

NOTES TO THE TABLES OF CHAPTER 17. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION

General notes

Composition of economic areas:

EU28: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Euro area: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia and Slovenia. Also includes the ESM and the ECB.

OECD: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

OPEC: Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela,

NICs: Hong Kong, Singapore, Korea, Taiwan.

ASEAN: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam.

Definition of the main items

Direct investment includes all financial flows between companies belonging to the same group.

Financial derivatives: any financial instruments enabling specific financial risks to be traded that are linked to another specific financial instrument, indicator, or commodity.

Investment income: return on shares and other equity (dividends, withdrawals from income of quasicorporations, reinvested earnings) and the yield on debt (interest).

Net position vis-à-vis the Eurosystem: Banco de España's net assets and liabilities vis-à-vis the European Central Bank together with the central banks of the other euro area countries.

Other investment: mainly includes loans, deposits, sell/buy back transactions and repurchase agreements, trade credit and other accounts receivable/payable.

Other primary income: taxes on production and imports, and subsidies.

Other financial assets and liabilities: include other equity which does not take the form of securities and is not included in portfolio investment (this is the case of some stakes in international organisations), trade credit and advances, other accounts receivable/payable, insurance, pension schemes, standardised guarantee systems and allocations of special drawing rights.

Other items of the BE: derivatives, portfolio investment and other investment of the Banco de España excluding the net position vis-à-vis the Eurosystem.

Portfolio investment: transactions in marketable securities, other than those included in direct investment or reserve assets.

Primary income; includes labour income, investment income, taxes on production and imports, and subsidies.

Reserves: foreign assets denominated in currencies other than euro and issued by residents outside of EMU which are immediately available to and under the control of the Banco de España for meeting balance-of-payments financing needs.

Secondary income: includes personal transfers, current taxes, social contributions and benefits, transfers relating to insurance transactions, current international cooperation and other miscellaneous current transfers.