Economic
Trends

No 516
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Contents

Introduction

Economic Trends brings together all the main economic indicators. It contains three regular sections of tables and charts illustrating trends in the UK economy.

'Economic Update' is a feature giving an overview of the latest economic statistics. The content and presentation will vary from month to month depending on topicality and coverage of the published statistics. The accompanying table on main economic indicators is wider in coverage than the table on selected monthly indicators appearing in previous editions of *Economic Trends*. Data included in this section may not be wholly consistent with other sections which will have gone to press earlier.

An article on international economic indicators appears monthly and an article on regional economic indicators appears every March, June, September and December. Occasional articles comment on and analyse economic statistics and introduce new series, new analyses and new methodology.

Quarterly articles on the national accounts and the balance of payments appear in a separate supplement to *Economic Trends* entitled *UK Economic Accounts* which is published every January, April, July and October.

The main section is based on information available to the ONS on the date printed in note 1 below and shows the movements of the key economic indicators. The indicators appear in tabular form on left hand pages with corresponding charts on facing right hand pages. Colour has been used to aid interpretation in some of the charts, for example by creating a background grid on those charts drawn to a logarithmic scale. Index numbers in some tables and charts are given on a common base year for convenience of comparison.

The section on cyclical indicators shows the movements of four composite indices over 20 years against a reference chronology of business cycles. The indices group together indicators which lead, coincide with and lag behind the business cycle, and a short note describes their most recent movements. The March, June, September and December issues carry further graphs showing separately the movements in all of the 27 indicators which make up the composite indices.

Economic Trends is prepared monthly by the Office for National Statistics in collaboration with the statistics divisions of Government Departments and the Bank of England.

Notes on the tables

1. All data in the tables and accompanying charts is current, as far as possible, to 18 October 1996.

2. The four letter identification code at the top of each column of data (eg, DJDD) is ONS's own reference to this series of data on our database. Please quote the relevant code if you contact us requiring any further information about the data.

3. Some data, particularly for the latest time period, is provisional and may be subject to revisions in later issues.

4. The statistics relate mainly to the United Kingdom; where figures are for Great Britain only, this is shown on the table.

5. Almost all quarterly data are seasonally adjusted; those not seasonally adjusted are indicated by NSA.

6. Rounding may lead to inconsistencies between the sum of constituent parts and the total in some tables.

7. A line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures indicates that the figures above and below the line have been compiled on different bases and are not strictly comparable. In each case a footnote explains the difference.

8. 'Billion' denotes one thousand million.

9. There is no single correct definition of *money*. The Government has set monitoring ranges for two aggregates:

M0, the narrowest measure, consists of notes and coin in circulation outside the Bank of England and bankers' operational deposits at the Bank.

M4 comprises notes and coin in circulation with the public, together with all sterling deposits (including *certificates of deposit*) held with UK banks and building societies by the rest of the private sector.

The Bank of England also publish data for liquid assets outside M4.

10. Symbols used:
   .. not available
   - nil or less than half the final digit shown
   + alongside a heading indicates a series for which measures of variability are given in the table on page T79
   † indicates that the data has been revised since the last edition; the period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised
   * average (or total) of five weeks.

If you have any comments or suggestions about *Economic Trends,* please write to Michael Byrne, Technical Editor, ONS, Room 131E/1, Government Buildings, Great George Street, London, SW1P 3AQ.

Marketing and Customer Service Division
Office for National Statistics

October 1996

ONS Databank

The data in this publication can be obtained in computer readable form via the ONS Databank service which provides macro- economic time series data on disc. For more details about the availability of this and other datasets, prices or to place your order please telephone, write or fax: ONS Sales Office, Room 131/4, Government Buildings, Great George Street, London, SW1P 3AQ. Telephone: 0171 270 6081 or fax 0171 270 4986. The ONS does not offer direct on-line access for these data but a list of host bureaux offering such a facility is available on request from the ONS.

In brief

Articles

This month three articles feature. For the first time we provide a 37 country breakdown of the UK's current account in our regular annual article "Geographical breakdown of the UK Balance of Payments current account" by Dawn Townsend. David Daniels presents the results of his work in "The use of Quarterly Current Price output data in the National Accounts". FInally the 1995 survey of innovation in manufacturing enterprises employing between 20 & 250 staff are published here in an article by Rachael Marsh from the Department of Trade and Industry. We trust you find these of value.

Changes to tables in Economic Trends: October

This month some of the time periods shown in tables in Chapters 3-6 have been adjusted slightly to make the tables in this chapter more consistent with each other. In addition, these tables have also changed;

5.9   Series BBKL has been replaced by DKBY as seasonally adjusted new car registrations data is once again available from the Department of Transport.

6.3   Series AARC has been replaced by AVBZ.

Recent ONS publications

Financial Statistics October 1996 (The Stationery Office, price £21, ISBN 0 11 620768 X).

Family Spending; a report on the 1995-96 Family Expenditure Survey (The Stationery Office, price £35.95, ISBN 0 11 620779 5). Family Spending analysis all aspects of household expenditure and income from 7,000 households in the UK.

Statistical News, Summer 1996 (The Stationery Office, price £12, ISBN 0 11 537452 3). Includes articles on measuring sustainable development, the Internet and official statistics and key population statistics for the new Welsh unitary authorities.

Forthcoming ONS publications

Labour Market Trends, November 1996 (The Stationery Office, price £5.45, ISBN 0 11 620786 X). Published November 7th.

Travel Trends 1996 (The Stationery Office, price £25.95, ISBN 0 11 620791 4). This publication summarises travel patterns to and from the United Kingdom in 1995. Published November 13th.

All the above are available from the ONS sales office on 0171-270 6081 or The Stationery Office Publications Centre, address on page ii.

Change in ONS London address

As from January 2nd 1997, the four ONS offices in London at Great George Street, Millbank Tower, St Catherine's House and Caxton House will be relocating to a new address:

1 Drummond Gate
Pimlico
London, SW1V 2QQ
Telephone 0171-233 9233

The relocation will take place between Friday 27th and Tuesday 31st December and as a result most ONS functions from these sites will be temporarily suspended during this time.

United Kingdom Macro-Economic Statistics Publications

Annual Publications

- UK National Accounts (Blue Book)
- UK Balance of Payments (Pink Book)
- Input/Output Balances
- Economic Trends Annual Supplement
- Share Ownership
- Public Finance Trends
- Financial Statistics Explanatory Handbook

Quarterly Publications

- UK Economic Accounts
- Consumer Trends
- Overseas trade analysed in terms of industry

Monthly Publications

- Retail Prices Index
- Producer Price Indices
- Economic Trends
- Financial Statistics
- Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics

First Releases

Annual
- Profitability of UK companies

Quarterly
- UK Balance of Payments
- UK National Accounts
- UK Output, Income & Expenditure
- GDP Preliminary estimate
- Capital Expenditure
- Stocks
- Institutional Investment
- Govt Deficit & Debt under the Treaty

Monthly
- UK Trade in goods
- Public Sector Borrowing Requirement
- Cyclical Indicators of the UK economy
- Retail Prices Index
- Producer Prices

Other publications: - Retail Prices 1914-1990 - Input/Output Tables - Labour Market Statistics - Family Spending - Sector Classification Guide

Articles

Articles published in *Economic Trends*

Cyclical indicators for the United Kingdom economy. An article showing individual indicators is published every March, June, September and December.

International economic indicators. Commentary, figures and charts are published monthly.

Regional economic indicators. Commentary, figures and charts are published every March, June, September and December.

United Kingdom national accounts and **balance of payments** quarterly figures are published in *UK Economic Accounts* every January, April, July and October.

Other Articles

1995

January	Employment in the public and private sectors.
	The number of coins in circulation.
	Taxes and social security contributions: an international comparison 1982-1992.
February	Measuring the pulse of the market: the Prodcom intitiative.
March	Geographical analysis of the current account of the balance of payments.
April	Testing for bias in initial estimates of economic indicators.
	Quarterly national accounts in the United Kingdom; overview of UK approach.
May	Regional Accounts 1993; part 2.
	Changing the Blue Book.
July	Testing for bias in initial estimates of the components of GDP.
	The National Lottery in the National Accounts.
August	Research and experimental development statistics 1993.
September	Fully reconciled UK national and sector accounts for 1991-1994.
October	Geographical analysis of the current account of the balance of payments.
	Quartely GDP - process and issues.
November	Taxes and social security contributions: an international comparison 1983-1993.
	The inter-departmental business register.
December	The effects of taxes and benefits upon household income 1994-95.
	Regional Accounts 1994; part 1.

1996

January	The Budget: 28 November 1995.
	The economy: recent developments and prospects.
February	Employment in the public and private sectors.
March	A vision for ONS.
	Managing the nation's economy: the conduct of monetary and fiscal policy.
	A monthly indicator of GDP.
	Cyclical indicators for the UK economy.
	Regional Accounts 1994: Part 2.
April	Geographical analysis of the current account of the Balance of Payments.
	Testing for bias in initial estimates of key economic indicators.
	Environmental accounts - valuing the depletion of oil and gas reserves.
May	Regional Accounts 1994: Part 3.
June	Measuring real growth; index numbers and chain linking.
	The United Kingdom's input-output balances.
July	Producer prices for services: development of a new price index.
	Time use from a national accounts perspective.
August	Research and experimental development (R & D) statistics 1994.
	The pilot United Kingdom enviromental accounts.
	Testing for bias in initial estimates of the components of GDP.
September	A framework for social accounting matrices.

For articles published in earlier issues see the list in issue 509 (March 1996) of *Economic Trends*. Copies of articles may be obtained from the Publications Co-ordinator, Marketing and Customer Service Division, Office for National Statistics, Room 60a/3, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ, on payment of £2.00 per copy for articles within the last year, and £4.00 per copy for articles prior to this. The appropriate remittance should accompany each order. Cheques, etc, should be made payable to Office for National Statistics.

Economic update - October 1996

by Adrian Richards and Philip Blackburn, Economic Assessment - Office for National Statistics

Overview

Production output in the economy continued to grow at a slow rate despite the increase in consumer activity, evident from rising retail sales, strong demand for money and net personal borrowing. There are, however, encouraging signs for future manufacturing growth from optimistic output expectations and strong growth in the number of manufacturing employees. Other labour market indicators also show that firms increased demand for labour. Latest figures show some signs that consumer demand may have exerted upward pressure on prices. Growth in underlying retail prices has edged up, underlying costs shown by earnings have been revised upwards, the continued downward trend of factory gate prices has halted, and expectations of rising manufacturing prices have continued. External demand has had a slightly positive stimulus as the UK's balance within and outside the EU improved. Within this exports and imports both rose strongly.

Chart 1

Output of consumer goods

Activity

1. The ONS's **coincident cyclical indicator**, based on partial information, edged up in August, but the overall trend for 1996 is fairly flat. The **shorter leading** index rose sharply in August following buoyant share prices and increasing consumer confidence. The **longer leading** index rose slightly in August, continuing it's steady increase during 1996.

Output and expectations

2. The index of **industrial production**, seasonally adjusted, was 0.3% lower in the three months to August than the previous three months. Within this, **manufacturing output** rose slightly by 0.1%, **mining and quarrying output,** including oil and gas extraction fell strongly by 0.8% and output of the **electricity, gas and water supply** industries also fell strongly 3.2%. Production of durable goods decreased by 0.2% although output of cars rose by 0.6%, whilst production of non-durables rose by 0.4% mainly due to an increase of 1.4% in clothing and footwear production. The pick-up of durables and non-durables relative to the previous downward trend can be seen in Chart 1.

3. Despite slow growth in production output, manufacturers confidence of the future has improved significantly. The CBI Monthly Trends Enquiry in **manufacturing** reported the output expectations balance in the next 4 months, seasonally adjusted, rising from 19% in September to 25% in October.

4. Demand for construction overall appears subdued, as the volume of new **construction orders** in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, fell by 2% in the three months to August compared with the three months to May. Public sector orders, however, picked up in August and were only 0.1% lower over the period: public housing and housing association orders were 13% higher and public non-housing orders were 5% lower. Infrastructure orders were 13% higher. The private sector experienced lower demand in August, as orders fell by 7.5% over the period: private commercial orders fell by 6%, private housing orders fell by 9% and private industrial orders, falling by 8%.

Indicators of domestic demand

5. Strong demand for borrowing continued into August. Total **net personal borrowing**, seasonally adjusted, rose strongly from £6.8 billion in the three months to May to £7.4 billion in the three months to August. Over this period, **net borrowing secured on dwellings**, seasonally adjusted, rose by £0.4 billion to £4.7 billion, meanwhile, **net consumer credit,** seasonally adjusted, rose from £2.5 billion to £2.7 billion.

Prices and wages

6. Underlying inflation edged up in September. The 12-month rate of increase of the **retail prices** index **(RPI)** remained unchanged at 2.1% in September, as lower mortgage interest payments offset increases elsewhere. Excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX) the rate edged higher to 2.9% from 2.8% in August - upward pressure came from a record monthly price rise for clothing and footwear and higher prices for motor vehicles. Chart 2 highlights the significant price increases for the items responsible for September's rise.Excluding indirect taxes (RPIY), the 12-month rate also rose by 0.1% to be 2.5% in September.

Chart 2

Main inflationary items in RPI for September 1996
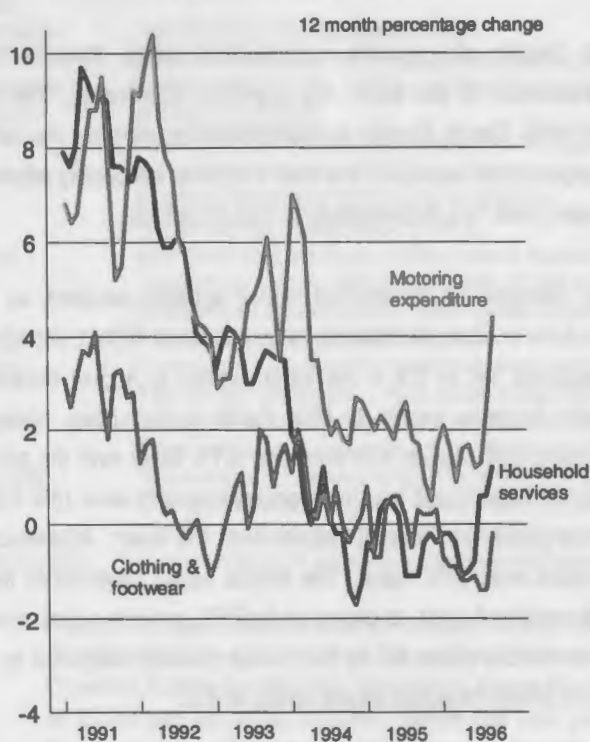
7. Producer prices changes edged higher in September, after a long period of continuous monthly falls, The three month on three month annualized percentage growth in the **output price** index for manufactured products (home sales), seasonally adjusted and excluding excise duties, rose from 0.2% in August to 0.5% in September (the first rise since March 1995). Over the same period the annualized change in **input prices** (all manufacturing), seasonally adjusted, rose from deflation of 8.3% to deflation of 5.1%, mainly due to rises in the price of crude oil. Chart 3 shows the close relationship between price changes of inputs and imported goods.

Chart 3

Price indicators for inputs

not seasonally adjusted   % change over 12 months
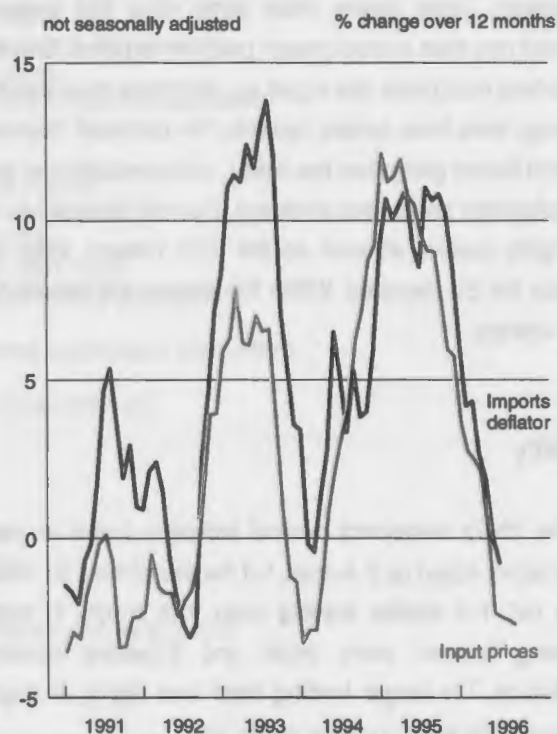
8. Further increases in producer price changes are anticipated. The CBI Monthly Trends Enquiry for manufacturing showed a balance 9%, seasonally adjusted by the ONS, expecting to raise prices in the next four months from October. Chart 4 suggests that producer output prices may be starting an upward trend following expectations.

9. Earnings growth also appeared to accelerate in August as shown in Chart 5. The annual rise in underlying whole economy **average earnings** for Great Britain in August was 4% unchanged from July, which was revised up from 3¾%. Production sector earnings growth was 4¼%, up ¼% from July, while manufacturing was 4½% in August, unchanged from July

which was revised up by ½ percentage point. Service sector earnings remained lower than the economy average at 3¾%.

Chart 4
CBI price expectations and output prices

seasonally adjusted

balance   % change over 12 months
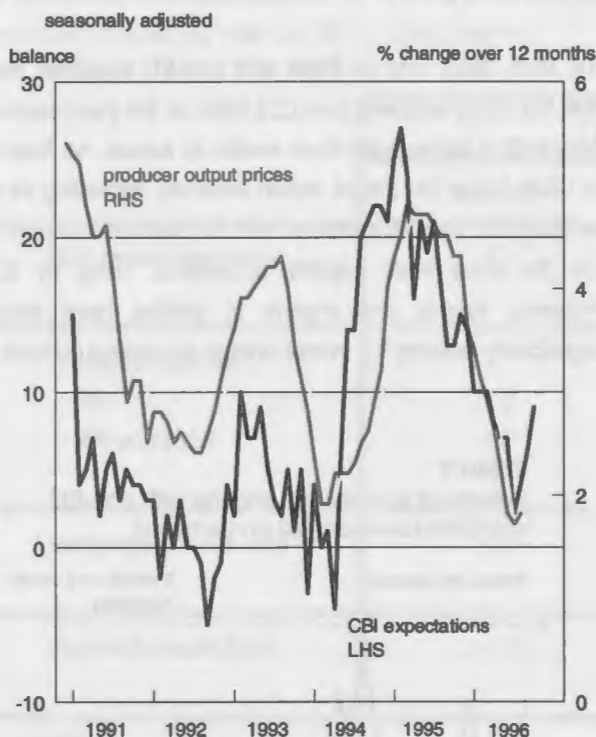
Chart 5
Whole economy underlying earnings in GB

seasonally adjusted   % change over 12 months

Labour market and productivity

10. **UK claimant unemployment**, seasonally adjusted, fell substantially in September by 35,600, the largest fall since December 1994. There are now under 2.1 million unemployed in the UK using the claimant count, or 7.4% of the workforce. Over the three months to September, the average monthly fall was 25,700 compared with an average fall of 12,100 in the three months to June.

11. The Summer 1996 Labour Force Survey (LFS) (June to August) also showed a fall in **ILO unemployment (GB)**, seasonally adjusted, of 50,000 to stand at 2. 263 million.

12. **Jobcentre vacancies** in the UK rose sharply in September by 16,600 (a record monthly rise) to be at a total of 253,600. In the three months to September, the average monthly rise was 11,600 compared with an average rise of 7,900 in the three months to June. The sharp increases rise in vacancies may have been overestimated following the introduction of a computing system, which has restricted placements.

13. Although manufacturing output growth remains subdued, manufacturers increased employment by 18,000 in Great Britain in the three months to August, and a rise of 30,000 in the twelve months to August. Employment in the rest of the production industries fell by 8,000 in the three months to August, and fell by 31,000 in the twelve months to August.

14. **LFS employment** for Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, rose by 70,000 between the Spring 1996 and Summer 1996 surveys to stand at a total of 25.7 million. Significant rises were recorded (not seasonally adjusted) in the distribution, hotels and restaurant sector (103,000), banking, finance and insurance (71,000) and construction sectors (37,000). However, **average weekly hours** worked (not seasonally adjusted) fell by 4% between the spring quarter and the summer quarter. Chart 6 shows recent rises in employment, being mirrored by falls in ILO unemployment.

15. There were 442,000 working days lost to **labour disputes** in the UK in August, a rise of 294,000 days compared to July and the highest monthly total since February 1990. In August, 89% of the days lost were in the transport and communications sector, as compared with 91% in July.

Chart 6
ILO unemployment and employment changes
thousands

* pre 1992 data is annual
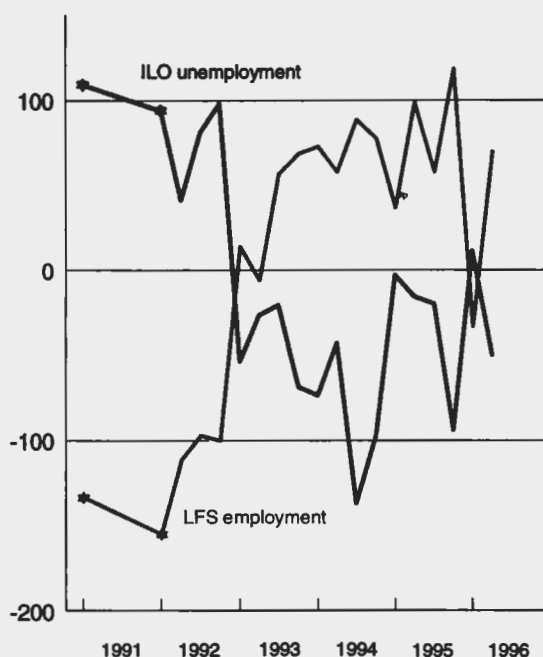
Monetary indicators

16. The annual growth of **narrow money (M0)**, seasonally adjusted, decelerated from 7.5% in August to 7.0% in September, but still remains at a high rate. **Annual growth of broad money (M4)**, seasonally adjusted, rose from 9.4% in August to 9.8% in September.

Government finances

17. In September the **public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR)** was £3.4 billion. For the first half of the financial year of 1996-97, the PSBR was £16.1 billion compared with £20.1 billion in the same period last year. The underlying position hardly improved - **excluding privatisation proceeds** the figures were £19.8 billion and £20.1 billion respectively. September's cash outlays were boosted by inflation uplift paid on redemption of 1996 Treasury Index Linked Stock.

Balance of payments

18. The deficit on **the balance of UK trade in goods** narrowed from £3.6 billion in the three months to April to £3.5 billion in the three months to July. Over this period the **volume of total exports, excluding oil and erratics**, rose by 2.3%. On the

same basis **imports** rose slightly by 0.3%. Growth of trade in fuels increased strongly as exports of fuel rose by 8% and imports rose by 5.1%. Manufacturing exports continued to grow strongly: total maufactures rose by 2.5%; whilst manufacturing imports grew by 1.6%.

19. More timely data on **trade with non-EU countries** shows that the deficit narrowed from £2.2 billion in the three months to May to £2.1 billion in the three months to August. As illustrated in Chart 7, over this period, **export volumes, excluding oil and erratics** rose by 3.9% compared with the previous three months. On the same basis **imports** accelerated, rising by 3.3%. However, exports and imports of erratics have declined significantly reducing the overall strength of external demand.

Chart 7
Volume of exports and imports with non-EU countries (excluding oil and erratics)

seasonally adjusted

3 month on 3 month % change
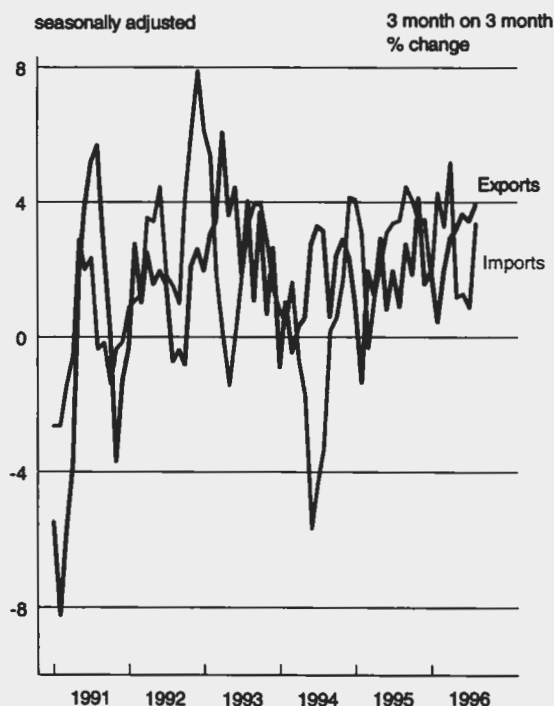
Forecast for the UK Economy

A comparison of independent forecasts, October 1996.

The tables below are extracted from HM Treasury's "FORECASTS FOR THE UK ECONOMY" and summarise the average and range of independent forecasts for 1996 and 1997, updated monthly.

	Independent Forecasts for 1996		
	Average	Lowest	Highest
GDP growth (per cent)	2.3	2.0	2.9
Inflation rate (Q4) - RPI - RPI excl MIPS	2.2 2.7	1.8 2.4	2.7 3.2
Unemployment (Q4, mn)	2.07	1.99	2.20
Current Account (£bn)	-2.9	-7.8	2.5
PSBR (1996-97, £bn)	27.9	25.0	31.9

	Independent Forecasts for 1997		
	Average	Lowest	Highest
GDP growth (per cent)	3.3	2.4	4.2
Inflation rate (Q4) - RPI - RPI excl MIPS	3.4 2.9	1.9 1.9	5.3 4.0
Unemployment (Q4, mn)	1.90	1.60	2.30
Current Account (£bn)	-5.8	-14.2	2.1
PSBR (1997-98, £bn)	23.7	17.0	30.2

NOTE: "FORECASTS FOR THE UK ECONOMY" gives more detailed forecasts, covering 24 variables and is published monthly by HM Treasury, available on annual subscription, price £75,. Subscription enquiries should be addressed to Miss Jehal, Publishing Unit, Room 53a, HM Treasury, Parliament Street, London SW1P 3AG (0171 270 5607).

International economic indicators

by Kevin Madden, Economic Assessment - Office for National Statistics

Commentary

Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant market prices was revised upwards in the United Kingdom, but it still showed a weakening in the rate of growth, on a quarterly basis, from 0.6% in 1996 Q1 to 0.5% in 1996 Q2. Latest estimates elsewhere, told a similar story, with rates falling: in Canada to 0.3%, and an actual contraction in the French economy of 0.4% following a relatively strong rise of 1.1% in the previous period.

2. **Consumer price inflation** remained unchanged in September in the United Kingdom at 2.1%. In July, the inflation rate in Canada fell to 1.2% from 1.4% in the previous month. Otherwise the remainder of the G7 economies all reported a move upwards in this period: in Germany to 1.6%, France to 2.3%, the United States to 3.0% and Japan to 0.4%.

3. **Standardised unemployment rates** (ILO based) fell in the United Kingdom from 8.2% in June to 8.0% in July. There were also falls in the rate in Japan and Canada to 3.4% and 9.8% respectively. In France the rate was unchanged at 12.5% while in the United States it rose to 5.4%. The rate of unemployment in the United States has oscillated around 5.5% during 1995 and 1996.

Notes

4. The series presented here are taken from the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Main Economic Indicators, except for the United Kingdom where several of the series are inclusive of publication up to 16 October 1996. The series shown are for each of the G7 economies (United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, United States, Japan and Canada) and for the European Communities (EC) and OECD countries in aggregate. **Data for unified Germany is added to the article as it becomes available.** Footnotes to the tables explain the commencement or otherwise of the data.

5. The length and periodicity of the series have been chosen to show their movement over a number of years as well as the recent past. There is no attempt here to make cross country comparisons across cycles. Further, because the length and timing of these cycles varies across countries, comparisons of indicators over the same period should be treated with caution.

1 Gross domestic product at constant market prices: index numbers

1990 = 100

	United Kingdom	Germany[1]	France	Italy	EC	United States	Japan[2]	Canada	Major 7	OECD
	FNAO	GABI	GABH	GABJ	GAEK	GAEH	GAEI	GAEG	GAEO	GAEJ
1980	76.8	79.9	79.2	80.3	79.0	75.1	67.5	75.1	75.1	75.5
1985	84.9	84.7	85.4	86.1	85.1	86.8	79.7	86.6	85.1	85.2
1986	88.6	86.7	87.6	88.6	87.5	89.4	82.1	89.5	87.6	87.6
1987	92.8	87.9	89.5	91.4	90.1	92.0	85.4	93.2	90.3	90.4
1988	97.5	91.1	93.5	95.3	93.8	95.5	90.7	97.8	94.3	94.1
1989	99.6	94.4	97.5	97.9	97.1	98.7	95.1	100.3	97.7	97.5
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	98.0	112.4	100.8	101.1	103.0	99.0	104.0	98.2	101.3	101.3
1992	97.5	114.4	102.0	101.7	103.9	101.7	105.0	99.0	103.1	103.1
1993	99.5	113.1	100.6	100.6	103.3	104.0	105.1	101.1	104.1	104.1
1994	103.4	116.4	103.5	102.7	106.3	107.6	105.7	105.3	107.0	106.9
1995	105.9	118.9	105.7	105.7	108.9	109.8	106.6	107.7	109.1	108.9
1993 Q3	99.9	113.7	100.7	99.9	103.5	104.1	105.4	101.3	104.2	104.3
Q4	100.6	113.5	100.9	101.0	103.9	105.3	104.9	102.3	104.9	104.8
1994 Q1	101.7	114.8	101.5	101.2	104.7	106.0	105.3	103.4	105.6	105.5
Q2	102.9	116.2	103.2	102.2	106.0	107.2	105.8	104.5	106.7	106.6
Q3	104.0	117.0	104.0	103.6	106.9	108.2	106.5	106.0	107.6	107.5
Q4	104.8	117.7	105.1	103.6	107.6	109.0	105.3	107.3	108.1	107.9
1995 Q1	105.2	118.0	105.7	104.9	108.3	109.2	105.5	107.7	108.4	108.3
Q2	105.6	119.3	105.8	104.9	108.9	109.3	106.1	107.4	108.7	108.4
Q3	106.2	119.4	105.9	107.1	109.5	110.4	106.7	107.8	109.5	109.2
Q4	106.5	118.9	105.4	106.0	109.2	110.5	108.0	108.0	109.7	109.6
1996 Q1	107.2	118.6	106.6	106.5	109.7	111.0	111.3	108.4	110.7	110.6
Q2	107.8	..	106.2	..	..	112.3	..	108.7	..	..
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year										
1996 Q1	1.9	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.6	5.5	0.6	2.1	2.1
Q2	2.1	..	0.4	..	..	2.7	..	1.2	..	..
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter										
1996 Q1	0.6	−0.3	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.1	0.4	0.9	0.9
Q2	0.5	..	−0.4	..	..	1.2	..	0.3	..	..

1 Data available for unified Germany since 1991
2 GNP

2 Consumer prices[1]
Percentage change on year earlier

	United Kingdom	Germany[2]	France	Italy	EC	United States	Japan	Canada	Major 7	OECD[3]
	FRAN	HVLL	HXAA	HYAA	HYAB	ILAA	ILAB	ILAC	ILAD	ILAE
1980	18.0	5.6	13.5	21.3	13.3	13.6	8.0	10.2	12.7	14.6
1985	6.1	2.2	5.8	8.6	6.1	3.5	2.0	4.0	4.0	7.0
1986	3.4	−0.1	2.6	6.1	3.7	1.9	0.4	4.2	2.1	5.9
1987	4.2	0.2	3.3	4.6	3.3	3.7	−0.2	4.4	2.9	7.8
1988	4.9	1.3	2.7	5.0	3.7	4.1	0.5	4.0	3.4	8.6
1989	7.8	2.8	3.5	6.6	5.3	4.8	2.2	5.0	4.5	6.3
1990	9.5	2.7	3.5	6.5	5.7	5.4	3.1	4.8	5.0	6.8
1991	5.9	3.5	3.2	6.5	5.2	4.2	3.3	5.6	4.3	6.1
1992	3.7	4.0	2.4	5.3	4.5	3.0	1.6	1.5	3.1	5.0
1993	1.6	0.7	2.1	4.2	3.6	3.0	1.1	1.9	2.7	4.3
1994	2.4	−2.0	1.7	3.9	3.1	2.6	0.5	0.2	2.2	4.4
1995	3.5	1.2	1.8	5.3	3.1	2.8	−0.3	2.2	2.4	5.5
1995 Q4	3.2	1.8	1.9	5.7	3.0	2.6	−0.6	2.0	2.3	5.5
1996 Q1	2.8	1.8	2.1	5.0	2.8	2.8	−0.4	1.4	2.2	5.6
Q2	2.2	1.7	2.3	4.3	2.6	2.8	0.1	1.4	2.3	5.6
Q3	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Oct	3.2	1.8	1.8	5.9	3.0	2.8	−0.7	2.4	2.4	5.6
Nov	3.1	1.7	1.9	5.7	3.0	2.6	−0.8	2.0	2.2	5.4
Dec	3.2	1.8	2.1	5.5	3.1	2.5	−0.4	1.7	2.2	5.4
1996 Jan	2.9	1.7	2.0	5.6	2.9	2.8	−0.6	1.5	2.2	5.6
Feb	2.7	1.7	2.0	5.0	2.8	2.7	−0.4	1.3	2.2	5.5
Mar	2.7	1.9	2.3	4.4	2.8	2.8	−0.2	1.4	2.3	5.6
Apr	2.4	1.8	2.4	4.6	2.7	2.8	0.2	1.4	2.3	5.7
May	2.2	1.8	2.4	4.3	2.6	2.9	0.1	1.5	2.3	5.6
Jun	2.1	1.4	2.2	3.9	2.6	2.8	–	1.4	2.3	5.6
Jul	2.2	1.6	2.3	..	2.6	3.0	0.4	1.2	2.3	5.6
Aug	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1 Components and coverage not uniform across countries
2 Data available for Unified Germany from 1991
3 OECD data includes 'higher inflation' countries (Mexico and Turkey)

3 Standardised unemployment rates: percentage of total labour force[1]

	United Kingdom	Germany[2]	France	Italy	EC[3]	United States	Japan	Canada	Major 7	OECD
	GABF	GABD	GABC	GABE	GADR	GADO	GADP	GADN	GAEQ	GADQ
1980	6.4	3.1	6.3	7.5	6.4	7.1	2.0	7.5	5.6	5.8
1985	11.2	7.1	10.3	9.6	10.5	7.1	2.6	10.5	7.2	7.9
1986	11.2	6.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	6.9	2.8	9.5	7.1	7.7
1987	10.3	6.2	10.5	10.9	10.2	6.1	2.9	8.8	6.7	7.3
1988	8.6	6.2	10.0	11.0	9.6	5.4	2.5	7.7	6.1	6.7
1989	7.2	5.6	9.4	10.9	8.7	5.2	2.3	7.5	5.7	6.2
1990	6.9	4.8	8.9	10.3	8.1	5.5	2.1	8.1	5.6	6.1
1991	8.8	4.2	9.5	9.9	8.5	6.8	2.1	10.3	6.4	6.8
1992	10.1	4.6	10.4	10.5	9.3	7.4	2.2	11.3	6.9	7.4
1993	10.4	7.9	11.7	10.2	10.9	6.8	2.5	11.2	7.2	8.0
1994	9.6	8.4	12.3	11.1	11.4	6.0	2.9	10.3	7.0	7.9
1995	8.7	8.2	11.8	12.2	11.1	5.5	3.1	9.5	6.8	7.6
1996 Q1	8.4	9.0	12.2	12.1	11.2	5.6	3.3	9.4	6.9	7.6
Q2	8.3	8.9	12.4	12.2	..	5.4	3.5	9.6	..	..
1995 Aug	8.7	8.2	11.6	..	11.0	5.6	3.2	9.5	6.8	7.5
Sep	8.7	8.3	11.7	..	11.0	5.6	3.2	9.2	6.8	7.5
Oct	8.7	8.4	11.8	12.1	11.1	5.4	3.2	9.4	6.7	7.5
Nov	8.6	8.5	11.9	..	11.1	5.5	3.4	9.4	6.8	7.6
Dec	8.5	8.6	12.0	..	11.3	5.5	3.3	9.4	6.9	7.7
1996 Jan	8.5	8.8	12.1	12.1	11.1	5.7	3.4	9.5	7.0	7.7
Feb	8.4	9.1	12.2	..	11.3	5.5	3.3	9.5	6.9	7.6
Mar	8.3	9.1	12.3	..	11.2	5.6	3.1	9.3	6.9	7.6
Apr	8.4	8.9	12.3	12.2	11.2	5.4	3.4	9.4	6.9	7.6
May	8.3	9.0	12.4	..	11.2	5.5	3.6	9.4	6.9	7.7
Jun	8.2	8.9	12.5	..	..	5.2	3.5	9.9	..	..
Jul	8.0	..	12.5	..	..	5.4	3.4	9.8	..	..

1 Uses an ILO based measure of those without work, currently available for
  work, actively seeking work or waiting to start a job already obtained
2 Data available on Unified Germany from January 1993
3 Excludes Denmark, Greece and Luxembourg

4 Balance of payments current account as percentage of GDP

	United Kingdom	Germany[1,2]	France	Italy	United States[1]	Japan[1]	Canada
	ILAZ	ILBA	ILBB	ILBC	ILBD	ILBE	ILBF
1980	1.2	-1.7	-0.6	-2.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.6
1985	0.6	2.7	-0.1	-0.9	-3.1	3.6	-1.3
1986	-0.2	4.5	0.3	0.4	-3.5	4.3	-2.8
1987	-1.1	4.1	-0.6	-0.2	-3.7	3.6	-2.9
1988	-3.5	4.2	-0.5	-0.7	-2.6	2.7	-3.5
1989	-4.3	4.9	-0.5	-1.2	-2.0	2.0	-4.1
1990	-3.4	3.1	-0.8	-1.3	-1.7	1.2	-3.8
1991	-1.4	-1.2	-0.5	-2.1	-0.1	2.1	-4.1
1992	-1.7	-1.2	-0.3	-2.3	-1.1	3.2	-3.9
1993	-1.7	-1.1	0.7	1.1	-1.6	3.1	-4.3
1994	-0.4	-0.9	0.7	1.5	-2.2	2.8	-3.3
1995	-0.4	-0.7	1.1	2.5	-2.1	2.2	-1.7
1995 Q2	-0.5	-0.1	1.3	3.0	-2.5	2.2	-2.6
Q3	-0.6	-1.4	0.3	3.3	2.2	2.1	-0.6
Q4	-0.7	-0.9	0.9	2.6	-1.7	1.9	0.1
1996 Q1	-0.6	-0.1	..	0.7	-0.5	0.4	-0.3
Q2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	0.2

1 Balance as percentage of GNP
2 Data available for Unified Germany from July 1990

5 Total industrial production: index numbers

1990 = 100

	United Kingdom	Germany[1]	France	Italy	EC	United States	Japan[2]	Canada[3]	Major 7	OECD[4]
	DVZI	HFGA	HFFZ	HFGB	GACY	HFGD	HFGC	HFFY	GAES	GACX
1980	81.5	83.0	88.0	87.9	83.7	79.3	67.3	81.4	78.7	78.8
1985	88.0	85.6	88.5	84.8	86.5	89.0	79.8	94.5	86.4	86.3
1986	90.1	87.3	89.5	87.9	88.3	89.9	79.6	93.8	87.3	87.1
1987	93.7	87.6	91.3	91.3	90.3	94.3	82.4	98.4	90.5	90.3
1988	98.2	90.7	95.0	96.8	94.2	98.5	90.7	103.6	95.6	95.2
1989	100.3	95.0	98.5	99.8	97.9	100.0	95.9	103.4	98.5	98.3
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	96.3	103.6	100.3	99.1	99.8	98.3	101.9	95.8	99.6	99.6
1992	96.2	100.9	100.2	98.9	98.6	101.7	96.1	96.8	99.3	99.5
1993	98.3	93.6	97.6	96.5	95.4	105.2	92.0	101.2	98.8	98.9
1994	103.2	96.9	101.3	101.5	99.8	111.4	93.1	107.8	103.1	103.5
1995	105.9	97.7	103.6	106.9	103.0	115.1	96.2	112.0	106.3	106.6
1995 Q3	106.4	98.3	104.7	107.9	103.5	115.4	95.1	112.1	106.4	106.7
Q4	106.4	96.4	101.6	109.4	103.2	115.6	97.1	111.7	106.6	107.0
1996 Q1	106.5	97.3	98.9	105.5	102.7	116.4	97.5	112.2	107.0	107.3
Q2	106.7	98.4	99.1	..	..	118.0	97.3	112.6	..	..
1995 Aug	106.4	97.5	105.4	108.4	103.9	115.7	96.1	112.1	106.7	107.1
Sep	106.9	97.8	103.3	107.5	103.1	115.8	95.2	112.3	106.4	106.7
Oct	105.9	95.6	101.5	106.7	102.2	115.3	96.4	111.8	106.0	106.3
Nov	106.4	96.7	102.0	106.1	102.8	115.6	97.0	111.8	106.4	106.8
Dec	106.8	96.8	101.3	115.3	104.6	115.8	97.8	111.5	107.5	107.8
1996 Jan	106.0	97.8	98.7	103.4	102.6	115.5	98.2	112.4	106.6	107.1
Feb	106.5	96.1	99.1	104.7	102.1	117.1	100.1	112.1	107.6	107.7
Mar	107.1	98.0	99.0	108.4	103.5	116.6	94.2	112.0	106.7	107.1
Apr	106.3	97.9	98.8	104.2	102.7	117.3	97.2	112.1	107.2	107.5
May	107.3	98.7	99.0	103.9	103.2	118.0	99.4	113.0	108.2	108.4
Jun	106.3	98.7	99.6	..	..	118.8	95.3	112.8	..	..
Jul	106.8	99.5	99.4	..	..	119.0	98.9	..	..	..
Aug	106.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Percentage change: average of latest three months on that of corresponding period of previous year

1996 Jul	1.0	-0.2	-5.5	..	..	3.6	2.5	..	..	..
Aug	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Percentage change: average of latest three months on previous three months

1996 Jul	0.2	1.7	0.4	..	..	1.4	0.7	..	..	..
Aug	-0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1 Data available for Unified Germany from 1991
2 Not adjusted for unequal number of working days in a month
3 GDP in industry at factor cost and 1986 prices
4 Some countries excluded from area total

6 Producer prices (manufacturing)
Percentage change on a year earlier

	United Kingdom	Germany[1]	France[2]	Italy	EC	United States	Japan	Canada	Major 7	OECD[3]
	EUAA	ILAF	ILAG	ILAH	ILAI	ILAJ	ILAK	ILAL	ILAM	ILAN
1980	16.7	7.0	9.4	..	..	13.5	14.9	13.5	..	13.5
1985	5.7	2.1	4.5	7.8	4.9	0.9	−0.8	2.7	1.9	4.9
1986	3.8	−2.4	−2.8	0.2	−1.0	−1.4	−4.7	0.9	−1.5	1.6
1987	4.1	−0.4	0.6	3.0	1.3	2.1	−2.9	2.8	1.1	5.8
1988	4.4	1.6	5.1	3.6	3.4	2.5	−0.3	4.5	2.5	7.3
1989	5.0	3.4	5.5	5.9	4.9	5.1	2.1	1.9	4.4	5.8
1990	5.8	1.5	−1.1	4.1	2.4	5.0	1.6	0.3	3.3	4.7
1991	4.8	2.2	−1.2	3.3	2.2	2.2	1.1	−1.0	1.9	3.3
1992	2.3	1.6	−1.4	1.9	1.3	1.3	−0.9	0.5	0.9	2.3
1993	2.6	−	−2.6	3.8	1.2	1.3	−1.6	3.3	0.7	2.1
1994	2.3	−2.9	1.1	3.7	2.1	0.6	−1.7	5.7	0.8	3.3
1995	4.4	2.2	6.4	7.9	4.7	1.9	−0.6	8.1	2.6	7.1
1996 Q2	2.3	0.1	−3.2	..	0.7	2.5	−0.9	0.5	1.2	6.8
Q3	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Sep	5.0	2.5	5.7	8.7	4.9	1.8	−0.6	7.7	2.7	7.4
Oct	4.7	2.2	4.0	7.9	4.2	2.3	−0.6	6.7	2.7	7.3
Nov	4.6	1.7	2.6	7.2	3.5	2.1	−0.6	5.6	2.3	7.1
Dec	4.4	1.4	1.7	6.5	3.2	2.3	−0.8	5.1	2.2	7.2
1996 Jan	3.6	0.9	−0.4	5.9	2.3	2.3	−0.8	2.6	1.8	6.9
Feb	3.5	0.7	−1.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	−0.9	2.0	1.4	6.6
Mar	3.4	0.5	−2.0	3.6	1.4	2.4	−0.9	0.6	1.4	6.7
Apr	2.8	0.3	−2.8	2.6	1.1	2.5	−0.9	0.7	1.3	6.8
May	2.3	0.2	−3.6	1.3	0.6	2.2	−0.8	0.9	1.2	6.7
Jun	2.0	−0.1	−3.2	..	0.3	2.7	−0.9	−0.2	1.1	6.8
Jul	1.5	−0.2	..	..	..	..	−0.8	−0.5	..	..
Aug	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sep	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1 Data available for Unified Germany from 1991
2 Producer prices in intermediate goods
3 OECD includes 'higher inflation' countries (Mexico and Turkey)

7 Total employment: index numbers[1]

1990 = 100

	United Kingdom	Germany[2,3]	France[3]	Italy	EC	United States[3]	Japan	Canada[3]	Major 7	OECD
	DMBC	GAAR	GAAU	GAAS	GADW	GADT	GADU	GADS	GAEU	GADV
1980	93.5	94.8	96.6	97.0	100.0	84.2	88.6	84.3	89.0	..
1985	91.2	93.1	95.6	97.3	93.1	90.9	92.9	89.1	92.3	92.1
1986	91.4	94.6	96.1	97.9	93.8	92.9	93.7	91.8	93.6	93.4
1987	93.4	95.3	96.5	97.8	95.0	95.4	94.6	94.3	95.2	95.1
1988	96.7	96.1	97.5	99.0	96.8	97.5	96.2	97.3	97.1	96.9
1989	99.4	97.5	99.0	98.6	98.4	99.5	98.1	99.3	98.8	98.9
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.1	101.9	100.0	101.3	99.9	99.0	102.0	98.1	99.9	99.8
1992	94.6	102.8	99.4	100.7	98.7	100.0	103.0	97.5	100.1	99.7
1993	93.6	100.9	98.2	95.9	96.3	101.0	103.0	98.8	100.1	99.4
1994	94.2	99.3	98.4	94.0	95.8	104.0	104.0	101.0	101.4	100.6
1995	94.9	99.1	99.5	93.9	96.5	106.0	103.0	102.6	102.2	101.6
1996 Q1	95.0	..	99.9	93.1	96.1	105	101.5	100.8	101.4	100.6
Q2	95.1	..	..	94.2	..	107	104.6	104.3	..	..
1996 Jun	..	..	..	..	..	108	105.4	106.2	..	..
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	109	105.4	107.1	..	..

Percentage change, latest quarter on that of corresponding period of previous year

1996 Q1	0.2	..	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.3
Q2	0.2	..	..	0.3	..	0.9	0.3	1.3	..	..

Percentage change latest quarter on previous quarter

1996 Q1	−0.1	..	0.1	−1.3	−0.7	−0.9	−1.6	−1.9	−1.1	−1.3
Q2	0.1	..	..	1.2	..	1.9	3.1	3.5	..	..

1 Not seasonally adjusted except for the United Kingdom
2 Western Germany (Federal Republic of Germany before unification)
3 Excludes members of armed forces

8 Average wage earnings in manufacturing[1]
Percentage change on a year earlier

	United Kingdom[2]	Germany[3]	France	Italy	EC	United States	Japan	Canada	Major 7	OECD
	ILAY	ILAO	ILAP	ILAQ	ILAR	ILAS	ILAT	ILAU	ILAV	ILAW
1980	17.9	6.5	14.8	−11.8	11.0	8.7	7.3	10.1	9.7	−9.3
1985	9.1	4.2	6.1	11.2	7.1	3.8	3.3	3.7	4.5	4.5
1986	7.7	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.4	2.1	1.7	2.9	3.2	3.2
1987	8.1	3.8	3.1	6.5	5.3	1.8	1.6	3.3	3.1	3.0
1988	8.5	4.6	3.1	6.1	5.4	2.8	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.0
1989	8.8	3.5	3.8	6.1	5.8	2.9	5.5	5.3	4.5	4.6
1990	9.3	5.1	4.4	7.3	6.9	3.3	5.0	4.7	5.1	5.0
1991	8.2	5.7	4.3	9.8	7.1	3.3	3.5	4.7	4.9	4.9
1992	6.6	6.2	3.7	5.5	5.6	2.4	1.3	3.5	3.2	3.2
1993	4.5	−3.6	2.4	3.7	4.5	2.5	0.5	2.1	2.6	2.6
1994	4.8	3.0	1.8	3.4	3.8	2.8	2.3	1.6	3.0	3.0
1995	4.5	3.3	2.2	3.1	3.8	2.5	3.1	1.5	3.0	3.0
1995 Q4	3.9	4.1	2.6	3.9	4.2	2.6	2.6	2.1	3.2	3.2
1996 Q1	4.4	..	2.6	3.2	..	2.7	1.9	1.7	3.3	3.3
Q2	4.1	..	2.5	..	..	3.5	1.3	1.6	2.8	..
1995 Aug	4.2	..	..	3.4	3.8	2.9	0.3	3.3	2.7	2.7
Sep	3.9	..	..	3.9	4.0	2.7	2.3	2.6	3.7	3.7
Oct	4.0	4.1	2.6	3.9	4.2	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.8
Nov	3.7	..	..	3.9	4.2	2.5	1.2	1.7	2.7	2.7
Dec	4.1	..	..	3.9	4.3	2.7	4.3	2.2	4.1	4.1
1996 Jan	4.0	..	2.6	3.2	..	3.4	−0.1	1.4	2.7	2.7
Feb	4.6	..	..	3.3	..	2.6	3.0	1.8	3.7	3.7
Mar	4.6	..	..	3.2	..	2.2	2.7	1.9	3.6	3.6
Apr	4.0	..	2.5	3.4	..	3.5	2.4	1.6	2.7	2.7
May	4.0	..	..	2.2	..	3.3	1.5	0.9	3.0	3.3
Jun	4.2	..	..	..	..	3.6	−0.1	2.4	2.7	..
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	4.1	..	..	..

1 Definitions of coverage and treatment vary among countries
2 Figures for Great Britain refer to weekly earnings; others are hourly
3 Western Germany (Federal Republic of Germany before unification)

9 Retail Sales (volume): index numbers

1990 = 100

	United Kingdom	Germany[1]	France	Italy	EC	United States	Japan	Canada	Major 7	OECD
	EAPS	GADD	GADC	GADE	GADH	GADA	GADB	GACZ	GAEW	GADG
1980	..	83.5	91.5	72.6	80.2	72.2	84.7	74.8	* 76.7	77.5
1985	..	80.8	90.5	87.4	84.3	85.9	82.0	89.3	85.2	85.2
1986	87.0	83.6	92.6	93.3	88.0	90.7	83.3	93.4	89.1	89.0
1987	91.5	86.9	94.8	97.8	91.5	93.1	87.9	98.6	92.3	92.1
1988	97.3	89.8	98.2	95.7	94.0	96.7	91.5	102.4	95.4	95.2
1989	99.3	92.2	99.4	102.3	97.6	99.3	95.0	102.3	98.3	98.2
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	98.7	105.7	100.1	97.3	100.6	97.6	101.9	89.6	99.0	99.2
1992	99.4	103.6	100.3	102.2	100.8	100.9	99.1	90.8	100.4	100.3
1993	102.4	99.3	100.3	99.0	99.1	106.3	94.3	93.5	102.1	101.3
1994	106.2	97.5	100.8	94.4	98.3	112.9	92.8	101.1	105.1	104.0
1995	107.5	..	100.2	89.1	98.8	117.5	98.6	101.5	107.9	107.3
1996 Q1	108.7	..	101.5	..	..	120.0	101.1	101.7	109.3	108.6
Q2	110.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Feb	108.9	..	103.3	..	97.8	121.0	103.1	102.0	110.0	109.2
Mar	109.1	..	98.7	..	..	120.2	100.2	101.4	108.8	108.2
Apr	109.6	..	99.1	..	..	..	..	100.9	..	..
May	109.6	..	99.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jun	111.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jul	110.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	111.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Percentage change average of latest three months on that of corresponding period of previous year

| 1996 Jul | 2.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Aug | 3.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Percentage change average of latest three months on previous three months

| 1996 Jul | 1.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Aug | 1.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

1 Western Germany (Federal Republic of Germany before unification) - series suspended
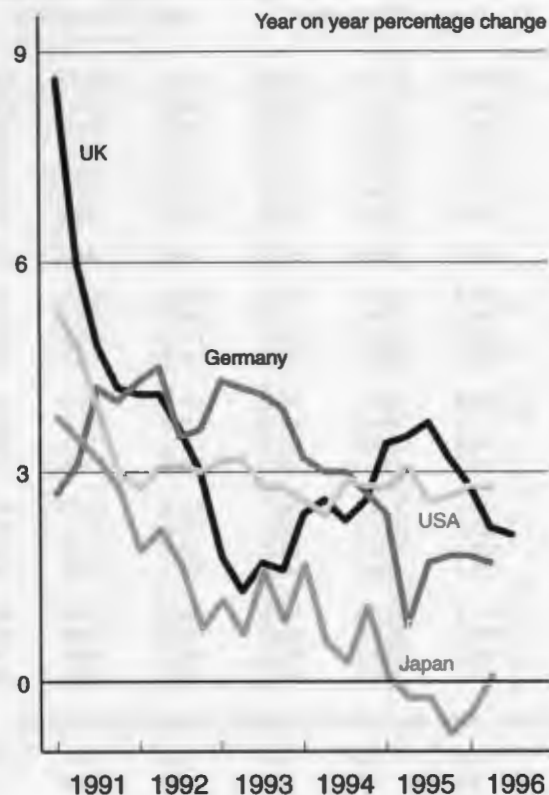
10 World trade[1]

	Export of manufactures			Import of manufactures			Export of goods			Import of goods			World trade	
	World	OECD	Other	World	OECD	Other	World	OECD	Other	World	OECD	Other	manufactures	goods
	GAFE	GAFF	GAFG	GAFH	GAFI	GAFJ	GAFK	GAFL	GAFM	GAFN	GAFO	GAFP	GAFR	GAFQ
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	103.1	102.3	106.2	104.2	103.4	106.3	103.6	103.3	104.3	103.8	103.1	105.8	103.6	103.7
1992	107.8	107.1	110.7	110.7	109.8	113.0	109.7	108.5	106.8	108.2	109.3	111.3	109.2	108.9
1993	113.3	109.0	129.5	115.0	110.8	126.6	114.7	111.5	122.7	114.7	110.5	126.7	114.3	114.6
1994	124.4	119.4	144.0	127.1	123.5	136.8	124.1	121.2	132.0	124.8	121.1	135.5	125.8	124.5
1995	133.5	128.8	151.9	136.8	134.3	138.7	132.3	129.6	139.4	132.5	129.1	142.1	135.1	132.4
1992 Q1	107.4	107.1	108.5	109.2	109.0	109.9	108.4	108.4	105.3	107.7	108.4	108.6	108.3	108.0
Q2	106.9	106.0	110.4	109.9	109.0	112.5	109.2	107.5	106.6	107.4	108.7	110.9	108.4	108.3
Q3	108.4	107.5	111.7	111.8	110.8	114.3	110.8	109.2	107.5	108.9	110.4	112.5	110.1	109.8
Q4	108.6	107.7	112.4	111.7	110.4	115.2	110.4	109.0	107.9	108.9	109.6	113.2	110.1	109.6
1993 Q1	109.3	107.1	117.9	111.9	109.2	119.3	110.5	109.1	112.2	111.2	108.7	118.2	110.6	110.6
Q2	113.5	109.2	129.9	114.0	109.8	125.6	115.0	111.7	123.8	114.3	109.9	126.8	113.7	114.6
Q3	114.0	108.8	134.2	115.6	110.7	128.9	115.6	111.2	127.4	115.7	110.7	130.0	115.5	115.6
Q4	116.2	111.1	136.1	118.6	113.6	132.5	117.7	114.1	127.5	117.7	112.7	131.8	117.4	117.7
1994 Q1	119.0	113.7	139.2	121.2	116.9	132.8	119.3	116.0	128.2	120.1	115.8	132.4	120.1	119.7
Q2	123.0	118.2	142.1	125.1	121.6	134.7	122.6	119.9	130.0	123.3	119.6	133.8	124.1	123.0
Q3	126.1	120.7	146.8	128.8	124.9	139.3	125.6	122.3	134.6	126.3	122.4	137.7	127.4	126.0
Q4	129.7	125.0	148.0	133.2	130.7	140.1	128.9	126.6	135.2	129.6	126.6	138.1	131.5	129.3
1995 Q1	131.3	127.0	148.0	134.3	132.0	140.4	130.5	128.2	136.6	130.7	127.6	139.4	132.8	130.6
Q2	132.0	127.9	148.1	135.4	133.6	140.1	130.9	128.7	136.8	131.4	128.7	139.3	133.7	131.1
Q3	134.8	129.5	155.6	138.1	135.0	146.7	133.3	130.1	142.0	133.6	129.7	144.8	136.5	133.5
Q4	136.0	130.9	155.7	139.3	136.7	146.6	134.3	131.4	142.1	134.3	130.6	144.7	137.6	134.3
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year														
1995 Q3	6.9	7.3	6.0	7.2	8.1	5.3	6.1	6.4	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.2	7.1	6.0
Q4	4.9	4.7	5.2	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.8	5.1	3.6	3.2	4.8	4.6	3.9
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter														
1995 Q3	2.1	1.3	5.1	2.0	1.0	4.7	1.8	1.1	3.8	1.7	0.8	3.9	2.1	1.8
Q4	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.9	1.3	−0.1	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	−0.1	0.8	0.6

1 Data used in the World and OECD aggregates refer to Germany after unification

Chart I: Gross domestic product

Year on year percentage change

Japan

USA

UK

Germany

6

3

0

-3

1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996

Chart II: Consumer price index

Year on year percentage change

UK

Germany

USA

Japan

9

6

3

0

1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996

Chart III: Standardised unemployment

Percentage of workforce

UK

Germany

USA

Japan

9

6

3

1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996
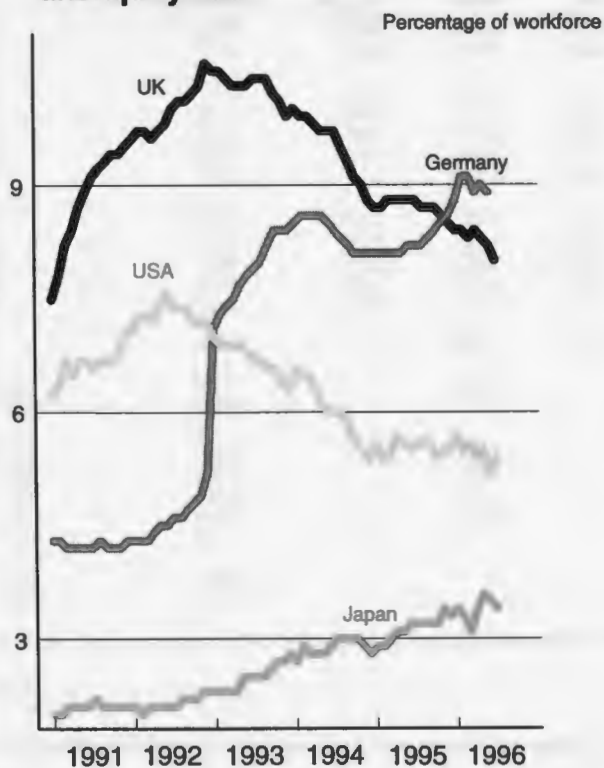
Chart IV: Current account balance

Percent of GDP at market prices: 1996 Q2

0.8

0.4

0

-0.4

UK

Germany[1]

France[1] Italy

Japan[1] Canada

USA[1]
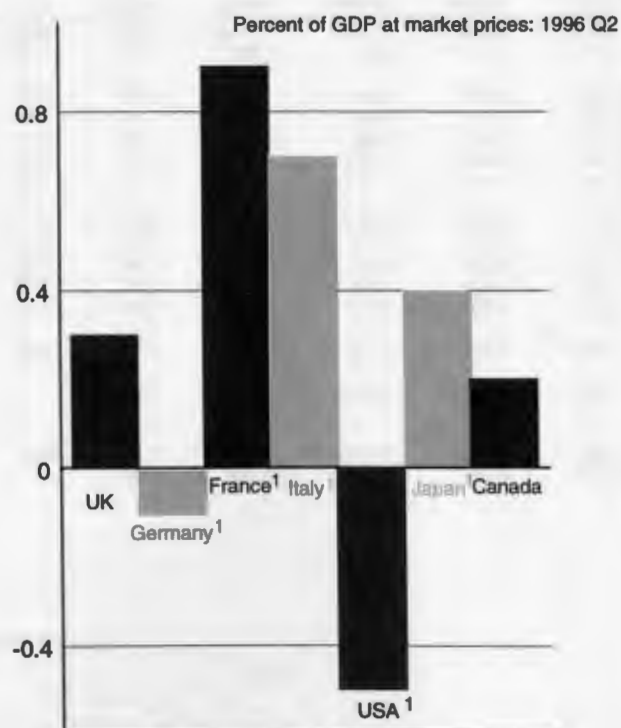
1 Germany, Italy, the United States and Japan refer
to 1996 Q1, while France refers to 1995 Q4.

Chart V: Industrial Production

Year on year percentage change

Germany

USA

Japan

UK

6

0

-6

1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996
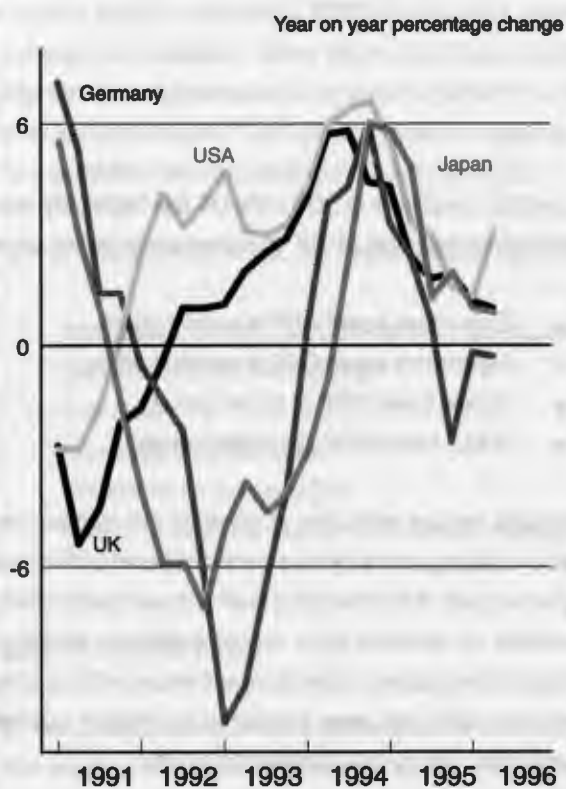
Chart VI: Producer price inflation

Year on year percentage change

UK

USA

Germany

Japan

6

3

0

-3

1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996

Chart VII: Employment

Year on year percentage change

USA

Japan

Western
Germany

UK

3

0

-3

1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996
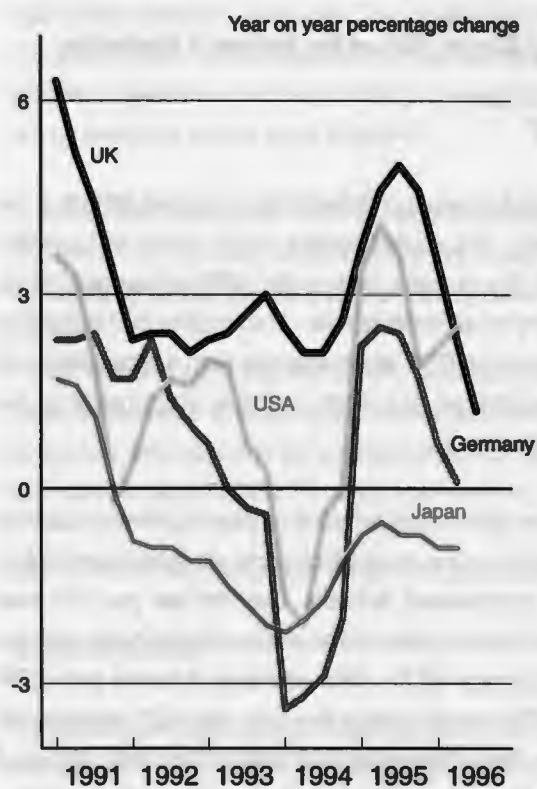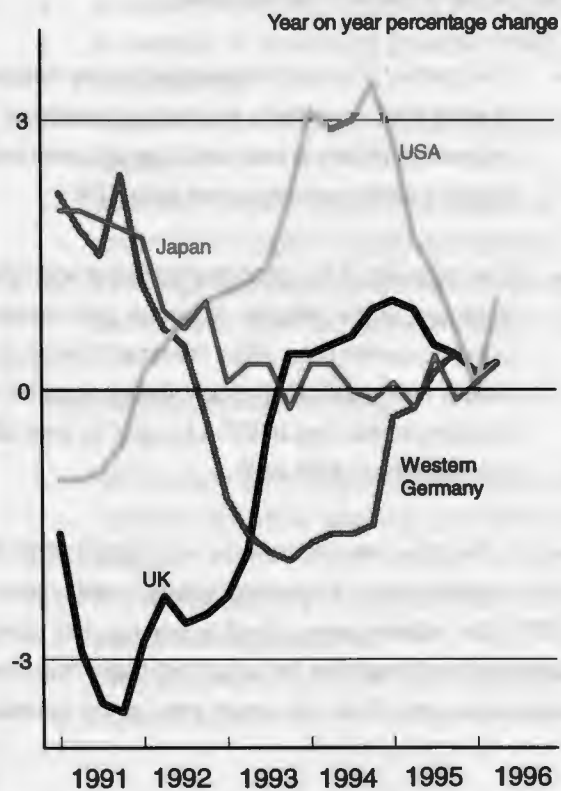
Chart VIII: Wage earnings (manufacturing)

Year on year percentage change

UK

Western
Germany

USA

Japan

8

4

0

1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996

15

The use of quarterly current price output data in the National Accounts

by David Daniel, Office for National Statistics

Summary

A widely used measure of domestically generated inflation is the GDP deflator - the implied deflator linking current and constant price GDP. The quarterly path of the GDP deflator used to be based solely on expenditure data - in contrast to the UK practice for constant price GDP which emerges from a reconciliation of output, expenditure and income data in which output is the preferred source.

About a year ago the ONS completed a project to develop quarterly estimates of output at current factor cost with associated implied quarterly output-based deflators. Over the last year, the new estimates have been produced on an experimental basis and have been checked against the other estimates of current price GDP and the GDP deflator before finalising the GDP estimates for publication. Thus although the GDP deflator is currently still based mainly on expenditure data, it is also now checked against the output evidence.

The ONS also plans to develop a system for reconciling quarterly current price output and expenditure based estimates of GDP through quarterly supply-use tables. This will result in a GDP deflator which is based on reconciled output and expenditure estimates. This should improve the quality of the GDP deflator and also the whole process of achieving coherence within the quarterly GDP estimates at current and constant prices.

Introduction

Compilation of UK GDP can best be described as involving two separate processes: (i) annual and (ii) quarterly.

The annual process involves setting the annual levels of GDP for each year's Blue Book (UK National Accounts). At current prices, all three approaches to GDP measurement are used : output , expenditure and income. For the years 1989 to 1994 and now rolling forward each year, the current price output, expenditure and income estimates are reconciled within a full Input-Output framework[1]. At constant prices, constant price output and expenditure estimates are reconciled together with a constant price income derived by deflating income by the implied GDP deflator.

The quarterly compilation of GDP in the UK has historically drawn on four primary measures of GDP at current and constant prices:

- Expenditure based GDP at current prices
- Expenditure based GDP at constant prices
- Income based GDP at current prices
- Output based GDP at constant prices

Additionally, income estimates at constant prices have been derived by deflating income by the expenditure based GDP deflator. The quarterly path of constant price GDP has been predominately determined by constant price output estimates with some contribution from quarterly expenditure and income while quarterly current price GDP has been calculated by inflating quarterly constant price GDP by the expenditure deflator.

An obvious gap in the process was quarterly output at current prices.

There are two reasons why compilation of aggregate quarterly current price output makes immediate sense:

- The constant price output measure is the key measure of short term movements in volume; consistency is improved by making at least partial use of current price output to derive quarterly current price GDP

- The major part of the constant price output aggregate is derived by the deflation of current price industry output so current price output movements and output deflator movements are implicitly already assumed in compiling constant price GDP. It is logical for them also to inform current price GDP.

Motivated by the above reasons, a project was initiated within the ONS for the development of a system to compile quarterly current price GDP from output sources. About a year ago, this project was completed and since then the output estimates have been produced each quarter. Both the current price output estimates

and the implied output deflators (generated by comparison with constant price output) are routinely compared with the pre publication current price GDP and GDP deflator estimates. Use of output data to inform the GDP deflator has significant international precedent. Some other countries, notably the Netherlands, already compile current price output within a quarterly Input-Output framework [2], and are thus already integrating output and expenditure data in compiling the quarterly deflator .

In the remainder of this article, the following topics are covered:

> Applications for, and users for, the new output series
> Data sources and methodology
> Estimates
> Interpretation of estimates
> Framework for quarterly GDP
> Linkage to other developments in the National Accounts

Applications and users

The new development provides a quarterly series for current price value added at factor cost by industry coherent with the existing constant price industry value added series.
Applications include:

- Aggregate current price GDP at factor cost from output sources
- An industry breakdown of quarterly current price GDP
- An estimate of domestically generated inflation from output sources
- Estimates of movements in implied output prices by industry
- Quarterly current price gross output as a key component of supply for supply/use balances
- Improving the process of converting income to constant prices, and of reconciling income and output data

Users for these applications include:

- HM Treasury both as users of GDP data and as customers for whole economy and industry output deflators
- Eurostat for quarterly current price GDP by industry as well as for aggregate GDP
- External business, and other, customers for industry output deflators

Data Sources and Methodology

Current price value added for the whole economy is estimated by aggregating detailed industry data. The industry framework is the 123 Input-Output Groups classified by the SIC (92) (Standard Industrial Classification of 1992). Broadly, the compilation process can be viewed as a three stage process:

(i) Annual estimates, generally to the year preceding the latest published year, are compiled from benchmark survey sources
(ii) Quarterly proxies are compiled from timely survey and other sources
(iii) The quarterly estimates are linked to the annual estimates to generate estimates of current price value added consistent with benchmark estimates and the coherent picture of the economy assembled through the latest Input-Output balances.

Each of the above three processes are now described.

Annual estimation

The latest Input-Output tables include current price value added estimates for each of the 123 Input-Output groups. For production, construction and most of services, the estimates are from the relationship:

Value added   equals   Gross Output
less
Intermediate Consumption

where the Gross Output and Intermediate Consumption are mainly derived from ONS annual inquiries (the Annual Census of Production, and Annual Distribution and Services inquiries). It should also be noted that gross output and intermediate consumption are defined differently for distribution than for the rest of the economy.

For certain service industries, an alternative routine is used where value added is derived as the sum of the components of factor income:

Value added equals Income from employment
plus
Income from self employment
plus
profits (or gross trading surplus of public corporations)
plus
rent
plus
the imputed charge for capital consumption
less
stock appreciation

This methodology is used for the financial services industries and agriculture.

In all cases, the current price estimates are consistent with the latest annual Input-Output figures. For the latest published year for some industries annual benchmarks are compiled a year ahead of the Input-Output tables using the same methodology.

Quarterly Proxies

The quarterly proxies are compiled as base weighted indices. The structure and nature of the indices closely parallels that used in constant price output [3]. The output weights are used to aggregate the detailed indices to generate a single quarterly index for each of the Input-Output Groups. In almost all cases the quarterly proxy is a gross output or sales figure rather than a direct measure of value added. A breakdown of the data sources by the main industry groupings is shown in Annex A.

Linkage of Quarterly and Annual estimates

The quarterly gross output proxies are constrained to the annual estimates of value added from the Input-Output tables. The annual net: gross ratios are interpolated and extrapolated to avoid discontinuity in the quarterly profile.

Implied output deflators

The comparison of the current price estimates with constant price GDP by output industry generates a quarterly output based GDP deflator disaggregated by industry. Since much of the constant price output aggregate is produced by deflating current price output data, the implied output deflator aggregate depends substantially on the source deflators. The deflators used for constant price output are shown at Annex B . It can be seen that, while deflation by producer price output indices and by RPI indices is of major importance, a significant proportion of proxies are either physical quantity measures or employment series. The overall implied output deflator is thus

a) composed, in part, of aggregated detailed source deflators such as PPI and RPI components, and
b) includes implied deflators generated by the comparison of, for example, current price turnover for an industry with a weighted combination of physical quantity indicators for the same industry.

The estimates
Quarterly output based current price GDP by main industry grouping for the period 1990 Q1 to 1996 Q2 were compiled. The

industry groupings by SIC (92) codes are (i) agriculture, forestry and fishing (sections A and B), (ii) production (C, D and E), (iii) construction (F) and (iv) services (G through to Q). The aggregate was constrained to published GDP at factor cost.

Table 1 shows for the same period the implied output deflators by industry generated by comparison with the published constant price output series ; this is also presented in Figure 1 .

Over the whole six and a half year period, GDP prices have increased by 25 percent. Looking at the four main industry aggregates (agriculture, production , construction and services) agricultural prices have grown the most, 42 per cent, and construction the least , six per cent. Of the two larger aggregates, services have experienced a greater price rise , 29 per cent , than production , 20 per cent .

Taking each aggregate in turn,

Agriculture

The notable features are the sharp rises in 1993 and 1995 (12 per cent and 14 per cent respectively). In 1993 there was a substantial depreciation of sterling relative to 1992. This had the effect of raising the price of UK produced agricultural products. 1995 was characterised by drought conditions and this again caused product prices, particularly crop prices, to grow by a rate which was well above trend.

Construction

Construction output prices grow by only about six per cent over the whole period. Notable features are the progressive decline from 1990 to 1993 during a recessionary period in the industry followed by a strong recovery in 1995 reflecting increased contract prices agreed during a temporary recovery in the industry in 1994.

Production

The overall growth of 20 per cent in production splits into a rise of about 24 per cent in manufacturing (section D of SIC (92)) and about 4 per cent in the energy and mining industries (sections C and E combined) . Energy prices correlate fairly well with the crude oil price index which although highly erratic has risen by less than eleven per cent over the whole period (see Table 2 and Figure 2). Manufacturing prices were notably weak in 1991, at a time of falling output volumes, but in other years they have grown by between three and four per cent. Over the whole period manufacturing

TABLE 1: Implied output deflators

Year	Qtr	Agriculture forestry and fishing	Production industries Total	of which:- Manufacturing	Other	Construction	Service industries	GDP
1990		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991		99.0	102.5	101.5	106.9	99.1	108.3	105.8
1992		103.0	105.3	104.9	106.8	98.1	115.1	111.1
1993		115.1	109.0	109.0	108.9	95.9	119.2	114.9
1994		118.1	111.0	112.4	105.4	96.3	121.2	116.7
1995		135.0	114.7	116.3	107.9	102.5	121.6	118.8
1990	Q1	100.2	98.8	97.4	106.2	99.6	95.4	96.7
1990	Q2	101.3	99.3	101.1	90.0	100.8	98.8	99.2
1990	Q3	100.2	99.6	100.9	92.5	100.0	103.1	101.8
1990	Q4	98.3	102.4	100.5	111.7	99.6	102.7	102.3
1991	Q1	97.3	102.3	100.9	108.4	98.9	106.3	104.4
1991	Q2	100.0	102.2	101.6	105.5	98.8	107.7	105.4
1991	Q3	99.2	102.4	102.0	104.2	98.7	108.3	105.7
1991	Q4	99.4	103.0	101.6	109.7	100.0	111.2	107.9
1992	Q1	99.1	103.5	102.4	109.0	98.1	112.1	108.5
1992	Q2	101.6	104.9	105.0	104.6	99.3	116.0	111.6
1992	Q3	103.4	104.8	105.5	101.8	97.8	116.8	112.0
1992	Q4	107.8	107.7	106.9	111.4	97.0	115.6	112.1
1993	Q1	108.2	107.7	107.3	109.6	96.5	117.3	113.2
1993	Q2	115.7	108.3	108.6	107.0	96.5	119.0	114.6
1993	Q3	118.7	109.9	110.5	107.6	95.5	120.5	116.0
1993	Q4	118.2	109.8	109.3	111.5	95.4	120.0	115.6
1994	Q1	118.4	110.0	112.0	101.4	95.9	121.0	116.3
1994	Q2	117.3	110.6	112.3	103.6	95.9	120.7	116.2
1994	Q3	117.3	111.5	112.7	106.9	96.7	121.7	117.2
1994	Q4	119.1	111.7	112.2	109.6	96.4	121.4	117.1
1995	Q1	129.2	113.4	113.8	111.8	98.3	121.3	117.8
1995	Q2	132.7	114.7	115.8	110.3	101.2	121.9	118.9
1995	Q3	136.4	114.2	117.1	102.3	105.4	121.6	118.9
1995	Q4	142.0	116.5	118.7	107.3	105.2	121.5	119.6
1996	Q1	143.8	118.8	120.1	113.4	104.8	121.4	120.1
1996	Q2	142.3	118.8	120.9	110.9	105.4	122.7	121.0

Annual and Q on Q-4 growth rates

Year	Qtr	Agriculture forestry and fishing	Production industries Total	of which:- Manufacturing	Other	Construction	Service industries	GDP
1990		3.6	3.6	4.1	1.0	2.5	10.4	7.8
1991		-1.0	2.5	1.5	6.9	-0.9	8.3	5.8
1992		4.0	2.8	3.4	-0.1	-1.0	6.3	5.0
1993		11.8	3.5	3.9	2.0	-2.2	3.6	3.4
1994		2.5	1.9	3.1	-3.2	0.4	1.6	1.6
1995		14.4	3.3	3.5	2.3	6.5	0.4	1.8
1990	Q1	8.9	1.7	-0.1	11.1	6.5	9.0	6.8
1990	Q2	6.8	3.0	5.1	-7.6	3.6	11.5	8.5
1990	Q3	1.7	4.5	6.2	-3.9	-0.1	11.9	8.8
1990	Q4	-2.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.6	9.2	7.2
1991	Q1	-2.9	3.5	3.6	2.0	-0.7	11.4	7.9
1991	Q2	-1.3	3.0	0.5	17.1	-1.9	9.0	6.2
1991	Q3	-1.1	2.8	1.0	12.6	-1.3	5.0	3.8
1991	Q4	1.1	0.6	1.1	-1.9	0.4	8.3	5.4
1992	Q1	1.8	1.3	1.5	0.6	-0.8	5.4	4.0
1992	Q2	1.7	2.6	3.4	-0.9	0.5	7.8	6.0
1992	Q3	4.2	2.3	3.5	-2.3	-0.9	7.9	5.9
1992	Q4	8.4	4.5	5.3	1.6	-2.9	4.0	4.0
1993	Q1	9.2	4.0	4.7	0.5	-1.6	4.6	4.3
1993	Q2	13.9	3.2	3.4	2.3	-2.8	2.5	2.7
1993	Q3	14.8	4.9	4.7	5.6	-2.3	3.1	3.6
1993	Q4	9.7	2.0	2.2	0.1	-1.7	3.8	3.1
1994	Q1	9.5	2.2	4.4	-7.4	-0.6	3.2	2.7
1994	Q2	1.4	2.2	3.4	-3.2	-0.7	1.4	1.4
1994	Q3	-1.2	1.5	2.0	-0.6	1.2	1.1	1.1
1994	Q4	0.7	1.7	2.7	-1.7	1.0	1.1	1.3
1995	Q1	9.1	3.0	1.6	10.2	2.5	0.3	1.3
1995	Q2	13.1	3.7	3.1	6.5	5.6	1.0	2.3
1995	Q3	16.3	2.4	3.9	-4.3	9.0	-0.1	1.4
1995	Q4	19.3	4.2	5.8	-2.1	9.2	0.1	2.1
1996	Q1	11.3	4.8	5.6	1.4	6.6	0.0	2.0
1996	Q2	7.2	3.6	4.4	0.6	4.1	0.7	1.7
96Q2/96Q1		42.0	20.2	24.1	4.4	5.8	28.6	25.1

Figure 1
Implied output deflators

1990=100

Source: ONS
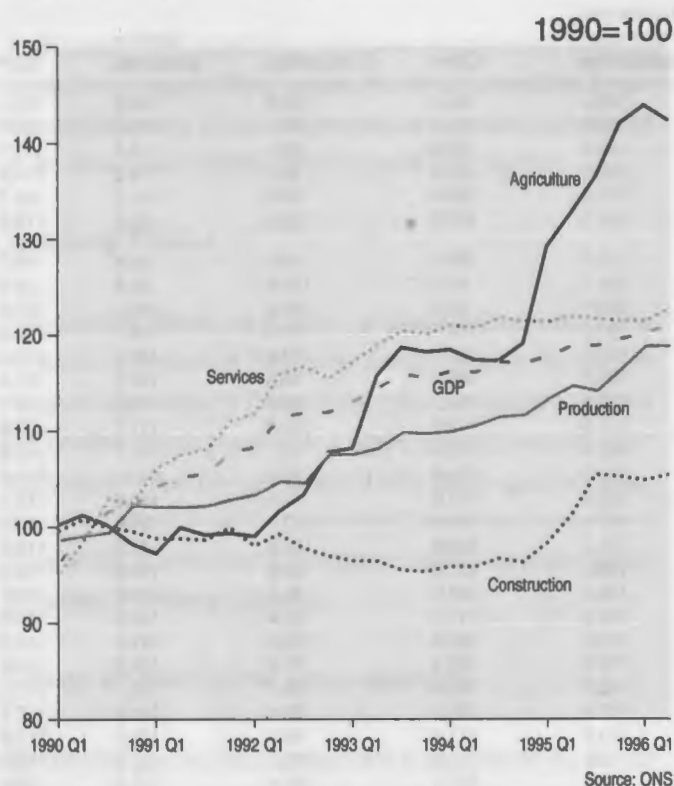
Figure 2
Other production deflator compared to crude oil price

Source: ONS
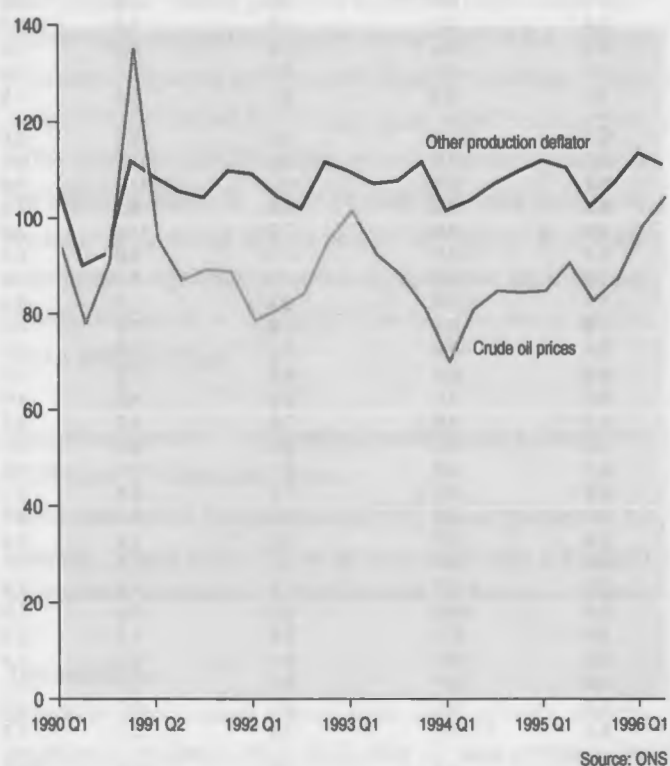
output prices have risen less than manufacturing earnings { 24 per cent compared to 42 per cent} (see Table 2 and Figure 3). The slower rise in prices than earnings can be attributed to the large gains in manufacturing productivity over the period.

Services

The overall rise in output prices of 29 per cent compares with a slighter greater rise of around 33 per cent in average earnings (see Table 2 and Figure 4). The narrower gap between the output price rise and earnings reflects the slower increase in productivity for services compared to manufacturing. .

TABLE 2: Manufacturing, other production and services deflators compared to other relevant measures of inflation

Year Qtr	Manufact -uring Output Deflators	Average Earnings (Manufact -uring)	Other Production Deflators	Crude Oil Price	Services Output Deflators	Average Earnings (Services)
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	101.5	108.2	106.9	90.7	108.3	107.7
1992	104.9	115.4	106.8	85.3	115.1	114.1
1993	109.0	120.5	108.9	91.1	119.2	117.5
1994	112.4	126.3	105.4	80.5	121.2	121.7
1995	116.3	131.9	107.9	86.7	121.6	125.1
1990 Q1	97.4	96.6	106.2	94.6	95.4	96.6
Q2	101.1	98.8	90.0	78.5	98.8	99.2
Q3	100.9	101.3	92.5	91.4	103.1	101.2
Q4	100.5	103.2	111.7	135.6	102.7	103.0
1991 Q1	100.9	105.2	108.4	96.1	106.3	105.1
Q2	101.6	107.2	105.5	87.5	107.7	106.4
Q3	102.0	109.2	104.2	89.7	108.3	108.9
Q4	101.6	111.2	109.7	89.3	111.2	110.2
1992 Q1	102.4	113.0	109.0	79.1	112.1	111.9
Q2	105.0	114.3	104.6	81.6	116.0	113.5
Q3	105.5	116.4	101.8	84.7	116.8	114.8
Q4	106.9	117.7	111.4	95.6	115.6	116.4
1993 Q1	107.3	118.3	109.6	101.7	117.3	116.0
Q2	108.6	120.1	107.0	92.8	119.0	117.0
Q3	110.5	121.4	107.6	88.5	120.5	117.9
Q4	109.3	122.4	111.5	81.5	120.0	119.0
1994 Q1	112.0	124.0	101.4	70.5	121.0	120.7
Q2	112.3	125.4	103.6	81.3	120.7	121.1
Q3	112.7	126.8	106.9	85.2	121.7	122.1
Q4	112.2	128.8	109.6	84.9	121.4	123.0
1995 Q1	113.8	130.2	111.8	85.2	121.3	124.3
Q2	115.8	131.3	110.3	90.9	121.9	124.4
Q3	117.1	132.3	102.3	83.1	121.6	125.1
Q4	118.7	133.8	107.3	87.7	121.5	126.5
1996 Q1	120.1	135.9	113.4	98.3	121.4	128.4
Q2	120.9	136.8	110.9	104.6	122.7	128.9
96Q2/90Q2	24.1	41.6	4.4	10.6	28.6	33.4

Framework for Quarterly GDP

The Input-Output framework already provides a mechanism for reconciling annual current price output, expenditure and income data to achieve annual GDP estimates at current prices. Work is already in hand to develop an equivalent Input-Output framework at constant prices.

Figure 3
Manufacturing output deflator compared to average earnings

Average earnings (manufacturing)

Manufacturing deflator

| | 1990 Q1 | 1991 Q1 | 1992 Q1 | 1993 Q1 | 1994 Q1 | 1995 Q1 | 1996 Q1 |

Source: ONS

Figure 4
Services output deflator compared to average earnings

Average earning (services)

Services deflator

| | 1990 Q1 | 1991 Q1 | 1992 Q1 | 1993 Q1 | 1994 Q1 | 1995 Q1 | 1996 Q1 |

Source: ONS
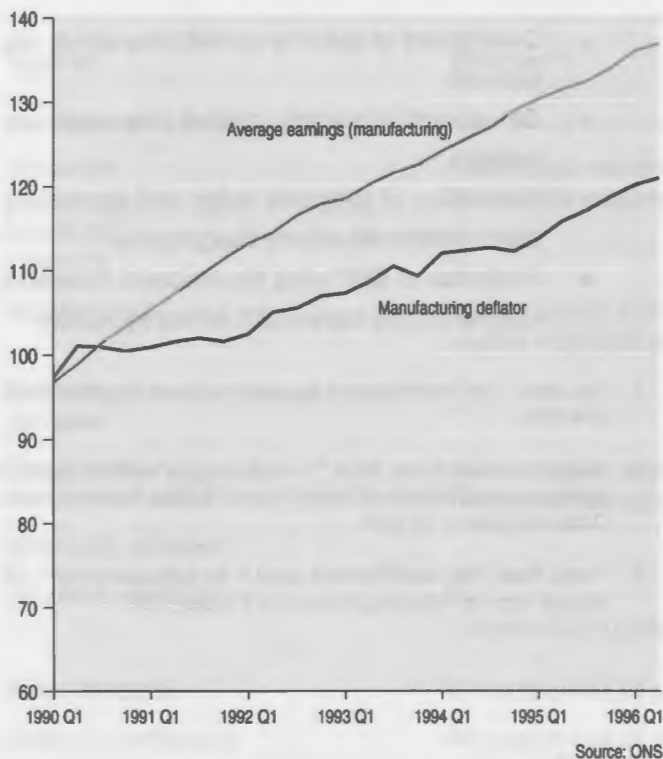
It is planned to develop a comprehensive supply/use framework for quarterly estimates at both current and constant prices. These tables would be compiled at a much less disaggregate level than the annual Input-Output balances - probably 31 industries by 31 products as opposed to 123 by 123 in the annual balances.

The supply/use tables would be linked to the latest IO tables and compiled up to the latest quarter for which output, expenditure and income data are published.

This development will have important implications:

- There will be a formal structure for achieving coherent quarterly output, expenditure and income estimates at both current and constant prices
- At a reasonably detailed product level we will be able to achieve coherent output and expenditure estimates across the whole economy
- The process of generating coherent output and expenditure estimates at both current and constant prices will produce a new GDP deflator derived from both output and expenditure sources

The last point is important since, unlike GDP itself, the GDP deflator is derived from a single source - expenditure. It is susceptible to the influence of relatively volatile expenditure components such as fixed investment, stocks and foreign trade with no independent control check on the aggregate. The planned replacement will:

(i) Fully utilise both the available deflator sources - output as well as expenditure, and
(ii) demonstrate coherent assumptions between output and expenditure with respect to individual product prices - construction is a good example of a major product for which coherence is crucial because of its size and volatility.

Linkage to other developments in the National Accounts

The ONS has already initiated a project to develop annual constant price Input-Output tables. The quarterly framework at constant prices is dependent upon the more detailed annual structure being in place. Once the annual Input-Output structure is in place at constant prices, historic annual deflators based on integrated output and expenditure sources will be automatically available. The quarterly work described here is a logical and crucially important extension to the most timely quarterly compilation of GDP.

A separate monthly price index, the Final Expenditure Prices Index (FEPI), is being developed by ONS and a separate article describing the construction of this index is planned. The index is being developed as a wider measure of monthly inflation than is currently available, and its coverage is designed to reflect final expenditure by UK residents. It will cover consumers' expenditure, investment expenditure and government final expenditure.

The developments described earlier in the present article can be regarded as strengthening the methodology of the existing GDP deflator which measures domestically generated inflation (inclusive of exports but net of imports).

Next Steps

Starting from early 97, the following developments are envisaged:

- Development of quarterly current price supply use balances
- Development of quarterly constant price supply use balances
- Compilation of integrated output and expenditure based deflator with industry disaggregation
- Publication of GDP using the integrated framework together with the implied GDP deflator by industry

1. Tse, Jenny " *The United Kingdom's input output balances*" Economic Trends June 1996

2. Jansen, Ronald and Algera, Simon *"The methodology of the Dutch system of quarterly accounts"* Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics National Accounts Occasional paper no. 25 1988

3. Sharp, Peter. *"The measurement of output in the estimation of GDP"* UK National Accounts Methodological paper no 1. August 1994.

ANNEX A

DATA SOURCES FOR QUARTERLY CURRENT PRICE OUTPUT PROXIES

INDUSTRY	SOURCE
Agriculture	The gross output of the farming industry from the Ministry of Agriculture
Production	Index of production at current prices based on ONS inquiries to businesses
Construction businesses	Construction output at current prices compiled by the Department of Environment from inquiries to businesses
Distribution	Retail sales from retailing inquiry, quarterly ONS inquiries to businesses, VAT sources
Transport	Department of Transport(rail), overseas trade statistics(shipping), quarterly ONS inquiries to businesses, VAT sources.
Communication	The Post Office, British Telecom, ONS inquiries to businesses
Financial services	Measures of financial institution activity used for constant price output measurement (see reference (3)) adjusted to current prices
Business services	ONS inquiries to businesses, VAT
Public administration	General Government Final consumption from local and central government sources
Other services	Public sector expenditure on health and education, ONS inquiries to businesses, VAT sources

ANNEX B

The deflators used in the compilation of constant price GDP by output industry

Industry	Deflators [1]	GDP Percentage
Agriculture	Gross output deflated by producer prices Intermediate consumption by input prices	2
Mining and Quarrying	[2]	2
Manufacturing	Industry specific Producer output prices together with export prices for specific industries	23
Electricity,gas and water	[2]	2
Construction	Industry specific output price Weighted combination of industry earnings and materials costs	7
SERVICES of which:		
Wholesale distribution	[2] Producer output prices (by distributed product)	- 12 [4]
Retail distribution	RPI components by product	-
Hotels and restuarants	RPI components by product	3
Transport and storage	[2] Industry specific output price RPI components by specific service	5
Communication	[2] RPI components by specific service	3
Financial intermediation	[2] RPI RPI components by specific service	2
Real estate,renting & business	[3] Industry specific earnings adjusted for productivity and combined with RPI	11
Public administration and defence	[3]	7
Other services inc health & education	[3] Industry specific output prices RPI components by specific service	21

1) Apart from agriculture where the annual benchmark is produced by double deflation, the current price proxies deflated are gross output or sales

2) A significant proportion of the proxies are physical quantity indicators which do not require deflation

3) A significant proportion of the proxies are employment , and do not require deflation

(4) The 12 per cent weight cannot be split between wholesale and retail distribution because the standard industrial classification, SIC 92, has a single code for wholesale and retail motor vehicle sales.

Innovation in Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, 1995 Survey

by Rachael Marsh DTI

Introduction

As part of its remit to explore the forces affecting competitiveness in the UK economy, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) undertook, in conjunction with the Office for National Statistics (ONS), a detailed survey of small and medium sized enterprises to investigate their innovative activities. This is the largest survey of its kind and the information collected is required to inform the DTI about the technology and innovative support needs of smaller firms. Questions were designed to illuminate aspects of innovation, the in-house development of new technology and its acquisition from outside the firm. Some initial analyses of the findings from this survey feature in the third Competitiveness White Paper (CWP3)[1]. This note sets out the survey results in greater detail. The data tabulations underlying these can be found in Annex B. DTI and ONS acknowledge the support of participating firms in this study.

Coverage[2]

The survey covered small and medium sized enterprises in the United Kingdom manufacturing sectors with employment between 20 and 250 staff.

Response[2]

The survey was conducted by means of a voluntary postal survey and 2081 of 4381 questionnaires were returned giving a response rate of 47.5%.

Sample design[2]

The survey was based on a stratified sample. Enterprises were selected from the ONS VAT based register if they had responded to both the 1989 and 1992 Annual Census Of Production (ACOP) inquiries. The results have been weighted to match the survey sample with the distribution of firms in the overall population of SMEs in the UK.

Quality of data

The results showing the innovation related activities that are presented below can be taken to be representative of UK Small and Medium Sized enterprises in the manufacturing sector (Standard Industrial Classification (1980) code groups 2 to 4).

CHART 1

Frequency of implementing new technologies[3]   **Per cent of firms**
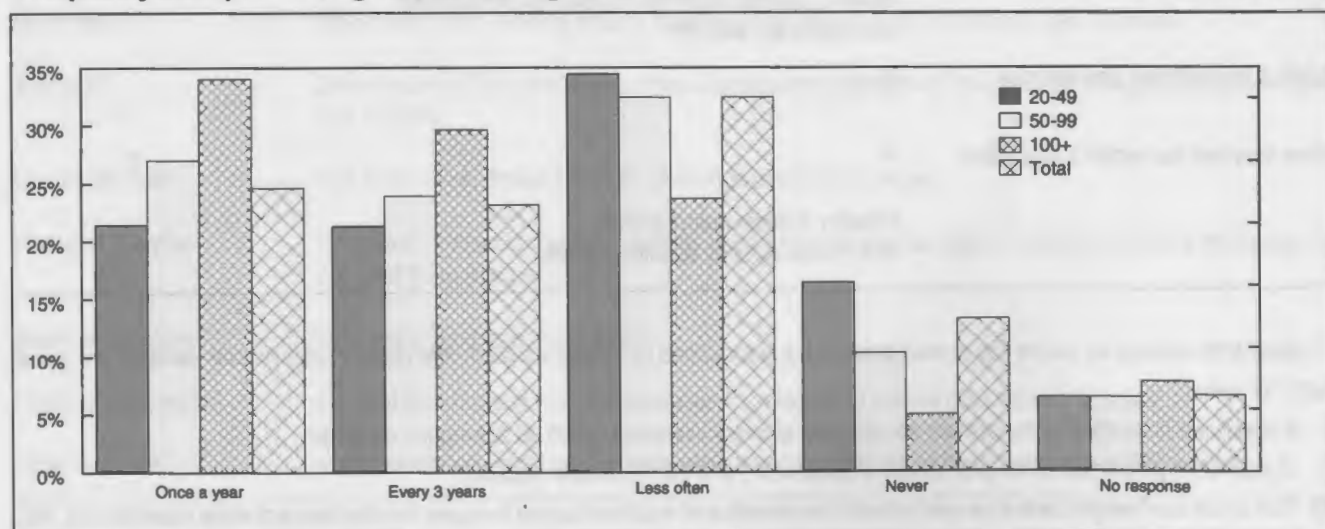
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[1] Competitiveness - Creating the enterprise centre of Europe, HMSO ISBN 0-10-133002-2
[2] Further information can be found in Annex A
[3] Chart 1 - Data in Annex B (table 1b)

Overview

The information collected by the survey was divided into 6 topics. These are General Information, Innovation and Growth, Labour Force Roles and Skills, Markets, Management of Technology and Sources, and External Help and Government Schemes. The results are presented under a different but related set of headings below.

New technologies and management techniques

One area of inquiry was firms' use and rate of introduction of manufacturing technologies and novel management techniques. Chart 1 shows the distribution by firm size of the frequency of introducing *new technologies* into the firm.

Just under half of responding companies acquire and implement new technologies at least every three years, 25% at least annually. 13% of responding companies never acquire nor implement new technologies.

Generally the larger the firm, the more frequently new technologies are acquired and implemented. Nearly two thirds of the largest firms in the survey (those with more than 100 employees) implemented new technologies at least every three years compared with just 42% of the smallest firms (20-49 employees). 16% of the smallest firms never implement new technology. Chart 2 shows the analysis by firm size of the frequency of implementing new *management techniques.*

The results are broadly comparable with the findings on technology in Chart 1. Just under half of responding companies acquire and implement new management techniques at least every 3 years, but 12% of responding companies never acquire nor implement new management techniques.

Generally the larger firms in the survey introduce new management techniques more frequently than smaller firms. Nearly two thirds of the firms with more than 100 employees introduce new management techniques at least every three years compared to 41% of the smallest firms in the survey(20-49 employees). 14% of firms with 20-49 employees never introduce new management techniques.

Firms were also asked about their current use of some *generic manufacturing technologies, and management strategies.* Chart 3 shows the proportions who apply these.

In manufacturing technology, just under a half used Computer Aided Design, a third used Computer Aided Manufacture, and 15% used Computer Integrated Manufacture.

In terms of management approaches, nearly two thirds of companies have adopted a formal Quality Management System or Standard, while a third use Just In Time or similar planning systems .

CHART 2

Frequency of implementing new management techniques[4]   **Per cent of firms**
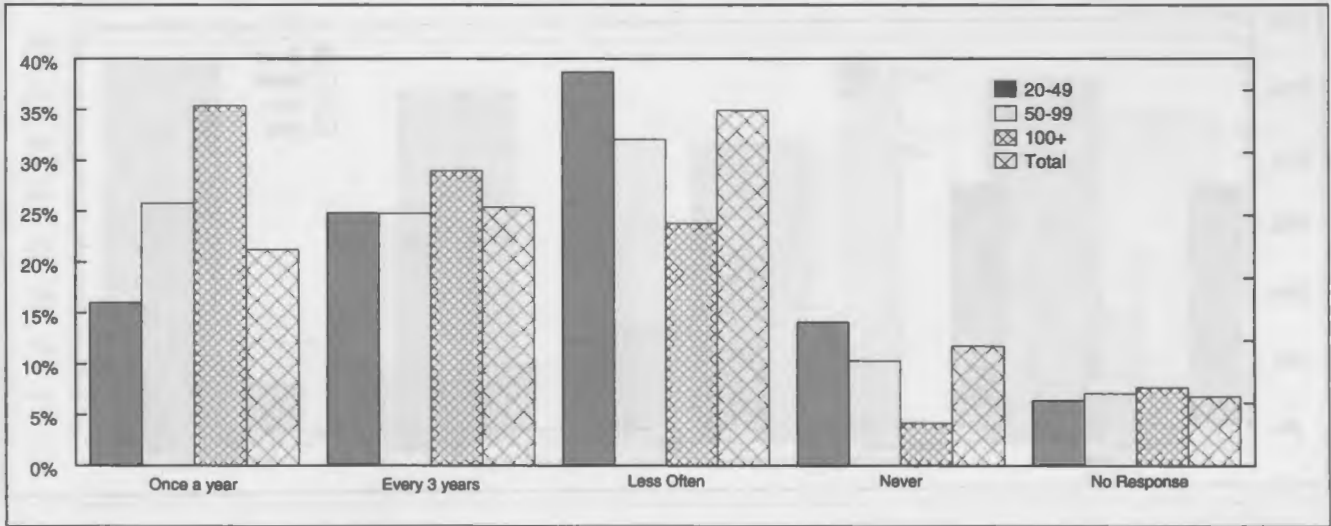
⁴ *Chart 2 - Data in Annex B (table 2b)*

CHART 3
Company use of technologies and management techniques[5]

Per cent of firms

Bar chart with categories: Computer Aided Design (~42%), Computer Aided Manufacture (~33%), Computer Integrated Manufacture (~15%), Electronic Data Interchange (~24%), Just in Time or Similar Planning System (~32%), Quality Management System or Standard (~63%). Y-axis 0% to 70%.
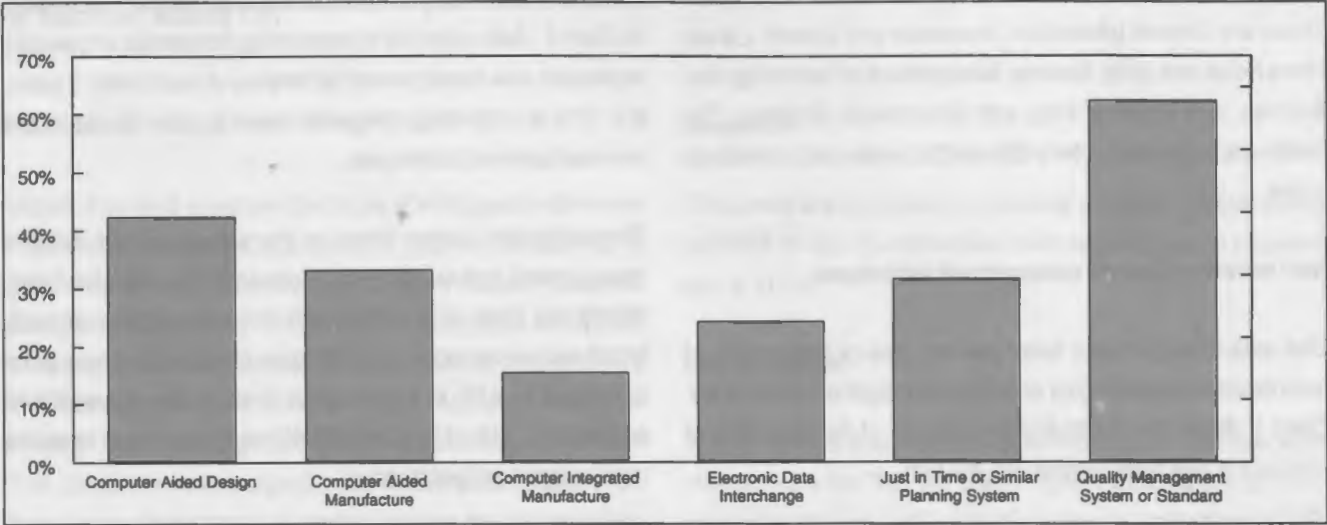
Introduction of new products and processes

Chart 4 summarises results on the proportion of turnover allocated to the *introduction of new products and processes*.

Nearly a third of firms reported spending nothing on new products and processes. Over half of all the firms in the survey allocated up to 9% of their turnover to the introduction of new products and processes. Generally the larger the firm, the more likely it was that some of their turnover would be allocated to the introduction of new products and processes.

External linkages

The survey asked about a variety of interactions between small firms and other economic agents for example, through membership of Business Organisations, collaboration in R&D and use of government support services.

Chart 5 shows the percentage of firms that report active or passive membership of a number of *Business Organisations*.

CHART 4
Proportion of turnover allocated to new products/processes[6]

Per cent of firms

Grouped bar chart with legend: 20-49, 50-99, 100+, Total. Categories: None, Less than 5, 5-9, 10 & over, No Response. Y-axis 0% to 60%.
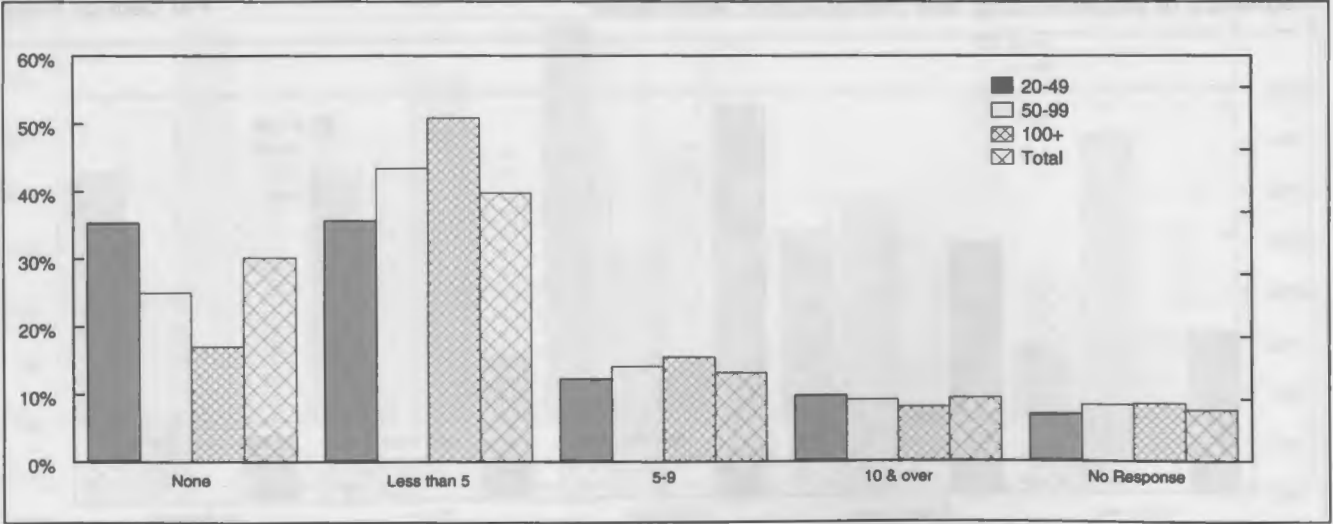
[5] Chart 3 - Data in Annex B (table 3b)
[6] Chart 4 - Data in Annex B (table 4b)

CHART 5

Membership of external organisation[7]

Legend: Passive, Active

X-axis: Trade Association, Chambers of commerce, Training & Enterprise Council, Research Association
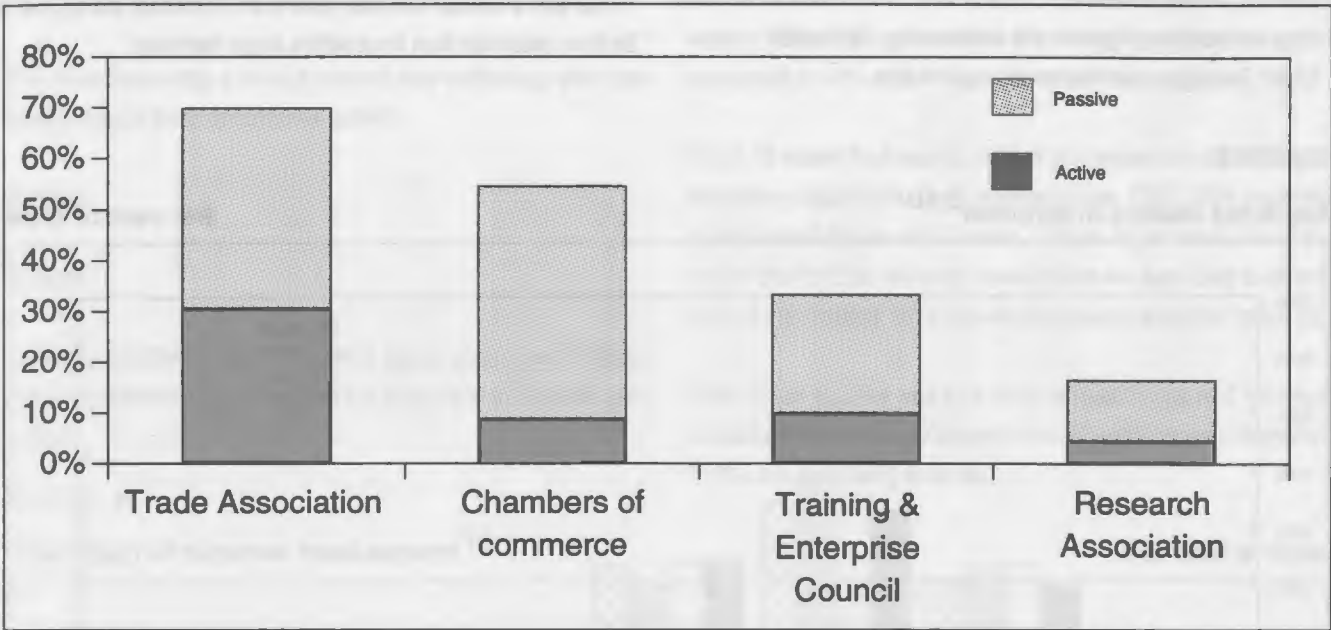
Most firms were involved in Trade Associations, where 31% were active members and a further 39% were passive members. 55% were members of Chambers of Commerce and 33% were members of Training & Enterprise Councils. Firms were least involved with Research Associations, where only 5% were active members and over 80% were not members at all.

The extent of *formal collaboration* with other firms and with Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) is shown in Chart 6.

Collaborative activities were uncommon in small and medium sized enterprises. Collaboration in R&D was the most frequent form of collaboration with HEIs while the most popular form of collaboration with other firms was in joint ventures.

Some 7% to 8% of firms were involved in joint ventures with other firms and a similar proportion was also involved in strategic alliances. The extent of licensing activity was perhaps surprisingly, very small.

CHART 6

Collaborative activities[8]

Per cent of firms

Legend: Firms, HEIs

X-axis: Joint Ventures, Strategic Alliances, Licensing (Inwards or Outwards), R&D

[7] Chart 5 - Data in Annex B (table 5b)
[8] Chart 6 - Data in Annex B (table 6b)

27
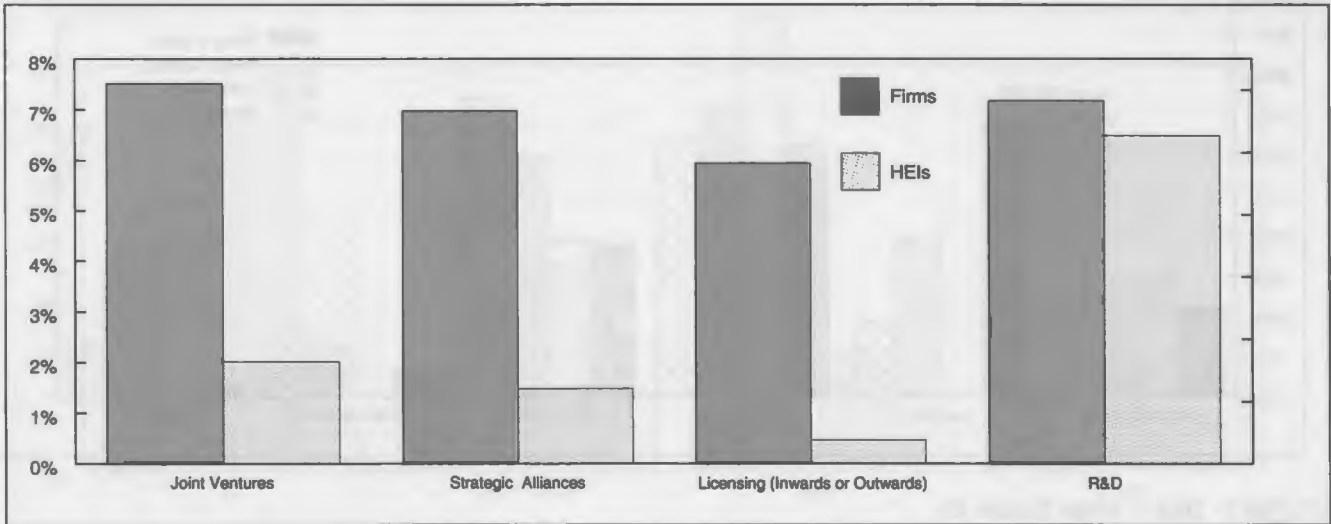
Expected Growth

Firms provided information on the level of increase in turnover they were anticipating over the forthcoming 12 months. Chart 7 analyses the responses by firm size.

Firms with a smaller turnover (less than £1 million) did appear to be less optimistic than firms with a larger turnover.

CHART 7

Expected change in turnover[9,10]   **Per cent of firms**
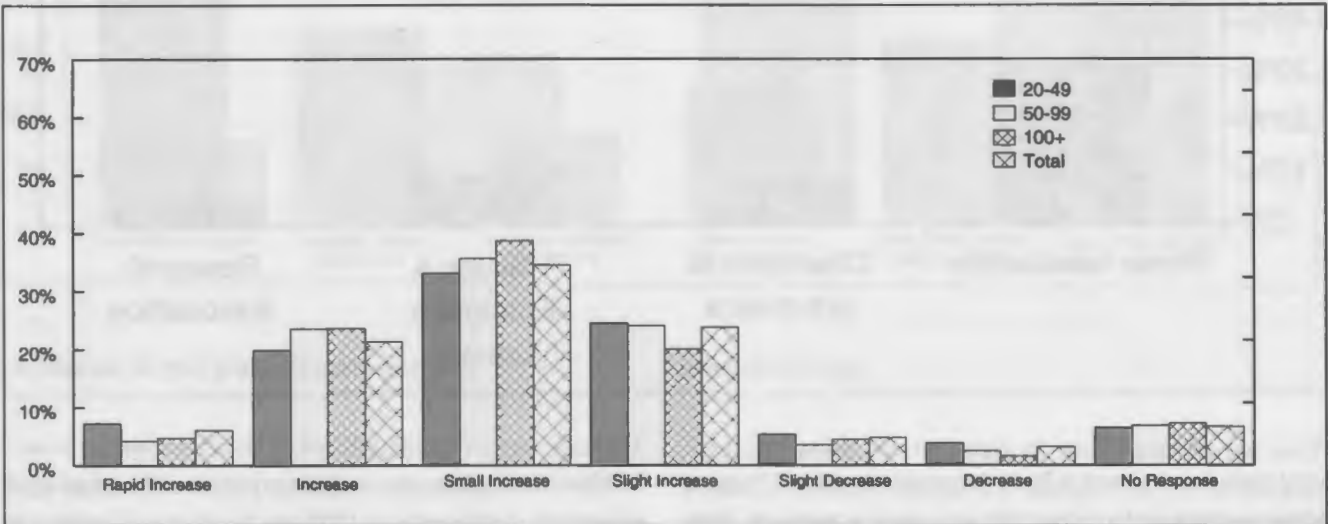
Overall, the vast majority of firms (86%) expected there to be some increase in turnover in 12 months time with 27% expecting growth over 15%. There were no substantial differences in optimism about growth in turnover when comparing firms by the number of employees.

The extent of optimism on growth can be related to the indicators of technological progressiveness from the survey. Chart 8 shows how expected growth correlates with the frequency of implementation of new technologies.

CHART 8

Frequency of implementing new technologies and expected change in turnover[11,12]   **Per cent of firms**
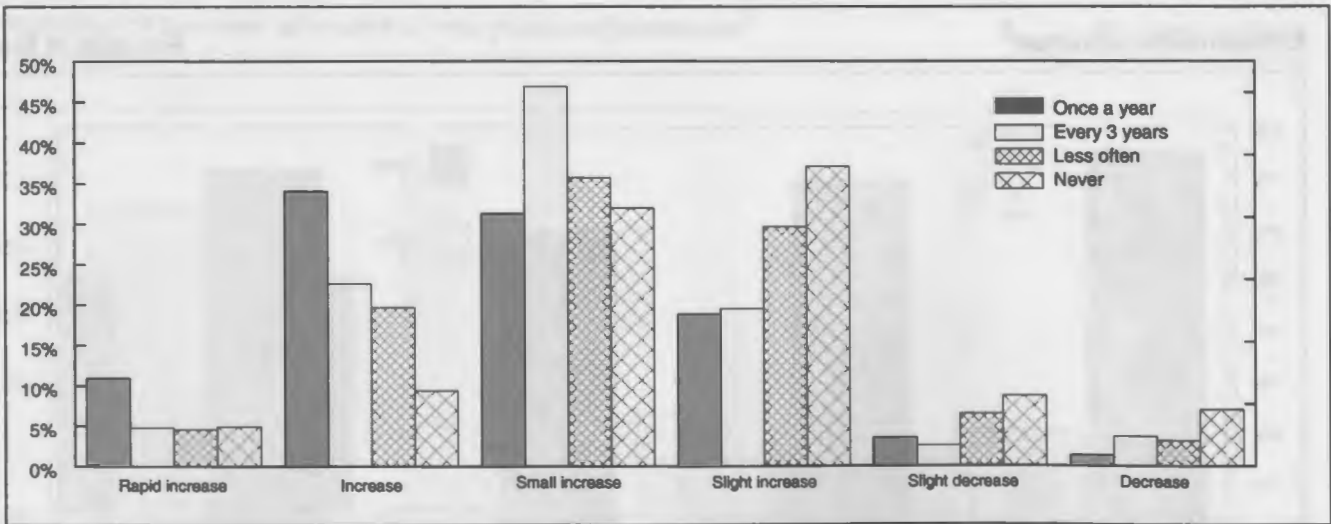
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[9] *Chart 7 - Data in Annex B (table 7b)*
[10] *Further information can be be found in Annex A*
[11] *Chart 8 - Data in Annex B (table 8b)*
[12] *Further information can be found in Annex A*

Companies that introduced new technologies at least once a year were three times as likely to forecast an increase or rapid increase in turnover than those that never introduced new technology.

The more frequently a firm introduced new technology the more likely it was to forecast turnover growth.

Markets

Exports

In this part of the survey, firms were asked about their markets, including exports. Chart 9 shows the proportion of turnover from exports.

Nearly a third of firms do not export, 25% derive less than 10% of their turnover from exports, 12% receive more than 50% of their turnover from exports. Generally, smaller firms are less likely to export; 38% of the smallest firms (20-49 employees) did not export compared to 16% of the largest firms (100+ employees).

Chart 10 shows that overall, 45% of all companies responding to the survey exported to the European Union (EU), 23% exported to the United States and Canada, 13% to Japan and 22% to the rest of the Far East. Although smaller firms are less likely to export, 38% of the smallest firms (20-49 employees) exported to the EU.

From Chart 10a, we see that firms in East Anglia and Northern Ireland are most likely to export to the EU while those in Yorkshire (34%) are least likely to do so.

CHART 9

Proportion of turnover from exports[13]   **Per cent of firms**
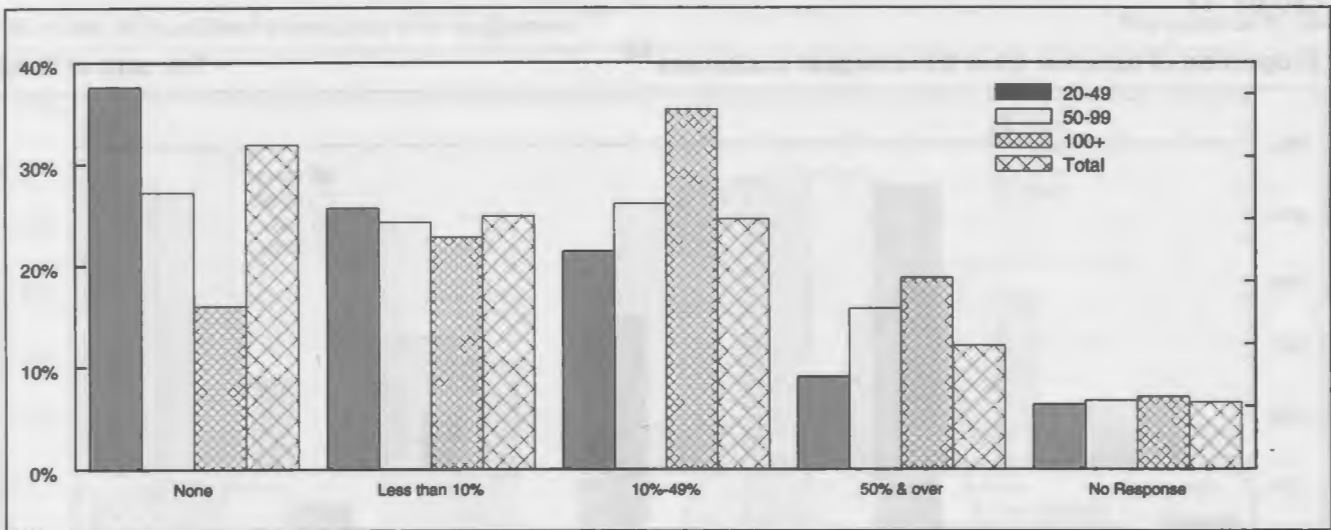
CHART 10

Export markets[14]   **Per cent of firms**

[13] Chart 9 - Data in Annex B (table 9b)
[14] Chart 10 - Data in Annex B (table 10b)

29

CHART 10a

Export to the EU[15]   **Per cent of firms**
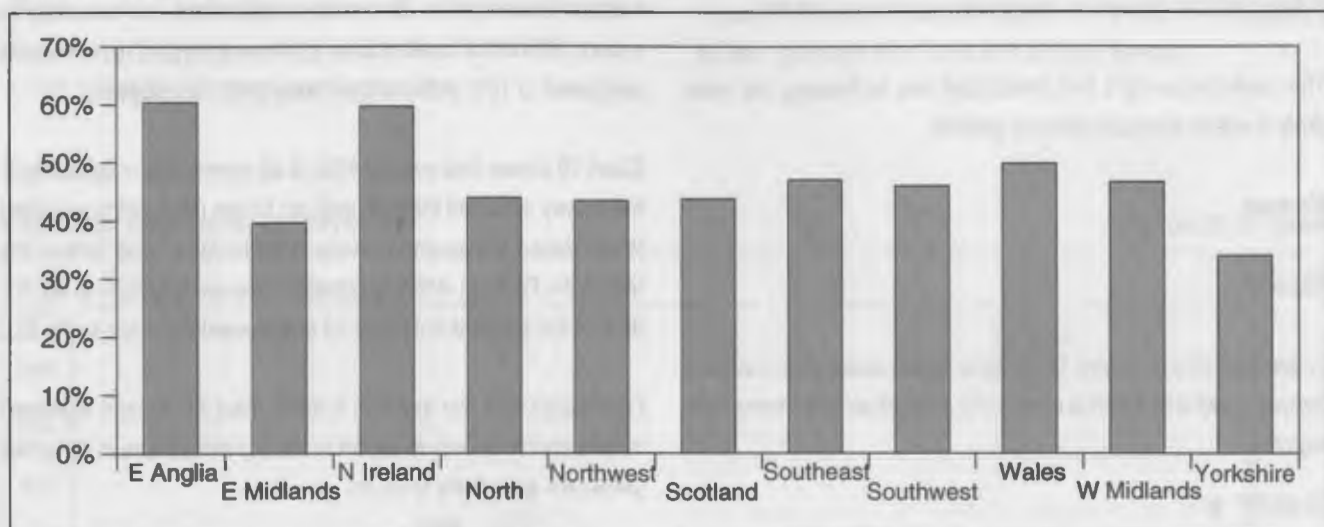
CHART 11

Proportion of turnover from three largest customers[16]   **Per cent of firms**
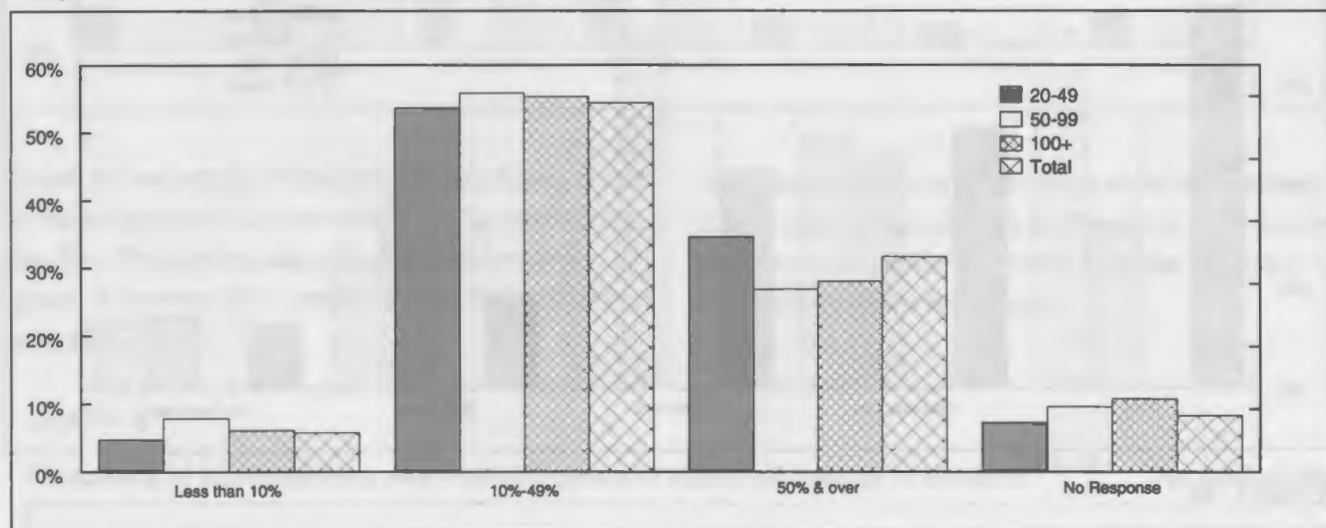
Major Customers

Chart 11 shows that over half of firms reported that their three customers accounted for between 10% and 49% of their turnover, while nearly a third earn more than 50% of their turnover from three largest customers.

Labour force roles and qualifications[17]

Companies were asked about the roles of their staff, particular questions were directed towards the employment of Qualified

Scientists and Engineers (QSEs). Chart 12 shows the proportion of staff that are employed in particular roles by size of firm. 67% of firms employ staff whose *main* role is Quality Control / Assurance.

Chart 13 shows that overall, 51% of firms employed no qualified scientists and engineers (QSEs). Most (58%) of the smallest firms (20-49 employees) did not employ any qualified scientists or engineers compared with 28% of the larger firms (100+ employees).

[15] *Chart 10a - Data in Annex B (table 10d)*
[16] *Chart 11 - Data in Annex B (table11b)*
[17] *Further information can be found in Annex A*

30

CHART 12

Staff roles[18]

Legend: 20-49, 50-99, 100+, Total

Categories: R & D, Design, Production engineering, Quality control/Assurance, Marketing, Training, IT matters

CHART 13

Number of qualified scientists and engineers[19]

Per cent of firms

Legend: 20-49, 50-99, 100+, Total

Categories: None, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & over, No Response
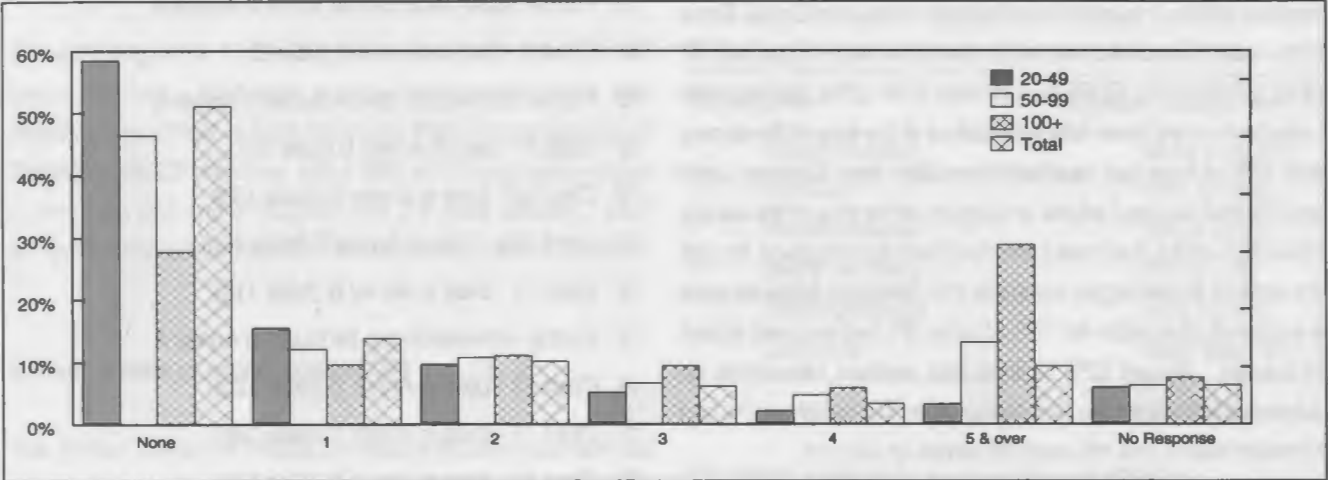
CHART 14

QSE in certain roles[20]

Per cent of firms
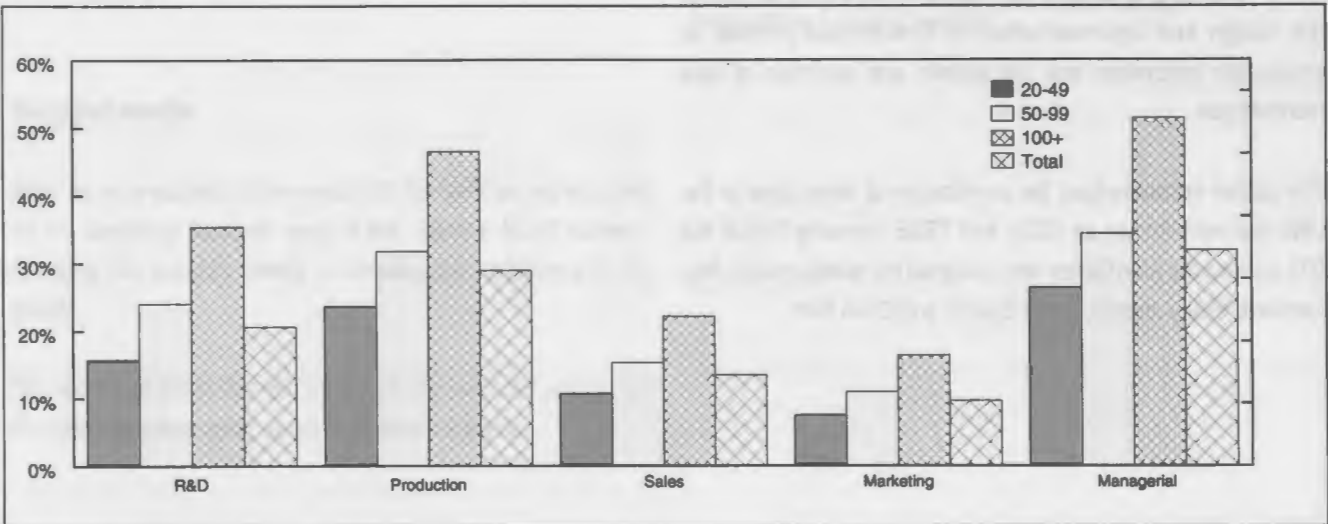
Legend: 20-49, 50-99, 100+, Total

Categories: R&D, Production, Sales, Marketing, Managerial

[18] Chart 12 - Data in Annex B (table12b)
[19] Chart 13 - Data in Annex B (table 13b)
[20] Chart 14 - Data in Annex B (table14b)

Chart 14 shows that QSEs were more likely to be employed in managerial and production roles than in sales or marketing.

Sources of help[21]

Customers were considered to be the most useful source of help for firms, with 90% of firms describing customers as either useful or very useful. They were closely followed by suppliers, with 89% of firms considering suppliers either useful or very useful as a source of help.

Government schemes[22]

Over a third of companies had obtained information on government schemes. 12% had attended events and 37% had received support from Consultancy Advice. This was the most popular source of information and advice. Advice or support from Regional Selective Assistance had been received by 11% of firms and 5% had received advice or support from Regional Innovation Grants. Some firms had obtained information on other schemes such as SMART (4%), SPUR (4%), EUREKA (3%) and LINK (3%). As Business Links had not yet been fully established at the time of the survey, only 15% of firms had received information from Business Links and 5% had received advice or support. At the time of the survey, about 25% of the Business Links had been put into place, though the network is now largely complete. DTI Research Agencies were a source of information for 14% of firms, 8% had received advice or support. Around 12% of firms had received information on Advanced Manufacturing Technology under DTI schemes, 7% had attended events and 4% received advice or support.

Further analysis

DTI is continuing to analyse the results of the survey as part of the design and implementation of Government policies to encourage innovation and the spread and adoption of new technologies.

The author acknowledges the contribution of colleagues in the ONS (formerly known as CSO) and TESE (formerly TI4) at the DTI, particularly Alan Carter who designed the questionnaire, Ray Lambert, Sylvia Jacobs, Janet Sparks and Chris Kirri.

Contacts

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Tel. 0171 215 1926

1   Competitiveness - Creating the enterprise centre of Europe, HMSO ISBN 0-10-133002-2
2   Further information can be found in Annex A
3   Chart 1 - Data in Annex B (table 1b)
4   Chart 2 - Data in Annex B (table 2b)
5   Chart 3 - Data in Annex B (table 3b)
6   Chart 4 - Data in Annex B (table 4b)
7   Chart 5 - Data in Annex B (table 5b)
8   Chart 6 - Data in Annex B (table 6b)
9   Chart 7 - Data in Annex B (table 7b)
10   Further Information can be found in Annex A
11   Chart 8 - Data in Annex B (table 8b)
12   Further information can be found in Annex A
13   Chart 9 - Data in Annex B (table 9b)
14   Chart 10 - Data in Annex B (table 10b)
15   Chart 10a - Data in Annex B (table 10d)
16   Chart 11 - Data in Annex B (table 11b)
17   Further information can be found in Annex A
18   Chart 12 - Data in Annex B (table 12b)
19   Chart 13 - Data in Annex B (table 13b)
20   Chart 14 - Data in Annex B (table 14b)
21   Data in Annex B (Table 15)
22   Data in Annex B (Table 16)

[21] Data in Annex B (table 15)
[22] Data in Annex B (table 16)

ANNEX A

(Technical Annex)

Coverage

The survey covered small and medium sized enterprises, of single (independent) legal status, with employment between 20 and 250 staff, in the manufacturing sector, in the United Kingdom. The survey was conducted by means of a voluntary postal survey. 267 of the dispatched forms were sent to companies based in Northern Ireland which was outside the original intended scope of the survey, however it was decided to include these in the final survey results. Out of the 4381 questionnaires finally dispatched, 2081 forms were received, a response rate of 47.5%.

Sampling frame

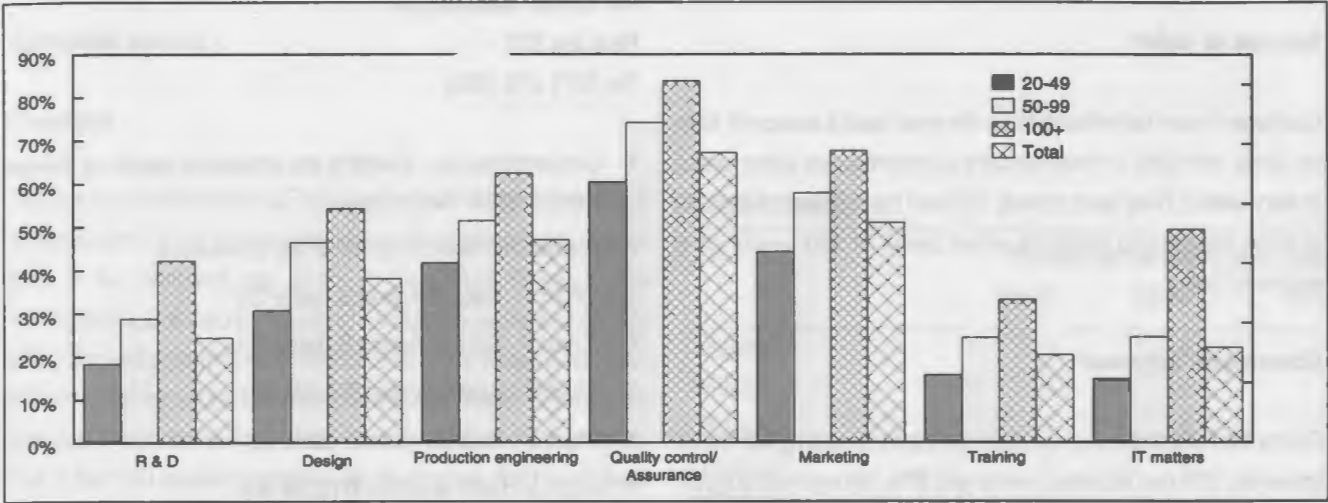The sampling frame for the innovation survey was the CSO VAT based register. All single (independent) enterprises who responded positively to both 1989 and 1992 Annual Census Of Production (ACOP) inquiries, with a 1992 ACOP employment figure of less than 250 and a SIC(80) code 2-4 were selected. 4927 companies fit these criteria and the sample was taken from these.

Annual census of production (ACOP)

The Annual Census of Production inquiry collects data from the manufacturing and production sectors for output and costs, stock levels and capital expenditure. It supplies the government and the academic community with a broad coverage of performance within industry.

Weighted results

Weights were applied to the results of the SME survey to adjust for the sampling fractions used in the relevant ACOP surveys. Applying the weights makes a considerable difference to the results.

The results given in this interim report are weighted and do not disclose any information about individual companies.

Table of weights

| | Number of Employees in 1992 | | |
	20-49	50-99	100+
England	8	2	1
Wales	4	2	1
Scotland	4	2	1
N Ireland	1	1	1

Level of change of turnover

Definitions for level of change of turnover are as follows.

Description	Change in Turnover
Rapid Increase	More than 30%
Increase	15% to 30%
Small Increase	5% to <15%
Slight Increase	0% to <5%
Slight Decrease	<0% to -5%
Decrease	More than -5%

Qualified scientists and engineers (QSEs)

A QSE is defined in the survey as an employee who is qualified to at least first degree level in a science or engineering subject, irrespective of current function.

ANNEX B

Contents

Notes

1. In many of the tables the figures are individually rounded and may not sum to the totals shown.

2. Some of the totals do not sum to 5721, the total number of weighted respondents due to the presence of non-response.

New technologies and management techniques

Table 1a: Frequency of implementing New Technologies

| | Number of Employees in 1992 | | | |
Frequency	20-49	50-99	100+	Total
Once a year	738	400	270	1408
Every 3 years	734	354	235	1323
Less Often	1186	480	188	1854
Never	566	153	39	758
No Response	221	95	62	378
Total	3445	1482	794	5721

Table 2b: Percentages of the frequency of implementing New Management Techniques

| | Number of Employees in 1992 | | | |
Frequency of Implementation	20-49	50-99	100+	TOTAL
Once a year	16%	26%	35%	21%
Every 3 years	25%	25%	29%	25%
Less Often	39%	32%	24%	35%
Never	14%	10%	4%	12%
No Response	6%	7%	8%	7%

Table 1b: Percentages of the frequency of implementing New Technologies

| | Number of Employees in 1992 | | | |
Frequency	20-49	50-99	100+	Total
Once a year	21%	27%	34%	25%
Every 3 years	21%	24%	30%	23%
Less Often	34%	32%	24%	32%
Never	16%	10%	5%	13%
No Response	6%	6%	8%	7%

Table 3a: Company Uses of Technology and Management Techniques

Technologies or Management Techniques	No	Yes	TOTAL
Computer Aided Design	3094	2275	5369
Computer Aided Manufacture	3585	1782	5367
Computer Integrated Manufacture	4533	829	5362
Electronic Data Interchange	4058	1301	5359
Just in Time or Similar Planning System	3665	1697	5362
Quality Management System or Standard	2028	3342	5370

Table 2a: Frequency of firms Implementing New Management Techniques

| | Number of Employees in 1992 | | | |
Frequency of Implementation	20-49	50-99	100+	TOTAL
Once a year	550	382	281	1213
Every 3 years	855	367	230	1452
Less Often	1333	475	189	1997
Never	486	153	33	672
No Response	221	105	61	387
TOTAL	3445	1482	794	5721

Table 3b: Proportion of companies who use Technology and Management Techniques

Technologies of Management Techniques	Yes
Computer Aided Design	42%
Computer Aided Manufacture	33%
Computer Integrated Manufacture	15%
Electronic Data Interchange	24%
Just in Time or Similar Planning System	32%
Quality Management System or Standard	62%

New products and processes

Table 4a: Allocation of Turnover to New Products/Processes

% of Turnover Allocated	Number of Employees in 1992			
	20-49	50-99	100+	TOTAL
None	1217	370	135	1722
Less than 5%	1227	643	404	2274
5%-9%	422	209	123	754
10% & over	338	136	64	538
No Response	241	124	68	433
TOTAL	3445	1482	794	5721

Table 5b: Proportion of Membership of external organisations

	Active	Passive	Not a member
Trade Associations	31%	39%	30%
Chambers of Commerce	9%	46%	45%
Training & Enterprise Council	10%	23%	67%
Research Association	5%	12%	84%

Table 4b: Percentages of the Allocation of Turnover to New Products/Processes

% of Turnover Allocated	Number of Employees in 1992			
	20-49	50-99	100+	TOTAL
None	35%	25%	17%	30%
Less than 5%	36%	43%	51%	40%
5%-9%	12%	14%	15%	13%
10% & over	10%	9%	8%	9%
No Response	7%	8%	9%	8%

Table 6a: Collaborative Activities

Collaborative Activities	Firms	HEIs	TOTAL
Joint Ventures	430	115	545
Strategic Alliances	399	85	484
Licensing (Inwards or Outwards)	340	27	367
R&D	410	371	781
Other	69	60	129
TOTAL	1648	658	2306

External linkages

Table 5a: Membership of external organisations

	Active	Passive	Not a Member	TOTAL
Trade Associations	1607	2057	1584	5248
Chambers of Commerce	463	2385	2366	5214
Training & Enterprise Council	514	1200	3424	5138
Research Association	233	608	4287	5128

Table 6b: Proportion of companies participating in Collaborative Activities

Collaborative Activities	Firms	HEIs	TOTAL
Joint Ventures	7.5%	2.0%	9.5%
Strategic Alliances	7.0%	1.5%	8.5%
Licensing (Inwards or Outwards)	5.9%	0.5%	6.4%
R&D	7.2%	6.5%	13.7%
Other	1.2%	1.0%	2.3%
TOTAL	28.8%	11.5%	40.3%

(Total number of firms is taken to be 5721)

Expected growth

Table 7a: Expected Change in Turnover

Expected Turnover Change	Number of Employees in 1992			
	20-49	50-99	100+	TOTAL
Rapid Increase	247	62	37	346
Increase	683	348	187	1218
Small Increase	1140	528	307	1975
Slight Increase	842	356	159	1357
Slight Decrease	182	51	35	268
Decrease	130	36	12	178
No Response	221	101	57	379
TOTAL	3445	1482	794	5721

Table 7b: Proportion with Expected Change in Turnover

Expected Turnover Change	Number of Employees in 1992			
	20-49	50-99	100+	TOTAL
Rapid Increase	7%	4%	5%	6%
Increase	20%	23%	24%	21%
Small Increase	33%	36%	39%	35%
Slight Increase	24%	24%	20%	24%
Slight Decrease	5%	3%	4%	5%
Decrease	4%	2%	2%	3%
No Response	6%	7%	7%	7%

Table 8a: Frequency of Implementing New Technologies and Expected Change in Turnover

Expected Change in Turnover

Frequency of New Technologies	Rapid Increase	Increase	Small Increase	Slight Increase	Slight Decrease	Decrease	No response	TOTAL
Once a year	154	479	440	265	49	19	2	1408
Every 3 years	63	299	620	258	33	48	2	1323
Less Often	84	364	662	549	120	58	17	1854
Never	37	71	242	281	66	53	8	758
No Response	8	5	11	4	0	0	350	378
TOTAL	346	1218	1975	1357	268	178	379	5721

Table 8b: Percentages of the Frequency of Implementing New Technologies and Expected Change in Turnover

Expected Change in Turnover

Frequency of New Technologies	Rapid Increase	Increase	Small Increase	Slight Increase	Slight Decrease	Decrease
Once a year	11%	34%	31%	19%	3%	1%
Every 3 years	5%	23%	47%	20%	2%	4%
Less Often	5%	20%	36%	30%	6%	3%
Never	5%	9%	32%	37%	9%	7%
No Response	2%	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%
TOTAL	6%	21%	35%	24%	5%	3%

Export markets

Table 9a: Turnover from exports

Turnover from exports	Number of Employees in 1992			
	20-49	50-99	100+	TOTAL
None	1294	403	127	1824
Less than 10%	884	360	181	1425
10%-49%	738	387	281	1406
50% & over	311	233	149	693
No Response	218	99	56	373
TOTAL	**3445**	**1482**	**794**	**5721**

Table 10a: Export markets

Markets	Number of Employees in 1992			
	20-49	50-99	100+	TOTAL
EU	1321	770	479	2570
USA & Canada	603	402	284	1289
Japan	293	260	164	717
Far East	560	425	270	1255
TOTAL	**3445**	**1482**	**794**	**5721**

Table 9b: Proportion of turnover from exports

Number of Employees in 1992

Turnover from exports	20-49	50-99	100+	TOTAL
None	38%	27%	16%	32%
Less than 10%	26%	24%	23%	25%
10%-49%	21%	26%	35%	25%
50% & over	9%	16%	19%	12%
No Response	6%	7%	7%	7%

Table 10b: Proportion exporting to each market

Number of Employees in 1992

Markets	20-49	50-99	100+	TOTAL
EU	38%	52%	60%	45%
USA & Canada	18%	27%	36%	23%
Japan	9%	18%	21%	13%
Far East	16%	29%	34%	22%

Table 10c: Export markets by region

Markets	Region											
	E Anglia	E Midlands	N Ireland	North	NW	Scotland	SE	SW	Wales	W Midlands	Yorkshire	TOTAL
EU	163	202	68	69	330	166	625	160	131	430	226	2570
USA & Canada	60	87	17	15	121	85	359	84	71	260	130	1289
Japan	66	72	14	7	77	44	166	58	33	131	49	717
TOTAL	270	509	114	157	761	380	1331	348	263	922	666	5721

Table 10d: Proportion showing export markets by region

Markets	Region											
	E Anglia	E Midlands	N Ireland	North	NW	Scotland	SE	SW	Wales	W Midlands	Yorkshire	TOTAL
EU	60%	40%	60%	44%	43%	44%	47%	46%	50%	47%	34%	45%
USA & Canada	22%	17%	15%	10%	16%	22%	27%	24%	27%	28%	20%	23%
Japan	24%	14%	12%	4%	10%	12%	12%	17%	13%	14%	7%	13%

Major customers

Table 11a: Turnover from three largest customers

% of Turnover	Number of Employees in 1992			
	20-49	50-99	100+	TOTAL
Less than 10%	162	116	48	326
10%-49%	1846	827	439	3112
50% & over	1190	398	222	1810
No Response	247	141	85	473
TOTAL	**3445**	**1482**	**794**	**5721**

Table 11b: Proportion of turnover from three largest customers

% of Turnover	Number of Employees in 1992			
	20-49	50-99	100+	TOTAL
Less than 10%	5%	8%	6%	6%
10%-49%	54%	56%	55%	54%
50% & over	35%	27%	28%	32%
No Response	7%	10%	11%	8%

LABOUR FORCE ROLES AND QUALIFICATIONS

Table 12a: The main roles of staff employed by the company

		Number of employees in 1992			
		20-49	50-99	100+	TOTAL
R & D	Yes	627	426	335	1388
	No	2622	969	407	3998
	No Response	196	87	52	335
	TOTAL	**3445**	**1482**	**794**	**5721**
Design	Yes	1058	688	431	2177
	No	2191	707	310	3208
	No Response	196	87	53	336
	TOTAL	**3445**	**1482**	**794**	**5721**
Production engineering	Yes	1436	762	496	2694
	No	1813	633	246	2692
	No Response	196	87	52	335
	TOTAL	**3445**	**1482**	**794**	**5721**
Quality control/Assurance	Yes	2081	1098	665	3844
	No	1168	297	76	1541
	No Response	196	87	53	336
	TOTAL	**3445**	**1482**	**794**	**5721**
Marketing	Yes	1523	857	537	2917
	No	1726	538	204	2468
	No Response	196	87	53	336
	TOTAL	**3445**	**1482**	**794**	**5721**
Training	Yes	537	359	263	1159
	No	2704	1034	478	4216
	No Response	204	87	53	344
	TOTAL	**3445**	**1480**	**794**	**5719**
IT matters	Yes	508	362	392	1262
	No	2741	1029	350	4120
	No Response	196	89	52	337
	TOTAL	**3445**	**1480**	**794**	**5719**

Table 12b: Proportion showing the main roles of staff

Number of employees in 1992

	20-49	50-99	100+	TOTAL
R & D	18%	29%	42%	24%
Design	31%	46%	54%	38%
Production engineering	42%	51%	62%	47%
Quality control/Assurance	60%	74%	84%	67%
Marketing	44%	58%	68%	51%
Training	16%	24%	33%	20%
IT matters	15%	24%	49%	22%

Table 14a: QSEs in certain roles

Number of employees in 1992

	20-49	50-99	100+	TOTAL
R&D	541	356	281	1178
Production	813	471	369	1653
Sales	367	227	176	770
Marketing	257	162	130	549
Managerial	909	509	408	1826
TOTAL	3445	1482	794	5721

Table 13a: Number of qualified scientists and engineers

Number of employees in 1992

	20-49	50-99	100+	TOTAL
None	2014	688	220	2922
1	534	180	76	790
2	334	159	88	581
3	177	98	75	350
4	73	69	46	188
5 & over	109	195	229	533
No Response	204	93	60	357
TOTAL	3445	1482	794	5721

Table 14b: Proportion showing QSEs in certain roles

Number of employees in 1992

	20-49	50-99	100+	TOTAL
R&D	16%	24%	35%	21%
Production	24%	32%	46%	29%
Sales	11%	15%	22%	13%
Marketing	7%	11%	16%	10%
Managerial	26%	34%	51%	32%

Sources of help

Table 13b: Percentages of the number of qualified scientists and engineers

Number of employees in 1992

	20-49	50-99	100+	TOTAL
None	58%	46%	28%	51%
1	16%	12%	10%	14%
2	10%	11%	11%	10%
3	5%	7%	9%	6%
4	2%	5%	6%	3%
5 & over	3%	13%	29%	9%
No Response	6%	6%	8%	6%

Table 15: Usefulness of Organisations in helping companies

	Very Useful	Useful	No Use	Never Used	TOTAL
Higher Education Institutes	296	1315	978	2738	5327
Trade Associations	794	2418	753	1370	5335
Research Associations	271	1196	922	2938	5327
TECs/LECs	350	1445	892	2640	5327
Chambers of Commerce	311	2079	980	1957	5327
Consultants	479	2137	1232	1479	5327
Government Departments	217	1736	1382	1992	5327
Suppliers	1741	2983	282	321	5327
Customers	2400	2370	261	296	5327
Competitors	327	2348	1371	1281	5327
Business Link	108	560	953	3706	5327
Business Clubs	54	303	952	4018	5327

Government schemes

Table 16: Involvement of Company with Government Schemes

	Obtained Information	Attended events	Received Advice or support
Consultancy Advice	1944	701	2125
Business Link	861	367	259
Advanced Manufacturing Technology	675	428	231
MPI	485	294	151
Technical Action Line	99	42	45
Technology Transfer Programs	213	89	49
Regional Technology Centres	248	155	75
Overseas visits	497	539	356
Overseas information services	878	266	429
DTI Research Agencies	774	267	440
Patent & Design Rights Advice & Searches	497	81	371
SMART	242	83	83
SPUR	205	61	117
Regional Innovation Grants	570	129	300
Collaborative Research programs	127	36	76
CARAD	31	1	4
Regional Selective Assistance	498	128	643
Managing into the 90s	429	249	101
EUREKA	172	41	37
LINK	160	58	78

(Total number of firms taken to be 5721)

Geographical Breakdown of the Balance of Payments Current Account

World Total: 1988-1995 — £ Billion

International Organisations: 1988-1995 — £ Billion

America: 1988-1995 — £ Billion

AMERICA

Europe: 1988-1995 £ Billion

Asia: 1988-1995 £ Billion

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

AUSTRALASIA

Africa: 1988-1995 £ Billion

Australasia and Oceania: 1988-1995 £ Billion

43
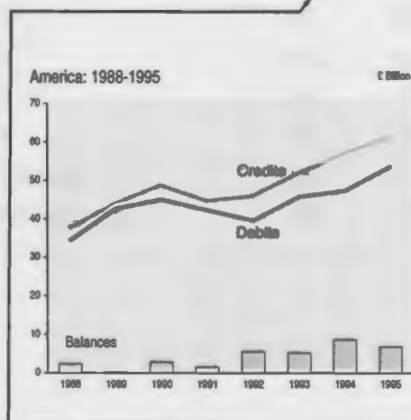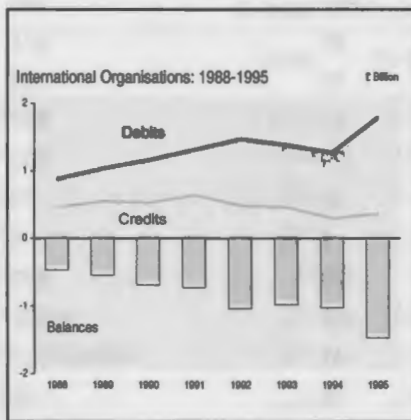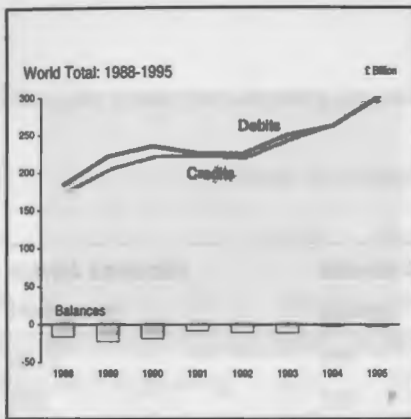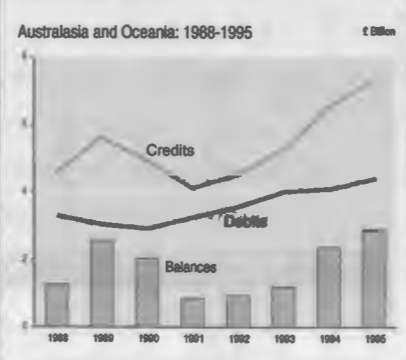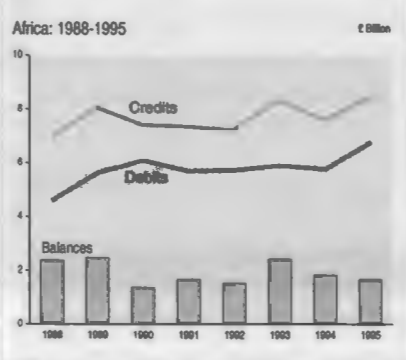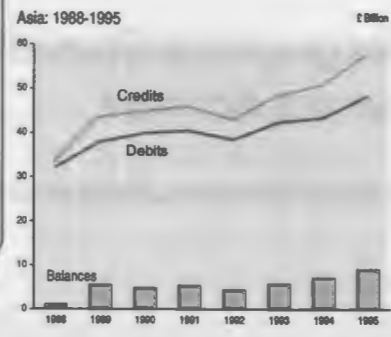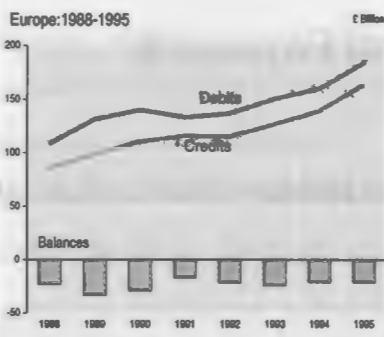
Geographical Breakdown of the Balance of Payments Current Account

by Dawn Townsend, Balance of Payments and Financial Sector Division, Office for National Statistics

CONTENTS

- Geographical breakdowns now available for 37 countries for 1990 to 1995

- Some additional geographical detail for 1988 and 1989

- Substantially improved methodology

- UK has current account surpluses with Asia, America, Australasia and Oceania and Africa

- UK has current account deficit with Europe

Introduction

Articles in previous issues of *Economic Trends* have given geographical breakdowns of the balance of payments current account. In April of this year the Office for National Statistics published the results of a study for the President of the Board of Trade's Task Force on Service Sector Statistics which expanded the number of countries covered and made improvements to the quality of the data. At that time data was only produced for 1994. We are now able to publish the improved breakdown for the years 1988 to 1995 although for some countries complete data are not available for 1988 and 1989.

The data in this article are broken down into 37 countries and several economic zones. As in the April article, the figures for the European Union for the whole period covered relate to the current 15 member states. Similarly data for other economic groupings relate to their current membership for all years. Details of the countries and groupings used are in annex A. The data for the current account total is further broken down into trade in goods, trade in services, transfers and investment income.

The world totals are consistent with those published in the 1996 Pink Book. Enhancements to methodologies and the availability of better geographical data since Pink Book's publication mean that the European Union totals for trade in services and transfers have been improved and are no longer consistent with the Pink Book.

Attributing overseas transactions by geographical area is subject to considerable conceptual and practical uncertainty. We give more detail about the difficulties in annex B. However these estimates give a broad picture of the pattern of current account flows between the UK and major overseas economic groupings.

Overview

The balance of payments current account has been dominated by Europe throughout the period considered (1988-1995). Over half each of total credit and debit transactions during this period were with European countries, mostly with member states of the European Union and the European Free Trade Association (see fig. 2). The rate of increase in the value of transactions has also been fastest in Europe, so Europe's share of balance of payments transactions has increased.

America and Asia each contributed around one fifth of transactions and they have increased the value of their transactions with the UK substantially over the seven year period. In comparison, Africa and Australasia and Oceania only have small amounts of trade with the UK. The UK has increased its total balance of payments transactions considerably between 1988 and 1995.

The UK's current account balance of payments deficit results from a current account deficit with Europe together with net contributions to International Organisations. This is partially offset by surpluses with all other continents.

Although year to year changes in the current account balance are generally dominated by changes in the deficit with Europe, in recent years changes in the size of the surpluses with America and Asia have become another important factor. As an indication of the relative contributions to the balance, in 1995 a world deficit of £3 billion arose from a deficit of £21 billion with Europe and £1 billion with International Organisations partially offset by surpluses of £9 billion with Asia, £7 billion with America, £3 billion with Australasia and Oceania and £2 billion with Africa.

Fig. 1 shows how the balance is split by continent for each year.

Fig. 1 Current account balances

£ billion

45
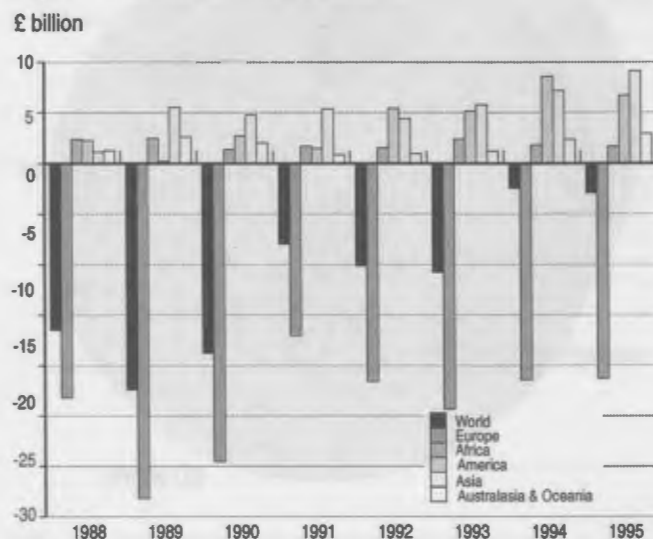
Europe

More than half of all current account transactions are with Europe. Nearly all of these (95 per cent) are with member states of the European Union and EFTA. Full details of transactions with each of these countries are shown in the attached tables. The largest levels of transactions are with Germany, France and the Netherlands, with Italy, the Belgium and Luxembourg Economic Union and Ireland also having credit and debit transactions of £10 billion or more each in 1995.

The overall deficit with Europe is largely driven by deficits with Switzerland, Germany and France and by net contributions to European Union institutions. Between 1988 and 1995 the deficit with France has grown rapidly whereas that with Germany has reduced (see fig. 3). Net contributions to European Union Institutions have also become more important as a contribution to the current account deficit.

The deficit on trade in goods has reduced over the period from £20 billion to £8 billion as a result of the improved balance with the European Union. This is spread among most of the countries of the European Union. However, it is largely offset by a small investment income surplus (under £1 billion in 1988) being transformed to a £7 billion deficit by 1995. This again is largely due to changes in the balance with member states of the European Union but is also affected by the unspecified European countries, which are mostly Eastern European countries.

Fig. 2 Europe-total transactions 1995

Rest of Europe (4.5%)
EFTA (8.1%)
EU (87.4%)
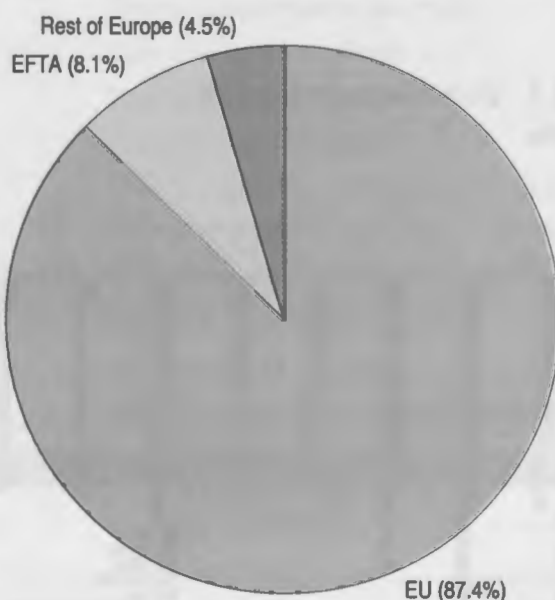
Fig. 3 Current account balances - Germany and France
£ billion
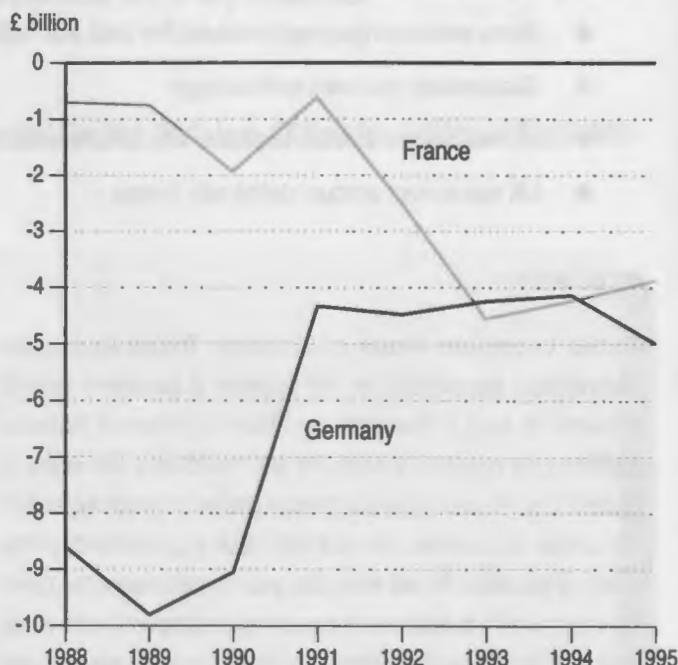
America

Countries in the Americas account for around one fifth of all current account balance of payments transactions. Around three quarters of balance of payments transactions with the Americas are with the USA, 8 per cent are with Canada and 2 per cent with Mexico, leaving around 15 per cent with the rest of America. The UK has a current account surplus with each of these countries. The surplus with the USA has grown rapidly, particularly over the period 1991 to 1994.

Just under half of the transactions were in trade in goods on which there was a small deficit. About a third were in investment income which contributed most of the surplus. The surplus on investment income has grown rapidly over the seven year period, switching from a £1 billion deficit with the USA in 1988 to a £4 billion surplus in 1995. This has arisen mainly from an increase in credit transactions with the USA without a corresponding increase in debit transactions.

Another important surplus was recorded in trade in service transactions which although only accounting for about a fifth of total current account transactions, contributed almost a third of the surplus. The amount of trade in services has increased over the period as a result of increased trade with the USA. Only about 1 per cent of transactions were in transfers. These contributed a small deficit.

Fig. 4 The Americas - balances by account

£ billion

Fig. 5 The Americas - Investment income

£ billion
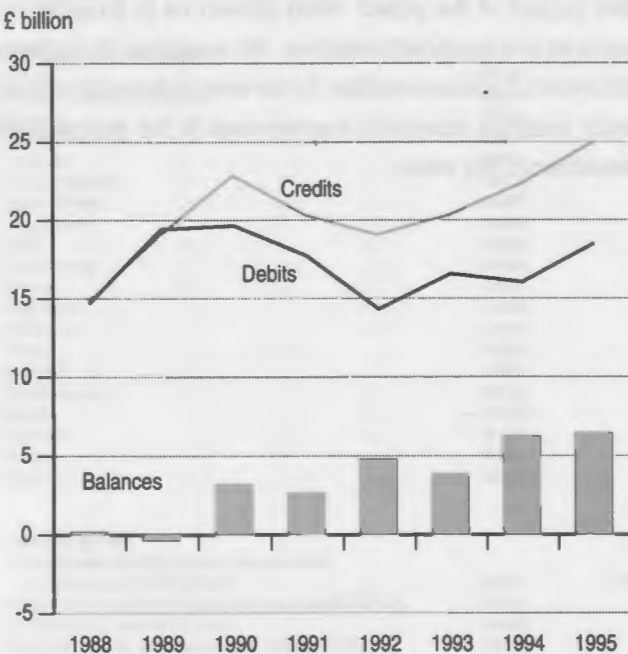
Asia

Asian countries account for about one fifth of all current account balance of payments transactions. Most of the additional countries covered by the expanded breakdown are Asian and we are now able to identify the partner country for five sixths of trade with Asia.

There has been a surplus on the current account balance with Asia throughout the period considered. The largest surpluses are with Hong Kong and Singapore. There are small deficits with China and Taiwan but the UK has surpluses with all other individually identified countries. The surplus has grown from £1 billion in 1988 to £9 billion in 1995. Of this £4 billion came from transactions with the Core Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs1 - Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan). A substantial part of the increase results from transactions with unspecified Asian countries.

The value of transactions with Japan is much higher than with other Asian countries with about £16 billion each in credits and debits each year. Trade with Hong Kong is next in importance at about half that level with Singapore and Saudi Arabia also making large contributions.

Trade in goods is an important part of our transactions with all identified Asian countries. They all have some trade in services transactions with the UK. Trade in services is most important for trade with Japan, Saudi Arabia and Hong Kong. Investment income is most important for transactions with Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore and Saudi Arabia. The UK has an investment income deficit with Saudi Arabia but large surpluses with Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore. For these countries investment income forms a large part of the total transactions with the UK.

Fig. 6 Asian countries share of total transactions 1995
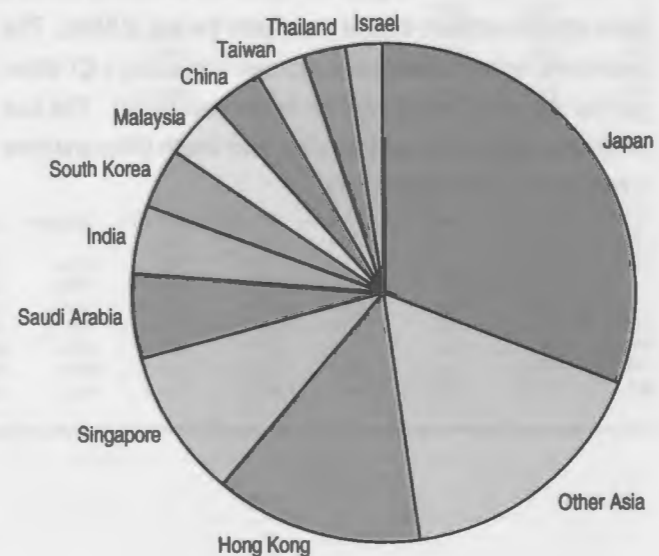
Fig. 7 Asian countries current account balances 1995

£ billion
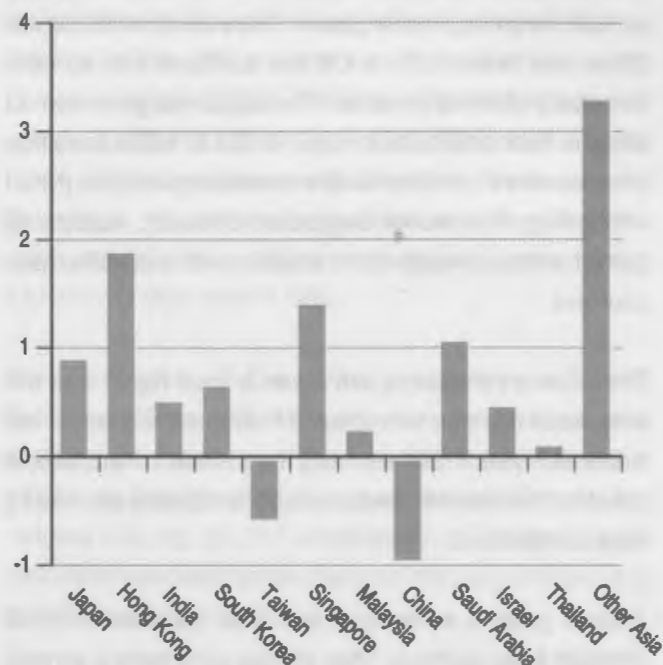
Africa

Only small amounts of current account transactions take place with Africa. The UK's surplus with Africa has reduced over the period considered although the UK now has a larger surplus with South Africa. South Africa accounts for less than half of the UK's credit transactions with Africa and less than a quarter of the debit transactions. Around half of transactions with Africa are in trade in goods and a quarter each in trade in services and investment income. The UK has a surplus with South Africa in all of these but has a small investment income deficit with the rest of Africa. The investment income balance has reduced from about a £1 billion surplus to a small deficit over the seven year period. This has arisen from trade with countries other than South Africa and from a reduction in credit transactions.

Australasia and Oceania

Only small amounts of current account transactions take place with Australasia and Oceania. The UK has a current account surplus of £3 billion with Australasia and Oceania. Most of this results from a surplus with Australia but there is also a surplus with New Zealand. The UK has a small current account deficit with the rest of Australasia and Oceania. Most of the surplus arises from a £2 billion surplus on investment income with Australia and New Zealand. There is a deficit of £1/2 billion on transfers, partly reflecting payments of pensions to former UK residents.

Future Publication

We plan to update this breakdown annually but in future we hope to publish it in the Pink Book. We intend to continue improving the quality of the data. The next Pink Book will be published in August 1997.

Acknowledgement

We would like to thank the Department of Trade and Industry for their support of the project which allowed us to produce this improved and expanded breakdown. We would also like to thank Jill Leyland, a private consultant, for her work on financial services which underlies substantial improvements to the geographical breakdown of this sector.

G1A UK Balance of Payments - Current Account Balance
Geographical Breakdown

<div align="right">£ million</div>

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Europe	EGII	−23 175	−33 179	−29 523	−17 001	−21 540	−24 313	−21 379	−21 273
Africa	EGDX	2 362	2 455	1 359	1 667	1 513	2 410	1 819	1 662
America	EGDZ	2 236	233	2 718	1 446	5 449	5 173	8 564	6 692
Asia	EGEA	1 000	5 552	4 789	5 392	4 394	5 788	7 157	9 107
Australasia & Oceania	EGEB	1 389	2 577	2 028	861	944	1 209	2 372	2 899
International Organizations	EGEC	−474	−546	−692	−730	−1 038	−984	−1 027	−1 474
Unallocated	EGGF	188	509	575	413	146	−37	74	−504
World total	**AIMG**	**−16 475**	**−22 398**	**−18 746**	**−7 954**	**−10 133**	**−10 756**	**−2 419**	**−2 892**
European Union (EU)									
Belgium/Luxembourg	HEHF	−383	−713	−672	−45	−310	−822	−836	−1 343
Denmark	HEHG	−560	−712	−527	−568	−441	−424	−247	24
France	HEHH	−693	−737	−1 914	−600	−2 460	−4 522	−4 210	−3 846
Germany	HEHI	−8 604	−9 806	−9 049	−4 332	−4 480	−4 243	−4 133	−4 994
Greece	HEHK	−255	−270	−180	−205	−106	122	−312	−284
Ireland	HEHL	337	534	1 233	1 486	1 244	1 425	1 277	1 136
Italy	HEHM	−9	45	632	1 941	2 093	1 560	1 575	1 871
Netherlands	HEHN	−2 627	−3 276	−3 491	−2 962	−4 167	−1 811	−1 092	−361
Portugal	HEHO	−275	−310	−314	−265	−489	−350	−281	−343
Spain	HEHQ	−1 538	−1 346	−283	747	65	−1 064	−1 057	−1 171
Austria	EGDQ	−515	−437	−426	−302	−204	−365	−405	−245
Sweden	EGDV	−672	−584	−382	−45	−70	−316	−405	159
Finland	EGDR	−647	−558	−559	−517	−444	−548	−779	−608
European Institutions[1]	HEHR	−1 393	−2 401	−2 721	−876	−2 419	−2 539	−2 578	−4 283
EU unallocated	EGIR	1	–	2	−2	−1	−6	–	–
Total European Union	**HEHS**	**−17 842**	**−20 574**	**−18 644**	**−6 548**	**−12 182**	**−13 900**	**−13 481**	**−14 287**
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)									
Switzerland[2]	EGDW	−5 755	−7 598	−7 709	−7 716	−7 435	−7 727	−6 069	−5 179
Iceland	EGDS	−62	−80	−111	−90	−99	−58	−93	−77
Norway	EGDU	−1 851	−2 453	−2 482	−2 490	−2 001	−2 256	−1 032	−1 760
Liechtenstein[2]	EGDT	−65	−65	−66	−55	−68	−82	−95	−83
Total European Free Trade Association	**HEHU**	**−7 734**	**−10 197**	**−10 368**	**−10 352**	**−9 602**	**−10 123**	**−7 289**	**−7 100**
Other specified countries									
Turkey	HEHV	131	−130	114	427	204	401	3	4
United States of America	HEHW	1 546	−951	1 765	−373	3 807	3 046	5 687	4 116
Canada	HEHX	644	876	126	111	377	579	438	171
Japan	HEHY	698	1 888	2 216	1 871	578	339	363	902
Australia	HEHZ	1 462	2 691	1 987	1 033	1 024	1 258	2 309	2 811
New Zealand	HEIA	97	74	127	−39	−18	86	230	282
South Africa	EGDY	931	852	937	989	1 038	1 207	1 402	1 734
Hong Kong	HENL	..	..	−113	−95	70	685	1 209	1 894
India	HENM	..	..	638	418	229	54	99	512
South Korea	HENN	..	..	162	437	475	652	896	658
Taiwan	HENO	..	..	−1 268	−1 091	−960	−903	−709	−540
Singapore	HENQ	..	..	1 573	1 453	1 192	1 166	1 178	1 415
Malaysia	HENR	..	..	170	85	87	228	632	247
China	HENS	..	..	−10	−338	−384	−358	−633	−914
Russia[2]	HENT	..	..	..	..	..	−459	−218	18
Saudi Arabia	HENV	..	..	384	972	790	410	884	1 069
Israel	HENW	..	..	−19	16	67	339	498	463
Thailand	HENX	..	..	−11	−96	−73	103	86	105
Poland	HENY	..	..	−106	69	272	282	179	303
Mexico	HEOE	..	..	454	447	582	645	634	404
Economic zones									
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development(OECD)	HEIB	−19 510	−24 034	−19 442	−12 526	−12 737	−15 036	−8 399	−8 227
North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA)	EGEE	..	..	2 346	184	4 766	4 270	6 759	4 691
Central and Eastern Europe	EGEF	−377	−364	−96	118	270	201	28	257
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	EEYF	−290	−227	−371	−600	−314	−347	−83	–
African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP)	EGEG	749	−518	−159	600	254	825	−313	−513
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	EGEH	2 177	2 127	1 315	3 122	2 662	2 935	2 517	2 977
Core Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs1)	EGEI	−479	−299	353	704	777	1 599	2 573	3 430
Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	EGEJ	−63	985	1 522	1 293	1 037	1 350	1 826	1 746
Offshore Financial Centres	EGEL	614	410	1 431	2 633	2 255	3 256	3 478	4 056

1 For the purpose of this table European Institutions are included in Europe and are excluded from International Organizations.

2 Liechtenstein had a customs union with Switzerland before 1995, therefore totals for Switzerland include Liechtenstein trade in goods for 1988 to 1994. As Russia did not exist as a separate country before 1993, trade in goods data for Russia for 1988 to 1992 are not individually identified.

G1B UK Balance of Payments - Current Account Credits
Geographical Breakdown

£ million

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Europe	EGIK	85 738	98 563	110 616	116 297	115 309	126 437	138 933	163 092
Africa	EGHC	6 955	8 078	7 441	7 367	7 249	8 316	7 591	8 428
America	EGHE	36 547	42 870	47 692	43 734	44 999	50 956	55 914	60 273
Asia	EGHH	33 092	43 445	44 712	45 874	42 907	48 298	50 688	57 487
Australasia & Oceania	EGHJ	4 707	5 622	4 964	4 132	4 535	5 251	6 486	7 321
International Organizations	EGHM	406	492	471	586	431	404	247	316
Unallocated	EGHN	209	286	407	65	80	14	−257	−43
World total	CGPZ	167 653	199 357	216 303	218 055	215 510	239 676	259 602	296 874
European Union (EU)									
Belgium/Luxembourg	EGGH	7 604	8 915	9 482	9 937	9 609	11 014	11 785	13 240
Denmark	EGGI	1 947	2 215	2 535	2 507	2 584	2 699	2 645	3 095
France	EGGM	12 813	15 621	17 674	18 496	17 296	18 323	20 748	23 922
Germany	EGGJ	14 281	16 852	20 021	22 430	22 908	25 721	28 526	34 088
Greece	EGGK	1 036	1 239	1 378	1 332	1 438	1 603	1 390	1 658
Ireland	EGGN	5 513	6 360	7 315	7 478	7 988	8 961	9 295	10 805
Italy	EGGO	7 162	8 633	10 201	11 432	11 295	11 095	12 145	13 986
Netherlands	EGGP	8 658	10 780	11 913	12 315	12 091	13 373	15 441	18 866
Portugal	EGGQ	1 191	1 396	1 542	1 547	1 591	1 790	1 814	2 157
Spain	EGGL	3 991	4 627	5 339	5 984	5 843	6 040	6 981	8 385
Austria	EGGT	1 078	1 271	1 460	1 444	1 411	1 503	1 691	1 931
Sweden	EGGY	3 292	3 876	4 500	4 457	4 258	4 590	5 093	6 129
Finland	EGGU	1 361	1 639	1 965	1 690	1 662	1 785	1 981	2 495
European Institutions[1]	EGGR	2 395	2 376	2 412	2 994	3 063	3 516	3 559	3 923
EU unallocated	EGIN	–	–	8	1	–	2	2	–
Total European Union	EGGG	72 313	85 799	97 745	104 037	103 040	112 020	123 095	144 683
European Free Trade Association(EFTA)									
Switzerland[2]	EGGZ	3 587	4 476	5 123	4 856	4 585	5 532	5 778	6 996
Iceland	EGGV	167	157	176	173	169	220	179	197
Norway	EGGX	1 863	2 107	2 553	2 556	2 583	2 643	3 376	3 311
Liechtenstein[2]	EGGW	65	65	68	73	63	51	54	82
Total European Free Trade Association	EGHO	5 681	6 804	7 920	7 658	7 401	8 447	9 387	10 586
Other specified countries									
Turkey	EGHB	912	799	1 031	1 153	1 061	1 475	1 202	1 545
United States of America	EGHG	29 758	34 167	35 047	31 248	33 456	38 343	42 329	45 670
Canada	EGHF	4 010	4 473	4 063	3 729	3 531	3 918	4 130	4 567
Japan	EGHI	11 697	16 091	17 113	16 428	13 391	13 756	14 177	16 817
Australia	EGHK	3 789	4 647	4 119	3 376	3 646	4 181	5 273	5 975
New Zealand	EGHL	845	866	723	656	718	951	1 134	1 257
South Africa	EGHD	2 107	2 362	2 418	2 331	2 319	2 654	2 809	3 344
Hong Kong	HEML	..	..	4 471	4 828	5 252	6 136	6 699	8 021
India	HEMM	..	..	1 817	1 550	1 472	1 597	2 103	2 611
South Korea	HEMN	..	..	1 264	1 503	1 522	1 925	2 139	2 396
Taiwan	HEMO	..	..	609	721	780	988	1 103	1 385
Singapore	HEMP	..	..	4 160	4 240	4 007	4 616	4 932	5 805
Malaysia	HEMQ	..	..	1 272	1 306	1 485	1 969	2 298	2 173
China	HEMR	..	..	877	751	880	1 235	1 364	1 308
Russia[2]	HEMS	..	..	..	..	..	761	1 050	1 244
Saudi Arabia	HEMT	..	..	3 137	4 177	3 423	3 276	3 107	3 440
Israel	HEMU	..	..	790	731	798	1 166	1 372	1 489
Thailand	HEMV	..	..	710	743	808	1 119	1 263	1 481
Poland	HEMW	..	..	424	540	774	916	918	1 177
Mexico	HEOC	..	..	950	1 020	1 068	1 150	1 083	926
Economic zones									
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	EGHP	126 982	151 609	166 346	166 335	164 373	180 967	198 566	228 496
North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA)	EGHQ	..	..	40 060	35 997	38 056	43 411	47 542	51 163
Central and Eastern Europe	EGHR	1 002	1 103	1 738	1 643	1 904	2 301	2 720	3 467
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	EGHW	614	801	746	495	625	957	1 281	1 468
African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP)	EGHS	4 476	4 702	5 464	5 622	5 252	5 777	4 811	4 893
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	EGHT	6 879	8 156	8 417	10 411	9 132	9 654	8 196	9 019
Core Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs1)	EGHU	7 688	9 182	10 503	11 293	11 561	13 664	14 872	17 609
Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	EGHV	4 438	5 696	6 775	7 048	7 121	8 782	9 646	10 880
Offshore Financial Centres	EGHX	8 869	10 747	14 262	14 725	14 145	16 187	16 389	18 700

1 For the purpose of this table European Institutions are included in Europe
  and are excluded from International organizations.
2 Liechtenstein had a customs union with Switzerland before 1995, therefore
  totals for Switzerland include Liechtenstein trade in goods for 1988 to 1994.
  As Russia did not exist as a separate country before 1993, trade in goods
  data for Russia for 1988 to 1992 are not individually identified.

G1C UK Balance of Payments - Current Account Debits
Geographical Breakdown

£ million

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Europe	EGIJ	108 913	131 742	140 139	133 298	136 849	150 750	160 312	184 365
Africa	EGFJ	4 593	5 623	6 082	5 700	5 736	5 906	5 772	6 766
America	EGFL	34 311	42 637	44 974	42 288	39 550	45 783	47 350	53 581
Asia	EGFO	32 092	37 893	39 923	40 482	38 513	42 510	43 531	48 380
Australasia & Oceania	EGFQ	3 318	3 045	2 936	3 271	3 591	4 042	4 114	4 422
International Organizations	EGFT	880	1 038	1 163	1 316	1 469	1 388	1 274	1 790
Unallocated	EGFU	21	−223	−168	−348	−66	51	−331	461
World Total	CGQB	184 128	221 755	235 050	226 008	225 642	250 430	262 022	299 766
European Union (EU)									
Belgium/Luxembourg	EGEO	7 987	9 628	10 154	9 982	9 919	11 836	12 621	14 583
Denmark	EGEP	2 507	2 927	3 062	3 075	3 025	3 123	2 892	3 071
France	EGET	13 506	16 358	19 588	19 096	19 756	22 845	24 958	27 768
Germany	EGEQ	22 885	26 658	29 070	26 762	27 388	29 964	32 659	39 082
Greece	EGER	1 291	1 509	1 558	1 537	1 544	1 481	1 702	1 942
Ireland	EGEU	5 176	5 826	6 082	5 992	6 744	7 536	8 018	9 669
Italy	EGEV	7 171	8 588	9 569	9 491	9 202	9 535	10 570	12 115
Netherlands	EGEW	11 285	14 056	15 404	15 277	16 258	15 184	16 533	19 227
Portugal	EGEX	1 466	1 706	1 856	1 812	2 080	2 140	2 095	2 500
Spain	EGES	5 529	5 973	5 622	5 237	5 778	7 104	8 038	9 556
Austria	EGFA	1 593	1 708	1 886	1 746	1 615	1 868	2 096	2 176
Sweden	EGFF	3 964	4 460	4 882	4 502	4 328	4 906	5 498	5 970
Finland	EGFB	2 008	2 197	2 524	2 207	2 106	2 333	2 760	3 103
European Institutions[1]	EGEY	3 788	4 777	5 133	3 870	5 482	6 055	6 137	8 206
EU unallocated	EGIO	−1	–	6	3	1	8	2	–
Total European Union	EGEN	90 155	106 373	116 389	110 585	115 222	125 920	136 576	158 970
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)									
Switzerland[2]	EGFG	9 342	12 074	12 832	12 572	12 020	13 259	11 847	12 175
Iceland	EGFC	229	237	287	263	268	278	272	274
Norway	EGFE	3 714	4 560	5 035	5 046	4 584	4 899	4 408	5 071
Liechtenstein[2]	EGFD	130	130	134	128	131	133	149	165
Total European Free Trade Association	EGFV	13 415	17 001	18 288	18 010	17 003	18 570	16 676	17 686
Other specified countries									
Turkey	EGFI	781	929	917	726	857	1 074	1 199	1 541
United States of America	EGFN	28 212	35 118	33 282	31 621	29 649	35 297	36 642	41 554
Canada	EGFM	3 366	3 597	3 937	3 618	3 154	3 339	3 692	4 396
Japan	EGFP	10 999	14 203	14 897	14 557	12 813	13 417	13 814	15 915
Australia	EGFR	2 327	1 956	2 132	2 343	2 622	2 923	2 964	3 164
New Zealand	EGFS	748	792	596	695	736	865	904	975
South Africa	EGFK	1 176	1 510	1 481	1 342	1 281	1 447	1 407	1 610
Hong Kong	HEMX	..	..	4 584	4 923	5 182	5 451	5 490	6 127
India	HEMY	..	..	1 179	1 132	1 243	1 543	2 004	2 099
South Korea	HEMZ	..	..	1 102	1 066	1 047	1 273	1 243	1 738
Taiwan	HENA	..	..	1 877	1 812	1 740	1 891	1 812	1 925
Singapore	HENC	..	..	2 587	2 787	2 815	3 450	3 754	4 390
Malaysia	HEND	..	..	1 102	1 221	1 398	1 741	1 666	1 926
China	HENE	..	..	887	1 089	1 264	1 593	1 997	2 222
Russia[2]	HENF	..	..	..	..		1 220	1 268	1 226
Saudi Arabia	HENG	..	..	2 753	3 205	2 633	2 866	2 223	2 371
Israel	HENH	..	..	809	715	731	827	874	1 026
Thailand	HENJ	..	..	721	839	881	1 016	1 177	1 376
Poland	HENK	..	..	530	471	502	634	739	874
Mexico	HEOD	..	..	496	573	486	505	449	522
Economic zones									
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	EGFW	146 492	175 643	185 788	178 861	177 110	196 003	206 965	236 723
North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA)	EGFX	..	..	37 714	35 813	33 290	39 141	40 783	46 472
Central and Eastern Europe	EGFY	1 379	1 467	1 834	1 525	1 634	2 100	2 692	3 210
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	EGGD	904	1 028	1 117	1 095	939	1 304	1 364	1 468
African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP)	EGFZ	3 727	5 220	5 623	5 022	4 998	4 952	5 124	5 406
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	EGGA	4 702	6 029	7 102	7 289	6 470	6 719	5 679	6 042
Core Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs1)	EGGB	8 167	9 481	10 150	10 589	10 784	12 065	12 299	14 179
Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	EGGC	4 501	4 711	5 253	5 755	6 084	7 432	7 820	9 134
Offshore Financial Centres	EGGE	8 255	10 337	12 831	12 092	11 890	12 931	12 911	14 644

1 For the purpose of this table European Institutions are included in Europe
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 totals for Switzerland include Liechtenstein trade in goods for 1988 to 1994.
 As Russia did not exist as a separate country before 1993, trade in goods
 data for Russia for 1988 to 1992 are not individually identified.

G2A UK Balance of Payments - Trade in Goods Balance
Geographical Breakdown

£ million

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Europe	**EPNM**	−19 989	−22 507	−16 490	−6 688	−8 981	−9 451	−8 998	−7 565
Africa	**EPNN**	1 057	918	713	1 191	1 009	1 187	1 130	1 409
America	**EPNO**	−120	−892	−1 618	−2 284	−1 197	−645	286	−1 907
Asia	**EPNP**	−2 906	−2 955	−1 986	−2 872	−4 079	−4 965	−3 950	−4 358
Australasia & Oceania	**EPNQ**	478	753	572	369	144	414	701	793
International Organizations	**EPNR**	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
Unallocated	**EPNS**	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
World Total	**AIMA**	−21 480	−24 683	−18 809	−10 284	−13 104	−13 460	−10 831	−11 628
European Union (EU)									
Belgium/Luxembourg	**CHNF**	−577	−696	−19	467	104	440	486	310
Denmark	**CHNG**	−805	−979	−826	−784	−769	−524	−310	−81
France	**ENYT**	−873	−1 093	−732	928	−472	−1 306	−1 783	−1 072
Germany	**ENYW**	−7 688	−8 482	−6 465	−2 788	−3 405	−3 859	−4 669	−5 960
Greece	**CHNI**	121	176	280	289	406	602	572	609
Ireland	**CHNH**	276	508	849	920	780	892	934	718
Italy	**CHOE**	−1 549	−1 947	−1 027	−120	−472	−591	−293	−344
Netherlands	**CHNE**	−2 465	−2 745	−2 807	−1 630	−1 180	−886	−251	868
Portugal	**CHNJ**	−94	−105	−125	54	22	134	−	4
Spain	**CHNM**	276	371	885	1 684	1 524	1 152	1 329	1 738
Austria	**CHVG**	−337	−318	−237	−135	−126	−45	25	196
Sweden	**CHVI**	−1 080	−1 243	−829	−629	−766	−677	−778	−386
Finland	**CHVH**	−936	−920	−694	−646	−638	−759	−924	−784
European Institutions[1]	**EOCM**	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
EU Unallocated	**EPNT**	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
Total European Union	**ENPF**	−15 736	−17 480	−11 743	−2 393	−4 993	−5 423	−5 662	−4 181
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)									
Switzerland[2]	**EPNV**	−2 007	−1 998	−1 755	−1 527	−1 993	−2 301	−2 157	−2 223
Iceland	**EPNW**	−109	−132	−163	−135	−142	−93	−117	−106
Norway	**EPNX**	−1 987	−2 681	−2 799	−2 802	−2 385	−2 512	−1 547	−2 207
Liechtenstein[2]	**EPOY**	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	8
Total European Free Trade Association	**EPOV**	−4 103	−4 811	−4 717	−4 464	−4 520	−4 906	−3 821	−4 528
Other specified countries									
Turkey	**EOCO**	−23	−114	79	351	241	525	205	378
United States of America	**EOCP**	205	−387	−910	−1 799	−599	−527	−264	−1 671
Canada	**EOCQ**	46	52	−274	−142	−187	38	97	−501
Japan	**EOCR**	−4 354	−4 462	−3 660	−4 009	−4 858	−5 449	−5 485	−5 461
Australia	**EPOA**	658	847	642	530	373	640	905	1 040
New Zealand	**EPOB**	−118	−25	−19	−104	−150	−140	−103	−116
South Africa	**EPOE**	302	204	71	101	250	182	500	780
Hong Kong	**EREE**	−644	−829	−633	−638	−651	−716	−617	−691
India	**EREH**	554	688	473	264	125	101	93	326
South Korea	**EREK**	−602	−605	−297	−95	−222	−226	−12	−303
Taiwan	**EREN**	−708	−863	−709	−672	−747	−875	−762	−670
Singapore	**EREF**	79	−89	58	−57	17	−102	43	−22
Malaysia	**EREI**	−180	−201	−141	−271	−403	−365	171	−213
China	**EREL**	−8	−88	−87	−340	−466	−522	−740	−1 008
Russia[2]	**EREO**	..	..	..	..		−228	−54	−44
Saudi Arabia	**EREG**	1 135	1 949	1 280	1 355	1 084	626	833	974
Israel	**EREJ**	52	42	75	90	123	360	494	455
Thailand	**EREM**	−24	3	−47	−137	−131	−67	−119	−146
Poland	**EREP**	−131	−120	−117	46	263	304	190	340
Mexico	**EPJZ**	50	52	94	134	151	174	160	−14
Economic zones									
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	**EOCU**	−23 387	−26 345	−20 506	−11 895	−14 502	−15 025	−13 871	−14 818
North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA)	**EPOF**	301	−283	−1 090	−1 807	−635	−315	−7	−2 186
Central and Eastern Europe	**EPOG**	−138	−177	−40	77	312	306	116	493
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	**EPOH**	−171	−116	−267	−487	−175	−136	32	66
African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP)	**EPOI**	373	441	333	658	393	603	323	362
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	**EPOJ**	2 716	3 286	2 519	2 807	2 765	2 544	2 141	2 577
Core Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs1)	**EPOK**	−1 875	−2 386	−1 581	−1 462	−1 603	−1 919	−1 348	−1 686
Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	**EPOL**	−230	−445	−301	−743	−732	−828	−160	−609
Offshore Financial Centres	**EPOO**	−503	−743	−493	−559	−440	−469	−130	−157

1 For the purpose of this table European Institutions are included in Europe and are excluded from International Organizations.
2 Liechtenstein had a customs union with Switzerland before 1995, therefore totals for Switzerland include Liechtenstein trade in goods for 1988 to 1994. As Russia did not exist as a separate country before 1993, trade in goods data for Russia for 1988 to 1992 are not individually identified.

G2B UK Balance of Payments - Trade in Goods Credits
Geographical Breakdown

£ million

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Europe	EPLM	49 337	56 522	64 584	68 544	70 585	76 431	85 145	98 669
Africa	EPLN	3 227	3 279	3 505	3 514	3 514	3 967	4 085	4 706
America	EPLO	13 848	15 664	16 295	14 884	16 039	19 534	21 809	22 898
Asia	EPLP	12 249	14 590	15 257	14 823	15 575	19 490	21 249	23 470
Australasia & Oceania	EPLQ	1 685	2 099	2 077	1 648	1 630	1 976	2 378	2 603
International Organizations	EPLR	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unallocated	EPLS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
World Total	**CGKG**	80 346	92 154	101 718	103 413	107 343	121 398	134 666	152 346
European Union (EU)									
Belgium/Luxembourg	CHNQ	4 233	4 860	5 556	5 811	5 693	7 114	7 671	8 261
Denmark	CHNR	1 167	1 201	1 390	1 392	1 553	1 607	1 757	2 091
France	ENYL	8 249	9 471	10 711	11 676	11 444	12 102	13 573	15 132
Germany	ENYO	9 607	11 182	13 006	14 490	15 157	16 014	17 567	20 071
Greece	CHNT	468	562	671	660	766	919	927	1 032
Ireland	CHNS	4 043	4 681	5 226	5 224	5 718	6 337	6 678	7 692
Italy	CHNO	4 093	4 593	5 525	6 103	6 124	6 063	6 915	7 822
Netherlands	CHNP	5 569	6 630	7 394	8 151	8 481	8 080	9 697	12 208
Portugal	CHNU	805	913	1 019	1 070	1 164	1 368	1 245	1 454
Spain	CHNV	2 682	3 114	3 691	4 243	4 388	4 366	5 050	6 039
Austria	CHMY	511	590	695	761	791	912	1 029	1 113
Sweden	CHNA	2 189	2 412	2 667	2 439	2 432	2 886	3 331	4 097
Finland	CHMZ	823	923	1 033	842	995	1 118	1 299	1 696
European Institutions[1]	EOAY	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU Unallocated	EPLT	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total European Union	**ENOF**	44 432	51 132	58 584	62 857	64 707	68 892	76 737	88 711
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)									
Switzerland[2]	EPLV	1 879	2 244	2 394	2 114	1 830	2 259	2 441	2 714
Iceland	EPLW	88	70	90	97	91	147	111	136
Norway	EPLX	1 068	1 053	1 311	1 325	1 405	1 489	1 992	1 930
Liechtenstein[2]	EPOW	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Total European Free Trade Association	**EPOT**	3 035	3 367	3 795	3 536	3 326	3 895	4 544	4 792
Other specified countries									
Turkey	EOBA	483	434	616	741	687	1 037	806	1 140
United States of America	EOBB	10 704	12 268	13 042	11 420	12 506	15 262	16 753	17 842
Canada	EOBC	2 039	2 185	1 919	1 710	1 622	1 832	1 908	1 790
Japan	EOBD	1 699	2 220	2 552	2 221	2 152	2 638	2 994	3 801
Australia	EPMA	1 345	1 661	1 600	1 331	1 327	1 588	1 919	2 108
New Zealand	EPMB	292	387	427	257	256	331	411	438
South Africa	EPME	1 035	1 009	1 067	989	1 056	1 139	1 430	1 828
Hong Kong	ERDG	992	1 080	1 187	1 340	1 578	2 159	2 335	2 651
India	ERDJ	1 071	1 341	1 211	982	926	1 145	1 327	1 681
South Korea	ERDM	434	480	594	758	646	806	1 037	1 171
Taiwan	ERDP	342	396	412	502	547	676	752	961
Singapore	ERDH	609	752	998	985	1 123	1 448	1 859	2 062
Malaysia	ERDK	299	429	575	571	622	975	1 323	1 193
China	ERDN	398	406	451	312	419	749	842	821
Russia[2]	ERDQ	..	..	..	..	..	559	717	868
Saudi Arabia	ERDI	1 677	2 376	1 956	2 234	1 977	1 827	1 513	1 612
Israel	ERDL	472	488	544	511	574	887	1 042	1 108
Thailand	ERDO	270	415	400	449	466	672	755	837
Poland	ERDR	169	191	212	336	594	736	712	943
Mexico	EPJX	191	206	263	276	297	334	391	273
Economic zones									
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	EOBG	64 337	73 978	82 918	84 465	87 068	96 097	106 838	121 451
North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA)	EPMF	12 934	14 659	15 224	13 406	14 425	17 428	19 052	19 905
Central and Eastern Europe	EPMG	761	792	854	886	1 216	1 627	1 947	2 672
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	EPMH	491	662	581	343	449	723	907	1 074
African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP)	EPMI	1 777	1 892	1 995	2 078	2 064	2 301	2 134	2 394
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	EPMJ	4 192	4 933	4 735	5 075	5 325	5 648	4 649	5 222
Core Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs1)	EPMK	2 377	2 708	3 191	3 585	3 894	5 089	5 983	6 845
Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	EPML	1 492	1 908	2 310	2 329	2 717	3 740	4 666	5 048
Offshore Financial Centres	EPOM	2 119	2 451	2 757	2 915	3 382	4 499	5 133	5 873

1 For the purpose of this table European Institutions are included in Europe
  and are excluded from International Organizations.
2 Liechtenstein had a customs union with Switzerland before 1995, therefore
  totals for Switzerland include Liechtenstein trade in goods for 1988 to 1994.
  As Russia did not exist as a separate country before 1993, trade in goods
  data for Russia for 1988 to 1992 are not individually identified.

G2C UK Balance of Payments - Trade in Goods Debits
Geographical Breakdown

£ million

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Europe	EPMM	69 326	79 029	81 074	75 232	79 566	85 882	94 143	106 234
Africa	EPMN	2 170	2 361	2 792	2 323	2 505	2 780	2 955	3 297
America	EPMO	13 968	16 556	17 913	17 168	17 236	20 179	21 523	24 805
Asia	EPMP	15 155	17 545	17 243	17 695	19 654	24 455	25 199	27 828
Australasia & Oceania	EPMQ	1 207	1 346	1 505	1 279	1 486	1 562	1 677	1 810
International Organizations	EPMR	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unallocated	EPMS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
World Total	CGHK	101 826	116 837	120 527	113 697	120 447	134 858	145 497	163 974
European Union (EU)									
Belgium/Luxembourg	CHNY	4 810	5 556	5 575	5 344	5 589	6 674	7 185	7 951
Denmark	CHNZ	1 972	2 180	2 216	2 176	2 322	2 131	2 067	2 172
France	ENYP	9 122	10 564	11 443	10 748	11 916	13 408	15 356	16 204
Germany	ENYS	17 295	19 664	19 471	17 278	18 562	19 873	22 236	26 031
Greece	CHOB	347	386	391	371	360	317	355	423
Ireland	CHOA	3 767	4 173	4 377	4 304	4 938	5 445	5 744	6 974
Italy	CHNW	5 642	6 540	6 552	6 223	6 596	6 654	7 208	8 166
Netherlands	CHNX	8 034	9 375	10 201	9 781	9 661	8 966	9 948	11 340
Portugal	CHOC	899	1 018	1 144	1 016	1 142	1 234	1 245	1 450
Spain	CHOD	2 406	2 743	2 806	2 559	2 864	3 214	3 721	4 301
Austria	CHNB	848	910	934	897	920	957	1 004	917
Sweden	CHND	3 268	3 657	3 499	3 069	3 199	3 563	4 109	4 483
Finland	CHNC	1 758	1 844	1 726	1 487	1 635	1 877	2 223	2 480
European Institutions[1]	EOBS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU Unallocated	EPMT	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total European Union	ENOS	60 168	68 612	70 327	65 250	69 700	74 315	82 399	92 892
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)									
Switzerland[2]	EPMV	3 886	4 242	4 149	3 641	3 823	4 560	4 598	4 937
Iceland	EPMW	197	202	253	232	233	240	228	242
Norway	EPMX	3 055	3 734	4 110	4 127	3 790	4 001	3 539	4 137
Liechtenstein[2]	EPOX	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Total European Free Trade Association	EPOU	7 138	8 178	8 512	8 000	7 846	8 801	8 365	9 320
Other specified countries									
Turkey	EOBU	506	548	537	390	446	512	601	762
United States of America	EOBV	10 499	12 655	13 952	13 219	13 105	15 789	17 017	19 513
Canada	EOBW	1 993	2 133	2 193	1 852	1 809	1 794	1 811	2 291
Japan	EOBX	6 053	6 682	6 212	6 230	7 010	8 087	8 479	9 262
Australia	EPNA	687	814	958	801	954	948	1 014	1 068
New Zealand	EPNB	410	412	446	361	406	471	514	554
South Africa	EPNE	733	805	996	888	806	957	930	1 048
Hong Kong	ERDS	1 636	1 909	1 820	1 978	2 229	2 875	2 952	3 342
India	ERDV	517	653	738	718	801	1 044	1 234	1 355
South Korea	ERDY	1 036	1 085	891	853	868	1 032	1 049	1 474
Taiwan	EREB	1 050	1 259	1 121	1 174	1 294	1 551	1 514	1 631
Singapore	ERDT	530	841	940	1 042	1 106	1 550	1 816	2 084
Malaysia	ERDW	479	630	716	842	1 025	1 340	1 152	1 406
China	ERDZ	406	494	538	652	885	1 271	1 582	1 829
Russia[2]	EREC	..	..	..	..	..	787	771	912
Saudi Arabia	ERDU	542	427	676	879	893	1 201	680	638
Israel	ERDX	420	446	469	421	451	527	548	653
Thailand	EREA	294	412	447	586	597	739	874	983
Poland	ERED	300	311	329	290	331	432	522	603
Mexico	EPJY	141	154	169	142	146	160	231	287
Economic zones									
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	EOCA	87 724	100 323	103 424	96 360	101 570	111 122	120 709	136 269
North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA)	EPNF	12 633	14 942	16 314	15 213	15 060	17 743	19 059	22 091
Central and Eastern Europe	EPNG	899	969	894	809	904	1 321	1 831	2 179
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	EPNH	662	778	848	830	624	859	875	1 008
African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP)	EPNI	1 404	1 451	1 662	1 420	1 671	1 698	1 811	2 032
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	EPNJ	1 476	1 647	2 216	2 268	2 560	3 104	2 508	2 645
Core Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs1)	EPNK	4 252	5 094	4 772	5 047	5 497	7 008	7 331	8 531
Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	EPNL	1 722	2 353	2 611	3 072	3 449	4 568	4 826	5 657
Offshore Financial Centres	EPON	2 622	3 194	3 250	3 474	3 822	4 968	5 263	6 030

1 For the purpose of this table European Institutions are included in Europe
  and are excluded from International Organizations.
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  totals for Switzerland include Liechtenstein trade in goods for 1988 to 1994.
  As Russia did not exist as a separate country before 1993, trade in goods
  data for Russia for 1988 to 1992 are not individually identified.

G3A UK Balance of Payments - Trade in Services Balance
Geographical Breakdown

£ million

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Europe	EORN	−2 133	−2 345	−2 333	−2 136	−2 185	−1 791	−2 878	−2 209
Africa	EORO	561	677	707	668	686	755	786	692
America	EORP	2 565	1 864	1 601	1 584	2 325	2 491	2 596	2 623
Asia	EORQ	2 498	2 318	2 774	2 760	3 659	3 849	3 808	5 110
Australasia & Oceania	EORR	447	492	506	408	475	519	536	644
International Organizations	EORS	126	142	157	169	142	113	107	108
Unallocated	EOSU	−107	213	277	111	−152	−420	−208	−826
World Total	CGIN	3 957	3 361	3 689	3 564	4 950	5 516	4 747	6 142
European Union (EU)									
Belgium/Luxembourg	EOEK	163	159	110	153	164	199	405	273
Denmark	EOEL	71	72	74	81	102	131	88	100
France	EOEM	−157	−449	−707	−786	−916	−832	−1 108	−1 181
Germany	EOEN	−374	−452	−469	−324	61	545	462	638
Greece	EOEO	−394	−372	−433	−447	−512	−536	−683	−610
Ireland	EOEP	261	279	274	286	311	321	365	508
Italy	EOEQ	265	225	285	326	467	353	259	356
Netherlands	EOER	109	64	44	−13	4	75	−1	54
Portugal	EOES	−277	−252	−251	−278	−359	−328	−341	−389
Spain	EOET	−1 605	−1 391	−1 177	−1 181	−1 373	−1 690	−2 175	−2 484
Austria	EORT	−198	−129	−148	−126	−111	−124	−103	−56
Sweden	EORX	129	209	241	239	306	295	300	318
Finland	EORY	44	79	80	65	75	71	63	91
European Institutions[1]	EOEU	172	95	105	111	87	88	86	93
EU Unallocated	EOQK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total European Union	EOEV	−1 793	−1 862	−1 972	−1 894	−1 692	−1 431	−2 381	−2 292
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)									
Switzerland	EORU	203	183	229	246	283	370	58	387
Iceland	EORV	2	5	12	5	12	9	11	9
Norway	EORW	117	75	76	67	51	157	297	196
Liechtenstein	EPJL	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total European Free Trade Association	EOFB	321	263	317	317	346	537	367	592
Other specified countries									
Turkey	EOEW	−61	−21	46	66	−13	−151	−189	−239
United States of America	EOEX	2 138	1 580	1 302	1 259	1 928	2 001	2 188	2 131
Canada	EOEY	103	69	81	67	119	209	85	133
Japan	EOEZ	717	790	934	815	1 059	1 159	1 207	1 611
Australia	EORZ	325	378	415	328	401	455	450	544
New Zealand	EOSA	104	94	82	71	57	62	81	90
South Africa	EOSB	259	266	280	283	297	369	443	366
Hong Kong	EPVW	130	114	79	153	135	233	142	532
India	EPVZ	72	46	73	16	14	−4	−24	69
South Korea	EPWC	121	139	155	119	144	155	197	183
Taiwan	EPWF	55	69	56	62	54	108	85	135
Singapore	EPVX	–	−22	1	−22	2	18	52	84
Malaysia	EPWA	146	77	92	94	96	101	134	159
China	EPWD	115	111	130	113	111	79	51	71
Russia	EPWG	1	−7	7	−53	−113	−130	−106	69
Saudi Arabia	EPVY	628	508	658	707	1 019	931	1 120	1 317
Israel	EPWB	95	61	69	73	53	80	121	147
Thailand	EPWE	56	35	47	89	70	72	100	128
Poland	EPWH	20	15	14	11	9	10	50	52
Mexico	EPKF	61	46	69	71	86	84	76	82
Economic zones									
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	EOFC	1 730	1 227	1 161	951	2 170	2 799	1 734	2 418
North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA)	EOSD	2 302	1 696	1 452	1 397	2 134	2 294	2 349	2 345
Central and Eastern Europe	EOSE	−203	−195	−179	−57	−55	−58	19	38
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	EORA	−101	−91	−81	−87	−113	−86	−25	−16
African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP)	EOSF	363	416	350	280	317	269	260	193
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	EOSG	1 064	1 261	1 237	1 288	1 643	1 638	1 781	1 901
Core Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs1)	EOSH	306	301	291	311	335	514	474	934
Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	EOSI	371	387	270	375	358	388	431	464
Offshore Financial Centres	EOSJ	613	493	393	548	545	733	730	624

1 For the purpose of this table European Institutions are included in Europe
and are excluded from International Organizations.

G3B UK Balance of Payments - Trade in Services Credits
Geographical Breakdown

£ million

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Europe	EOPK	11 358	12 456	13 172	13 317	14 646	16 229	17 729	19 416
Africa	EOPL	1 286	1 493	1 564	1 506	1 653	1 811	1 923	1 979
America	EOPM	7 683	7 945	8 408	8 331	9 683	10 834	11 595	12 197
Asia	EOPN	5 429	6 067	6 703	6 557	7 540	8 415	8 994	10 261
Australasia & Oceania	EOPO	988	1 098	1 194	1 101	1 183	1 312	1 431	1 583
International Organizations	EOPP	126	142	157	169	142	113	107	108
Unallocated	EOSS	57	131	249	−105	−76	−115	−380	−290
World Total	CGJZ	26 927	29 332	31 447	30 876	34 771	38 599	41 399	45 254
European Union (EU)									
Belgium/Luxembourg	EOCW	728	789	801	840	915	1 041	1 170	1 258
Denmark	EOCX	271	288	311	309	358	404	428	434
France	EOCY	1 754	1 911	1 908	1 894	2 026	2 281	2 369	2 528
Germany	EOCZ	2 222	2 432	2 544	2 593	2 962	3 337	3 640	3 891
Greece	EODA	293	326	329	332	358	377	396	439
Ireland	EODB	720	789	853	852	981	1 065	1 234	1 484
Italy	EODC	922	1 018	1 096	1 133	1 310	1 250	1 340	1 489
Netherlands	EODD	955	1 042	1 067	1 064	1 179	1 324	1 482	1 590
Portugal	EODE	133	150	158	171	167	201	219	243
Spain	EODF	610	704	731	732	769	842	873	929
Austria	EOPJ	122	173	181	168	196	232	257	300
Sweden	EOPT	412	493	561	543	626	640	718	747
Finland	EOPU	139	183	186	174	184	197	208	242
European Institutions[1]	EODG	172	95	105	111	87	88	86	93
EU Unallocated	EOPY	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total European Union	EODH	9 451	10 394	10 831	10 915	12 119	13 279	14 421	15 666
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)									
Switzerland	EOPQ	572	599	668	684	783	936	825	1 198
Iceland	EOPR	23	21	32	22	31	27	35	31
Norway	EOPS	468	513	560	614	589	733	871	819
Liechtenstein	EPJJ	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total European Free Trade Association	EODN	1 063	1 133	1 260	1 320	1 403	1 697	1 732	2 049
Other specified countries									
Turkey	EODI	154	177	215	203	170	191	173	207
United States of America	EODJ	6 255	6 525	6 873	6 790	8 017	8 917	9 551	10 072
Canada	EODK	633	643	696	665	737	854	852	927
Japan	EODL	1 202	1 340	1 526	1 369	1 635	1 799	2 055	2 494
Australia	EOPV	762	868	961	872	957	1 059	1 154	1 272
New Zealand	EOPW	203	200	209	205	201	226	256	286
South Africa	EOPX	425	463	498	492	536	637	702	708
Hong Kong	EPUY	609	642	614	657	686	806	818	1 188
India	EPVB	250	282	296	258	275	315	363	474
South Korea	EPVE	167	204	219	190	209	233	276	270
Taiwan	EPVH	102	129	121	118	118	173	160	211
Singapore	EPUZ	297	314	349	331	367	412	496	523
Malaysia	EPVC	227	244	272	271	286	326	364	376
China	EPVF	163	183	197	187	197	207	237	247
Russia	EPVI	117	133	157	144	158	194	262	288
Saudi Arabia	EPVA	684	885	1 068	1 152	1 343	1 339	1 449	1 645
Israel	EPVD	174	178	191	176	178	227	293	332
Thailand	EPVG	171	196	225	230	241	278	310	383
Poland	EPVJ	62	71	81	90	96	107	143	166
Mexico	EPKD	89	86	102	102	112	120	125	132
Economic zones									
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	EODO	19 628	21 260	22 571	22 312	25 264	28 061	30 228	32 918
North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA)	EOPZ	6 976	7 255	7 671	7 557	8 867	9 891	10 528	11 130
Central and Eastern Europe	EOQA	207	236	303	305	337	389	528	512
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	EOQH	116	132	157	145	168	217	293	301
African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP)	EOQB	793	922	912	876	929	976	1 064	979
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	EOQC	1 512	1 900	1 914	1 982	2 247	2 369	2 500	2 588
Core Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs1)	EOQD	1 175	1 289	1 303	1 295	1 380	1 624	1 749	2 192
Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	EOQE	894	986	880	900	915	1 070	1 203	1 305
Offshore Financial Centres	EOQF	1 192	1 173	1 096	1 212	1 240	1 505	1 631	1 707

1 For the purpose of this table European Institutions are included in Europe and are excluded from International Organizations.

G3C UK Balance of Payments - Trade in Services Debits
Geographical Breakdown

£ million

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Europe	EOQL	13 491	14 801	15 505	15 453	16 831	18 020	20 607	21 625
Africa	EOQM	725	816	857	838	967	1 056	1 137	1 287
America	EOQN	5 118	6 081	6 807	6 747	7 358	8 343	8 999	9 574
Asia	EOQO	2 931	3 749	3 929	3 797	3 881	4 566	5 186	5 151
Australasia & Oceania	EOQP	541	606	688	693	708	793	895	939
International Organizations	EOQQ	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unallocated	EOST	164	–82	–28	–216	76	305	–172	536
World Total	CGGZ	22 970	25 971	27 758	27 312	29 821	33 083	36 652	39 112
European Union (EU)									
Belgium/Luxembourg	EODQ	565	630	691	687	751	842	765	985
Denmark	EODR	200	216	237	228	256	273	340	334
France	EODS	1 911	2 360	2 615	2 680	2 942	3 113	3 477	3 709
Germany	EODT	2 596	2 884	3 013	2 917	2 901	2 792	3 178	3 253
Greece	EODU	687	698	762	779	870	913	1 079	1 049
Ireland	EODV	459	510	579	566	670	744	869	976
Italy	EODW	657	793	811	807	843	897	1 081	1 133
Netherlands	EODX	846	978	1 023	1 077	1 175	1 249	1 483	1 536
Portugal	EODY	410	402	409	449	526	529	560	632
Spain	EODZ	2 215	2 095	1 908	1 913	2 142	2 532	3 048	3 413
Austria	EOQR	320	302	329	294	307	356	360	356
Sweden	EOQV	283	284	320	304	320	345	418	429
Finland	EOQW	95	104	106	109	109	126	145	151
European Institutions[1]	EOEA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EU Unallocated	EOQI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total European Union	EOEB	11 244	12 256	12 803	12 809	13 811	14 710	16 802	17 958
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)									
Switzerland	EOQS	369	416	439	438	500	566	767	811
Iceland	EOQT	21	16	20	17	19	18	24	22
Norway	EOQU	351	438	484	547	538	576	574	623
Liechtenstein	EPJK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total European Free Trade Association	EOEH	742	870	943	1 003	1 057	1 160	1 365	1 457
Other specified countries									
Turkey	EOEC	215	198	169	137	183	342	362	446
United States of America	EOED	4 117	4 945	5 571	5 531	6 089	6 916	7 363	7 941
Canada	EOEE	530	574	615	598	618	645	767	794
Japan	EOEF	485	550	592	554	576	640	848	883
Australia	EOQX	437	490	546	544	556	604	704	728
New Zealand	EOQY	99	106	127	134	144	164	175	196
South Africa	EOQZ	166	197	218	209	239	268	259	342
Hong Kong	EPVK	479	528	535	504	551	573	676	656
India	EPVN	178	236	223	242	261	319	387	405
South Korea	EPVQ	46	65	64	71	65	78	79	87
Taiwan	EPVT	47	60	65	56	64	65	75	76
Singapore	EPVL	297	336	348	353	365	394	444	439
Malaysia	EPVO	81	167	180	177	190	225	230	217
China	EPVR	48	72	67	74	86	128	186	176
Russia	EPVU	116	140	150	197	271	324	368	219
Saudi Arabia	EPVM	56	377	410	445	324	408	329	328
Israel	EPVP	79	117	122	103	125	147	172	185
Thailand	EPVS	115	161	178	141	171	206	210	255
Poland	EPVV	42	56	67	79	87	97	93	114
Mexico	EPKE	28	40	33	31	26	36	49	50
Economic zones									
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	EOEI	17 898	20 033	21 410	21 361	23 094	25 262	28 494	30 500
North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA)	EORB	4 674	5 559	6 219	6 160	6 733	7 597	8 179	8 785
Central and Eastern Europe	EORC	410	431	482	362	392	447	509	474
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	EOQJ	217	223	238	232	281	303	318	317
African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP)	EORD	430	506	562	596	612	707	804	786
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	EORE	448	639	677	694	604	731	719	687
Core Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs1)	EORF	869	988	1 012	984	1 045	1 110	1 275	1 258
Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	EORG	523	599	610	525	557	682	772	841
Offshore Financial Centres	EORH	579	680	703	664	695	772	901	1 083

1 For the purpose of this table European Institutions are included in Europe and are excluded from International Organizations.

G4A UK Balance of Payments - Investment Income Balance
Geographical Breakdown

£ million

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Europe	HEBA	791	−5 585	−7 758	−7 434	−7 906	−10 401	−6 829	−7 283
Africa	HEBB	1 086	1 242	330	296	317	812	−33	−3
America	HEBC	113	−387	3 106	2 558	4 722	3 739	6 184	6 373
Asia	HEBD	1 721	6 541	4 324	4 135	5 248	7 204	7 830	8 682
Australasia & Oceania	HEBE	865	1 776	1 428	620	831	815	1 684	2 032
International Organizations	HEBF	−9	−85	−152	−8	−60	−13	−130	−186
Unallocated	EGDF	−	−	−9	−17	−28	41	−15	−43
World Total	CGOA	4 566	3 502	1 269	150	3 124	2 197	8 691	9 572
European Union (EU)									
Belgium/Luxembourg	CFQX	35	−171	−758	−675	−574	−1 459	−1 726	−1 926
Denmark	CFQY	179	200	229	132	231	−26	−21	8
France	CFQZ	372	842	−436	−702	−1 033	−2 354	−1 295	−1 572
Germany	CFRA	−543	−870	−2 112	−1 491	−1 137	−947	46	293
Greece	CFRB	19	−73	−25	−46	1	53	−205	−288
Ireland	CFRC	15	−21	356	549	412	482	251	187
Italy	CFRE	1 300	1 794	1 404	1 769	2 129	1 831	1 642	1 892
Netherlands	CFRF	−257	−580	−713	−1 303	−2 976	−986	−829	−1 274
Portugal	CFRG	106	57	73	−29	−140	−145	71	53
Spain	CFRH	−142	−254	85	326	−7	−445	−131	−344
Austria	HEAI	33	26	−25	−25	51	−182	−313	−371
Sweden	HEAO	275	449	206	343	388	61	67	220
Finland	HEAP	243	282	52	61	119	137	79	82
European Institutions[1]	CFSW	−125	−196	−351	−458	−522	−507	−550	−559
EU Unallocated	EGDE	1	−	2	−2	−1	−6	−	−
Total European Union	CFSX	1 511	1 485	−2 013	−1 551	−3 059	−4 493	−2 914	−3 598
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)									
Switzerland	HEAJ	−3 941	−5 772	−6 171	−6 422	−5 714	−5 786	−3 961	−3 335
Iceland	HEAK	48	50	43	43	34	29	16	23
Norway	HEAN	20	154	242	246	334	98	216	248
Liechtenstein	EGDC	−65	−65	−66	−55	−68	−82	−96	−92
Total European Free Trade Association	HEBG	−3 938	−5 633	−5 952	−6 188	−5 413	−5 741	−3 825	−3 156
Other specified countries									
Turkey	HEAV	218	9	−6	16	−18	37	−3	−134
United States of America	HEAS	−662	−2 001	1 522	324	2 630	1 713	3 892	3 780
Canada	HEAU	593	865	438	320	571	472	403	691
Japan	HEAX	4 346	5 572	4 954	4 895	4 379	4 636	4 644	4 753
Australia	HEAY	751	1 767	1 254	536	591	528	1 328	1 609
New Zealand	HEAZ	176	82	150	96	165	267	362	422
South Africa	HEAR	381	395	600	624	507	672	477	595
Hong Kong	HEKF	..	..	458	393	604	1 182	1 695	2 063
India	HEKG	..	..	74	119	70	−68	95	88
South Korea	HEKH	..	..	302	393	551	720	708	775
Taiwan	HEKI	..	..	−618	−485	−271	−141	−37	−10
Singapore	HEKK	..	..	1 518	1 537	1 177	1 252	1 084	1 353
Malaysia	HEKL	..	..	213	256	387	480	327	285
China	HEKN	..	..	−54	−112	−30	82	86	20
Russia	HEKO	..	..	8	186	506	−103	−29	−9
Saudi Arabia	HEKP	..	..	−1 548	−1 774	−1 307	−1 143	−1 066	−1 220
Israel	HEKQ	..	..	−156	−139	−102	−94	−111	−134
Thailand	HEKR	..	..	−13	−50	−14	95	103	120
Poland	HEKS	..	..	10	26	14	−19	−33	−76
Mexico	HEKV	..	..	295	246	349	391	399	339
Economic zones									
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	HEBH	3 133	2 167	1 057	−791	786	−1 594	4 932	5 357
North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA)	HEBI	..	..	2 255	890	3 550	2 576	4 694	4 810
Central and Eastern Europe	HEBJ	−15	32	149	133	47	−21	−79	−250
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	HEBO	−	−	−2	−	−	−103	−41	−27
African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP)	HEBK	924	−413	145	757	741	1 029	212	28
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	HEBL	−1 483	−2 293	−2 349	−2 459	−1 601	−1 097	−1 256	−1 358
Core Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs1)	HEBM	1 105	1 802	1 660	1 838	2 061	3 013	3 451	4 183
Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	HEBN	−162	1 092	1 603	1 722	1 472	1 861	1 599	1 938
Offshore Financial Centres	HEBQ	532	692	1 566	2 685	2 189	3 023	2 931	3 617

1 For the purpose of this table European Institutions are included in Europe and are excluded from International Organizations.

G4B UK Balance of Payments - Investment Income Credits
Geographical Breakdown

£ million

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Europe	CFQG	22 324	26 826	30 032	30 680	26 510	29 673	31 885	40 451
Africa	CFQH	2 297	3 158	2 220	2 187	1 917	2 351	1 387	1 537
America	CFQI	14 795	19 036	22 757	20 274	19 025	20 303	22 211	24 864
Asia	CFQJ	15 034	22 400	22 315	22 261	19 349	19 903	19 930	23 215
Australasia & Oceania	CFQK	1 821	2 208	1 470	1 147	1 479	1 689	2 389	2 833
International Organizations	CFQL	280	350	314	417	289	291	140	208
Unallocated	EGDK	–	–	–2	1	–18	–67	–23	31
World Total	**CGJS**	**56 550**	**73 978**	**79 106**	**76 967**	**68 551**	**74 143**	**77 919**	**93 139**
European Union (EU)									
Belgium/Luxembourg	CFPM	2 622	3 245	3 103	3 247	2 977	2 832	2 916	3 692
Denmark	CFPO	501	718	825	789	664	678	449	558
France	CFPK	2 731	4 158	4 972	4 838	3 736	3 838	4 699	6 150
Germany	CFPJ	2 304	3 087	4 316	4 909	4 620	6 180	7 119	9 916
Greece	CFPP	253	328	355	315	289	278	37	156
Ireland	CFPN	653	791	1 134	1 294	1 178	1 433	1 251	1 490
Italy	CFRD	2 122	2 996	3 554	4 168	3 832	3 750	3 856	4 639
Netherlands	CFPL	2 110	3 084	3 427	3 074	2 404	3 939	4 230	5 034
Portugal	CFPR	246	325	357	298	252	211	340	450
Spain	CFPQ	663	772	879	969	645	785	1 009	1 366
Austria	CFPT	442	505	581	512	421	355	401	514
Sweden	CFPX	678	958	1 259	1 461	1 186	1 048	1 027	1 267
Finland	CFPY	395	528	741	669	478	464	468	551
European Institutions	CFPS	108	138	113	94	97	103	117	133
EU Unallocated	EGDJ	–	–	8	1	–	2	2	–
Total European Union	**CFQM**	**15 828**	**21 633**	**25 624**	**26 638**	**22 779**	**25 896**	**27 921**	**35 916**
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)									
Switzerland	CFPU	1 120	1 617	2 045	2 041	1 954	2 317	2 491	3 062
Iceland	CFPV	55	65	53	53	46	45	32	29
Norway	CFPW	314	528	669	603	575	405	496	544
Liechtenstein	EGDH	65	65	68	73	63	51	53	69
Total European Free Trade Association	**CFQN**	**1 554**	**2 275**	**2 835**	**2 770**	**2 639**	**2 818**	**3 072**	**3 704**
Other specified countries									
Turkey	CFQC	263	176	188	196	191	232	207	181
United States of America	CFQA	12 648	15 219	14 973	12 870	12 760	13 969	15 820	17 541
Canada	CFQB	1 304	1 610	1 412	1 316	1 133	1 188	1 324	1 802
Japan	CFQD	8 757	12 491	12 994	12 612	9 550	9 269	9 075	10 466
Australia	CFQE	1 537	1 970	1 406	1 013	1 197	1 347	2 004	2 389
New Zealand	CFQF	284	212	18	121	186	309	378	440
South Africa	CFPZ	598	840	802	796	671	815	611	739
Hong Kong	HEJB	..	..	2 637	2 781	2 953	3 131	3 504	4 138
India	HEJE	..	..	274	272	232	93	367	408
South Korea	HEJF	..	..	447	533	663	881	821	950
Taiwan	HEJG	..	..	71	95	109	132	184	206
Singapore	HEJI	..	..	2 797	2 908	2 500	2 737	2 557	3 199
Malaysia	HEJJ	..	..	392	430	542	628	569	560
China	HEJK	..	..	221	244	256	269	275	230
Russia	HEJM	..	..	11	1	–	2	65	82
Saudi Arabia	HEJN	..	..	100	87	89	94	128	165
Israel	HEJO	..	..	46	34	36	41	25	36
Thailand	HEJP	..	..	80	59	96	163	192	255
Poland	HEJQ	..	..	126	109	79	67	57	62
Mexico	HEKT	..	..	582	639	656	692	563	517
Economic zones									
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	CFQO	42 051	55 385	59 843	58 007	50 930	55 564	60 192	72 754
North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA)	CFQP	..	..	16 967	14 825	14 549	15 849	17 707	19 860
Central and Eastern Europe	CFQQ	–	41	546	415	313	242	199	235
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	CFQV	–	–	1	–	–	8	72	83
African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP)	CFQR	1 906	1 888	2 557	2 668	2 259	2 500	1 613	1 520
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	CFQS	1 175	1 323	1 730	1 725	1 560	1 637	1 047	1 209
Core Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs1)	CFQT	4 081	5 129	5 952	6 318	6 225	6 881	7 066	8 494
Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	CFQU	2 005	2 754	3 536	3 767	3 435	3 911	3 713	4 460
Offshore Financial Centres	CFQW	5 492	7 055	10 339	10 525	9 447	10 098	9 535	11 026

1 For the purpose of this table European Institutions are included in Europe and are excluded from International Organizations.

G4C UK Balance of Payments - Investment Income Debits
Geographical Breakdown

£ million

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Europe	CFSF	21 533	32 411	37 790	38 114	34 416	40 074	38 714	47 734
Africa	CFSG	1 211	1 916	1 890	1 891	1 600	1 539	1 420	1 540
America	CFSH	14 682	19 423	19 651	17 716	14 303	16 564	16 027	18 491
Asia	CFSI	13 313	15 859	17 991	18 126	14 101	12 699	12 100	14 533
Australasia & Oceania	CFSJ	956	432	42	527	648	874	705	801
International Organizations	CFSK	289	435	466	425	349	304	270	394
Unallocated	EGDO	–	–	7	18	10	–108	–8	74
World Total	CGGK	51 984	70 476	77 837	76 817	65 427	71 946	69 228	83 567
European Union (EU)									
Belgium/Luxembourg	CFRL	2 587	3 416	3 861	3 922	3 551	4 291	4 642	5 618
Denmark	CFRN	322	518	596	657	433	704	470	550
France	CFRJ	2 359	3 316	5 408	5 540	4 769	6 192	5 994	7 722
Germany	CFRI	2 847	3 957	6 428	6 400	5 757	7 127	7 073	9 623
Greece	CFRO	234	401	380	361	288	225	242	444
Ireland	CFRM	638	812	778	745	766	951	1 000	1 303
Italy	CFTC	822	1 202	2 150	2 399	1 703	1 919	2 214	2 747
Netherlands	CFRK	2 367	3 664	4 140	4 377	5 380	4 925	5 059	6 308
Portugal	CFRQ	140	268	284	327	392	356	269	397
Spain	CFRP	805	1 026	794	643	652	1 230	1 140	1 710
Austria	CFRS	409	479	606	537	370	537	714	885
Sweden	CFRW	403	509	1 053	1 118	798	987	960	1 047
Finland	CFRX	152	246	689	608	359	327	389	469
European Institutions[1]	CFRR	233	334	464	552	619	610	667	692
EU Unallocated	XBLK	–1	–	6	3	1	8	2	–
Total European Union	CFSL	14 317	20 148	27 637	28 189	25 838	30 389	30 835	39 514
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)									
Switzerland	CFRT	5 061	7 389	8 216	8 463	7 668	8 103	6 452	6 397
Iceland	CFRU	7	15	10	10	12	16	16	6
Norway	CFRV	294	374	427	357	241	307	280	296
Liechtenstein	EGDM	130	130	134	128	131	133	149	161
Total European Free Trade Association	CFSM	5 492	7 908	8 787	8 958	8 052	8 559	6 897	6 860
Other specified countries									
Turkey	CFSB	45	167	194	180	209	195	210	315
United States of America	CFRZ	13 310	17 220	13 451	12 546	10 130	12 256	11 928	13 761
Canada	CFSA	711	745	974	996	562	716	921	1 111
Japan	CFSC	4 411	6 919	8 040	7 717	5 171	4 633	4 431	5 713
Australia	CFSD	786	203	152	477	606	819	676	780
New Zealand	CFSE	108	130	–132	25	21	42	16	18
South Africa	CFRY	217	445	202	172	164	143	134	144
Hong Kong	HEJR	..	..	2 179	2 388	2 349	1 949	1 809	2 075
India	HEJS	..	..	200	153	162	161	272	320
South Korea	HEJT	..	..	145	140	112	161	113	175
Taiwan	HEJU	..	..	689	580	380	273	221	216
Singapore	HEJW	..	..	1 279	1 371	1 323	1 485	1 473	1 846
Malaysia	HEJY	..	..	179	174	155	148	242	275
China	HEJZ	..	..	275	356	286	187	189	210
Russia	HEKA	..	..	3	–185	–506	105	94	91
Saudi Arabia	HEKB	..	..	1 648	1 861	1 396	1 237	1 194	1 385
Israel	HEKC	..	..	202	173	138	135	136	170
Thailand	HEKD	..	..	93	109	110	68	89	135
Poland	HEKE	..	..	116	83	65	86	90	138
Mexico	HEKU	..	..	287	393	307	301	164	178
Economic zones									
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	CFSN	38 918	53 218	58 786	58 798	50 144	57 158	55 260	67 397
North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA)	CFSO	..	..	14 712	13 935	10 999	13 273	13 013	15 050
Central and Eastern Europe	CFSP	15	9	397	282	266	263	278	485
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	CFSU	–	–	3	–	–	111	113	110
African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP)	CFSQ	982	2 301	2 412	1 911	1 518	1 471	1 401	1 492
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	CFSR	2 658	3 616	4 079	4 184	3 161	2 734	2 303	2 567
Core Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs1)	CFSS	2 976	3 327	4 292	4 480	4 164	3 868	3 615	4 311
Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	CFST	2 167	1 662	1 933	2 045	1 963	2 050	2 114	2 522
Offshore Financial Centres	CFSV	4 960	6 363	8 773	7 840	7 258	7 075	6 604	7 409

1 For the purpose of this table European Institutions are included in Europe
and are excluded from International Organizations.

G5A UK Balance of Payments - Transfers Balance
Geographical Breakdown

<div align="right">£ million</div>

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Europe	EOVC	−1 844	−2 742	−2 942	−743	−2 468	−2 670	−2 674	−4 216
Africa	EOVD	−342	−382	−391	−488	−499	−344	−64	−436
America	EOVE	−322	−352	−371	−412	−401	−412	−502	−397
Asia	EOVF	−313	−352	−323	1 369	−434	−300	−531	−327
Australasia & Oceania	EOVG	−401	−444	−478	−536	−506	−539	−549	−570
International Organisations	EOVH	−591	−603	−697	−891	−1 120	−1 084	−1 004	−1 396
Unallocated	EOTW	295	296	307	319	326	342	297	365
World Total	CGIO	−3 518	−4 578	−4 896	−1 383	−5 102	−5 007	−5 027	−6 978
European Union									
Belgium/Luxembourg	EOGS	−4	−5	−5	10	−4	−2	−1	–
Denmark	EOGT	−5	−5	−4	3	−5	−5	−4	−3
France	EOGU	−35	−37	−39	−40	−39	−30	−24	−21
Germany	EOGV	1	−2	−3	271	1	18	28	35
Greece	EOGW	−1	−1	−2	−1	−1	3	4	5
Ireland	EOGX	−215	−232	−246	−269	−259	−270	−273	−277
Italy	EOGY	−25	−27	−30	−34	−31	−33	−33	−33
Netherlands	EOGZ	−14	−15	−15	−16	−15	−14	−11	−9
Portugal	EOHA	−10	−10	−11	−12	−12	−11	−11	−11
Spain	EOHB	−67	−72	−76	−82	−79	−81	−80	−81
Austria	EOVI	−13	−14	−14	−15	−15	−14	−14	−14
Sweden	EOVM	3	3	3	3	3	5	6	7
Finland	EOVN	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
European Institutions[1]	EOHC	−1 440	−2 300	−2 475	−529	−1 984	−2 120	−2 114	−3 817
EU Unallocated	EOSC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total European Union	EOHD	−1 824	−2 717	−2 916	−710	−2 438	−2 553	−2 524	−4 216
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)									
Switzerland	EOVJ	−10	−11	−12	−13	−11	−10	−9	−8
Iceland	EOVK	−3	−3	−3	−3	−3	−3	−3	−3
Norway	EOVL	−1	−1	−1	−1	−1	1	2	3
Liechtenstein	EPJO	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total European Free Trade Association	EOHJ	−14	−16	−16	−17	−15	−13	−10	−8
Other specified countries									
Turkey	EOHE	−3	−4	−5	−6	−6	−10	−10	−1
United States of America	EOHF	−135	−143	−149	−157	−152	−141	−129	−124
Canada	EOHG	−98	−110	−119	−134	−126	−140	−147	−152
Japan	EOHH	−11	−12	−12	170	−2	−7	−3	−1
Australia	EOVO	−272	−301	−324	−361	−341	−365	−374	−382
New Zealand	EOVP	−65	−77	−86	−102	−90	−103	−110	−114
South Africa	EOVQ	−11	−13	−14	−19	−16	−16	−18	−7
Hong Kong	EPXG	14	14	15	31	16	21	−69	25
India	EPXJ	17	17	18	19	20	25	−65	29
South Korea	EPXM	2	2	2	20	2	3	3	3
Taiwan	EPXP	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5
Singapore	EPXH	−4	−4	−4	−5	−4	−2	−1	–
Malaysia	EPXK	6	6	6	6	7	12	–	16
China	EPXN	1	2	1	1	1	3	−30	3
Russia	EPXQ	–	1	1	1	1	2	−29	2
Saudi Arabia	EPXI	−5	−6	−6	684	−6	−4	−3	−2
Israel	EPXL	−6	−7	−7	−8	−7	−7	−6	−5
Thailand	EPXO	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3
Poland	EPXR	−13	−13	−13	−14	−14	−13	−28	−13
Mexico	EPKC	−2	−4	−4	−4	−4	−4	−1	−3
Economic zones									
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	EOHK	−986	−1 083	−1 154	−791	−1 191	−1 216	−1 194	−1 184
North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA)	EOVR	−236	−257	−271	−296	−283	−285	−277	−278
Central and Eastern Europe	EOVT	−21	−24	−26	−35	−34	−26	−28	−24
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	EOSL	−18	−20	−21	−26	−26	−22	−49	−23
African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP)	EOVU	−911	−962	−987	−1 095	−1 197	−1 076	−1 108	−1 096
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	EOVV	−120	−127	−92	1 486	−145	−150	−149	−143
Core Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs1)	EOVW	−15	−16	−17	17	−16	−9	−4	−1
Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	EOVX	−42	−49	−50	−61	−61	−71	−44	−47
Offshore Financial Centres	EOVY	−28	−32	−35	−41	−39	−31	−53	−28

1 For the purpose of this table European Institutions are included in Europe
  and are excluded from International Organizations.

G5B UK Balance of Payments - Transfers Credits
Geographical Breakdown

£ million

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Europe	EOSV	2 719	2 759	2 828	3 756	3 568	4 104	4 174	4 556
Africa	EOSW	145	148	152	160	165	187	196	206
America	EOSX	221	225	232	245	252	285	299	314
Asia	EOSY	380	388	437	2 233	443	490	515	541
Australasia & Oceania	EOSZ	213	217	223	236	243	274	288	302
International Organizations	EOTA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unallocated	EOTK	152	155	160	169	174	196	146	216
World Total	HCBG	3 830	3 893	4 032	6 799	4 845	5 536	5 618	6 135
European Union (EU)									
Belgium/Luxembourg	EOFE	21	21	22	39	24	27	28	29
Denmark	EOFF	8	8	9	17	9	10	11	12
France	EOFG	79	81	83	88	90	102	107	112
Germany	EOFH	148	151	155	438	169	190	200	210
Greece	EOFI	22	23	23	25	25	29	30	31
Ireland	EOFJ	97	99	102	108	111	126	132	139
Italy	EOFK	25	26	26	28	29	32	34	36
Netherlands	EOFL	24	24	25	26	27	30	32	34
Portugal	EOFM	7	8	8	8	8	10	10	10
Spain	EOFN	36	37	38	40	41	47	49	51
Austria	EOTB	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Sweden	EOTF	13	13	13	14	14	16	17	18
Finland	EOTG	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
European Institutions[1]	EOFO	2 115	2 143	2 194	2 789	2 879	3 325	3 356	3 697
EU Unallocated	EORJ	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total European Union	EOFP	2 602	2 640	2 706	3 627	3 435	3 953	4 016	4 390
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)									
Switzerland	EOTC	16	16	16	17	18	20	21	22
Iceland	EOTD	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norway	EOTE	13	13	13	14	14	16	17	18
Liechtenstein	EPJM	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total European Free Trade Association	EOFV	29	29	30	32	33	37	39	41
Other specified countries									
Turkey	EOFQ	12	12	12	13	13	15	16	17
United States of America	EOFR	151	155	159	168	173	195	205	215
Canada	EOFS	34	35	36	38	39	44	46	48
Japan	EOFT	39	40	41	226	54	50	53	56
Australia	EOTH	145	148	152	160	165	187	196	206
New Zealand	EOTI	66	67	69	73	75	85	89	93
South Africa	EOTJ	49	50	51	54	56	63	66	69
Hong Kong	EPWI	31	32	33	50	35	40	42	44
India	EPWL	34	35	36	38	39	44	46	48
South Korea	EPWO	4	4	4	22	4	5	5	5
Taiwan	EPWR	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7
Singapore	EPWJ	15	15	16	16	17	19	20	21
Malaysia	EPWM	31	32	33	34	35	40	42	44
China	EPWP	7	8	8	8	8	10	10	10
Russia	EPWS	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
Saudi Arabia	EPWK	13	13	13	704	14	16	17	18
Israel	EPWN	9	9	9	10	10	11	12	13
Thailand	EPWQ	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
Poland	EPWT	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
Mexico	EPKA	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Economic zones									
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	EOFW	966	986	1 014	1 551	1 111	1 245	1 308	1 373
North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA)	EOTL	188	192	198	209	215	243	255	268
Central and Eastern Europe	EOTM	34	34	35	37	38	43	46	48
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	EORK	7	7	7	7	8	9	9	10
African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP)	EOTO	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	EOTP	–	–	38	1 629	–	–	–	–
Core Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs1)	EOTQ	55	56	57	95	62	70	74	78
Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	EOTR	47	48	49	52	54	61	64	67
Offshore Financial Centres	EOTU	66	68	70	73	76	85	90	94

1 For the purpose of this table European Institutions are included in Europe
and are excluded from International Organizations.

G5C UK Balance of Payments - Transfers Debits
Geographical Breakdown

£ million

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Europe	EOUA	4 563	5 501	5 770	4 499	6 036	6 774	6 848	8 772
Africa	EOUB	487	530	543	648	664	531	260	642
America	EOUC	543	577	603	657	653	697	801	711
Asia	EOUD	693	740	760	864	877	790	1 046	868
Australasia & Oceania	EOUE	614	661	701	772	749	813	837	872
International Organizations	EOUF	591	603	697	891	1 120	1 084	1 004	1 396
Unallocated	EOTN	−143	−141	−147	−150	−152	−146	−151	−149
World Total	**HCBH**	7 348	8 471	8 928	8 182	9 947	10 543	10 645	13 113
European Union (EU)									
Belgium/Luxembourg	EOFY	25	26	27	29	28	29	29	29
Denmark	EOFZ	13	13	13	14	14	15	15	15
France	EOGA	114	118	122	128	129	132	131	133
Germany	EOGB	147	153	158	167	168	172	172	175
Greece	EOGC	23	24	25	26	26	26	26	26
Ireland	EOGD	312	331	348	377	370	396	405	416
Italy	EOGE	50	53	56	62	60	65	67	69
Netherlands	EOGF	38	39	40	42	42	44	43	43
Portugal	EOGG	17	18	19	20	20	21	21	21
Spain	EOGH	103	109	114	122	120	128	129	132
Austria	EOUG	16	17	17	18	18	18	18	18
Sweden	EOUK	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11
Finland	EOUL	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
European Institutions[1]	EOGI	3 555	4 443	4 669	3 318	4 863	5 445	5 470	7 514
EU Unallocated	EORL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total European Union	**EOGJ**	4 426	5 357	5 622	4 337	5 873	6 506	6 540	8 606
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)									
Switzerland	EOUH	26	27	28	30	29	30	30	30
Iceland	EOUI	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Norway	EOUJ	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15
Liechtenstein	EPJN	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total European Free Trade Area	**EOGP**	43	45	46	49	48	50	49	49
Other specified countries									
Turkey	EOGK	15	16	17	19	19	25	26	18
United States of America	EOGL	286	298	308	325	325	336	334	339
Canada	EOGM	132	145	155	172	165	184	193	200
Japan	EOGN	50	52	53	56	56	57	56	57
Australia	EOUM	417	449	476	521	506	552	570	588
New Zealand	EOUN	131	144	155	175	165	188	199	207
South Africa	EOUO	60	63	65	73	72	79	84	76
Hong Kong	EPWU	48	49	50	53	53	54	53	54
India	EPWX	17	18	18	19	19	19	111	19
South Korea	EPXA	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Taiwan	EPXD	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Singapore	EPWV	19	19	20	21	21	21	21	21
Malaysia	EPWY	25	26	27	28	28	28	42	28
China	EPXB	6	6	7	7	7	7	40	7
Russia	EPXE	4	4	4	4	4	4	35	4
Saudi Arabia	EPWW	18	19	19	20	20	20	20	20
Israel	EPWZ	15	16	16	18	17	18	18	18
Thailand	EPXC	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
Poland	EPXF	17	18	18	19	19	19	34	19
Mexico	EPKB	5	7	7	7	7	8	5	7
Economic zones									
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	EOGQ	1 952	2 069	2 168	2 342	2 302	2 461	2 502	2 557
North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA)	EOUQ	424	449	469	505	498	528	532	546
Central and Eastern Europe	EOUR	55	58	61	72	72	69	74	72
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	EORM	25	27	28	33	34	31	58	33
African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP)	EOUS	911	962	987	1 095	1 197	1 076	1 108	1 096
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	EOUT	120	127	130	143	145	150	149	143
Core Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs1)	EOUU	70	72	74	78	78	79	78	79
Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	EOUV	89	97	99	113	115	132	108	114
Offshore Financial Centres	EOUW	94	100	105	114	115	116	143	122

1 For the purpose of this table European Institutions are included in Europe and are excluded from International Organizations.
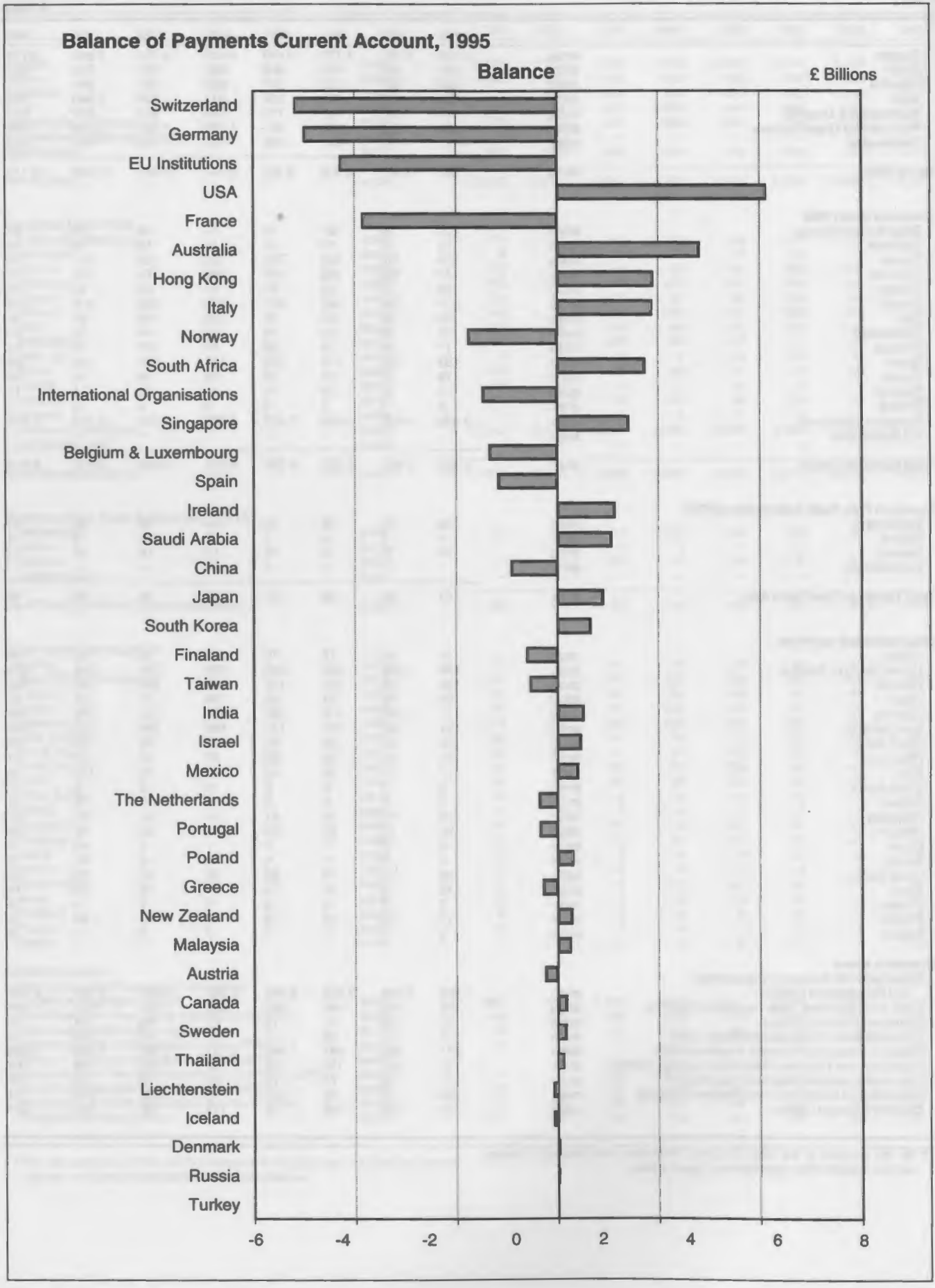
63

Chart 1

Balance of Payments Current Account, 1995

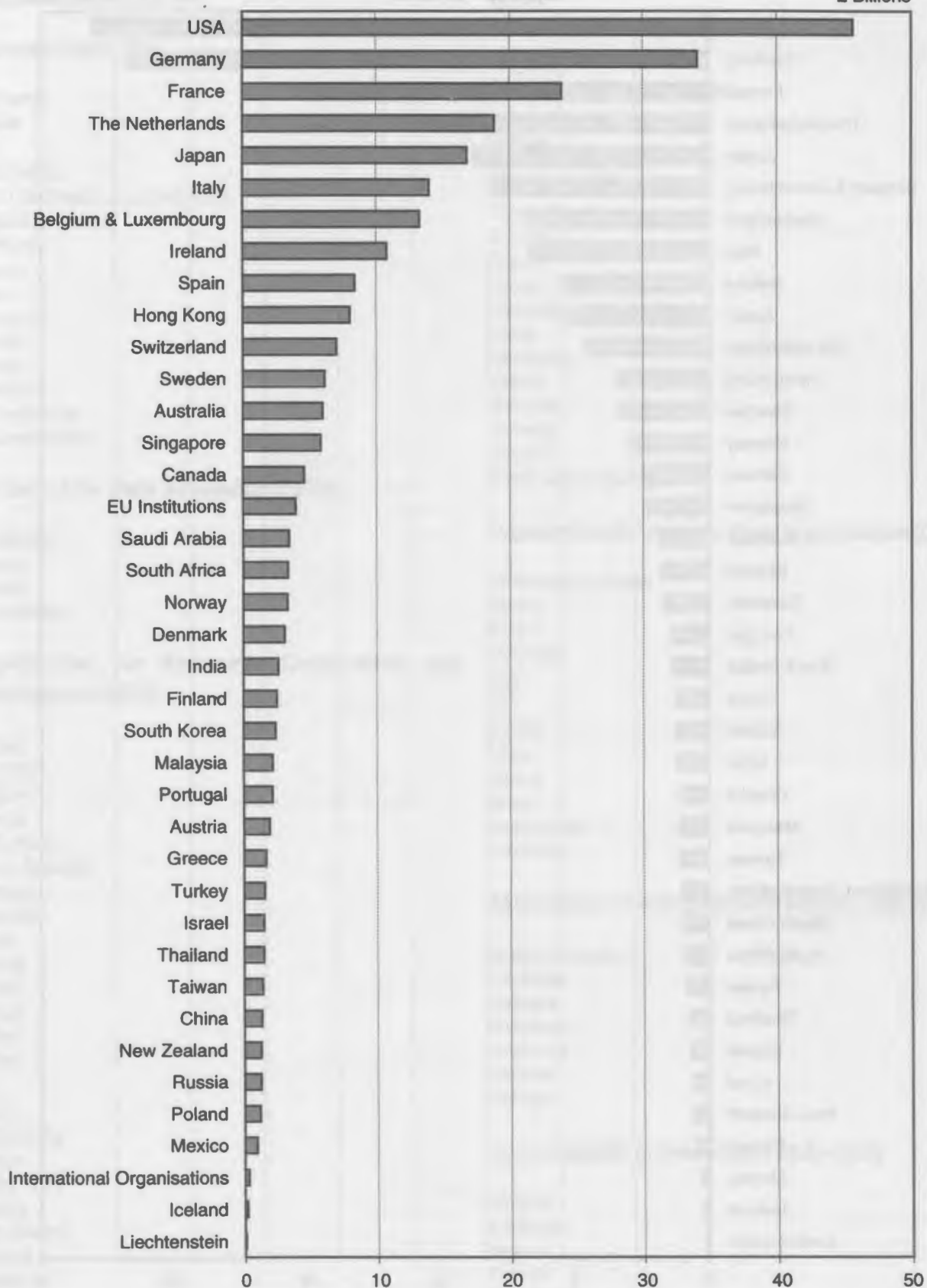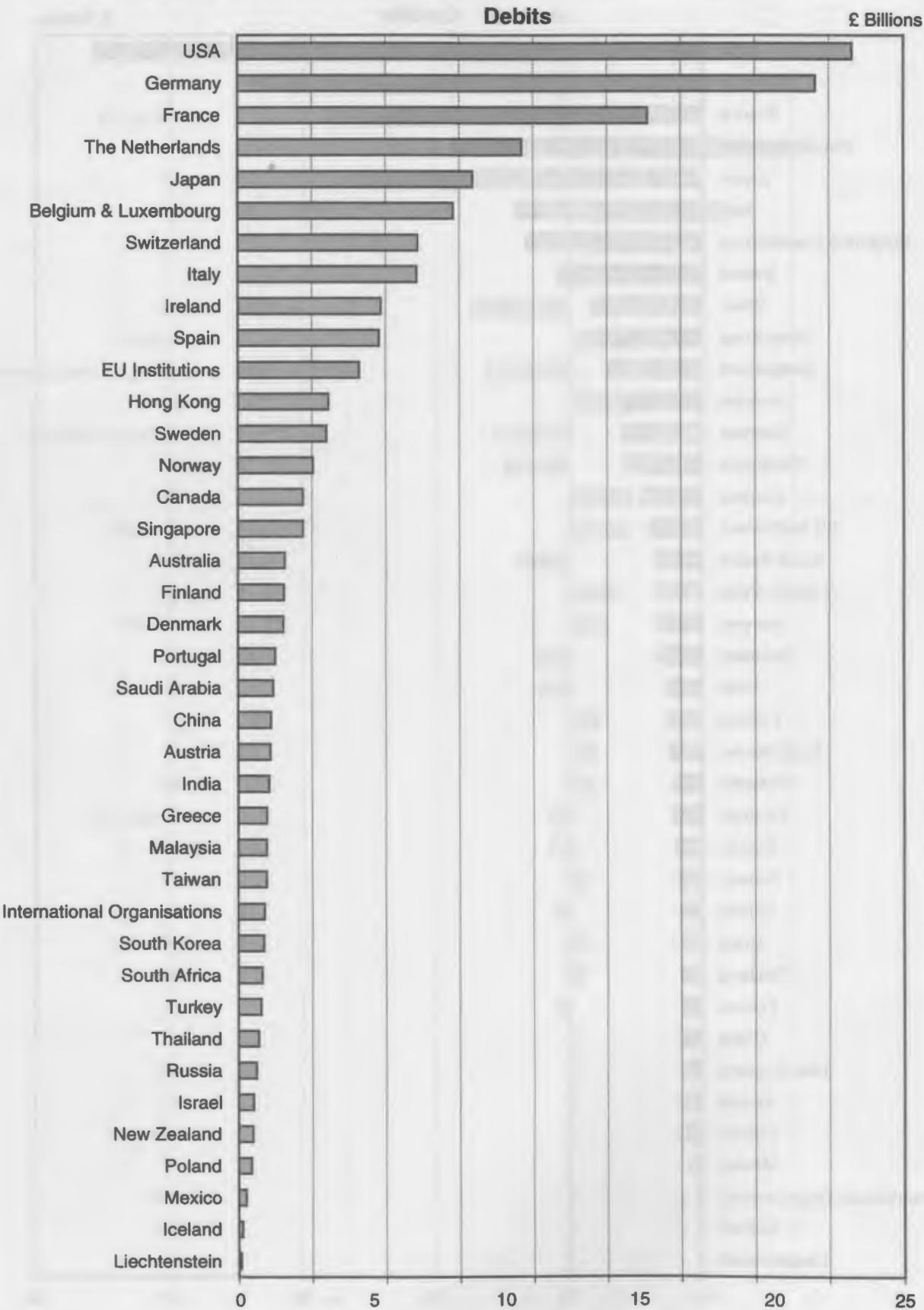Balance   £ Billions

Country	
Switzerland	
Germany	
EU Institutions	
USA	
France	
Australia	
Hong Kong	
Italy	
Norway	
South Africa	
International Organisations	
Singapore	
Belgium & Luxembourg	
Spain	
Ireland	
Saudi Arabia	
China	
Japan	
South Korea	
Finland	
Taiwan	
India	
Israel	
Mexico	
The Netherlands	
Portugal	
Poland	
Greece	
New Zealand	
Malaysia	
Austria	
Canada	
Sweden	
Thailand	
Liechtenstein	
Iceland	
Denmark	
Russia	
Turkey	

-6   -4   -2   0   2   4   6   8

Chart 2

Balance of Payments current accounts 1995

Credits

£ Billions

Country	
USA	
Germany	
France	
The Netherlands	
Japan	
Italy	
Belgium & Luxembourg	
Ireland	
Spain	
Hong Kong	
Switzerland	
Sweden	
Australia	
Singapore	
Canada	
EU Institutions	
Saudi Arabia	
South Africa	
Norway	
Denmark	
India	
Finland	
South Korea	
Malaysia	
Portugal	
Austria	
Greece	
Turkey	
Israel	
Thailand	
Taiwan	
China	
New Zealand	
Russia	
Poland	
Mexico	
International Organisations	
Iceland	
Liechtenstein	

0   10   20   30   40   50

Chart 3

Balance of payments current account 1995

Debits   £ Billions

Country	Value
USA	
Germany	
France	
The Netherlands	
Japan	
Belgium & Luxembourg	
Switzerland	
Italy	
Ireland	
Spain	
EU Institutions	
Hong Kong	
Sweden	
Norway	
Canada	
Singapore	
Australia	
Finland	
Denmark	
Portugal	
Saudi Arabia	
China	
Austria	
India	
Greece	
Malaysia	
Taiwan	
International Organisations	
South Korea	
South Africa	
Turkey	
Thailand	
Russia	
Israel	
New Zealand	
Poland	
Mexico	
Iceland	
Liechtenstein	

0   5   10   15   20   25

Annex A

Geographical Breakdown

European Union (EU)

Germany
France
Italy
Netherlands
BLEU (ie Belgium + Luxembourg)
Republic of Ireland
Denmark
Greece
Spain
Portugal
Austria
Sweden
Finland
EU Institutions
EU Unallocated

European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

Switzerland
Iceland
Norway
Liechtenstein

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

Austria
Australia
Belgium
Canada
Switzerland
Czech Republic
Germany
Denmark
Spain
Finland
France
Greece
Ireland
Iceland
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Mexico
Netherlands
Norway
New Zealand
Portugal
Sweden
Turkey
USA

North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA)

Canada
Mexico
USA

Central and Eastern Europe

Albania
Bosnia-Hercegovina
Bulgaria
Czech Republic
Estonia
Croatia
Hungary
Lithuania
Latvia
Macedonia
Poland
Romania
Slovenia
Slovakia
Serbia and Montenegro

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

United Arab Emirates
Algeria
Gabon
Indonesia
Iraq
Iran
Kuwait
Libya
Nigeria
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Venezuela

Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Brunei Darussalam
Indonesia
Malaysia
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Vietnam

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Georgia
Kyrgyzstan
Kazakhstan
Moldova
Russia

Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan

The Core Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs1)

Hong Kong
South Korea
Singapore
Taiwan

Offshore Financial Centres

Netherlands Antilles
Barbados
Bahrain
Bermuda
Bahamas
Hong Kong
Jamaica
St Kitts and Nevis
Cayman Islands
Lebanon
Liberia
Montserrat
Panama
Philippines
Singapore
British Virgin Islands
Vanuatu

African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries, signatories of the Lomé Convention (ACP)

Angola
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Benin
Botswana
Central African Republic
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Djibouti
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Ghana
Gambia
Guinea
Equatorial Guinea
Guinea Bissau
Kenya
Comoros
Liberia
Lesotho
Madagascar
Mali

Mauritania
Mauritius
Malawi
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Seychelles
Sudan
Sierra Leone
Senegal
Somalia
Sâo Tome and Principe
Swaziland
Chad
Togo
Tanzania
Uganda
Zambia
Zaïre
Zimbabwe
Antigua and Barbuda
Barbados
Bahamas
Belize
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Grenada
Guyana
Haïti
Jamaica
St Kitts and Nevis
St Lucia
Surinam
Trinidad and Tobago
St Vincent and the Grenadines
Fiji
Kiribati
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Western Samoa

Europe
SPECIFIED COUNTRIES

Austria
Belgium
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg

Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Russia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey

OTHER COUNTRIES

Albania
Andorra
Belarus
Bosnia-Hercegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Estonia
Gibraltar
Hungary
Latvia
Lithuania
Macedonia
Malta
Moldova
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia
Ukraine
Vatican City State
Yugoslavia

Africa
SPECIFIED COUNTRY

Republic of South Africa

OTHER COUNTRIES

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
British Indian Ocean Territories
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia

Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sâo Tome & Principe
Senegal
Seychelles & Dependencies
Sierra Leone
Somalia
St Helena & Dependencies
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
Zaïre
Zambia
Zimbabwe

America
SPECIFIED COUNTRIES

USA
Canada
Mexico

OTHER COUNTRIES

Anguilla
Antigua & Barbuda
Argentina
Aruba
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bermuda
Bolivia
Brazil
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Chile
Columbia
Costa Rica
Cuba

Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Falkland Islands
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haïti
Honduras
Jamaica
Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
St Kitts & Nevis
St Lucia
St Vincent
Surinam
Trinidad & Tobago
Turks & Caicos Islands
Uruguay
US Virgin Islands
Venezuela

Asia
SPECIFIED COUNTRIES

China
Hong Kong
India
Israel
Japan
Malaysia
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
South Korea
Taiwan
Thailand

OTHER COUNTRIES

Afghanistan
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
Gaza & Jericho
Georgia

Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Laos
Lebanon
Macao
Maldives
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nepal
North Korea
Oman
Pakistan
Philippines
Qatar
Sri Lanka
Syria
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
United Arab Emirates
Uzbekistan
Vietnam
Yemen

Australasia & Oceania
SPECIFIED COUNTRIES

Australia
New Zealand

OTHER COUNTRIES

American Oceania
Australian Oceania
Fiji
Kiribati
Marshall Islands
Micronesia
Nauru
New Zealand Oceania
Northern Mariana Islands
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Pitcairn
Polar Regions
Solomon Islands
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Western Samoa

Annex B

BASIS OF THE ESTIMATES

In using the attached estimates, the following conceptual and practical qualifications to the figures need to be borne in mind.

Conceptual Limitations

Ideally, a geographical balance of payments account should allocate transactions in a way that reflects flows of economic resources between different economies. In practice, the source and destination of financial flows (on which balance of payments statements largely depend) will often not fully reflect the underlying economic relationships. This is particularly true for countries such as the United Kingdom which are centres for international financial services and settlements.

In order to reflect the flows of resources appropriately, a geographical balance of payments account should allocate transactions as follows:

Trade in goods to the country of residence of the new or former owner;

Trade in services to the country of the residents which rendered or received the service;

Investment income to the country from or by whose residents the income was earned.

In practice, determining residency is one of the most difficult issues to resolve. More details about the difficulties of defining residency for the purposes of balance of payments are available on request.

Examples of the difficulty of reflecting flows of economic resources include:

- Where UK residents act as intermediaries for a whole range of financial and allied activities on behalf of non-resident principals, but where the payments may be made indirectly via UK intermediaries rather than directly between the principals. For example, a UK broker may earn commission on arranging the charter of a Norwegian ship for the carriage of goods between an American parent company and its French subsidiary. Payment for the charter plus the broker's commission

may be made to the broker in London through a British subsidiary, with consequential settlements over inter-company accounts and between the broker and the shipping company. In such cases, the financial flows will bear a very imperfect relationship to the underlying services.

- Where holding companies serve as conduits for channelling funds to or from more than one overseas economy, a classification based on the country in which holding companies are registered will not fully reflect the indirect economic relationship. For example, a subsidiary of a UK company in country A may earn part of its profits in countries B and C, but all profits will usually be attributed to country A in an analysis of direct investment earnings which enter into the overseas current account.

Practical Limitations

At present, the UK balance of payments accounts are prepared on the basic premise that the United Kingdom is a multilateral trading country and that the accurate recording of the total of economic transactions between UK residents and non-residents as a whole is paramount. Not all the sources of data used in preparing the accounts attempt to distinguish individual countries, although many do and steps are being taken to expand the range of geographical data used.

Where country detail is not reported, estimates are made by using any related data. Some data sources report details for broad geographical areas only (eg. film and TV) and these have been sub-divided by country using country details for a related category for which such details exist. In other cases, eg. investment income, geographical data on income is not reported, but the assets or liabilities from which such income arises are available in geographical detail and proxy income estimates can be imputed.

In addition to the need to 'fill out' the geographical details for some categories where the data are incomplete, there remains a margin of uncertainty about the accuracy of reported data by country. The finer the level of geographical detail sought, the greater the likelihood of misallocation. Enterprises reporting data are encouraged to make their best estimates, but as country attribution may not be a crucial aspect of management information from which details are extracted, a significant degree of approximation is likely to occur, especially for overseas countries with less significant volumes of earnings from trade in services and investment income.

RELIABILITY AND INTERPRETATION OF THE ESTIMATES

Given the conceptual and practical limitations described above, these estimates should be seen as a very broad indication of the economic relationships between the UK and overseas economies.

- They will be more reliable and more meaningful in terms of main geographical areas and major partner countries than for smaller partner countries.

- They are more meaningful for goods and services than for investment income, the latter being particularly affected by flows through financial intermediaries.

Country attribution of overseas transactions

The following notes summarise the basis of country attribution adopted for the various categories of transactions. More details about the methodologies used are available on request from Balance of Payments and Financial Sector Division.

Trade in Goods

In general, imports of goods are allocated according to the country of consignment and exports of goods are allocated to the country of last known destination.

Trade in Services and Transfers

General government services and transfers

For the major components, detailed geographical information on the location of those receiving or making payments is available from returns provided by Government Departments.

Sea transport

The estimates relating to ships owned by or on charter to UK operators are taken from the UK Chamber of Shipping's quadrennial census. Freight services on exports and cross trades are allocated using the ports of discharge of the goods.

For freight services on UK imports, flag data are used to allocate payments. The resulting proportions are used to calculate the shares of overseas operators' disbursements in the United Kingdom.

Passenger revenue credit and debit estimates are made partly from the International Passenger Survey, which gives the required country analysis of fares paid. Other parts of the estimates rely on assumptions about the market for cruises.

Civil aviation

Passenger revenue credit and debit estimates are made from the International Passenger Survey. Other transactions with overseas airlines are allocated by nationality of airline. Freight services on UK imports earned by overseas airlines are allocated to the countries of consignment of the imports.

Travel

The allocation of expenditure of overseas visitors to the UK is by country of residence. UK residents' expenditures abroad are allocated to the country in which most time was spent, or, if this cannot be determined, the furthest country visited. As a result, expenditure in countries with appreciable numbers of transit tourists may be understated and expenditure in other, particularly long haul destinations overstated

Financial and other services

Regular information on geographical breakdowns is obtained for consultants, advertising, royalties, other business services, banks, and telecommunications and postal services.

Data from Lloyd's of London are used as a proxy for all insurance related services. For most of the remaining categories, partial information has been supplemented with estimates based on expert knowledge and proxies.

Investment income

Overseas investment income flows are in general attributed to the country of the immediate counterparty. This will not always correspond to the underlying economic reality, eg direct investment earnings may be allocated to an overseas affiliated holding company in one country (say, the Netherlands), although that holding company may have affiliates in other countries which contribute to the earnings of the holding company. In this situation, the figures for individual countries may be less meaningful than those for regional groups, eg the European Union. This point is particularly valid for offshore centres.

Imperfections in measurement as well as limitations in country attribution of investment flows emphasise the need to view these data as broad indications which are more reliable and meaningful at summary regional levels.

As far as the methodologies used for deriving the investment income data are concerned:

- For some categories, income is directly reported at country level, although still subject to the general limitations described above, eg direct investment earnings.

- For other categories, income is directly reported only in global terms but can be allocated to countries by precise and detailed data on assets and liabilities underlying the income, eg UK banks' borrowing and lending.

- For some categories, the data on assets and liabilities may be less precise and/or less detailed and global income figures are allocated by a combination of specific assets and liabilities for broad areas and more detailed country data for analogous assets and liabilities. For example, for non-bank financial institutions, income from overseas securities is allocated to broad areas by some reported asset data, but then subdivided to country level by data reported by UK banks.

- For a minority of categories, no geographical data are available and allocation is according to an analogous category, eg income on UK company bonds is allocated on the assumption that the geographical distribution of overseas holdings is similar to that for overseas foreign currency deposits in UK banks. Even though such assumptions are clearly hazardous, they are unlikely to be seriously misleading if the financial assets may be viewed as substitutes by overseas residents.

Annex C

References to other publications and data

ONS Pink Book -United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1996, ISBN 0 11 620776 0

Eurostat: Geographical breakdown of the current account, ISBN 92-826-8690-6

Publications which give geographical data on services:-

ONS First Release on Overseas Travel and Tourism, monthly.

ONS First Release on Overseas Earnings from Royalties and Services, annual.

ONS News Release on Overseas Transactions of the Film and TV industry, annual.

ONS New Release on Overseas Transactions of UK Consultancy firms, annual.

ONS Business Monitor MQ6 Overseas Travel and Tourism.

Publications which give geographical data on overseas direct investment:-

ONS First Release on Overseas Direct Investment, annual.

ONS Business Monitor MA4 Overseas Direct Investment .

Publications giving other geographical data:-

Bank of England press notice on International Banking Statistics (external business of banks in the United Kingdom), quarterly