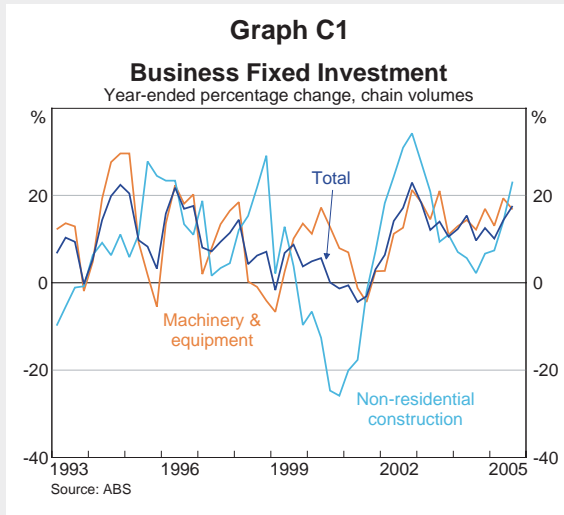
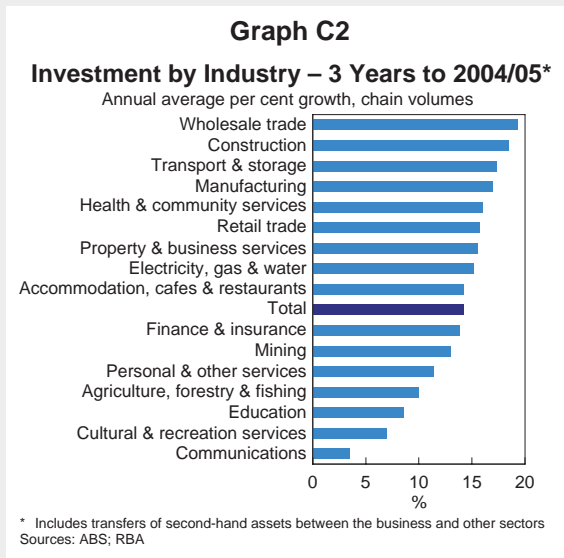


Box C: Recent Trends in Business Investment



Business investment has made a strong contribution to growth in aggregate demand over the past three years. In real terms, spending has expanded at an average annual rate of around 14 per cent, well above the average rate recorded over the previous decade (Graph C1). Investment has responded to the combination of strong growth in world and domestic demand, high levels of capacity utilisation and favourable funding conditions. The declining price of imported capital goods, in part reflecting the appreciation of the currency in 2002 and 2003, has also been an incentive to invest.



The strength in investment growth has been most pronounced in investment in computing and electrical equipment. There has also been a recent sharp upswing in construction investment. But, consistent with the generally favourable macroeconomic environment, strong investment growth has been broadly based across most industries, with even those industries below the average recording healthy growth rates (Graph C2).¹ Buoyant external demand for resource commodities has provided additional support for

¹ These data are constructed using nominal private-sector spending together with price deflators calculated for total investment, since deflators for private investment are not available by industry. This approach implicitly assumes that within each industry, private firms spend the same proportion on various types of investment goods, and at the same prices, as the public-sector firms in the same industry.

investment spending by the mining industry, as well as by resource-related firms in other industries. Perhaps surprisingly, investment in the manufacturing sector has been very strong, though this mostly reflects the resource-related areas of metals, petroleum, coal and chemical products, with investment growth relatively muted elsewhere.

The recent strength in overall investment has also been facilitated by favourable conditions for both internal and external funding. Corporate profitability has been high, although the resulting pick-up in

retained earnings has been outstripped by the expansion in investment spending. Consequently, firms' demand for external funds has also increased, with the larger and generally more cyclical debt component picking up by more than net equity raisings (Graph C3). The strength in debt financing in recent quarters has been encouraged by relatively low corporate bond yields and interest rates on business loans. ❖

