#### **CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE**

# **Economic Trends**

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## United Kingdom Balance of Payments: preliminary figures for the fourth quarter and year 1988

Preliminary figures for the United Kingdom balance of payments account in 1988 are now available, together with revised figures for earlier years. The current account is estimated to have been in deficit by £14.7 billion. So far, estimates of net transactions in assets and liabilities, which should (with the sign reversed) equal the current balance, imply a net capital outflow of £0.6 billion. There are therefore errors and omissions of net inflows over the current and capital accounts as a whole of £15.2 billion — the balancing item. This follows revised balancing items of £12.4 billion and £13.7 billion in 1987 and 1986 (Table A1).

This persistence of large positive balancing items inevitably throws doubt on the quality of the figures in the accounts over the last few years. This must be borne in mind when interpreting the figures. Although there are grounds (see note) for believing that the balancing item largely reflects errors and omissions in the measurement of transactions in assets and liabilities, there remains the possibility that net current account inflows are being underestimated.

The preliminary figures indicate that the UK current account was in deficit by £5.5 billion (seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter of 1988, following a deficit of £3.4 billion in the third quarter. For 1988 as a whole the deficit of £14.7 billion compares with revised estimates showing a deficit of £2.9 billion in 1987 and a surplus of £0.2 billion in 1986 (Table A1).

Visible trade was in deficit in the fourth quarter by £6.3 billion, £0.6 billion more than in the preceding quarter. For 1988 as a whole there was a deficit of £20.6 billion compared with deficits of £10.2 billion in 1987 and £8.7 billion in 1986 (Tables A1 and A2).

The preliminary figures for invisible transactions in the fourth quarter show a surplus of £0.8 billion, sharply down on the surplus of £2.3 billion in the third. The main factor contributing to the fall was a temporary shift in the timing of transactions with the European Community (see below). The estimated invisible surplus for the whole of 1988 is £5.9 billion, compared with revised surpluses of £7.3 billion and £8.9 billion in 1987 and 1986 respectively. It must be stressed that figures for invisible transactions, particularly for the most recent quarters, are liable to substantial revisions as later information becomes available (Table AI).

Between the third and fourth quarters there was a decrease of £0.1 billion in the surplus on visible trade in oil. For 1988 overall the surplus on oil was £2.3 billion, well below the surpluses of £4.2 billion and £4.1 billion recorded in 1987 and 1986 respectively (Table A2).

The preliminary estimates for the fourth quarter put the net credit on services at £0.7 billion, down from £1.0 billion in the preceding quarter (Table A5). Net investment earnings (ie of interest, profits and dividends) estimated at £1.6 billion, are similar to the third quarter estimate (Table A6). Net transfer payments overseas are put at £1.4 billion, compared with only £0.2 billion in the third quarter (Table A7).

The estimated surplus on trade in services in 1988, £3.5 billion, compares with £5.3 billion in 1987 and £5.6 billion in 1986. The deficit on the travel account was £2.0 billion in 1988 compared with £1.0 billion in 1987 and £0.5 billion in 1986. Net earnings on financial and other services were £9.1 billion, lower than in 1987 (£9.7 billion) and similar to 1986. The decline between 1987

and 1988 mainly reflected a substantial fall in insurance underwriting earnings (measured by overseas premiums *less* claims and expenses). Lower insurance earnings were also a significant factor behind the fall in earnings from services in the fourth quarter, although the government and civil aviation accounts also recorded significant adverse movements (Table A5).

The preliminary estimate of the balance on interest, profits and dividends in 1988 is £6.0 billion comapred with £5.4 billion in both 1987 and 1986. Earnings on UK direct investment overseas rose by £1.3 billion between 1987 and 1988. There was an increase of £0.2 billion in earnings due on total overseas investment in the UK but the earnings of overseas oil companies in the UK fell by £1.0 billion. Payments on overseas portfolio investment in the UK rose by £0.7 billion between 1987 and 1988, following an increase of £0.8 billion between 1986 and 1987. Overseas earnings on the currency reserves rose from £0.8 billion in 1987 to £1.3 billion in 1988 (Table A6).

The deficit on transfers in 1988 was £3.6 billion. This compares with £3.5 billion in 1987 and £2.1 billion in 1986. There was a deficit on UK government transfers with European Community institutions in the fourth quarter of 1988 of £0.8 billion compared with a surplus of £0.3 billion in the third quarter. These figures reflect the timing of transactions following the implementation of the 1988 community budget in July and payments under an intergovernmental agreement in the fourth quarter (Table A7).

Although figures for transactions in external assets and liabilities are not yet complete for the fourth quarter (most of the transactions between the UK non-bank private sector and banks overseas are not yet known) a net outflow is identified so far for 1988 as a whole (£0.6 billion). Although less than the outflow in 1987 (£9.5 billion), the much larger current account deficit in 1988 means that the balancing item remains at a high level (Table A1 and note).

UK direct investment overseas in 1988, at £14.9 billion was lower than in 1987 (£18.8 billion) and compares with £11.3 billion in 1986. Overseas direct investment in the UK at £7.1 billion in 1988 was down from £8.1 billion in 1987 and compares with £4.8 billion in 1986. Both UK direct investment overseas and overseas investment in the UK in 1987 have been revised upwards in the light of the comprehensive annual inquiry into direct investment. Details of cross-border acquisitions and mergers in the fourth quarter were published in *British Business* on 17 March (Table A9).

Portfolio investment overseas by UK residents in 1988 amounted to £10.9 billion, following net disinvestment of £1.5 billion in 1987 (the latter having been revised downwards substantially in the light of later information from securities dealers). The level of investment in 1988 was, however, well below the figure of £25.6 billion in 1986. The turn-round between 1987 and 1988 mainly reflected the transactions reported by UK non-bank financial institutions, including securities dealers (Table Al0).

Portfolio investment in the UK by overseas residents is estimated at £4.1 billion in 1988 compared with £9.7 billion and £8.1 billion in 1987 and 1986 respectively. Between 1987 and 1988 investment in British government stocks fell from £3.9 billion to £0.8 billion and investment in UK companies securities from £6.5 billion to £3.3 billion. Disinvestment in other government securities in the

fourth quarter of 1988 included the redemption of holdings by overseas residents of the US \$2.5 billion floating rate notes (Table Al0).

Lending and borrowing overseas by UK banks in 1988 produced a net inflow of £14.4 billion compared to net inflows of £2.5 billion in 1987 and £9.9 billion in 1986. In 1988 net foreign currency transactions resulted in an inflow of £5.5 billion (compared with an outflow of £1.4 billion in 1987) and net sterling transactions showed an inflow of £9.0 billion (compared with an inflow of £3.9 billion in 1987) (Table All).

Additions to the official reserves which amounted to £2.9 billion in 1986 and £12.0 billion in 1987, totalled a further £2.8 billion in 1988. The increase in other external liabilities of general government in the fourth quarter of 1988 include purchases by overseas residents (£0.7 billion) of Treasury Bills denominated in ECU's, which were introduced in the quarter (Table A13).

#### Revisions

The estimates now incorporate the results of the 1987 annual inquiry into direct investment and associated earnings (summary details of which were published in *British Business* on 10 March) and the 1987 inquiry into the overseas earnings (including underwriting) of insurance companies.

#### Note

Net transactions in assets and liabilities should, with reversal of sign, equal the (not seasonally adjusted) balance on the current account. In practice, because the information comes from different

sources, there is a discrepancy - the balancing item. This mismatch between identified current transactions and their (capital account) financing reflects errors and omissions which are likely, to varying degrees, to affect most entries in the accounts. It has become particularly large in the years since 1984, and probably reflects, in large part, the major changes which have taken place in financial markets over the last 4 years, notably, deregulation. There has been an accompanying upsurge in competition and innovation, a move towards greater use of securities markets for channelling finance, and hedging techniques have come into more widespread use. In these circumstances it is possible that estimates of UK net credits from providing and receiving financial services may have failed to capture fully these activities. Estimates of interest, profits and dividends (IPD) credits and debits may also be incomplete. There is, moreover, considerable scope for deficiencies in recording the capital flows associated with the developments in financial activity, and particularly the shift from intermediation by financial institutions (which in principle can be asked to report statistics with a reasonable degree of confidence) towards financing flows through markets where the ownership of securities is much harder to track. Work is in hand to improve estimates of portfolio investment flows and is showing preliminary signs tending to confirm the belief that this item is particularly weak. To the extent that capital inflows are being understated, it is likely that IPD debits will be understated to some degree. Other gaps in the coverage of the capital account, some of a longstanding nature, include trade credit flows and comprehensive information on the transactions of securities dealers.

Central Statistical Office

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			Seasonal	ly adjusted					Not s	easonally ac	djusted		
			Invisibles	(balance)					UK ex	ternal asset liabilities	s and	Allocation of SDRs	
	Visible trade (balance)	Services	I.P.D.	Transfers	Total	Current balance	Current balance	Capital transfers	Trans- actions in assets <sup>1</sup>	Trans- actions in lia- bilities <sup>1</sup>	Net trans- actions	and gold subscrip- tion to IMF	Balancing item
	AIMA	AiMC	AIMD	AIME	AIMB	AIMF	AIMG	AAAZ	HEPZ	HEQW	HEQU	AIMI	AASA
1978	-1 593	3 542	806	-1 791	2 557	964	964	7002	-4 377	1 506	-2 871	7.111411	1 907
1979	-3 398	3 907	1 205	-2 210	2 902	-496	-496		-40 189	39 446	-743	195	1 044
1980	1 353	3 949	-196	-1 984	1 769	3 122	3 122		-43 439	39 567	-3 872	180	570
1981	3 350	3 923	1 210	-1 547	3 586	6 936	6 936		-50 769	43 398	-7 371	158	277
1982	2 218	2 762	1 446	-1 741	2 467	4 685	4 685	-	-31 405	29 053	-2 352	-	-2 333
1983	-1 075	3 721	2 847	-1 600 <sup>†</sup>	4 968 <sup>†</sup>	3 893 <sup>†</sup>	3 893 <sup>†</sup>		-30 171	25 810	-4 361		468
1984	-4 580	3 942	4 432	-1 717	6 657	2 077	2 077		-32 038	24 289	-7 749	-	5 672
1985	-2 346	5 962	2747	-3 008	5 701	3 355	3 355	-	-53 284 <sup>†</sup>	43 779 <sup>†</sup>	-9 505 <sup>™</sup>	-	6 150
1986	-8 700 <sup>T</sup>	5 631	5 356	-2 136	8 851	151	151	-	-94 976	81 125	-13 851	-	13 700
1987	-10 173	5 333	5 387	-3 452	7 268	-2 905	-2 905	-	-85 152	75 701	-9 451		12 356
1988	-20 557	3 473	6 001	-3 582	5 892	-14 665	-14 665	_†	-51 094	50 532	-562	.†	15 227
1980 Q1	-440	953	-62	-483	408	-32	-351	_	-14 398	13 026	-1 372	180	1 543
Q2	-183	924	-186	-597	141	-42	-303	_	-8 159	7 941	-218		521
Q3	865	1 002	-45	-572	385	1 250	1 422		-4 698	4 350	-348	-	-1 074
Q4	1 111	1 070	97	-332	835	1 946	2 354	-	-16 184	14 250	-1 934	7	-420
1981 Q1	1 703	1 044	251	-52	1 243	2 946	2 679		-15 114	10 815	-4 299	158	1 462
Q2	1 302	971	373	-588	756	2 058	1 724	-	-8 534	6 055	-2 479		755
Q3	33	948	281	-671	558	591	681		-13 849	13 141	-708	-	27
Q4	312	960	305	-236	1 029	1 341	1 852		-13 272	13 387	115	-	-1 967
1982 Q1	336	881	88	125	1 094	1 430	1 152		-11 599	11 375	-224		-928
Q2	221	694	423	-743	374	595	135	-	-38	1 247	1 209	-	-1 344
Q3 Q4	626 1 035	530 657	402 533	-647 -476	285 714	911 1 749	963 2 435		-18 416 -1 352	16 483 -52	-1 933 -1 404	- 1	970 -1 031
1983 Q1	-116 <sup>†</sup>	1 004 <sup>T</sup>	815	51	1 870 <sup>†</sup>	1 754	1 493 <sup>T</sup>	-	-10 721	8 468	-2 253		760 <sup>1</sup>
Q2	-459	928	361	-676	613	154	-366		-193	508	315	-	51
Q3 Q4	-21 -479	838 951	1 003 668	-419 -556	1 422 1 063	1 401 584	1 414 1 352		-11 469 -7 788	11 885 4 949	416 -2 839		-1 830 1 487
1984 Q1	-287	1 036	895 <sup>†</sup>	-306	1 625	1 338	878		-14 097	13 048	-1 049		171
Q2	-1 195	869	871	-645	1 095	-100	-665		-8 905	6 949	-1 956		2 621
Q3	-1 336	1 005	965	-633	1 337	1	201		-599	-563	-1 162		961
Q4	-1 762	1 032	1 701	-133	2 600	838	1 663	-	-8 437	4 855	-3 582		1 919
1985 Q1	-1 747	1 305	907	-807	1 405	-342	-660		-17 270 <sup>†</sup>	13 162 <sup>†</sup>	-4 108 <sup>†</sup>		4 768
Q2	48	1 568	665	-643	1 590	1 638	984	-	-6 863	5 456	-1 407	-	423
Q3	-287	1 643	800	-866	1 577	1 290	1 428	-	-16 075	9 859	-6 216	_	4 788
Q4	-360	1 446	375	-692	1 129	769	1 603	-	-13 076	15 302	2 226	-	-3 829
1986 Q1	-1 658	1 513	1 053	64	2 630	972	687		-15 539	12 912	-2 627	10.5	1 940
Q2		1 311	1 281	-531	2 061	397	-137	-	-15 977	11 533	-4 444	-	4 581
Q3	-2 780	1 336	1 505	-808	2 033	-747	-800	-	-43 227	42 138	-1 089	-	1 889
Q4	-2 598	1 471	1 517	-861	2 127	-471	401		-20 233	14 542	-5 691	-	5 290
1987 Q1	-1 467	1 445	1 512	-785	2 172	705	400	-	-17 792	16 683	-1 109		709
Q2	-2 402	1 385	1 326	-754	1 957	-445	-814	-	-26 249	24 353	-1 896	-	2 710
Q3 Q4	-2 981 -3 323	1 473 1 030	1 401 1 148	-1 000 -913	1 874 1 265	-1 107 -2 058	-1 261 -1 230		-27 309 -13 802	21 348 13 317	-5 961 -485	:	7 222 1 715
1988 Q1	-4 021	839	1 183	-1 003	1 019								2 184
Q2	-4 538	972	1 729	-1 003	1 794	-3 002 -2 744	-3 288 -3 217	•	-2 605 -19 636	3 709 18 238	1 104		4 615
Q3	-5 696	973	1 518	-233	2 258	-2 /44	-3 580		-21 936	21 598	-1398	-	3 918
Q4	-6 302	689	1 571	-1 439	821	-5 481	-4 580	_t	-6 917	6 987	70	Î	4 510
	0 002	000	1 3/1	1 403	921	0 401	4 300		-0317	0 307	70		4 310

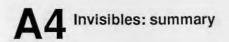
<sup>1</sup> Prior to 1979 foreign currency lending and borrowing abroad by UK banks (other than certain export credit extended) is recorded on a net basis under liabilities.

	Not s	easonally adj	usted				Se	asonally adju	usted			
		Total goods			Oil			Non-oil			Total goods	
	Exports (f.o.b.)	Imports (f.o.b.)	Visible balance	Exports (f.o.b.)	Imports (f.o.b.)	Visible balance	Exports (f.o.b.)	Imports (f.o.b.)	Visible balance	Exports (f.o.b.)	Imports (f.o.b.)	Visible balance
	CGJP	CGGL	HCHL	CGQE	CGQG	CGQI	CGQF	CGQH	CGQJ	CGKG	CGHK	AIMA
1978	34 981	36 574	-1 593	2 224	4 211	-1 987	32 757	32 363	394	34 981	36 574	-1 593
1979	40 470	43 868	-3 398	4 144	4 881	-737	36 326	38 987	-2 661	40 470	43 868	-3 398
1980	47 147	45 794	1 353	6 118	5 810	308	41 029	39 984	1 045	47 147	45 794	1 353
1981	50 668	47 318	3 350	9 092	5 986	3 106	41 576	41 332	244	50 668	47 318	3 350
1982	55 330	53 112	2 218	10 671	6 032	4 639	44 659	47 080	-2 421	55 330	53 112	2 218
1983	60 698	61 773	-1 075	12 486	5 514	6 972	48 212	56 259	-8 047	60 698	61 773	-1 075
1984	70 263	74 843	-4 580	14 833	7 901	6 932	55 430	66 942	-11 512	70 263	74 843	-4 580
1985	77 988	80 334	-2 346	16 114	8 013	8 101	61 874	72 321	-10 447	77 988	80 334	-2 346
1986	72 656 <sup>†</sup>	81 356 <sup>†</sup>	-8 700 <sup>†</sup>	8 189 <sup>†</sup>	4 120 <sup>†</sup>	4 069	64 467	77 236 <sup>†</sup>	-12 769 <sup>†</sup>	72 656 <sup>†</sup>	81 356 <sup>†</sup>	-8 700 <sup>1</sup>
1987	79 421	89 594	-10 173	8 444	4 261	4 183	70 977	85 333	-14 356	79 421	89 594	-10 173
1988	80 157	100 714	-20 557	5 576	3 231	2 345	74 581	97 483	-22 902	80 157	100 714	-20 557
1900	00 157	100 /14	-20 557	5 570	3 231	2 343	74 301	57 400	-22 302	00 137	100 / 14	-20 307
1980 Q1	11 919	12 584	-665	1 433	1 560	-127	10 462	10 775	-313	11 895	12 335	-440
Q2	11 859	12 174	-315	1 543	1 543		10 325	10 508	-183	11 868	12 051	-183
Q3	11 366	10 503	863	1 538	1 336	202	10 152	9 489	663	11 690	10 825	865
Q4	12 003	10 533	1 470	1 604	1 371	233	10 090	9 212	878	11 694	10 583	1 111
1981 Q1	11 699	10 217	1 482	2 068	1 325	743	9715	8 755	960	11 783	10 080	1 703
Q2	12 263	11 148	1 115	2 208	1 314	894	10 006	9 598	408	12 214	10 912	1 302
Q3	12 678	12 660	18	2 429	1 652	777	10 740	11 484	-744	13 169	13 136	33
Q4	14 028	13 293	735	2 387	1 695	692	11 115	11 495	-380	13 502	13 190	312
1982 Q1	13 211	13 172	39	2 362	1 690	672	10 972	11 308	-336	13 334	12 998	336
	13 752	13 764			1 492	928	11 350	12 057	-707	13 770	13 549	221
Q2			-12	2 420 2 849			11 007		-719	13 856	13 230	626
Q3 Q4	13 448 14 919	12 836 13 340	612 1 579	3 040	1 504 1 346	1 345 1 694	11 330	11 726 11 989	-659	14 370	13 335	1 035
1983 Q1	14 651	14 964 <sup>†</sup>	-313 <sup>†</sup>	2 921	1 353 <sup>†</sup>	1 568 <sup>†</sup>	11 653 <sup>†</sup>	13 337	-1 684 <sup>†</sup>	14 574	14 690 <sup>†</sup>	-116
Q2	14 749	15 557	-808	3 022	1 390	1 632	11 769	13 860	-2 091	14 791	15 250	-459
Q3	14 769	14 967	-198	3 099	1 419	1 680	12 350	14 051	-1 701	15 449	15 470	-21
Q4	16 529	16 285	244	3 444	1 352	2 092	12 440	15 011	-2 571	15 884	16 363	-479
1984 Q1	16 833	17 400	-567	3 417	1 394	2 023	13 163	15 473	-2310	16 580	16 867	-287
Q2	16 816	18 443	-1 627	3 596	1 928	1 668	13 414	16 277	-2 863	17 010	18 205	-1 195
Q3	16 682	18 206	-1 524	3 922	2 054	1 868	13 941	17 145	-3 204	17 863	19 199	-1 336
Q4	19 932	20 794	-862	3 898	2 525	1 373	14 912	18 047	-3 135	18 810	20 572	-1 762
1985 Q1	19 955	21 811	-1 856	4 370	2 959	1 411	15 501	18 659	-3 158	19 871	21 618	-1 747
Q2	20 192	20 661	-469	4 589	1 896	2 693	15 897	18 542	-2 645	20 486	20 438	48
Q3	17 897	18 441	-544	3 632	1 580	2 052	15 265	17 604	-2 339	18 897	19 184	-287
Q4	19 944	19 421	523	3 523	1 578	1 945	15 211	17 516	-2 305	18 734	19 094	-360
1986 Q1	17 532 <sup>†</sup>	19 348	-1 816	2 784	1 208	1 576	15 345	18 579	-3 234	18 129	19 787	-1 658
Q2	18 305	20 430	-2 125	1 944	1 043	901	16 062	18 627	-2 565	18 006	19 670	-1 664
Q3	16 662	19 657	-2 995	1 658	880	778	15 979	19 537	-3 558	17 637	20 417	-2 780
Q4	20 157	21 921	-1 764	1 803	989	814	17 081	20 493	-3 412	18 884	21 482	-2 598
1987 Q1	19 432	21 151	-1 719	2 039	1 096	943	17 569	19 979	-2 410	19 608	21 075	-1 467
Q2	19 330	22 084	-2 754	2 215	1 055	1 160	17 350	20 912	-3 562	19 565	21 967	-2 402
Q3	19 290	22 478	-3 188	2 196	1 106	1 090	18 143	22 214	-4 071	20 339	23 320	-2 981
Q4	21 369	23 881	-2512	1 994	1 004	990	17 915	22 228	-4 313	19 909	23 232	-3 323
1988 Q1	19 127	23 484	-4 357	1 548	818	730	17 494	22 245	-4 751	19 042	23 063	-4 021
Q2	20 024	24 941	-4 917	1 632	817	815	18 592	23 945	-5 353	20 224	24 762	-4 538
Q3	19 638	25 519	-5 881	1 316	856	460	19 402	25 558	-6 156	20 718	26 414	-5 696
Q4	21 368	26 770	-5 402	1 080	740	340	19 093	25 735	-6 642	20 173	26 475	-6 302

		Seasona	ally adjusted				Not s	easonally adjus	ited		
		Volum	e indices		In	plied price ind	lices <sup>1</sup>	Unit value	indices <sup>2</sup>	Terms of	trade <sup>3</sup>
	All goods	Non-oil goods	Services	Goods and services	Goods	Services	Goods and services	All goods	Non-oil goods	All goods	Non-oil goods
F											
Exports	CGTR	CGSV	CCCI	HUCY	HHCZ	CGTA	HDUV	CGTO	CGSX	CGTQ	CGSZ
1978	79.6	88.8	CGSI 95.4	HHCX 83.2	56.4	52.9	55.5	55.5	58.9	94.7	93.3
1979	83.1	88.8	97.2	86.4	62.4	59.9	61.8	61.4	64.2	98.4	96.8
1980	84.1	90.3	94.7		71.9	67.2	70.7	70.0	70.7	102.2	100.7
1981	83.3	86.7	94.7	86.6 85.8	78.0	73.0	76.7	76.2	75.3	102.7	101.8
1982	85.6	87.8	89.6	86.6	82.8	79.6	82.0	81.4	80.6	101.5	101.4
1983	87.6	88.2	91.8	88.6	88.8	87.2	88.4	88.0	87.4	100.2	99.5
1984	94.7	94.9	93.3 <sup>†</sup>	94.4	95.1	95.4	95.2 <sup>†</sup>	95.0	94.0	99.5 <sup>T</sup>	98.5
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	103.6	104.1	104.2	103.7	89.9	100.0	92.4	91.8	102.9	95.6	102.0
1987	109.0	111.0	110.3	109.3 <sup>†</sup>	93.4	101.7	95.4	95.5	106.8	97.0	103.0
1988	108.4 <sup>†</sup>	114.0 <sup>†</sup>	107.5	108.2	94.8	103.4	96.9	97.1 <sup>†</sup>	112.2 <sup>†</sup>	98.3	106.9
1985 Q1	99.9†	99.9†	97.2 <sup>†</sup>	99.3	102.8	102.1	102.6	102.5	99.8	98.7	96.9
Q2	102.4							102.5	100.6	99.4	98.8
Q3		101.8	100.0	101.9	102.1	100.6	101.7				
Q3 Q4	98.3 99.3	99.2 99.2	101.3 101.5	99.0 99.8	98.0 97.1	98.9 98.8	98.3 97.5	98.3 97.6	100.1 99.6	100.4 101.7	101.7 102.9
1986 Q1	99.0	99.7	103.9	100.2	93.8	99.2	95.1	95.3	101.6	98.0	101.7
Q2	104.5	104.8	102.7	104.1	88.9	98.5	91.1	90.2	102.2	95.4	102.8
Q3	103.8	103.5	104.2	103.9	86.3	100.2	90.2	89.4	102.9	95.1	102.7
Q4	106.9	108.3	106.0	106.7	90.9	101.8	93.3	92.3	104.7	94.1	100.6
1987 Q1	108.8	110.8	106.8	108.3	92.1	100.2	93.9	94.7	105.9	94.7	100.4
Q2	107.4	108.7	111.0	108.3	93.7	100.9	95.5	95.2	106.6	97.6	103.9
Q3	109.8	112.9	115.1	111.1	94.4	103.5	97.0	96.2	107.1	98.0	103.8
Q4	110.0	111.4	108.3	109.6	93.5	101.8	95.3	95.8	107.7	97.6	104.2
1988 Q1	106.2	108.9	108.0	106.6	91.7	100.2	93.7	95.4	109.4	97.2	105.1
Q2	111.4	115.4	108.5	110.7	93.6	101.4	95.4	96.5	111.1	98.8	106.9
Q3	109.3	117.2	107.9	108.9	96.6	105.7	99.1	98.6	113.8	99.4	108.0
Q4	106.6	114.6	105.8	106.4	97.3	105.8	99.2	98.0	114.3	98.0	107.1
Imports	ООТО	000111	0000	1 11 1014	1000	0070	1001101	0070	0001		
	CGTS	CGSW	CGSP,	HHCY	HHDA	CGTB	HDWN	CGTP	CGSY		
1978	76.1	68.5	81.6 <sup>†</sup>	77.2	59.8	58.3	59.5	58.6	63.1		
1979	83.5	77.2	89.8	84.7	65.4	62.3	64.7	62.4	66.3		
1980	79.0	74.9	94.6	81.9	72.2	66.4	71.0	68.5	70.1		
1981	75.9	73.7	96.3	79.6	77.7	72.3	76.6	74.2	74.0		
1982	80.1	79.1	98.8	83.5	82.5	80.2	82.1	80.2	79.5		
1983	87.0	87.7	96.7	88.9	88.4	88.5	88.4	87.8	87.8 <sup>†</sup>		
1984	96.9	96.5	99.9	97.5	96.1	96.4 <sup>T</sup>	96.2	95.5	95.4		
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1986	106.9 <sup>T</sup>	105.9	104.5	106.4 <sup>T</sup>	94.8 <sup>T</sup>	102.6	96.2	96.0	100.9		
1987	114.4	114.6	114.1	114.3	97.5	104.7	98.9	98.5	103.7		
1988	129.0	131.3	123.4	128.0	97.2	103.7	98.3 <sup>†</sup>	98.8 <sup>†</sup>	105.0		
1985 Q1	103.6 <sup>†</sup>	100.3 <sup>†</sup>	97.8	102.5 <sup>†</sup>	104.8	106.5 <sup>†</sup>	105.0 <sup>†</sup>	103.9	102.0		
Q2	99.6	100.3							103.0		
Q3	97.2	98.7	98.1	99.3	102.2	100.5	101.9	102.2	101.8		
Q3 Q4	99.6	100.2	99.4 104.7	97.6 100.6	97.5 95.2	96.9 97.6	97.4 95.7	97.9 96.0	98.4 96.8		
1986 Q1	102.7	102.0	104.4	100.0	07.4	100.4	07.7	07.0	00.0		
Q2	102.7 104.7	103.8 103.7	104.4 104.8	103.0	97.1	100.4	97.7	97.2	99.9		
Q3	104.7	103.7		104.7	94.1	99.3	95.0	94.5	99.4		
Q4	110.8	109.1	103.2 105.5	108.1 109.8	92.0 96.0 <sup>†</sup>	105.7 104.3	94.9 97.4	94.0 98.1	100.2 104.1		
1007 01											
1987 Q1	108.4	106.8	106.3	108.0	97.9	104.0	99.0	100.0	105.5		
Q2	111.9	112.4	112.2	111.9	98.1	104.3	99.3	97.5	102.6		
Q3	117.7	118.8	116.0	117.4	97.6	107.7	99.9	98.2	103.2		
Q4	119.5	120.5	121.8	119.9	96.5	101.8	97.4	98.2	103.4		
1988 Q1	119.8	121.0	122.1	120.3	97.1	102.6	98.0	98.1 <sup>†</sup>	104.1		
Q2	127.7	129.9	120.8	126.4	97.0	102.4	98.0	97.7	103.9		
Q3	133.7	136.6	121.8	131.4	97.4	105.8	99.1	99.2	105.4		
Q4	134.9	137.8	128.7	133.8	97.1	103.2	98.2	100.0	106.7		

Current price value as a percentage of value at 1985 prices. Shows the price difference compared with 1985 for the current pattern of trade.
 Shows the price difference compared with 1985 for the 1985 pattern of trade (the 1980 pattern up to 1982). Not available for services.

<sup>3</sup> Export unit value indices as a percentage of import unit value indices. These values are shown against 'exports' for convenience.



					Seaso	onally adju	sted					Not sea	asonally a	ajustea
		Invisible	es credits			Invisible	es debits		Invi	isibles baland	ce	To	tal invisibl	es
	Services	IPD	Transfers	Total	Services	IPD	Transfers	Total	Private sector and PC: services and IPD	Gen. govt. transac- tions and private transfers	Total	Credits	Debits	Balance
	CGKS	CGKL	CGKT	CGKR	CGHU	CGHJ	CGHV	CGHT	CGIV	CGIS	AIMB	CGJY	CGGY	CGIK
1978	12 501	11 181	1 213	24 895	8 959	10 375	3 004	22 338	5 038	-2 481	2 557	24 895	22 338	2 557
1979	14 434	17 505	1 400	33 339	10 527	16 300	3 6 1 0	30 437	5 785	-2 883	2 902	33 339	30 437	2 902
1980	15 779	23 690	1 893	41 362	11 830	23 886	3 877	39 593	4 552	-2 783	1 769	41 362	39 593	1 769
1981	17 026	37 529	2 792	57 347	13 103	36 319	4 339	53 761	5 965	-2 379	3 586	57 347	53 761	3 586
1982	17 685	44 396	3 402	65 483	14 923	42 950	5 143	63 016	5 671	-3 204	2 467	65 483	63 016	2 467
1983	19 843	42 471	3 744 <sup>†</sup>	66 058 <sup>†</sup>	16 122	39 624	5 344	61 090	8 045	-3 077 <sup>†</sup>	4 968	66 058 <sup>†</sup>	61 090	4 968
		51 698	4 034	77 818	18 144	47 266	5 751	71 161 <sup>†</sup>	10 065	-3 408	6 657	77 818	71 161 <sup>†</sup>	6 657
1984	22 086										5 701	80 722	75 021	5 701
1985	24 794	52 299	3 629	80 722	18 832	49 552 <sup>T</sup>	6 637	75 021	10 751	-5 050				8 851
1986	25 819	47 795	3 843	77 457	20 188	42 439	5 979	68 606	13 289	-4 438	8 851	77 457	68 606	
1987	27 819 <sup>T</sup>	48 804	3 840	80 463	22 486	43 417	7 292	73 195	13 374	-6 106	7 268	80 463	73 195	7 268
1988	27 558	55 308	3 655	86 521	24 085	49 307	7 237	80 629	12 139	-6 247	5 892	86 521	80 629	5 892
1980 Q1	3 931	5 683	445	10 059	2 978	5 745	928	9 651	1 026	-618	408	9 655	9 341	314
	-1,-1-1					6 438	1 011	10 426	969	-828	141	10 515	10 503	12
Q2		6 252	414	10 567	2 977					-776	385	10 690	10 131	559
Q3 Q4		5 719 6 036	443 591	10 102 10 634	2 938 2 937	5 764 5 939	1 015 923	9 717 9 799	1 161	-561	835	10 502	9 618	884
		0 000												
1981 Q1	4 028	7 199	1 033	12 260	2 984	6 948	1 085	11 017	1 426	-183	1 243	11 888	10 691	1 197
Q2	4 138	8 414	433	12 985	3 167	8 041	1 021	12 229	1 539	-783	756	12 930	12 321	609
Q3	4 399	10 255	533	15 187	3 451	9 974	1 204	14 629	1 443	-885	558	15 753	15 090	663
Q4		11 661	793	16 915	3 501	11 356	1 029	15 886	1 557	-528	1 029	16 776	15 659	1 117
1982 Q1	4 363	10 393	1 380	16 136	3 482	10 305	1 255	15 042	1 265	-171	1 094	15 754	14 641	1 113
Q2		11 241	526	16 222	3 761	10 818	1 269	15 848	1 482	-1 108	374	16 150	16 003	147
Q3			672	16 275	3 832	10 839	1 319	15 990	1 350	-1 065	285	16 853	16 502	351
Q4		11 241 11 521	824	16 850	3 848	10 988	1 300	16 136	1 574	-860	714	16 726	15 870	856
1983 Q1	4 889 <sup>T</sup>	11 480	1 275 <sup>†</sup>	17 644 <sup>T</sup>	3 885 <sup>T</sup>	10 665	1 224	15 774 <sup>T</sup>	2 167	-297 <sup>T</sup>	1 870 <sup>T</sup>	17 206 <sup>†</sup>	15 400	1 806
Q2	4 891	9 960	716	15 567	3 963	9 5 9 9	1 392	14 954	1 631	-1 018	613	15 479	15 037	442
Q3	5 019	10 353	839	16 211	4 181	9 350	1 258	14 789	2 213	-791	1 422	16 894	15 282 <sup>T</sup>	1 612
Q4		10 678	914	16 636	4 093	10 010	1 470	15 573	2 034	-971	1 063	16 479	15 371	1 108
4004.04	F 000	11 357 <sup>†</sup>	4.000	47 700	4 000	10.400	1 000	16 114	2 332	-707	1 625	17 482	16 037	1 445
1984 Q1			1 060	17 739	4 286	10 462	1 366				1 095	17 891	16 929	962
Q2		11 977	755	18 107	4 506	11 106	1 400	17 012	2 182	-1 087				
Q3		13 630	769	19 964	4 560	12 665	1 402	18 627	2 402	-1 065	1 337	20 687	18 962	1 725
Q4	5 824	14 734	1 450	22 008	4 792	13 033	1 583	19 408	3 149	-549	2 600	21 758	19 233	2 525
1985 Q1	6 159	14 494	995	21 648	4 854	13 587 <sup>†</sup>	1 802	20 243	2715	-1 310	1 405	21 375	20 179	1 196
Q2		13 508	779	20 516	4 661	12 843	1 422	18 926	2 705	-1 115	1 590	20 256	18 803	1 453
Q3		12 473	987	19 630	4 527	11 673	1 853	18 053	2 999	-1 422	1 577	20 491	18 519	1 972
Q4		11 824	868	18 928	4 790	11 449	1 560	17 799	2 332	-1 203	1 129	18 600	17 520	1 080
1986 Q1	6 422	11 758	1 056	19 236	4 909	10 705	992	16 606	3 165	-535	2 630	18 806	16 303	2 503
Q2		11 548	1 035	18 864	4 970	10 267	1 566	16 803	3 127	-1 066	2 061	18 709	16 721	1 988
Q3		12 055		19 415	5 083	10 550	1 749	17 382	3 390	-1 357	2 033	20 323	18 128	2 195
Q3 Q4		12 434	941 811	19 942	5 226	10 917	1 672	17 815	3 607	-1 480	2 127	19 619	17 454	2 165
1987 Q1		11 981	1 250	19 943	5 267	10 469	2 035	17 771	3 559	-1 387	2 172	19 582	17 463	2 119
Q2		12 206	1 064	20 243	5 588	10 880	1 818	18 286	3 296	-1 339	1 957	20 043	18 103	1 940
Q3	7 287	12 343	863	20 493	5 814	10 942	1 863	18 619	3 587	-1 713	1 874	21 508	19 581	1 927
Q4	6 847	12 274	663	19 784	5 817	11 126	1 576	18 519	2 932	-1 667	1 265	19 330	18 048	1 282
1988 Q1	6 805	12 653	869	20 327	5 966	11 470	1 872	19 308	2 608	-1 589	1 019	19 876	18 807	1 069
Q2		13 371	1 008	21 246	5 895	11 642	1 915	19 452	3 366	-1 572	1 794	21 096	19 396	1 700
									3 139	-13/2	2 258	23 538	21 237	2 301
Q3 Q4		14 473	984	22 423	5 993	12 955	1 217	20 165						822
()4	6 920	14 811	794	22 525	6 231	13 240	2 233	21 704	3 026	-2 205	821	22 011	21 189	022



					Priva	te sector and	public corpo	rations				
		Sea transpo	rt		Civil aviation	1		Travel		Financia	al and other	services
	Credits	Debits	Balance	Credits	Debits	Balance	Credits	Debits	Balance	Credits	Debits	Balance
	CGJW	CGGW	нвто	CGJO	CGGG	HDJA	CGKA	CGHA	HBYE	HHDE	HBVH	HHCW
978	3 149	3 162	-13	1 455	1 173	282	2 507	1 549	958	5 136	2 089	3 047
979	3 804	3 677	127	1 755	1 462	293	2 797	2 109	688	5 813	2 206	3 607
980	3 816	3 675	141	2 210	1 839	371	2 961	2 738	223	6 477	2 413	4 064
981	3 784	3 944	-160	2 359	1 966	393	2 970	3 272	-302	7 512	2 657	4 855
982	3 267	3 891	-624	2 471	2 172	299	3 188	3 640	-452	8 355	3 466	4 889
983	3 054	4 205	-1 151	2 665	2 345	320	4 003	4 090	-87	9 651	3 960	5 691
984	3 253	4 355 <sup>T</sup>	-1 102 <sup>T</sup>	2 931	2 694	237	4 614	4 663	-49	10 814	4 777 <sup>T</sup>	6 037
985	3 271	4 434	-1 163	3 078	2 925	153	5 442	4 871	571	12 522	4 822	7 700
986	3 230	4 295	-1 065	2 786	3 200	-414	5 553	6 083	-530	13 743	4 703	9 040
987	3 341	4 464	-1 123	3 159	3 778	-619	6 260 <sup>T</sup>	7 280 <sup>T</sup>	-1 020 <sup>™</sup>	14 542 <sup>T</sup>	4 847	9 695
988 lot seaso	3 540 <sup>†</sup> onally adjust	4 501	-961	3 215 <sup>†</sup>	4 025	-810 <sup>†</sup>	6 216	8 190	-1 974	14 153	5 020	9 133
984 Q1	739	1 050	-311	561	532	29	727	715	12	2 713	1 115	1 598
Q2	807	1 070 <sup>T</sup>	-263 <sup>†</sup>	693	646	47	1 075	1 182	-107	2 605	1 183 <sup>†</sup>	1 422
Q3	885	1 073	-188	901	855	46	1 751	1 835	-84	2 723	1 220	1 503
Q4	822	1 162	-340	776	661	115	1 061	931	130	2 773	1 259	1 514
985 Q1	786	1 170	-384	618	617	1	900	845	55	3 178 <sup>†</sup>	1 215	1 963
Q2	860	1 163	-303	784	734	50	1 330	1 152	178	3 026	1 214	1 812
Q3	840	1 048	-208	941	859	82	2 064	1 876	188	3 177	1 179	1 998
Q4	785	1 053	-268	735	715	20	1 148	998	150	3 141	1 214	1 927
986 Q1	772	1 012	-240	618	718	-100	937	897	40	3 383	1 147	2 236
Q2	867	1 112	-245	648	789	-141	1 278	1 458	-180	3 302	1 159	2 143
Q3 Q4	802 789	1 069	-267	820	960	-140	2 095	2 543	-448	3 569	1 174	2 395
Q4	709	1 102	-313	700	733	-33	1 243	1 185	58	3 489	1 223	2 266
987 Q1	713	1 004	-291	580	782	-202	1 015 <sup>†</sup>	1 086 <sup>†</sup>	-71 <sup>†</sup>	3 593	1 177	2 416
Q2	831	1 115	-284	796	915	-119	1 497	1 797	-300	3 576	1 197	2 379
Q3	919	1 171	-252	1 043	1 182	-139	2 371	2 991	-620	3 977	1 229	2 748
Q4	878	1 174	-296	740	899	-159	1 377	1 406	-29	3 396	1 244	2 152
988 Q1	804	1 082	-278	617 <sup>†</sup>	926	-309 <sup>†</sup>	1 061	1 342	-281	3 533	1 253	2 280
Q2	890 <sup>†</sup>	1 088	-198	806	947	-141	1 488	1 966	-478	3 463	1 251	2 212
Q3	954	1 166	-212	1 040	1 202 <sup>T</sup>	-162	2 257	3 207	-950	3 750	1 274	2 476
Q4 Seasonall	892 ly adjusted	1 165	-273	752	950	-198	1 410	1 675	-265	3 407	1 242	2 165
, cusonan												
984 Q1	CGKP 785	CGHR 1 043 <sup>†</sup>	HHCS -258	CGKE 696 <sup>†</sup>	CGHF 614 <sup>†</sup>	HHCT 82 <sup>†</sup>	CGKU	CGHW	HHCU	HHDD	CGHN	HHCV
Q2	803	1 043					1 066	1 096	-30	2 666 <sup>T</sup>	1 136	1 530
Q3	847	1 082	-262	711	646	65	1 134	1 190	-56	2 637	1 191	1 446
Q4	818	1 165	-235 -347	735 789	709 725	26 64	1 194 1 220	1 134 1 243	60 -23	2 661 2 850	1 216 1 234	1 445 1 616
985 Q1	834	1 171	-337									
Q2	852			767	701	66	1 329	1 287	42	3 113	1 239	1 874
Q3	800	1 159	-307 -248	796	731	65	1 404	1 142	262	3 064	1 215	1 849
Q4	785	1 056	-246	763 752	709 784	54 -32	1 382 1 327	1 134 1 308	248 19	3 106 3 239	1 170 1 198	1 936 2 041
986 Q1	818	1 038	-220	772	815	-43	1 365	1 381	-16	3 333	1 160	2 173
Q2	855	1 092	-237	642	789	-147	1 342	1 504		3 340	1 160 1 155	
Q3	762	1 067	-305	649	784	-135	1 414	1 614	-162			2 185
Q4	795	1 098	-303	723	812	-89	1 414	1 584	-200 -152	3 484 3 586	1 179 1 209	2 305
987 Q1	759	1 010	-251	732	889	157	1 497 <sup>†</sup>	1 680 <sup>†</sup>	-183 <sup>†</sup>			
Q2	816	1 116	-300	804	921	-157 -117				3 550	1 185	2 365
Q3	874	1 165	-291	831	969		1 578	1 867	-289	3 633	1 197	2 436
Q4	892	1 173	-281	792	999	-138 -207	1 596 1 589	1 906 1 827	-310 -238	3 868 3 491	1 230 1 235	2 638 2 256
988 Q1	853	1 082	-229									
Q2	866	1 088	-229	778 809	1 043 948	-265	1 541	2 034	-493	3 480	1 257	2 223
Q3	909	1 159	-250	822	980	-139	1 563	2 005	-442	3 529	1 248	2 281
Q4	912	1 172	-260	806		-158	1 509	2 025	-516	3 634	1 275	2 359
4	312	11/2	-200	000	1 054	-248	1 603	2 126	-523	3 510	1 240	2 270



	Private secto	r and public corp	orations		Gene	ral governme	ent			otal service	S
		All services			Credits						
	Credits	Debits	Balance	From EC institutions	Other	Total	Debits	Balance	Credits	Debits	Balance
	CGJU	CGGU	CGIL	CGPJ	CGPK	CGJR	CGGI	CGIG	CGJZ	CGGZ	CGIN
978	12 247	7 973	4 274	94	160	254	986	-732	12 501	8 959	3 542
979	14 169	9 454	4 715	115	150	265	1 073	-808	14 434	10 527	3 907
980	15 464	10 665	4 799	112	203	315	1 165	-850	15 779	11 830	3 949
981	16 625	11 839	4 786	122	279	401	1 264	-863	17 026	13 103	3 923
982	17 281	13 169	4 112	150	254	404	1 754	-1 350	17 685	14 923	2 762
983	19 373	14 600	4 773,	148	322	470	1 522	-1 052	19 843	16 122	3 72
984	21 612	16 489 <sup>T</sup>	5 123 <sup>T</sup>	186	288	474	1 655	-1 181	22 086	18 144 <sup>T</sup>	3 942
985	24 313	17 052	7 261	157	324	481	1 780	-1 299	24 794	18 832	5 96
986	25 312	18 281	7 031	157	350_	507	1 907	-1 400	25 819	20 188	5 63
987	27 302 <sup>T</sup>	20 369	6 933	127	390 <sup>T</sup>	517 <sup>T</sup>	2 117	-1 600 <sup>1</sup>	27 819 <sup>1</sup>	22 486	5 33
988	27 124	21 736	5 388	85 <sup>†</sup>	349	434	2 349	-1 915	27 558	24 085	3 473
lot seasona	illy adjusted										
							007	050	4.004	0.000	4.07
1984 Q1	4 740	3 412	1 328	41	103	144	397	-253	4 884	3 809	1 075
Q2	5 180	4 081	1 099	38	37	75	414	-339	5 255	4 495	76
Q3	6 260	4 983	1 277	46	73	119	419	-300	6 379	5 402	97 1 13
Q4	5 432	4 013 <sup>T</sup>	1 419 <sup>T</sup>	61	75	136	425	-289	5 568	4 438 <sup>T</sup>	1 13
985 Q1	5 482 <sup>†</sup>	3 847	1 635	38	117	155	456	-301	5 637 <sup>†</sup>	4 303	1 33
Q2	6 000	4 263	1 737	39	53	92	414	-322	6 092	4 677	1 41
Q3	7 022	4 962	2 060	40	70	110	466	-356	7 132	5 428	1 70
Q4	5 809	3 980	1 829	40	84	124	444	-320	5 933	4 424	1 50
986 Q1	5 710	3 774	1 936	31	149	180	515	-335	5 890	4 289	1 60
Q2	6 095	4 518	1 577	50	36	86	430	-344	6 181	4 948	1 23
Q3	7 286	5 746	1 540	29	69	98	439	-341	7 384	6 185	1 19
Q4	6 221	4 243	1 978	47	96	143	523	-380	6 364	4 766	1 59
1987 Q1	5 901	4 049	1 852	64	175	239	503	-264	6 140	4 552	1 58
Q2	6 700	5 024	1 676	46	55.	101	487	-386	6 801	5 511	1 29
Q3	8 310	6 573	1 737	16	86 <sup>†</sup>	102 <sup>†</sup>	544	-442	8 412	7 117	1 29
Q4	6 391	4 723	1 668	1	74	75	583	-508	6 466	5 306	1 16
1988 Q1	6 015	4 603	1 412	80	126	206	550	-344	6 221	5 153	1 06
Q2	6 647	5 252	1 395	1	60	61	606 <sup>†</sup>	-545	6 708	5 858	85
Q3	8 001	6 849	1 152		80	83	554	-471	8 084	7 403	68
Q4	6 461	5 032	1 429	3 <sub>1</sub> †	83	84	639	-555	6 545	5 671	87
Seasonally :		3 032	1 423		00	- 04	003	355	0.040	00/1	0,
	CGKN	CGHP.	CGIT		CGPO	CGKK	CGHH	CGIP	CGKS	CGHU	AIM
984 Q1	5 213	3 889†	1 324	41	68	109	397	-288	5 322	4 286	1 03
Q2	5 285	4 092	1 193	38	52	90	414	-324	5 375	4 506	86
Q3	5 437	4 141	1 296	46	82	128	419	-291	5 565	4 560	1 00
Q4	5 677	4 367	1 310	61	86	147	425	-278	5 824	4 792	1 03
985 Q1	6 043	4 398	1 645	38	78	116	456	-340	6 159	4 854	1 30
Q2	6 116	4 247	1 869	39	74	113	414	-301	6 229	4 661	1 56
Q3	6 051	4 061	1 990	40	79	119	466	-347	6 170	4 527	1 64
Q4	6 103	4 346	1 757	40	93	133	444	-311	6 236	4 790	1 44
986 Q1	6 288	4 394	1 894	31	103	134	515	-381	6 422	4 909	1 51
Q2	6 179	4 540	1 639	50	52	102	430	-328	6 281	4 970	1 31
Q3	6 309	4 644	1 665	29	81	110	439	-329	6 419	5 083	1 33
Q4	6 536	4 703	1 833	47	114	161	523	-362	6 697	5 226	1 47
987 Q1	6 538	4 764	1 774	64	110 <sup>†</sup>	174 <sup>†</sup>	503	-329 <sup>†</sup>	6 712	5 267	1 44
Q2	6 831	5 101	1 730	46	96	142	487	-345	6 973	5 588	1 38
Q3	7 169	5 270	1 899	16	102	118	544	-426	7 287	5 814	1 47
Q4	6 764	5 234	1 530	1	82	83	583	-500	6 847	5 817	1 03
1988 Q1	6.652	5.416	1 236	80	73	153	550	-397	6 805	5 966	83
Q2	6 652 6 767	5 416 5 289	1 236 1 478	1	99	100	606 <sup>†</sup>	-506	6 867	5 895	97
		5 439	1 435	2	89	92	554		6 966	5 993	97
Q3 Q4	6 874			3 1	88	89		-462			68
U4	6 831	5 592	1 239		00	09	639	-550	6 920	6 231	0

				-			ts - earnings o						
		Port	folio investm	ent	Landina		Deposits and overseas residents of banks and government	by UK her than general		Other		Of wh	nich:
	Direct investment	UK banks	Other UK residents	Total	Lending etc to overseas residents by UK banks	Of which: identified foreign currency lending	Transac- tions with banks abroad	Other assets	Official reserves	Other external assets of central govern- ment	Total credits	Private sector and public corpor- ations	Genera govern- men
	HHBY	HESH	HHHR	CGNV	HERG	HHIJ	HERH	HERJ	ннсв	HERI	CGJS	CGNT	CGNF
1978	3 216	40	360	400	6 559	6 180	216	97	536	157	11 181	10 489	692
1979	5 819	50	490	540	9 812	9 296	355	163	653	163	17 505	16 689	816
1980	5 049	80	670	750	16 045	15 285	684	215	799	148	23 690	22 744	946
1981 1982	5 418 4 804	200 350	790 1 300	990 1 650	28 740 34 502	27 586 33 161	1 158 1 596	253 865	857 761	113 218	37 529 44 396	36 558 43 417	971 979
983	6 198	840	1 823	2 663	30 709	29 099	1 388	748	589	176	42 471	41 707	764
984	7 824	1 423	2 260	3 683	36 664	34 659	1 708	1 002	587	230	51 698 <sup>†</sup>		817
1985	7 749	2 301	2 685	4 986	35 823	32 787	1 975	1 031	538	197	52 299	51 564	735
1986 1987	7 791 11 052	2 621 2 476 <sup>†</sup>	3 211	5 832 5 924	30 910 28 535 <sup>†</sup>	28 108 25 390 <sup>†</sup>	1 673 1 716 <sup>†</sup>	824 645 <sup>†</sup>	608 854	157 78	47 795 48 804	47 031 47 872	764 932
1988	12 380	2 483	3 549	6 032	32 962	29 177	1 821	649	1 351	113	55 308	53 844	1 464
	sonally adjus		5 549	0 032	32 902	29 177	1021	049	1351	113	55 500	33 044	1 404
1984 Q1	1 918	241	521 <sup>†</sup>	762 <sup>†</sup>	8 093	7 639	353	216	138	52	11 532 <sup>†</sup>	11 341 <sup>†</sup>	191
Q2		288	540	828	8 576	8 078	369	235	172	51	11 945	11 722	223
Q3		397	575	972	9 482	8 962	435	263	130	63	13 543	13 350	193
Q4	1 994	497	624	1 121	10 513	9 980	551	288	147	64	14 678	14 468	210
985 Q1		651	681	1 332	10 067	9 326	555	285	144	32	14 738	14 562	176
Q2		582	682	1 264	9 118	8 390	518	258	131	61	13 448	13 256	192
Q3 Q4		548 520	665 657	1 213	8 365 8 273	7 551 7 520	467 435	248 240	123 140	43 61	12 376 11 737	12 210 11 536	166
986 Q1	1 621	615	709	1 324	8 068	7 366	436	225	150	33	11 857	11 675	182
Q2		618	766	1 384	7 456	6 727	439	203	152	33	11 558	11 373	185
Q3		675	837	1 512	7 578	6 907	392	202	151	41	12 006	11 814	192
Q4	2 149	713	899	1 612	7 808	7 108	406	194	155	50	12 374	12 169	205
1987 Q1		662 <sup>†</sup>		1 582	7 147 <sup>†</sup>		420	173 <sup>†</sup>	159	25	12 170	11 986	184
Q2 Q3		621 595	885 844	1 506 1 439	7 081 7 137	6 311	426 435	162 158	217 208	12 19	12 231 12 232	12 002 12 005	229
Q4		598	799	1 397	7 170	6 346	435	152	270	22	12 171	11 879	292
988 Q1	2 692	607	837	1 444	7 710	6 884	458	154	295	33	12 786	12 459	327
Q2		593	840	1 433	7 826	6 984	396	152	350	28	13 380	13 002	378
Q3 Q4		625 658	918 954	1 543	8 664	7 645	438 529	177	353 353 <sup>†</sup>	26 26 <sup>†</sup>	14 470	14 090 14 293	380
	ally adjusted	030	954	1012	8 762	7 664	529	166	333	26	14 672	14 293	3/8
	HHBZ	HHAS	HHHS.	CGGS	HHHQ	ННЈК			HHCC	HHHW	CGKL,	CGMI.	CGMC
984 Q1		241	521 <sup>T</sup>	762 <sup>T</sup>	8 087	7 639	353	216	138	58	11 357 <sup>T</sup>	11 161 <sup>T</sup>	196
Q2 Q3		288 397	540 575	828 972	8 569 9 480	8 078 8 962	369 435	235 263	172 130	60 63	11 977 13 630	11 745 13 437	232 193
Q4		497	624	1 121	10 528	9 980	551	288	147	49	14 734	14 538	196
985 Q1	2 091	651	681	1 332	10 050	9 326	555	285	144	37	14 494	14 313	18
Q2	2 156	582	682	1 264	9 112	8 390	518	258	131	69	13 508	13 308	200
Q3 Q4		548 520	665 657	1 213	8 369 8 292	7 551 7 520	467 435	248 240	123 140	44 47	12 473 11 824	12 306 11 637	167
986 Q1										39 <sup>†</sup>			
Q2		615 618	709 766	1 324	8 056 7 452	7 366 6 727	436 439	225 203	150 152	41	11 758 11 548	11 569 11 355	189
Q3	2 177	675	837	1 512	7 580	6 907	392	202	151	41	12 055	11 863	192
Q4	2 209	713	899	1 612	7 822	7 108	406	194	155	36	12 434	12 244	190
987 Q1		662 <sup>†</sup>		1 582	7 131		420	173 <sup>†</sup>	159	27	11 981	11 795	186
Q2 Q3		621 595	885 844	1 506	7 075	6311	426	162	217	16	12 206	11 973	233
Q4		598	799	1 439 1 397	7 139 7 190	6 347 6 346	435 435 <sup>†</sup>	158 152	208 270	19 16	12 343 12 274	12 116 11 988	286
988 Q1	2 560	607	837	1 444	7 710	6 884	458	154	295	32	12 653	12 327	326
Q2	3 184	593	840	1 433	7 826	6 984	396	152	350	30	13 371	12 991	380
Q3		625	918	1 543	8 664	7 645	438	177	353	26	14 473	14 094	379
Q4	3 364	658	954	1 612	8 762	7 664	529	166	353 <sup>T</sup>	25	14 811	14 432	379





				Credits						De	bits			Bala	ance
	-			General gov	ernment					Gene	ral governme	ent			
			Europ	oean Commu	inity institu	tions				EC ins	titutions				Of which:
	Private	Agri- cultural Fund	Social Fund	Regional Develop- ment Fund	Negotia- ted refunds	Other	Total	Private	Bilateral aid	Before VAT abatement	VAT abatement	Other	Total	Total	with EC institut- ions 1
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	CGJV 774 850 935 1 117 1 248	HCOW 329 371 550 683 791	HDIZ 63 87 95 107 152	HBZA 35 71 173 145	CGPI 98 693 1 019	HHAA 12 21 42 47 81	HDKD 439 550 958 1 675 2 154	CGGV 901 1 044 1 139 1 057 1 200	CGEG 387 498 528 584 496	HHHO 1 364 1 626 1 783 2 188 2 878	HHHP - - -	HHAB 352 442 427 510 569	CGGJ 2 103 2 566 2 738 3 282 3 943	CGIO -1 791 -2 210 -1 984 -1 547 -1 741	CGII -925 -1 076 -825 -513 -724
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	1 509 <sup>†</sup> 1 642 1 759 1 705 1 569	1 082 1 353 1 203 1 385 1 344	128 283 256 335 428	139 184 274 298 404	807 528 61	79 44 76 120 95	2 235 2 392 1 870 2 138 2 271	1 179 1 260 <sup>†</sup> 1 435 1 608 1 733	534 560 614 656 570	2 994 3 213 3 970 4 513 5 219	-166 -1 701 -1 153	637 718 784 903 923 <sup>†</sup>	4 165 4 491 5 202 4 371 5 559 <sup>†</sup>	-1 600 <sup>†</sup> -1 717 -3 008 -2 136 -3 452	-759 -821 -1 934 -674 -1 795
1988 Not seas	1 542 sonally a	1 379 <sup>†</sup> djusted	277 <sup>†</sup>	370 <sup>†</sup>	t.	87 <sup>†</sup>	2 113 <sup>†</sup>	1 855	753 <sup>†</sup>	5 150 <sup>†</sup>	-1 595 <sup>†</sup>	1 074	5 382	-3 582	-1 442 <sup>†</sup>
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	407	407 244 306 396	180 10 5 88	67 17 31 69	528	13 13 9	667 284 351 1 090	303 <sup>†</sup> 311 319 327	248 68 102 142	783 787 748 895	:	215 221 145 137	1 246 1 076 995 1 174	-483 <sup>†</sup> -696 -549 11	-116 -503 -397 195
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	439	277 231 306 389	101 4 147 4	85 39 78 72	61	39 3 11 23	563 277 542 488	343 353 364 375	290 73 124 127	1 137 721 1 091 1 021	- - -166	241 241 165 137	1 668 1 035 1 380 1 119	-1 011 -672 -761 -564	-574 -444 -549 -367
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	429 423	488 326 339 232	8 184 13 130	94 2 140 62	= :	34 29 18 39	624 541 510 463	388 397 407 416	292 57 113 194	936 1 069 1 347 1 161	-657 -225 -478 -341	256 253 230 164	827 1 154 1 212 1 178	-156 -581 -686 -713	345 -303 -359 -357
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	395 390	626 332 294 92	86 226 24 92	125 56 119 104		35 2 37 21	872 616 474 309	422 429 437 445	299 66 104 101	1 565 1 312 1 307 1 035	-299 -287 -284 -283	270 268 199 <sup>†</sup> 186	1 835 1 359 1 326 <sup>†</sup> 1 039	-985 -777 -899 -791	-394 -409 -549 -443
1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Seasona	387	336 445 402 196 <sup>†</sup> ted	51 121 65 40 <sup>†</sup>	87 51 73 159	It	6 <sup>†</sup> 4 60 17	480 <sup>†</sup> 621 600 412	451 460 468 476	387 76 <sup>†</sup> 140 150	1 265 1 285 954 1 646 <sup>1</sup>	-283 -270 -648 -394	337 327 199 211	1 706 1 418 645 1 613	-1 288 -870 -129 -1 295	-502 <sup>†</sup> -394 294 -840
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	407	HHAC 401 308 310 334	HHAD 180 10 5 88	67 17 31 69	528	HHAE 13 13 9	HHAH 661 348 355 1 028	303 <sup>†</sup> 311 319 327	128 138 137 157	HHHT 783 787 748 895	:	HHAG 152 <sup>†</sup> 164 198 204	CGHI 1 063 <sup>†</sup> 1 089 1 083 1 256	-306 <sup>†</sup> -645 -633 -133	CGIR -122 -439 -393 133
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	439	272 294 310 327	101 4 147 4	85 39 78 72	61	39 3 11 23	558 340 546 426	343 353 364 375	149 155 168 142	1 137 721 1 091 1 021	-166	173 193 230 188	1 459 1 069 1 489 1 185	-807 -643 -866 -692	-579 -381 -545 -429
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	429	485 391 347 162	8 184 13 130	94 2 140 62	:	34 29 18 39	621 606 518 393	388 397 407 416	151 127 155 223	936 1 069 1 347 1 161	-657 -225 -478 -341	174 198 318 213	604 1 169 1 342 1 256	-531 -808 -861	342 -238 -351 -427
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	395	604 385 293 62	86 226 24 92	125 56 119 104		35 2 37 21	850 669 473 279	422 429 437 445	152 <sup>†</sup> 157 143 118	1 565 1 312 1 307 1 035	-299 -287 -284 -283	195 207 260 261	1 613 1 389 1 426 1 131	-785 -754 -1 000 -913	-416 -356 -550 -473
1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	387 384	336 445 402 196	51 121 65 40 <sup>†</sup>	87 51 73 159	: :	6 <sup>†</sup> 4 60 17	480 <sup>†</sup> 621 600 412	451 460 468 476	196 184 194 179	1 265 1 285 954 1 646	-283 -270 -648 -394 <sup>†</sup>	243 256 249 326	1 421 1 455 749 1 757	-1 003 -907 -233 -1 439	-502 <sup>†</sup> -394 294 -840

<sup>1</sup> This series does not have the same coverage as that shown in Table 3.3 of The Government Expenditure Plans 1988-1989 to 1990-1991 (Cm 288-II). The main differences are that the latter excludes the United Kingdom's contribution to the Community Budget expenditure on overseas aid (which is attributed to the aid programme) and includes the services credits shown in Table A5.

			Transacti	ons in exteri	nal assets				Transac	ctions in ext	ernal liabilitie	S		
	UK inve	estment seas		Deposits and lending overseas				Overseas in in the U Kingo	Inited		Borrowing from overseas			
	Direct	Portfolio	Lending etc to overseas residents by UK banks <sup>2</sup>	by UK residents other than banks and general govern- ment <sup>3</sup>	Official reserves	Other external assets of central govern- ment	Total	Direct	Portfolio	Borrowing etc from overseas residents by UK banks <sup>2</sup>	by UK residents other than banks and general govern- ment	Other external liabil- ities of general govern- ment	Total	Net trans- actions
	HHBV	cgos	HEYN	HETJ	AIPA	HEUJ	HEPZ	HHBU	HEYR	HEYS	HTEV	HEUR	HEQW	HEQU
1978	-3 520	-1 073	-1 193	-739	2 329	-181	-4 377	1 962	-139	-793	1 181	-705	1 506	-2 871
1979	-5 889	-887	-29 894	-2 323	-1 059	-137	-40 189	3 030	1 549	33 540	1 544	-217	39 446	-743
1980	-4 866	-3 310	-32 613	-2 710	-291	351	-43 439	4 355	1 499	33 549	758	-594	39 567	-3 872
1981	-6 005	-4 468	-39 919	-2 889	2 419	93	-50 769	2 932	323	39 260	1 089	-206	43 398	-7 371
1982	-4 091	-7 563	-20 540	-471	1 421	-161	-31 405	3 027	225	24 325	1 069	407	29 053	-2 352
1983	-5 417	-7 193	-18 394	704	607	-478	-30 171	3 386	1 888	21 137	-17	-584	25 810	-4 361
1984	-6 003	-9 866	-14 372	-1 962	908	-743	-32 038	-181	1 419	24 797	-1 706	-40	24 289	-7 749
1985	-8 800 <sup>†</sup>	-19 440	-21 835	-721	-1 758	-730	-53 284 <sup>†</sup>	3 784 <sup>†</sup>	7 121	29 461	3 390	23	43 779 <sup>†</sup>	-9 505 <sup>†</sup>
1986	-11 290	-25 644	-53 809	-832 <sup>†</sup>	-2 891	-510	-94 976	4 846	8 066	63 721	4 314.	178	81 125	-13 851
1987	-18 775	1 526	-50 381 <sup>1</sup>	-4 713	-12 012	-797	-85 152	8 108	9 665	52 906	3 447	1 575 <sup>T</sup>	75 701	-9 451
1988	-14 937	-10 872	-19 266	-2 372	-2 761 <sup>†</sup>	-886 <sup>†</sup>	-51 094	7 114	4 134	33 712	5 089	483	50 532	-562
1980 Q1	-1 581	-527	-10 815	-1 106	-457	88	-14 398	1 303	33	11 258	344	88	13 026	-1 372
Q2	-1 642	-323	-5 511	-554	-140	11	-8 159	861	968	6 190	180	-258	7 941	-218
Q3	-626	-1 140	-3 347	154	223	38	-4 698	941	533	3 379	-382	-121	4 350	-348
Q4	-1 017	-1 320	-12 940	-1 204	83	214	-16 184	1 250	-35	12 722	616	-303	14 250	-1 934
1981 Q1	-1 535	-1 450	11 100	-696	-319	85	-15 114	277	8	9 905	485	40	10 815	-4 299
Q2	-1 328	-1 079	-11 199 -6 737	-808	1 448	-30	-8 534	377 1 181	-138	5 444	-523	91	6 055	-2 479
Q3	-1 345	-809	-12 182	-710	1 167	30	-13 849	662	62	11 932	476	9	13 141	-708
Q4	-1 797	-1 130	-9 801	-675	123	8	-13 272	712	391	11 979	651	-346	13 387	115
1982 Q1	-1 161	-1 961	-9 827	1 381	11	-42	-11 599	1 355	-185	11 306	-958	-143	11 375	-224
Q2	-840	-1 631	1 700	49	699	-15	-38	875	-107	-27	406	100	1 247	1 209
Q3	-1 031	-1 770	-14 920	-359	-288	-48	-18 416	529	-322	15 666	223	387	16 483	-1 933
Q4	-1 059	-2 201	2 507	-1 542	999	-56	-1 352	268	839	-2 620	1 398	63	-52	-1 404
1983 Q1	-1 958	-2 051	-7 279	118	652	-203	-10 721	636	310	7 830	87	-395	8 468	-2 253
Q2	-462	-2 011	2 085	411	-142	-74	-193	1 352	1 124	-1 393	-608	33	508	315
Q3	-1 568	-1 331	-8 315	-133	-33	-89	-11 469	1 191	367	10 137	81	109	11 885	416
Q4	-1 429	-1 800	-4 885	308	130	-112	-7 788	207	87	4 563	423	-331	4 949	-2 839
1984 Q1	-1 673	-3 800	-9 136	697	77	-262	-14 097	1 292	421	11 521	-330	144	13 048	-1 049
Q2	-636	-146	-7 499	-1 330	857	-151	-8 905	-2 940	-437	11 032	-857	151	6 949	-1 956
Q3	-1 854	-2 780	5 013	-1 122	279	-135	-599	1 497	347	-2 568	-75	236	-563	-1 162
Q4	-1 840	-3 140	-2 750	-207	-305	-195	-8 437	-30	1 088	4 812	-444	-571	4 855	-3 582
1985 Q1	-3 415 <sup>†</sup>	-6 503	-6 236	-992	90	-214	-17 270 <sup>†</sup>	2 179 <sup>†</sup>	1 292	9 420	129	142	13 162 <sup>†</sup>	-4 108 <sup>†</sup>
Q2	-1 761	-4 878	658	-89	-607	-186	-6 863	380	2 509	390	2 167	10	5 456	-1 407
Q3	-2019	-3 706	-10 763	538	-49	-76	-16 075	592	897	8 744	-393	19	9 859	-6 216
Q4	-1 605	-4 353	-5 494	-178	-1 192	-254	-13 076	633	2 423	10 907	1 487	-148	15 302	2 226
1986 Q1	-800	-6 303	-8 857	939 <sup>†</sup>	-580	60	-15 539	1 301	914	11 607	-1 045	135	12 912	-2 627
Q2	-1 677	-7 130	-6 060	-661	-296	-153	-15 539	927	1 658	7 597	1 223	128	11 533	-4 444
Q3	-3 553	-7 106 <sup>1</sup>		-1 329	-2 321	-160	-43 227	1 455	2 755	33 762	4 054	112	42 138	-1 089
Q4	-5 260	-5 105	-10 134	219	306	-259	-20 233	1 163	2 739 <sup>†</sup>		82	-197	14 542	-5 691
1987 Q1	2612	4 100	7 207	4.050	1 500	010	17 700	1.005	2040	10.057	1.004	-6 <sup>†</sup>	16 600	1 100
Q2	-2 613 -5 599	-4 106 -462	-7 387 -15 111	-1 950 -449	-1 523 -4 469	-213 -159	-17 792	1 695	2 946	10 957 20 636 <sup>1</sup>	1 091		16 683 24 353	-1 109 -1 896
Q3	-7 330	-858	-16 976	-1 708	-4 469	-168	-26 249 -27 309	621 2 399	1 684 4 267	13 332	1 322	764 28	21 348	-5 961
Q4	-3 233	6 952	-10 907	-606	-5 751	-257	-13 802	3 393	768	7 981	386	789	13 317	-485
1988 Q1 Q2	-1 845 -4 372	-2 604 -4 336	1 549 -8 732	1 156 -1 367	-653 -631	-208 <sup>T</sup>	-2 605 -19 636	1 720	62	1 407 14 098	947	-427	3 709 18 238	1 104 -1 398
Q3	-3 314	-4 336	-16 681	-1367	-995	-198	-19 636	1 069 956	786 2 394	16 900	2 111	174 -123	21 598	-1 398
40	-5 406	-3 697	4 598	-1 663	-482 <sup>†</sup>	-267	-6 917	3 369	892	1 307	560	859	6 987	70

<sup>1</sup> UK assets: increase-/decrease+. UK liabilities: increase+/decrease-.
2 Prior to 1979 foreign currency lending abroad (other than certain export credit extended) is recorded on a net basis under liabilities. Prior to 1982 includes transactions by 'other financial institutions', which are subsequently included in transactions by UK residents other than banks and general government.
3 Only partial coverage for the most recent quarter - see Table A12.

## A9 Direct investment

	Investment (Tran	overseas by UK sactions in asse	residents ts)		Investment in UK by overseas residents (Transactions in liabilities)							
	All companies and miscellaneous			In non-oil companies		In oil companies						
	Unremitted profits	Other	Total direct investment	Unremitted profits	Other	Unremitted profits	Other	Miscell- aneous	Total direct investment			
	HHDR	HHDS	HHBV	CGLU	CGLM	HERX	HEYZ	CGLO	HHBU			
1983	,		-5 417	1 047	1 016	167	1 071	85	3 386			
1984	-4 885	-1 118	-6 003	1 409	612	936	-3 203	65	-181			
1985	-4 849 <sup>†</sup>	-3 951 <sup>†</sup>	-8 800 <sup>†</sup>	1 661 <sup>†</sup>	-146 <sup>†</sup>	2 079	100	90	3 784 <sup>T</sup>			
1986	-4 545	-6 745	-11 290	747	1 976	513.	1 460 <sup>T</sup>	150	4 846			
1987	-7 376	-11 399	-18 775	1 928	4 281	1 220 <sup>†</sup>	389	290	8 108			
1988	-6 850	-8 087	-14 937	2 026	4 644	1 014	-750	180 <sup>†</sup>	7 114			
1986 Q1	-879 <sup>†</sup>	79 <sup>†</sup>	-800 <sup>†</sup>	209 <sup>†</sup>	403†	508	151 <sup>†</sup>	30	1 301			
Q2	-1 029	-648	-1 677	305	382	374	-184	50	927			
Q3	-1 246	-2 307	-3 553	362	329	257	487	20	1 455			
Q4	-1 391	-3 869	-5 260	-129	862	-626	1 006	50	1 163			
1987 Q1	-2 012	-601	-2 613	460	302	848†	-85	170	1 695			
Q2	-1 816	-3 783	-5 599	714	397	57	-597	50	621			
Q3	-1 867	-5 463	-7 330	696	1 424	99	150	30	2 399			
Q4	-1 681	-1 552	-3 233	58	2 158	216	921	40	3 393			
1988 Q1	-1 565	-280	-1 845	548	213	356	543	60	1 720			
Q2	-1 266	-3 106	-4 372	342	1 175	116	-604	40	1 069			
Q3	-2 063	-1 251	-3 314	1 009	85	316	-494	40	956			
Q4	-1 956	-3 450	-5 406	127	3 171	226	-195	40 <sup>†</sup>	3 369			

## A10 Portfolio investment

£ million, not seasonally adjusted

	Investment overseas by UK residents (Transactions in assets)							n UK securite Transactions		as residents		
					British go	vernment cks	British			UK com		
	UK banks	Other financial institutions 1	Other	Total portfolio investment	Overseas monetary author- ities	Other overseas residents	foreign currency notes and bonds	Local author- ities' securities	Public corpor- ations' securities	Bonds etc	Ordinary shares	Total portfolio investment
	HHAL	HHAM	HHAN	cgos	AING	CGLV	HEZP	HHIG	HEZX	HGDY	HGDZ	HEYR
1983	-2 751	-3 974	-468	-7 193	227	714	-	-10	12	-6	951	1 888
1984	-7 980	-2 069	183	-9 866	188	781	-342	-4	-229	-49	1 074	1 419
1985	-10 120	-7 238	-2 082	-19 440	1 482	1 438	294	-3	-10	2 545	1 375	7 121
1986	-7 515	-16 979 <sup>†</sup>	-1 150 <sup>†</sup>	-25 644 <sup>†</sup>	278	1 837	1 150	-1	-4	2 291	2 515	8 066 <sup>†</sup>
1987	295 <sup>†</sup>	5 710	-4 479	1 526	1 322	2 540	-568 <sup>†</sup>	-1	-113	910	5 575 <sup>†</sup>	9 665
1988	-1 784	-6 298	-2 790	-10 872	551 <sup>†</sup>	236 <sup>†</sup>	87	_†	-56 <sup>†</sup>	831	2 485	4 134
1986 Q1	-1 128	-5 013	-162	-6 303	-152	224	-52	-1	138	-48	805	914
Q2	-2 250	-4 587	-293	-7 130	344	424	12	-	-126	244	760	1 658
Q3	-2 728	-3 973 <sup>†</sup>	-405 <sup>T</sup>	-7 106 <sup>T</sup>	45	507	836	-	-7	1 086	288	2 755
Q4	-1 409	-3 406	-290	-5 105	41	682	354	-	-9	1 009 <sup>†</sup>	662	2 739 <sup>†</sup>
1987 Q1	116	-1 943	-2 279	-4 106	30	503	-170 <sup>†</sup>	-1	-76	654	2 006	2 946
Q2	73	448	-983	-462	583	420	-37	-	4	-51	765 <sup>†</sup>	1 684
Q3	-111 <sup>†</sup>	528	-1 275	-858	1 302	941	-208	-	-40	254	2 018	4 267
Q4	217	6 677	58	6 952	-593	676	-153	-	-1	53	786	768
1988 Q1	-209	-1 277	-1 118	-2 604	511 <sup>†</sup>	-328 <sup>†</sup>	-26		4	-369	270	62
Q2	-1 180	-3 132	-24	-4 336	100	388	175	-	-9	143	-11	786
Q3	259	506	-1 000	-235	-186	-67	285	-	-8	427	1 943	2 394
Q4	-654	-2 395	-648	-3 697	126	243	-347	_†	-43	630	283	892

<sup>1</sup> Includes security dealers from 1984.

£ million, not seasonally adjusted

		Tra	ansactions	in extern	nal assets				Transactions	in externa	al liabilities		Net	transaction	ins
	Foreign	currency le abroad	ending	Sterling lending abroad				Borrowing and deposit liabilities abroad							
									•	Sterling					
	Identi- fied long-term export credit	Other	Total	Identi- fied export credit	Other	Total	Total	Foreign	Overseas author- ities' exchange reserves	Other	Total	Total	Foreign currency	Sterling	Total
1983	HEZY -506	HEPG -15 656	HEZZ -16 162	HHIL -893	HCAE -1 339	HCAD -2 232	HEYN -18 394	HCAF 17 192	HCHE 815	CGDI 3 130	HEPD 3 945	HEYS 21 137	HCAG 1 030	HCAH 1 713	HCAI 2 743
1984	-161	-9 278	-9 439	-215	-4 718	-4 933	-14 372	18 648	1 022	5 127	6 149	24 797	9 209	1 216	10 425
1985	505	-20 705	-20 200	90	-1 725	-1 635	-21 835	25 306	150	4 005	4 155	29 461	5 106	2 520	7 626
1986 1987	699 633	-48 553 -46 376 <sup>†</sup>	-47 854 -45 743 <sup>†</sup>	-116 518	-5 839 -5 156	-5 955 -4 638	-53 809 -50 381	58 116 44 369 <sup>†</sup>	-283 1 681	5 888 6 856	5 605 8 537	63 721 52 906 <sup>†</sup>	10 262 -1 374 <sup>†</sup>	-350 3 899	9 912 2 525
1988	278 <sup>†</sup>	-14 944	-14 666	247 <sup>†</sup>	-4 847 <sup>†</sup>	-4 600 <sup>†</sup>	-19 266	20 120	2 072	11 520 <sup>†</sup>	13 592 <sup>†</sup>	33 712	5 454	8 992 <sup>†</sup>	14 446
1986 Q1	265	-7 063	-6 798	-226	-1 833	-2 059	-8 857	7 722	484	3 401	3 885	11 607	924	1 826	2 750
Q2		-5 748	-5 529	53	-584	-531	-6 060	8 458	-811	-50	-861	7 597	2 929	-1 392	1 537
Q3 Q4		-27 549 -8 193	-27 267 -8 260	19 38	-1 510 -1 912	-1 491 -1 874	-28 758 -10 134	33 066 8 870	-8 52	704 1 833	696 1 885	33 762 10 755	5 799 610	-795 11	5 004 621
1987 Q1		-6 388	-6 125	97	-1 359	-1 262	-7 387	8 509	434	2 014	2 448	10 957	2 384	1 186	3 570
Q2		-15 233 <sup>T</sup>	-15 135 <sup>T</sup>	118	-94	24	-15 111 <sup>†</sup>	19 296 <sup>T</sup>	-417	1 757	1 340	20 636 <sup>T</sup>	4 161 <sup>T</sup>	1 364	5 525
Q3		-14 539	-14 348	158	-2 786	-2 628	-16 976	10 483	343	2 506	2 849	13 332	-3 865	221	-3 644
Q4	81	-10 216	-10 135	145	-917	-772	-10 907	6 081	1 321	579	1 900	7 981	-4 054	1 128	-2 926
1988 Q1	125	3 742	3 867	75	-2 393	-2 318	1 549	-1 915	545 <sup>†</sup>	2777	3 322	1 407	1 952	1 004	2 956
Q2		-4 285	-4 231	45	-4 546 <sup>T</sup>	-4 501 <sup>T</sup>	-8 732	5 300	831	7 967 <sup>T</sup>	8 798	14 098	1 069	4 297	5 366
Q3		-15 576	-15 512	72	-1 241	-1 169	-16 681	14 464	-27	2 463	2 436	16 900	-1 048	1 267	219
Q4	35 <sup>T</sup>	1 175	1 210	55 <sup>†</sup>	3 333	3 388	4 598	2 271	723	-1 687	-964	1 307	3 481	2 424	5 905

## A 12 Transactions of UK residents other than banks and general government (excluding direct and portfolio investment)

£ million, not seasonally adjusted

	Transactio	ns in external a	ssets	Transaction	s in external liab	oilities		Net transactions	
	With banks abroad <sup>1</sup>	Other	Total	With banks abroad <sup>1</sup>	Other	Total	Public corporations	UK non-bank private sector	Total
	HESZ	HETE	HETJ	HETN	HETQ	HTEV	HETW	HETY	HETZ
1983	863	-159	704	38	-55	-17	-67	754	687
1984	-3 243	1 282	-1 962	-2 224	518	-1 706	-236	-3 432	-3 668
1985	-1 251	530	-721	2 662	728	3 390	295	2 374	2 669
1986	-2 787	1 954	-832†	3 712	602	4 3 1 4	-120	3 602	3 482
1987	-5 358 <sup>†</sup>	645	-4 713	1 943 <sup>†</sup>	1 504	3 447 <sup>†</sup>	-138	-1 128	-1 266
1988	-2 831	459	-2 372	2 891	2 198 <sup>†</sup>	5 089	-318 <sup>†</sup>	3 035	2717
1986 Q1	520	419 <sup>†</sup>	939 <sup>†</sup>	-1 149	104	-1 045	-138	32 <sup>†</sup>	-106 <sup>†</sup>
Q2	-1 217	555	-661	1 004	219	1 223	-16	578	562
Q3	-1 823	494	-1 329	3 639	415	4 054	24	2 701	2 725
Q4	-267	486	219	218	-136	82	10	291	301
1987 Q1	-2 447	497	-1 950	311	780	1 091	91	-951	-859
Q2	-811	362	-449	848	-200	648	-106	306	199
Q3	-1 691 <sup>†</sup>	-17	-1 708	474	848	1 322	-20	-366	-386
Q4	-409	-197	-606	310 <sup>†</sup>	76	386 <sup>†</sup>	-103	-117	-220
1988 Q1	1 547	-391	1 156	441	506	947	-15 <sup>†</sup>	2 118	2 103
Q2	-1 674	307	-1 367	1 393	718 <sup>†</sup>	2 111	-147	891	744
Q3	-1 144	646	-498	879	592	1 471	-67	1 040	973
Q4	-1 560	-103	-1 663	178	382	560	-89	-1 014	-1 103

<sup>1</sup> The figure for the most recent quarter is based on less information than earlier quarters, for which in particular 'cross border' data of overseas banks are also available via the IMF.

	Transactions in external assets							Transa	actions in e	xternal liabil	ities			
		Inter- govern-					Inter-	Borrowir banks etc	overseas		Non-			
	Official reserves	ment fficial loans by E	ment ans by Export		Total	IMF	ment loans to UK	HM Govern- ment	Local author- ities <sup>1</sup>	Treasury bills	interest bearing notes	Other	Total	Net transact- ions
	AIPA	HEUC	HEPF	HHIC	HEUI	AION	HEUL	HCJN	HEUQ	ННОА	нсно	HHIB	HEUR	HCCG
1983	607	12	-235	-255	129	-36	-97		57	30	-12	-527	-584	-455
1984	908	65	-603	-205	165	-	-103	-	48	145	-21	-110 <sup>†</sup>	-40	125
1985	-1 758	52	-573	-209	-2 488	-	-87	_	85	-13	28	9	23	-2 465
1986	-2 891	69	-352	-227	-3 401	-	-87	_	99	207	-248	207	178	-3 223
1987	-12 012	84	-671	-209	-12 809	-	-69	-	102 <sup>†</sup>	1 104	273	165	1 575 <sup>†</sup>	-11 234 <sup>†</sup>
1988	-2 761 <sup>†</sup>	72 <sup>†</sup>	-702 <sup>†</sup>	-256 <sup>†</sup>	-3 647 <sup>†</sup>	_†	-73 <sup>†</sup>	_†_	-10	764	-480 <sup>†</sup>	282	483	-3 164
1986 Q1	-580		106	-44	-518	-			47	-49	93	44	135	-383
Q2	-296	14	-130	-37	-449	-	-1		43	-11	-52	150	128	-321
Q3	-2 321	17	-141	-36	-2 481	-	-		18	93	-13	14	112	-2 369
Q4	306	38	-187	-110	47	-	-86	-	-9	174	-276	-1	-197	-150
1987 Q1	-1 523	21	-149	-85	-1 736	-			7	-11	131	-133 <sup>†</sup>	-6 <sup>†</sup>	-1 742 <sup>†</sup>
Q2	-4 469	22	-164	-17	-4 628	-	-1	_	96	375	179	115	764	-3 864
Q3	-269	23	-144	-47	-437	-	-	-	-6	40	-39	33	28	-409
Q4	-5 751	18	-214	-60	-6 008	-	-68		5 <sup>†</sup>	700	2	150	789	-5 219
1988 Q1	-653	23	-148	-84	-861 <sup>†</sup>	-	_	4	22	-335	-29	-85	-427	-1 288
Q2	-631	19	-156	-60	-829	-	-	-	-12	179	53	-46	174	-655
Q3	-995	17.	-169	-61	-1 208	-		-5	-6	-119	-10 <sup>†</sup>	12	-123	-1 331
Q4	-482 <sup>†</sup>	13 <sup>†</sup>	-229 <sup>†</sup>	-51	-749	_†	-73 <sup>†</sup>	_†	-14	1 039	-494	401	859	110

<sup>1</sup> Including Northern Ireland central government.

## The Budget: 14 March 1989

The following are the proposed changes in taxation and national insurance as set out in the Financial Statement and Budget Report 1989-90 (HMSO March 1989) (Price £7.80)

#### Income tax

The main income tax thresholds will be increased in line with the statutory indexation provisions (based on the increase of 6.8 per cent in the RPI in the year to December 1988); the higher level of age allowance currently given to those aged 80 and over will be extended to those aged 75 and over. This will mean that:

- the single person's and wife's earned income allowances will rise from £2,605 to £2,785;
- the married allowance will rise from £4,095 to £4,375;
- the additional personal allowance and widow's bereavement allowance will rise from £1,490 to £1,590;
- the age allowance for those aged 65 to 74 will rise from £3,180 to £3,400 (single) and from £5,035 to £5,385 (married);
- the age allowance for those aged 75 and over will rise from £3,180 (for single people aged under 80) and from £3,310 (for single people aged 80 and over) to £3,540; and from £5,035 (for married couples aged under 80) and from £5,205 (for married couples aged 80 and over) to £5,565;
- the income limit for the age allowances will rise from £10,600 to £11,400;
- the basic rate limit will rise from £19,300 to £20,700 of taxable income.

The age allowance withdrawal rate will be reduced from £2 of allowances for each £3 of income to £1 of allowances for each £2 of income above the income limit of £11,400. This means that the marginal tax rate for someone with income in the withdrawal band will fall from nearly 42 per cent to 37½ per cent.

#### Benefits in kind

Car benefit scale charges will be increased by one third from 6 April 1989.

#### Private medical insurance

Income tax relief will be given from 6 April 1990 on private medical insurance premiums for those aged 60 and over.

#### Charitable giving

The limit on charitable donations qualifying for tax relief under the payroll giving scheme will be doubled from £240 to £480 a year from 6 April 1989.

#### Schedule E assessment

The basis of assessment for Schedule E (remuneration of employees and directors) will be changed from accruals to receipts. Bringing the systems of assessment and collection (PAYE) into line will simplify the taxation of the half million directors and employees not already in practice taxed on the receipts basis.

#### Employee share ownership plans (ESOPs)

Tax relief will be given for payments by companies to qualifying ESOP trusts.

#### Approved employee share schemes

The annual limit for individual participation in the 1978 allemployee share scheme will be increased to £2,000 or — if greater — 10 per cent of pay up to a maximum of £6,000. The 1980 SAYE share option scheme limit will be increased from £100 to £150 per month. The maximum discount from the share price at which options may be granted under these schemes will be doubled to 20 per cent.

#### Profit-related pay

The cash ceiling on the amount of profit-related pay attracting tax relief will be increased to £4,000. A number of other changes will simplify and improve the PRP rules.

#### **Personal Equity Plans**

The annual limit on investment in Personal Equity Plans will be increased from £3,000 to £4,800. The annual limit on investment in unit and investment trusts will be increased to £2,400, irrespective of other holdings. Investment in unit and investment trusts will be restricted to trusts which invest mainly in UK equities. The PEP rules will be greatly simplified.

#### Pensions

A number of changes will be made to the taxation of pensions. In the case of occupational pensions:

employers will be able to set up 'top-up' schemes for their employees, with no limits on benefits, but without special tax reliefs;

a limit will be placed on pensions paid from tax-approved schemes, based on earnings of £60,000 a year. This is consistent with a tax-privileged pension of up to £40,000 a year or maximum tax-free lump sum of up to £90,000. The limit will be indexed to prices;

the rules for tax-approved pensions, particularly affecting those who take early retirement, will be simplified and improved.

These changes will apply to schemes set up on or after Budget day and to new members joining existing schemes on or after 1 June 1989.

New simplified rules will be introduced for monitoring additional voluntary contributions. Any surplus contributions made will be returned to employees, subject to a special tax charge.

Annual contribution limits for personal pension schemes will be increased as a percentage of earnings, subject to an overall cash limit based on the £60,000 earnings limit for occupational schemes.

#### Life assurance

The tax regime for life assurance companies will be reformed. The main changes, to be introduced from 1 January 1990, are:

pension and general annuity business expenses will be deductible only from pension or general annuity business profits;

relief for expenses of acquiring new life assurance business (other than pension or general annuity business) will be spread over seven years: this change will be phased in gradually over four years.

the rate of tax charged on income and capital gains attributable to policy holders will be reduced to a rate equal to the basic rate of income tax (25 per cent);

life assurance policy duty will be abolished.

#### Unit trusts

A new tax regime will be introduced from 1 January 1990 for unit trusts investing in transferable securities which are freely marketable throughout the European Community under the UCITS directive. The rate of corporation tax charged on their income will be reduced to a rate equal to the basic rate of income tax (25 per cent).

## Control of Borrowing Order (COBO) and deep discounted bonds

The new issues queue will be abolished by a general consent under the Control of Borrowing Order and the regime for deep discounted bonds, including certain index-linked bonds, will be amended with effect from Budget day.

#### **Business taxation**

The profits limit for the small companies' corporation tax rate of 25 per cent for financial year 1989 will be raised from £100,000 to £150,000 and the limit for marginal relief will be raised from £500,000 to £750,000.

The main rate of corporation tax for the financial year 1989 will be 35 per cent.

The apportionment rules for close companies will be abolished. Special provisions including a corporation tax rate equal to the higher rate of income tax (40 per cent) will be introduced for close investment companies which distribute less than a specified percentage of their profits.

#### Capital gains tax

The capital gains tax annual exempt amount will remain at £5,000 in the case of individuals and £2,500 in the case of most trusts.

The disposal value limit below which chattels are exempt from charges on capital gains will be doubled from £3,000 to £6,000.

Capital gains tax deferral on lifetime gifts will be restricted to certain types of gift — in particular, gifts of business, farm and heritage assets, gifts on which there is an immediate charge to inheritance tax, and gifts to charity.

#### Inheritance tax

From 6 April 1989 the threshold for inheritance tax will be increased in line with the statutory indexation provisions from £110,000 to £118,000.

#### VAT and car tax

From 15 March 1989 the VAT registration limits will be raised to £23,600 a year and £8,000 a quarter.

To comply with the European Court judgment of 21 June 1988 certain previously zero rated goods and services will be subject to VAT at the standard rate. As announced on 6 February, the regime will aim to minimise the tax and compliance burden.

Non-residential construction and property development will be liable to VAT from 1 April 1989 with transitional relief for prior contractual commitments. Landlords will be given the option to tax rents of non-residential buildings from 1 August 1989. VAT will also be applied from 1 April 1989 to news services, and to

protective boots and helmets supplied to employers; and from 1 July 1990 it will be applied to fuel and power supplied to businesses, and to water and sewerage services supplied to industry.

VAT relief for charities will be extended to charity fund-raising events, certain types of advertising and medical sterilising equipment. Cars purchased for leasing to the disabled will be relieved of car tax.

#### **Excise duty**

The duty on unleaded petrol will be reduced by the equivalent of just under lp a litre (nearly 4p a gallon) including VAT. A higher rate of duty will be introduced on 2 and 3 star leaded petrol. This will add nearly 1p a litre (4p a gallon) including VAT to the tax charged on these grades.

#### ITV levy

From 1 January 1990, the additional payments made by ITV programme contractors will be assessed on a mixture of net advertising revenue and profits.

#### Tax administration

In the light of recommendations by the Keith Committee, measures are proposed to:

simplify and update the system of interest and monetary penalties for tax offences;

revise the Inland Revenue's powers to obtain information about a taxpayer under enquiry, to allow questions to be put to the taxpayer and to provide the taxpayer with greater safeguards;

amend the Inland Revenue's search powers to provide greater protection for the taxpayer;

improve compliance by employers in filing end of year returns of PAYE and NIC deductions.

#### Tax confidentiality

Criminal sanctions will be provided against unlawful disclosure of information relating to a taxpayer by employees or former employees of the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise.

#### National insurance

From 5 October, the structure of employees' national insurance contributions will be reformed. Employees will pay Class 1 contributions equal to 2 per cent of earnings up to the lower earnings limit (£43 a week in 1989–90) and 9 per cent of earnings above the lower earnings limit, up to the upper earnings limit (£325 a week in 1989–90). Those earnings below the lower earnings limit will continue to pay no Class 1 contributions.

From 1 October the rule whereby state retirement pensioners earning more than £75 a week have their pensions reduced, and those earning over £120 a week have their pension abated entirely, will be abolished. The public expenditure cost of abolition will be about £190 million in 1989–90 and £375 million in 1990–91. This cost will be met from the Reserve, and is therefore not inluded in the Table. (Nor does the Table include the increased tax revenue that will flow from the changes, £20 million in 1989–90 and £110 million in 1990–91.)

These changes to national insurance contributions and the pensioners' earnings rule will be included in the Social Security Bill now before Parliament.

#### Direct effects of changes in taxation and national insurance

	£ million	-	
	Estimated effect of 1989-90	on receipts in:	1990-91
	Changes from a non-indexed base	Changes from an indexed base	Changes from an indexed base
INLAND REVENUE	-	-	-
ncome tax			
1 Increase of £180 in single allowance and of £280 in married allowance	- 1130	-	-
2 Increase of £100 in additional personal allowance and widow's bereavement allowance	<b>— 10</b>	_	
3 Increase in age allowance in line with statutory indexation	<b>— 100</b>	_	-
4 Extension of higher age allowance for those aged 80 and over to those aged 75 and over	- 10	- 10	- 15
5 Increase of £800 in income limit for age allowance	- 15	7	-
6 Reduction in age allowance withdrawal rate	- 5	- 5	- 5
7 Increase of £1,400 in basic rate limit to £20,700	- 210	- 160	+ 200
8 Fringe benefits—one third increase in car benefit scales	+ 160	+ 160	+ 200 - 40
9 Tax relief for private medical insurance for those aged 60 or over	-	-	- 40
10 Pension schemes—amendments to tax rules			*
11 Payroll giving to charities—increase in donation limit to £480 a year  12 Membership covenants to heritage charities	- 5	- 5	- 10
	- 10	- 10	- 10 - 15
13 Liberalisation of profit-related pay legislation 14 Increase in approved employee share limits	*	- 10	- 15
15 Employee priority in public offer of shares		*	*
16 Changes in material interest tests			- 5
17 Abolition of tax relief on new loans to buy Business Expansion Scheme shares			+ 5
18 Schedule E—change to receipts basis of assessment	— 80	— 80	- 60
19 Changes in settlements provisions where settlor or spouse can benefit	*	*	
20 Tax deductible from tax credit payments to US companies	_	_	_
Income tax and corporation tax			
21 Life assurance companies—pensions measures	_	_	+ 155
22 Life assurance companies—acquisition costs and rate reduction	_	_	- 30
23 Abolition of close company apportionment	*		
24 Capital allowances—safety at sports grounds and miscellaneous amendments			*
25 Extension of relief for pre-trading expenditure	*		*
26 Subcontractor tax scheme—reduction in paperwork requirements		-	-
Income tax and capital gains tax			
27 Personal Equity Plans-increase in limits etc.	- 5	- 5	- 10
Income tax, corporation tax and capital gains tax			
28 Keith committee—administrative changes	*		*
29 Deep discounted bonds—taxation of uplift as income	-	-	+ 15
30 Tax charge on switching investments in offshore funds		*	*
Corporation tax			
31 Increase in profits limits for small companies rate and marginal relief	*		<b>- 35</b>
32 Reduction in tax rate for certain unit trusts		_	
33 Relief for payments to ESOP trusts	*		*
34 Advance corporation tax amendments			
35 Sale of subsidiaries	*		•
Capital gains tax			. 10
36 No change in annual exempt amount			+ 10
37 Restriction of gifts relief	•		+ 25
38 Change in the rules for Lloyd's underwriters—stock lending	_	-	
Capital gains tax and corporation tax			
39 UK branches of foreign businesses—changes affecting capital gains			
40 Technical changes associated with rebasing of capital gains			
41 Increase in capital gains chattels exemption to £6,000	*		
42 Exemption of certain bonds from charges on capital gains	Ť		
Capital gains tax and inheritance tax			*
43 Gifts to housing associations Inheritance tax			
44 Increase of £8,000 in threshold	- 35	_	_
45 Changes in rules for varying dispositions on death	+ 5	+ 5	+ 15
Stamp duties	, ,		
46 Abolition of life assurance policy duty	- 20	- 20	<b>— 80</b>
TOTAL INLAND REVENUE	<b>— 1470</b>	+ 30	+ 120
	2.,,*	,	
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE			
Value added tax			
47 Increase in registration limit			*
48 Revised tax regime for construction, buildings and land	+ 310	+ 310	+ 440
49 Change in liability of news services	+ 5	+ 5	+ 5
50 Change in liability of certain protective boots and helmets	*	*	*-

#### Direct effects of changes in taxation and national insurance—(continued)

	£ million		,
	Estimated effect of 1989-90	n receipts in:	1990-91
	Changes from a non-indexed base	Changes from an indexed base	Changes from an indexed base
51 Change in liability of certain supplies of fuel and power	_	_	+ 90
52 Change in liability of certain water and sewerage services	_	_	*
53 Reliefs for charities	<b>-5</b>	- 5	- 5
54 Relief for research and development cars	*	*	- 5
55 Self-supplies—input tax	*	•	*
Car tax			
56 Relief for vehicles leased to disabled	- 10	- 10	- 10
Excise duties			
57 Reduction in duty on unleaded petrol	<b>— 35</b>	- 65	<b>— 135</b>
58 Increase in duty on 2 star and 3 star petrol	- 5	- 30	<b>— 35</b>
59 No change in rate of duty on 4 star petrol etc.	-	<b>— 385</b>	- 395
60 No change in rate of duty on derv	_	- 95	- 105
61 No change in rate of duty on minor oils	<u> </u>	- 10	- 10
62 No change in rates of tobacco products duties		<b>— 235</b>	- 250
63 No change in rate of spirits duty	<del>-</del>	- 65	- 70
64 No change in rate of beer duty	_	- 140	<b>— 155</b>
65 No change in rate of duty on cider and perry	-	<b>- 5</b>	- 5
66 No change in rate of duty on wine and made-wine	_	- 45	- 50
67 Restriction on blending of duty-paid made-wine	*	*	*
68 Determination of original gravity of beer		*	*
69 Relief from duty and tax for diplomats etc.	-	-	_
TOTAL CUSTOMS AND EXCISE	+ 260	<b>— 775</b>	<b>— 695</b>
ehicle excise duty			
70 Increase in VED rates for taxis, buses and coaches	+ 20	+ 20	+ 20
71 Increase in VED rates for certain lorries and other vehicles	+ 20	<b>— 15</b>	- 20
72 No change in VED on cars, light vans and main lorry rates	_	- 155	- 170
TOTAL VED	+ 40	<b>— 150</b>	<b>— 170</b>
Other		•	
73 ITV levy re-basing	12	_	+ 45
74 Sale of vehicle registration marks		*	+ 10
75 Unauthorised disclosure of confidential information	-	-	
TOTAL OTHER		*	+ 55
TOTAL CHANGES IN TAXATION	<b>— 1170</b>	<b>— 895</b>	<b>— 690</b>
vational insurance contributions			
76 Employee contributions reformed and reduced	- 980	- 980	- 2 800
TOTAL CHANGES TO NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS	— 980	— 980	- 2 800
TOTAL BUDGET CHANGES	<b>– 2 150</b>	- 1 875	- 3 490

\* = Negligible

### ANNEX

#### How the figures have been calculated

The table gives the direct effects of changes in taxation. Estimates are rounded to the nearest £5 million. 'Negligible' means less than £3 million.

The direct effect of a tax change is the difference between the yield of the tax which would arise on the basis of the rates of tax, allowances, etc prevailing before the Budget (the pre-Budget regime) and the yield after the changes proposed in the Budget (the post-Budget regime). The difference in yield is generally calculated by applying the pre- and post-Budget regimes to the same tax base. This base is the post-Budget base—that is, the levels of income, consumption, profits, etc forecast for future years on the assumption that all the measures proposed in the Budget take effect.

Tax changes may cause changes in taxpayers' behaviour, which in turn can alter the tax base and hence revenue. The direct effects are estimated subject to the constraint that, in general, total incomes and total expenditure are fixed at their post-Budget levels. Thus the estimates in the table do not include income effects—that is, effects arising solely from the impact of changes in taxes on disposable incomes. Nor do they include the effects of changes in the tax base arising from changes in pre-tax incomes, the general level of prices or other macro-economic variables which may result from the proposed tax change. But other behavioural effects are taken into account where it is thought that they will have a significant effect on the yield.

For Customs and Excise taxes and duties, all the estimates of yield incorporate the effects of the tax changes on relative prices and associated changes in the pattern of consumers' expenditure. Aggregate income and consumers' expenditure at factor cost are assumed not to change. This is a slight modification of previous practice in which nominal consumers' expenditure at market prices, rather than at factor cost, was held constant. Examples where behavioural effects are taken into account for Inland Revenue taxes include changes involving the take-up of a new or modified relief.

The figures in the first column of the table show the direct effect of the Budget proposals on receipts in 1989–90. Budget proposals are compared with a non-indexed base—that is, with the pre-Budget regime of allowances, thresholds and rates of duty at 1988–89 levels.

The figures in the second column show the direct effect of the Budget proposals on receipts in 1989-90, measured against an indexed base. The indexed base for 1989-90 is obtained by increasing 1988-90 allowances, thresholds and rates of duty by 6.8 per cent, the increase in the RPI over the year to December 1988.

The figures in the third column show the direct effect on receipts in 1990-91, also measured against an indexed base. For this comparison, both the Budget proposals and the indexed base for 1989-90 have been further indexed by the forecast movement in the RPI between the fourth quarters of 1988 and 1989.

The remainder of this annex provides a commentary on the Budget proposals in the Table; the paragraph numbers refer to the lines in this table. Additional information is provided for those proposals where the effect on tax liabilities in the first complete year to which the change applies (full year effect) is substantially different from the effect on receipts in either 1989–90 or 1990–91; or where the impact of the proposals is expected to build up over a period of years.

#### Income tax

1 to 5 The increases in the main income tax allowances are in line with the statutory indexation provisions (based on the increase of 6.8 per cent in the RPI in the year to December 1988). The higher level of age allowance currently given to those aged 80 and over will be extended to those aged 75 and over.

6 The age allowance withdrawal rate will be reduced from £2 of allowances for each £3 of income to £1 of allowances for each £2 of income above the income limit of £11,400.

7 The increase in the basic rate limit is in line with the statutory indexation provisions.

8 For 1989-90 the scales for taxing car benefits will be increased by one third from their 1988-89 levels. The estimated yield takes account of behavioural effects.

9 Tax relief will be available (with basic rate relief given at source) for eligible premiums paid in 1990—91 and subsequent years for private medical insurance for those aged 60 and over. The cost for 1990—91 assumes an increase in take-up in the region of 10 per cent as a result of the new relief. Eventual costs will depend, among other things, on the extent to which medical insurance for the over-60s is promoted and taken up.

10 The amendments to the tax rules for pension schemes will mean that:

for tax-approved schemes, earnings over £60,000 a year will be ignored for the purpose of calculating benefits (consistent with a maximum pension of £40,000, or tax-free lump sum of £90,000). Other amendments will be made to the tax rules to improve early retirement benefits, to allow a two-thirds final salary pension on retirement after 20 years' service between ages 50 and 70 and to simplify calculation of tax-free lump sums. These changes apply to new schemes set up on or after 14 March 1989 and to new members joining existing schemes on or after 1 June 1989;

employers will be able to set up top-up schemes with no limits on benefits, but without tax privileges such as tax-free investment build-up; new rules will allow surplus voluntary contributions to be returned to the member instead of reducing benefits from the employer's scheme. The voluntary scheme will deduct a 35 per cent charge from the refund to recoup the tax advantages enjoyed on contributions and build-up. There will be a further liability on higher rate taxpayers;

changes will be made to the personal pensions tax rules to increase from 6 April 1989 the age-related contribution limits. The increased limit will be subject to the £60,000 earnings cap. And the rules for calculating tax-free lump sums will be simplified.

These measures are expected to have a broadly neutral revenue effect in the early years.

11 The limit on charitable donations qualifying for relief under payroll deduction schemes will be increased from £240 to £480 a year from April 1989. The cost will depend on take-up.

12 The conditions for relief for charitable covenants will be relaxed so that where a member of a heritage charity is given free or cheap entry to view the charity's property, that benefit will not disqualify the covenant payments from relief. The cost will depend on take-up.

13 The main amendments to the profit-related pay (PRP) legislation will:

abolish the '5 per cent test' on a PRP scheme's eligibility for registration;

increase to £4,000 the cash limit on the amount of PRP attracting tax relief;

allow scheme employers to alter, subject to conditions, the rules of PRP schemes already registered; and

enable PRP schemes to be registered for certain employment units using the profits of the whole business rather than of the employment unit itself.

The cost will depend on take-up.

14 The annual limit on the value of shares which may be given to an employee under an approved all-employee profit-sharing share scheme will be increased, with effect from 6 April 1989, from £1,250 (or 10 per cent of pay up to a maximum of £5,000) to £2,000 (or 10 per cent of pay up to £6,000). The limit on monthly savings made by an employee under an approved savings-related share option scheme will be increased, from a day to be appointed, from £100 to £150. The maximum discount on the share price at which options may be granted under these schemes will be increased from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. The use of consortium shares in an approved employee share scheme will be extended to include the shares of any member of a consortium owing 5 per cent or more of the company's ordinary share capital in place of the previous 15 per cent limit.

15 There will be relaxations in the conditions under which income tax relief is given to employees who benefit by virtue of their employment from priority in applying for a public offer of shares.

16 Changes will be made in the material interest tests relating to an employee's eligibility to participate in an approved employee share scheme or a registered profit-related pay scheme, and an individual's entitlement to close company interest relief. Subject to certain conditions, shares held by a trust of which the employee is a beneficiary will be disregarded when reckoning whether he has material interest.

17 Relief for interest on loans to acquire Business Expansion Scheme shares on or after 14 March 1989 will be abolished.

18 From 6 April 1989 Schedule E emoluments will be assessed for the year in which they are received instead of the year for which they are earned. There will be a transitional cost, but from 1992–93 when the transition is complete, there will be an annual yield of about £50 million.

19 A change will be made to the provisions which treat certain settlement income as the settlor's for higher rate tax purposes to ensure that income from outright gifts between husband and wife wil be treated under Independent Taxation as the income of the recipient of the gift. For certain other settlements the present provisions will be extended to the basic rate, producing a small revenue yield.

20 Legislation will be introduced to make clear the amount of UK tax that is deductible from UK tax credits to which non-residents may be entitled under a double taxation convention. This measure will prevent a potential Exchequer loss of about £15 million a year.

#### Income tax and corporation tax

21 From 1 January 1990, life assurance companies will be allowed to set relief for the expenses of pension, general annuity and other life assurance business only against their resepctive profits. There will be other measures to align the tax treatment of pension profits more closely with industry accounting practice. The yield in 1990–91 and the immediately following years is reduced by the carry-forward of unrelieved expenses from past years. The long term yield is expected to be around £¼ billion a year.

22 Other changes will be made from 1 January 1990 to the rules for taxing life assurance companies: in particular, to spread over seven years the relief for the costs of acquiring new business (other than pension and general annuity business), subject to transitional arrangements in the first four years; and to reduce the corporation tax rate on income and capital gains attributable to policy holders to 25 per cent. The impact of these measures in 1990–91 and subsequent years is affected by the proposed transitional arrangements. The long-run effect is expected to be broadly revenue-neutral.

23 The apportionment rules for close companies will be abolished. A higher rate of corporation tax equal to the higher rate of income tax of 40 per cent will be introduced for close investment companies which distribute less than a specified percentage of their profits. A close investment company will no longer get tax relief for interest payments, annual payments or management expenses unless these would have been deductible if paid by a individual.

24 The legislation relating to capital allowances for safety expenditure at sports grounds will be amended from 1 January 1989 to take account of the extension of safety certificate requirements to regulated stands at undesignated sports grounds. Minor amendments will be made to the capital allowances legislation to correct defects and anomalies in advance of the consolidation of that legislation.

25 The period for which relief may be available for business expenditure incurred before a trade begins will be increased from three to five years. The cost of this proposal will take some years to build up and could amount to tens of millions of pounds.

26 Subject to consultation, the paperwork requirements of the scheme for subcontractors in the construction industry will be reduced.

#### Income tax and capital gains tax

27 The main changes are:

an increase in the overall annual limit on investment in a Personal Equity Plan to £4,800;

within that an increase in the limit for investment in authorised unit trusts and investment trusts to £2,400, coupled with a new requirement that the trust must invest mostly in UK equities;

significant simplifications for plan managers; and

the facility for new share issues to be brought within plans.

The costs assume take-up in the region of 400,000 in the first full year. The cost is likely to reach £30 million after five years.

#### Income tax, corporation tax and capital gains tax

28 In the light of recommendations of the Keith Committee, administrative changes will be made:

to update the system of monetary penalties for tax offences in line with inflation and remove obsolete penalties;

to introduce a uniform time limit of 20 years for recovery of tax lost through default;

to allow taxpayers further time to claim reliefs where an Inspector discovers that further tax is due;

to revise the Inland Revenue's powers to obtain information about a taxpayer under enquiry, to allow questions to be put to the taxpayer, provide greater safeguards for the taxpayer and protect audit papers and tax advice from disclosure by his accountant;

to amend the Inland Revenue's search powers to provide greater safeguards for the taxpayer;

to create a new criminal offence for the deliberate destruction of documents called for under the Inland Revenue's information powers;

to change the filing date for returns of PAYE and NIC deductions by employers from 19 April to 19 May, tighten up the penalties for late filing gradually over a period of years, leading to the introduction of automatic penalties for all late filing (but not before 1995).

The effect on revenue in subsequent years is expected to be small.

29 From Budget day the existing corporate deep discount legislation in Schedule 4 ICTA 1988 will be widened to include non-variable

deep discounted securities issued by non-corporate borrowers. On a sale or redemption the accrued discount will be taxed as income. Any excess or shortfall will be taxed as a capital gain or loss unless the security is exempt from capital gains tax as a qualifying corporate bond. Where deep discounted securities have variable features so that the precise accrued discount at any particular time cannot be determined in advance (including certain index-linked bonds), the whole of the uplift between cost price and sale or redemption price will be taxed as income. The eventual yield is uncertain but is estimated at around £50 million.

30 A tax charge wil be imposed on UK investors on gains when they switch holdings within an offshore fund.

#### Corporation tax

31 The profits limit for the small companies' corporation tax rate of 25 per cent for financial year 1989 will be raised from £100,000 to £150,000 and the limit for marginal relief will be raised from £500,000 to £750,000.

32 From 1 January 1990 all unit trusts that are UCITS (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) under the relevant European Communities legislation will be subject to corporation tax on their income at a rate of 25 per cent. The cost will rise to about £20 million from 1991–92 onwards.

33 Payments made by a company to an ESOP trust will be deductible in calculating its corporation tax liability where the trust meets conditions aimed at ensuring the distribution of shares in the company to all of its employees, on similar terms, within a reasonable time.

34 Various minor changes will be made to the advance corporation tax (ACT) rules concerning a company which is part of a group or consortium.

35 Measures will be introduced to counter avoidance of tax on disposals of subsidiaries in ways which could cause a substantial loss of tax.

#### Capital gains tax

36 The capital gains tax annual exempt amount will remain at £5,000 in the case of individuals and £2,500 in the case of most trusts.

37 Capital gains tax gifts relief (which allows deferral on gifts) will be restricted to certain types of gift, the main categories being gifts of business, farm and heritage assets and gifts on which there is an immediate charge to inheritance tax. The revenue yield in 1991–92 is estimated at £40 million. The change will not affect gifts to charities or between spouses.

38 The capital gains tax rules and rules about the transfer of securities applying to assets held by Lloyd's underwriters in their premiums trust funds wil be amended to facilitate stock lending to market makers.

#### Capital gains tax and corporation tax

39 Changes will be made to the rules for the taxation of capital gains of foreign businesses with UK branches or agencies or with operations on the UK continental shelf. The main effect will be to counter possible developments which could lead to a significant loss of tax.

- 40 Technical changes will be made in relation to the application of the provisions in the Finance Act 1988 for rebasing the taxation of capital gains to 1982 in certain special situations.
- 41 Chattels with a disposal value of less than £3,000 are exempt from charges on capital gains. The limit will be doubled to £6,000.
- 42 Certain sterling bonds will be exempted from capital gains tax and corporation tax on gains. The main effect will be to counter use of the indexation allowance in ways which could cause a significant loss of tax.

#### Capital gains tax and inheritance tax

43 Gifts of land to registered housing associations will qualify for capital gains tax deferral and inheritance tax exemption.

#### Inheritance tax

- 44 The estimated full year cost of indexation attributable to taxable estates in 1989-90 is £80 million.
- 45 The facility for varying the disposition of a deceased person's assets with effect for inheritance tax will be limited to those variations making adequate provision for his or her dependants.

#### Stamp duties

46 Life assurance policy duty will be abolished from 1 January 1990. The cost in 1990-91 takes account of the consequential change in corporation tax liability.

#### Value Added Tax

- 47 From 15 March 1989, the registration limits will become £23,600 a year and £8,000 a quarter.
- 48 From 1 April 1989, VAT will be applied at the standard rate to the construction and sale of new non-residential buildings. Transitional relief will allow zero rating to continue for certain developments where legal commitments had been entered into before 21 June 1988. From 1 August 1989, landlords will be able to opt to charge tax on their non-residential rents and sales of used buildings and VAT at the standard rate will be applied in limited circumstances to building land where this is necessary to ensure fair competition. Tenants whose landlords opt to tax existing leases will pay tax on only half of the rent in the first year. The phasing in period will be five years where the tanant is a charity.
- 49 From 1 April 1989, VAT will be applied at the standard rate to news services (but not newspapers).
- 50 From 1 April 1989, VAT will be applied at the standard rate to protective boots and helmets supplied to employers.
- 51 From 1 July 1990, VAT will be applied at the standard rate to fuel and power supplied to businesses.
- 52 From 1 July 1990, VAT will be applied at the standard rate to water and sewerage services supplied to industry.
- 53 From 1 April 1989, VAT relief for charities will be extended to charity and certain other fund-raising events, medical sterilising equipment and classified and certain other types of advertising.
- 54 From 1 August 1989, all cars used by manufacturers for research and development purposes will be relieved of VAT.
- 55 From Royal Assent, Customs and Excise will be given the power to determine, by regulation, the correct attribution of input tax

in respect of self-supplies of goods and services.

#### Car tax

56 From 1 April 1989, vehicles purchased for leasing to the disabled will be relieved of car tax.

#### **Excise duties**

- 57 The duty on unleaded petrol will be reduced by the equivalent of 0.8p a litre (3.6p a gallon) including VAT.
- 58 A higher rate of duty will be introduced on two and three star leaded petrol. This will add 0.9p a litre (4.1p a gallon) including VAT to the tax charged on these grades. Despite the increase in duty, the revenue effect of this change is negative as a result of expected switching from two and three star to unleaded petrol.
- 59-66 There will be no change in the rates of duty on other hydrocarbon oils, alcoholic drinks and tobacco products.
- 67 The duty arrangments for made-wine will be brought into line with those applicable to wine of fresh grapes by prohibiting duty-paid blending.
- 68 The rules for determining the original gravity of beer for duty purposes will be clarified.
- 69 Statutory provision will be made for a number of duty and tax reliefs currenty granted to diplomats, members of international organisations and visiting forces by means of extra-statutory class concessions. A power to impose sanctions for breaching the conditions of the reliefs will be introduced.

#### Vehicle excise duties

- 70 From 15 March 1989, the number of duty rates for coaches and buses will be reduced from over sixty to five and rates will be increased; duty rates will also be increased for taxis.
- 71 From 15 March 1989, the rates of duty on certain rigid lorries will be increased to bring them more into line with rates for articulated vehicles of similar gross weight. The rate of duty for special types capable of carrying very long, wide or heavy loads will be increased to £3,100.
- 72 There will be no change in the duties on cars, light vans, motor cycles and most lorries.

#### Other

- 73 From 1 January 1990, the additional payments made by ITV programme contractors will be assessed on a mixture of net advertising revenue and profits.
- 74 A pilot scheme making certain vehicle registration marks available for sale to the public will begin in December 1989.
- 75 Criminal sanctions will be provided against unlawful disclosure of information relating to a taxpayer by employees or former employees of the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise.

#### National insurance contributions

76 From 5 October 1989, employees will pay Class 1 contributions equal to 2 per cent of earnings up to the lower earnings limit (£43 a week in 1989–90) and 9 per cent of earnings above the lower earnings limit, up to the upper earnings limit (£325 a week in 1989–90). Those earning below the lower earnings limit will continue to pay no Class 1 contributions.

## The Economy: recent developments and prospects to mid-1990

The following notes and tables are taken from the Financial Statement and Budget Report 1989-90 (HMSO, March 1989) (Price £7.80):

#### Summary

GDP is forecast to grow by 2½ per cent in 1989; this is below the average of recent years and comes after two years of above average growth. RPI inflation should fall to 5½ per cent by the end of the year.

GDP is estimated to have risen by 4½ per cent in 1988. Domestic demand rose by 6½ per cent, with investment rising by 12 per cent and consumption by 6½ per cent. Business investment is forecast to continue to grow strongly this year, and consumer spending to slow sharply. For 1989 as a whole total domestic demand is forecast to rise by 2½ per cent. GDP growth in 1989 is forecast at 2½ per cent (3 per cent for non-oil GDP), with growth through the year at 2 per cent.

Retail prices rose by 6½ per cent in the year to the fourth quarter of 1988. RPI inflation is forecast to fall to 5½ per cent by the fourth quarter of this year and to 4½ per cent by the middle of 1990.

Employment has risen sharply over the past year to an all time high. Unemployment fell by 530,000 in the year to January, but is most unlikely to continue falling at the same rapid rate in 1989.

GNP growth in the main industrial economies was about 4 per cent last year; it is forecast to ease to 3 per cent in 1989. World trade in manufactures rose by 10 per cent in 1988, and is forecast to rise a further 8 per cent this year.

After a sluggish start in early 1988 export volumes of manufactures picked up quickly; in the second half of 1988 they were 5 per cent higher than a year earlier. Import volumes rose even more rapidly, boosted by strong domestic demand, especially business investment. The current account moved into large deficit in 1988; it is forecast to show a deficit in 1989 similar to that in 1988, and to fall thereafter.

The forecast assumes that fiscal and monetary policy are operated within the framework of the Medium Term Financial Strategy. It assumes that North Sea oil prices and the exchange rate remain close to recent levels.

There have been major inconsistencies in the recorded national and sectoral accounts. For its assessment of recent developments the Treasury has used the latest CSO data, which incorporate some substantial revisions to previous published estimates. The annex to this chapter assesses the latest data. The CSO will publish a full set of national accounts on March 17, which will include some description of these revisions.

#### World economy

Real GNP in the major seven economies is estimated to have grown by 4 per cent in 1988, compared with 3½ per cent in the previous year and an average growth of 3½ per cent a year from 1982 to 1987. Domestic demand grew at about the same rate as GNP in 1988. Growth was particularly strong in Japan and the US in the first half of the year.

Business investment grew rapidly in all the major seven countries in 1988 (averaging almost 12 per cent); and export growth was also strong (over 9 per cent). Investment was boosted by rising profitability, increased capacity utilisation and high levels of business confidence. Growth in private consumption was about 3½ per cent, little changed on 1987.

World trade in manufactures was boosted in 1988 by high investment, and probably grew by around 10 per cent, the fastest annual growth rate since 1984.

Capacity utilisation in manufacturing rose strongly in 1988, to levels at or above the previous peaks reached in 1979 and 1980. Unemployment fell significantly in North America and the UK.

Non-oil commodity prices, particularly of industrial materials and metals, rose sharply in the first half of 1988. After significant falls from the mid-year peak they have risen again in recent months. Oil prices drifted downward for much of 1988, but have firmed since November.

<sup>1</sup> This article is a verbatim copy of chapter three of the Financial Statement and Budget Report produced by HM Treasury on March 14. The CSO estimates which are described as 'due to be published on March 17' have now been produced and are included in the tables in the main body of this edition of Economic Trends.

In the fourth quarter of 1988 consumer price inflation averaged 3½ per cent in the major industrial countries, slightly higher than a year earlier. But there have been some recent indications of increased inflationary pressures. Interest rates have risen since the spring of last year in all major seven economies except Japan. For major countries as a whole the average increase was about 2 percentage points.

Continued progress in reducing current account imbalances was made in early 1988, with significant reductions in both the US deficit and Japanese surplus. But little or no further progress was made in the second half of the year.

Table 1 shows the forecast for activity and inflation in the major seven countries, and for world trade.

Table 1 World economy

Per	Percentage changes on previous year								
-143 -1 - F		Estimate	Foreca	sts					
	1987	1988	1989	1990 HI					
Major seven countries !									
Real GNP	31/2	4	3	21/2					
Real domestic demand	4	41/2	3	21/2					
Industrial production	31/2	6	41/2	21/2					
Consumer prices	3	31/4	414	3%					
World trade, at constant prices									
Total imports	51/2	81/2	6	5					
Trade in manufactures	71/2	10	8	51/2					

1 US, Japan, Germany, France, UK, Italy and Canada.

GNP growth is expected to slow through 1989 as the investment cycle passes its peak and as the effects of tighter monetary policy work through. The forecast growth of 3 per cent is close to estimates of productive potential. The slowdown is expected to be more marked in North America than in Continental Europe.

Growth of world trade in manufactures is expected to slow to about 5½ per cent by mid-1990, still above the trend rate for the period 1973 to 1987.

The forecast slowdown in world economic growth suggests that recent commodity price inflation should abate; commodity prices are forecast to remain constant in real terms. With world demand slowing, consumer price inflation in the major seven economies is forecast to fall back from 4¼ per cent in 1989 to about 3¾ per cent by mid-1990.

Little further progress is expected in reducing the current account imbalances in nominal terms in 1989.

#### UK trade and the balance of payments

UK manufacturing unit labour costs rose by 2½ per cent in 1988, a little more than in 1987; productivity growth did not fully offset a continuing high level of pay increases. Unit labour costs in the other major countries fell slightly on average. This, together with sterling's appreciation, resulted in a rise in the UK's relative unit labour costs. But cost competitiveness still remains more favourable than in 1985, before the fall in world oil prices. The maintenance of competitiveness in the year ahead will depend on success in restraining unit cost increases.

Table 2 The exchange rate and cost competitiveness

	Sterling index (1985 = 100)	Relative unit labour costs (1985 = 100)
1985 Q4	101.4	104.0
1986 Q4	85.1	83.2
1987 Q4	92.7	93.6
1988 Q4	96.7	98.3

After erratically low figures in the first quarter of 1988, the volume of UK manufactured exports has since risen strongly as world trade has continued to expand. In the second half of 1988 the volume of exports of manufactures was 5 per cent higher than a year earlier. Manufactured export volumes are forecast to rise by 7½ per cent in 1989, close to the projected growth of world trade. A slightly faster rate of growth is forecast for non-manufactured exports.

Table 3 Visible trade

	Percentage of	Percentage changes on previous year									
	All goods			Goods less oil							
	Export	Import	Terms of trade 1	Export	Import volume	Terms of					
1987	5	7	1	61/2	8	1					
1988	-1/2	13	2	3	141/2	21/2					
1989 Forecast	51/2	51/2	11/2	71/2	41/2	-1/2					

I Ratio of export average values to import average values.

The rise in non-oil imports, by 14½ per cent in 1988, was much faster than that of exports, reflecting the strength of domestic demand and capacity shortages in some industries. Imports of capital and intermediate goods rose fastest; the increase in the growth of imports of consumer goods in 1988 was entirely attributable to passenger cars. Further high investment is likely to sustain continued high levels of capital goods imports in 1989. Nonetheless the slowdown in overall domestic demand and the extra capacity available from the current investment boom means that import growth is forecast to slow significantly in 1989, to around 5 per cent.

Table 4 Growth of import volumes by category of manufactured goods

	Percentage changes on previous year						
	1986	1987	1988				
Consumer goods	9	7	17				
Capital goods	-1	101/2	22				
Intermediate goods	9	13	23				
Semi-manufactured goods	6	10	12				

The oil trade surplus fell by just under £2 billion in 1988, to £2½ billion. This was a result of lower oil prices, a decline in production (mainly due to the Piper Alpha disaster), and increased domestic demand for oil. The temporary shutdowns in the Brent and Fulmar fields are expected to contribute to a further fall in production in 1989. Production is forecast to rise a little from mid—1989 as output recovers from the effects of the accidents. The oil trade surplus is forecast to fall again in 1989 to £2 billion, mainly as a result of the fall in production in the first half of the year.

The terms of trade have improved somewhat over the past year, with the higher exchange rate more than offsetting the effects of falling oil prices. No significant change is forecast in the non-oil terms of trade this year, although the oil terms of trade may improve

considerably, since the temporary shortage of North Sea quality crude, following the various accidents, is likely to raise its premium over other crudes.

The surplus on invisibles is provisionally estimated to have fallen by £1½ billion to £6 billion in 1988. This was mainly due to a decline in the surplus on services, offset to some extent by higher net receipts of interest, profits and dividends (IPD). The invisibles surplus is forecast to be £7 billion in 1989 as projected improvements in the services and IPD balances are partly offset by increased net transfers overseas, largely the result of higher net contributions to the European Community budget.

The current account is estimated to have been in deficit by £14½ billion in 1988. However, the deficit may be overstated to some extent given the magnitude of the balancing item. (The balancing item is the difference between the balances on the current and capital accounts.) The deterioration relative to the forecast in last year's FSBR was mainly due to the unexpected strength of domestic demand, particularly investment, combined with very high levels of capacity utilisation in some industries.

Table 5 Current account

						£ billion
	Manu- factures	Other	Oil	Invisibles	Current	Balancing item
1987	-71/2	-7	4	71/2	-3	121/2
1988	-141/2	-81/2	21/2	6	-141/2	15
1989 Forecast	-151/2	-8	2	7	-141/2	

Though the current account deficit is expected to fall from recent levels with the slowdown in growth of domestic demand, the recorded deficit for 1989 as a whole is forecast to be unchanged.

#### Demand and Activity

The economy probably grew by 4½ per cent in 1988. Growth was strong throughout the non-oil economy; manufacturing output rose by 7 per cent, construction output by 7 per cent and output of the service industries by 5 per cent. Problems with recent estimates of the expenditure measure of GDP mean that recorded growth in domestic demand in 1988, at 6½ per cent, may be an underestimate.

Consumer spending is estimated to have risen by 6½ per cent in 1988, a little faster than in 1987, and the personal sector saving ratio once again fell. The fall in the personal sector saving ratio in recent years is probably due to a number of factors. First, there has undoubtedly been greater consumer confidence as a result of sustained growth, falling unemployment and rising wealth. Second, greater wealth itself (especially housing wealth) has led to a perceived need for lower savings relative to income. Finally, financial deregulation and innovation has led to greater competition in credit markets, enabling people to borrow more relative to income.

Consumer spending is forecast to rise much more slowly this year than last, growing by 2 per cent between the second half of 1988 and the second half of 1989. The slowdown in retail spending growth in recent months indicates that personal spending is already moderating. The household sector is now a substantial net payer of interest. Higher interest rates are likely to reduce new borrowing and increase saving. The personal sector saving ratio is forecast to recover slowly.

The housing market was particularly buoyant in the first half of 1988. But there are now clear signs that it is easing. Building society mortgage lending commitments have fallen markedly from the high levels of last summer, and there is increasing evidence that house prices in the South East have stopped rising. House price inflation is likely to be very low through 1989, and total private housing investment is expected to decline.

Business investment rose sharply in 1988, by 14½ per cent. A strong surge in investment is consistent with expectations outlined in CBI Surveys and DTI Investment Intentions Surveys. The same surveys point to further strong growth in 1989. Over the past 7 years total investment has grown over twice as fast as total consumption.

Table 6 Gross fixed domestic capital formation

		Percentage changes previous year	on
	Weights in		Forecast
	1987	1988	1989
Business 1,3	66	141/2	8
Private dwellings etc 2	21	11	-51/2
General government 3	13	T	3
Total fixed investment	100	12	41/2

1 Includes investment by public corporations

2 Includes purchases less sales of land and existing buildings for the whole economy.

3 Excludes purchases less sales of land and existing buildings.

Stockbuilding is estimated to have been greater in the second half of 1988 than in the first half. But it is likely to be lower in 1989, with some destocking in the second half, as the growth of domestic demand slows down. The long run downward trend in the total stock-GDP ratio is expected to continue.

Non-North Sea industrial and commercial company sector profits (net of stock appreciation) are estimated to have risen by about 20 per cent in 1988; since 1984 profits have risen on average by 22 per cent a year. In 1988, the rate of return of non-North Sea industrial and commercial companies rose for the seventh successive year. Manufacturing profit margins rose strongly.

Table 7 shows that, as a share of GDP, total saving has remained unchanged since 1986, with rising company and public sector saving offsetting falling personal sector saving.

Table 7 Saving

	Per cent of GDP at factor cost							
	Personal sector	Company sector	Total private	Public sector	Total national			
1985	7.5	12.9	20.4	1.0	21.4			
1986	5.6	13.6	19.2	1.3	20.6			
1987	3.6	15.2	18.8	1.6	20.4			
1988	1.6	15.3	16.9	3.7	20.6			

1 Published CSO data to 1988Q3.

The fall in private sector saving since 1985 has come at the same time as a steep rise in private sector investment. The result has been an increased call on overseas savings and hence a current account deficit.

Growth of domestic demand is forecast to fall sharply from a recorded 6½ per cent in 1988 to 2½ per cent in 1989, because

of the slowdown in consumption and investment growth and some destocking. Domestic demand is forecast to rise by only 1½ per cent between the second halves of 1988 and 1989. GDP is forecast to rise by 2½ per cent in 1989, and 2 per cent between the second half of 1988 and the second half of 1989. Declining North Sea production and the temporary effects of recent accidents may reduce GDP growth by ½ per cent in 1989, but the recovery from these accidents is forecast to produce higher growth of total GDP than of non-oil GDP in the year to the first half of 1990. Manufacturing output is forecast to grow slightly less than non-oil GDP through 1989, following two years of very rapid growth in 1987 and 1988.

Table 8 Domestic demand and GDP

	Percentage changes on a year earl						
			Forecast				
	1988		1989	199		) HI	
Domestic demand	61/2		21/2		11/2		
Exports of goods and services 1	1	(11/2)	41/2	(6)	7	(6)	
Imports of goods and services 1	12	(131/2)	41/2	(4)	3	(3)	
GDP 1,2	41/2	(5)	21/2	(3)	21/2	(2)	
Manufacturing production	7		31/2		11/2		

<sup>1</sup> Non-oil shown in brackets.

#### Inflation

The annual rate of retail price inflation was 6½ per cent in the fourth quarter of 1988, a little higher than forecast in the Autumn Statement. Excluding mortgage interest payments, RPI inflation was 5 per cent.

According to CBI data, pay settlements in manufacturing are estimated to have risen to just under 7 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1988, about 1 per cent higher than a year earlier, with service sector settlements slightly higher. Average earnings rose by 8¾ per cent in the year to December, with earnings in manufacturing boosted by continued high overtime. Unit labour costs in manufacturing are estimated to have risen by 2½ per cent in 1988. UK manufacturing industry's profit margins increased significantly again in 1988, for the sixth year running. Margins are unlikely to continue to grow during 1989, given the forecast deceleration in domestic demand and activity.

Table 9 Costs in manufacturing

Percentage changes on previous year								
			Output prices					
*	5	1%	41/4					
21/2	4%	21/4	4%					
4	514	414	51/2					
	Unit labour costs	Unit labour Cost of mater-lecosts ials and fuel 1  34 5 2½ 434	Unit labour Cost of mater- Estimated total costs ials and fuel 1 unit costs 2  34 5 134 21/2 43/4 21/4					

<sup>1</sup> Producer prices excluding food, drink and tobacco industries.

Retail price inflation is likely to moderate to 5½ per cent by the final quarter of 1989 as the effects of past increases in mortgage interest rates start to drop out and as retailers' profit margins are squeezed following the deceleration in consumer demand.

Table 10 Retail prices index

	Percentage changes on previous year										
	_		Forecast	s							
W	eight in 1988	1988 Q4	1989 Q4	1990 Q2							
Food	1614	4	414	4							
Nationalised industries	51/2	71/2	7	6							
Housing	1514	161/2	101/2	3%							
Other	63	4%	41/2	41/2							
Total	100	61/2	51/2	41/2							

The GDP deflator, which measures the price of domestic value added (principally unit labour costs and profits per unit of output), is forecast to have risen by 7½ per cent in 1988-89 and to rise by 5½ per cent in 1989-90. The rise in the GDP deflator in 1988-89 has been boosted by changes in the composition of GDP.

#### Productivity and the labour market

Latest estimates show that the workforce in employment including those on training programmes rose by 1.5 million in the two years to September 1988 and 2.8 million since March 1983. Excluding those on training programmes, the increase was 1.4 million in the two years to September 1988 and 2.4 million since March 1983.

Table 11 Changes in employment

T	Thousands, seasonally adjusted, GB									
	Employe		Self- employed	222.0	Work- related govern- ment training	Work- force in employ- ment				
	Male	Female			pro- grammes					
September 1985 to										
September 1986	- 82	+ 148	+ 71	- 3	+ 55	+ 188				
September 1986 to										
September 1987	+ 145	+ 307	+ 207	- 4	+ 98	+ 754				
September 1987 to			-							
September 1988	+ 245	+ 362	+ 125 1	- 4	+ 3	+ 731				

<sup>1</sup> Figures for self-employment after June 1988 are projections based on selfemployment growth since 1981.

Productivity continued to rise strongly in 1988. Manufacturing productivity has risen on average by 5¼ per cent a year since 1980, higher even than in the 1960s. Output per head in manufacturing industry has risen faster in the 1980s than in any other major industrialised economy and whole economy productivity growth has been second only to Japan's.

Table 12 Output per head of the employed labour force

	Annual average percentage changes					
	1960-70	1970-80	1980-88			
Manufacturing	3	11/2	514			
Non-oil economy	21/2	1	21/4 *			
Whole economy	21/2	114	21/2 *			

<sup>\*</sup>Partly forecast.

By January 1988, seasonally adjusted unemployment in the UK had fallen for 30 successive months, by over a million in total. This is the longest and largest sustained fall in unemployment since the war. The fall in unemployment over the past year is mainly attributable to the strong growth of output and employment.

<sup>2</sup> Compromise measure.

<sup>2</sup> Including costs of bought-in goods services.

#### Forecast and Outturn

Table 13 compares the main elements of the forecast published in the 1988 FSBR with the outturn or latest estimate.

Table 13 Forecast and outturn

	1988 FSBR forecast	Outturn or latest estimate	Average errors from past forecasts
GDP (percentage change			
between 1987 and 1988)	3	41/2 *	1
RPI (percentage change between the			
fourth quarters of 1987 and 1988)	4	61/2	1
Money GDP (percentage change			
between 1987-88 and 1988-89)	71/2	11	11/2
Current account of the balance of			
payments (1988, £ billion)	-4	-141/2	3
PSDR (1988-89, £ billion)	3	14	4

<sup>\*</sup>Compromise measure of GDP.

Recorded RPI inflation in the fourth quarter of 1988 was higher than forecast a year ago mainly because of increases in interest rates in the second half of the year. The latest national accounts show that real and money GDP growth were both stronger than forecast: the extent of the forecast error could alter with revisions to data. The current account deficit was also larger than forecast, mainly because of the continued buoyancy of domestic demand, especially business investment, and associated capacity constraints in some sectors. The PSDR is likely to turn out substantially higher than forecast a year ago, reflecting lower government expenditure than projected and greater buoyancy of tax revenues arising from faster than expected growth.

Table 14 summarises this years' forecast, and shows average errors from past forecasts. The inconsistencies in the recorded data for 1988 mean that there is probably a wider error margin than usual around the forecasts.

Table 14 Economic prospects: summary

		changes erwise sta	on previou ted	s year
		Fore		Average
	1988	1989	1990 H1	from past forecasts 1
GDP and domestic demand at				
constant prices	***	21/	***	
Domestic demand of which:	61/2	21/2	11/4	1
Consumers' expenditure	61/2	31/5	2	I
General government consumption	1/2	1/2	1	i
Fixed investment	12	41/2	3	3
Change in stockbuilding	12	772	,	,
(as per cent of GDP)	1/2	- 1/2	- 1/2	1/2
Exports of goods and services	- 1	41/2	7	2
Imports of goods and services	12	41/2	3	21/2
Gross domestic product	-		-	
(compromise measure)	41/2	21/2	21/2	1
Manufacturing output	7	31/2	11/2	11/2
Balance of payments current				
account (£ billion)	- 141/2	- 141/2	- 12 <sup>2</sup>	314
Inflation				
Retail price index (Q4 on Q4) GDP deflator at market prices	61/2	51/2	41/2 3	1
(financial year) 4	714	51/2		1
Money GDP at market prices				
(financial year) 4	11	7%		11/2
£ billion	472	509		
PSDR (financial year)				
£ billion	14	14		41/4
per cent of GDP	3	234		34

<sup>1</sup> The errors relate to the average differences (on either side of the central figure) between FSBR forecasts and outturn over the last ten years, and apply to the forecasts for 1989.

Table 15 Gross domestic product and its components 1

		£ billion at 19	85 prices, sea	sonally adjuste	d							
		Consumers' expenditure	General government consumption	Total fixed investment	Exports of goods and services	Change in stocks	Total final expenditure	Less imports of goods and services	Less adjustment to factor cost		GDP at factor cost (compromise measure)	GDP index 1985=100
1984		207.9	73.9	58.1	97.0	1.1	438.0	96.7	48.5	1.2	294.0	96.4
1985		215.5	74.0	60.3	102.8	0.6	453.1	99.2	49.5	0.5	304.9	100.0
1986		227.8	75.4	61.3	106.6	0.7	471.7	105.5	51.9	- 0.4	314.0	103.0
1987		240.1	76.2	66.4	112.4	0.9	495.9	113.4	54.8	0.2	328.0	107.6
1988		255.6	76.6	74.2	111.2	1.9	519.6	126.9	56.4	5.8	342.1	112.2
1989		264.1	77.1	77.6	116.3	- 0.2	534.9	132.7	58.1	5.8	349.9	114.7
1987	Н1	117.6	37.7	32.1	55.7	0.0	243.2	54.5	26.8	0.0	161.8	106.1
	H2	122.5	38.5	34.2	56.7	0.9	252.8	58.8	28.0	0.2	166.2	109.0
1988	H1	125.9	38.2	36.6	55.9	0.6	257.3	61.2	27.9	1.4	169.7	111.3
	H2	129.7	38.4	37.6	55.3	1.3	262.3	65.7	28.5	4.4	172.5	113.1
1989	H1	131.6	38.5	38.3	57.1	0.2	265.7	65.8	28.9	2.9	173.9	114.1
	H2	132.5	38.6	39.2	59.2	- 0.4	269.1	66.9	29.2	2.9	175.9	115.4
1990	H!	133.9	38.8	39.4	61.0	- 0.6	272.5	67.6	29.5	2.9	178.2	116.9
		Percentage ch	ange on previ	ous year 2								
1987		51/2	1	81/2	51/2	0	5	71/2	51/2	0	41/2	
1988		61/2	1/2	12	- 1	1/2	5	12	3	11/2	41/2	
1989		31/2	1/2	41/2	41/2	- 1/2	3	41/2	3	0	21/2	
1990	HI	2	1	3	7	- 1/2	21/2	3	2	0	21/2	21/2

I The compromise GDP figures to 1987 are unweighted averages of constant price expenditure, output and income estimates of GDP. Growth in 1988 is based on the output measure. Percentage changes are calculated from unrounded levels and then rounded to the nearest half per cent. The annex to this article assesses the recorded data

<sup>2</sup> At an annual rate.

<sup>3</sup> Q2 on Q2.

<sup>4</sup> Partly forecast.

<sup>2</sup> For stockbuilding and the compromise adjustment, changes are as a percentage of GDP.

### **Annex**

#### National and sectoral accounts

The Autumn Statement explained that, because of problems with the statistics, it has become increasingly difficult to assess the development of the economy in the recent past. The alternative measures of GDP have shown different growth rates between years and different paths within years. There have been very large balancing items in the sectoral accounts, and the data are subject to large revisions.

The figures for the past in this chapter are the CSO's latest estimates; there may be further small changes before the full set of national accounts is published on 17th March <sup>1</sup>. Revisions to the figures for 1986, 1987 and 1988 have reduced the difference between the various measures of GDP.

Table 1 Gross domestic product: 1985 prices, seasonally adjusted

		1985=100			
		Expenditure	Output	Income	Compromise *
1987		107.7	107.8	107.2	107.6
1988		110.5	112.4	112.0	112.2
1987	Hì	106.3	106.1	105.9	106.1
	H2	109.0	109.4	108.6	109.0
1988	HI	110.5	111.5	111.8	111.3
	H2	110.4	113.3	112.2	113.1
percer	th rates stage change ear earlier				
1987		4.3	4.7	4.4	4.5
1988		2.6	4.3	4.5	4.3
1988	н	4.0	5.0	5.6	4.9
	H2	1.2	3.6	3.4	3.8

<sup>\*</sup>Compromise GDP is the unweighted average of the three measures to the end of 1987, and uses the growth of the output measure of GDP for 1988.

There have been unusually large upward revisions to the expenditure measure of GDP and some of its components since the last set of national accounts was published in December. For the first three quarters of 1988 the expenditure measure of GDP has been revised up by £3 billion, over 1 per cent. This is more than accounted for by fixed investment which has been revised up by £3½ billion (6½ per cent). Fixed investment is now estimated to have grown by 8½ per cent in 1987 and 12 per cent

in 1988. Following these revisions the path of investment is more consistent with the high level of imports of capital and intermediate goods.

Despite the revisions, there are still problems with the statistics in 1988. The expenditure measure of GDP is estimated to have grown significantly less rapidly than the output or income measures — especially in the second half of the year. In this forecast a compromise measure of GDP is used, and is estimated to have grown by 4½ per cent in 1988, in line with the output measure. This judgement is based on the widely accepted view that the output measure of GDP is the most reliable measure of recent activity, and is consistent with the other indicators of activity including CBI surveys.

The income measure of GDP grew by a similar amount in 1988, although its path through the year was more erratic. In contrast, the expenditure measure of GDP is estimated to have grown by only 2½ per cent.

The difference between the estimated growth of the compromise measure of GDP and the expenditure measure is shown as the compromise adjustment in Table 15.

A full set of sectoral accounts that are consistent with the revised national accounts will be published in April. Until then it will not be possible to assess whether there has been any reduction in the very large balancing items for recent years in certain sectoral accounts, notably those for the personal sector and for industrial and commercial companies. (The balancing item for any sector is the difference between the sector's financial surplus/deficit as measured by the national accounts and as measured by the financial accounts.) Large inconsistencies remain in the accounts for the overseas sector. In the last three years there have been substantial, positive balancing items, rising to over £15 billion in 1988 on the latest data (Table 5). These represent an unknown combination of unrecorded net exports and unidentified capital inflows. To the extent that the balancing items consist of unrecorded net exports, the published figures overstate the actual current account deficits.

<sup>1</sup> See footnote on page 107.