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Part A

Part. A.

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Chancellor's (Lawson) Papers: TRADE FIGURES FOR 1984

Disposal Directions 25 Years

FROM: MISS J C SIMPSON
DATE: 26 March 1984
cc PS/Economic Secretary Sir P Middleton
Mr Littler
Sir T Burns
Mr Cassell
Mr Unwin
Mr Lavelle Mr Battishill
Mr Kelley
Mr H P Evans
Mr Folger
Mr Hall
Mr C Mowl
Mr Gleed
Mr Towers
Mr Bartlett
Mr Ridley
Mr Gill-Bank
Mr Turnbull - No. 10

MR HARRISON

## FEBRUARY TRADE FIGURES

The Chancellor has seen your minute of 23 March, with the attached press briefing for IDT and is content. He is also content with the DTI press notice, and I have so informed Mr Boyd.

## 3

MISS J C SIMPSON
1.
2. CHANCELLOR

FROM: C D HARRISON
DATE: 23 March 1984
cc: as attached list Che gar content mit (a) DTI Press Notice;
(b) $1 D T$ pres

FEBRUARY TRADE FIGURES

The February trade figures will be published at 3.30 pm on Tuesday 27 March. The DTI are submitting a copy of their press notice for approval. As usual this has been discussed interdepartmentally, and we are content. As you wished, the fact that the February export figure is a record is highlighted near the beginning. A copy of the DTI's internal note is attached.

Summary
2. Record exports in February (in value and volume terms), combined with a small fall in imports and a projected surplus on invisibles, resulted in an estimated $\$ 819$ million surplus on the current account.

## Current account and trade balances

3. The February current account surplus is the largest monthly figure recorded since November 1982. The visible trade surplus of £569 million is the largest since April 1981. There was a surplus on trade in manufactures on a balance of payments basis (estimated at $\ddagger 259$ million) for the first time for over a year. The three months December-February taken together show a current account surplus of $£ 1.2$ billion compared with a surplus of 20.2 billion in the previous three months, and a visible trade surplus of £0.6 billion compared with a deficit of 0.3 billion.
4. You queried the DTI's seasonal adjustment factors. The February surpluses on the various accounts represent a bounceback from the deficits recorded in January, which may in part
reflect erratic movements over the holiday period not captured by the seasonal adjustment factors, as I discussed in the last two monthly notes. The DTI hope to make improvements in due course.
5. The invisibles surplus is particularly uncertain at the moment, because of the uncertainty over the EC refund. The current CSO projection of a $\ddagger 750$ million surplus for $Q 1$ excludes any refund.

## Exports

6. Exports recovered sharply in February from the drop in January, although a third of the increase was accounted for by the "erratic" items. Nevertheless, the chart attached to the DTI note shows that the "underlying" level of exports, excluding oil and erratic items, after rising steeply in the last few months, is higher than at any time over the past two years. In the last three months compared with the previous three months, the volume of total exports increased $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent; the increase was slightly more for oil, and slightly less for non-oil goods.
7. The volume of manufactured exports in the latest three months was higher than in any quarter since the beginning of 1980. Compared with the previous three months, there were large increases in most broad categories; in particular capital goods ( $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent), intermediate goods ( $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent), semi-manufactures ( $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent), and consumer goods other than motor cars ( 8 per cent). However, there was a small fall in motor car exports from the high level of the previous three months. By destination, exports to North America recovered sharply in February from the low January level; this is thought mainly to reflect increased oil deliveries. Exports to Europe were $8 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher in value in the latest three months than in the previous three months, and exports to non-oil developing countries were almost 10 per cent higher, a considerable achievement given the restrictive domestic policies being pursued by many LDC governments.

SECRET AND PERSONAL until 3.30 pm on 27 March then UNCLASSIFIED

## Imports

8. Imports continue to increase, but less rapidly than exports. Although there was a small fall in both value and volume terms in February, both including and excluding oil, this was almost entirely accounted for by lower arrivals of the erratic items. From the DTI chart it is possible to detect a slight flattening of the steady increase in the underlying level of imports observed over the last eighteen months, but it is too early to say what this implies for the future. The increase in the volume of non-oil imports (excluding erratics) in the latest three months was 4 per cent, compared with 5 per cent in the previous three months.
9. The slowdown in import growth has been concentrated in oil, basic materials and food, beverages and tobacco, with the volume of manufactured imports (excluding erratics) up $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the latest three-month period despite a small fall in February. While imports of goods needed to fuel economic expansion continue to grow rapidly, except for a small drop in basic material imports in the latest three months, imports of consumer goods other than motor cars are also growing particularly rapidly, and were $l l$ per cent higher in the latest three months than in the previous three months.

## Trade prices

10. There was a small fall in the non-oil terms of trade in the latest three-month period, as import prices rose slightly faster than export prices. The non-oil terms of trade have now fallen by 2 per cent or so since their peak in the third quarter of 1983 , partly because of the fall in the exchange rate and partly in response to the rapid increase in real commodity prices. As the graph below shows, growth in both export and import prices began to pick up in the fourth quarter of 1983, and rose fairly sharply in January, which again was probably in response to the weakness in the exchange rate.

## NON-OIL TRADE PRICES

(\% Change, latest 3 months on preceding 3 months)


## Comparison with the Forecast

11. Because of the erratic nature of the monthly volume figures on visible trade, and the uncertainty over the invisibles projection, the monthly current account estimate in the press notice is not a reliable guide to the underlying trend. But looking at the visible trade figures for the last three months is fairly instructive: the non-oil visible trade deficit was £l. 9 billion compared with an (implicit) FSBR forecast of 22.1 billion; and the balance of trade in oil has been in surplus by $£ 2.4$ billion compared with an FSBR forecast of £2.3 billion. So on both oil and non-oil trade, performance has so far been marginally better than expected.
12. The reason is that while both import and, to a lesser extent, export prices have risen somewhat faster than expected, export volumes, particularly of manufactures, have performed rather better than forecast, and appear to be maintaining the high levels seen in the final quarter of 1984, whereas the forecast had assumed a small fallhack.

## Effect on markets

13. The Bank advise that, as in previous months, the markets are likely not to attribute excessive significance to one month's figures. Much will depend on other market factors and movements in the dollar. But clearly any influence on the rate will be favourable rather than unfavourable.

## Press briefing

14. I attach for clearance our draft briefing for IDT. Despite the good February figures, it will be advisable as usual to stress that too much should not be read into one month's figures (although the three-month figures are also very encouraging). A third of the increase in exports in February was accounted for by increases in the "erratic" items and it is possible that these might be reversed in March.


C D HARRISON

## Points to make

1. (i) February total exports a record in value and volume terms.
(ii) As have warned in past, should not lay too much emphasis on monthly figures. A third of February increase in exports was accounted for by "erratic" items. Nevertheless, three-month increase also very healthy; excluding erratics, total export volume up $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent and non-oil exports up 7 per cent.
(iii) Encouraging continued growth in manufactured exports; up 6 per cent in latest three months. Big increases across the board; capital goods up $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, intermediate goods $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, consumer goods other than cars up 8 per cent, and semi-manufactures up $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
(iv) Bigger monthly current account surplus than at any time since November 1982 ( $£ 0.8$ billion). Visible trade surplus (
(v) Oil export volume up 10 per cent in latest three months.
(vi) Imports of goods associated with economic expansion continue to grow: in latest three months, volume of imports of intermediate goods up $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, capital goods 4 per cent, chemicals $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

## Defensive

## 2. Rapid rise in consumer goods imports?

Some such increase natural during economic expansion. But exports of consumer goods also growing very rapidly; excluding cars, up 8 per cent in volume in last three months.

## 3. Manufactured imports?

Exports growing faster than imports here too. (Manufactured export volumes, excluding erratics, up 6 per cent in latest three months and imports up $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.)
4. Deficit on manufactured trade, nevertheless? What to do when oil runs out?

Deficit on manufactured trade a natural counterpart of oil surplus, which permitted increased non-oil imports and capital outflows. Non-oil sector will have to adjust as oil production declines; decline should be less sharp than build-up of production. Recent growth of manufactured exports to highest levels for four years an indication of good prospects.

## 5. Invisibles projection; EC refund?

Projection does not include EC refund. Figures will incorporate it in due course.

TRADE FIGURES FOR FEBRUARY 1983

## Advance Circulation

Chancellor of the Exchequer
Economic Secretary
Sir P Middleton
Mr Littler
Sir T Burns
Mr Cassell
Mr Unwin
Mr Lavelle
Mr Battishill
Mr Peretz

Mr H P Evans
Mr Folger
Mr Hall
Mr C Mowl
Mr Gleed
Mr Towers
Mr Bartlett
Mr Ridley
Mr Gill - Bank
Mr Turnbull - No 10

## Circulation after 3.30 pm on Wednesday 29 February

| Chief Secretary | Mr Barber |
| :--- | :--- |
| Financial Secretary | Mr Riley |
| Minister of State | Mr Sedgwick |
| Mr Bailey | Mr G Horton |
| Mr Byatt | Mr Hibberd |
| Mr Wicks (Washington) | Mr C Kelly |
| Mr Fitchew | Mr Vernon |
| Mr Odling-Smee | Miss Deyes |
| Mr Lankester | Mr N McKinnon |
| Mr Bottrill | Mr Lord |
| Mr Gordon | Mr Portillo |

SECRET AND PERSONAL UNTIL RELEASE OF PRESS NOTICE ON

27 WARCH 1984 AT 3.30 PM AND THEREAFTER UNCLASSIFIED

## Reference.

 Copy no $14 . .(22)$
## MINISTER FOR TRADE

OVERSEAS TRADE FIGURES FOR FEBRUARY 1984
THE CURRENT ACCOUNT

In February exports were valued at 26033 million and imports at ${ }_{2} 5464$ million so that visible trade, seasonally adjusted, sir a balance of payments basis was in surplus by £569 million. This compares with a deficit of $£ 339$ million in January.

The Central Statistical Office project a surplus on invisibles of £250 million for February so that the current account of the balance of payments is provisionally estimated to have been in surplus by £ 819 million.

Table 1
CURRENT ACCOUNT
(£ million)

|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Visible } \\ & \text { Oil } \end{aligned}$ | $\text { Trade } \mathrm{Ba}$ Non-oil | ces Total | Invisibles Balance | Current Account Balance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1982 \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & +4556 \\ & +7001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2172 \\ & -7501 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +2384 \\ & -\quad 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +3167 \\ & +2549 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +5551 \\ & +2049 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1983 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q3 } \\ & \text { Q4 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +1521 \\ & +2123 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1769 \\ & -2118 \end{aligned}$ | -248 $+\quad 5$ | $\begin{array}{r} 901 \\ +\quad 334 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 653 \\ +\quad 339 \end{array}$ |
| 1984 | Jan Feb | +719 +823 | $\begin{array}{r} -1058 \\ -254 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -339 \\ +\quad 569 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +250 a \\ & +250 a \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89 a \\ +\quad 819 a \end{array}$ |

In the period December to February there was a surplus on visible trade of £587 million compared with a deficit of £300 million in the previous three months. The change reflects a $9 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent increase in the value of exports and a $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent increase in the value of imports.

The value of exports in February was $£ 809$ million ( 15 per cent) higher than in January. Exports of the erratic items increased by $£ 318$ million. Excluding these, exports of manufactured goods rose by $£ 255$ million. Exports of oil increased by £176 million.

Table 2

## BOP OTS BASIS BASIS



In the three months ended February, export volume was $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher than in the previous three months and $9 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher than a year earlier. underlying level of non-oil export volume has increased sharply in recent months.

Exports to the developed countries rose by 9 per cent between the three months ended November and the latest three months. Exports to Western Europe and to North America increased by $8 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent and $9 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent respectively.

The value of imports in February; at £5464 million, was £99 million (2 per cent) lower than in January. Imports of finished manufactures excluding erratics were §95 million lower than in January while imports of the erratic items fell by $£ 77$ million. Arrivals of oil increased by £71 million.

Table 3
IMPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS
$(1980=100)$
Seasonally adjusted

## BOP OTS BASIS BASIS



Import volume increased only marginally between the three months ended November and the latest three months to reach a level 8 per cent higher than a vear earlier. The underlying level of non-oil import volume continues to e.

By value, imports increased by $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the latest three months reflecting a 5 per cent rise in arrivals from developed countries and a 7 per cent fall in arrivals from elsewhere. Imports from Western Europe and North America increased by $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent and 6 per cent respectively while imports from the other developed countries were 12 per cent higher.

Figures showing trade in manufactures on a balance of payments basis for the fourth quarter of 1983 were published with last month's press notice. They show a deficit for 1983 as a whole of $£ 2.1$ billion. The latest monthly figures will in future be published in the Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics. On present estimates they show a surplus on manufactured goods of £0.3 billion in February compared with a deficit of £O. 5 billion in January.

Table 4
TRADE IN MANUFACTURES (SITC 5-8)

## Balance of Payments basis

£ million, seasonally adjusted
Overseas Trade Statistics basis

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Exports | Imports | Balance | Exports | Imports | Crude Balance |
|  |  | 37330 | 34827 | +2503 | 37313 | 37114 | +199 |
| 1982 |  | 40038 | 42156 | -2119 | 39919 | 44905 | -4986 |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1982 | QU | 9528 | 8963 | +565 | 9522 | 9515 | + |
| 1983 | Qi | 9662 | 10098 | -436 | 9631 | 10810 | -1179 |
| QL | 9847 | 10449 | -603 | 9780 | 11120 | -1340 |  |
| QU | 9968 | 10440 | -472 | 9935 | 11119 | -1184 |  |
|  | QU | 10560 | 11169 | -609 | 10573 | 11855 | -1282 |
| 1983 | Sept | 3474 | 3485 | -11 | 3467 | 3709 | -242 |
| Oct | 3374 | 3822 | -448 | 3386 | 4035 | -649 |  |
|  | Nov | 3453 | 3519 | -66 | 3467 | 3759 | -292 |
| Dec | 3733 | 3828 | -95 | 3720 | 4061 | -341 |  |
| 1984 | Jan | 3446 | 3947 | -502 | 3411 | 4183 | -772 |
| Feb | 4022 | 3763 | +259 | 3979 | 3999 | -20 |  |

PLICATION
The release of the press notice containing the February figures has been set for Tuesday 27 March.

## tackAsibnent

J HIBBERT
US/S2
V/260
215-5574
21 March 1984

## EXPORTS EXC. OIL \& ERRATICG



## IMPORTS EXC. OIL \& ERRATICS



on $2.7 .3 / 3 / 84$ at 3.50 pm and thereafter unclassified.

# DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE 

- COMMON SERVICES - STATS 2

1 Victoria Street London SW1H 0ET
Telephone Direct Line 01-215 3055
Switchboard 01-215 7877

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J Kerr Esq
Principal Private Secretary
Chancellor of the Exchequer
H M Treasury
Parliamcnt Strcet
LONDON
SW1P 3AG
22 March 1984
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I am attaching a copy of the draft Press Notice on the Current Account of the United Kingdom Balance of Payments in February. The draft was agreed earlier today at the usual interdepartmental meeting.

Publication is set for Tuesday 27 March at 3.30 pm and I should be grateful if you would arrange for the Notice to be cleared by noon Monday 26 March and to inform me accordingly.

A copy of this letter and draft Press Notice is being sent to Sin Peter Middleton.

Yours sincerely
L. \& Boy

W E BOYD

THE CURRENT ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

FEBRUARY 1984

The current account for February is estimated to have been in surplus by $£ 819^{\prime}$ million compared with a deficit of $£ 89^{\prime}$ million in January. Exports in February amounted to $£ 6033$ million and imports to $£ 5464^{\prime}$ million so that trade in goods was in surplus by $£ 569$ million compared with a deficit of $£ 339^{\prime}$ million in January.

The invisibles account is projected at a monthly surplus of $£ 250^{\circ}$ million, a large surplus on the transactions of the private sector and public corporations being partly offset by a deficit on Government transactions.

DECEMBER 1983 TO FEBRUARY 1984

In the period December to February the current account was in surplus by fil $198^{\prime}$ million compared with a surplus of $£ 223$ million in the previous three months. There was a surplus on visible trade $£ 587$ million in the latest three months compared with a deficit of $£ 300$ million in the previous three months. The surplus on invisibles is projected at £ Gll'million.

## table 1

CURRENT ACCOUNT

a Invisibles are projections and aubject to revision as information becomes available.
b One-third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate; monthly figures of inviaibles are not available.
c Information relating to credits and debits of the private sector and public corporations can be found in Table 3

The visible trade balance in February was in surplus by $£ 569$ million compared with a deficit of $£ 339^{\prime}$ million in January. There was a surplus on oil of $£ 823^{\prime}$ million compared with $£ 719^{\prime}$ million in January. The deficit on trade in non-oil goods of $£ 1058^{\prime}$ million in January fell to $£ 254$ million in February $a$ record Hinure $\notin 6033^{\prime}$ million, The value of exports/was $£ 809$ million ( 15 per cent) higher than in January. Exports of the erratic items* increased by £318 million and exports of oil by $£ 176$ million. Excluding these, exports increased by $£ 316$ million ( 8 per cent) reflecting higher deliveries of chemicals and finished manufactures. -

Total imports were £99 million (2 per cent) lower than in January. Imports of finished manufactures excluding erratic items fell by £95 million. Arrivals of oil were $£ 71$ million higher than in January while imports of the erratic items fell by £77 million.

The terms of trade index fell marginally in February as the export unit value index increased by $1 / 2$ per cent and the import unit value index increased by 1 per cent.

RECENT TRENDS

## Visible balance

In the three months ended February there was a surplus on visible trade of $£ 0.6$ billion compared with a deficit of $£ 0.3$ billion in the previous three months. The surplus on trade in oil increased by £O. 7 'billion to $£ 2.4$ billion and the deficit on trade in non-oil goods fell by $£ 0.2$ billion to $£ 1.9^{\prime}$ billion.

Exports

Exports in the three months ended February were valued at $£ 17.1$ billion; $91 / 2$ per cent higher than in the previous three months. Exports of oil increased by 12 per cent while exports of non-oil goods increased by 9 per cent.

[^0]The volume of total exports was $7 \frac{1}{2}$ 'per cent higher in the latest three months than in the previous three months and $9 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher than a year ago. The rise in the latest three months was widespread with all of the broad sectors showing a significant increase.

Lunderlying level of non-oil export volume has increased sharply since the middle of last year.

## Imports

Imports, valued at $£ 16.5^{\prime}$ billion in the three months December to February, were $10.6^{\prime}$ billion ( $31 / 2$ 'per cent) higher than in the previous three months. Excluding the erratic items, imports of manufactured goods increased by $£ 0.9^{\prime}$ billion. This was partly offset by a fall in imports of the erratic items and a reduction in arrivals of oil.
$\alpha$ Import volume in the three months ended February was $/ a$ little higher than in the previous three months.,

The underlying level of non-oil import volume continues to rise.

Terms of Trade (see table 4)
The terms of trade index. |ell slightly in the latest three months as the export unit value index rose by $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent and the import unit value index rose by 3 per cent.

## Analysis by Area

Exports to the developed countries increased $/ 9^{\prime}$ per cent between the three months ended November and the latest three months with exports to Western Europe and to North America rising by $8 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent and $91 / 2$ per cent respectively. Within Western Europe, exports to European Community countries grew by 6 per cent and exports to the rest of Western Europe by $17^{\prime}$ per cent.

The increase in the value of imports in the latest three months reflects a 5 per cent increase in arrivals from developed countries and a 7 per cent fall in imports from elsewhere.

## INVISIBLES

The latest estimates of invisibles - services, interest, profits and dividends and transfers - relate to the fourth quarter of 1983 when credits were $£ 8596$ million and debits were $£ 8262$ million giving a surplus of $£ 334$ million in the quarter. Invisibles in the private sector and public corporations (excluding transfers) were in surplus by $£ 1622$ million. The figures relating to invisibles for January and February are CSO projections.

## NOTES TO EDITORS

## 1 REVISIONS

The unit value and volume indices for exports during 1982 have been revised owing to further information becoming available. Also, data in respect of invisibles have been revised (see CSO Press Notice dated 8 March 1984. Queries in respect of invisibles should be addressed to the Central Statistical Office).

## 2 STANDARD NOTES

The standard notes which were issued with the January Press Notice describe in detail the differences between the Balance of Payments (BOP) and the Overseas Trade Statistics (OTS) bases of compilation. The principal difference is the deduction of freight from the OTS valuation of imports. Additional copies can be obtained from the address below.

## 3 VISIBLE TRADE BALANCES BY COMMODITY (BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS)

Table 16 of the Press Notice shows the value of exports, imports and the visible balance, measured on a comparable (BOP) basis, for each of the major commodity groups including manufactured goods. Monthly data at this level of detail, will be published in the Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics, as from the March edition.

## 4 MONTHLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

The Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics, prepared mainly as an internal working document, is made available publicly by the Department of Trade and Industry (price $£ 3$ a copy).

This is a monthly' publication containing a commentary, charts, and tables, on topics such as the current account of the UK balance of payments, UK exports and imports of goods by commodity and area and certain international comparisons. An annual supplement ( $N o 4$ ), price $£ 4$ a copy, provides longer historical runs for the series shown in the monthly edition and additional international data.

## 5 ROUNDING

The data published in this Press Notice has been rounded to the nearest £million. Therefore figures may not sum to the aggregates and balances may not derive exactly from the export and import figures shown.

[^1]CURRENT BALANCE, VISIBLE TRADE AND INVISIBLES
(Balance of Payments basis)


Invisibles are projections and subject to revision as more information becomes available. b One third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate; monthly figures of invisibles are not available.
c Percentage changes latest three months on previous three months.
Table 3

INVISIBLES ${ }^{\text {e }}$.

d ie excluding general government transactions and all transfers.
e Monthly figures of invisibles are not available.
Pa
an $27.3 / 3 / 84$ at 3.30 pm and thereafier unclassified.


Export unit value index as a percentage of the import unit value index.

VALUE AND VOLUNE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS EXCLUDING THE MORE ERRATIC ITEMSG
Table 5
(Balance of Payments basis)
seasonally adjusted


9 These are defined as ships, North Sea installations, aircraft, precious stones, and silver.

## SECTII and Personal unit reasess of pross notio



TRADE IN OIL ${ }^{h}$
(Balance of Payments basis)
seasonally adjusted

|  | \| Balance | | Exports of 0il |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Imports of Oil |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | 1 of \| |  | I | Crude Oil ${ }^{\text {j }}$ |  |  |  | \| Rest of | |  |  |  | I | [SITC | Crude Oil |  |  |  | Rest of I |
| . 1 | I Trade | Total | , | [SITC (REV 2) 333.0] |  |  |  |  | Division |  | Total | 1 |  | (REV 2) | 333.0] |  |  | Division \| |
| 1 | In oil |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 33 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 33 |
| 1 | 1 \& | £ | 1 | £ 1 |  |  | vg value |  | £ |  | £ | 1 | £ | 1 |  | vg value |  | £ |
| 1 | \| million | | million |  | llion \| | \| million |  | per tonne |  | million |  | million |  | million | 1 million |  | er tonne |  | million |
| 1 | 1 fob | fob | 1 | fob 1 | 1 tonnes |  | $£$ fob |  | fob | 1 | fob | 1 | fob | $\mid$ tonnes | 1 | £ fob |  | fob |
| 1 | 1 |  | I |  | I | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | I |  |  |  |
| \| 1982 | $\|+4556\|$ | 10686 | 1 | 85421 | 160.3 | 1 | 141.6 | I | 2144 | I | 6130 | 1 | 3861 | 128.3 | 1 | 136.6 |  | 2269 |
| \| 1983 | $\|+7001\|$ | 12525 | 1 | 10111 \| | 168.4 | 1 | 147.8 | I | 2414 | 1 | 5524 | 1 | 3199 | 122.8 | 1 | 140.4 |  | 2324 |
| \| 1982 Q4 | $\|+1653\|$ | 3030 | 1 | 24291 | 116.3 | 1 | 148.7 | 1 | 601 | 1 | 1377 | 1 | 848 | 15.8 | 1 | 145.9 |  | 529 |
| \| 1983 Q1 | $1+1801 \mid$ | 3106 | 1 | 2475 | 16.4 | 1 | 150.7 | 1 | 631 | 1 | 1305 | 1 | 647 | 4.4 | 1 | 146.6 |  | 658 |
| I Q2 | $\|+1556\|$ | 2960 | 1 | 2367 | 16.4 | 1 | 144.6 | 1 | 593 | 1 | 1404 | 1 | 795 | 15.8 | , | 137.5 |  | 609 |
| $1 Q_{3}$ | $\|+1521\|$ | 2960 | 1 | 2361 | 16.2 | 1 | 145.9 | 1 | 598 | 1 | 1439 | 1 | 942 | 16.8 | 1 | 137.8 |  | 497 |
| $1 Q_{4}$ | $\|+2123\|$ | 3500 | 1 | 2911 | 19.5 | I | 149.6 | 1 | 588 | 1 | 1376 | 1 | 816 | 15.8 | 1 | 141.9 |  | 561 |
| 11983 Feb | $1+6381$ | 949 | 1 | 735 | 5.0 | 1 | 146.4 | 1 | 214 | 1 | 311 | 1 | 146 | 11.0 | 1 | 147.0 |  | 166 |
| 1 Mar | $1+5271$ | 1040 | 1 | 832 | 5.5 | 1 | 151.5 | 1 | 209 | 1 | 513 | 1 | 230 | 11.6 |  | 146.5 |  | 283 |
| Apr | $1+5471$ | 978 | 1 | 843 | 5.7 | 1 | 149.2 | 1 | 135 | 1 | 431 | 1 | 228 | 11.6 | 1 | 140.5 |  | 203 |
| 1 May | $1+4501$ | 993 | 1 | 780 | 5.5 | 1 | 142.5 | I | 213 | 1 | 543 | 1 | 324 | 12.4 | 1 | 136.6 |  | 219 |
| 1 June | $1+5591$ | 989 | 1 | 744 | 5.2 |  | 142.3 |  | 245 | 1 | 430 | 1 | 243 | 11.8 | 1 | 136.0 |  | 187 |
| 1 July | $1+4641$ | 953 | 1 | 751 | 5.2 | 1 | 143.4 | 1 | 201 | 1 | 488 | 1 | 325 | 12.4 | 1 | 135.5 |  | 163 |
| Aug | $1+5321$ | 977 | 1 | 792 | 5.4 |  | 146.6 | 1 | 185 | 1 | 445 | 1 | 277 | 12.0 | 1 | 141.3 |  | 168 |
| Sept | $1+5251$ | 1031 | 1 | 818 | 5.6 | 1 | 147.6 | 1 | 212 | , | 506 | , | 340 | 12.5 | 1 | 137.2 |  | 166 |
| Oct | $1+561 \mid$ | 1100 | 1 | 906 | 6.1 | 1 | 148.5 | 1 | 194 | 1 | 539 | 1 | 360 | 12.5 | 1 | 142.9 |  | 179 |
| 1 Nov | $\|+661\|$ | 1117 | 1 | 935 | 6.1 | 1 | 154.0 | 1 | 182 | , | 456 | , | 261 | 11.9 | 1 | 139.3 |  | 195 |
| 1 Dec | $1+9011$ | 1283 | 1 | 1071 | 7.3 | 1 | 146.7 | 1 | 212 | 1 | 382 | I | 195 | 11.4 | 1 | 143.5 |  | 187 |
| 11984 Jan | $1+7191$ | 1092 | 1 | 867 | 5.7 |  | 151.5 | 1 | 226 | 1 | 374 | 1 | 193 | 11.3 | , | 150.7 |  | 181 |
| Feb | $1+8231$ | 1268 | 1 | 1010 | 6.5 | 1 | 155.6 | 1 | 258 | 1 | 445 | 1 | 213 | 11.4 | 1 | 149.8 |  | 232 |
| \| Sept-Nov | $\|+1747\|$ | 3248 | 1 | 2659 | 117.7 | 1 | 150.0 | 1 | 589 | 1 | 1500 | 1 | 961 | 6.9 |  | 139.7 |  | 540 |
| 1 Dec-Feb | $1+24431$ | 3643 | 1 | 2947 | 19.5 | 1 | 151.0 | 1 | 696 | 1 | 1201 | , | 601 | 14.1 | 1 | 148.0 |  | 600 |
| 1 Percentage | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  | , |  | , | 1 |  |  |  |
| 1 change | 11 | $+12$ | 1 | + 11 | $+10$ | I | $+\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $+18$ | 1 | - 20 | 1 | - 37 | 1-41 | 1 | + 6 |  | + 11 |
|  | 11 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |

$h$ Trade in petroleum and petroleu products. These figures differ from those published by the Department of Energy which are on time of shipment basis (see paragraph 7 of the standard notes).
j Not seasonally adjusted. on $3.7 / 3.6 .8 .4$. at 3.30 pm and theresfer unclassified.

TRADE IN GOCDS OTHER THAN OIL
(Balance of Payments basis)


9 These are defined as ships, North Seas installations, aircraft, precious stones, and silver.
f Export unit value index as a percentage of the import unit value index.

## SETET <br> and Porcond ${ }^{1}$ until release of prass notice




9 These are defined as ships, North Sea installations (together comprising SITC (REV 2) 793), aircraft (792) pracious stones (667), and silver (681.1).
$k$ Based on the United Nations Broad Economic Categories end-use classification.
EXPORTS BY COMMODITY: VOLUNE INDICES
Table 9 (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

INDICES $1980=100$, seasonally adjusted


9 These are defined as ships, North Sea installations (together comprising SITC (REV 2) 793), aircraft (792) precious stones (667), and silver (681.1).
$k$ Based on the United Nations Broad Economic Categories end-use classification

on $75.3 / 6 / .84 \mathrm{at} 3.30 \mathrm{pm}$ and thereafter unchessfied.
(Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

INDICES $1980=100$ not seasonally adjusted


I These are defined as ships, North Sea installations (together comprising SITC (REV 2) 793), aircraft (792) precious stones (667), and silver (681.1).
$k$ Based on the United Nations Broad Economic Categories end-use classification.

EXPORTS BY AREA
Table 11
(Overseas Trade Statistics basis)
£ million, fob, seasonally adjusted


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on 251.3/.8.84. at 3.30 pm and thereafter unclassified.

$g$ These are defined as ships, North Sea installations (together comprising SITC (REV 2) 793), aircraft (792) precious stones (667), and silver (681.1).
$k$ Based on the United Nations Broad Economic Categories end-use classification.

> IMPORTS BY COMMODITY: VOLUME INDICES (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

Table 13

INDICES $1980=100$ seasonally adjuster


These are defined as ships, North Sea installations (together comprising SITC (REV 2) 793), aircraft (792)
( Basious stones (667), and silver (681.1).
$k$ Based on the United Nations Broad Economic Categories end-use classification


g These are defined as ships, North Sea installations (together comprising SITC (REV 2) 793), aircraft (792) precious stones (667), and silver (681.1).
$k$ Based on the United Nations Broad Economic Categories end-use classification.
Table 15
IMPORTS BY AREA
(Overseas Trade Statistics basis)


Q4embe chd Parenhal until rolease of pross notice
on $27 / 3 / 3 / .84 .0$ at 3.30 pm and thereafter unclassified.

## COMAMDITY MNALYSIS OF VISIBLE TRADE

(Balance of Payments basis)
£ million, seasonally adjusted



FROM: C D HARRISON
1.
2. CHANCELLOR

## Note at and <br> 23.5. <br> 23.5.

cc as attached list

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { C/ see poral2. } \\
& \text { I agree winch M.H M K. } \\
& \text { Du? }
\end{aligned}
$$

## APRIL TRADE FIGURES

The April trade figures will be published at 3.30 pm on Tuesday 29 May. The DII will be sending your office a c@py of their press notice for approval. As usual this has been discussed interdepartmentally and we are content.
2. You have already been sent a copy of the DTI's internal note. As from this month, we propose not circulating it as an attachment to this note, as there has in the past been some overlap in content. This note will in future make more use of tables, and continue to include the chart attached to the D II note. Perhaps anyone who wishes to continue seeing the D TI note could let me know.

Current account and trade balances

Table 1: Current Account

3. The $£ 0.6$ billion deterioration in the estimated current account balance in April was largely due to a deterioration of £0. 4 billion in the oil balance. About $£ .2$ billion of this is thought to reflect increased net imports of fuel oil resulting from the miners' strike. The rest is thought to include an increase in oil companies' stocks of around 20.15 billion, possibly for strategic reasons, and lost production resulting from a fire on a North Sea rig of around $\ddagger 0.05$ billion. The Department of Energy consider that each further month of the strike will result in around $\{0.2$ billion of higher net oil imports; this is likely to continue for a month or so after the strike ends as the CEGB rebuilds its stocks. [Not for press: Net coal imports also increased by around £30 million in April, following a £l0 million increase in March.]
4. The 0.2 billion deterioration in the non-oil deficit in April was due to imports rising more rapidly than exports. There was little movement in the balance on the "erratic" items.
5. Despite the adverse April figures, the current account is estimated to have remained in surplus in the three months ended April, largely because of the good February figures. The Q1 figures will be revised when the CSO publish their invisibles and capital account figures on 7 June. We do not yet know what the revisions will be; a note will be submitted in due course.

## Exports and Imports

Table 2: Exports and Imports (percentage increase)


Table 2 (continued)
$\frac{\text { April on }}{\text { March }} \frac{\text { Latest } 3 \text { months }}{\frac{\text { on orevious }}{3 \text { months }}} \quad \frac{\text { Latest } 3 \text { months }}{\text { on } 1 \text { year ago }}$

## (ii) Imports

| Total value | +5 | $+8 \frac{1}{2}$ | +19 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Total volume | +4 | $+5 \frac{1}{2}$ | +12 |
| Total volume excl. |  |  |  |
| oil and erratics | +5 | +2 | $+13 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| o/w manufactures | +5 | + | $+13 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| basic materials | -3 | $+3^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | +2 |
| Fuels (volume) | $+25 \frac{1}{2}$ | +27 | +26 |

6. Table 2 confirms that despite the poor April figures, the underlying position is not at all bad. Taking the last three months together, there have been some substantial increases in exports over the past year. When oil is excluded, the increase in export volumes compared with the previous three month period continued to outpace the rise in imports. But the DTI chart shows some levelling off in the rapid growth seen in the second half of 1983.
7. By commodity group:
(i) among exports, cars and other consumer goods changed little in the latest three months. But there were increases in the volumes of chemicals ( $+4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent), intermediate goods ( +2 per cent) and capital goods (+ $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent).
(ii) among imports, while cars fell 8 per cent by volume in the latest 3 months, other consumer goods rose 4 per cent. Chemicals rose $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, although capital goods fell 4 per cent.

Exports to North America have continued to rise rapidly ( +16 per cent in latest 3 months). Imports from non-oil developing countries have also continued rising particularly fast (+14 per cent in latest 3 months) to the highest levels ever.

## Terms of trade

8. The reason why the volume comparisonsin table 2 look better than the value comparisons is that in the latest three months the terms of trade deteriorated by $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent compared with the previous three month period. They have deteriorated gradually since last summer, and are now worse than at any time since end-1979.

## Comparison with Forecast

9. The underlying position on non-oil exports and imports volumes continues to be broadly in line with the FSBR forecast, with exports perhaps slightly stronger than expected. However, the fall in the effective exchange rate has led to rather higher trade prices than we envisaged.
10. As far as the balance of trade in oil is concerned there are a number of offsetting factors. Higher North Sea oil production and the fall in the $£ / \phi$ exchange rate led to a larger balance of trade in oil than we had been expecting in the first quarter. But the miners' strike, not allowed for in the FSBR forecast, is having the reverse effect. The overall impact of these factors will clearly depend on how long the strike lasts.

## Effect on markets

11. The Bank expect the markets to be disappointed with the April figures, and there may be some selling of sterling, although as usual much will depend on other prevailing factors next Tuesday. Sterling's tone is currently rather soft in the absence of new factors in the Gulf, and because of slight worries about indicators such as the PSBR and RPI, against the background of a generally firm dollar. It has been little affected so far by the miners' strike.

## Presentation

12. We would be grateful for your guidance on the sensitive issue of how to present to the press the effects of the miners' strike on the figures. It would seem wisest to play it as low-key as possible, giving an indication of the size of the strike's impact if asked, also pointing out the other special factors affecting the oil balance in April. This would seem preferable to adopting a high-profile approach by heaping blameupon the miners in an aggressive attempt to preempt an adverse market reaction, which might backfire.
13. Draft briefing for IDT along these lines is attached for your approval. Apart from this point, there is some scope for explaining that the underlying figures are not at all as bad as might appear at first sight.

C D HARRISON


## EXPORTS EXC. OIL \& ERFRTICS



IMFIDTS EXC OLL \& EFRRATICS


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on 39.5 .5 .8 .4 . at 3.30 pm and thereafter unclass:ified.

## DRAFT IDT BRIEFING

## Points to make

1. (i) April figures consistent with usual erratic movements.
(ii) Over latest three months, current account remained in surplus (£0.2 billion)
(iii) Exports rose sharply last year (table 2). Latest three months show some easing of rate of increase, but non-oil export volumes still rising faster than imports (table 2). Including manufactures.
(iv) UK continuing to benefit from US growth: exports to North America up 16 per cent in latest three months.
(v) UK doing its bit to help LDC debtors export out of trouble: imports from non-oil LDCs up 14 per cent in latest three months, to highest levels ever.

## Detensive

## 2. Effect of miners' strike on oil balance?

Strike increased net imports by perhaps £200 million in April. But in addition oil companies rebuilt stocks by maybe £l50 million, possibly because of Gulf tensions, and a fire on a North Sea rig also led to lost production. (Do not quote coal import figures).
3. Miners' strike causing CEGB oil plant to be damaged by heavy use? (Guardian, 23 May, attached).

Refer to Department of Energy.

## 4. Exports easing?

Maybe some easing of very rapid increase seen last year. But levels still very high compared with this time last year (table 2).
5. Deficit on manufactured trude? What happens when oil runs out?

Non-oil sector will have to adjust as oil production declines; decline should be less sharp than build up of production, allowing time for adjustment. Recent growth of manufactured exports to highest levels for four years is an indication of good prospects.
6. Rapid increase in import prices and deterioration in terms of trade inflationary?

Impact on inflation will depend on overall stance of fiscal and monetary policy. No intention of accommodating inflationary impulses, whatever their source.


## Power cuts seen in secret CEGB papers, claims MP

## PIT DISPUTE

Power cuts could hit Britain next weekend because of falling coal stocks according to secret Central Electricity Genaerating Board management documents, a Labour MP claimed in the Commons last night.

Mr Dave Nellist, MP for Coventry SE, said the documents showed that "oil plant had been subjected to long. term damage due to it being operated far beyond manufac turers' specifications.'
He said that the documents showed that ministers' claims that there were months of coal stocks at the power stations, despite the strike, were a fantasy.

Mr Nellist, who unsuccess-
fully called for an emergency debate on the escalating effect of the miners' strike on power supplies, said that he had been advised about the documents that morning and that they were recently considered by top CEGB management.
The documents envisaged the coal strike lasting a minimum of a further six months and examined the ability of the power stations to cope
They showed "system instability was encountered over Easter due to large power flows from the Midlands. The system was never designed to cope with these conditions," said Mr Nellist
" The board sep the real risk of the possibility of rota dis. connections - power cuts this weekend, due in part to the bank holiday and the curMr Nellist
rend said that the board had launched extensive studies on the feasibility of running the system " with zero coal plant."
He added: " The reports re vealed this morning that, of the 57 coal-fired power stations in England and Wales, only two are operating at greater than 50 per cent capacity

TRADE FIGURES FOR APRIL 1984

## Advance Circulation

| Chancellor of the Exchequer | Mr H P Evans |
| :--- | :--- |
| Economic Secretary | Mr Folger |
| Sir P Middleton | Mr Hall |
| Mr Littler | Mr C Mowl |
| Sir T Burns | Mr S Webb |
| Mr Cassell | Mr Gleed |
| Mr Unwin | Mr Towers |
| Mr Lavelle | Mr Bartlett |
| Mr Battishill | Mr Ridley |
| Mr Kelly (EF) | Mr Gill - Bank |
|  | Mr Turnbull - No 10 |

Circulation after 3.30 pm on Tuesday 24 May

Chief Secretary
Financial Secretary
Minister of State
Mr Bailey
Mr Byatt
Mr Wicks (Washington)
Mr Fitchew
Mr Odling-Smee
Mr Lankester
Mr Bottrill
Mr Gordon

Mr Barber
Mr Riley
Mr Sedgwick
Mr G Horton
Mr Hibberd
Mr Kelly (MP)
Mr Vernon
Miss Deyes
Mr N McKinnon
Mr Lord
Mr Portillo

# DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE 

\author{

- COMMON SERVICES - STATS 2
}

1 Victoria Street London SW1H 0ET
Telephone Direct Line 01-215 3055
Switchboard 01-215 7877

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J Kerr Esq
Principal Private Secretary
Chancellor of the Exchequer
H M Treasury
Parliament Street
LONDON
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SW1P BAG 22 June 1984

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I am attaching a copy of the draft Press Notice on the
Current Account of the United Kingdom Balance of Payments
in May. The draft was agreed earlier today at the usual
interdepartmental meeting.
Publication is set for Wednesday 27 June at 3.30pm and I
should be grateful if you would arrange for the Notice to
be cleared by noon Tuesday }26\mathrm{ June and to inform me accordingly.
A copy of this letter and draft Press Notice is being sent
to Sir Peter Middleton.
Yours sincerely
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W E BOYD

Copy No..J....( 13 )

the Current account of the united Kingdom BALANCE OF PAYMEITTS

MAY 1984

The current account for May is estimated to have been in deficit by $£ 69$ million compared with a deficit of $£ 588$ million in April. Exports in May amounted to $£ 5635$ million and imports to $£ 5953$ million so that trade in goods was in deficit by $£ 319$ million compared with a deficit of $£ 83$ million in April.

The invisibles account is projected at a monthly surplus of f250 million, a large surplus on the transactions of the private sector and public corporations being partly offset by a deficit on Government transactions.

MARCH TO MAY 1984

In the period March to May the current account was in deficit by £584 million compared with a surplus of $£ 1467$ million in the previous three months. There was a deficit on visible trade of $£ 1383$ million in the latest three months compared with a surplus of $£ 526$ million in the previous three months. The surplus on invisibles is projected at $£ 799$ million.

## CURRENT ACCOUNT

TABLE 1

a Invisibles are projections and subject to revision as information becomes available.
b One-third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate, except for budget refunds received from the European Community which are allocated to the month they are known to have been received. See notes to editors.
c Information relating to credits and debits of the private sector and public corporations can be found in Table 3.

The visible trade balance in May was in deficit by $\{319$ million compared with a deficit of $£ 838$ million in April. There was a surplus on 011 of $£ 495$ million compared with $£ 370$ million in April.

The deficit on trade in non-oil goods of $£ 1208$ million in April was reduced to $£ 813$ million in May.

The value of exports in May was $£ 265$ million ( 5 per cent) higher than in April. Exports of oil increased by $£ 137$ million following the low April figure and exports of the erratic items* increased by £113 million; these account for most of the overall increase.

Total imports were $£ 254$ million ( 4 per cent) lower than in April. Imports of oil and of the erratic items were virtually unchanged. Elsewhere the fall was widespread with only capital goods showing any increase.

The terms of trade/was unchanged with both the export unit value and the import unit, value indices showing a slight increase.

RECENT TRENDS

## Visible balance

In the three months ended May there was a deficit on visible trade of £1. 4 billion compared with a surplus of $£ 0.5$ billion in the previous three months. The surplus on trade in oil fell by $£ 0.8$ billion to £1. 6 billion The deficit on trade in non-oil goods increased by £1.1 billion (of which 60.6 billion related to trade in erratic items) to $£ 3.0$ billion.

## Exports

Exports in the three months ended May were valued at $£ 16.7$ billion; $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent lower than in the previous three months. Exports of oil fell by £O. 2 billion and exports of the erratic items fell by $\{0.1$ billion. Excluding these, the value of exports increased slightly

[^2]SECRET AND PERSONAL UNTIL RELEASE OF PRESS NOTICE ON 27 JUNE 1984 AT 3.300M AND THEREAFTER UNCLASSIFIED
in the latest three months; higher deliveries of semi-manufactures and basic materials offsetting reduced deliveries of finished manufactures.

Total export volume was 2 per cent lower in the latest three months than in the previous three months but 7 per cent higher than a year earlier. The trend in non-oil export volume, which was strongly upwards during the second half of last year, has levelled out in recent months.

Imports

Imports were valued at $£ 18.1$ billion in the three months ended May; £1. 6 billion ( 10 per cent) higher than in the previous three months. Imports of oil increased by $\{0.6$ billion and imports of the erratic items by $£ 0.5$ billion.

Imports of non-oil goods, excluding the erratic items, rose by 0.6 billion ( 4 per cent). About half of this increase is accounted for by higher arrivals of non-manufactured goods. Imports of manufactures increased by 2 per cent overall while, within the total, imports of cars fell by $9 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Total import volume increased by 7 per cent between the three months ended February and the latest three months to be 12 per cent higher than a year ago. The underlying level of non-oil import volume continues to rise but less rapidly than during the second half of last year.

Terms of trade (see table 4)

The terms of trade index fell by 1 per cent in the latest three months

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SECRET AND PERSONAL UNTIL RELEASE OF PRESS NOTICE ON 27 JUNE 1984 AT 3.3OPM AND THEREAFTER UNCLASSIFIED
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as the export unit value index increased by $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent and the import unit value index increased by $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Analysis by area

The value of exports to the developed countries fell by 1 per cent between the three months ended February and the latest three months and exports to the developing countries fell by $8 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Exports to the European Community countries increased by 1 per cent in value but exports to Western Europe as a whole fell by 2 per cent. Imports from the developed countries increased by $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the latest three months. Imports from the developing countries rose by 23 per cent with arrivals from the oil exporting countries increasing by 49 per cent.

INVISIBLES

The latest estimates of invisibles - services, interest, profits and dividends and transfers - relate to the first quarter of 1984 when credits were $£ 9.0$ billion and debits were $£ 8.1$ billion giving a surplus of $£ 0.9$ billion for the quarter. Invisibles in the private sector and public corporations (excluding transfers) were in surplus by £1.9 billion. The figures for April and May are CSO projections.

## NOTES TO EDITORS

## 1 <br> REVISIONS

Figures relating to invisibles have been revised (see CSO Press Notice dated 7 June). Queries in respect of invisibles should be addressed to the CSO.

## 2 STANDARD NOTES

The standard notes which were issued with the January Press Notice describe in detail the differences between the Balance of Payments (BOP) and the Overseas Trade Statistics (OTS) bases of compilation. The principal difference is the deduction of freight from the OTS valuation of imports. Additional copies can be obtained from the address below.

## 3 VISIBLE TRADE BALANCES BY COMMODITY (BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS)

Table 16 of the Press Notice shows the value of exports, imports and the visible balance, measured on a comparable (BOP) basis, for each of the major commodity groups including manufactured goods. Monthly data at this level of detail, are published in the Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics.

## 4 MONTHLY REVIEW OF EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

The Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics, prepared mainly as an internal working document, is made available publicly by the Department of Trade and Industry (price £3 a copy).

This is a monthly publication containing a commentary, charts, and tables, an topics such as the current account of the UK balance of payments, UK exports and imports of goods by commodity and area and certain international comparisons. An annual supplement of which a revised issue ( $N 0$ 5) , has recently been published, price $£ 4$ a copy, provides longer historical runs for the series shown in the monthly edition and additional international data.

## 5 INVISIBLES: MON THLY FIGURES

For all invisible transactions except European Community budget refunds one third of the appropriate calendar quarter's balance is used as the monthly balance.

European Community budget refunds are now allocated to be the particular month in which they are known to have been received. In previous Press Notices one twelfth of the total amght of refund received in the calendar year was allocated to each month. For more details of this change in method see CSO Press Notice on the Balance of payments published on 7 June or the forthcoming article in the June 1984 issue of Economic Trends.

ROUNDNG

The data published in this Press Notice has been rounded to the nearest £million. Therefore figures may not sum to the aggregates and balances may not derive exactly from the export and import figures shown.

Enquiries about the Standard Notes, and the Monthly Review, should be addressed to S2A, Room 255, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SWIH OET, Telephone: 01-215 5703.

CURRENT BALANCE, VISIBLE TRADE mD INVISIBLES
(Balance of Payments basis)

|  | \| Current | Visible Trade |  |  |  |  |  | Invisible Balance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Balance | 1 Exports | 1 Imports | \| Visible |  | of which |  |  |
|  |  | fob | 1 fob | 1 Balance | 0 il | 1 Non-0il |  |  |
|  | 1 | 1 | I | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 1982 | $1+5774$ | 155565 | \| 53181 | $1+2384$ | $1+4556$ | \| - 2172 |  | + 3390 |
| 1983 | $1+2924$ | 160658 | \| 61158 | $1-500$ | $1+7001$ | \| - 7501 |  | + 3424 |
| 1983 Q1 | $1+1589$ | \| 14819 | 114616 | $1+203$ | $1+1801$ | \| - 1598 |  | + 1386 |
| Q2 | $1-89$ | \| 14752 | \| 15212 | 1 - 460 | $1+1556$ | 1 - 2016 | 1 | + 371 |
| Q3 | $1+828$ | 114862 | \| 15110 | 1 - 248 | $\mid+1521$ | \| - 1769 | 1 | + 1076 |
| Q4 | $1+596$ | 116225 | 116220 | $1+5$ | $1+2123$ | \| - 2118 | 1 | + 591 |
| 1984 Q1 | $1+838$ | 116853 | \| 16912 | $1-59$ | $1+2316$ | \| - 2374 | 1 | + 897 |
| 1983 May | $1-314$ | 14811 | 15248 | 1 - 437 | $1+450$ | $1-887$ | 1 | + 123b |
| June | $1+283$ | 15075 | 14916 | $1+159$ | $1+559$ | $1-400$ | 1 | + 124b |
| July | $1+150$ | 4786 | 15007 | $1-222$ | $1+464$ | $1-686$ | 1 | + 372b |
| Aug | $1+274$ | 4934 | 15012 | $1-78$ | $1+532$ | $1-610$ | 1 | + 352b |
| Sept | $1+404$ | 5142 | 15091 | $1+52$ | $1+525$ | $1-473$ | 1 | + 352b |
| Oct | 1-299 | 5164 | 15586 | $1-423$ | $1+561$ | $1-984$ | 1 | + 124b |
| Nov | $1+195$ | 15266 | 15196 | $1+71$ | $1+661$ | $1-591$ | 1 | + 124b |
| Dec | $1+701$ | 15795 | 15438 | $1+358$ | $1+901$ | 1 - 543 | 1 | + 343b |
| 1984 Jan | 1-25 | 15214 | 15538 | $1-324$ | $1+719$ | \| - 1042 | 1 | + 299b |
| Feb | $1+791$ | 15948 | 15456 | $1+492$ | $1+821$ | $1-329$ | 1 | + 299b |
| Mar | $1+72$ | 5691 | 15918 | $1-227$ | + 776 | 1 - 1003 | 1 | + 299b |
| Apr | $1-588 a$ | 5370 | 16207 | $1-838$ | + 370 | \| - 1208 | 1 | + 250a |
| May | $1-69 \mathrm{a}$ | 5635 | 5953 | - 319 | + 495 | $1-813$ |  | + 250a |
| Dec-Feb | $1+1467$ | 116958 | 116432 | $1+526$ | $1+2441$ | \| - 1915 | 1 | + 941 |
| Mar-May | $1-584$ | \| 16695 | 118078 | \| - 1383 | $1+1641$ | 1-3024 | 1 | + 799 |
| Percentage | 1 | - $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1+10$ | , | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
| Change | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |

a Invisibles are projections and subject to revision as more information becomes available.
b One third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate. Budget refunds received from the European community are allocated to the month they are received.

Table 3
INVISIBLES

|  |  | All Sectors |  |  |  |  |  |  | Private Sector and public Corporations ${ }^{d}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1 |  |  | of which |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |
|  |  | Credits | \| Debits | | Balance | 1 | \| Interest | 1 |  | 1 | Credits | 1 | Debits | Balance |
|  |  |  | 1 |  | \| Services | \| Profits | 1 T | Transfers | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 11 |  | 1 | 1 Dividends | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
| 1 |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| \| 1982 |  | 31824 | \| 28434 | | $+3390$ | $1+3874$ | $1+1625$ | 1 | - 2109 | 1 | 27420 | 1 | 20319 | $1+7101$ |
| \| 1983 |  | 34216 | \| 30792 | | $+3424$ | $1+4328$ | $+1363$ | 1 | - 2267 | 1 | 29816 | 1 | 22162 | $1+7654$ |
| \\| 1982 | Q2 | 7718 | \| 7110 | | + 608 | $1+1052$ | $+423$ | 1 | - 867 | 1 | 6968 | 1 | 5076 | $1+1892$ |
| * | Q3 | 7676 | \| 7164461 | + 530 | $1+807$ | + 462 | 11 | - 739 | 1 | 6791 | 1 | 5098 | $1+1693$ |
| 1 | Q4 | 8253 | \| 7270 | | $+983$ | $1+919$ | + 637 | 1 | - 573 | 1 | 7182 | 1 | 5179 | $1+2003$ |
| *\| 1983 | Q1 | 8698 | \| 7312 | | $+1386$ | $1+1106$ | + 424 | 1 | - 144 | 1 | 7191 | I | 5225 | + 1996 |
| 1 | Q2 | 8196 | \| 7825 | | $+371$ | $1+1276$ | - 21 | 1 | - 884 | 1 | 7350 | 1 | 5601 | $1+1749$ |
| 1 | Q3 | 8596 | \| 7520 | | $+1076$ | $1+1029$ | + 585 | 1 | - 538 | 1 | 7601 | 1 | 5473 | $1+2128$ |
| 1 | Q4 | 8726 | \| 8135 | | + 591 | $1+917$ | + 375 | 1 | - 701 | 1 | 7674 | 1 | 5863 | $1+1811$ |
| 1984 | Q1 | 9001 | 181041 | +897 $+\quad$ | $1+1068$ | $1+269$ | 1 | - 440 | 1 | 7780 | I | 5925 | +1855 |

d ie excluding general government transactions and all transfers.

SEGind and Personal until relese of press nota on $27 / 6 / 8 / 84$ at 3.30 pm and thereafter unclassified.

e Export unit value index as a percentage of the import unit value index.

VALLE AND VOLUME OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS EXCLUDING THE MORE ERRATIC ITEMSf (Balance of Payments basis)

Table 5
seasonally adjusted

|  | Value £ million fob |  | Volume Index $1980=100$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports |
|  |  |  |  | Importa |
| 1982 | 52118 | 50723 | 103.6 | 106.2 |
| 1983 | 56316 | 57800 | 104.1 | 112.9 |
| 1983 Q1 | 13752 | 13719 | 103.6 | 108.6 |
| Q2 | 13634 | 14194 | 101.6 | 110.5 |
| Q3 | 13702 | 14338 | 100.3 | 112.3 |
| Q4 | 15228 | 15549 | 110.7 | 120.1 |
| 1984 Q1 | 15689 | 16113 | 111.9 | 119.9 |
| 1983 May | 4476 | 4733 | 100.7 | 109.7 |
| June | 4648 | 4692 | 104.4 | 111.5 |
| July | 4499 | 4732 | 99.8 | 111.4 |
| Aug | 4550 | 4786 | 99.7 | 112.7 |
| Sept | 4653 | 4820 | 101.5 | 112.8 |
| Oct | 4843 | 5274 | 106.3 | 124.0 |
| Nov | 4976 | 5022 | 108.5 | 116.0 |
| Dec | 5409 | 5253 | 117.3 | 120.2 |
| 1984 Jan | 4951 | 5332 | 105.9 | 119.3 |
| Feb | 5444 | 5308 | 116.1 | 118.6 |
| Mar | 5294 | 5473 | 113.6 | 121.7 |
| Apr | 5094 | 5917 | 108.7 | 129.9 |
| May | 5246 | 5663 | 111.1 | 122.4 |
| Dec-Feb | 15804 | 15893 | 113.1 | 119.4 |
| Mar-May | 15634 | 17053 | 111.1 | 124.7 |
| Percentage | - 1 | $+7 \frac{1}{2}$ | - 2 | $+4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Change |  |  |  |  |

[^3]trade in oilg
(Balance of Payments basis)
seasonally adjusted


9 Trade in petroleum and petroleum products. These figures differ from those published by the Department of Energy which are on time of shipment basis (see paragraph 7 of the standard notes).

Crevi ard Pesent until release of press notice on $27.1 .6 .8 .4 \ldots$ at 3.03 pm and thereafter unclassified.

TRADE IN GOODS OTHER THNF-OIL
(Balance of Payments basis)

|  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Excluding Erratics ff |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I |  |  | Unit value index |  |  | Volume index |  | Value, £ million \| |  |  | Volume index |  |  |
|  | Value, £ million, fob |  |  | $1980=100$ |  |  | $1980=100$ |  |  |  |  |  | $1980=100$ |  |
|  | (seasonally adjusted) |  |  | (not seasonally |  |  | (seascnally |  | (seasonally |  |  | (seasonally adjusted) |  |  |
|  | adjusted) |  |  |  |  |  | adjusted) |  |  | adjusted) |  |  |  |  |
|  | \| Balance | |  | 11 |  | \| Terme |  | I |  | I I I |  |  |  | I |  |
|  | \| of non | Exports \| | Imports | Exports | Imports I | 1 of I | Exports \| | Imports |  | Exports \| | Imports |  | exports | Import |
|  | \| oil |  |  |  |  | \| Trade ${ }^{\text {e }}$ \| |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | I |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | I |  |  |  |  |
| 1982 | 1-2172 | 44879 | 47051 | 114.4 | 113.9 | 100.41 | 96.91 | 105.0 | 1 | 41432 | 44593 |  | 98.8 | 111.9 |
| 1983 | \| - 7501 | | 48133 | 55634 | 124.5 | 125.6 | 99.21 | 95.51 | 114.1 |  | 43791 | 52276 |  | 96.8 | 121.0 |
| 1983 Q1 | \| - 1598| | 11713 | 13312 | 1121.0 | 122.4 | 98.81 | 95.9 \| | 111.2 | 1 | 10646 | 12414 |  | 96.7 | 116.8 |
| Q2 | $\|-2016\|$ | 11792 | 13808 | 1123.8 | 125.5 | 98.61 | 93.9 \| | 112.4 | 1 | 10674 | 12790 |  | 94.7 | 117.7 |
| Q3 | \| - 1769| | 11902 | 13671 | $\mid 126.2$ \| | 126.2 | 100.01 | 93.1 \| | 112.6 | 1 | 10742 | 12899 |  | 93.8 | 119.9 |
| Q4 | $\|-2118\|$ | 12726 | 14844 | \| 127.2 | 128.2 | 99.21 | 99.1 \| | 120.2 |  | 11728 | 14173 |  | 102.1 | 129.7 |
| 1984 Q1 | $\|-2374\|$ | 13199 | 15573 | 130.51 | 133.0 | 98.11 | 101.01 | 121.4 |  | 12035 | 14774 |  | 102.9 | 130.1 |
| 1983 May | \| - 887| | 3818 | 4705 | 123.6 I | 125.9 | 98.11 | 91.51 | 114.0 | I | 3484 | 4190 |  | 93.2 | 115.1 |
| June | 1-400\| | 4087 | 4486 | 124.1 \| | 124.2 | 99.91 | 97.7 \| | 111.9 |  | 3659 | 4262 |  | 97.5 | 119.8 |
| July | \|-686| | 3833 | 4519 | 125.3 \| | 125.5 | 99.81 | 90.71 | 111.6 |  | 35461 | 4243 |  | 93.4 | 118.3 |
| Aug | \|-610| | 3958 | 4568 | 126.5 \| | 1126.3 | 100.21 | 93.1 \| | 113.3 |  | 3574 | 4342 |  | 93.5 | 121.4 |
| Sept | $\mid-4731$ | 4113 | 4584 | 126.9 I | 1126.6 | 100.21 | 95.51 | 112.8 | 1 | 36231 | 4314 |  | 94.3 | 120.0 |
| Oct | $1-9841$ | 4064 | 5048 | 126.51 | 1127.2 | 99.41 | 95.51 | 124.6 |  | 3743 1 | 4735 |  | 98.3 | 132.5 |
| Nov | \| - 591| | 4149 | 4740 | 126.9 \| | \| 128.2 | 99.01 | 97.2 \| | 114.9 | 1 | 3859 1 | 4567 |  | 100.7 | 124.7 |
| Dec | 1-5431 | 4513 | 5056 | 128.2 I | \| 129.1 | 99.31 | 104.7 \| | 121.2 |  | 4126 \| | 4871 |  | 107.2 | 131.8 |
| 1984 Jan | \| - 1042 | | 4113 | 5156 | 130.61 | 131.7 | 99.21 | 94.31 | 121.3 | 1 | 3851 | 4950 |  | 98.4 | 131.4 |
| Feb | \| - 329 | | 4671 | 5000 | 130.51 | 1133.2 | 98.01 | 106.9 | 117.7 |  | 4166 \| | 4852 |  | 106.9 | 128.4 |
| Mar | \| - 1003 | | 4415 | 5418 | 130.31 | 134.3 | 97.11 | 101.8 \| | 125.1 | 1 | 4018 I | 4973 |  | 103.4 | 130.5 |
| Apr | \| - 1208 | | 4356 | 5564 | 131.8 \| | 1136.2 | 96.81 | 99.4 | 128.1 | I | 4081 | 5274 |  | 103.8 | 136.8 |
| May | - 8131 | 4484 | 5297 | 132.9 \| | 136.5 | 97.31 | 101.4 | 120.9 |  | 40961 | 5007 |  | 103.6 | 129.1 |
| Dec-Feb | \| - 1915 | | 13297 | 15212 | \| 129.8 | | \| 131.3 | | 98.81 | $102.0 \mid$ | 120.1 | 1 | 12143 \| | 14673 |  | 104.1 | 130.5 |
| Mar-May | $\|-3024\|$ | 13254 | 16279 | \| 131.7 | | 1135.7 | 97.01 | 100.8 \| | 124.7 | 1 | 12194 | 15253 |  | 103.6 | 132.1 |
| Percentage | , | - $\frac{1}{2}$ | $+7$ | + $1 \frac{1}{2}$ \| | $1+3 \frac{1}{2}$ | - 2 | -1 \| | $+4$ |  | $+\frac{1}{2}$ 1 | + 4 |  | - $\frac{1}{2}$ | $+1$ |
| Change |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

f These are defined as ships, North Seas installations, aircraft, precious stones, and silver.
e Export unit value index as a percentage of the import unit value index.

|  | $1 \quad 1$ |  | 1 |  |  | Manufactures excluding erraticsh |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | , | Food | 1 I |  |  | 1 | \| Semi-manufactures | |  |  | Finished manufactures excluding ships, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | bever- | \| Basic | |  | I Total |  | Scm-mafactures |  |  | North Sea installations and aircraft (SNA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \| Total | | ages | \| Mater- | Fuels I | I Manuf |  | Istones | \& silv | ver(PS) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11 | and | \| ials |  | tures | \| Total | |  |  |  |  | \| Pass-1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | tobaceo |  |  |  | 1 | \| Total | | \| Chemi- | - Other | Total | I enger I | Other |  | Int |  | Capit |
|  | 1 |  | 1 I |  |  | , |  | \| cals | |  |  | \| Motor | Consu |  | mediate |  |  |
|  | 11 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | Cars 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| SITC | 1 |  | 1 I | 1 |  | \| 5-8 | | \| $5+6$ \| |  | 6 | \| 7+8 | |  |  |  |  | I |  |
| (REV 2) | \| 0-9 | | $0+1$ | $12+4$ | 3 | 5-8 | \| leas | | \| less | | 15 | less | \| less | | 1 j | j |  | j |  | j |
|  | 11 |  | 1 1 | , |  | \| SNAPS | | 1 PS |  | PS | SNA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1982 | \| 55558 | | 3960 | \| 1340 | | 112371 | 37313 | \| 34052 | | \| 12687 | | \| 6119| | \| 6568| | \| 21365 | | 19601 | 3523 |  | 9225 | I | 7656 |
| 1983 | \| 60534 | | 4235 | \| 1586| | \| 13127 | | 39919 | \| 35756 | | \| 13832 | | \| 6929| | \| 6903 | \| 21924 | | \| 9961 | 3914 |  | 9288 |  | 7726 |
| 1983 Q1 | \| 14781 | | 1113 | \| 374| | 32601 | 9631 | \| 8613| | \| 3314 | | \| 1656 | | \| 1658 | | 52991 | \| 2381 | 950 | 1 | 2230 | 1 | 1882 |
| Q2 | \| 14687 | | 994 | 3871 | 3122 I | 9780 | \| 8747| | \| 3427| | 1693\| | \| 1734| | 53191 | \| 2091 | 933 | 1 | 2272 | 1 | 1905 |
| Q3 | \| 14831 | | 1024 | 3891 | 30861 | 9935 | \| 88091 | \| 3397| | 17371 | \| 1660 | | 54121 | \| 2431 | 959 | I | 2273 | , | 1937 |
| Q4 | \| 16234 | | 1104 | 4361 | 3658 \| | 10573 | \| 9587| | \| 3694| | 1843\| | \| 1851 | | 58931 | \| 3051 | 1072 | I | 2513 | 1 | 2003 |
| 1984 Q1 | \| 16859 | | 1177 | 4361 | 3784 \| | 11067 | \| 9876| | \| 38161 | 19351 | \| 1881 | | 60601 | \| 2671 | 1100 | 1 | 2598 | 1 | 2095 |
| 1984 Mar | \| 56851 | 393 | 1561 | 13151 | 3678 | \| 3282 | | 12721 | 6331 | 16381 | 20101 | 911 | 377 | 1 | 841 | 1 | 702 |
| Apr | \| 5412 | | 393 | 1651 | 10551 | 3647 | 3321 I | \| 1324 | | 6701 | 16541 | 19961 | \| 871 | 364 | 1 | 862 | 1 | 683 |
| May | \| 55931 | 383 | 1651 | 11781 | 3711 | \| 3352 | | 13141 | 6541 | 16601 | 2038 1 | 831 | 367 | 1 | 891 | 1 | 698 |
| Dec-Feb | \| 16956 | | 1166 | 4361 | 38101 | 11110 | \| 9948 | | 38201 | 1922 I | \| 1898| | 6127 I | 2921 | 1105 | 1 | 2625 | 1 | 2105 |
| Mar-May | \| 16690 | | 1170 | 4861 | 35471 | 11035 | \| 99551 | 39101 | 19571 | 19531 | 60451 | 2601 | 1108 | 1 | 2593 | 1 | 2083 |
| Percen- | 11 |  | 1 | 1 |  | 11 | 1 | - | 11 | 1 | I |  | 1 |  | , |  |
| tage | $\left\|-1 \frac{1}{2}\right\|$ | $+\frac{1}{2}$ | $\|+12\|$ | -71 | - $\frac{1}{2}$ | - 1 | $\left\|+2 \frac{1}{2}\right\|$ | $+21$ | $1+31$ | - $1 \frac{1}{2} 1$ | -11\| | $+\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | - 1 | 1 | - |
| Change | , |  | 11 |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |

h These are defined as ships, North Sea installations (together comprising SITC (REV 2) 793), aircraft (792) precious stanes (667), and silver (681.1).
j Based on the United Nations Broad Economic Categories end-use classification.

## EXPORTS BY COMMODITY: VOLUME INDICES

Table 9
(Overseas Trade Statistics basis)
INDICES $1980=100$, seasonally adjusted


[^4]
## EXPORTS BY COMNODITY\& UNIT VALUE DNDICES

(Overseas Trade Statistics besis)
TIDICES $1980=100$ not seemenally adjusted

h These are defined as ships, North Sea installations (together comprising SITC (REV 2) 793), aircraft (792) precious stanes (667), and silver (681.1).
j Based on the United Nations Broad Ecanomic Categories end-use classification.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { EXPORTS BY AREA } \\
\text { (Oversess } & \text { Trade Statistics basis) }
\end{array}
$$

Tshle 11
£ million, fob, seasonally adjusted

|  |  | Developed Countries |  |  |  |  | Developing Countries |  |  | Centrally |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Total 1 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|l} \text { European I } \\ \text { Commity } \end{array}$ | Rest of $W$ Europe | North America \| |  | Total | Oil exporting countries | I Other \| | planned economies |
|  | 1 | 1 | I |  | I | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |
| 1982 | 555581 | 413931 | 23124 \| | 6681 | 8353 | 32351 | 130531 | 6445 | \| 6608 | 974 |
| 1983 | 605341 | 465081 | 26516 \| | 7516 | 9342 I | 31331 | 127831 | 6122 | \| 6661 | 1112 |
| 1983 Q1 | 14781 | 112331 | 6584 \| | 1901 | 2077 | 6711 | 32211 | 1564 | \| 1656 | 277 |
| Q2 | 146871 | 111901 | 6313 \| | 1814 | 2296 | 7671 | 30281 | 1490 | \| 1539 | 274 |
| Q3 | 14831 \| | 114931 | 6386 | 1777 | 2496 | 8351 | 32021 | 1540 | \| 1662 | 290 |
| Q4 | 162341 | 12592 \| | 7234 \| | 2025 | 2473 \| | 8601 | 33321 | 1528 | \| 1804 | 271 |
| 1984 Q1 | 168591 | 13240 \| | 7427 \| | 2197 | 2703 I | 9121 | 32631 | 1477 | \| 1786 | | 340 |
| 1984 Mar | 56851 | 4469 \| | 2573 \| | 680 | 900 | 3151 | 10631 | 500 | 1563 1 | 124 |
| Apr | 54121 | 41911 | 2421 \| | 673 | 815 | 2821 | 10171 | 445 | \| 572 | 122 |
| May | 55931 | 44451 | 2426 | 641 | 1037 | 3411 | 10361 | 414 | 1622 | 91 |
| Dec-Feb | 169561 | 13222 I | 7352 | 2238 | 2708 I | 9241 | 33991 | 1533 | \| 1866 | | 307 |
| Mar-May | 166901 | 13105 \| | 7420 | 1995 | 2753 \| | 9381 | 31161 | 1359 | \| 1757 | | 337 |
| Percentage |  |  | 1 |  | 2753 |  |  |  | 1 l |  |
| Change | - $1 \frac{1}{2} 1$ | $-1$ | $+1 \quad 1$ | - 11 | $+1 \frac{1}{2}$ | + $1 \frac{1}{2} 1$ | $-8 \frac{1}{2} \quad 1$ | - 11 | $\|-6\|$ | $+9 \frac{1}{2}$ |

 an 20.46.6.4. at 3.30 pm and thereaftar unclassified.

h These are defined as ships, North Sea installations (together comprising SITC (REV 2) 793), aircraft (792) precious stones (667), and silver (681.1).
$j$ Based on the United Nations Broad Economic Categories and-use classification.
IMPORTS BY COMMODITY: VOLUAE INDICES
Table 13
(Overseas Trade Statistics basis)
INDICES $1980=100$ seasonally adjusted


[^5]
## IMPORTS BY COMMODITY: UNIT VALIE MNDICES

(Oversess Trade Statistics bsis)

INDICES $1980=100$ not seasenally adjust

$h$ These are defined as ships, North Sea installations (together comprising SITC (REV 2) 793), aircraft (792) precious stanes (667), and silver (681.1).
j Based on the United Nations Broad Economic Categories end-use classification.
Table 15
IMPORTS BY AREA
(Overseas Trade Statistics basis)
£ million cif seasonally adjusted


## SECRET and Personal until release of press notite

on 27.7 .6 .6 .84 at .3 .30 pm and thereater unclassified.

COMMODITY ANALYSIS OF VISIBLE TRADE
(Balance of Payments basis)
£ million, seasonally adjusted

| SITC (R2) |  | Food Beverages and Tobacco |  |  |  | I | Basic Materials |  |  |  |  | Fuels |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $0+1$ |  |  |  | 1 | $2+4$ |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Exports | 1 Imports | 1 | Visible | I | Exports | I | Imports | 1 | Visible |  | Exports | I | Imports | 1 | Visible |
|  |  | 1 fob | 1 fob | 1 | Balance | 1 | fob | 1 | fob | 1 | Balance | 1 | fob | 1 | fob | 1 | Balance |
|  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | I |  | 1 |  | I |  |
| 1982 |  | 13936 | 16613 | 1 | - 2676 | 1 | 1354 | 1 | 3315 | 1 | - 1961 | 1 | 11237 | I | 7193 | 1 | $+4043$ |
| 1983 |  | \| 4221 | \| 7196 | 1 | - 2975 | 1 | 1610 | 1 | 3983 | 1 | - 2373 | 1 | 13126 | 1 | 6743 | 1 | + 6383 |
| 1982 | Q2 | 1991 | \| 1684 | 1 | - 693 | 1 | 361 | 1 | 826 | 1 | - 464 | 1 | 2595 | , | 1824 | 1 | + 771 |
|  | Q3 | 1 962 | \| 1637 | 1 | - 675 | 1 | 328 | 1 | 781 | 1 | - 452 | 1 | 2989 | , | 1792 | 1 | + 1197 |
|  | Q4 | 11043 | I 1629 | 1 | - 586 | 1 | 338 | 1 | 811 | 1 | - 472 | 1 | 3165 | , | 1636 | 1 | +1529 |
| 1983 | Q1 | 11114 | I 1765 | 1 | - 651 | I | 380 | 1 | 920 | 1 | - 539 | 1 | 3260 | 1 | 1589 | 1 | + 1672 |
|  | Q2 | \| 987 | I 1740 | 1 | - 753 | , | 393 | 1 | 1017 | 1 | - 624 | I | 3121 | , | 1707 | 1 | + 1414 |
|  | Q3 | \| 1017 | 1 1758 | 1 | - 741 | 1 | 394 | 1 | 960 | 1 | - 566 | 1 | 3086 | 1 | 1717 | 1 | +1369 |
|  | Q4 | I 1103 | I 1934 | 1 | - 831 | 1 | 442 | 1 | 1086 | 1 | - 644 | 1 | 3658 | , | 1730 | I | + 1928 |
| 1984 | Q1 | 11178 | 12026 | 1 | - 849 | , | 443 | 1 | 1156 | 1 | - 712 | 1 | 3805 | 1 | 1751 | 1 | +2054 |


|  | Semi-Manufactures |  |  |  | Finished Manufactures |  |  |  | Total Manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SIIC (R2) | $5+6$ |  |  |  | $7+8$ |  |  |  | 5-8 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Exports | 1 Imports | \| Visible | 1 | Exports | 1 Imports | 1 | Visible |  | Exports | 1 | Imports | 1 | Visible |
|  | fob | 1 fob | 1 Balance | 1 | fob | 1 fob | 1 | Balance |  | fob | 1 | fob | 1 | Balance |
|  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 1982 | 14112 | \| 12972 | $1+1140$ | I | 23218 | I 21855 | 1 | +1363 | 1 | 37330 | 1 | 34827 | 1 | $+2503$ |
| 1983 | 15927 | I 15736 | $1+190$ | I | 24111 | I 26420 | 1 | - 2309 | 1 | 40038 | 1 | 42156 | 1 | - 2119 |
| 1982 Q2 | 3558 | 1 3372 | $1+186$ | I | 5922 | 15635 | 1 | + 287 | 1 | 9480 | 1 | 9007 | 1 | + 474 |
| Q3 | 3370 | 13104 | $1+266$ | I | 5653 | 15521 | 1 | + 132 | 1 | 9024 | 1 | 8625 | 1 | + 399 |
| Q4 | 3671 | I 3291 | $1+380$ | I | 5857 | 15673 | 1 | + 185 | 1 | 9528 | 1 | 8963 | 1 | + 565 |
| 1983 Q1 | 3863 | 13712 | $1+151$ |  | 5799 | 16386 | 1 | - 587 | 1 | 9662 | , | 10098 | 1 | - 436 |
| Q2 | 3923 | 13942 | $1-20$ |  | 5924 | 6507 | , | - 583 | 1 | 9847 | 1 | 10449 | 1 | - 603 |
| Q3 | 3981 | 13894 | $1+87$ |  | 5988 | 16546 | I | - 558 | 1 | 9968 | 1 | 10440 | 1 | - 472 |
| Q4 | 4160 | 14188 | $1-28$ |  | 6400 | 16981 | 1 | - 581 | 1 | 10560 | I | 11169 | 1 | - 609 |
| 1984 Q1 | 4319 | 14455 | $1-136$ |  | 6710 | 17231 | 1 | - 520 | 1 | 11030 | 1 | 11686 | 1 | - 656 |

## Nate at an

1. MR KEVLLY 25.6 .
2. CHANCELLOR


FROM : NR D BARTITIT
DATE : 25 June 1984

MAY TRADE FIGURES
C/ We reed by ec as attached list
compar 6 DTP tomonnu am that we we content wit ter press witice. May we?
se also the lat press meftuy be Co u also, the daft press mite blow,
The May trade figures will be published at 3.30 pm on Wednesday 27 June. The DII will be sending your office a copy of their press notice for approval. As usual, this has been discussed interdepartmentally and we are content.

## I Current Account and Trade Balances

Table 1: Current Account

き billion

Oil
Non-Oil
$\therefore$ Total visible trade:
o/w: trade in
manufactures (BoP basis):
Invisibles
Current Account

1984:

| 1983 | Dec-Feb Mar-May | Mar | Apr | May |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| +7.0 | +2.4 | +1.6 | +0.8 | +0.4 | +0.5 |
| -7.5 | -1.9 | -3.0 | -1.0 | -1.2 | -0.8 |
| -0.5 | +0.5 | -1.4 | -0.2 | -0.8 | -0.3 |
| -2.1 | -0.4 | -1.2 | -0.4 | -0.6 | -0.2 |
| +3.4 | +0.9 | $+0.8^{*}$ | +0.3 | $+0.3^{*}$ | $+0.3^{*}$ |
| +2.9 | +1.5 | $-0.6^{*}$ | +0.1 | $-0.6^{*}$ | $-0.1^{*}$ |

## *projection

2. The $£ 0.5$ billion improvement in the projected current account balance in May was largely due to a £0.4 billion reduction in the non-oil deficit after increases in the previous two months. Non-oil imports fell by £0.3 billion while non-oil exports rose by £0.1 billion. The balance on the "erratic" items improved by nO. 1 billion.
3. The oil balance in May improved by $£ 0.1$ billion, after deteriorating in the previous two months. This was not due to any easing of the effects of the
miners' strike, which is thought to have increased net imports of fuel oil in May by about $\ddagger 160$ million from pre-strike levels, compared with around £100 million in April. Oil companies continued to increase their stocks possibly for strategic reasons, by an estimated £110 million (after £140 million in April).
Miscellaneous other factors improved the oil balance by roughly a 130 million . [Not for press: Net coal imports in May increased further to $\begin{aligned} & \\ & 5 \\ & 5\end{aligned}$ million, compared with £42 million in April and £10 million in March.]
4. Of the $£ 0.8$ billion deterioration in the oil balance over the last 3 months compared with the previous 3, it is thought that about 20.3 billion resulted from the miners' strike.

## II Exports and Imports

Table 2: Exports and Imports (percentage increase)

## (i) Exports

Total value
Total volume
Total volume excl oil and
"erratics":
o/w manufactures:
Fuels (volume)
(ii) Imports

| Total value | -4 | +10 | +19 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total volume | -6 | +7 | $+12 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Total volume excl oil and |  |  |  |
| "erratics" : | $-5 \frac{1}{2}$ | +1 | $+14 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| o/w manufactures: | $-5 \frac{1}{2}$ | -1 | $+14 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fuels (volume) | $-7 \frac{1}{2}$ | +44 | +19 |

5. Table 2 shows that, despite the higher exports and lower imports in May, in the latest three months compared with the previous three there was some decline in exports, and a substantial increase in imports. This is mainly due to trade in oil; if oil is excluded, exports are only marginally lower and imports only 1 per cent higher in the last three months. Taking the latest three months
together, both oil and non-oil exports have increased substantially over the past year, although they have flattened out over the past few months. Excluding oil, imports are also growing more slowly than six months ago. (See attached DTI chart for underlying levels of non-oil exports and imports.)

## 6. By Commodity Group:

(i) among exports, cars fell 17 per cent by volume in the latest three months, while other consumer goods fell $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, intermediate goods 3 per cent and chemicals 1 per cent. But the volume of basic materials increased by $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and capital goods by $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
(ii) among imports, the volume of cars fell 13 per cent in the latest three months, while other consumer goods and capital goods were little changed. However, chemicals increased by $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent and intermediate goods by $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

## Trade Prices

7. The non-oil terms of trade improved slightly in May, largely owing to a standstill in prices of manufactured imports. Import prices for food and basic materials rose by about $1 \%$ - similar to their average rate of increase in the first four months of the year, while non-oil export prices rose by $\frac{1}{2} \%$. Comparing the last three months with the same period last year, non-oil import and export prices are $8 \%$ and $7 \%$ higher respectively. Part of the recent acceleration in trade prices has been due to the weakness of the effective exchange rate, which by May had fallen by $6 \%$ from its peak in the third quarter of last year. Import prices have also been affected by the pickup in non-oil commodity prices last year.

## Comparison with Forecast

8. At the moment, the current balance for the first five months of the year is provisionally estimated at £180m. This compares with an FSBR forecast for the year as a whole of £2bn. However, it is too early to say that the FSBR forecast was too optimistic:
(i) The monthly current account figures are notoriously volatile (from a surplus of nearly $£ 800 \mathrm{~m}$ in February to a deficit of $\begin{aligned} & \text { § } 600 \mathrm{~m} \\ & \text { in April). }\end{aligned}$
(ii) Data revisions, particularly to invisibles, are frequent (eg the recent $£ 0.9$ billion increase in the estimated 1983 surplus).
(iii) When a settlement to the strike is reached, we would expect some recovery in the balance of trade in oil.
9. The major developments in trade have been broadly as foreseen at Budget time; non-oil export volumes have recovered from their depressed level in the middle of 1983 , while non-oil import volumes have continued to grow. The fall in the effective exchange rate, which the FSBR assumed would stay at 83 , has led to somewhat higher trade prices than envisaged. The balance of trade on oil has benefitted from higher production and the lower $\phi / \hat{\text { a exchange rate, but been }}$ reduced by the miners' strike.
[NOT FOR USE: The Summer Forecast, which took on board the January-April trade figures and other recent developments, including the miners'strike, envisaged a current account surplus of $£ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ bn for 1984. Given the margins of error involved ( $£ 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{bn}$ on average) this is not significantly different from the FSBR forecast.]

## Effect on Markets

10. The Bank do not expect the markets to react strongly to the Nay figures, although as usual much will depend on other prevailing factors next Wednesday. In the face of very firm prospects for US interest rates, sterling has fince tody's close recorded a new record low of $\$ 1.3495$, but it continues to hold up reasonably well in effective terms. The miner's strike appears to be having little impact on the rate.

## Presentation

11. Last month, DII were pressed hard to quantify the impact of the strike, and did not feel they could reasonably deny any knowledge. The press accordingly

SECRET AND PERSONAL
until 3.30 pm on Wednesday 27 June 1984 the CONFIDENTIAL
gave a figure of $£ 100$ million, although the effect of oil company restocking was also given prominence. This month DII will no doubt be pressed again, and will not be able to withhold an estimate. But they (and IDT) should also point out the continued stockbuilding by oil companies and not give the monthly figures, only the three-month estimate.
12. Draft briefing for IDT along these lines is attached for your approval.


DAVID BARTLETT

Ta inerasea in US pita rates tostomy

## EXFORTS EXC. OLL \& EPRRTICS



## IMFORTS EXC OIL \& ERFATICS



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## Points to Make:

1. (i) May figures show substantial improvement in both oil and non-oil balances: but monthly figures notoriously erratic.
(ii) Exports rose sharply last year (table 2). Slight fall in latest three months taken together, but non-oil exports broadly unchanged. Manufactured imports fell 1 per cent in latest three months.
(iii) UK continuing to benefit from US growth: exports to N. America up 24 per cent in latest three months compared to same period last year. Exports to EC grew 15 per cent over same period.
(iv) UK doing its bit to help IDC debtors export out of UK? trouble: imports from non-oil IDEs up 16 per cent in latest three months on previous three, to highest levels ever. $\frac{1}{4}$

## Defensive

## 2. Effect of miners' strike on balance of payments?

[Phillips and Drew estimated on 14 June that higher oil usage and coal imports as a result of the strike are adversely affecting the balance of payments by $£ 150-£ 200 \mathrm{~m}$ a month.]

Despite the higher surplus in trade in oil in May, no doubt the miners' strike continues to have some adverse effect on the oil balance.
[If pressed: Of the £ 0.8 billion deterioration in the oil balance in the latest three months compared with the previous three, about a third is thought to be due to the strike. Oil balance also affected by continued stockbuilding by oil companies and miscellaneous unexplained factors. Do not quote coal import figures.]
3. Export growth stalled, while imports continue strong growth? Last three months show a levelling off of very rapid increase seen last year. But exports still very high compared with this time last year (table 2). Non-oil import growth only 1 per cent in last three months.
4. Deficit on manufactured trade? What happens when oil runs out? Non-oil sector will have to adjust as oil production declines. Decline should be less sharp than was build-up of production - allows time for adjustment. Recent growth of manufactured exports [in latest three months, 9 per cent above same period last year, excluding erratics, although 1 per cent below record Dec-Feb figure] indicates good prospects.
5. Rapid increase in import prices and deterioration in terms of trade inflationary?

Impact on inflation depends on overall fiscal and monetary stance. No intention of accommodating inflationary pressues, whatever their source. Terms of trade slightly improved in May compared with April.

## 6. Budget forecast for current account surplus of £2 bn looks too optimistic?

Too early to say. Monthly figures volatile and subject to large revisions [compare 1983]. Oil balance should strengthen when miners' strike ends.

TRADE FIGURES FOR MAY 1984

Advance Circulation

| Chancellor of the Exchequer | Mr H P Evans |
| :--- | :--- |
| Economic Secretary | Mr Folger |
| Sir P Middleton | Mr (ulpin |
| Mr Littler | Mr C Mowl |
| Sir T Burns | Mr S Robson |
| Mr Cassell | Mr Gleed |
| Mr Unwin | Mr Harrison |
| Mr Lavelle | Mr Towers |
| $M r$ Battishill | Mr Ridley |
| Mr Kelly (EF) | Mr Gill - Bank |
|  | Mr Turnbull - No 10 |

Circulation after 3.30 pm on Wednesday 27 June

Chief Secretary
Financial Secretary
Minister of State
Mr Bailey
Mr Byatt
Mr Wicks (Washington)
Mr Fitchew
Mr Odiing-Smee
Mr Lankester
Mr Bottrill
Mr Gordon

Mr Barber
Mr Riley
Mr Sedgwick
Mr G Horton

Mr Kelly (MP)
Mr Vermon
Miss Deyes
Mr N McKinnon
Mr Lord
Mr Portillo

DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE

- COMMON SERVICES - STATS 2

1 Victoria Street London SW1H 0ET
Telephone Direct Line 01-215 3055
Switchboard 01-215 7877

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D L C Peretz Esq
Principal Private Secretary
Chancellor of the Fixcherimer
H M Treasury
Parliament Street
LONDON
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SW1P BAG 23 July 1984

I am attaching a copy of the draft Press Notice on the Current Account of the United Kingdom Balance of Payments in June. The draft was agreed earlier today at the usual interdepartmental meeting.

Publication is set for Thursday 26 July at 3.30 pm and I should be grateful if you would arrange for the Notice to be cleared by noon Wednesday 25 July and to inform me accordingly.

A copy of this letter and draft Press Notice is being sent to Sir Peter Middleton.

Yours sincerely



W E BOYD

THE CURRENT ACCOUNT OF THE UKITED KINGDOR: BALANCE OF PAYHENTS

JUNE 1984

The current account for June is estimated to have been in surplus by $£ 103$ million compared with a deficit of $£ 69$ million in May. Exports in June amounted to $£ 5881$ million and imports Lo £6029 million so that trade in goods was in deficit by £148 million compared with a deficit of $£ 319$ million in May.

The invisibles account is projected at a monthly surplus of $£ 250$ mi.llion, a large surplus on the transactions of the private sector and public corporations being partly offset by a deficit on government transactions.

SECOND QUARTER 1984

In the second quarter of 1984 the current account was in deficit
by $£ 554$ million compared with a surplus of $£ 838$ million in the previous quarter. There was a deficit on visible trade of $£ 1304$ million in the second quarter compared with a deficit of £59 million in the first quarter. The surplus on invisibles is projected at $£ 750$ million.

## CURRENT ACCOLNT

## TABLE 1

$\mathcal{L}$ million, Seasanally adjusted


- Inviaiblea are projections and aubject to revision information becoses available.
b One-third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate, except for budget refunds received frow the Europeen Comunity which are allocated to the month they are known to have been recaived.
c. Information relating to credits and debits of the private sector and public corporations can be found in Table 3.

4) ${ }^{4}$ inf
-1 26 JUL 84 at 3.30 pm and thereafter unclassified.

VISIBLE TRADE IN JUNE 1984

The visible trade balance in June was in deficit by $£ 148$ million compared with a deficit of $£ 319^{\prime}$ million in May. There was a surplus on trade in oil of $£ 637^{\circ}$ million compared with $£ 495^{\prime}$ million in May. In June there was a deficit of $£ 784$ million on trade in non-oil goods following one of £813 million in May.
The value of exports in June was $£ 247^{\prime}$ million ( $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent) higher than in May. Exports of oil increased by $£ 70^{\circ}$ million and exports of the erratic items* by $£ 50$ million. Excluding the erratic items exports of manufactures rose by £91, million mainly reflecting higher deliveries of capital goods.

Total imports were $£ 76$ million ( $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent) higher than in Hay. Imports of oil and of the erratic items fell by $£ 72$ million and £20 million respectively. Excluding these, imports rose by $£ 169$ million.

The terms of trade index increased by 1 per cent between May and June as the export unit value index increased by 1 per cent and the import unit value index remained unchanged.

## RECENT TRENDS

Visible balance

In the second quarter of this year there was a deficit on visible trade of $£ 1.3$ billion compared with a deficit of $£ 0.1$ billion in the first quarter. The surplus on trade in oil fell by £0. 8 billion to $£ 1.5$ billion. The deficit on trade in non-oil goods increased by $\{0.4$ billion to $£ 2.8$ billion.

[^6]Exports in the second quarter were valued at $£ 16.9$ billion; unchanged compared with the first quarter. Exports of oil fell by fo. 3 billion and exports of the erratic items fell by 00.1 billion. The falls were offset by increased exports of manufactured goods (up fo. $2^{\prime}$ billion), basic materials and miscellaneous products (both up by £O.1'billion).

Total export volume in the second quarter was 1 per cent lower than in the first quarter but 8 per cent up on a year earlier. In the first half of 1984 export volume was some $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher than in the previous six months. The underlying level of non-oil export volume has remained high during the first half of 1984.

## Imports

Imports were valued at $£ 13.2$ billion in the second quarter of this year, $£ 1.3$ billion ( $71 / 2$ per cent) higher than in the first quarter. Imports of oil increased by $£ 0.5$ billion and imports of the erratic items by $£ 0.1$ billion.

Imports of non-oil goods, excluding the erratic items, rose by £0:7 billion ( $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent). Higher arrivals of finished manufactures accounted for about half of the increase with imports of capital goods showing the strongest growth.

Total import volume increased by 5 per cent between the first quarter and the second quarter la level 12 per cent higher than a year earlier. The upward trend in the volume of non-oil imports appears to have continued.

SECRET AND PERSONAL UNTIL RELEASE OF PRESS NOTICE ON 25 JULY 1984 AT 3.3OPM AND THEREAFTER UNCLASSIFIED

Terms of trade and unit values

The terms of trade index fell marginally between the first two quarters of this year. Both the export unit value index and the import unit value index increased by about 2 per cent overall.

Export unit values of basic materials (up $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent) and semi-manufactures (up 3 per cent) continued to increase faster than those for the other main commodity groups. The index for finished manufactures increased by 1 per cent.

The increase of 2 per cent in import unit values reflects a slight increase in the unit value index for fuels and a $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent rise elsewhere. Import unit values for semi-manufactures (up $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent) continued to rise rather faster than the average, while for finished manufactures (up $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent) the increase was somewhat less than in earlier months.

## Analysis by area

The value of exports to the developed countries fell slightly between the first and second quarters of 1984 with exports to Western Europe falling by 1 per cent and exports to North America showing a slight increase. Exports to the developing countries fell by 5 per cent; reflecting lower deliveries to the oil exporting countries.

Imports from the developed countries increased by 4 per cent and imports from the developing countries increased by 27 per cent. 26 JUL 84
an
at 302 pan and thereafter unclassified.

More than half of the latter increase results from higher imports of oil.

## INVISIBLE

The latest estimates of invisibles - services, interest, profits and dividends and transfers - relate to the first quarter of 1984 when credits were $£ 9.0$ billion and debits were $£ 8.1$ billion giving a surplus of $£ 0.9^{\prime}$ billion for the quarter. Invisible in the private sector and public corporations (excluding transfers) were in surplus by $£ 1.9^{\prime}$ billion. The figures for the second quarter of 1984 are CSO projections.

## NOTES TO EDITORS

## 1 STMDARD NOTES

The standard notes which were issued with the January Press Notice describe in detail the differences between the Balance of Payments (BOP) and the Oversess Trade Statistics (OTS) bases of compilation. The principal difference is the deduction of freight from the OTS valuation of imports. Additional copies can be obtained from the address below.

## 2 VISIBLE TRADE BALANCES BY CDNWDITY (BALANCE OF PAYENTS BASIS)

Table 16 of the Press Notice shows the value of exports, imports and the visible balance, measured an a comparable (BOP) basis, for each of the major commodity groups including manufactured goods. Monthly data at this level of detail, are published in the Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics.

MONTHEY REYIEM OF EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

The Manthly Review of External Trade Statistics, prepared mainly as an internal working document, is made available publicly by the Department of Trade and Industry (price 83 a copy).

This is a monthly publication cantaining a commentary, charts, and tables, on topics such as the current account of the UK balance of payments, UK exports and imports of goods by commodity and area and certain international comparisons. An annual supplement (No 5), price £4 a copy, provides longer historical runs for the series shown in the monthly edition and additional international data.

## 4 DVVISIBLES: MDNTHLY FIGURES

For all invisible transactions except European Community budget refunds one third of the appropriate calendar quarter's balance is used as the monthly balance.

```
European Community budget refunds are allocated to the
particular month in which they are known to have been received.
For further details see CSO Press Notice on the Balance of
Payments published on }7\mathrm{ June or the article in the June 1984
issue of Economic Trends.
```


## 5 <br> ROLNDING

The data published in this Press Notice has been rounded to the nearest Emillion. Therefore figures may not sum to the aggregates and balances may not derive exactly from the export and import figures shown.
 at 3030 gm ard thereafter unclassinied.

CIRRENT BALANCE, VISIBLE TRADE AND INVISIBLES
(Balance of Payments bsais)
£ illlion seasonally adjusted

a Invisibles are projections and subject to revision more information becomes available. One third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate, except for budget refunds received from the European commity which are allocated to the month they are known to have been received.

Table 3

INVISIBLES
£ million seasonally adiusted

ie excluding general government tranaactions and all transferso


- Export unit value index a percentage of the import unit value index.

VALLE AND VOLUNE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS EXCLUDNNG THE MORE ERRATIC ITENS ${ }^{F}$
(Balance of Payments basis)
Table 5
llion fob

f These are defined ships, North Sea installations, aircraft, precious staves, and silver.

26.414 .84, at 3.30 pm and therafter unclassified.

TRADE IN OIL ${ }^{\text {g }}$
(Balancs of Payments basis)
sessonally adjusted


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until release of press notice
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TRADE IN GOOOS OTHER THN OIL
(Balancer of Payments bsais)


These are defined ships, North Ses installations, aircraft, precious stones, and silver.
e Export unit value index a percentage of the import unit value index.

on ............... at $3.20=$ and tiarafter unclacsified.

EXPORTS BY COMMODITY
Teble 8

h These are defined ships, North Sea installations (togather comprising SITC (REY 2) 793), aireraft (792) precious stanes (667), and silver (681.1).
$j$ Based on the United Nations Broad Economic Categories and-use classification.
EXPORTS BY COMMODITY: VOLUNE INDICES
Table 9
(Oversees Trade Statistics basis)
INDICES $1980=100$, seasonally adjusted

(D) These are defined shipe, North Sea installatione (together comprising SITC (REV 2) 793), aircraft (792)
precious stones (667), and silver (681.1).
$j$ Based on the Lnited Nations Broad Economic Categories and-use clasification.

EXPORTS BY COMNDDITY: UNIT VALLE DNDICES
(Overseas Trads Statistics basis)
INDICES $1980=100$ not seasanally adjusted

$h$ These are defined ships, North Sea installations (together comprising SITC (REV 2) 793), aireraft (792) precious stones (667), and silver (681.1).
$j$ Based on the United Nations Brond Economic Categoriea and-use classification.

# EXPORTS BY AREA <br> Table 11 <br> (Overseas Trade Statistics basis) 

E million, fob, seasonally adjusted


on 200......osen at 3.30 pm and thareafter unclassified.

$h$ These are defined ships, North Sea installatians-(together comprising SITC (REV 2) 793), aircraft (792) precious stones (667), and silver (681.1).
j Based on the United Nations Broad Economic Categories end-use classification.
IMPORTS BY COMMODITY: VOLURE NDICES
Table 13
(Overseas Trade Statistics basis)
INDICES $1980=100$ seasonally adjustad

|  |  | Food |  | 1 |  | M Manufactures excluding erratics ${ }^{\text {h }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 |  | $1$ |  |  |  | \| Semi-manufactures |  |  | Finished manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | bever-1 | \| Basic | |  |  |  | \| excludi | ding prec | scious | North Sea installati |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \| Total | | aqes | \| Mater- | Fuels |  |  | 1 stones | \& silve | ver(PS) |  |  | (SN |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11 | and | \| ials | |  |  | $\mid$ Total $\mid$ |  |  | 1 |  | \| P888-1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | tobseco |  | 1 | I | 1 | \| Total | | \| Chemi- | Other 1 | Total | enger 1 | Other |  | ter- |  | Capital |
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|  | 1 |  | $1 \quad 1$ | 1 | 1 | $\mid$ SNAPS ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1 PS \| |  | 1 PS | SNA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weights | 10001 | 124 | 81 1 | 1138 | 626 | T 543 | 217 | 631 | 1154 | 326 | 42 | 94 |  | 96 |  | 94 |
| 1982 | \| 100.1 | | 108 | \| 931 | 175 | 1106 | 1 115 | 111 | 1231 | \| 107 | \| 117 | 110 | 113 |  | 120 |  | 122 |
| 1983 | \| 107.8 | | 108 | \| 104 | | 167 | \| 119 | 1128 | 1123 | 1431 | \| 115 | 1131 | 125 | 125 | I | 129 |  | 142 |
| 1983 Q2 | \| 106.6 | | 105 | \| 107 | | 169 | \| 116 | \| 123 | \| 119 | 1381 | \| 111 | \| 125 | 124 | 118 | 1 | 123 |  | 137 |
| Q3 | \| 106.7 | | 105 | 1991 | 169 | \| 118 | 1128 | \| 124 | | \| 144 | | 1115 | \| 131 | 144 | 120 | 1 | 125 |  | 140 |
| Q4 | \| 1111.9 | | 112 | 1108 | 167 | \| 125 | 1138 | 133 | 157 \| | \| 123 | \| 141 | 121 | 140 | 1 | 139 |  | 154 |
| 1984 Q1 | \| 112.7 | | 112 | 1 105 | 64 | \| 128 | \| 139 | 1137 | 163 \| | \| 126 | 1140 | 121 | 137 | I | 144 |  | 149 |
| Q2 | \| 118.2 | | 114 | 1 102 | 187 | 1 130 | \| 141 | 1135 | 163 \| | \| 123 | 1145 | 109 | 144 |  | 147 |  | 161 |
| Apr | \| 122.4 | | 120 | \| 105 | 93 | 1 134 | 1 144 | \| 140 | 171 \| | \| 127 | 146 | 121 | 152 | I | 149 |  | 151 |
| May | \| 114.8 | | 113 | 1100 | 186 | I 126 | 1136 | 1130 | 1581 | 1118 | \| 141 | 107 | 138 | 1 | 142 |  | 160 |
| June | \|117.5 | | 109 | 11001 | 182 | 1131 | 1142 | 134 | 161 | 1123 | 1148 | 100 | 142 |  | 151 |  | 173 |
| Percentag | d |  | 1 | I | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | I |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |
| change | $1+51$ | +1六 | 1-31 | $1+36$ | $1+2$ | $1+1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1-1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1-1$ | $1-2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1+3 \frac{1}{2}$ | \|-10| | + $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | + $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | + 8 |
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These are defined ships, North Sea installations (togather compising SITC (REV 2) 793), aireraft (792) precious stanes (667), and silver (681.1).
j Based on the United Nations Broad Economic Categories and-use classification.
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h These are defined ships, North See installations (together compising SITC (RIX 2) 793), aireraft (792) precious stones ( 667 ), and silver (681.1).
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IMPORTS BY COMMDITY8 VOLLEE DNICES
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precioves atence (667), and silver (681.1).
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INPORTS BY COMMCDITY: UNIT VALLE INDICES
(Oversese Trade Statistics basis)
INDICES $1980=100$ not seasonally adjusted

|  |  |  |  |  | I |  |  |  | anufact | ures ex | , | fratics |  |  |  |
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|  | 1 | Food | 1 |  | 1 | 1 \| | \| Semi-m | nufactu | ures \| | / Finish | hed manu | factures |  | luding | 3hips, |
|  | 11 | bever | \| Basic | |  | \| Total | , | \| exclu | ing prec | cious | ort | Sea | llat |  | d | f |
|  | \| Total | | ages: | \| Mater | Fuels | $\mid$ Manufac |  | stones | \& silve | er(PS) \| |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | and | \| ials |  | 1 tures | $\mid$ Total $\mid$ |  |  | 1 | 1 | Pess-1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | tobaceo |  |  | 1 . | 1 | \| Total | | Chemi- | Other I | \| Total | | enger 1 | Other |  | ter- | Capital |
|  | 1 |  | I | 1 | 1 | 11 |  | cale ! |  | 1 | Motor 1 | Consum |  | diat |  |
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| (REY 2) | $\mid 0 \rightarrow 91$ | $0+1$ | \| $2+4$ | 13 | 1 5-8 | less 1 | \| less | | 5 | less ! | \| less | | j | j |  | j | $j$ |
|  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\mid$ SNAPS \| | 1 PS \| |  | PS 1 | 1 SNA |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weights | 10001 | 124 | 81 | 138 | 1626 | 543 | 217 | 631 | 1541 | 1326 | 42 | 94. |  | 96 | 94 |
|  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 I | 1 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1982 | \| 116.8 | | 112 | 104 | \| 146 | \| 114 | \| 115 | 109 | 114 | 107 | 119 | 123 | 113 |  | 119 | 122 |
| 1983 | \| 127.7 | | 120 | \| 116 | 153 | I 126 | 1125 | 1116 | 121 | 1113 | 131 | 137 | 122 |  | 138 | 131 |
| 1983 Q2 | \| 127.3 | | 120 | 114 | 151 | 1 126 | 126 | \| 116 | 121 | 1114 | 132 | 140 | 121 |  | 139 | 132 |
| Q3 | \| $128.0 \mid$ | 121 | 117 | 153 | \| 126 | \| 125 | 116 | 121 | 1114 | 131 | 132 | 123 | I | 139 | 131 |
| 4 | \| 129.8 | | 123 | 120 | 155 | \| 128 | \| 127 | 117 | 123 | 115 | 133 | 137 | 125 |  | 141 | 131 |
| 1984 | \| 134.2 | | 127 | 1127 | 160 | \| 132 | \| 131 | 121 | 128 | 119 | 137 | 141 | 128 |  | 147 | 135 |
| Q2 | \| $137.2 \mid$ | 131 | 130 | \| 160 | 1 135 | \| 134 | 126 | 133 | \| 123 | 139 | 143 | 128 |  | 130150 | 137 |
| 1984 Apr | \| 136.7 | | 130 | \| 128 | \| 158 | \| 135 | 1 134 | 125 | 131 | 1122 | 140 | 146 | 129 |  | 151 | 138 |
| May | \| 137.4 | | 131 | 130 | \| 161 | 1 136 | 1134 | 126 | 133 | 123 | 1140 | 145 | 128 |  | 150 | 138 |
| June | \| 137.6 | | 132 | 1131 | 1162 | 1135 | 1134. | 1126 | 134 | 1123 | 1139 | 140 | 129 | 1 | 151 | 136 |
| Percen- | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | , | 1 | 1 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |
| tage | $+21$ | +3 | $1+2$ | $1+\frac{1}{2}$ | $1+2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $\left.1-2 \frac{1}{2} \right\rvert\,$ | $1+3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $+4$ | $+3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1+1 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $+\frac{1}{2}$ |  | $+2 \frac{1}{2}$ | + $1 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| change | 1 |  | 1 . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1. 1 | 1 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q2/Q1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

h These are defined as ships, North Sea installations (together comprising SITC (REV 2) 793), aircraft (792) preeious stones (667), and silver (681.1).
i Besed on the United Nationa Broad Economic Categories end-use classification.
Table 15
IMPORTS BY AREA
(Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

|  | Total | Developed Countries |  |  |  |  | Developing Countries |  |  | Centrally plamned economies |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total \| |  |  |  | Other I | Total | \| Oil exporting | \| Other $\mid$ |  |
|  |  |  | Commenity | W Europe | $1$ |  |  | 1 countries | $1$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | L | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
| 1982 | 56978 | 46191 | 25269 | 8390 | 8095 | 44361 | 9349 | 13453 | 58961 | 1327 |
| 1983 | 65993 | 547291 | 30098 | 10444 | 9027 | 51591 | 9611 | 12824 | \| 6786| | 1534 |
| 1983 Q2 | 16405 | 135371 | 7381 | 2638 | 2209 | 13081 | 2392 | 720 | 16731 | 398 |
| 43 | 16288 | 133461 | $74{ }^{\circ}$ | 2541 | 2154 | 1251 \| | 2388 | 1718 | \| 1670 | | 373 |
| Q4 | 17338 | 146891 | 8072 | 2898 | 2394 | 13241 | 2331 | 603 | \| 1727 | | 397 |
| 198441 | 18064 | 152951 | 8235 | 3188 | 2447 | 1425 I | 2314 | 1478 | \| 1835 | | 431 |
| Q2 | 19431 | 159291 | 8650 | 3322 | 2573 I | 13841 | 2931 | 1836 | 20961 | 482 |
| 1984 Apr | 6657 | 54491 | 3029 | 1112 | 851 \| | 4571 | 1012 | 1309 | 17031 | 147 |
| May | 6327 | 52011 | 2782 | 1054 | 857 I | 5081 | 985 | 1292 | 16931 | 175 |
| June 1 | 6446 | 52791 | 2839 | 1157 | 865 - | 4191 | 934 | 235 | 6991 | 160 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tage | $+7 \frac{1}{2}$ | $+4$ | $+5$ | $+4$ | $+5$ | -3 | $+27$ | $1+75$ | $1+141$ | $+12$ |
| change. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |
| Q2/QI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Qppith and Parexotial until release of press notice
26.JUL 84 at 330 pm and thereaiter unclassified.

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~
UKBANJ

COMADDITY MALYSIS OF VISIBLE TRADE
(Balance of Payments basis)
£ nillion, sesenally adjuated



\section*{STPT and Personal until release of press note on ano............ at 3.30 pm and thareafter unclassified.}

FROM: C D HARRISON
DATE: 24 July 1984
(s) Draft dot briefing

CHANCELLOR

JUNE TRADE FIGURES


The June trade figures will be released on Thursday 26 July. We are content with the DTI's press notice, which has been sent to you as usual for approval.

\section*{Summary}
2. The main points are:-
(i) estimated current account surplus of \(£ 103\) million in June, compared with a deficit of \(£ 69\) million in May;
(ii) large reversal of current account in Q2 to a deficit of \(£ 0.6\) billion compared with a surplus of \(£ 0.8\) billion, \(Q 1\);
(iii) excluding oil, exports appear to have flattened out, albeit at a high level;
(iv) non-oil imports continue to rise, but the growth has slowed;
(v) the miners' strike continues to result in extra oil imports of \(£ 100-150\) million a month.

\section*{Current Account and Trade Balances}

The following table summarises the latest overall position:


\section*{Table 1: Current Account}
\begin{tabular}{lllllll} 
billion & \(\frac{1983}{}\) & \(\underline{Q 1}\) & \(\underline{Q} 2\) & \(\underline{A p r}\) & May & June \\
Oil & +7.0 & +2.3 & +1.5 & +0.4 & +0.5 & +0.6 \\
Non-Oil & -7.5 & -2.4 & -2.8 & -1.2 & -0.8 & -0.8 \\
Total visible trade: & -0.5 & -0.1 & -1.3 & -0.8 & -0.3 & -0.1 \\
O/W: trade in & & & & & & \\
manufacturers (BOP basis): & -2.1 & -0.7 & -1.0 & -0.6 & -0.2 & -0.2 \\
Invisible & +3.4 & +0.9 & \(+0.8^{*}\) & \(+0.3^{*}\) & \(+0.3^{*}\) & \(+0.3^{*}\) \\
Current Account & +2.9 & +0.8 & \(-0.6^{*}\) & \(-0.6^{*}\) & \(-0.1^{*}\) & \(+0.1^{*}\) \\
\(\quad\) * projection & & & & & &
\end{tabular}
3. The oil balance improved slightly in June, as the extra oil needed by power stations because of the strike changed little while the net effect of other (unidentified) factors was favourable. But the oil surplus in Q2 was \(£ 0.8\) billion lower than in Q1. About half of this is thought to be due to the strike, the rest being accounted for by oil company stockbuilding, lower North Sea output and other unidentified factors. The non-oil visible balance in Q2, which deteriorated by almost \(£ \frac{1}{2}\) billion to a deficit of \(£ 2.8\) billion, was the worst quarterly figure on record. The deficit on overall visible trade of \(£ 1.3\) billion was the worst since Q1 1979. The deterioration in manufactured trade performance continues; on a balance of payments basis the deficit in the firsthalf of the year was running at an annual rate of over \(£ 3\) billion, compared with \(£ 2\) billion last year.
4. The dock strike did not of course affect the June figures. Its impact on the July figures is not yet known. DTI think it may have depressed both exports and imports by \(£ \frac{1}{2}-1\) billion while it lasted. But since the reporting month for imports ends about two weeks after the reporting month for exports, the July figure will include more of the post-strike bounceback in imports than in exports. So we should be prepared for a deterioration in the trade balance in next month's figures, and it might be worth IDT warning commentators in advance.

\section*{Exports and Imports}


The picture here is as follows:

Table 2: Exports and Imports (percentage change)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & Q2 1984 on \\
\hline (i) Exports & June on May & Q2 on Q1 & Q2 1983 \\
\hline Total value & +4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) & 0 & +14 \(\frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline Total volume & +3 & -1 & +8 \\
\hline Total volume excl. oil and "erratics" & +1 \(\frac{1}{2}\) & +1 & +10 \\
\hline O/W manufactures. & +1 & \(+\frac{1}{2}\) & \(+8 \frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline Fuels (volume) & \(+5 \frac{1}{2}\) & \(-9 \frac{1}{2}\) & +4 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{(ii) Imports} \\
\hline Total value & +1 & +7 \(\frac{1}{2}\) & +19 \(\frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline Total vulume & +2 & +5 & \(+11 \frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline Total volume excl. oil and "erratics" & +4 & \(+2 \frac{1}{2}\) & \(+13 \frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline O/W manufactures & +4 \(\frac{1}{2}\) & +1 \(\frac{1}{2}\) & \(+14 \frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline Fuels (volume) & \(-4 \frac{1}{2}\) & +36 & +26 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
5. The attached chart shows recent trends in exports and imports, excluding oil. Exports have done well across the board over the past year. In Q2 performance was mixed, ranging from a 4 per cent rise in exports of capital goods (volume), to a 13 per cent fall in car exports. Overall, manufactured exports were broadly unchanged. Crude oil exports fell 10 per cent. By destination, exports to the US, while remaining at record levels, showed no further gains.
6. Among imports, the volume of crude oil imported rose by over 50 per cent in Q2 - but from a low level compared with exports. While total manufactures rose by \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent (volume), this figure included an 8 per cent increase in imports of capital goods. Their volume was almost 20 per cent higher than a year ago; the same is true for intermediate goods and chemicals. While car imports in Q2 were over 10 per cent lower than a year ago (volume), imports of other consumer goods were over 20 per cent higher.

\section*{Trade Prices}
7. The terms of trade improved by 1 per cent in June, largely because of a standstill in import prices. This was the net result of small increases in food and basic materials prices (of 1 per cent) being offset by a fall of \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent in manufactures prices, and was helped by the stability of the effective exchange rate in June (at 79.4).

Nonetheless the underlying increase in import prices continues to be above that of domestic labour costs; in Q2 non-oil import prices were \(8 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent and non-oil export prices \(7 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent higher than they were in the same period last year.
8. Prospects for the rest of the year will depend on movements in the exchange rate. In, regard the effective index is a better guide than the sterling/dollar rate, since the proportion of our imports invoiced in dollars is about 30 per cent - close to the weight of the dollar in the effective index.

\section*{Comparison with the June forecast}
9. Developments in the monthly trade figures continue to be broadly as foreseen in the FSBR and June forecasts, although the visible balance for the half-year (at - £1.4 bn) was some \(£ \frac{1}{2}\) bn worse than anticipated in the internal June forecast (half of this error was on the oil balance, and reflected lower exports and larger than anticipated stockbuilding by oil companies). However, the agreement on the EC refund will now mean a rather better outcome on the transfer balance this year than projected in June, largely offsetting the worse performance on visible trade.

\section*{Effect on markets}
10. The figures are slightly better than the markets are expecting. But the Bank do not believe there will be any noticeable reaction in the exchange markets, which are accustomed to monthly fluctuations. They will be more interested in the impact of the dock strike on the July figures.

\section*{Briefing}
11. I should be grateful for clearance of the attached draft briefing for IDT.

C D HARRISON

\section*{EXFORTG EXC. OLL \& ERRATICS}



\section*{Unfont and Persornil until release of press notice on 2.6. UILL. 84 . at 3.30 pm and thereafter enclassified.}

\section*{DRAFT BRIEFING FOR IDT}

\section*{Points to make}
1. (i) small estimated current account surplus in June - despite miners' strike.
(ii) current account estimated to have been in surplus in firsthalf of year by £0.3 billion (despite recent deterioration).)
(iii) oil balance remains in substantial surplus despite strike (see table 1)
(iv) exports remain very high compared with this time last year (table 2.) Manufactures doing particularly well.

\section*{Defensive}
2. Continuing effect of miners' strike?

Of deterioration in oil balance of \(£ 0.8\) billion in Q2 compared with Q1, half was due to the miners' strike (detailed queries to DTI and DEn).
3. Effect of dock strike?

No effect of course on June figures. Strike itself will have depressed both exports and imports to some extent (don't volunteer figures). Both are likely to bounce back. But because reporting month for imports (whose last day is 3rd working day of following month) ends 2 weeks or so after reporting month for exports, July figure is likely to contain more of the bounce-back in imports than exports. So can expect somed deterioration in the trade balancehert hinh, \(\alpha\) corrspachiny inporvent the wh after hat.
4. Widening deficit on manufactured trade, as well as deteriorating oil surplus?

Oil surplus can be expected to recover after miners' strike. Natural to expect increase in manufactured imports as economy grows. Over last year imports of goods important for sustained growth have grown steadily - eg capital goods, intermediate goods and chemicals (all now almost 20 per cent higher by volume
than a year ago). Still substantial offetting surplus on oil, and also on invisibles.
5. Growth in exports easing off?

Exports still substantially higher than this time last year (table 2). To continue growth, important to achieve low growth in labour costs: despite considerable progress, UK costs still growing more rapidly than in US, Germany and Japan. (Over latest 12 months, to Q4 1983, while UK labour costs per unit of output fell by 1 per cent, in the US they fell by \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent,in Germany by 4 per cent and in Japan by \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent).

TRADE FIGURES FOR JUNE 1984

\section*{Advance Circulation}
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Chancellor of the Exchequer & Mr E P Evans \\
Economic Secretary & Mr Folger \\
Sir P Midaleton & Mr Cupin \\
Mr Littler & Mr C Mowl \\
Sir T Burns & Mr S Robson \\
Mr Cassell & Mr Gleed \\
Mr Unwin & Mr Harrison \\
Mr Lavelle & Mr Towers \\
Mr Battishill & Mr Ridley \\
Mr Kelly (EF) & Mr Gill - Bank \\
& Mr Turmbull - No 10
\end{tabular}

Circulation after 3.30pm on Thursday 26 July

Chief Secretary
Financial Secretary
Minister of State
Mr Bailey
Mr Byatt
Mr Wicks (Washington)
Mr Fitchew
Mr Odling-Smee
Mr Lankester
Mr Bottrill
Mr Gordon

Mr Barber
Mr Riley
Mr Sedgwick
Mr G Horton

Mr Kelly (NP)
Mr Vermon
Miss Deyes
Mr N McKinnon
Mr Lord
Mr Portillo

SECRET AND PERSONAL
until 3.30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY 24 OCTOBER then confidential

FROM: P M WALKER

Note at er
cm
1. MR KELLY

SEPTEMBER TRADE FIGURES
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2. CHANCELLOR
3. CHANCELLOR
```

DATE: 22 OCTOBER 1984 Are you content witt dort briefing for \(D^{-}\)?

Note, in particular, para's 4 and 5 g Mr Walker's note and Mr Kellys comments at end.

The September trade figures will be released on Wednesday 24 October. We are content with the DTI press notice which is being sent to you as usual for approval.

\section*{Summary}
2. The main features are:
(i) An estimated current account deficit of \(£ 514\) million in September ( \(£ 318\) million in August) brought the current account deficit for the year so far to £530 million. This compares with the FSBR forecast of a £2 billion surplus and a recent internal forecast of a \(£ 1 \frac{1}{4}\) billion surplus.
(ii) The deficit on manufactured trade (BOP basis) in the first nine months of the year was \(£ 3\) billion, equivalent to an annual deficit of \(£ 4\) billion, twice the £2 billion last year.
(iii) The oil surplus in the first nine months was \(£ 5 \frac{1}{2}\) billion (an annual rate of \(£ 7 \frac{1}{2}\) billion).

\section*{SECRET AND PERSONAL}
(iv) Total imports for the month and the quarter were a record, as was the quarterly visible balance. The current account deficit for the month equalled the previous record in April 1984

Table 2: Exports and Imports (percentage change)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & Q3 & Q3 1984 \\
\hline (i) Exports S & September on August & on & on \\
\hline & & Q2 & Q3 1084 \\
\hline Total value & - \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) & \(+2 \frac{1}{2}\) & + \(16 \frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline Total volume & - \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) & - \(\frac{1}{2}\) & \(+8 \frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline Total volume ecluding & \(g \quad-5 \frac{1}{2}\) & - \(\frac{1}{2}\) & \(+9 \frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{oil and erratics} \\
\hline 0/w manufactures & - 3 & - \(\quad \frac{1}{2}\) & + 10 \\
\hline Fuels (volume) & - & +61 & + 13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{(ii) Imports}
\begin{tabular}{lccc} 
Total value & \(+1 \frac{1}{2}\) & \(+3 \frac{1}{2}\) & +24 \\
Total volume & +2 & +1 & +12 \\
Total volume excluding & & \(+2 \frac{1}{2}\) & +13 \\
oil and erratics & \(+2 \frac{1}{2}\) & - & \(+2 \frac{1}{2}\) \\
O/w manufactures & -2 & +6 & \(+33 \frac{1}{2}\) \\
Fuels (volume) & & & +3
\end{tabular}

To be inserted after Table 1 on page 3.

\section*{SECRET AND PERSONAL}

\section*{Analysis}
3. The following tables summarise the latest overall position:

Table 1: Current Account

\section*{£billion}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1983 & 1984 & Q3 & July & August & September \\
\hline Oil & + 6.9 & + 1.5 & + 1.8 & + 0.8 & + 0.4 & + 0.6 \\
\hline Non-oil & - 7.6 & - 2.7 & - 3.3 & - 0.9 & - 1.0 & - 1.4 \\
\hline Total visible trade & - 0.7 & - 1.2 & - 1.5 & - 0.1 & - 0.6 & - 0.8 \\
\hline \(0 / w:\) trade in
manufactures ( \(\mathrm{B} \cap \mathrm{P}\) ) & - 2.1 & - 0.9 & - 1.4 & - 0.3 & - 0.5 & - 0.6 \\
\hline basis) & & & & & & \\
\hline Invisibles & + 3.6 & + 0.9 & \(+0.8\) & + 0.3* & +0.3* & + 0.3* \\
\hline Current Account & + 2.9 & - 0.3 & - 0.7 & + 0.1* & - 0.3* & - 0.5* \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

For Table 2: see page 2.
4. The July dock strike appears to have worked itself out in July and August to little net effect. Neither the July nor the September disputes noticeably affected the September figures.
5. The miners'strike produced in September extra net oil imports of \(£ 250\) million and extra net coal imports of around \(£ 60\) million. Both figures have been rising. The oil surplus was \(£ 617\) million, equal to the average of July and August taken together. This \(w / s\) due to the absence of two special factors behind the August fall; the first a temporary fall in North Sea production, the second imports catching up after the July dock strike.

\section*{* Projection}

\section*{SECRET AND PERSONAL}
6. Exports remain considerably higher than their levels of a year ago (table 2). The underlying trend appears, however, to have flattened out (see attached chart). Comparing the third quarter with the second in volume terms, manufactured exports fell marginally and the most significant change was a 14 per cent fall in passenger car exports. By destination, exports to North America in the third quarter were 3 per cent up on the second quarter.
7. Imports in September exceeded an August figure increased by "catching up" from the July dock strike. The attached chart (which excludes oil and erratics) is starting to show a trend rising from a plateau. In individual categories, comparing the third quarter with a year ago, the largest rises were intermediate goods (22 per cent), capital goods (15 per cent), other consumer goods ( 16 per cent) and chemicals ( 14 per cent).
8. Comparison with Forecast. The September trade figures put the current account in deficit by \(£ 0.7\) billion at an annual rate. This compares with a projected surplus of \(£ 1 \frac{1}{4}\) billion in the internal October forecast, and a published current account estimate of \(£ 2\) billion in the FSBR.
9. Part of the reasons for this discrepancy is invisibles: we are expecting a surplus of \(£ 4\) billion for 1984 compared to current CSO projections of £3 billion at an annual rate. £ \(\frac{1}{2}\) billion of this discrepancy is due to EC refunds, not allowed for in CSO projections: the remainder is because we think the current estimates of the invisibles balance in the first half of 1983 may be too low. The CSO emphasise that their initial estimates on invisibles are provisional (the Q3 figures are in any case only projections), and there has been a history of upward revisions recently to certain series (particularly on return from direct investment).
10. The balance of trade in oil was in line with other October forecasts, and the annual total is not in fact very different from that envisaged in the FSBR, with a lower dollar/sterling exchange rate and higher North Sea oil production, roughly offsetting the effects of the miners'strike. However, the balance of non-oil trade was substantially worse than we had anticipated in the October forecasts: non-oil import volumes were higher,
and exports of erratics lower than forecast. It seems likely that the imports figure in particular is erratically higher, and there may be a partial offset to it in the fourth quarter.
11. Trade Prices. In September, the effective exchange rate averaged 77.3, \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent lower than in August. This leads to a further 1 per cent increase in imports of manufactures prices, and puts their annual rate of increase at 10-11 per cent. For non-manufactures, however, the picture is much more encouraging: prices for imported food stuff and basic materials were unchanged in September, probably reflecting recent falls in world prices for non-oil commodities. So in aggregate import prices rose 1 per cent, as did export prices, leaving the terms of trade unchanged.

\section*{Briefing}
12. I should be grateful for clearance of the attached press briefing.




\section*{TOTAL IMFORTS (EX OIL \& ERRATICS)}


\section*{SECRET - PERSONAL}

\section*{until 3.30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY 24 OCTOBER then UNCLASSIFIED}

\section*{DRAFT BRIEFING FOR IDT}

Points to make
1. (i) July and September dock strikes do not appear to have affected figures. Effect of July strike minimal over July and August taken together. (Mr Tebbit described effect as "negligible and transient").
(ii) Export volumes remain considerably higher than a year ago (table 2). Among individual categories:
(a) total finished manufactures 11 per cent higher in third quarter than a year ago;
(b) consumer goods other than cars 12 per cent higher;
(c) capital goods 12 per cent higher.
(d) intermediate goods 14 per cent higher.
(iii) Oil surplus was \(£ \frac{1}{2}\) billion in first nine months; on track to equal or exceed last year's record \(£ 7\) billion, despite miners' strike.
(iv) Substantial invisibles surplus \(£ 1 \frac{1}{2}\) billion (incorrectly states as \& \(\frac{1}{2}\) billion in last month's briefing) in first half of year.

\section*{Defensive}
2. Current/trade account deterioration in September? [Imports at record level; current account deficit equalled previous record in April 1984]. Figures too volatile for any one month to be reliable guide. Thus main fall in exports was in erratics. Some qualitative evidence that imports are being brought forward to anticipate the 1 November change in the procedures for payment of VAT on imports.
3. Current account in deficit in year an far? FSBR forecast of d"' billion current account surplus too high?

Too early to say what eventual outcome on current balance will be: figures highly volatile and invisibles data highly provisional. No credit has yet been taken for \(£ \frac{1}{2}\) billion EC budget refund.
[IF PRESSED] Continuation of miners' dispute will temporarily reduce oil balancepelow what it would otherwise have been. [Although this partly offset by higher NS oil production and a lower \(£ / \$\) exchange rate]. But underlying position on balance of payments strong enough to absorb temporary difficulties of this kind.
4. Exports flattening out?

Still at considerably higher levels than this time last year (table 2). Good performances in many individual categories (see (1) above).

\section*{5. Effect of miners' strike?}

EDO not give effects on oil or coal balance.]


Undoubtedly some effect. But oil surplus still on track for last year's record level.


\section*{SECRET - PERSONAL}

\section*{6. Manufactured trade deficit increasing?}

Deficit in manufactures offset by substantial surpluses on oil and invisibles.
7. Effect. of September dock disputco?

Minimal.

\section*{TRADE FIGURES FOR SEPTEMBER 1984}

\section*{Advance Circulation}
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Chancellor of the Exchequer & Mr H P Evans \\
Chief Secretary & Mr Folger \\
Economic Secretary & Mr Culpin \\
Sir Peter Middleton & Mr C Mowl \\
Mr Littler & Mr S Robson \\
Sir Terence Burns & Mr Gleed \\
Mr F Cassell & Mr N Towers \\
Mr Unwin & Mr Ridley Bank \\
Mr Lavelle & Mr Gill Mo Turnbull - No \\
Mr Battishill &
\end{tabular}

Circulation after 3.30 p.m. on Wednesday 24 October
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Financial Secretary & Mr Melliss \\
Minister of State & Mr Riley \\
Mr Bailey & Mr Sedgwick \\
Mr Byatt & Mr P Patterson \\
Mr Wicks (Washington) & Mr Kelly (MP \\
Mr Fitchew & Mr Vernon \\
Mr Odling-Smee & Miss Deyes \\
Mr Lankester & Mr N McKinnon \\
Mr Shields & Mr Lord \\
Mr Gordon & Mr Portillo
\end{tabular}```


[^0]:    *These are defined as ships, North Sea installations, aircraft, precious stones and silver bullion.

[^1]:    Enquiries about the Standard Notes, and the Monthly Review, should be addressed to S2A, Room 255, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SWIH OET, Telephone: 01-215 5703.

[^2]:    *These are defined as ships, North Sea installations, aircraft, precious stones and silver bullion.

[^3]:    f These are defined ships, North Sea installatians, aircraft, precious stanes, and silver.

[^4]:    $h$ These are defined as ships, North Sea installations (together comprising SITC (REV 2) 793), aircraft (792)
    precious stones (667), and silver (681.1).
    j Based on the United Nations Broad Economic Categories end-use classification.

[^5]:    ${ }_{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{h}$ These are defined shipe, North Sea installations (together comprising SITC (REV 2) 793), aircraft (792) precious stanes (667), and silver (681.1).
    $j$ Besed an the United Nations Broed Ecanomic Categories and-use cleasification.

[^6]:    *These are defined as ships, North Sea installations, aircraft, precious stones and silver bullion.

[^7]:    9 Trade in petroleum and petroleum products. These figures differ from those published by the Departmant of Energy hich are an a time of shipment bsais (see paragraph 7 of the standard notes).

