



European Union Relationship & Industrial Strategy

Biweekly

BREXIT WATCH

2018 Issue 3

Mid-February

Brexit Watch - 2018 Issue 3

The biweekly Brexit Watch report monitors the short-term UK macro economic indicators to assess the impact of UK decision to leave European Union on UK economy. The report also monitors indicators in 4 manufacturing industries (FEEM), namely, Fabricated Metals (SIC 25), Electronic (SIC 26), Electrical (SIC 27) and Mechanical (SIC 28).

The emphasis of this report is to monitor what has happened as opposed to what will happen. All the data with exception to exchange rates and OECD Composite indicator come from the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

A vertical purple line on the charts marks 23rd of June 2016, the date of the referendum.

The main points at the end of week 6 in 2018 are as follows:

- ★ **Sterling** pullback against the **US Dollar** lost some momentum in the first 2 weeks of February, but the month-to-date average in February 2018 was 12.3% higher than a year earlier.
- The preliminary estimate of **GDP** growth in 2017 Q4 was 0.5%; equivalent to £493.2 billion and a growth of 1.5% compared to 2016 Q4.
- **Unemployment** rate remained at 4.3% in the three months to November 2017 as the number employed increased by 102,000.
- **Input prices** eased to 4.9% in the twelve months to December 2017 from 7.3% in the previous month.
- **Consumer price index** grew by 3.0% in the twelve months to December 2017.
- ★ **Index of production** stalled in the 12 months to December 2017, mainly driven by decline in mining & quarrying from the shutdown of Forties oil pipeline for repairs.
- ★ The **construction output**, at constant prices, grew by 1.6% to £13.1 billion in December 2017 but fell by 0.2% compared to 12 months earlier. Main drivers for the annual fall were decline in repairs, maintenance & infrastructure (RMI).
- ★ **Retail sales value** rose by 1.4% in the twelve months to December 2017, driving by growth in all stores except food stores.
- ★ **Exports** trade in **value** grew by 3.0% in December 2017 to £52.1 billion compared to twelve months earlier and **imports** also grew by 7.0% to £57.0 billion in the same period.
- ★ **Turnover** for the FEEM group reached £106.7 billion in 2017, representing a growth of 7.2% on 2016. The group **exported** £42.1 billion in 2017, a growth of 12.8% on 2016 and the **workforce** now stands at 740 thousand.

February 2018
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Glossary

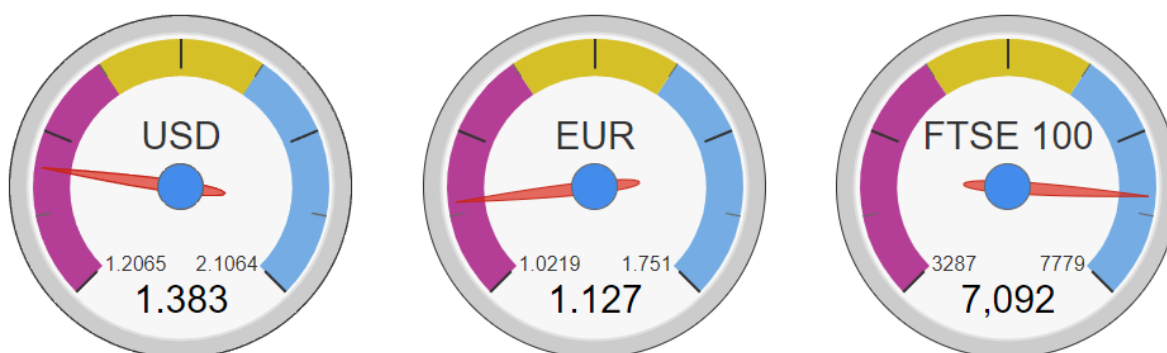
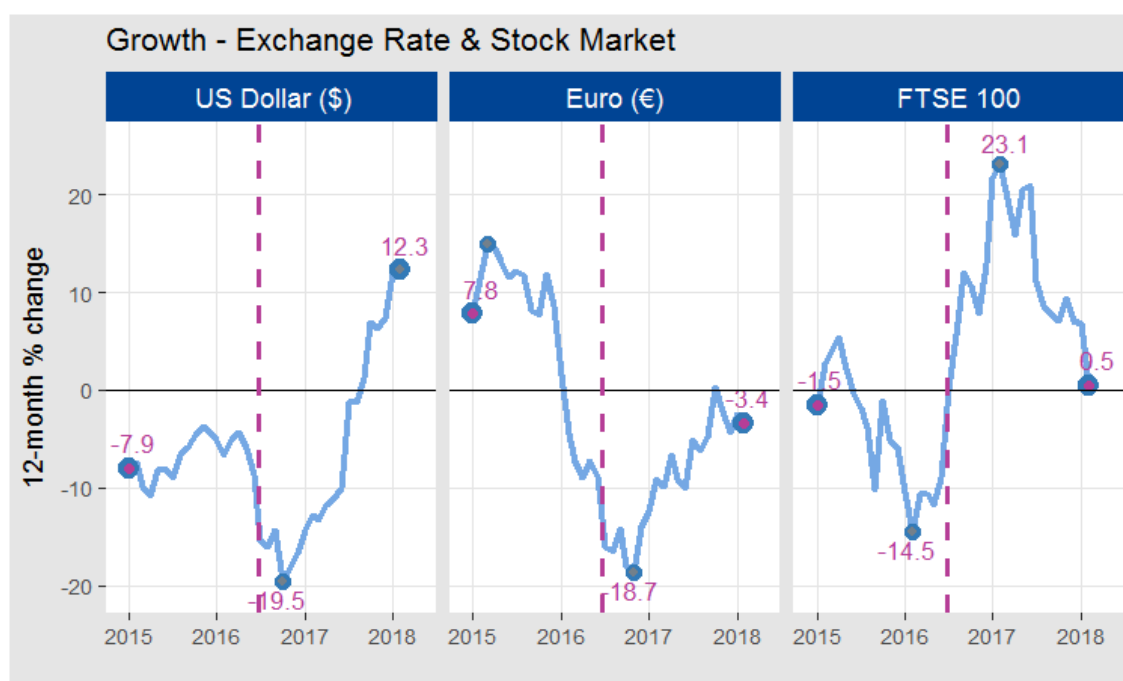
BEAMA	British Electrotechnical & Allied Manufacturers Association	IOP	Index of Production
CESA	Catering Equipment Suppliers Association	IOS	Index of Services
CNY	Chinese Yuan	MAA	Moving Annual Average
CPI	Consumer Price Index	MAT	Moving Annual Total
CPIH	Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs	MTA	The Manufacturing Technologies Association
EAMA	Engineering and Machinery Alliance	MTD	Month to date
ECB	European Central Bank	NI	Northern Ireland
EUR	Euro	NMI	UK Electronic Systems & Technology Industry
FEEM	Group of 4 engineering industries representing SIC codes 25 (Fabricated Metals), 26 (Electronics), 27 (Electrical) and 28 (Mechanical)	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
FTSE 100	Index composed of the 100 largest companies listed on the London Stock Exchange	ONS	Office for National Statistics
G7	Group of seven countries consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK & US	PPI	Producer Price Index
GAMBICA	Trade Association for Instrumentation, Control, Automation and Laboratory Technology	REA	The Renewable Energy Association
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	RMI	Repairs, Maintenance & Infrastructure
HMRC	HM Revenue & Customs	RPI	Retail Price Index
IOM	Index of Manufacturing	SIC	Standard Industry Classification
		SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
		USD	US Dollar
		YOY%	Year on Year or Annual Percentage change
		YTD	Year to date

1 Exchange Rates & Stock Market

Sterling's pullback against the **US Dollar** lost some momentum in the first 2 weeks of February, finishing at 1.3830/GBP at the end of 2018 week 6. The month-to-date rate was 1.5% above January 2018, 12.3% above February 2017 but 3.6% below May 2016 (pre-brexit vote).

Sterling also lost some of its January 2018 gains against the **Euro**, closing at 1.1269/GBP. The month-to-date rate was 0.1% above January 2018 but 3.4% below February 2017 and also 11.9% below May 2016 rate.

As volatility took over the worlds stock markets, the **FTSE 100** took a heavy hit in the first 2 weeks of February, losing its 12-month gains to close at 7092. The month-to-date average was 5.4% below January 2018, 0.5% above February 2017 and 18.1% higher than May 2016.

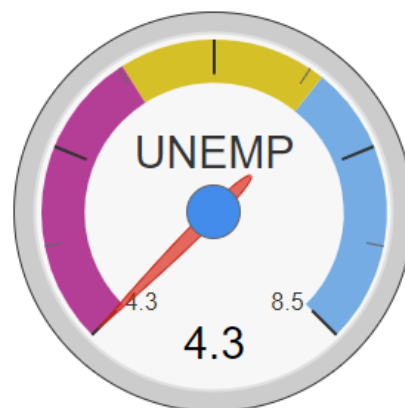
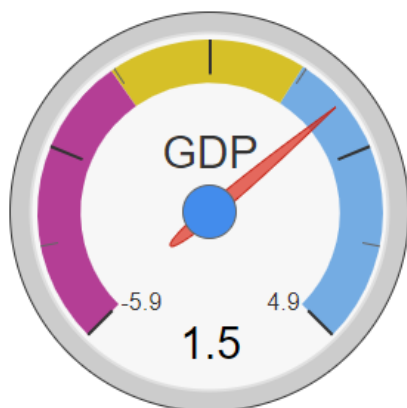
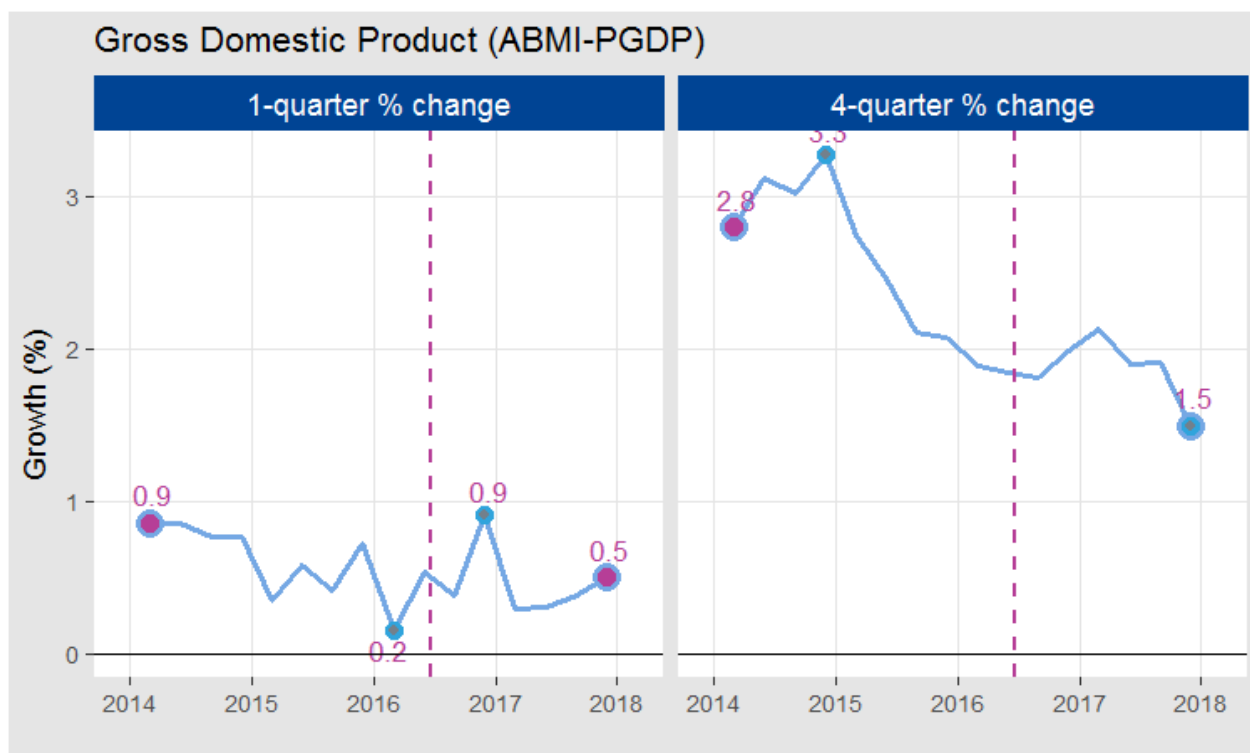


[Gauge charts: Daily exchange rates and closing stock values since January 1999]

2 GDP & Unemployment

The preliminary estimate of UK **gross domestic product** (GDP) growth, for 2017 Q4, was 0.5%, up from 0.4% in 2017 Q3. The Q4 GDP in value terms was equivalent to £493,158 million and a growth of 1.5% compared to 2016 Q4. Both service and production grew by 0.6% on previous quarter but construction contracted for a third quarter in a row.

The number of people in work increased by 102,000 in the three months to November 2017 to 32.21 million. **Unemployment** rate unchanged at 4.3%, the lowest since May 1975.

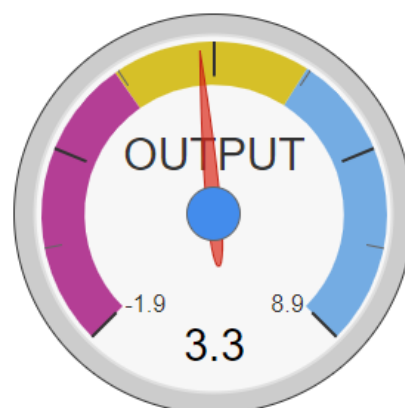
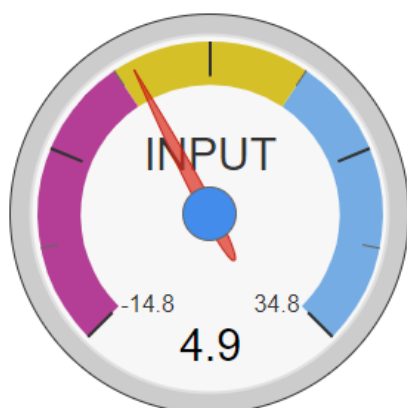
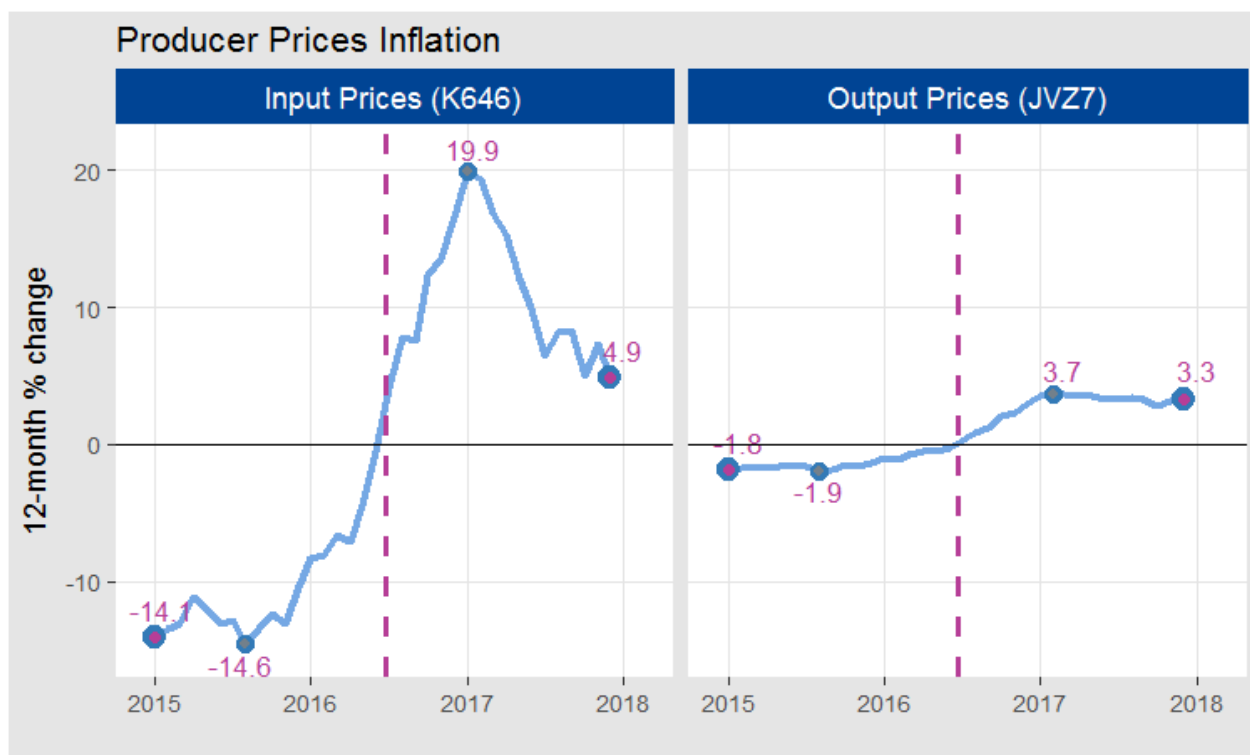


[Guage Charts: GDP = 4-quarter % change since Jan 2000, UEMP = Unemployment rate since 2000]

3 Producer Prices

The **input prices** index for all manufacturing grew by 0.1% in December 2017 and also grew by 4.9% compare to twelve months earlier. The main drivers for the increase were crude oil and imported metals. It is the 18th successive year on year growth.

Factory gate (Output) prices for all manufacturing rose by 0.4% between November and December 2017 and also grew by 3.3% compared to December 2016.



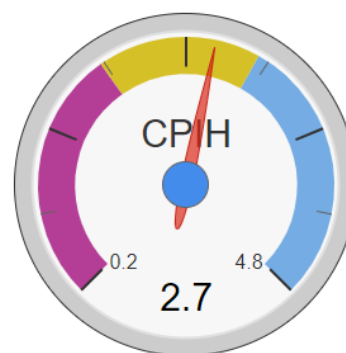
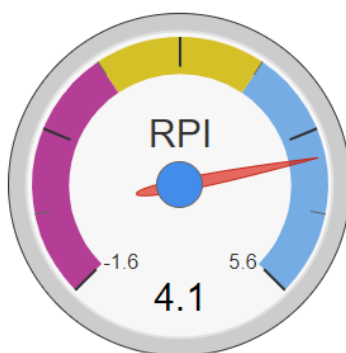
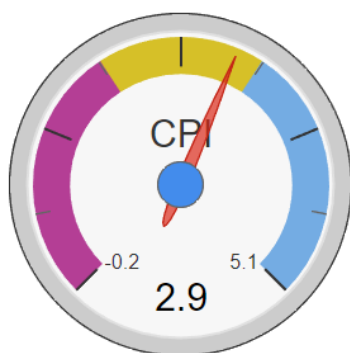
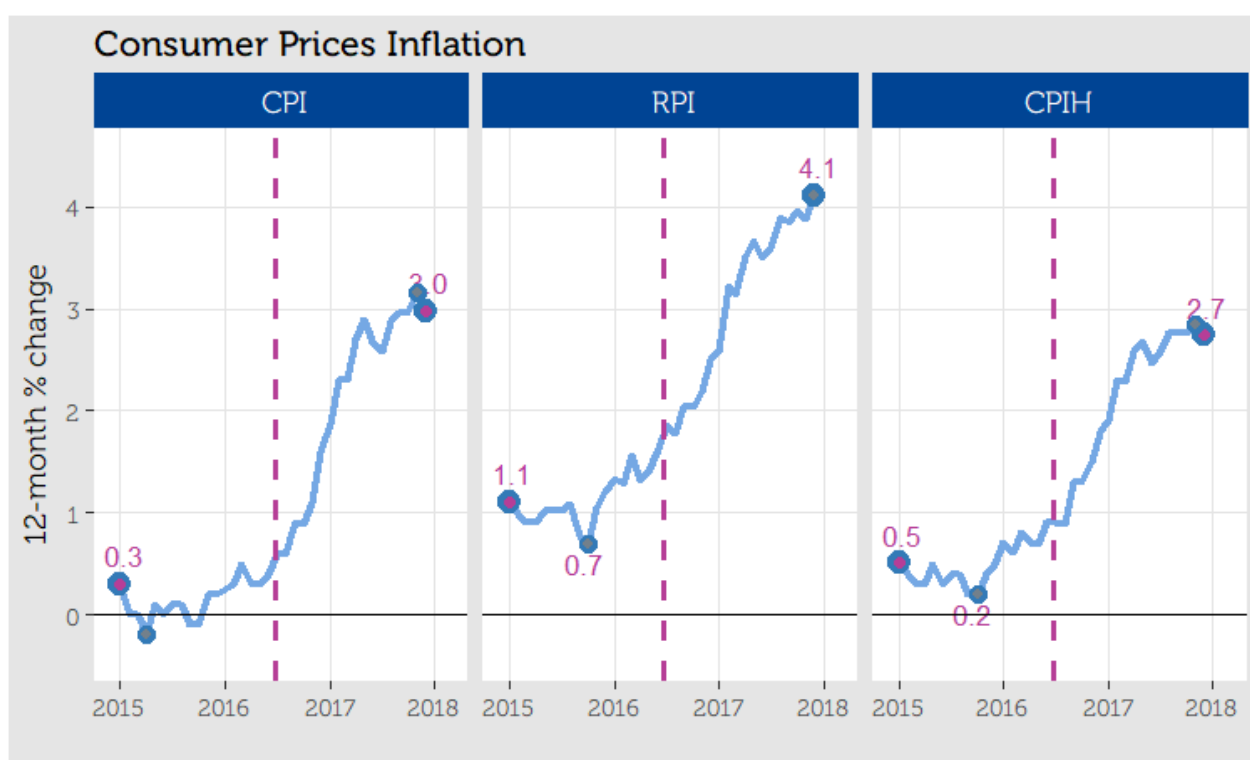
[Gauge Charts: 12-month % change since Jan 2000, INPUT = Input price, OUPUT=Factory gate prices]

4 Consumer Prices

Consumer price index (CPI) grew by 0.3% between November and December 2017 and also grew by 3.0% compared to twelve months earlier. Price increases in transport and food prices were the main contributors.

The **retail price index (RPI)** surged to 4.1% in the twelve months to December 2017, driven by travel & leisure and personal expenditure. It is highest 12-month growth since December 2011.

CPI including owner's occupying (CPIH) rose by 2.7% in the year to December 2017.



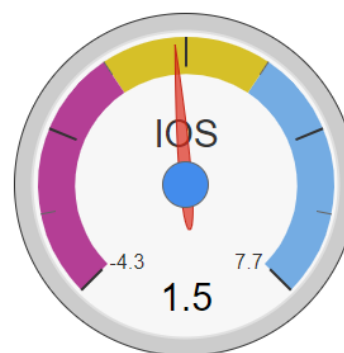
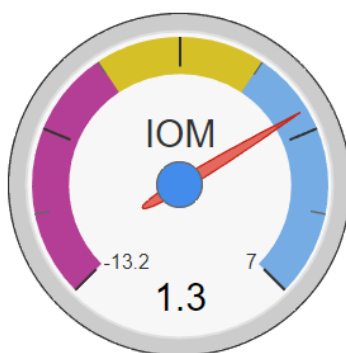
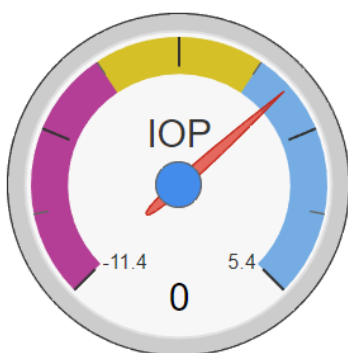
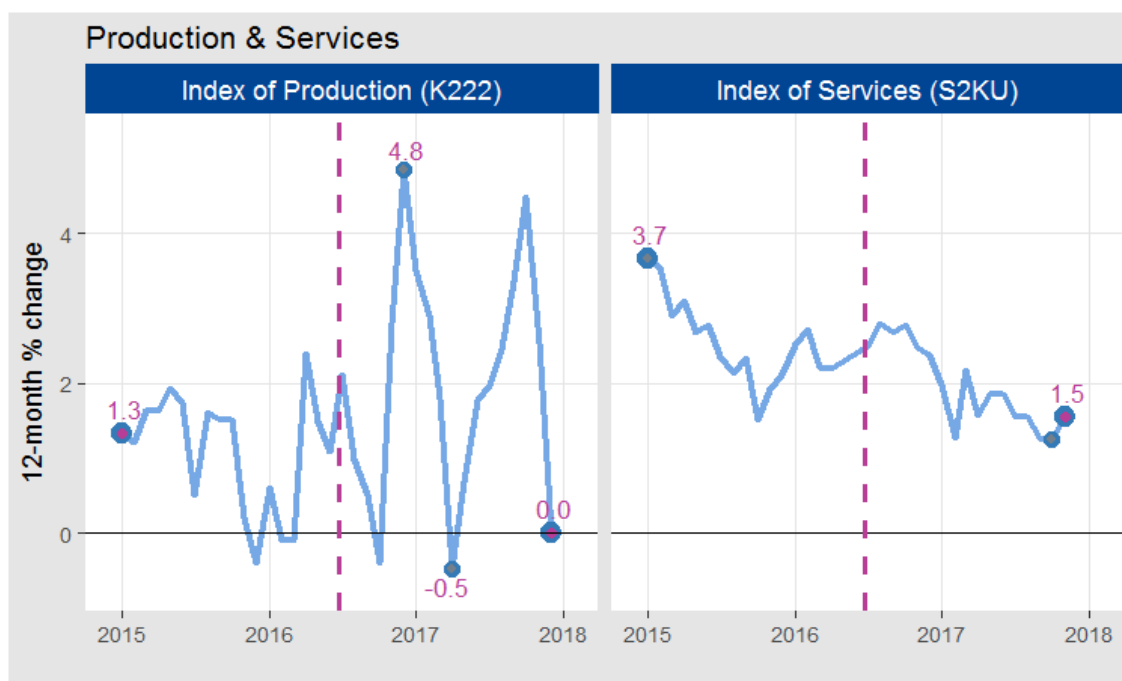
[Gauge Charts: 12-month % change since Jan 2000; CPIH data starts from Jan 2005]

5 Production & Services

Index of production (IOP) decreased by 1.3% in December 2017 and there was no growth compared to twelve months earlier. Drivers for the decline were mining and quarrying sectors as a result of shut-down of the Forties oil pipeline for large part of December 2017.

Index of manufacturing (IOM) grew by 0.3% in December 2017 and also grew by 1.3% compared to twelve months earlier. Drivers for the growth include manufacture of machinery and transport equipment.

Index of services (IOS) increased by 0.4% in November 2017 and also grew by 1.5% compared to a year earlier, mainly driven by business and financial services. It is the 94th successive year on year growth.

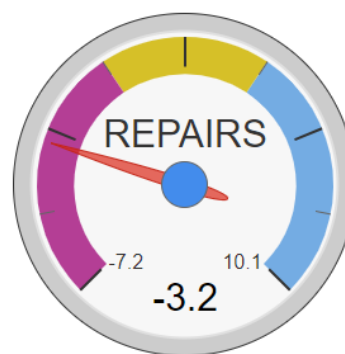
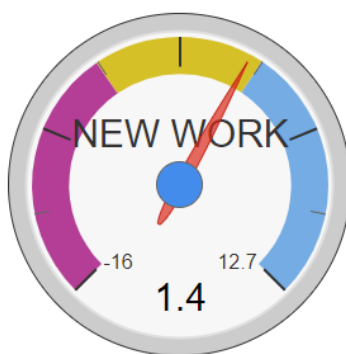
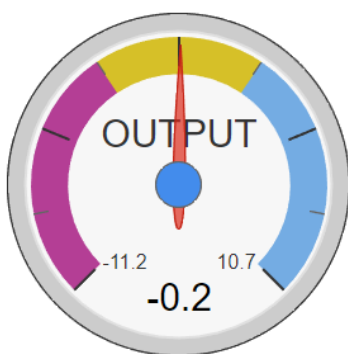
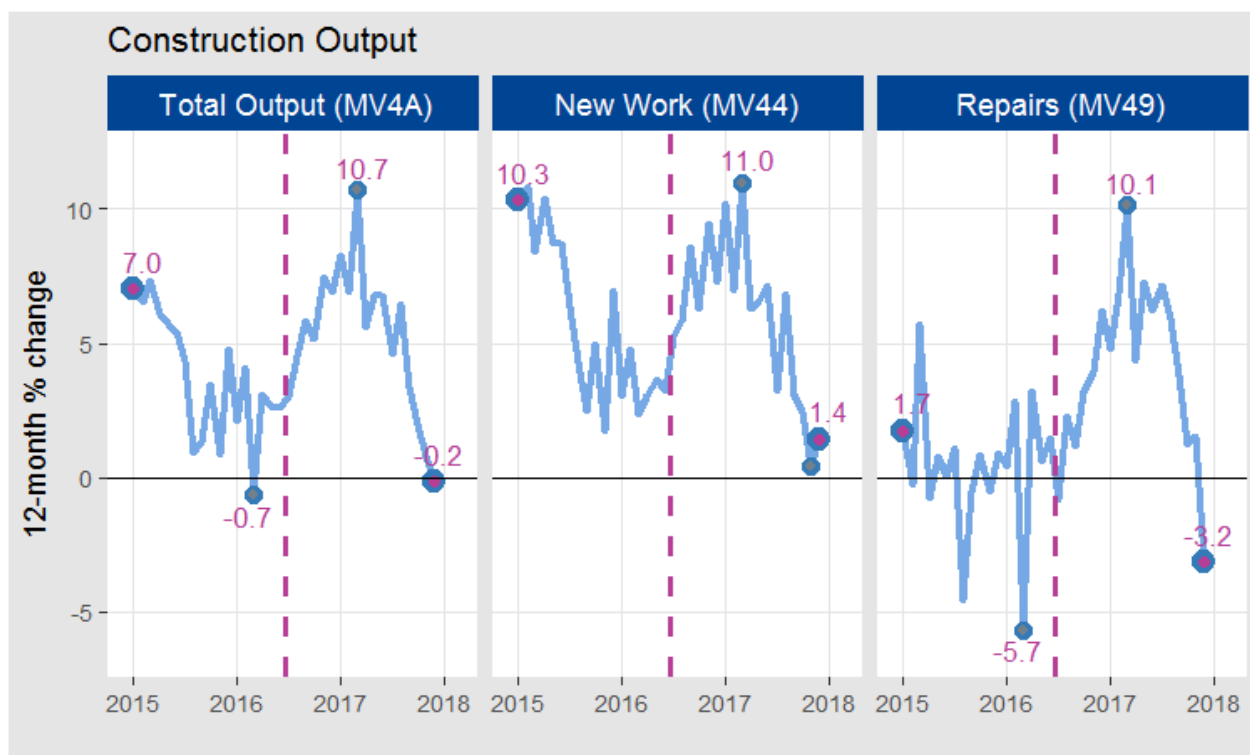


[Guage Charts: 12-month % change since Jan 2000]

6 Construction

Total **construction output**, at constant prices, increased by 1.6% in December 2017 to £13.1 billion but compared to twelve months earlier, output in December 2017 fell by 0.2%.

New construction work, grew by 4.0% to £8.6 billion in December 2017 but **construction repairs** fell by 2.9% to £4.5 billion in the same period. Compared to twelve months earlier, new construction work rose by 1.4% but repairs fell by 3.2%.

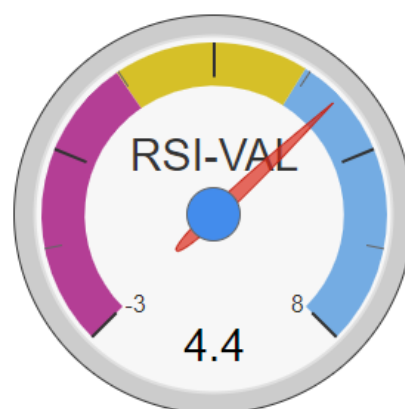
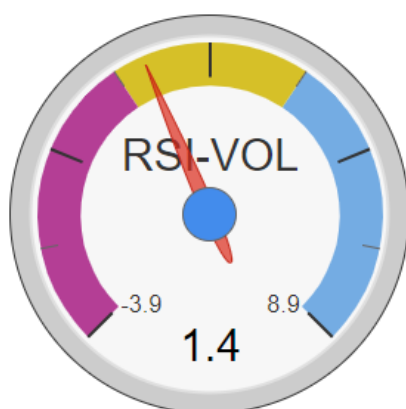
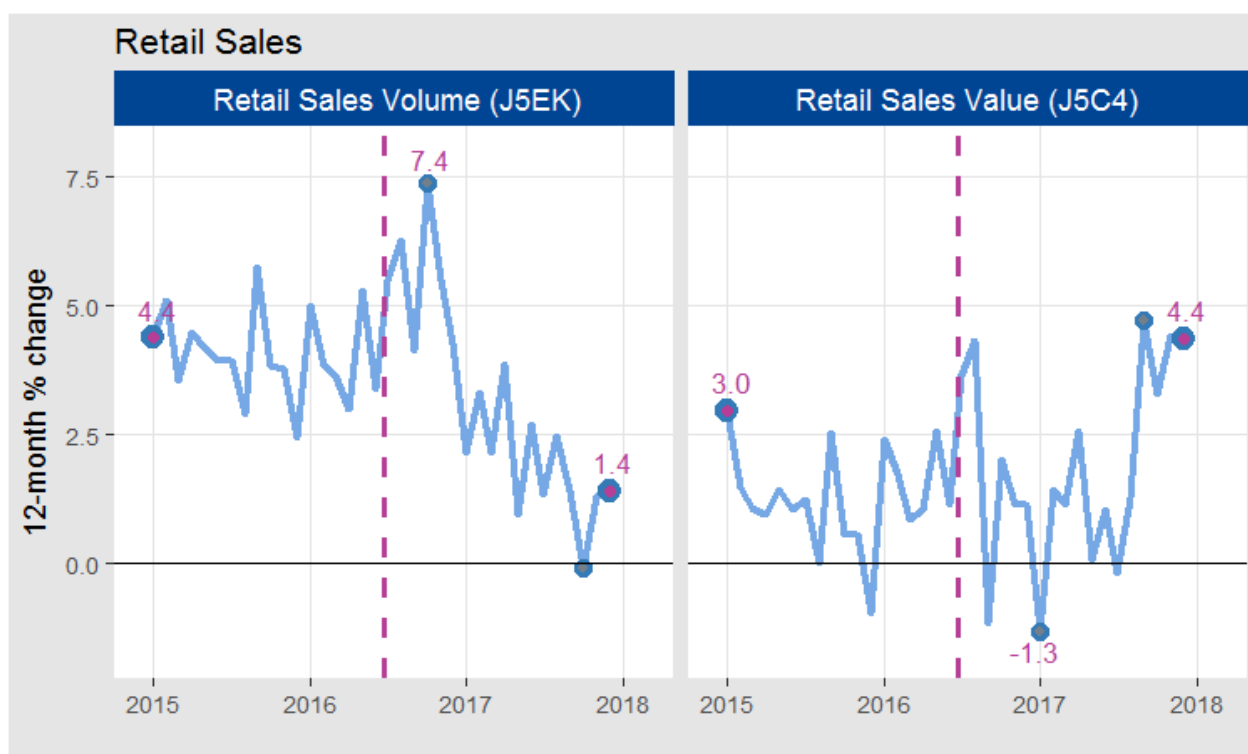


[Gauge Charts: 12-month % change since Jan 2010, OUTPUT = Total Construction Output, NEW WORK = Total Construction New Work, REPAIRS = Total Repairs, Maintenance and Infrastructure]

7 Retail Sales

The **volume of retail sales** (including fuel) fell by 1.5% in December 2017, but grew by 1.4% compared to twelve months earlier. The annual growth was due to positive contributions from all stores except food stores.

The **value of retail sales** (including fuel) fell by 1.4% December 2017 but grew by 4.4% compared to 12 months earlier.

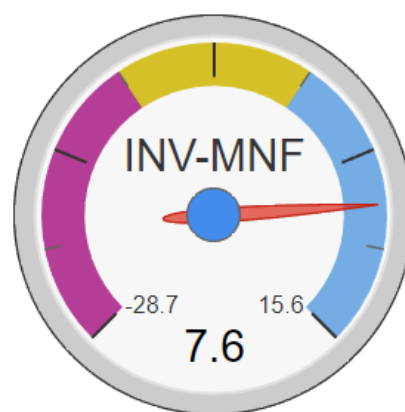
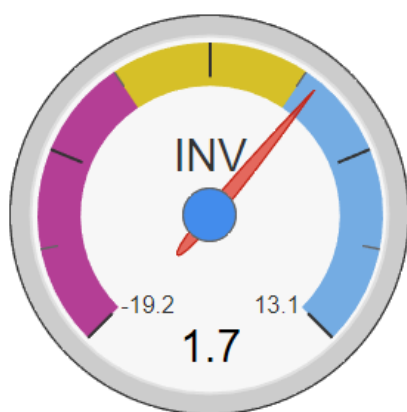
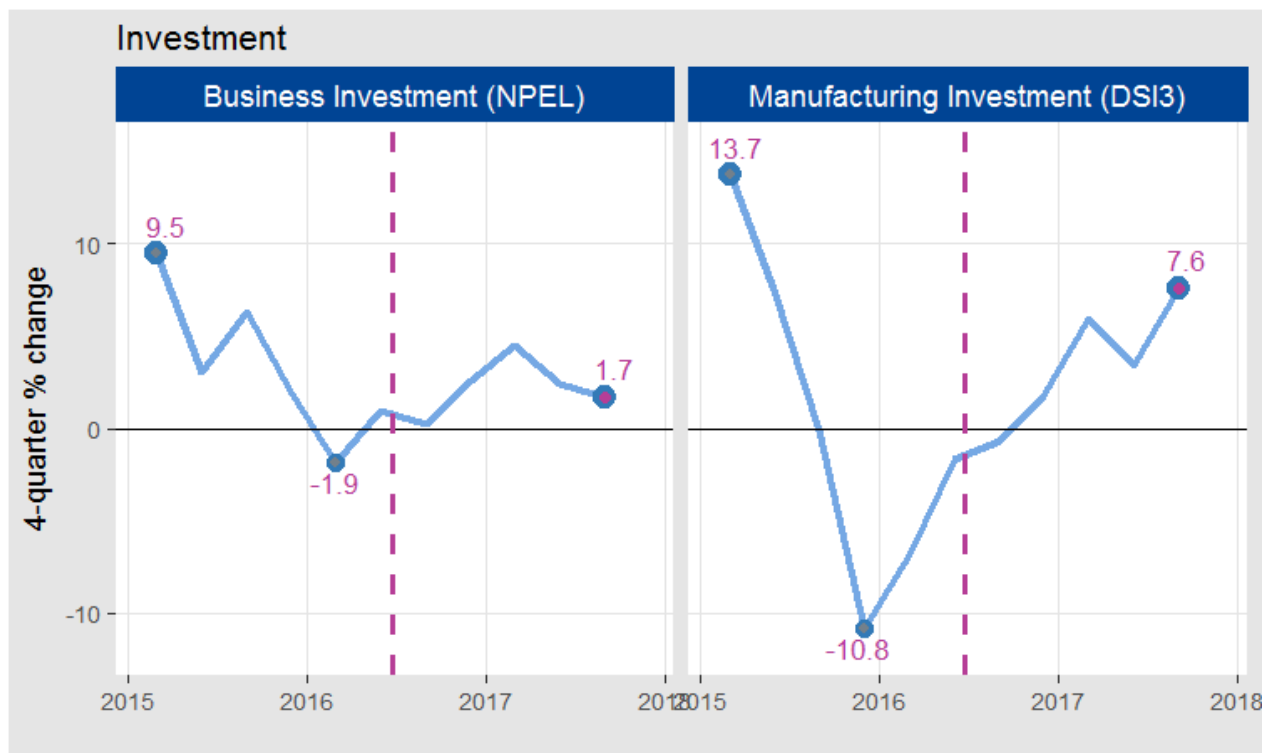


[Guage Charts: 12-month % change since Jan 2000]

8 Business Investment

Business investment for all industries (INV), in volume terms, grew by 0.5% in 2017 Q3, and also grew by 1.7% compare to a year earlier.

Investment in **manufacturing industries** (INV-MNF), in volume terms, increased by 1.3% in 2017 Q3 and grew by 7.6% compared to 2016 Q3.



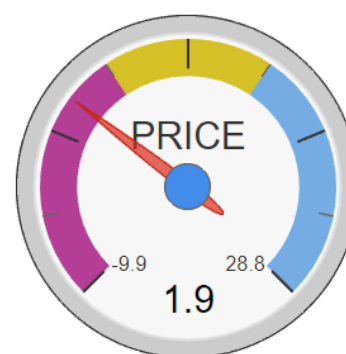
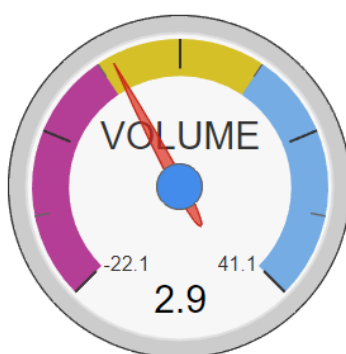
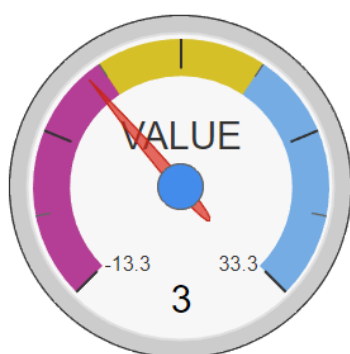
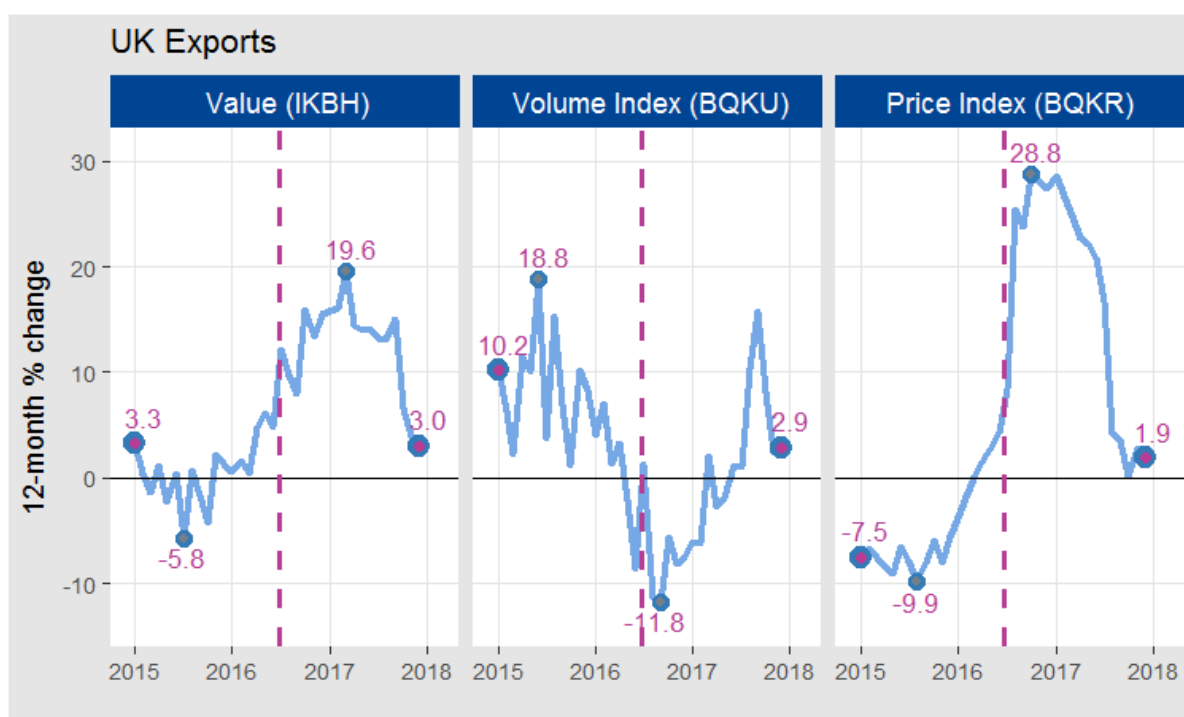
[Guage Charts: 4-quarter % change since 2007]

9 UK Trade

9.1 Exports

The **value** of UK **exports** grew by 0.8% in December 2017 and also grew by 3.0% compared to December 2016. Exports of **goods** increased by 4.0% to £ 29.0 billion and exports of **services** increased by 1.9% to £ 23.1 billion in December 2017 compared to twelve months earlier.

Volume of UK **exports** grew by 2.2% in December 2017 and also by 2.9% compared to twelve months earlier.

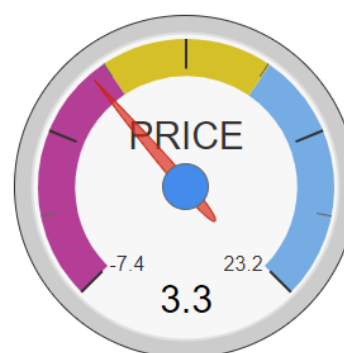
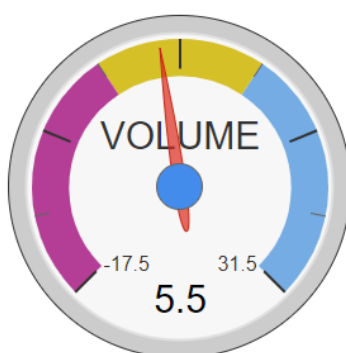
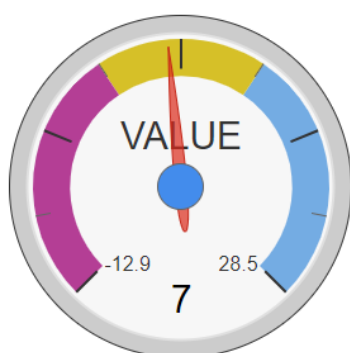
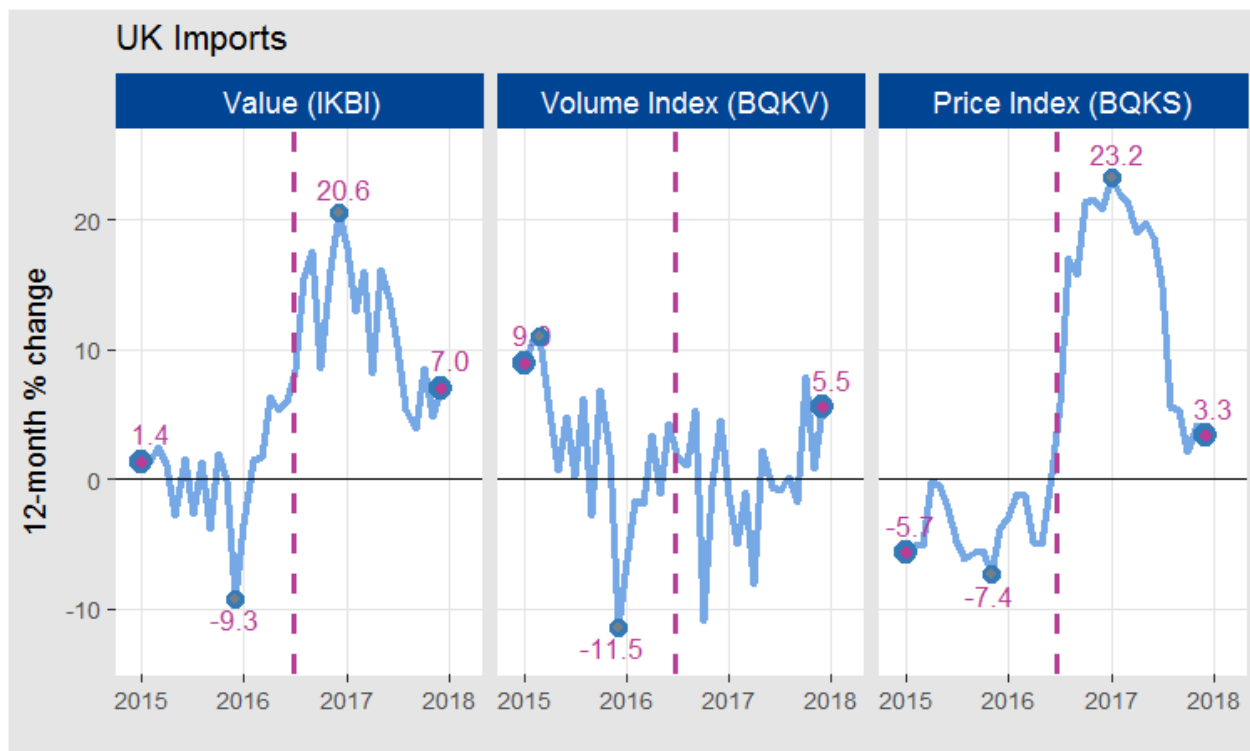


[Gauge Charts: 12-month % change since Jan 2000, VALUE = Total Export Value, VOLUME = Export Volume Index, PRICE = Export Price Index]

9.2 Imports

The **value** of UK **imports** rose by 3.0% in December 2017 and also grew 7.0% compared to 12 months earlier. Imports of goods increased by 7.2% to £ 42.6 billion and imports of services also increased by 4.5% to £14.4 billion in December 2017 compared to twelve months earlier.

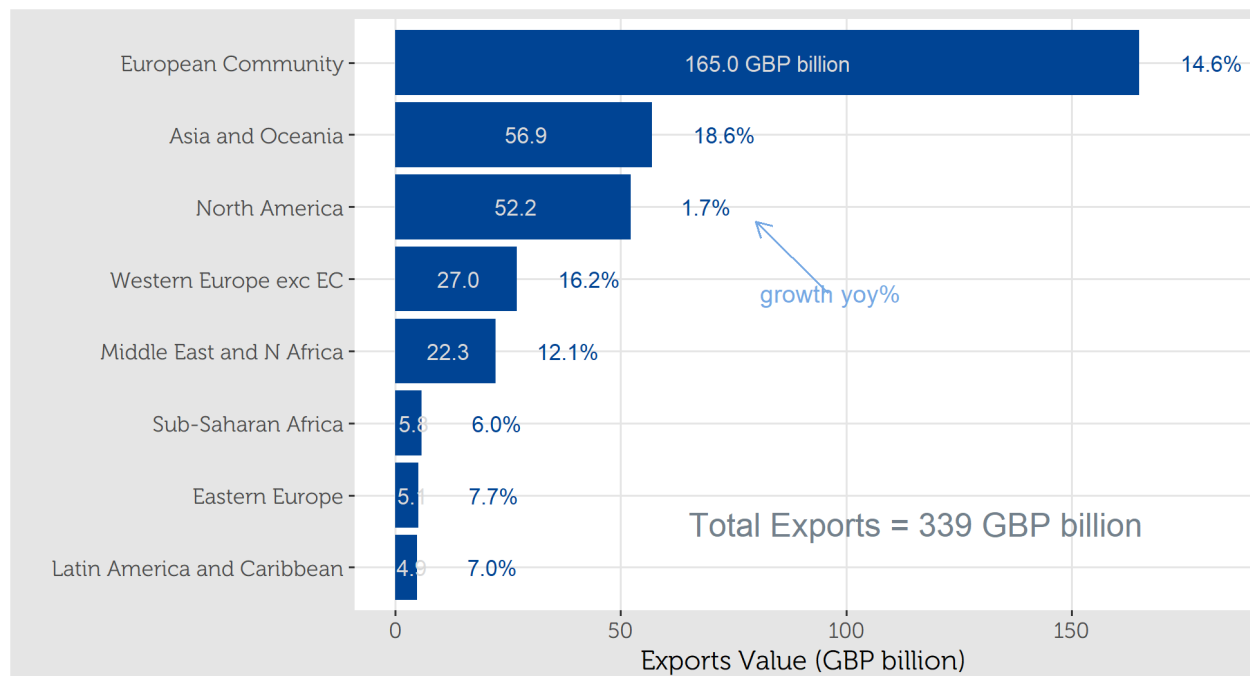
UK **imports** on **volume** basis rose by 4.9% in December 2017 and also grew by 5.5% compared to twelve months earlier. It is the third successive month on month growth.



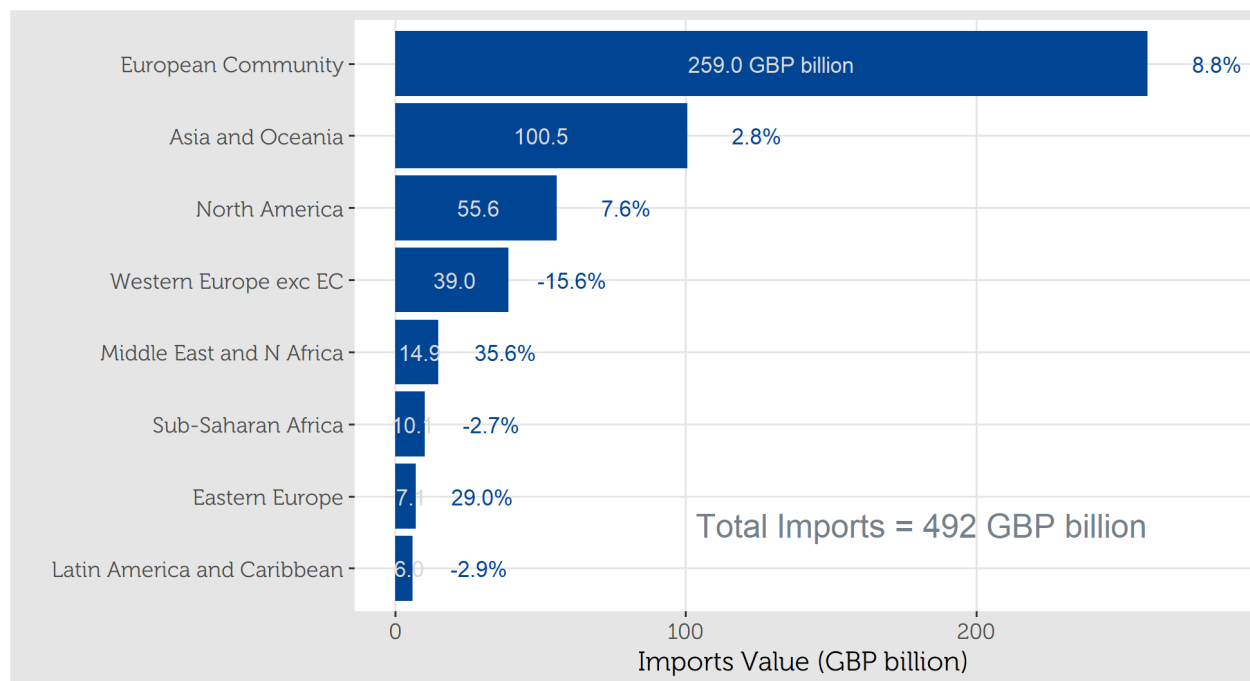
[Gauge Charts: 12-month % change since Jan 2000, VALUE = Total Import Value, VOLUME = Import Volume Index, PRICE = Import Price Index]

9.3 Goods Trade: Ranking by Region

9.3.1 Exports - 2017 (Jan - Dec)

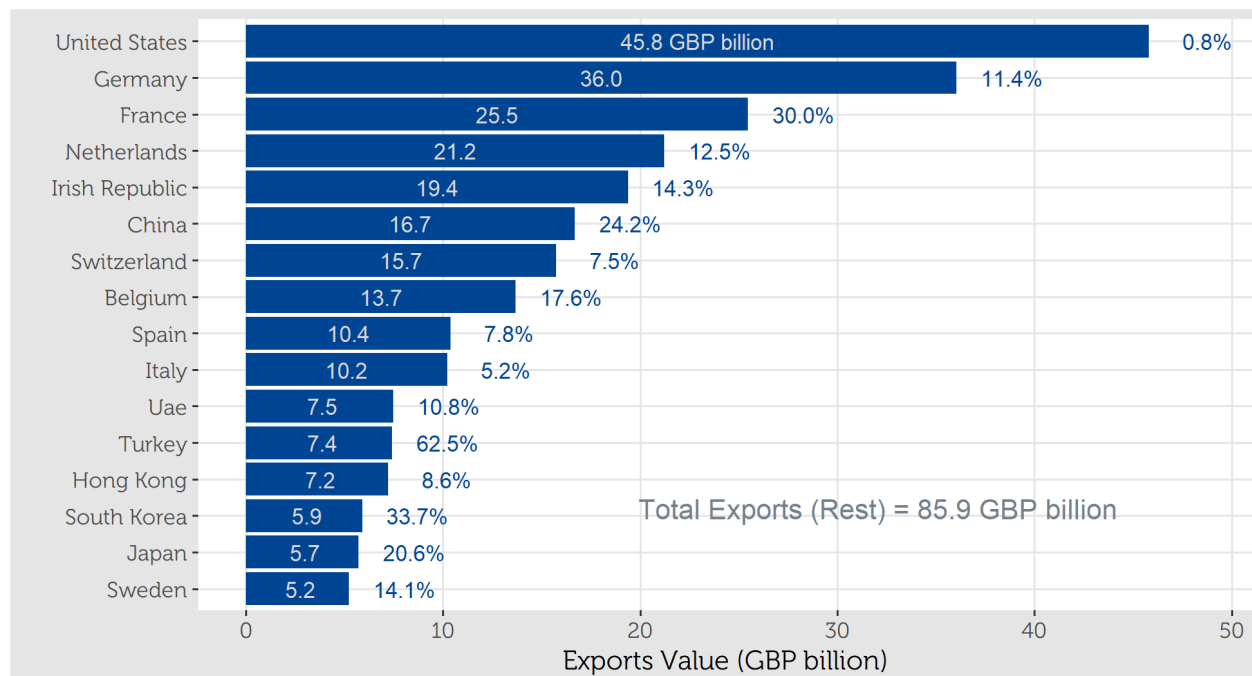


9.3.2 Imports - 2017 (Jan - Dec)

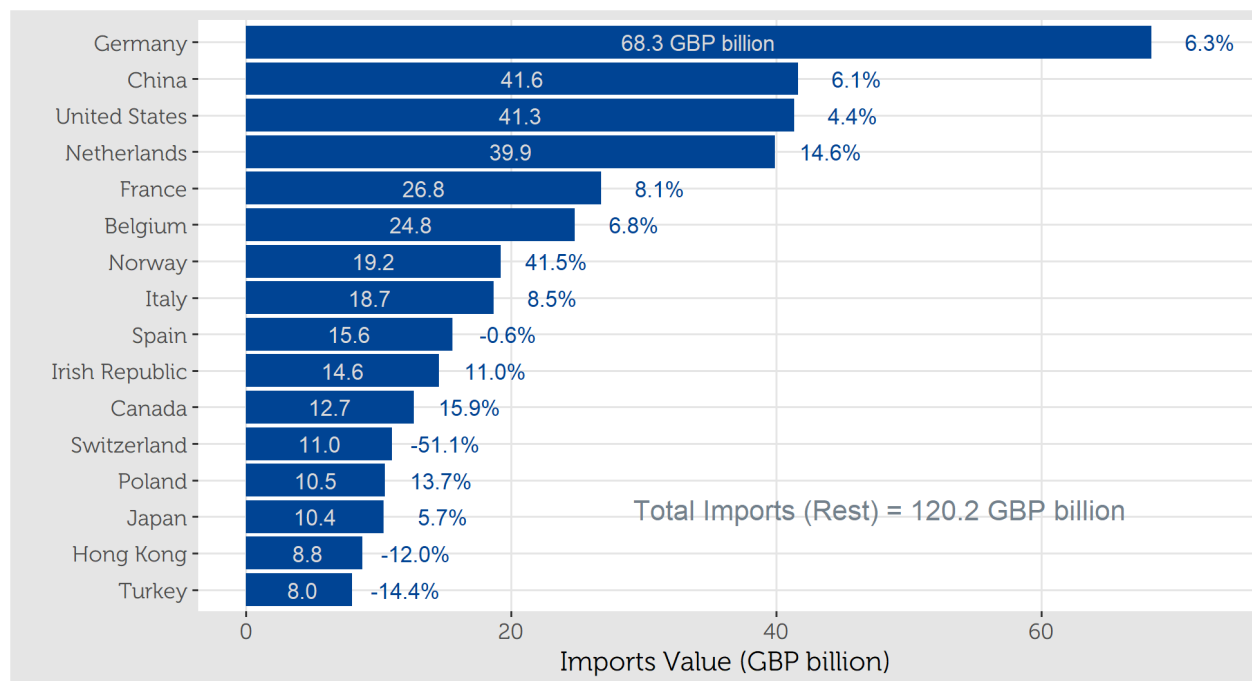


9.4 Goods Trade: Ranking by Country - Top 16

9.4.1 Exports - 2017 (Jan - Dec)

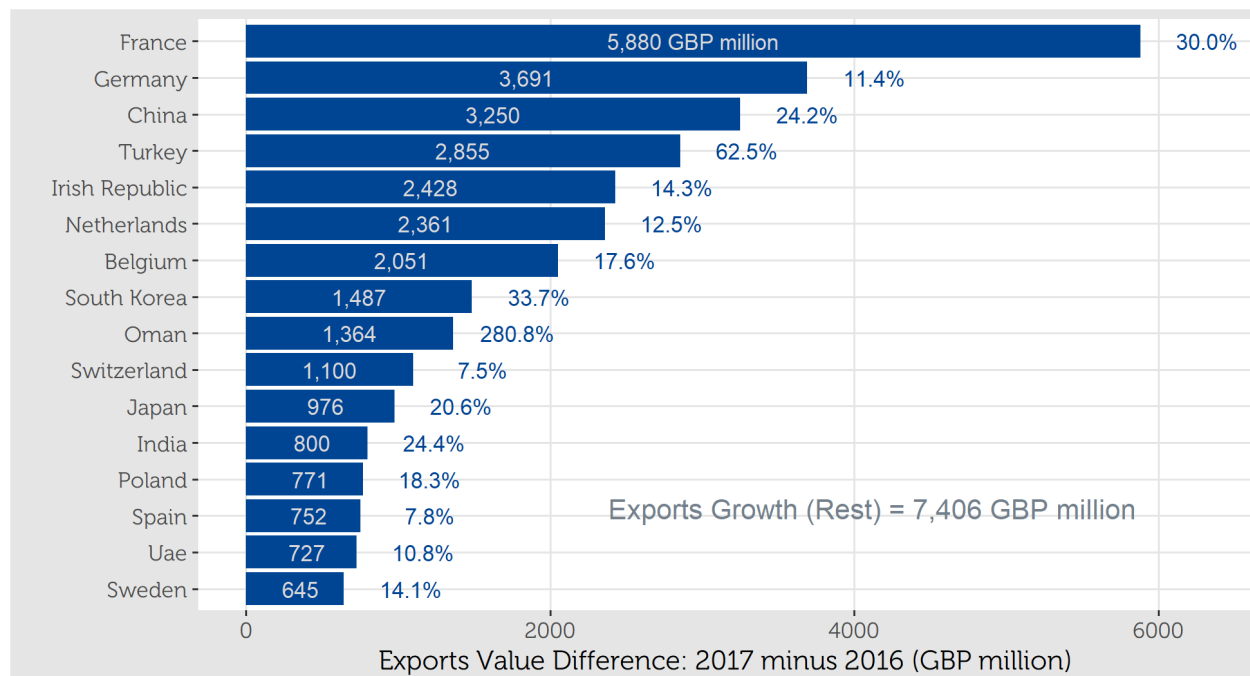


9.4.2 Imports - 2017 (Jan - Dec)

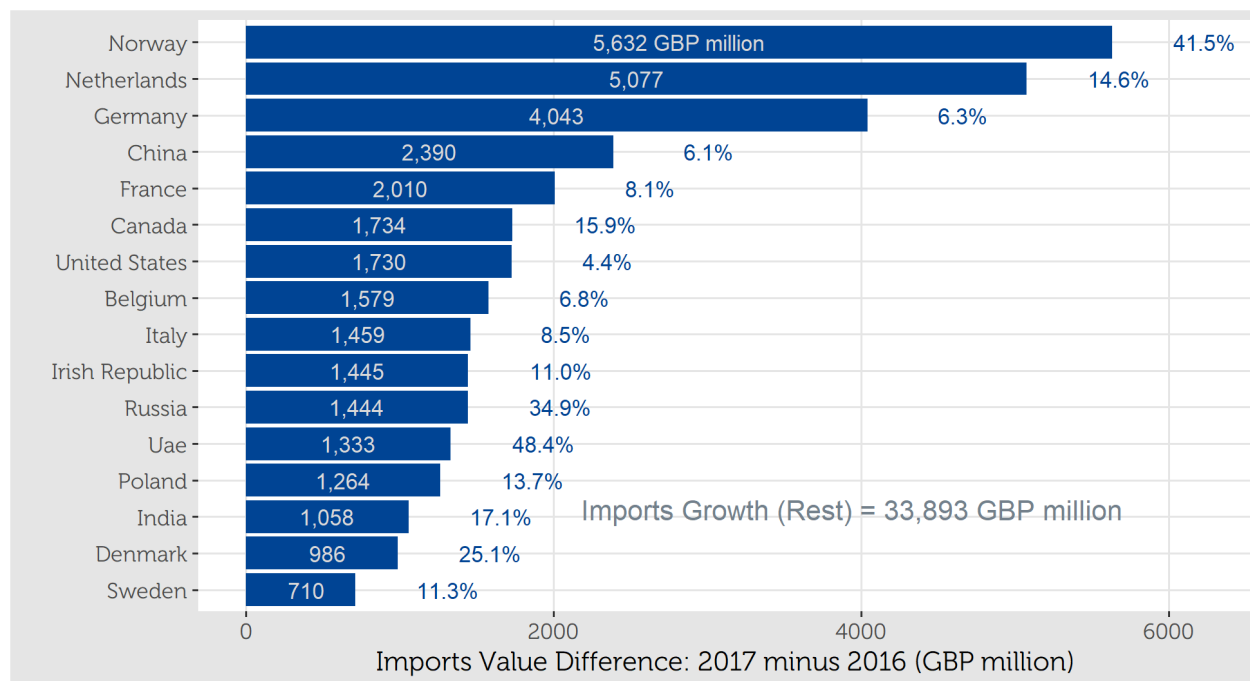


9.5 Goods Trade: Growth Ranking by Country - Top 16

9.5.1 Exports Value Growth - 2017 (Jan - Dec)

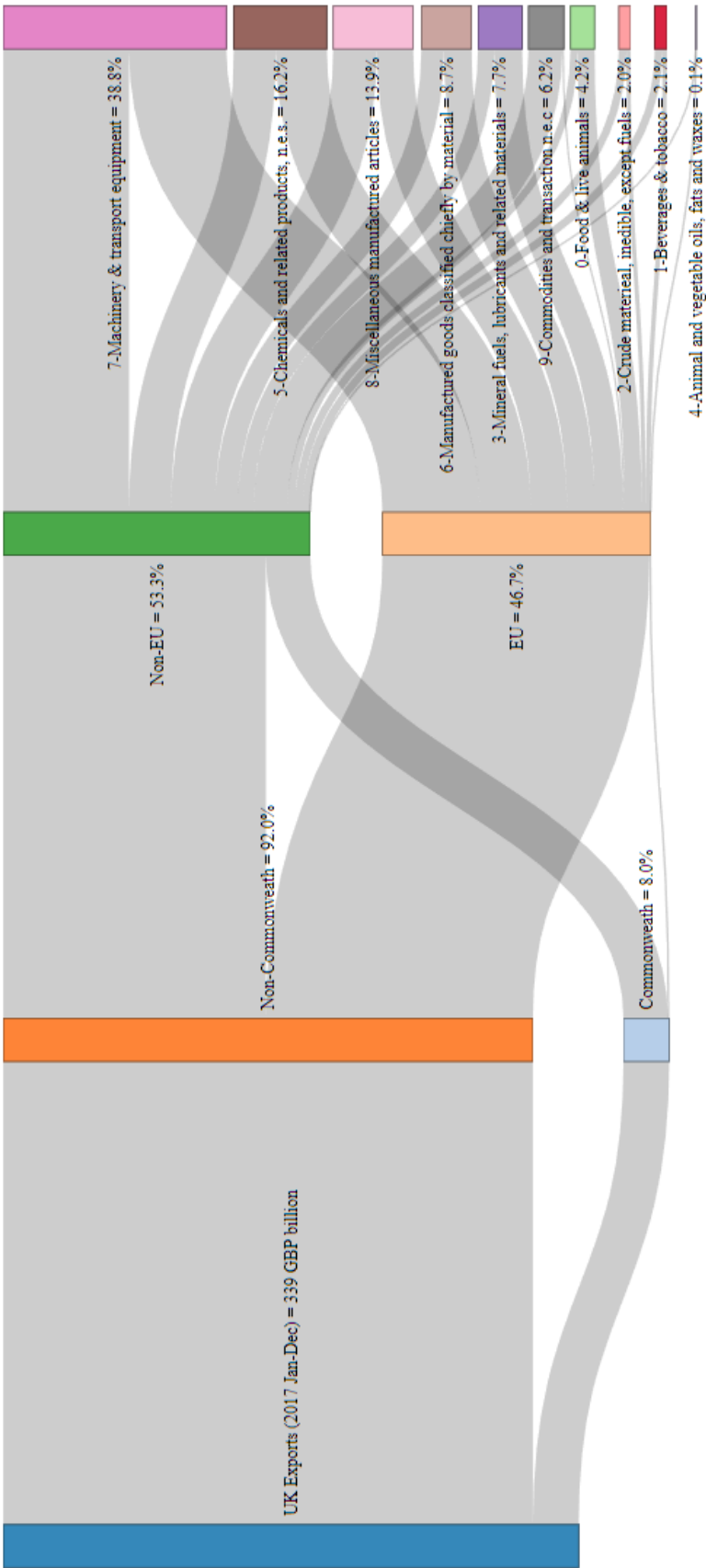


9.5.2 Imports Value Growth - 2017 (Jan - Dec)

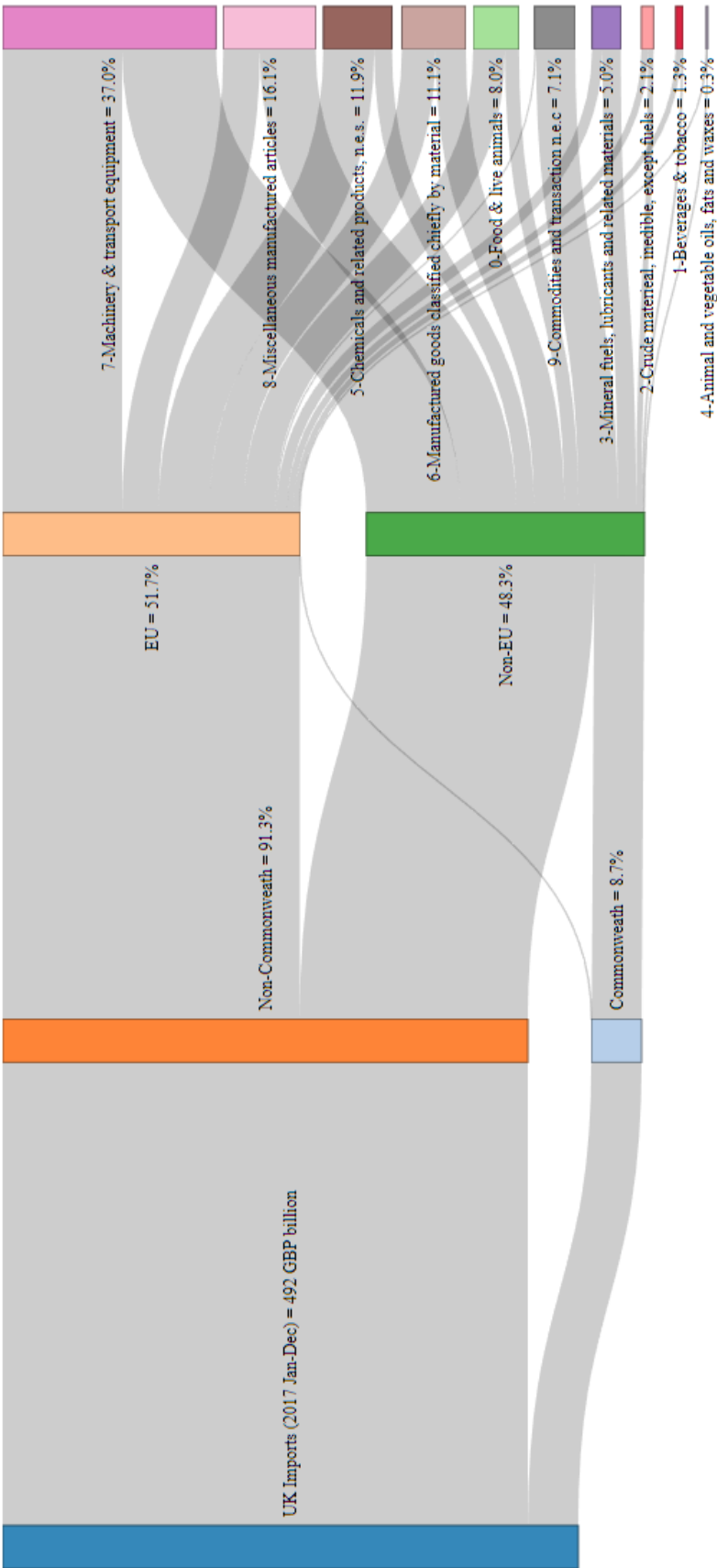


9.6 Goods Trade: EU & Commonwealth by SITC

9.6.1 Exports - 2017 (Jan - Dec)

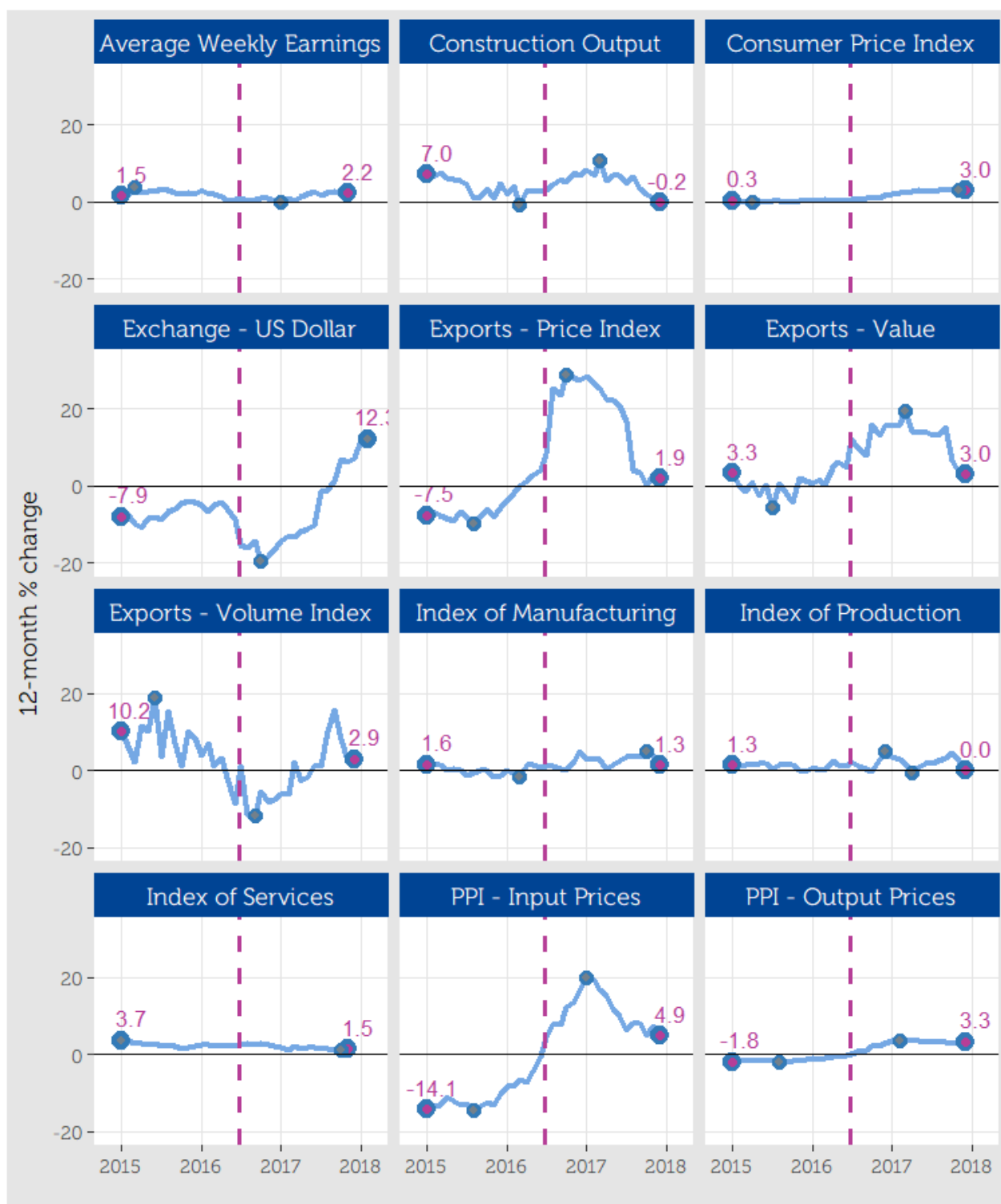


9.6.2 Imports - 2017 (Jan - Dec)

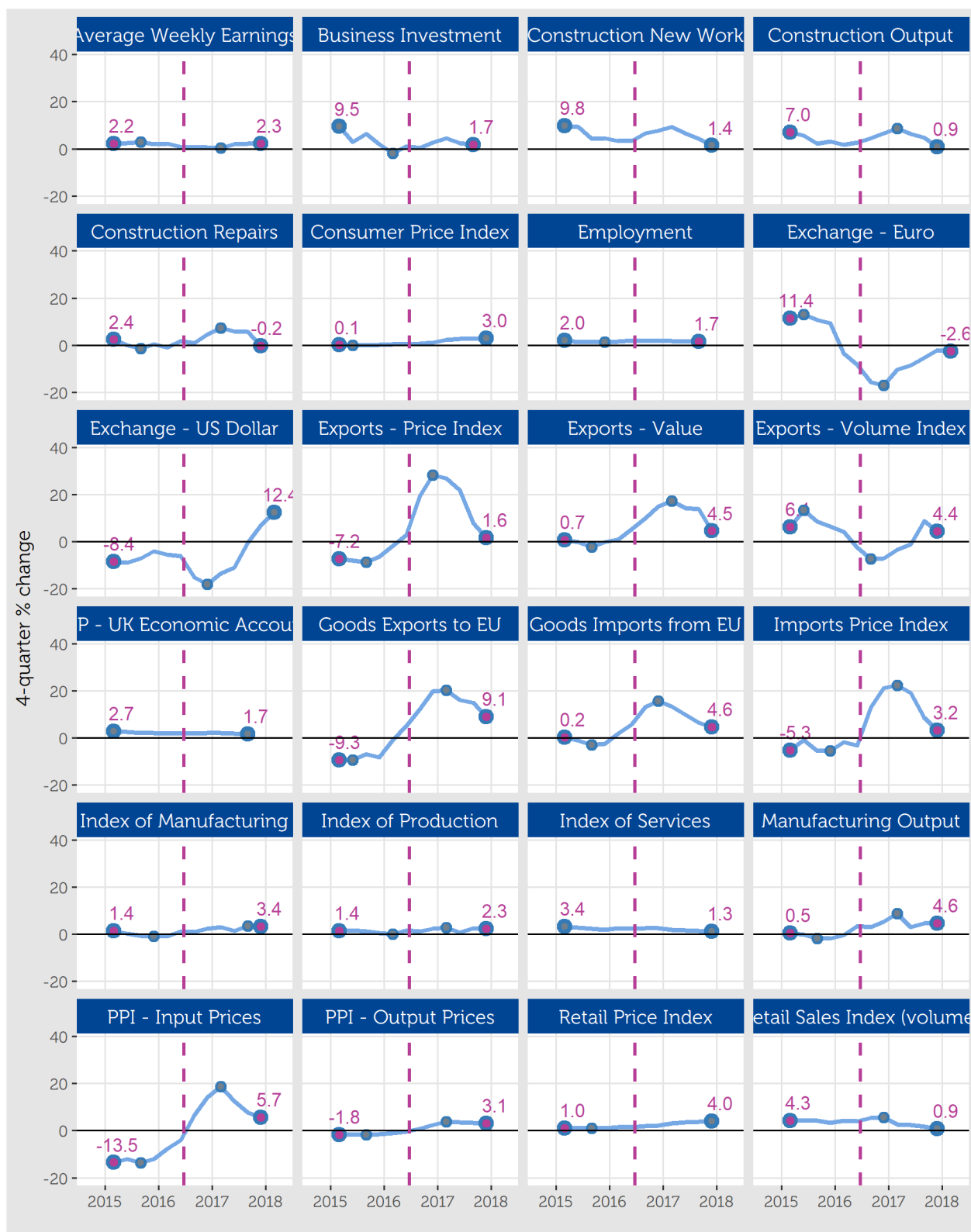


10 Economy At a Glance

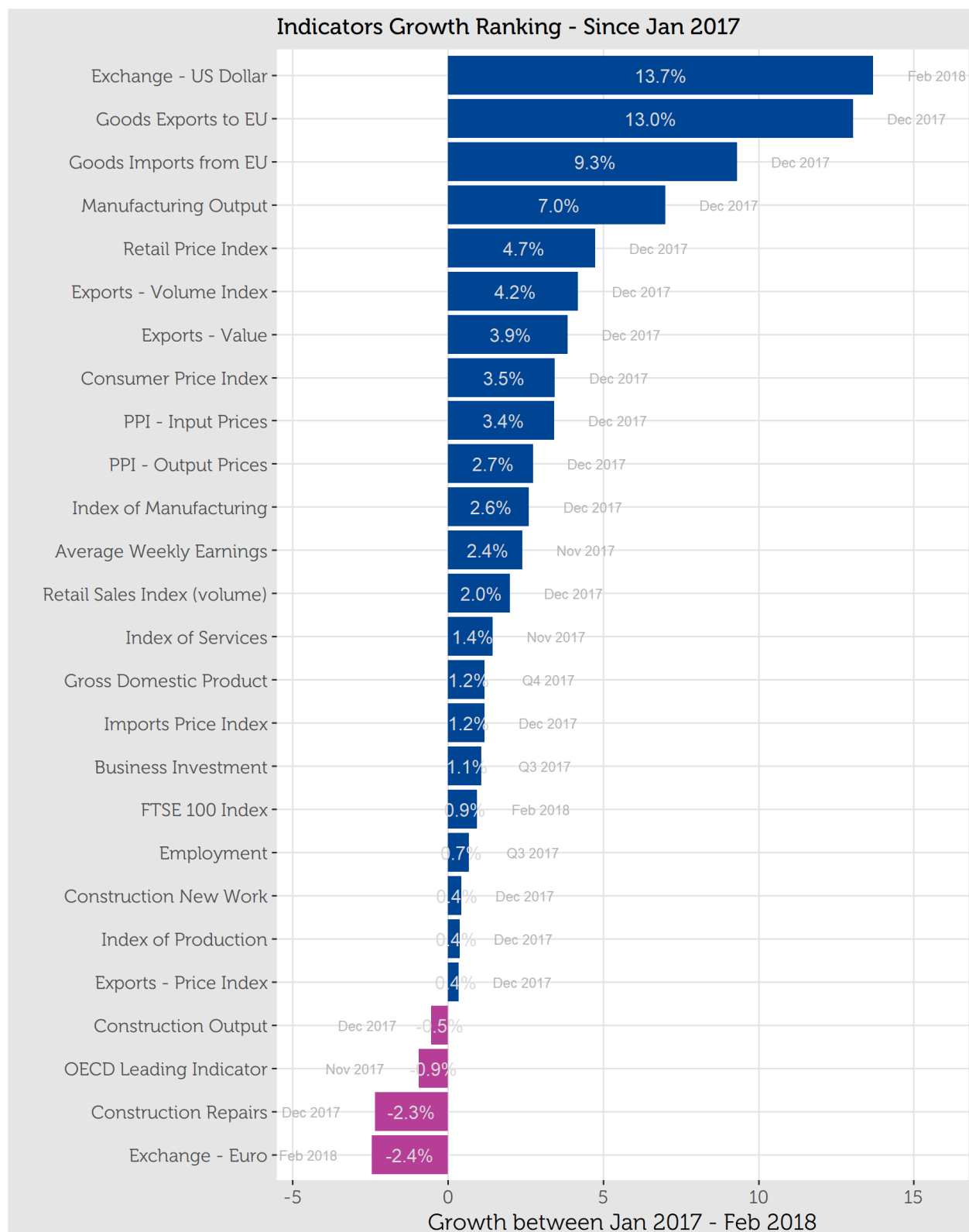
10.1 Growth: 12-month % growth



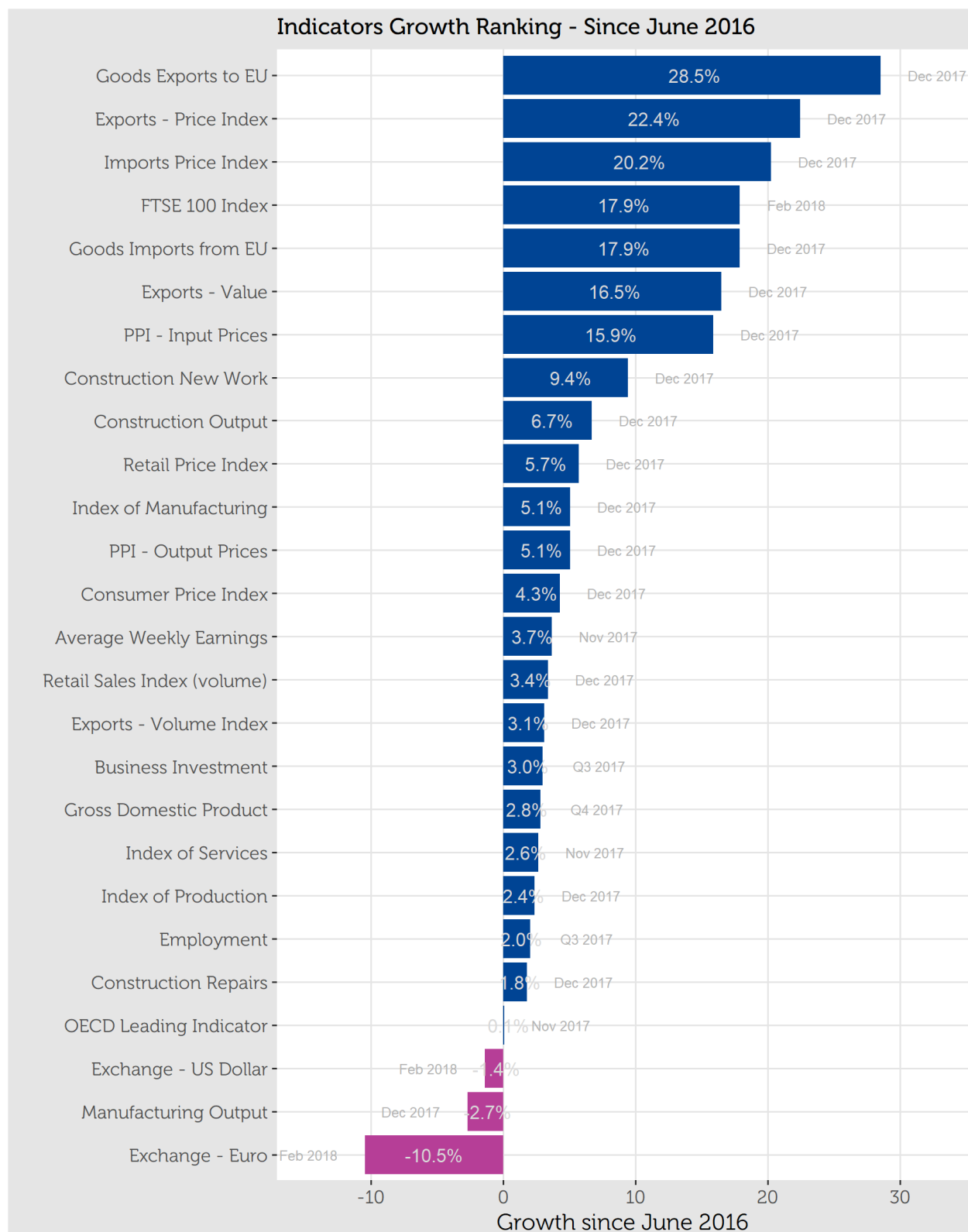
10.2 Growth: 4-quarter % growth



10.3 Growth Ranking: Since January 2017

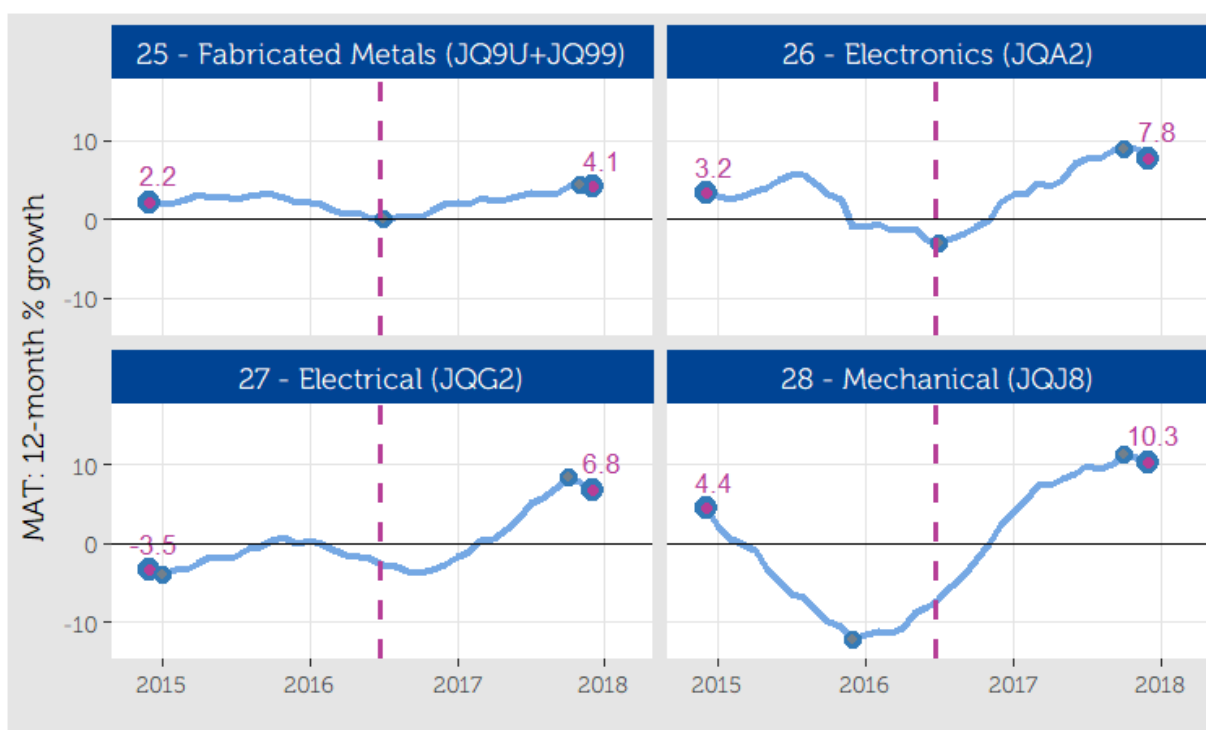
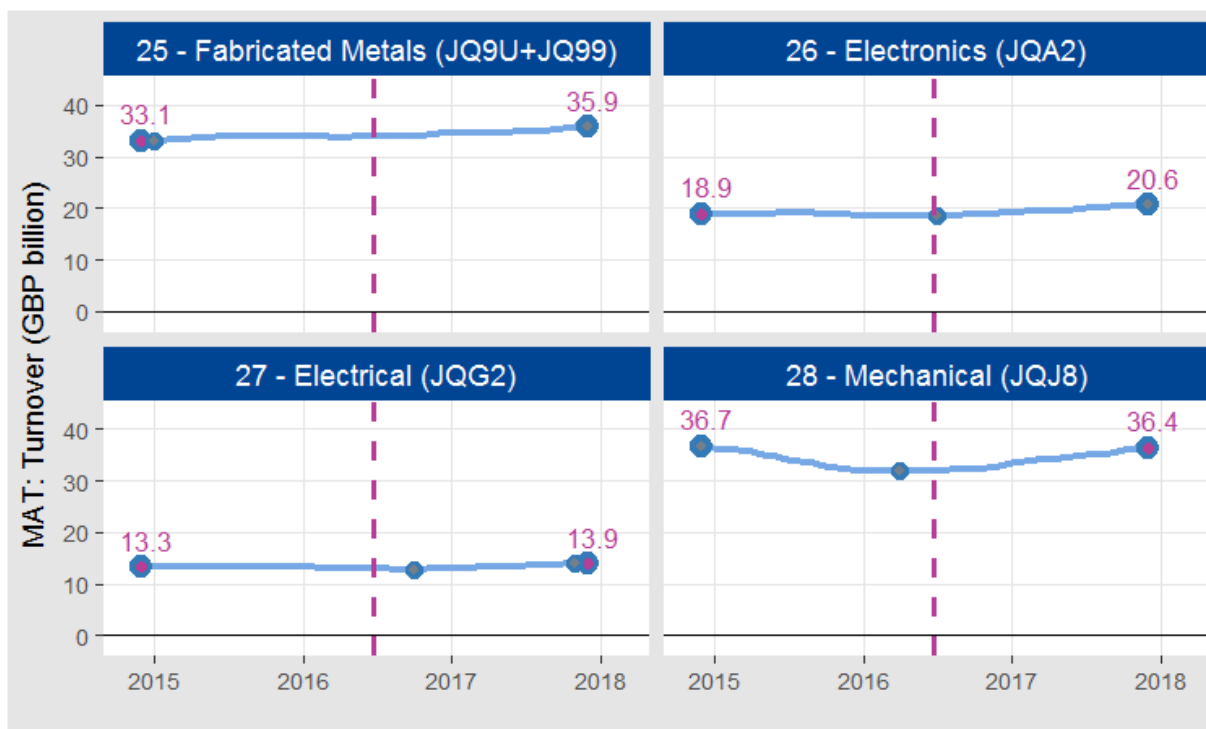


10.4 Growth Ranking: Since Referendum Vote

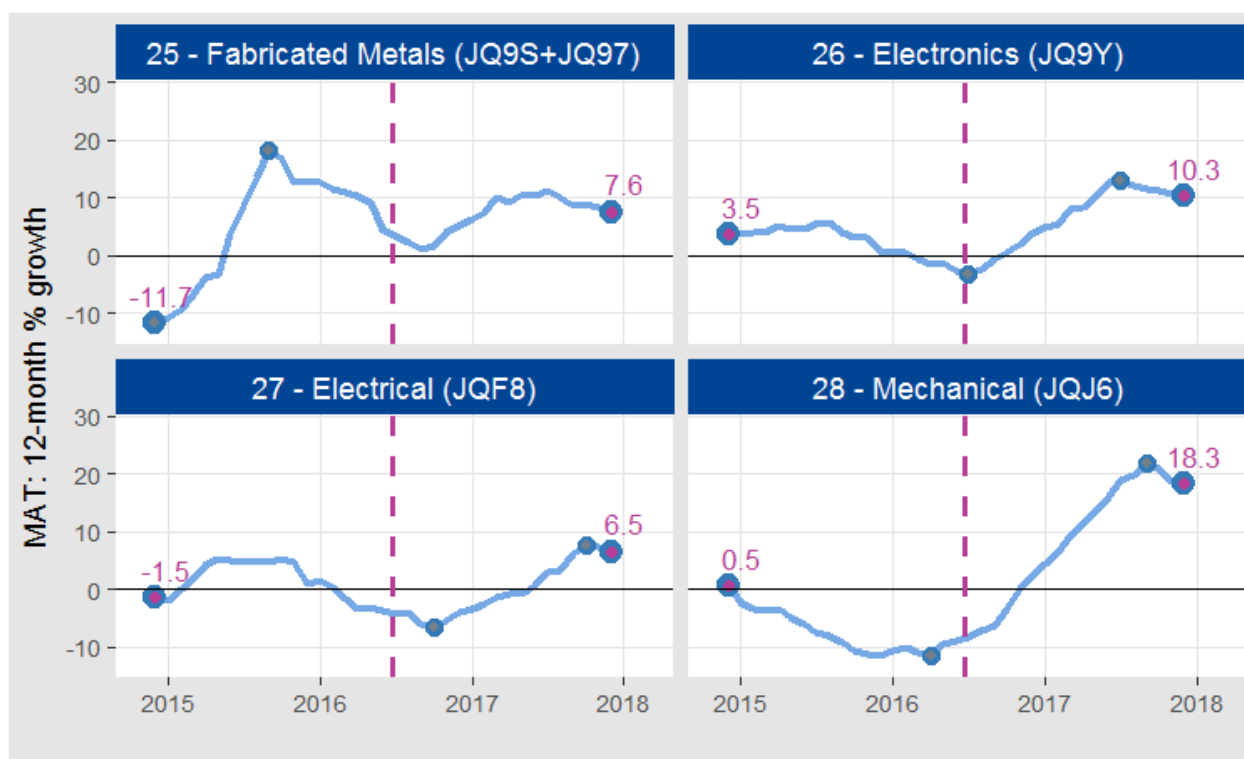
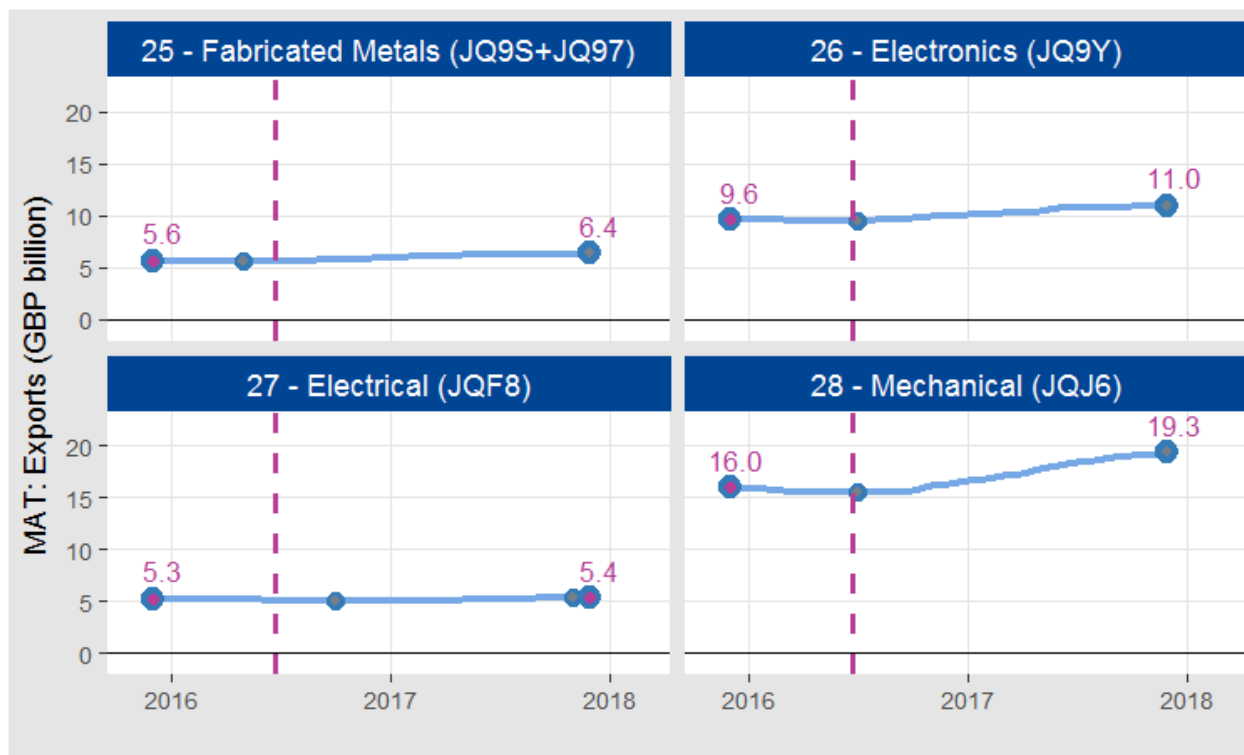


11 Industry Level Indicators

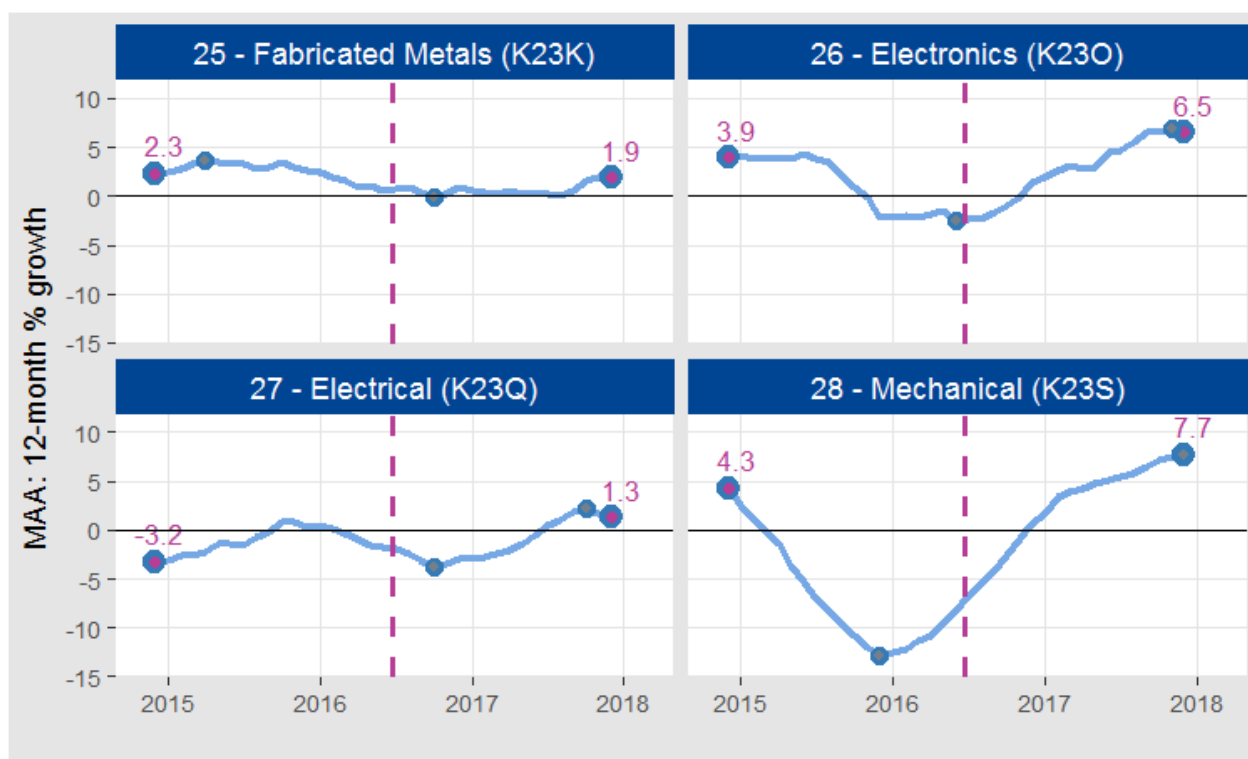
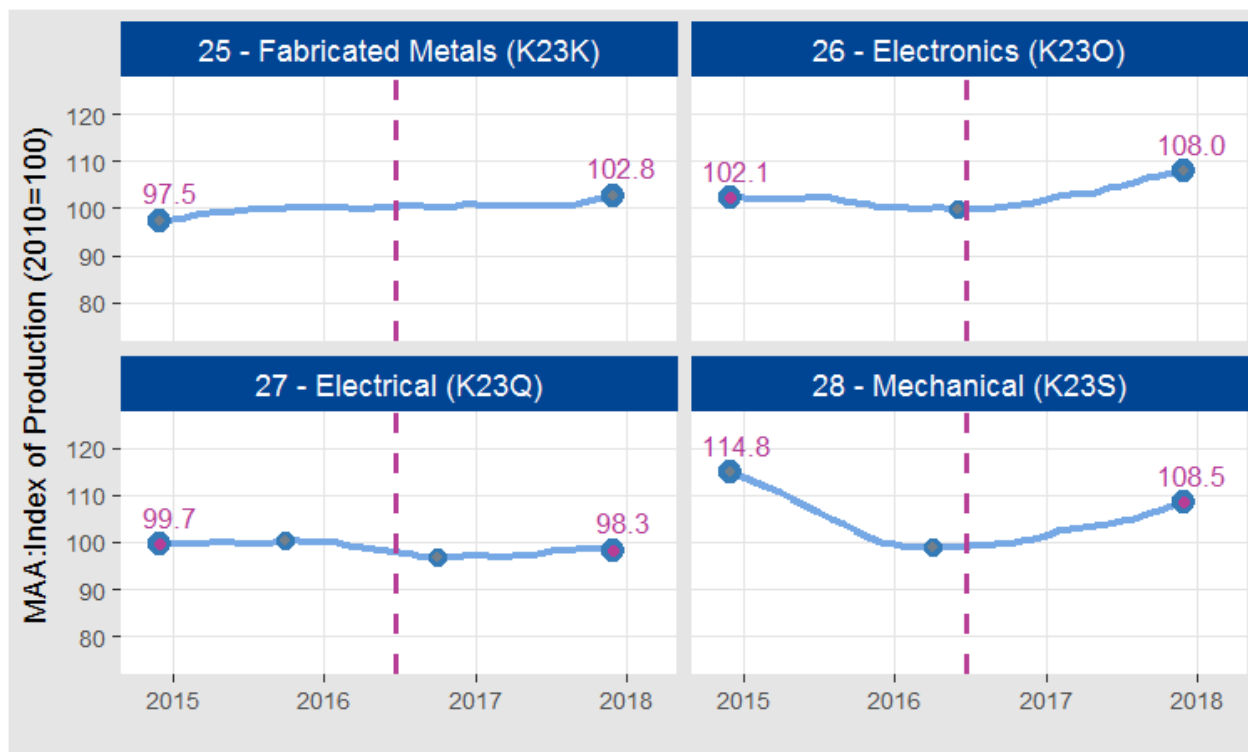
11.1 Turnover



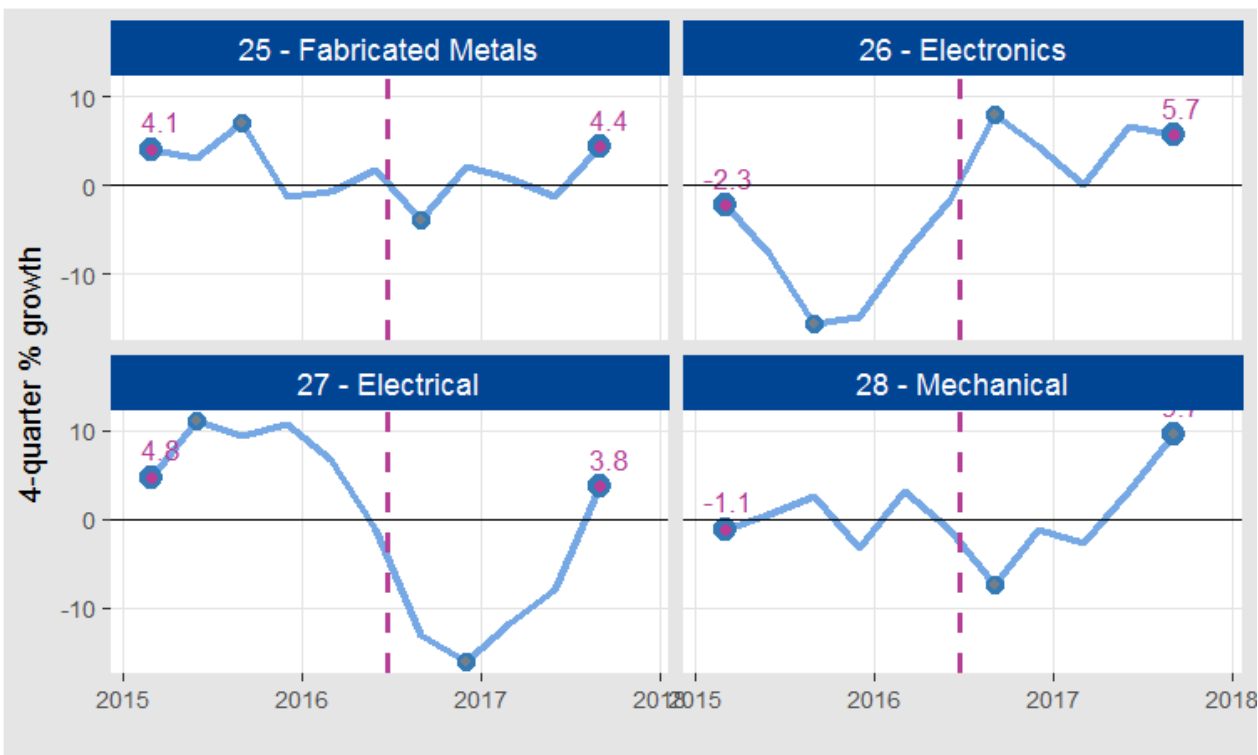
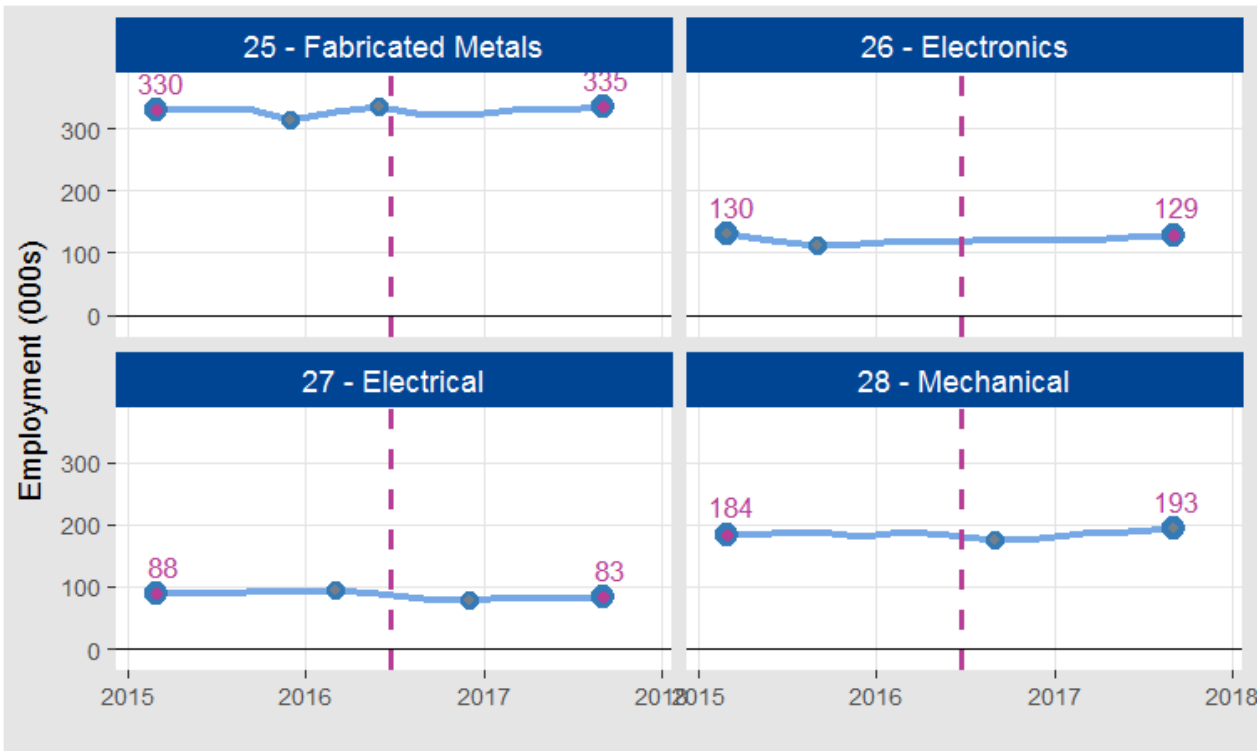
11.2 Exports



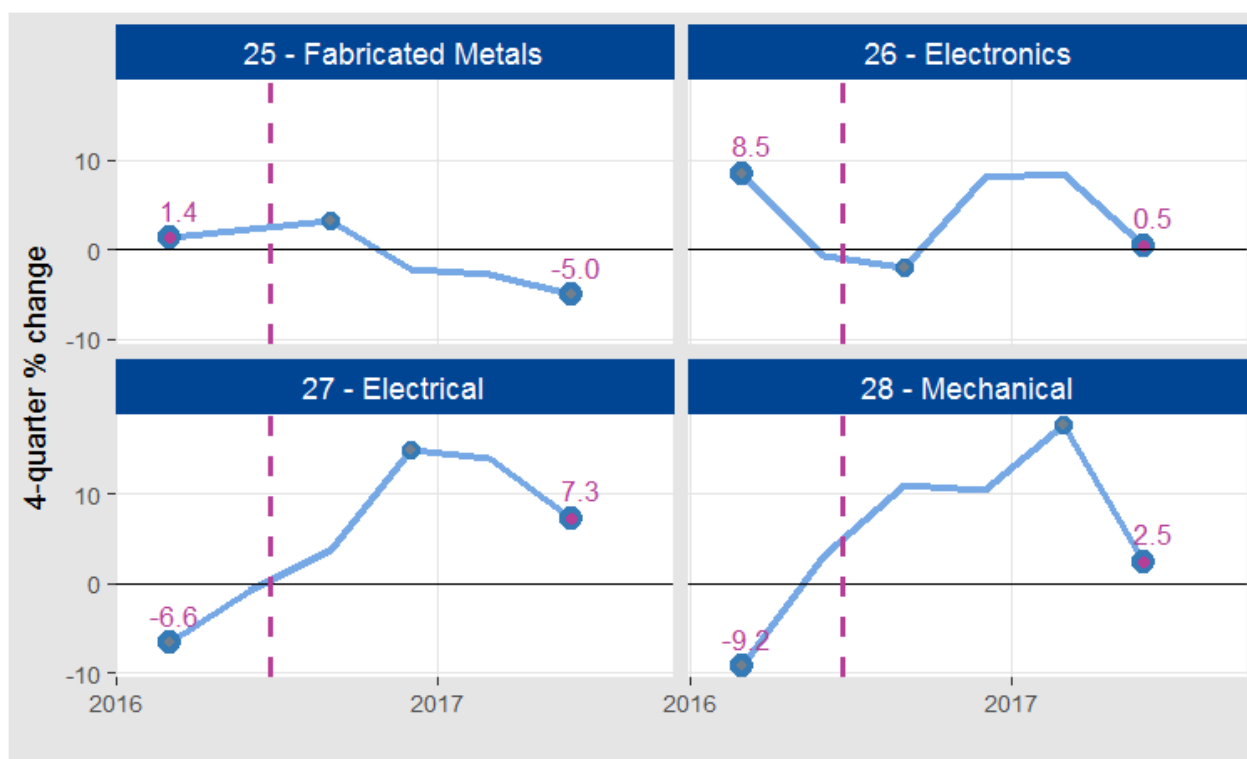
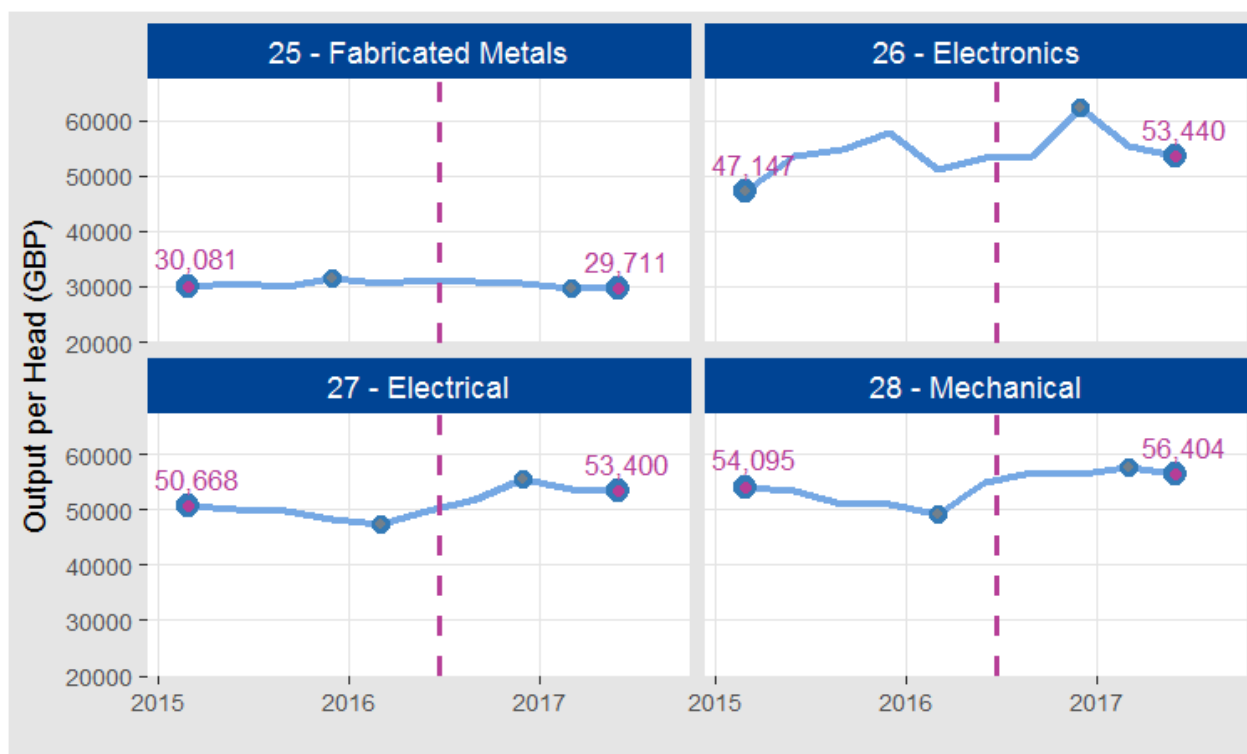
11.3 Index of Production



11.4 Employment (including Self-Employment)



11.5 Turnover per Head

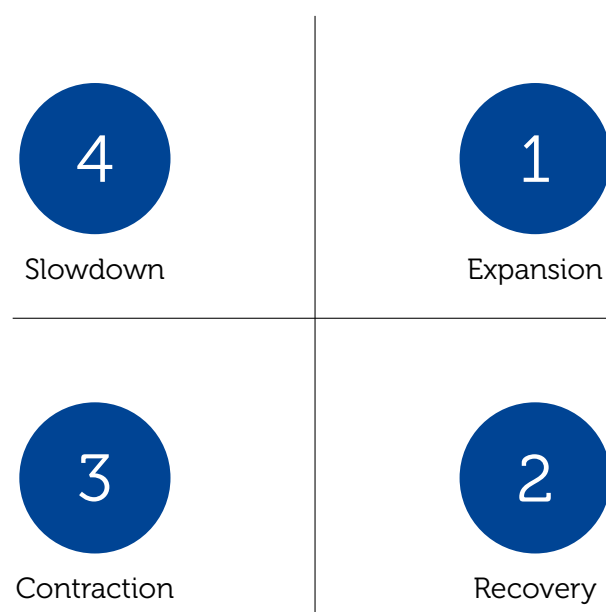


12 Growth Cycles

12.1 About Growth Cycles

Growth cycle, plots the annual growth of an indicator against the 1-month (or 1-quarter) growth. This put the indicator in one of 4 main quadrants:

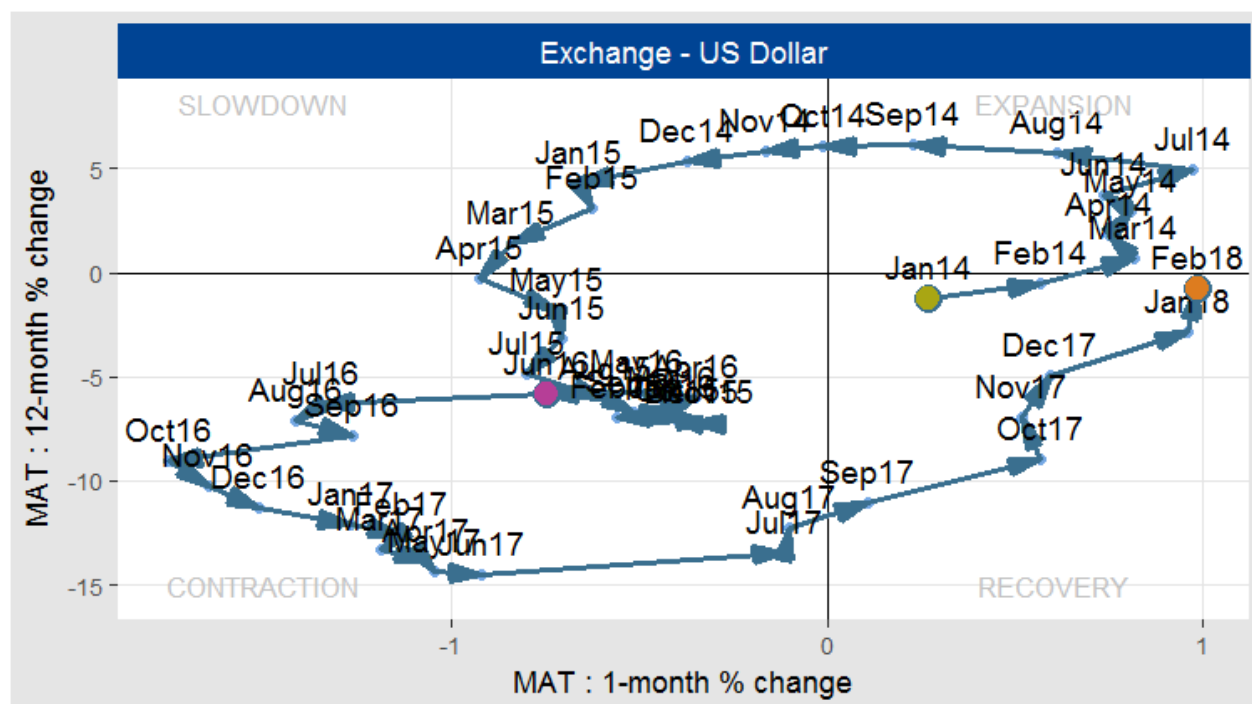
- Quadrant 1: increased compared to previous month (or quarter) and also increased compared previous year - **expansion**
- Quadrant 2: increased compared to previous month (or quarter) but decreased compared to previous year - **recovery**
- Quadrant 3: decreased compared to previous month (or quarter) and also decreased compared to previous year - **contraction**
- Quadrant 4: decreased compared to previous month (or quarter) but increased compared previous year - **slowdown**



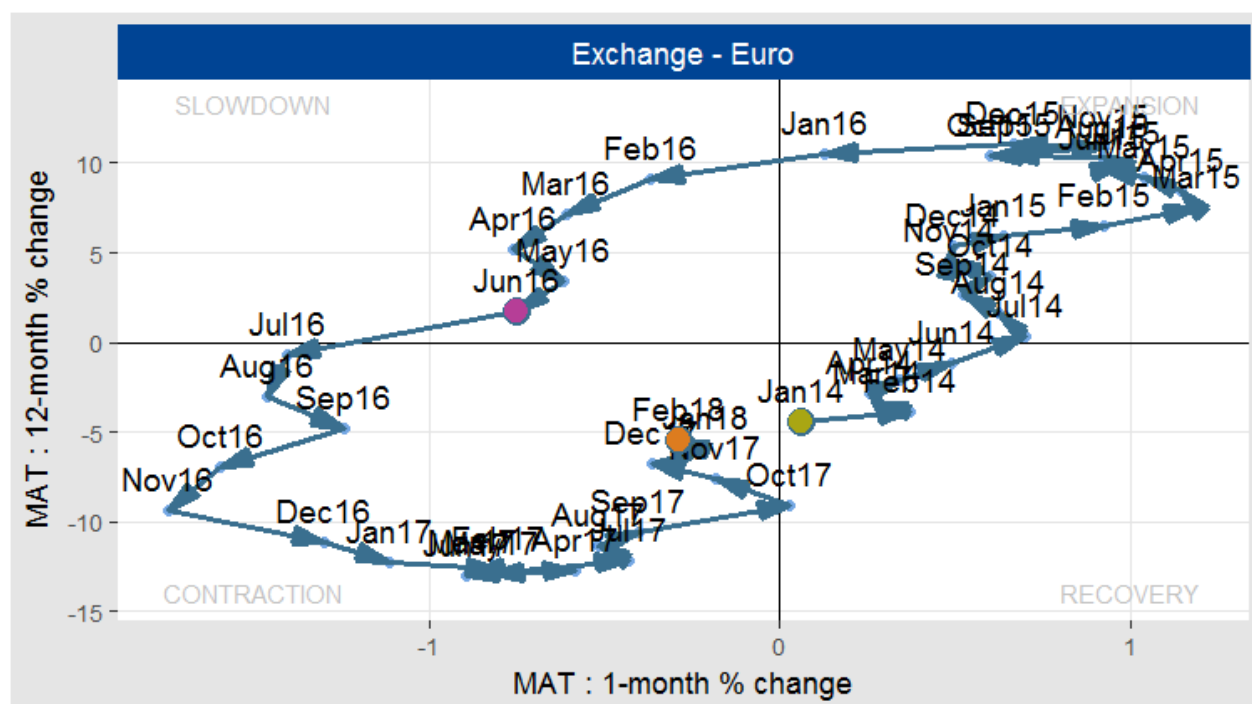
The direction or where an indicator is heading to is found by connecting indicator's position over a period of time. Majority of indicators have seasonal components which can sometimes obscure the underlying trends. Using Moving Annual Total (MAT) helps to remove this seasonality. Where MAT has been used instead of the actual indicator, the axis label is preceded by the 'MAT'.

This section shows growth cycle plots of 8 selected indicators. The starting points are marked with green circle (●); purple circle (●) for referendum date and orange circle (●) for the current state.

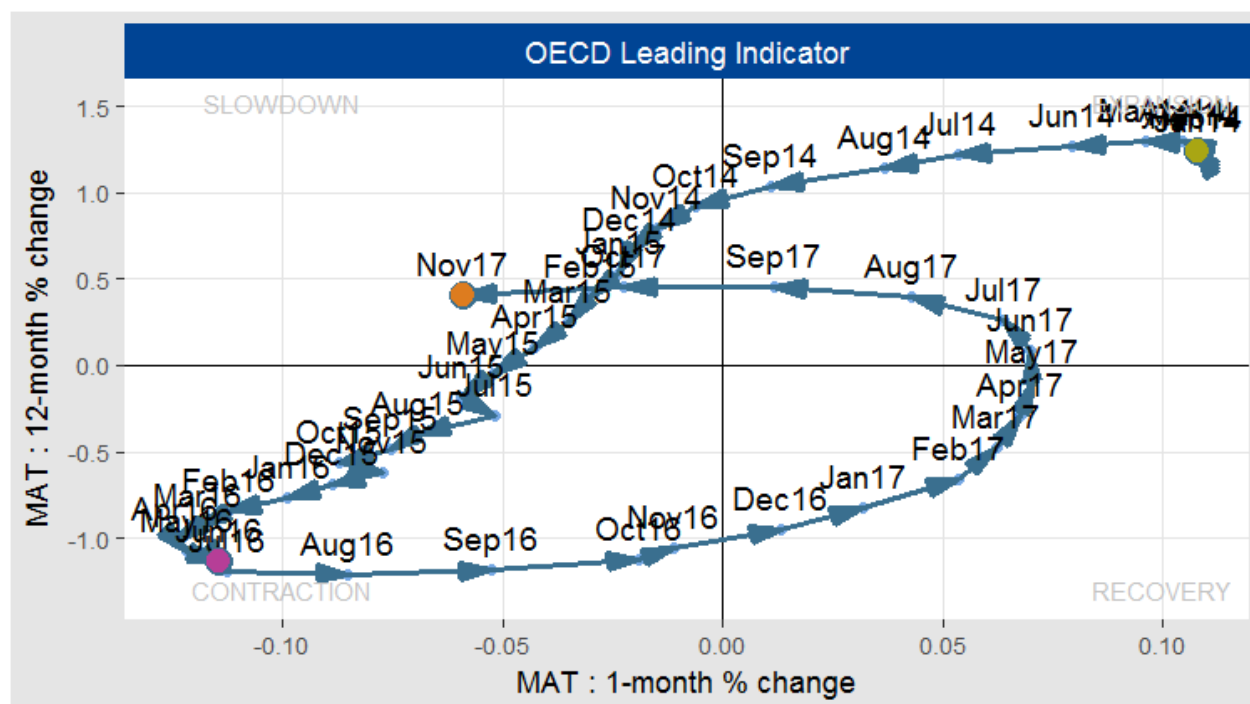
12.2 Exchange Rate (USD)



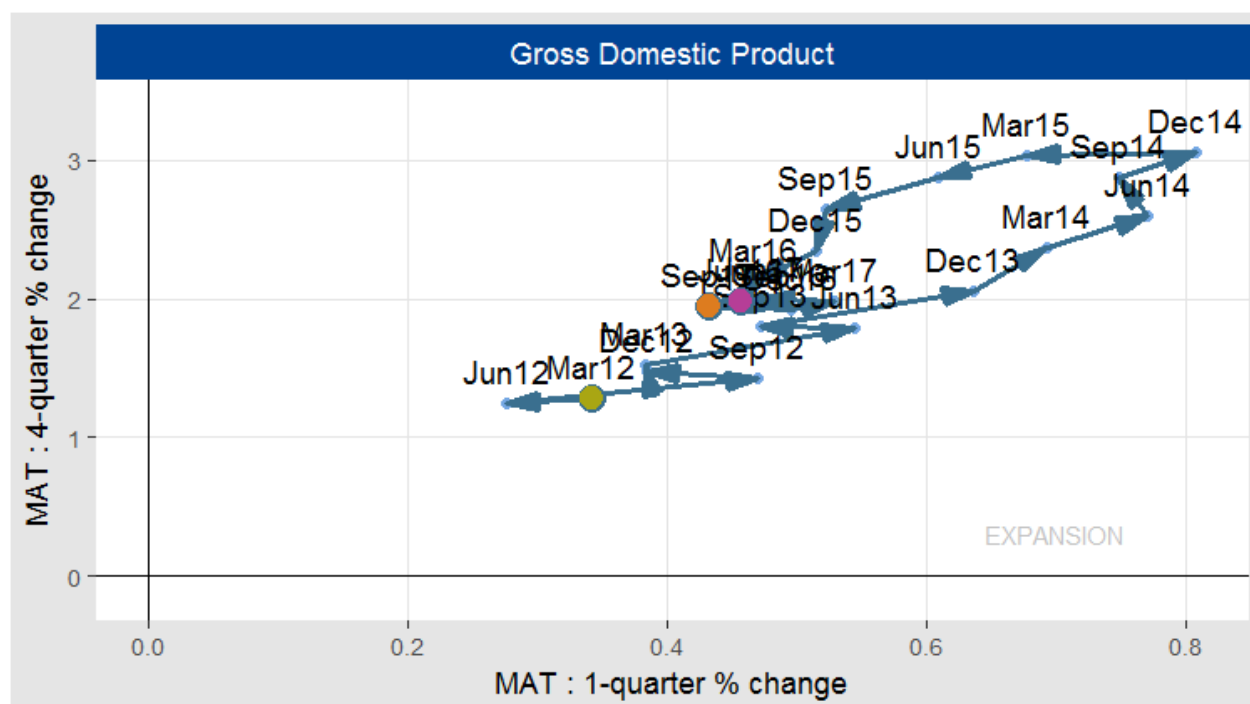
12.3 Exchange Rate (Euro)

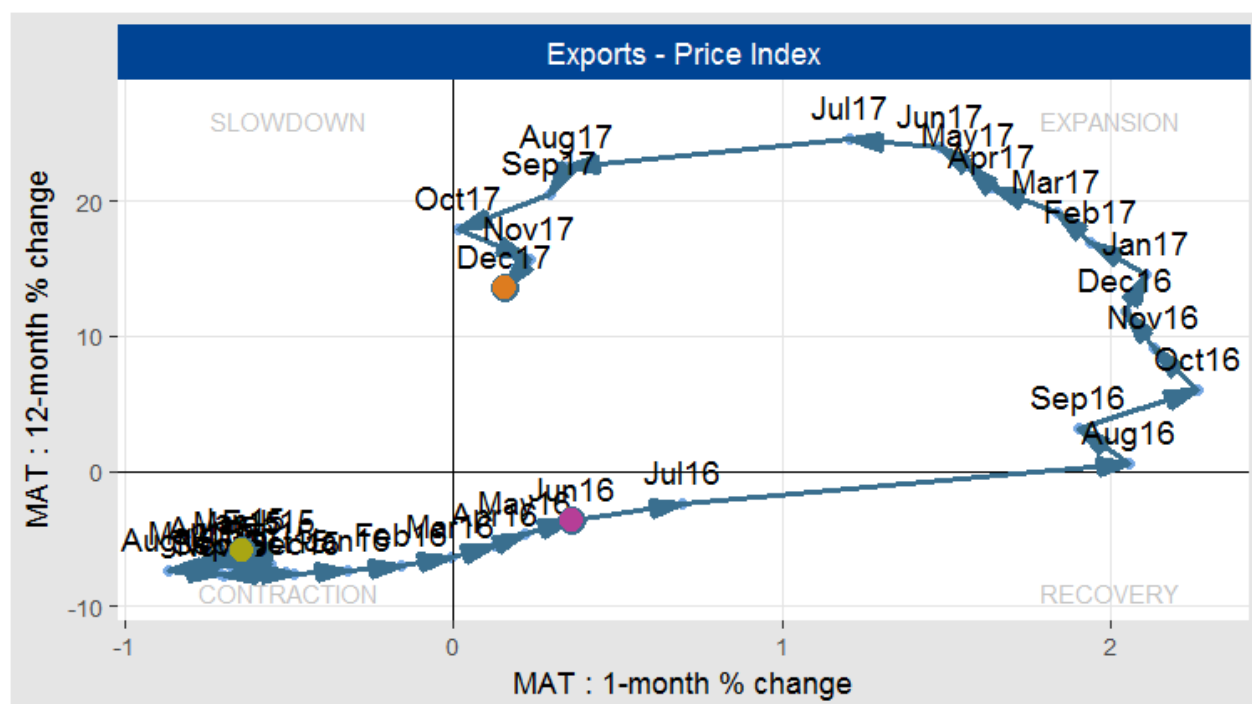
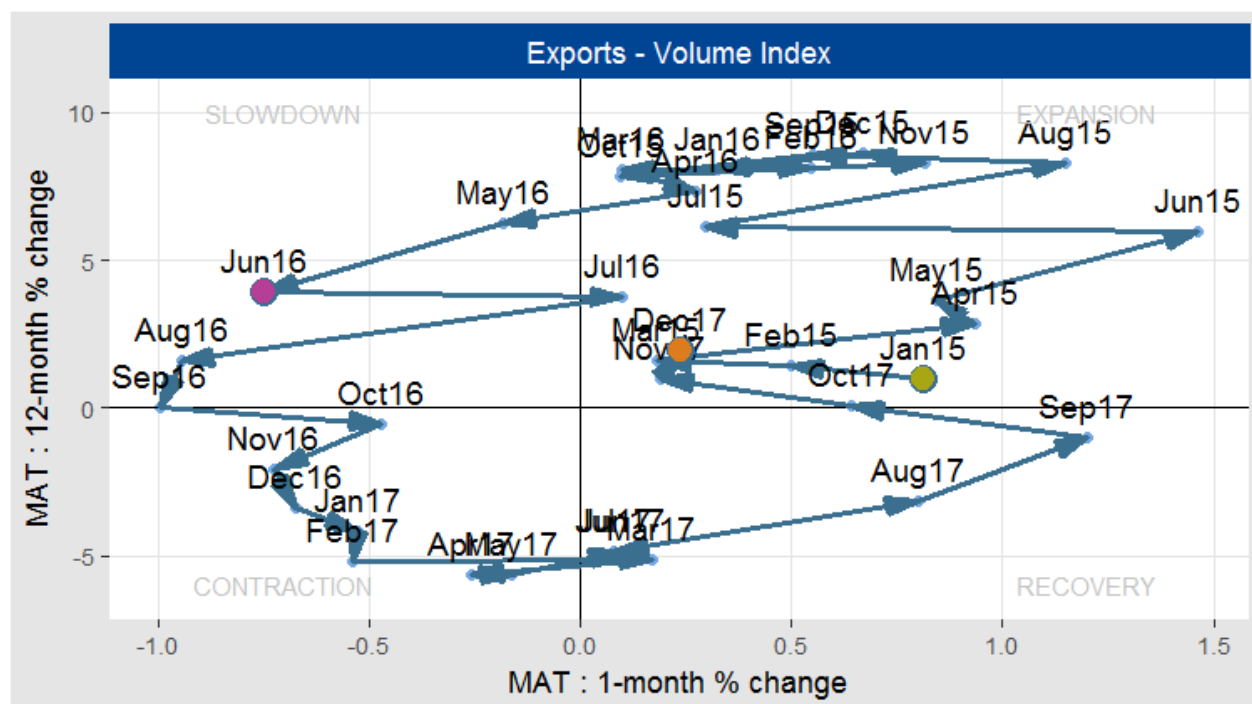


12.4 OECD Composite Leading Indicator - UK

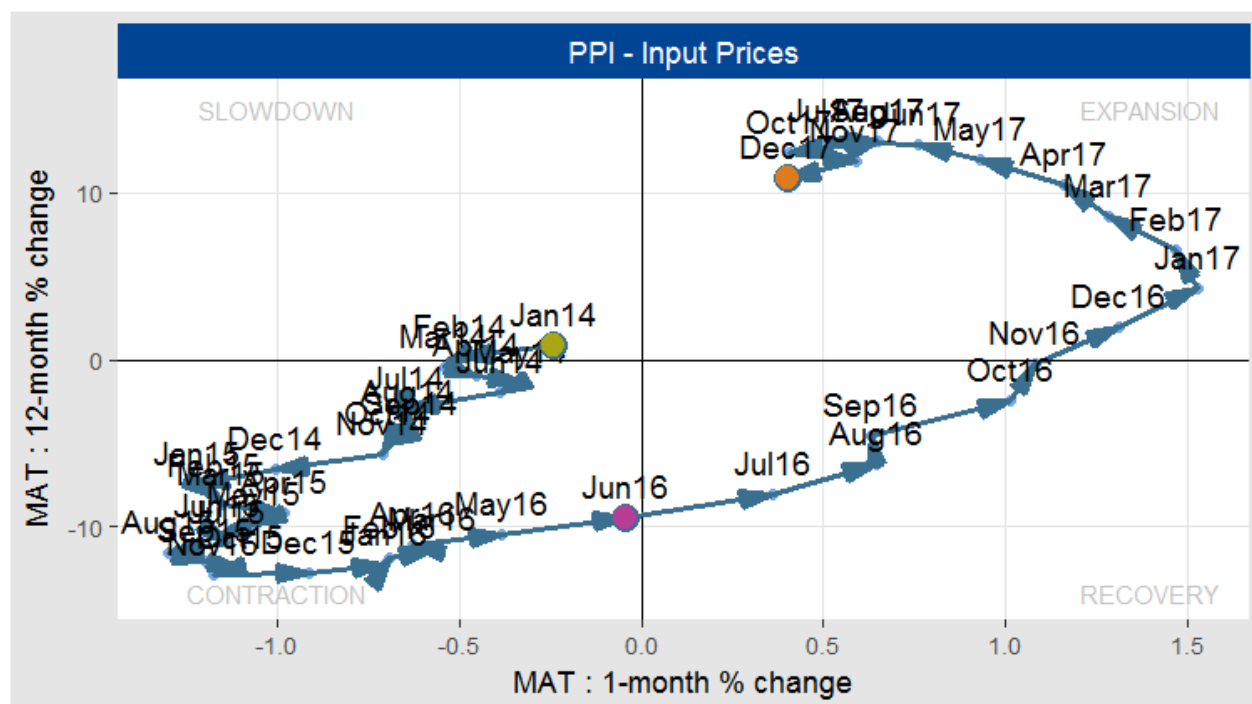


12.5 Gross Domestic Product - GDP (ABMI-PGDP)

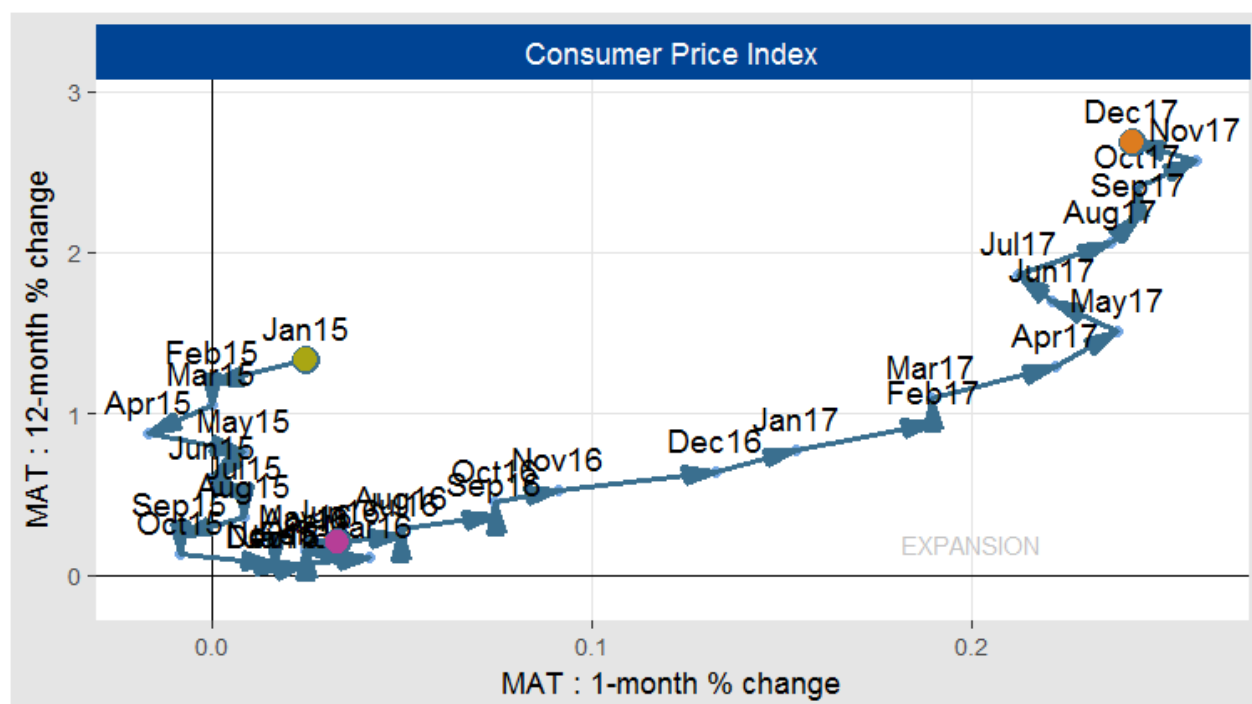




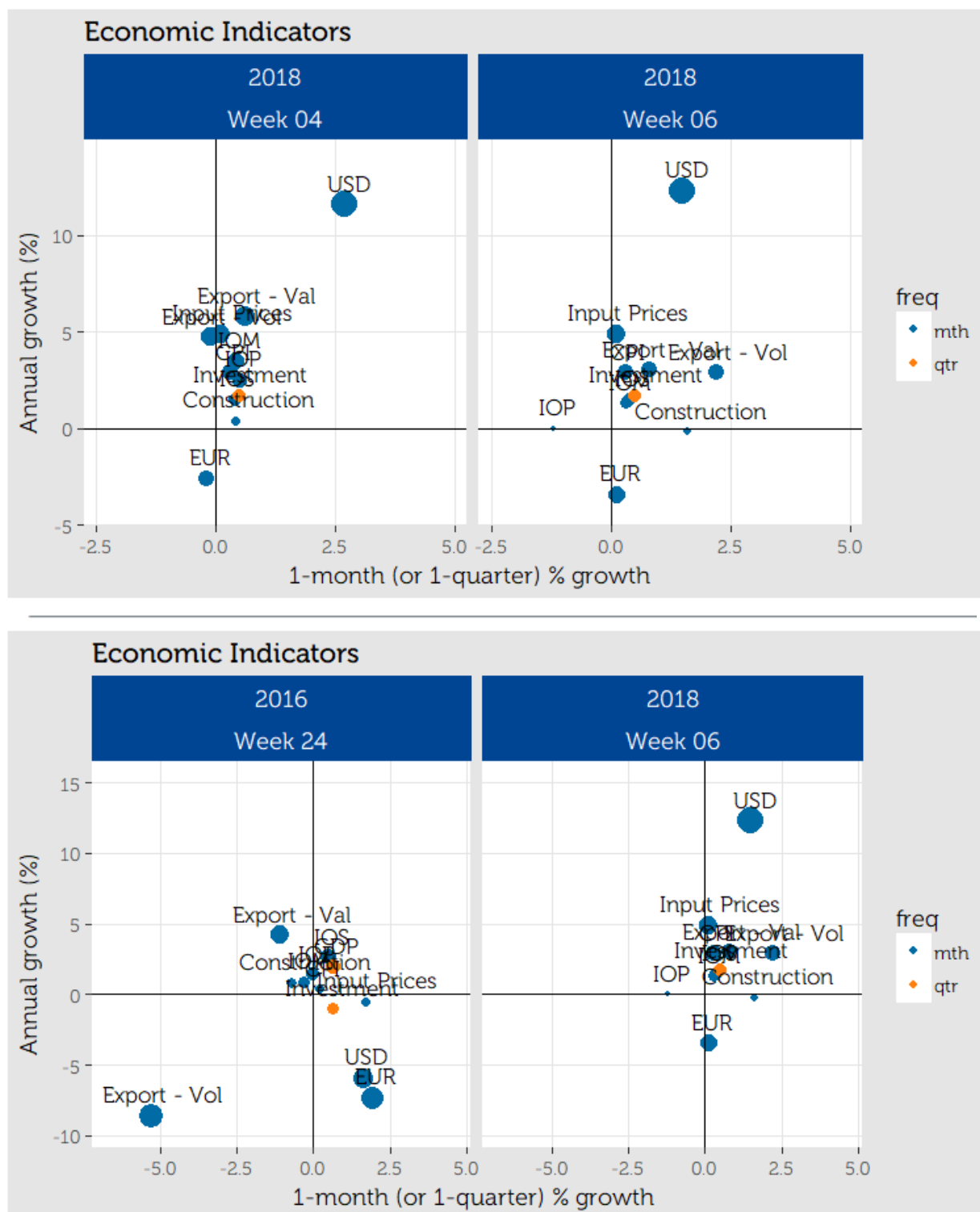
12.8 Input Prices (K646)



12.9 Consumer Price Index (D7BT)



12.10 Current State

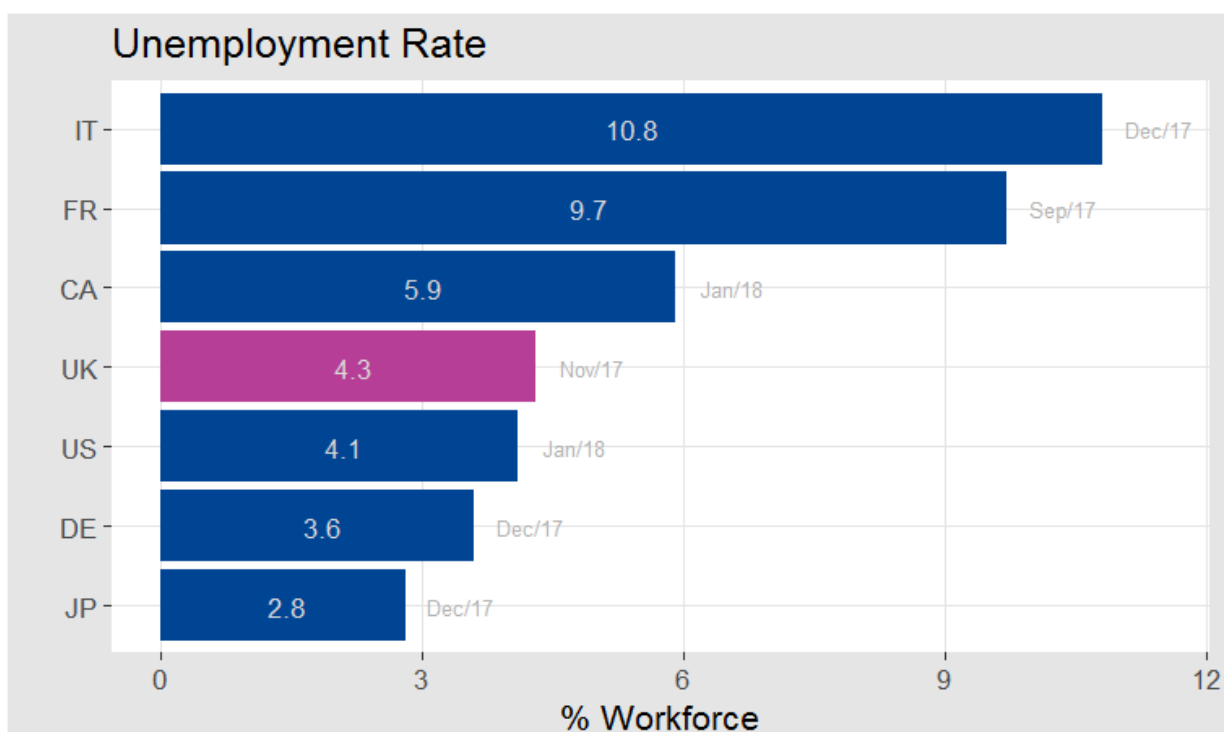
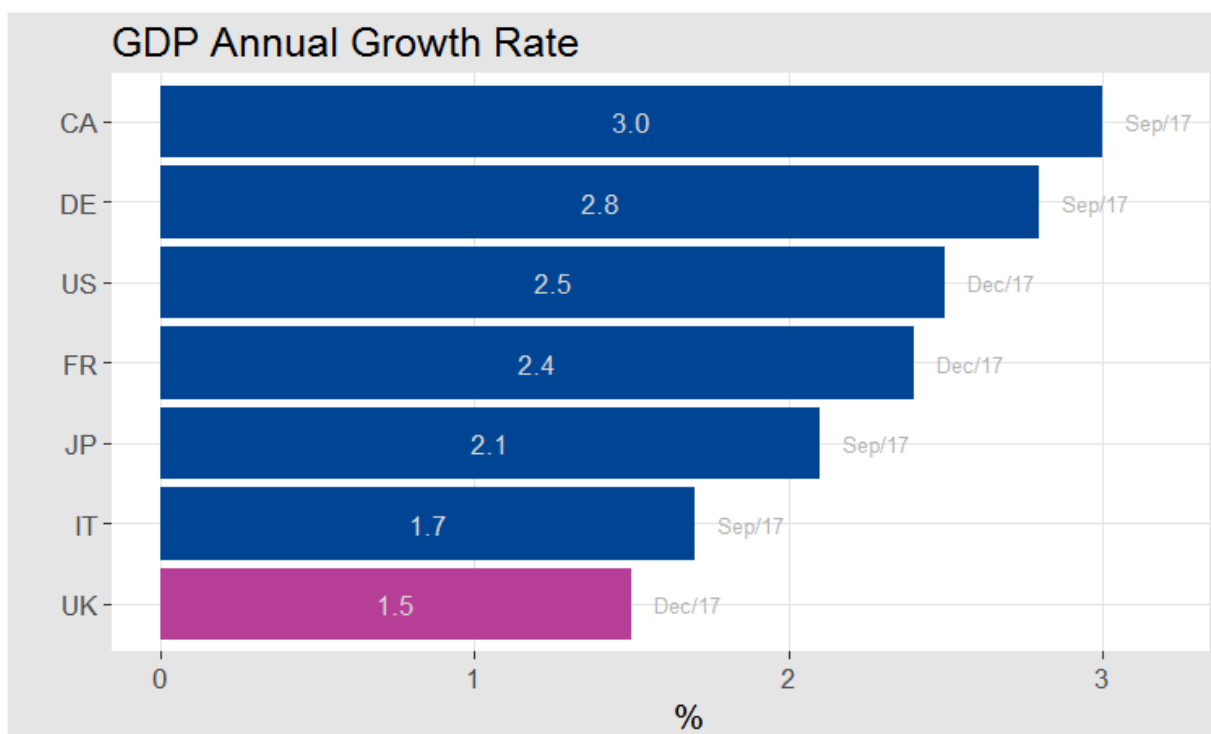


Top: Indicators growth - Current week versus previous week.

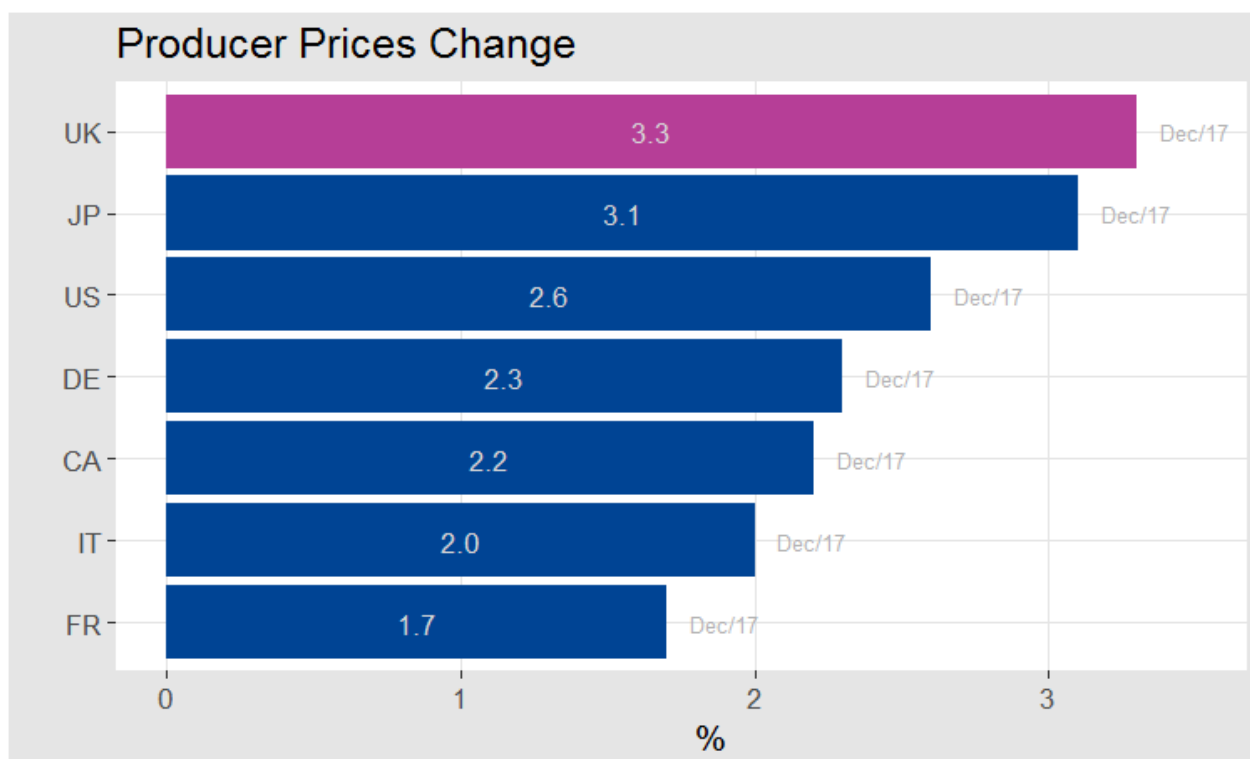
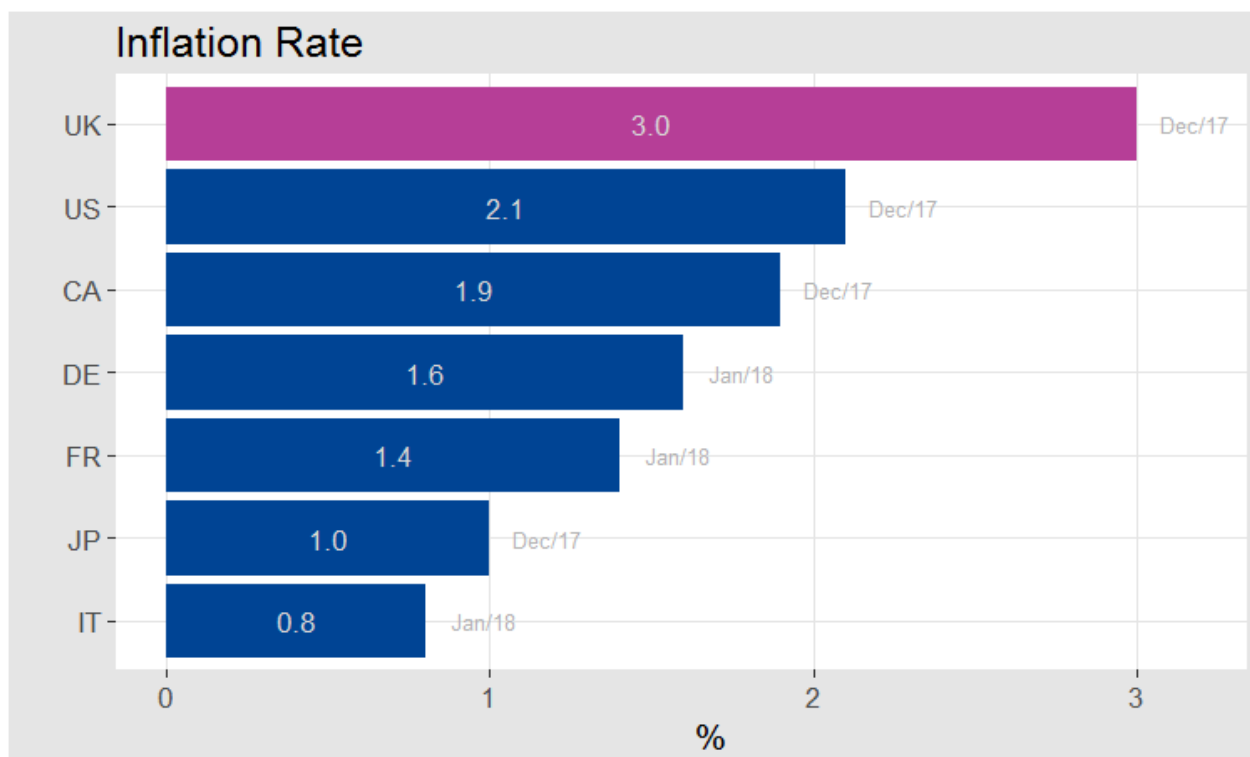
Bottom: Indicators Growth - Before Referendum vote versus current week

13 G7 Indicators (Latest)

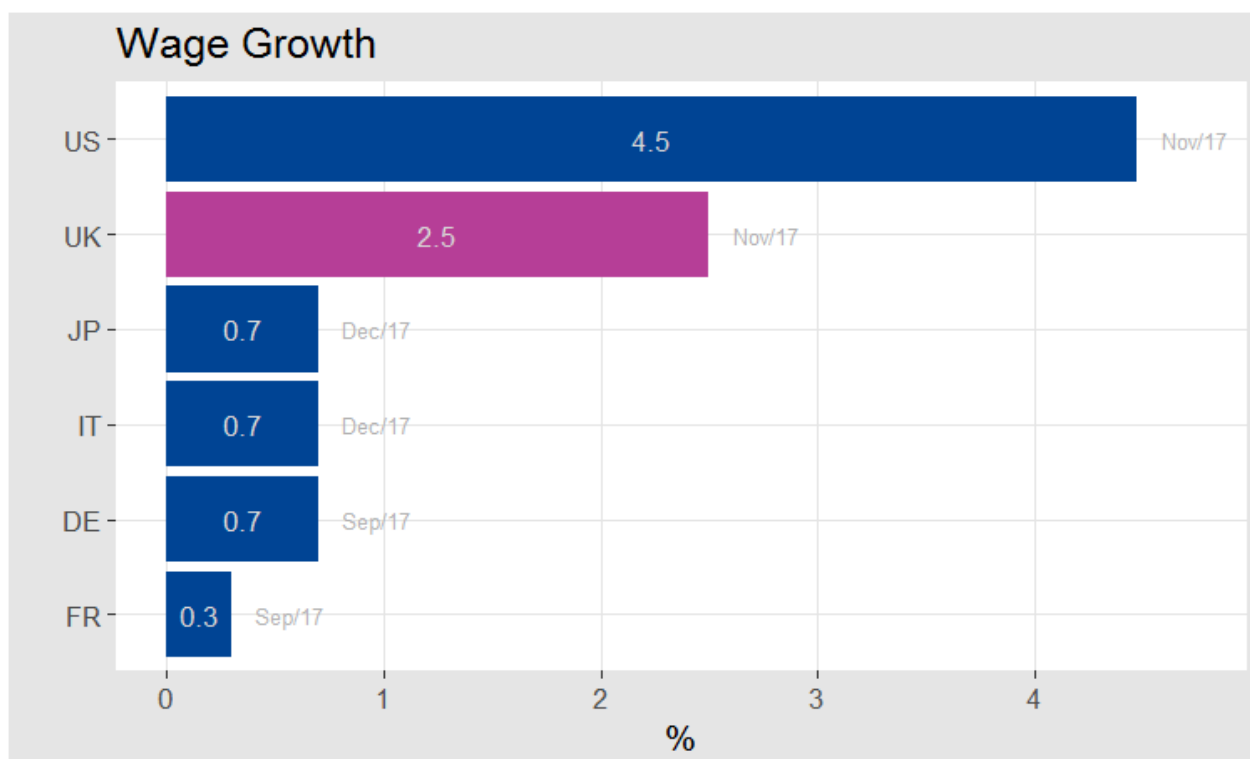
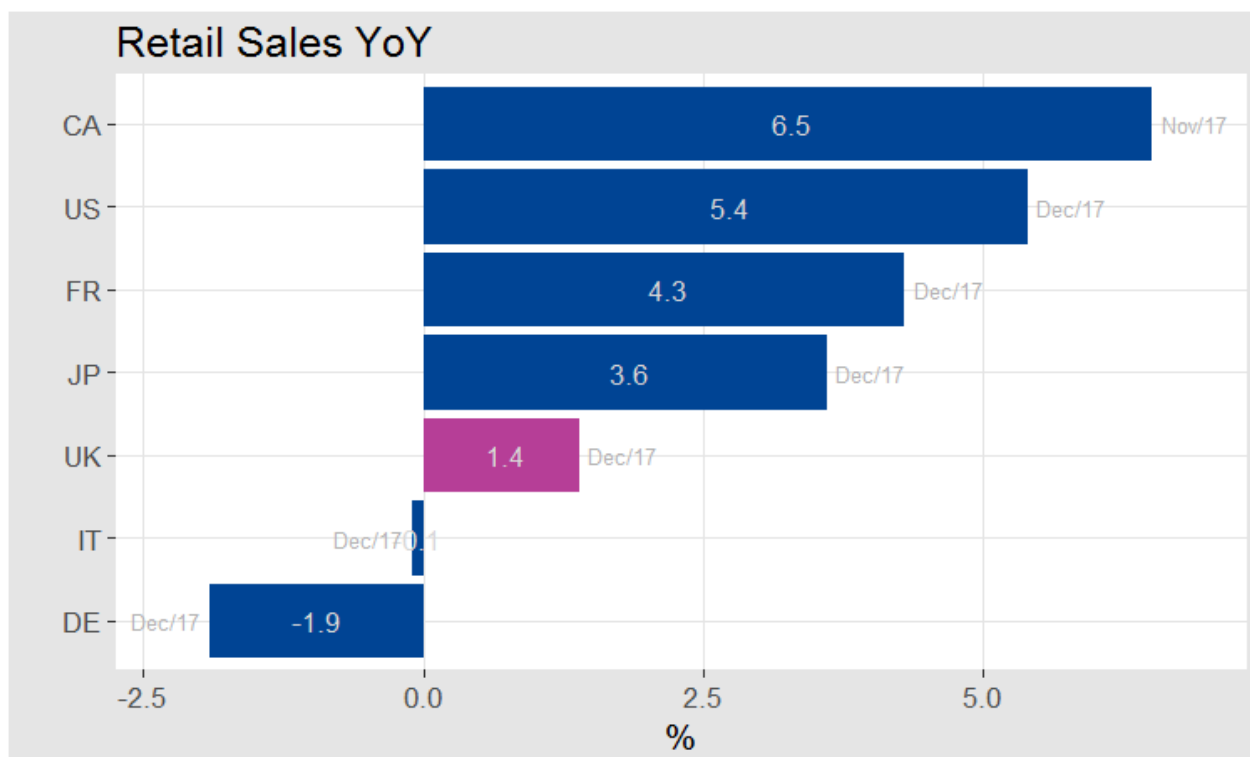
13.1 GDP & Unemployment



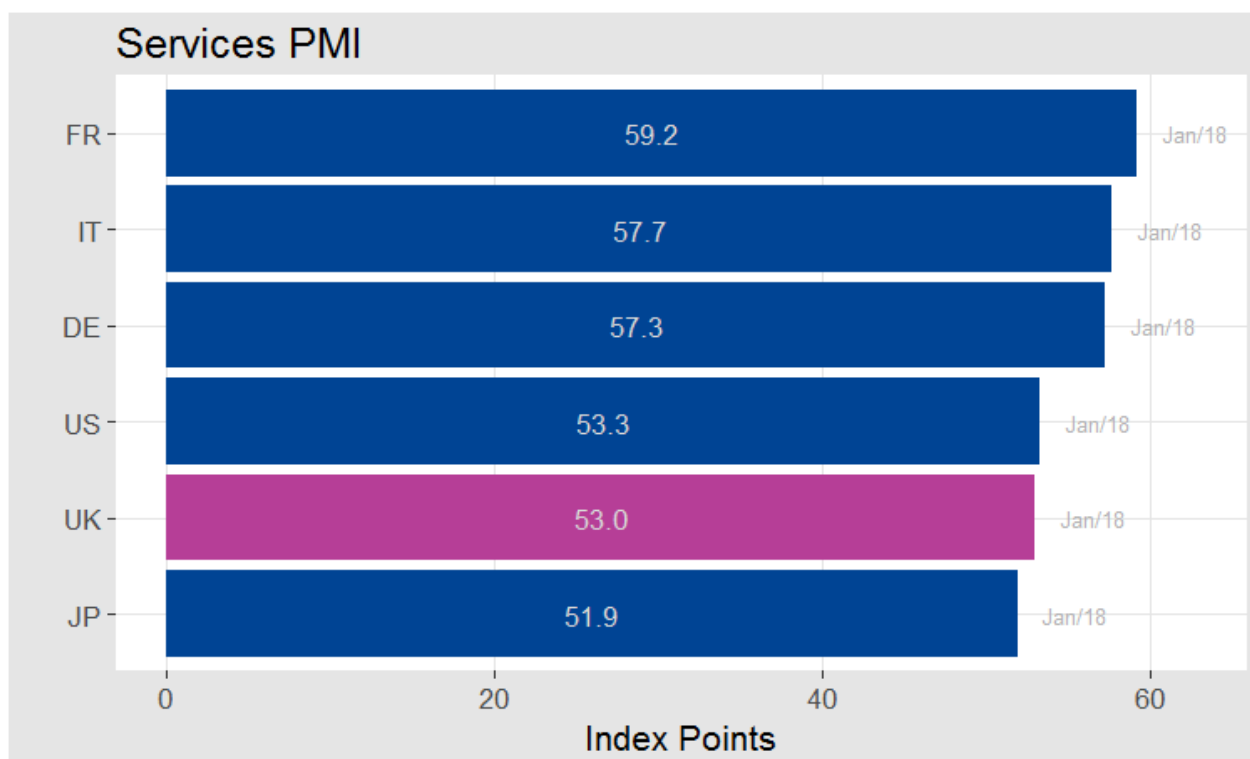
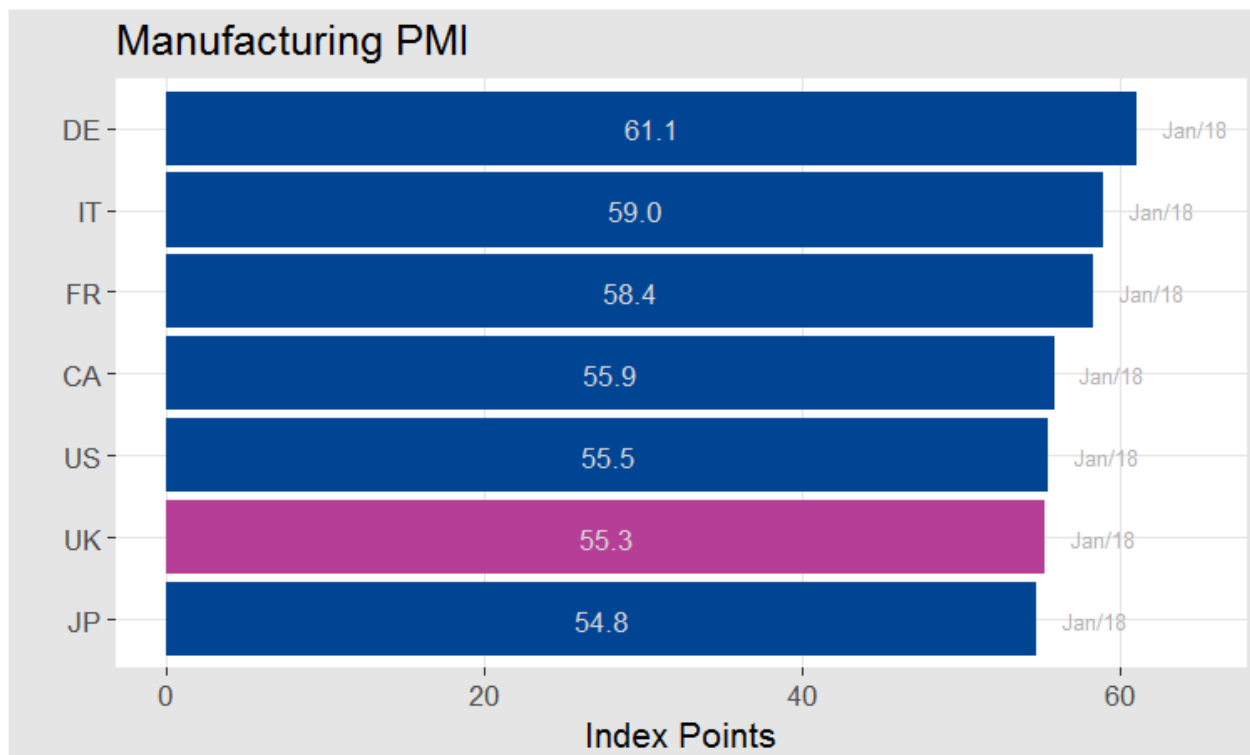
13.2 Inflation & Producer Prices



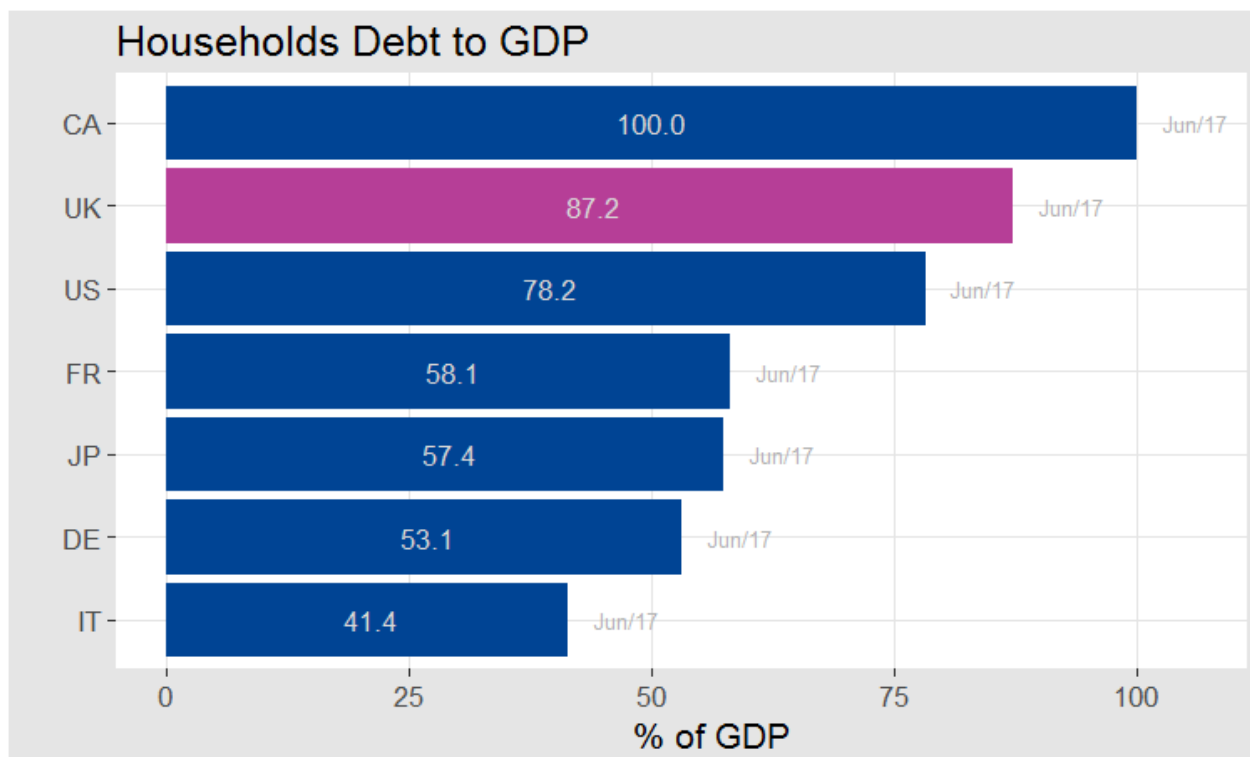
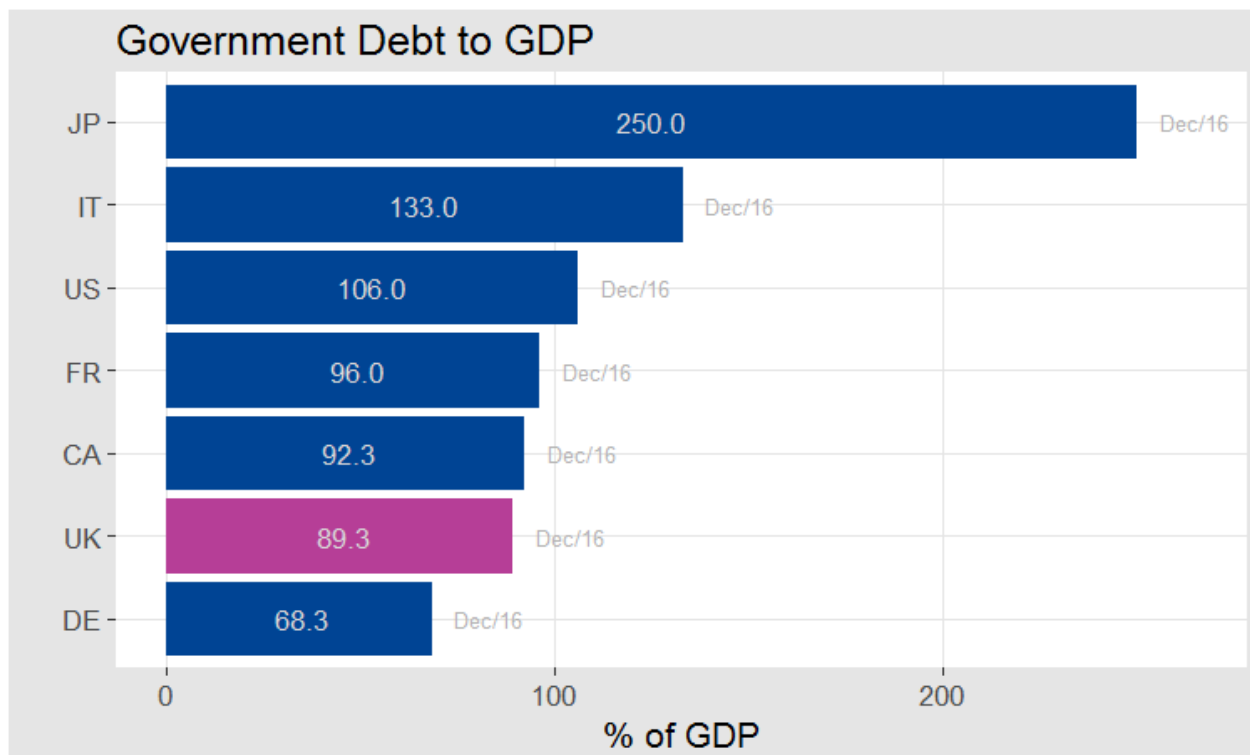
13.3 Retail Sales & Wage Growth



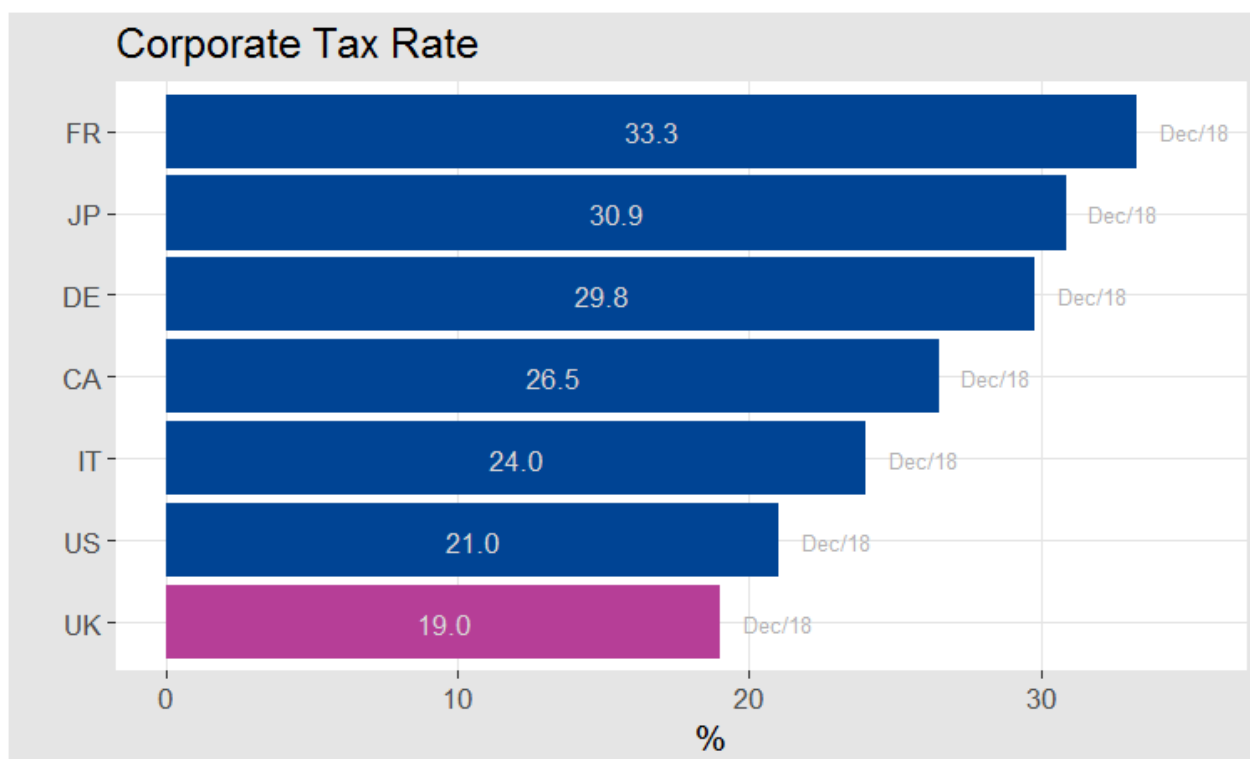
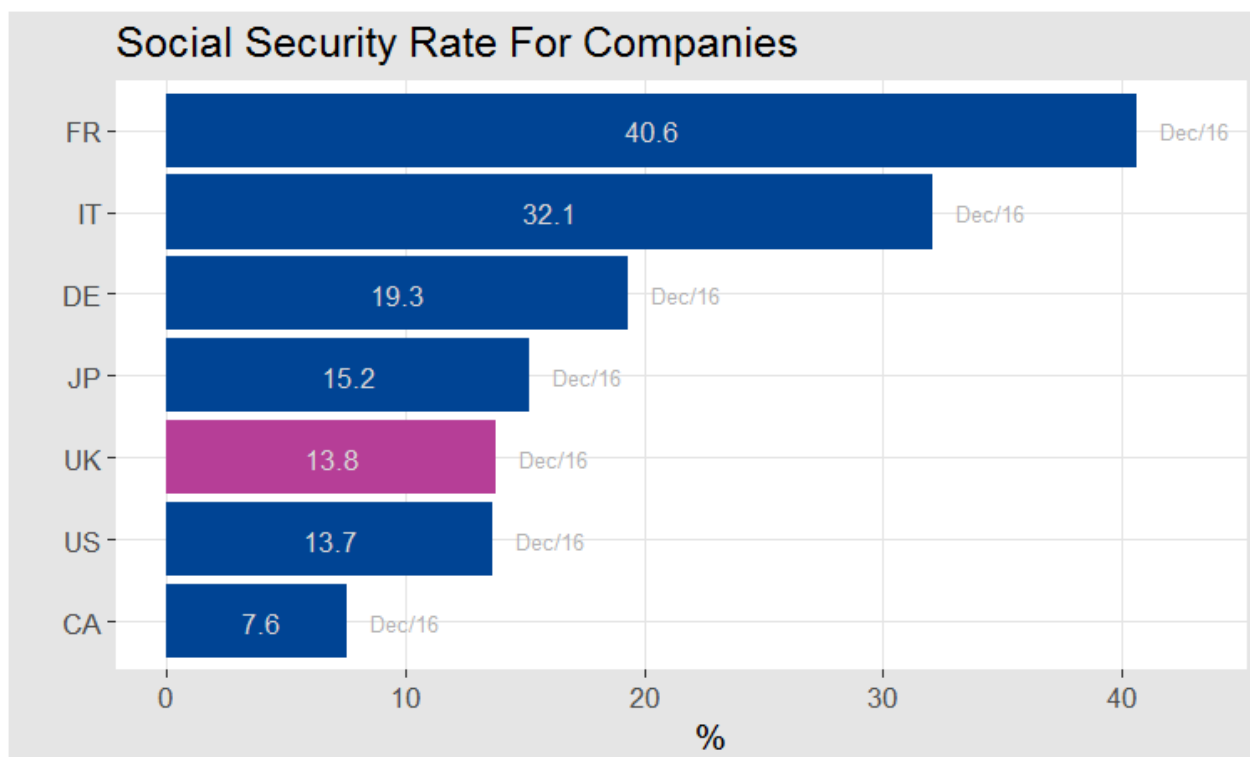
13.4 Purchasers Managers Index - Manufacturing & Services



13.5 Debt



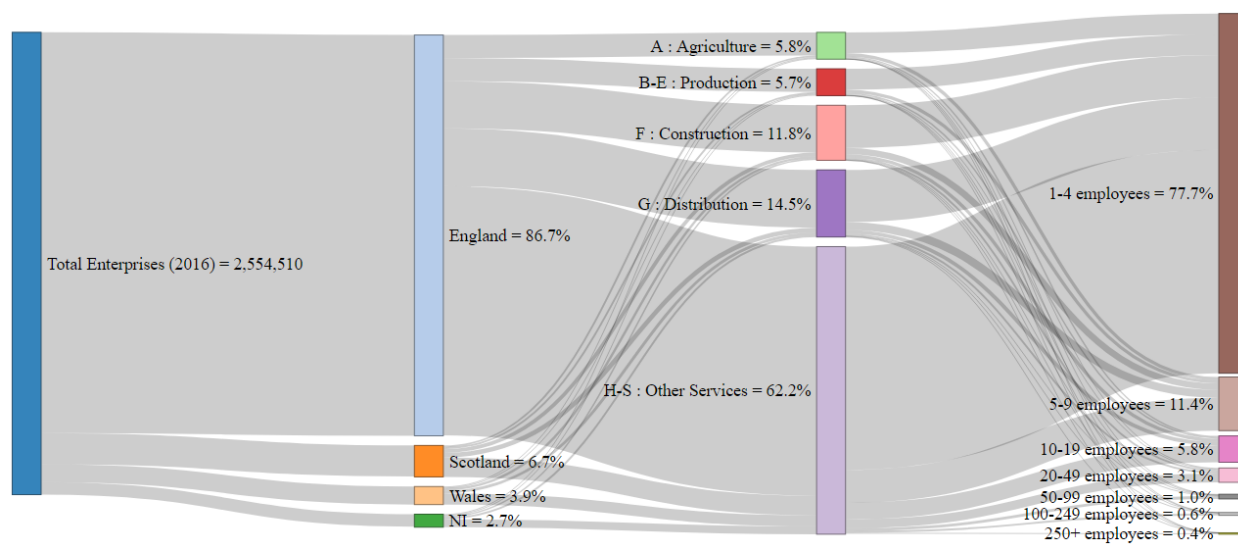
13.6 Employer Social Security Rate & Corporate Tax



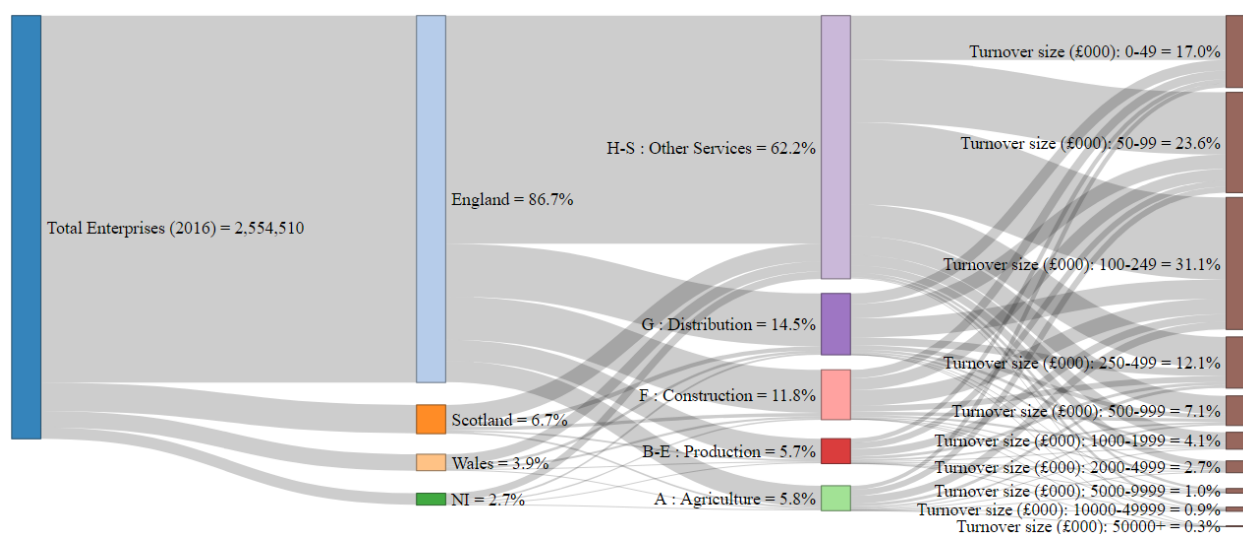
Appendices

A UK Businesses: Activity, Size & Location

A.1 Enterprises by Employment Size Band

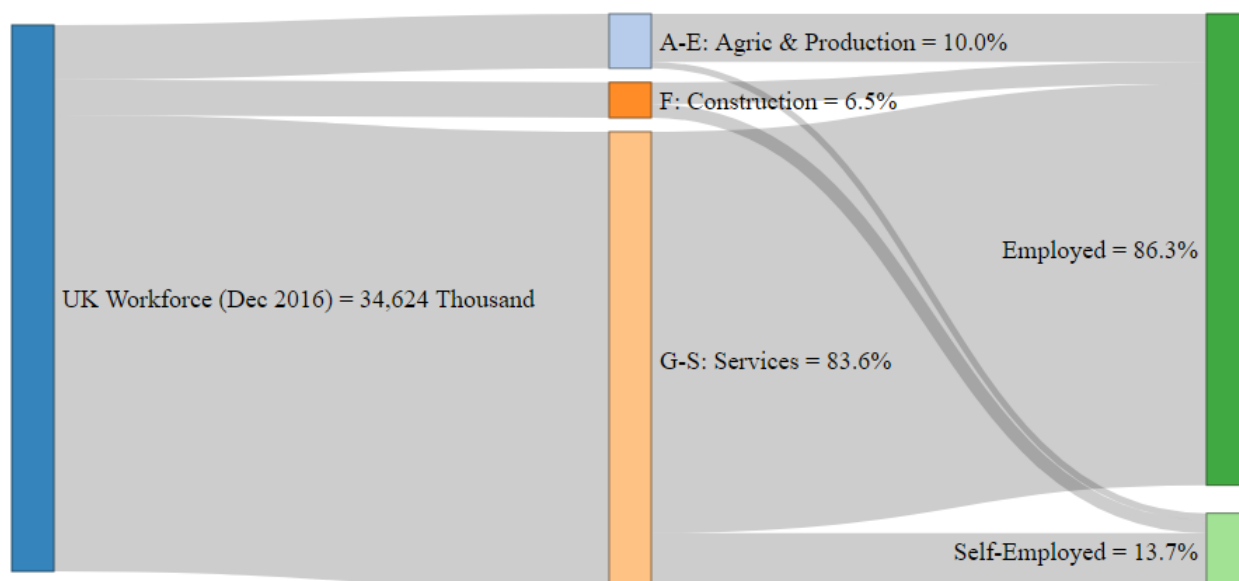


A.2 Enterprises by Turnover Size Band

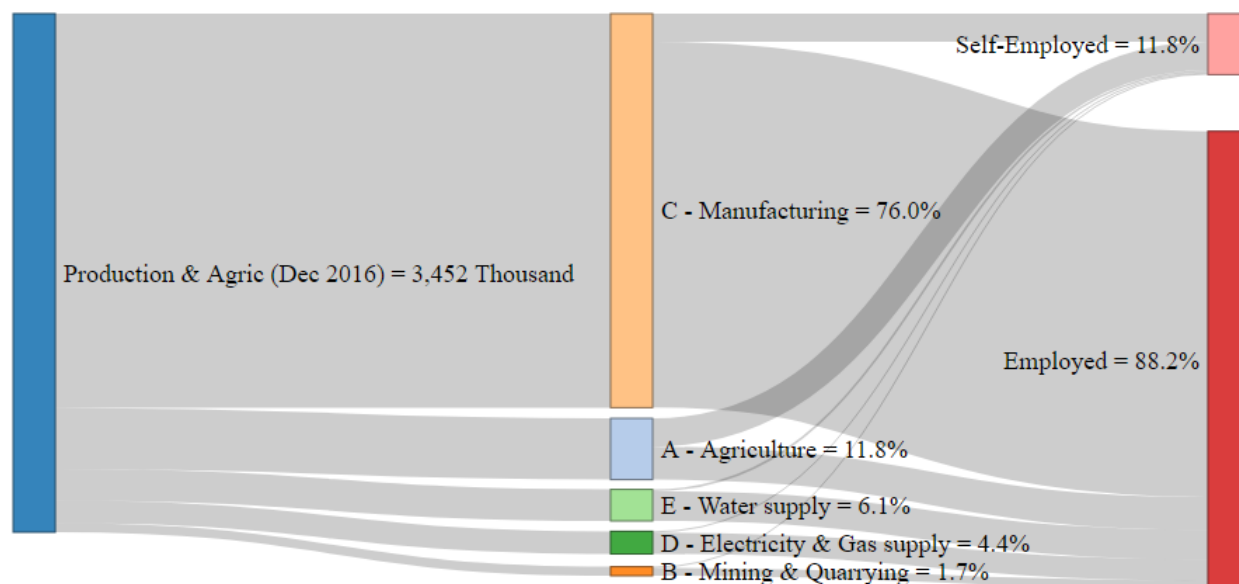


B UK Employment Structure

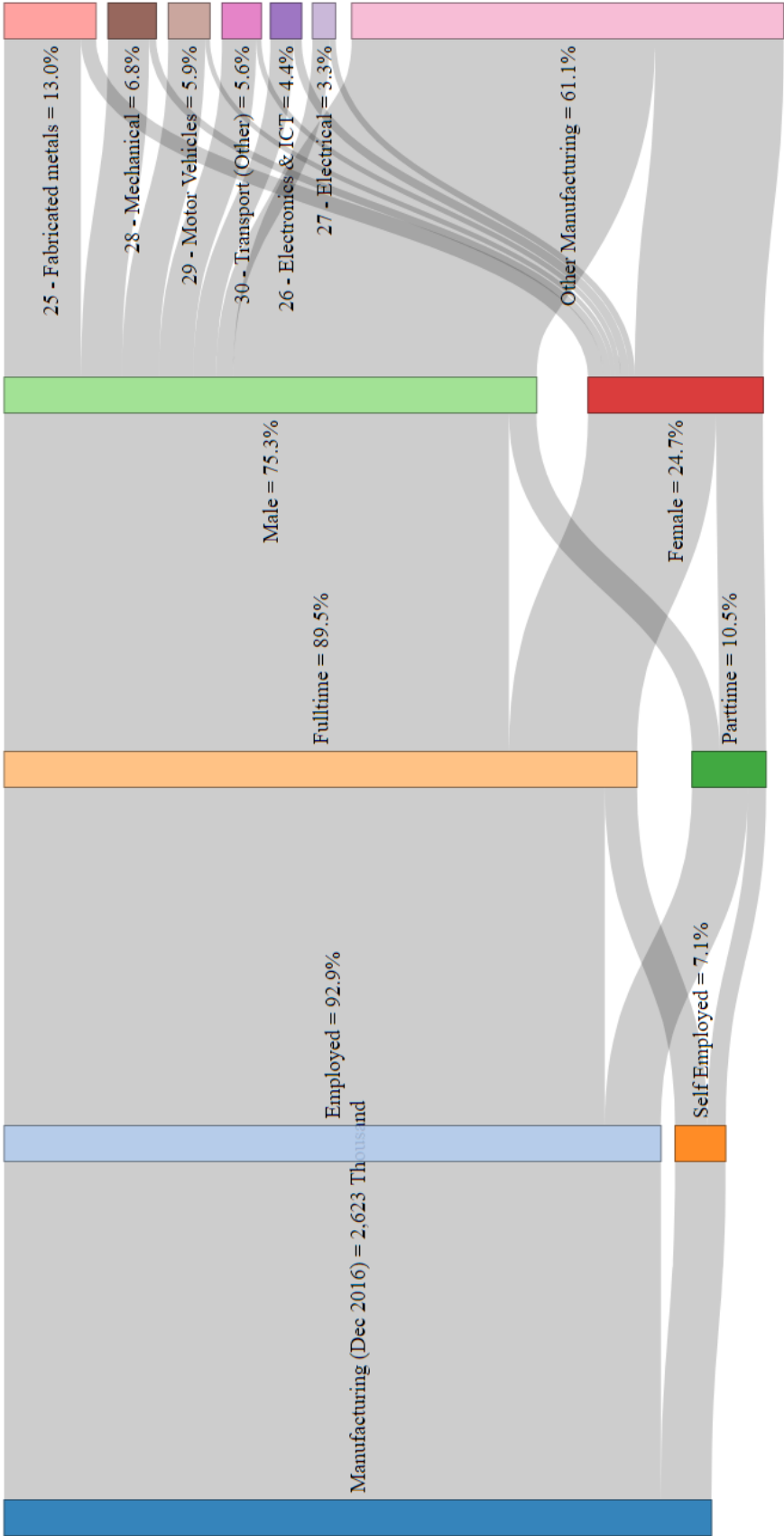
B.1 UK Workforce



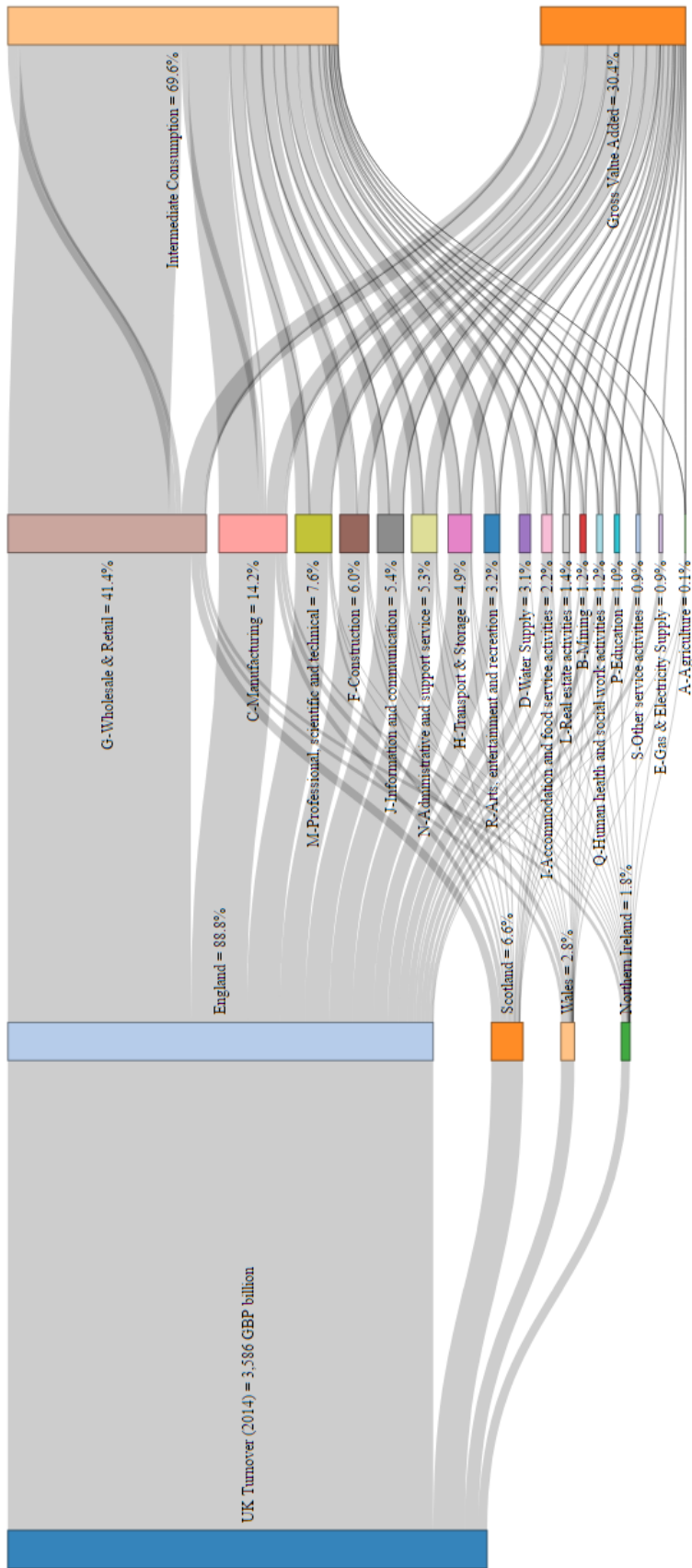
B.2 UK Production & Agriculture Workforce



B.3 UK Manufacturing Workforce



C UK Industrial Output by Region



Excludes **K** (Financial & Insurance Activities) and **O** (Public Administration & Defence)

D Data sources

- ONS
 - Producer Prices : <http://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/inflationandpriceindices>
 - Consumer Prices: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/inflationandpriceindices>
 - GDP: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp>
 - Retail Sales: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/retailindustry>
 - Business Investment: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp>
 - Employment : <http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket>
 - Production : <http://www.ons.gov.uk/economy>
 - Exports : <http://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/nationalaccounts/balanceofpayments>
 - Turnover: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade>
 - Annual Business Survey : <https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade>
 - Construction: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade>
- HMRC
 - UK Trade: <https://www.uktradeinfo.com/Statistics/BuildYourOwnTables>
- ECB, OECD & Others
 - Exchange rate: <https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/exchange/eurofxref>
 - UK composite indicator: <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx>
 - G7 Indicators : <https://tradingeconomics.com/>
 - FTSE 100: https://uk.webfg.com/index/FTSE_100/prices/

E Information about EURIS

EURIS is an advisory body for the potential impacts of the changing relationship between the UK and EU for the UK Government, manufacturers and media. EURIS members are industry trade associations BEAMA, GAMBICA, EAMA, REA, CESA, FETA and TechWorks, covering some 3500 companies across electrotechnical, electronics, renewables and mechanical engineering products. It has a focus on product manufacturers covered by the Single Market and the supporting regulations and standards. For more information on EURIS, please visit <http://www.euristaskforce.org>.

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