RELEASED IN FULL

UNITED KINGDOM - AT A GLANCE

- -- The UK economy has become a leader among the larger European economies following a 5-year trend of sustained, modest growth. Real growth of 2.4% in 1986 is projected to increase to a robust 3.5% by year's end. This year's growth is expected to be led by a strong export response from manufacturing industry to last year's sterling depreciation. This should lead to a strong revival in investment spending next year.
- -- Unemployment has dropped below the sensitive 3 million mark, to 10.6% of the labor force. However, concentrations of unemployment in the inner cities and the traditional industries, such as coal, steel, and shipbuilding, in the North of England and Scotland continue to prompt charges that Mrs. Thatcher is presiding over a divided Britain. Further declines in the unemployment rate are projected to be modest.
- -- Inflation is at its lowest rate in 19 years. The Retail Price Index increased by only 3.4% in 1986. The price outlook is reasonably good, with inflation expected to remain around 4% through the first half of 1988. However, a combination of high average earnings growth (7.5% per year) and small productivity gains are expected to provide a continuing inflationary push.
- -- Buoyant corporate tax and VAT revenues have allowed HMG to accommodate higher spending, cut income taxes, and still reduce government spending.
- -- Monetary policy has eased as interest rates, though still high by OECD standards, have been allowed to decline. With HM Treasury officially abandoning its broad money targets, exchange rates are now the principal guide for monetary policy.
- -- Britain is running a \$4-5 billion trade surplus with the U.S., but the declining dollar and firmer sterling could transfer this into a surplus in the near future.
- -- Britain and the US remain the largest investors in each other's economies.

REVIEW AUTHORITY: Robert Homme, Senior Reviewer

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101 #88DI40, Box #5 The official visit of Prime Minister Thatcher July 17, 1987

ECONOMIC DATA CHART - UNITED KINGDOM

INCOME, PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT GDP, Current Prices (a) GDP, 1980 Prices (a) Per Capita GDP, Current Prices (a) Investment, Current Prices	243.6	1985 351.6 252.7 4,750		85-86 Percent Change 5.7 2.3 2.5
Total (a) Plant & Machinery (a) Real Personal Dispos. Income (a) Indices (1980 = 100)	55.6 20.5 166.3	60.1 23.3 171.0	62.2 23.5 175.6	3.5 0.9 2.7
Industrial Production Average Earnings Working Population (Millions) Unemployment Rate (%)	103.2 158.3 27.1 11.6	171.7 27.6	109.7 184.8 27.8 11.3	7.6 0.7
MONEY AND PRICES Gold & Foreign Ex. Reserves (b) (billions of dollars) Sterling M3 (Broad Money	15.7	15.5	21.9	N/A
percent change) Dec/Dec (c) Interest Rate (%) yr avg (d) Wholesale Prices (1980=100)	9.7 132.1	12.3 139.4 141.5	10.8 145.7	N/A 4.5 3.4
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (\$ millions) Exports Imports Invisible Balance	93,630 99,413	100,155 102,864 7,332	101750 118,500	+6.6 +15.2
Current Balance Foreign direct investment (new) Foreign exchange reserves	2,080	4,623	-1,750	
(l pound = U.S. \$) U.SU.K. Trade (\$ millions)	1.34	1.30	1.47	+1.3
U.S. imports from U.K. (C.I.F.) Trade balance U.S. share of U.K. exports (%) U.S. share of U.K. imports (%)	15,044 -2,835 14.4 11.9	15,573 -4,301 14.7 11.6	16,032 -4,614 14.1 11.3	+3.3 N/A N/A N/A
Principal U.S. exports (1986): off electrical manchinery, apparatus, approfessional, scientific & control machinery; aircraft & parts Principal U.S. imports (1986): petr	opliance instrume	s & composite the composite terms of the comp	onents; er gener	ating
automobiles & auto parts/accessories specialized industrial machinery				

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FOOTNOTES: (a) for 1986 based on three quarters of actual data, and estimate for 86: IV; (b) end of period; (c) new, end of month definition; (d) London clearing bank base rate

^{*}This information is current as of February 1987.