from the annual collections become available. Results from other sources are also revised but generally to a lesser extent. The annual collections are conducted using sampling techniques; for a discussion on the impact of this on foreign investment statistics see 'Introduction of sampling in foreign investment collections' on page 7 of the September quarter 1988 issue of Foreign Investment, Australia (5306.0).

#### Classifications and definitions

- 6. The more important classifications and definitions used in international investment statistics are outlined below.
- 7. Australia's net international investment position is defined as the difference between the level of foreign investment in Australia and the level of Australian investment abroad.
- Direction of investment. This classification refers to the basic distinction between inward and outward investment; that is, foreign investment in Australia or Australian investment abroad. Broadly, foreign investment in Australia refers to the stock of financial assets in Australia owned by non-residents and capital transactions which increase or decrease this stock. Conversely, Australian investment abroad refers to the stock of foreign financial assets owned by Australian residents and capital transactions which increase or decrease that stock. A major exception to this concerns the treatment of direct investment activity (described in paragraph 13), where the classification of particular investment transactions and associated levels and income, to either foreign investment in Australia or Australian investment abroad, depends upon the direction of the equity link which underlies the establishment of the direct investment relationship between the transactors. If an Australian enterprise is a direct investment enterprise that is a non-resident (the direct investor) has a significant equity holding in that enterprise - financial claims by the Australian direct investment enterprise on the foreign direct investor are netted against liabilities of the direct investment enterprise to the direct investor in measuring direct foreign investment in Australia. Similarly, netting of assets and liabilities occurs in arriving at Australian direct investment abroad.
- 9. Resident institutional sector. This classification groups statistical units with similar financial roles and behaviour into institutional sectors. Five resident institutional sectors are identified. These are grouped under the headings official and non-official. The official sectors are general government and the Reserve Bank of Australia. The non-official sectors are banks, non-bank financial enterprises, and trading enterprises and households.
- 10. General government comprises "Departments of State" and similar entities that are the agents or instruments of Commonwealth, State, or local government. State government central borrowing authorities and private non-profit organisations serving government are included in this category. Public sector business enterprises are excluded from this sector and included as appropriate in the other sectors. Banks comprise trading, savings and development banks which are licensed under the Banking Act to act as banks or which have been created under Commonwealth or State legislation. (This category in this publication excludes the Reserve Bank but includes various other government owned banks.) Non-bank financial enterprises are enterprises, other than the Reserve Bank and the trading,

savings and development banks, that are mainly engaged in incurring liabilities and acquiring financial assets. Trading enterprises are non-financial enterprises mainly engaged in the production of goods and services for sale in the market.

- 11. For trading and financial enterprises, a further dissection is provided in some tables for public and private sector enterprises. The public sector grouping consists of government owned and/or controlled business enterprises while the private sector grouping consists of all other entities. The official sector is further dissected into Commonwealth and State Government components in some tables.
- 12. Type of capital. Three types of capital are distinguished: direct investment, reserve assets, and portfolio and other investment.
- 13. The concept of direct investment is broadly one of capital invested in an enterprise by an investor (called a direct investor) having a significant influence, either potentially or actually exercised, over the key policies of the enterprise (called a direct investment enterprise). Under the definition of direct investment used in compiling the statistics, ownership of 10 per cent or more of the ordinary shares or voting stock (or an equivalent equity interest) is generally regarded as indicative of significant influence by an investor. For a detailed discussion of direct investment see paragraphs 4.12 4.22 of Foreign Investment, Australia: Summary of Concepts Sources and Methods (5355.0).
- 14. Reserve assets are those foreign financial assets that are effectively controlled and available for use by the central authorities for meeting balance of payments needs. Portfolio and other investment covers all foreign investment activity not classified as direct investment or reserve assets.
- 15. Many types of instrument of investment are identified in this publication. Some of these are only applicable to one type of capital. For example, the instruments reinvestment of earnings and net equity in branches are only used for direct investment. For analytical reasons and for ease of reporting by enterprises, similar instruments are combined into groups. Deposits, loans, finance leases, bonds, bills, IMF credit and BIS placements are combined and called borrowing (foreign investment in Australia) or lending (Australian investment abroad). Prepayments made and received, and accounts receivable and payable, between enterprises in a direct investment relationship are combined and called other direct investment. Similar prepayments and accounts between enterprises not in a direct investment relationship grouped together and called accounts payable/prepayments received (foreign investment in Australia) and accounts receivable/prepayments made (Australian investment abroad).
- 16. This publication shows statistics on both Australia's gross foreign debt (borrowing) and Australia's net foreign debt. Net foreign debt is arrived at after deducting reserve assets and lending abroad from gross foreign debt.

- 17. Several other classifications of *borrowing* are also included in this publication. These include:
- separate details of borrowing in foreign and Australian currency;
- currency of borrowing;
- country of domicile of borrowing, which separates borrowing domiciled in Australia from borrowing domiciled abroad. Borrowing domiciled in Australia comprises those securities issued in Australia which. while largely targeted for Australian residents, are taken up by non-residents, usually through security brokers and nominees. Examples of these securities, all of which are tradeable, are government and semi-government fixed interest tradeable securities, as well as certificates of deposits issued by banks, debentures, promissory notes and other issues by private enterprises. This category also includes deposits held with Australian banks by non-residents. Borrowing domiciled abroad refers to all other borrowing from non-residents, including securities issued in foreign countries;
- purchases and sales of securities domiciled in Australia by non-residents. Purchases include both the on-market purchases and the take-up of new issues by non-residents of debt issued in Australia. Sales include both the on-market sales by and the redemption from non-residents of debt issued in Australia;
- drawings and repayments of borrowing domiciled abroad. Drawings include the drawdown on loans, the issue by residents of non-equity securities abroad, the receipt of finance under finance lease agreements etc. Repayments of borrowing domiciled abroad include the repayment of loans, the redemption of non-equity securities issued abroad, the withdrawal of deposits, lease payments (excluding the imputed interest component) under a finance lease agreement etc;
- maturity structure of drawings and repayments of borrowing domiciled abroad.
- 18. The country dissection of statistics on international investment shows countries investing in Australia. The classification is based upon the country of residence of the foreign creditor holding Australia's foreign liabilities. It does not necessarily reflect either the country of ultimate beneficial ownership of the investment, the country of immediate source of funds, or the country to which amounts borrowed will in fact be re-paid. The classification includes categories for various country and country groupings as well as categories for international capital markets and international institutions. In some instances, foreign investment activity cannot be classified by country and is therefore classified to unallocated. This category includes, from September quarter 1993, reinvestment of earnings and reinvested earnings. These types of investment can only be allocated to country after the results of annual collections are available.
- 19. The *industry* classification used in international investment statistics is based upon the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), 1983 edition. Industry statistics should be treated with some caution as they do

not necessarily reflect the industry in which the funds are ultimately employed. The statistical unit (that is, the unit of observation and classification) generally consists of all enterprises in an enterprise group within a single resident institutional sector. The industry of this statistical unit, which may cover a broad range of activities, is determined on the basis of the predominant activity of the unit as a whole which may be quite different from the industry in which the funds are used. This applies especially to financial enterprises such as trading and merchant banks which may borrow funds as principals and then on-lend to clients in other industries.

20. An unallocated classification also exists for industry statistics. This category includes, from September quarter 1993, new investment through brokers and nominees in the trading enterprise sector and reinvestment of earnings and reinvested earnings. This investment can only be allocated by industry after the results of annual collections are available.

#### Presentation

21. Tables 1 to 3 show the main international investment aggregates covering, respectively, Australia's net international investment position, foreign investment in Australia and Australian investment abroad. These tables are presented in the form of a reconciliation between opening and closing levels of investment, supplemented by investment income information. Tables 4 to 8 provide further details of capital transactions, investment income, levels of investment, foreign debt and interest payable on foreign debt. Tables 9 and 10 provide details of ratios of net foreign liabilities to GDP and net investment income to exports. Tables 11 and 12 provide further dissections of foreign investment in Australia by country and by industry. Tables 13 to 15 show additional statistics on foreign borrowing. Tables 16 to 20 are historical tables.

#### Reliability

22. As mentioned in paragraph 5, quarterly estimates presented in this publication are subject to revision. Revisions can arise for a variety of reasons but two contributing factors are especially worthy of note. The first affects estimates of reinvested earnings (income), its offset reinvestment of earnings (capital transaction) and levels of foreign portfolio investment in Australian corporate equities. Data for these items are only collected annually and hence estimates for the most recent periods are derived by extrapolating earlier entries. While this means that the estimates could be significantly revised at a future date, it is nevertheless considered useful to include them in the relevant tables. The second factor affects estimates of investment in certain categories of portfolio and other investment through nominees and brokers. The collection methods used in annual and quarterly collections differ and can result in significant revisions to quarterly data once the results of annual surveys become available.

#### Related publications

23. This publication complements the annual foreign investment publication *International Investment* Position.

Australia (5305.0). Statistics on international investment capital transactions and income are also published in all balance of payments publications: the monthly, Balance of Payments. Australia (5301.0); the quarterly, Balance of Payments. Australia (5302.0) and the annual, Balance of Payments. Australia (5303.0). The statistics are presented on a consistent basis in both sets of publications. Information about the concepts, definitions, classifications of data items, and sources and methods used in compiling both sets of statistics are presented in Foreign Investment, Australia: Summary of Concepts. Sources and Methods (5355.0) and Balance of Payments. Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods (5331.0).

24. Publications produced at present by the ABS are listed in the Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia (1101.0). Also, on Tucsdays and Fridays, the ABS issues a Publications Advice (1105.0) which lists publications expected to be released in the next few days. Both publications are available free of charge from any ABS office.

#### Unpublished information

25. More detailed information is available in the standard release International Investment Position, Australia, Supplementary Country by Broad Industry Statistics (5352.0). Additional information on international investment activity is also available from the ABS on request. A charge may be made for providing these services. Inquiries about the standard release service or about other information should be made to the persons whose names appear in the inquiries box at the front of this publication, or to Information Services in the nearest ABS office.

#### Symbols and other usages

— nil or rounded to zero

n.a. not available

n.y.a. not yet available

. not applicable

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics

ASEAN Association of South East Asian Nations

BIS Bank of International Settlements

EEC European Economic Community

IMF International Monetary Fund

OECD Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

- 26. For capital transactions a negative value denotes a net withdrawal of investment; for levels of direct investment lending abroad, a negative value denotes an excess of borrowing by direct investors in Australia from their direct investment groups abroad over lending by direct investors in Australia to their direct investment groups abroad (see paragraph 8 for a further explanation); and similarly for income receivable on direct investment lending abroad an excess of income payable by direct investors over income receivable by direct investors.
- 27. As all figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sum of components and the total.

## APPENDIX SPECIAL ARTICLES IN RECENT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PUBLICATIONS

Article P (ABS Catal	ublication ogue No.)	Issue	Page Reference
Changed methodology for measuring foreign borrowing domiciled in Australia.	5307.0	June qtr 1988	2-3
Foreign debt ratios	5306.0	June atr 1988	6-7
Changed scope and data source, portfolio and other investment accounts payable/prepayments received and accounts receivable prepayments made.	5306.0	Sept qtr 1988	6
Reliability of quarterly balance of payments estimates	5302.0	Dec qtr 1988	12-15
Introduction of quarterly international investment position and quarterly estimates of levels of foreign portfolio investment in Australian corporate equities.	5307.0	Mar qtr 1989	8-9
Measurement of foreign investment in Australian real estate in foreign investment statistics.	5306.0	Sept qtr 1989	8-10
Measurement of levels of Australian investment abroad	5307.0	Sept qtr 1989	2
The relationship between foreign investment and balance of payments statistics	5306.0	Mar qtr 1991	7-8
The relationship between balance of payments and national accounts statistics.	5302.0	Dec qtr 1991	7-10
The relationship between ABS international investment statistics and Foreign Investment Review Board approvals statistics	5306.0	Mar qtr 1992	9
Revised international standards for balance of payments statistics	5302.0	June qtr 1992	7-8
Australia's foreign debt	1350.0	Nov 1992	xi-xvi
Report of IMF working party on measurement of international capital flows	5302.0	Dec qtr 1992	6-10
Direct investment	5306.0	Mar qtr 1993	8-12
Foreign ownership of equity in Australian enterprise groups	5306.0	Mar qtr 1993	13-17
Recent changes to sources and methods used for estimating services and other property income	5302.0	Mar qtr 1993	6-7
International comparison of balance of payments statistics	5303.0	1991-92	14-15
Balance of payment ratios	5303.0	1991-92	9-13
Balancing item	5302.0	June qtr 1993	7-11
Supplementary foreign investment coverage survey	5306.0	Sept qtr 1993	8-10
Change to commodity classification of merchandise imports	5301.0	March 1994	2
Foreign ownership of equity in Australian enterprise groups	5306.0	Mar qtr 1994	8-12
Implementing revised international standards for balance of payments and international investment statistics	5302.0	Sept qtr 1994	7-11

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ISSN 1037-8774

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