

Weekly **BREXIT WATCH** 2017 Week 23

June 2017

Brexit Watch - Week 23

The weekly Brexit Watch report monitors the short-term UK macro economic indicators to assess the impact of the referendum vote and the subsequent triggering of Article 50 on UK economy. The report also monitors indicators in 4 manufacturing industries, namely, Electrical (SIC 27), Electronic (SIC 26), Mechanical (SIC 28) and Fabricated Metals (SIC 25).

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 indicator come from the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

To make it easy to differentiate between trends before and after the referendum vote, each chart has a vertical purple line which marks 23rd of June 2016, the date of the referendum.

The main points at the end of week 23 in 2017 are as follows:

- Sterling average exchange rate with the US Dollar in the first 9 days of June 2017 fell by 0.4% compared with May 2017 average.
- **Input prices** increased by 16.6% in April 2017 compared to a year earlier; a slight decrease from 17.9% recorded in March 2017.
- **Consumer price index** grew by 2.7% in the twelve months to April 2017, the highest year on year growth since September 2013.
- **Index of production** grew by 0.2% in the month of April 2017 but fell by 0.8% compared to April 2016.
- The second estimate of UK **GDP** growth in first quarter of 2017 was revised down to by 0.2% to £471.4 billion.
- Business investment for all industries grew by 0.6% to £43.8 billion in 2017 Q1.
- **Exports** trade in **value** terms fell by 0.1% in April 2017 but compared to April 2016 exports growth was 10.2%.
- **Construction output**, at constant prices, fell by 1.6% in April 2017 and also fell by 0.6% compared to April 2016.
- Turnover fell across the four monitored manufacturing industries in April 2017 and on yearly basis only Mechanical manufacturing industry showed some growth (0.9%). Compared to April 2016, Electronics fell by 5.0%, Fabricated Metals fell by 2.6% and Electrical fell by 0.6%.

June 2017 E Amoakohene

Contents

Gl	ossary	5		
1	Exchange Rates	6		
2	Producer Prices	7		
3	Consumer Prices	8		
4	Production	9		
5	GDP & Unemployment 10			
6	Business Investment	11		
7	Construction	12		
8	UK Trade8.1Exports8.2Imports8.3Goods Trade: Ranking by Region8.4Goods Trade: Ranking by Country - Top 168.5Goods Trade: Growth Ranking by Country - Top 16	14 15 16		
9	Economy At a Glance9.1Growth: 12-month % growth			
10	Industry Level Indicators10.1 Turnover10.2 Exports10.3 Index of Production10.4 Employment (excluding Self-Employment)	21 22		
11	Growth Cycles 11.1 About Growth Cycles 11.2 Exchange Rate (USD) 11.3 OECD Composite Leading Indicator - UK 11.4 Exports - Value (IKBH) 11.5 Exports - Volume Index (BQKU) 11.6 Input Prices (K646) 11.7 Gross Domestic Product - GDP (ABMI-PN2) 11.8 Manufacturing Output (JT27) 11.9 Current State	24 25 25 26 26 27 27		
Ap	pendices	29		

Appendix AUK Businesses: Activity, Size & LocationA.1Enterprises by Employment Size BandA.2Enterprises by Turnover Size Band	
Appendix BUK Employment StructureB.1UK WorkforceB.2UK Production & Agriculture WorkforceB.3UK Manufacturing Workforce	30
Appendix C UK Industrial Output by Region	32
Appendix D Data sources	33
Appendix E Information about EURIS	33

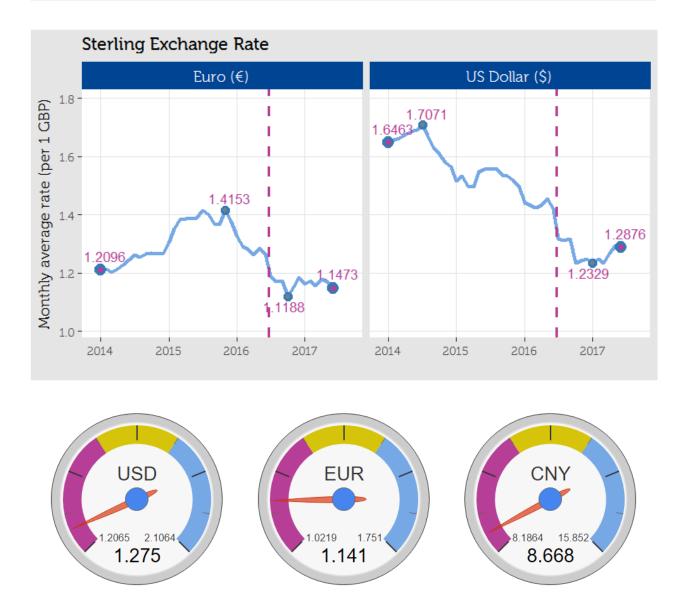
Gloss	arv	IOS	Index of Services
		MAA	Moving Annual Average
BEAMA	British Electrotechnical & Allied Manufactur- ers Association	MAT	Moving Annual Total
CESA	Catering Equipment Suppliers Association	MTA	The Manufacturing Technologies Associa- tion
CNY	Chinese Yuan	NI	Northern Ireland
CPI	Consumer Price Index	ΝΜΙ	UK Electronic Systems & Technology Indus-
СРІН	Consumer Prices Index including owner oc- cupiers' housing costs		try
		OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation
EAMA	Engineering and Machinery Alliance		and Development
ECB	European Central Bank	ONS	Office for National Statistics
EUR	Euro	PPI	Producer Price Index
GAMBICA	Trade Association for Instrumentation, Con-	REA	The Renewable Energy Association
	trol, Automation and Laboratory Technology	RPI	Retail Price Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SIC	Standard Industry Classification
HMRC	HM Revenue & Customs		
ІОМ	Index of Manufacturing	USD YOY%	US Dollar
IOP	Index of Production		Year on Year or Annual Percentage change

1 Exchange Rates

The average Sterling exchange rate with the **US Dollar** for the first 9 days in June 2017 fell by 0.4% from May 2017 average to 1.2876. Compared to June 2016 average, the rate has dropped by 9.4%. It is the 33rd successive year on year decline.

The month to date average rate for the **Euro** in June 2017 also fell by 1.9% from May 2017 average to 1.1473.

At the end of 2017 week 23, the **US Dollar** was trading at \$ 1.2752/GBP, **Euro** at \in 1.1411/GBP and the **Chinese Yuan** at ¥8.6677/GBP.



[Gauge charts: Daily exchange rates since January 1999]

2 **Producer Prices**

The **input price** index for all manufacturing grew by 0.1% between March and April 2017. Compare to April 2016, input price index grew by 16.6%, a decrease from 17.9% recorded in March 2017. The main contributors were crude oil, imported metals and home-produce food. It is the 10th successive year on year growth.

Factory gate (Output) prices for all manufacturing rose by 0.4% between March and April 2017 and grew by 3.6% compared to April 2016, unchanged from previous month.



Input Price Index - All Manufacturing (K646)

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

3 **Consumer Prices**

2.7

Consumer price index in April 2017 grew by 0.4% compared to March 2017. Compared to April 2016 the index grew by 2.7%. Price increases in air fares and clothing were the main contributors. It is the 18th successive year on year growth and the highest since September 2013.

The retail price index grew by 0.5% between March and April 2017 and also grew by 3.5% in the year to April 2017.



Consumer Price Index - All Items (D7BT)

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

3.5

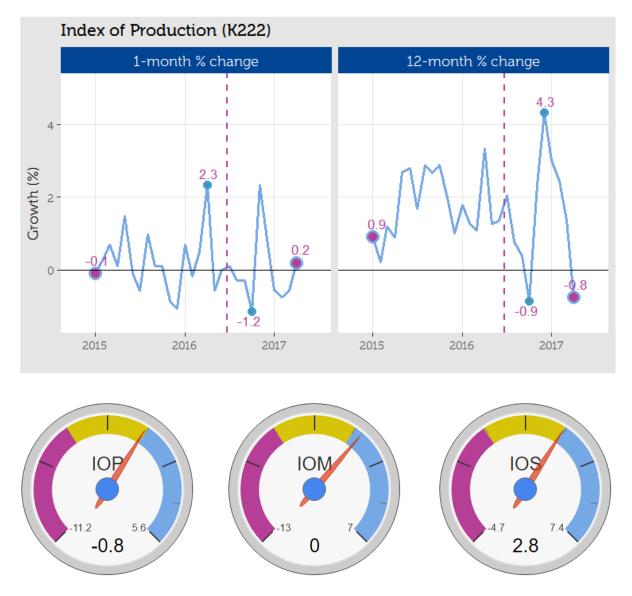
2.6

4 **Production**

Index of production (IOP) grew by 0.2% in April 2017 but compared to April 2016, production fell by 0.8%. It is the first year on year decline after 5 successive growths. The main drivers were decline in energy supply and drop in mining activity compared to a year earlier.

Index of manufacturing (IOM) grew by 0.2% in April 2017, the first month on month growth after 3 successive declines. Compared to April 2016, there was no growth in manufacturing output.

Index of services (IOS) grew by 0.2% between February and March 2017 and also grew by 2.8% compared to March 2016. It is the 86th consecutive annual growth.



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

5 GDP & Unemployment

The second estimate of UK **gross domestic product** (GDP), in volume terms, was revised down 0.1% points to 0.2% in 2017 Q1 compared with 2016 Q4. This is equivalent to £471,388 million and a growth of 2.0% compared to 2016 Q1. It is the 29th successive year on year growth.

The number of people in work increased by 122,000 in the 3 months to March 2017 to 31.95 million. **Unemployment** rate stays at 4.6%, the lowest since August 1975





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

6 Business Investment

Business investment for all industries (INV), in volume terms, increased by 0.6% to £43.8 billion in 2017 Q1 compared with 2016 Q4. Compared with 2016 Q1, business investment also grew by 0.8%. It is the first year on year growth after 4 successive declines.

Investment in **manufacturing industries** (INV-MNF), in volume terms, fell by 9.9% in 2016 Q4 compared with 2016 Q3 and also fell by 9.7% compared with 2015 Q4. It is the 6th successive year on year quarterly decline.



Business Investment - All Industries - Chained Volume (NPEL)



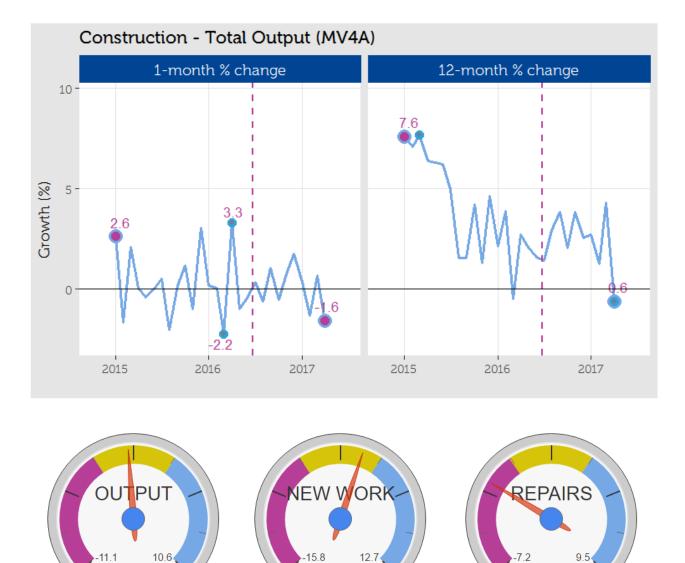


7 Construction

-0.6

Total **construction output**, at constant prices, fell by 1.6% in April compared to March 2017. Compared to April 2016, output in April 2017 fell by 0.6%. It is the first year on year decline after 12 successive growths.

New construction work, grew by 0.4% but **construction repairs** fell by 2.5% in April 2017 compared to twelve months earlier.



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

0.4

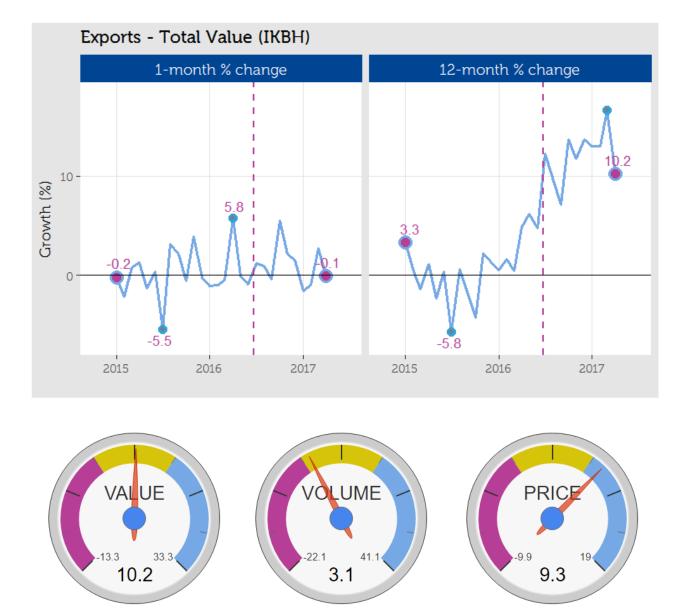
-2.5

8 UK Trade

8.1 Exports

The **value** of UK **exports** fell by 0.1% between March and April 2017 but compared to April 2016, exports grew by 10.2%. It is the 18th successive annual growth.

Volume of UK **exports** grew by 3.1% in April 2017 compared with April 2016. It is the 6th successive year on year growth.

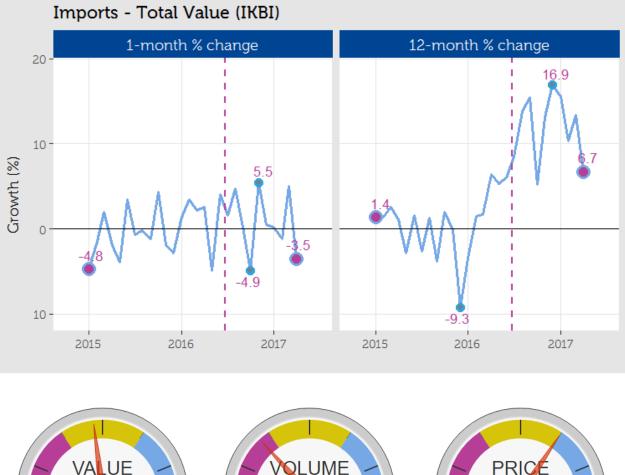


[Gauge Charts: 12-month % change since Jan 2000, VALUE = Total Export Value, VOLUME = Export Volume Index, PRICE = Export Price Index]

8.2 Imports

The **value** of UK **imports** fell by 3.5% in April compared with March 2017. Compared to April 2016 imports grew by 6.7%. It is the 15th successive annual growth.

UK **imports** on **volume** basis fell by 5.1% in April compared with March 2017. The volume of imports also fell by 0.7% in April 2017 compared to twelve months earlier. It is the first year on year decline after 5 successive growths.

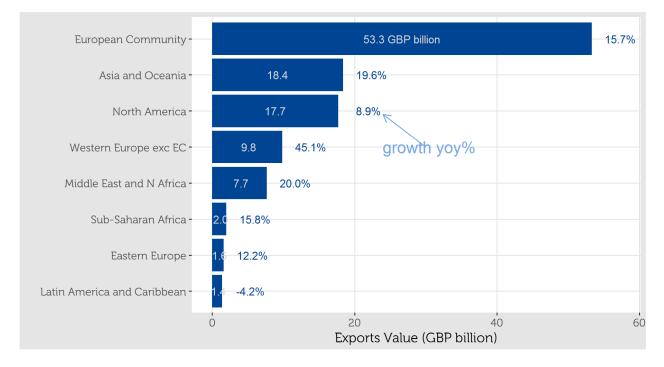




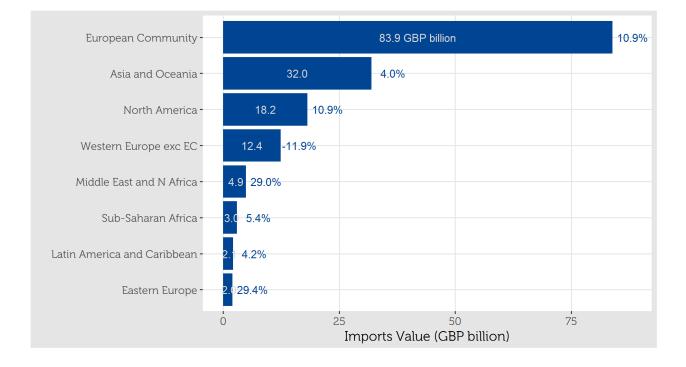
[Gauge Charts: 12-month % change since Jan 2000, VALUE = Total Import Value, VOLUME = Import Volume Index, PRICE = Import Price Index]

8.3 Goods Trade: Ranking by Region

8.3.1 Exports - 2017 (Jan - Apr)

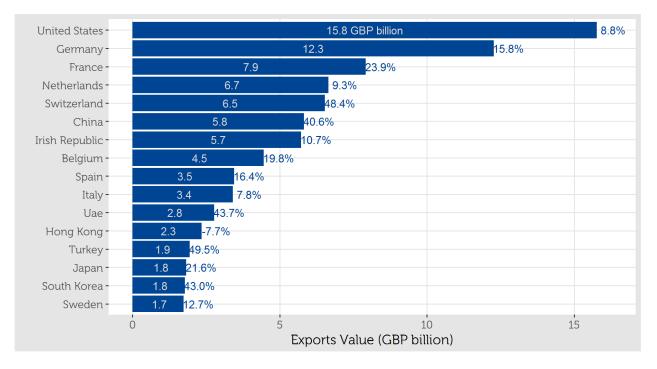


8.3.2 Imports - 2017 (Jan - Apr)

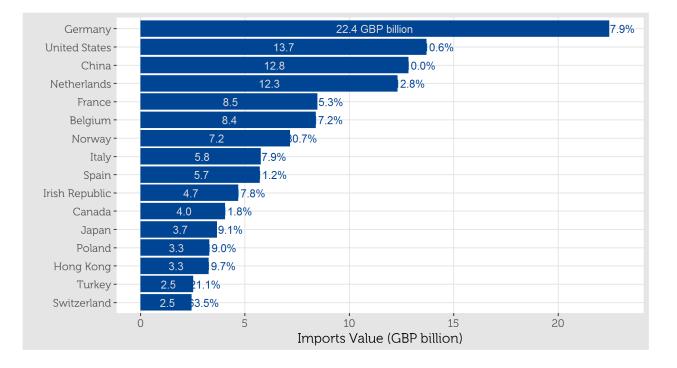


8.4 Goods Trade: Ranking by Country - Top 16

8.4.1 Exports - 2017 (Jan - Apr)

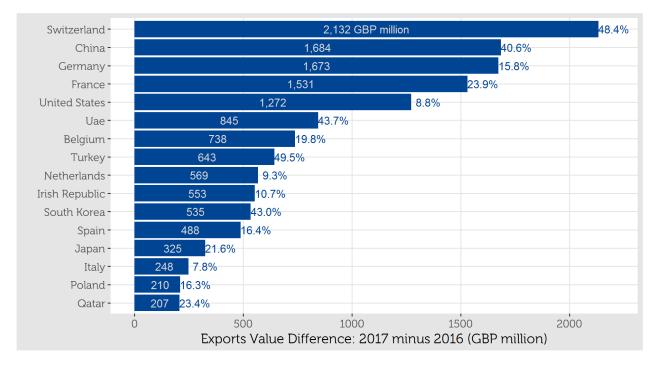


8.4.2 Imports - 2017 (Jan - Apr)

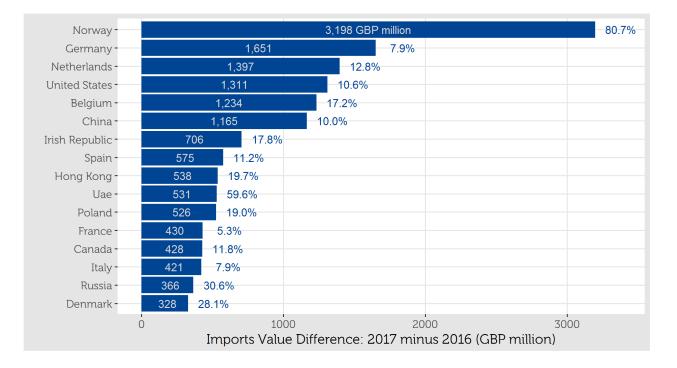


8.5 Goods Trade: Growth Ranking by Country - Top 16



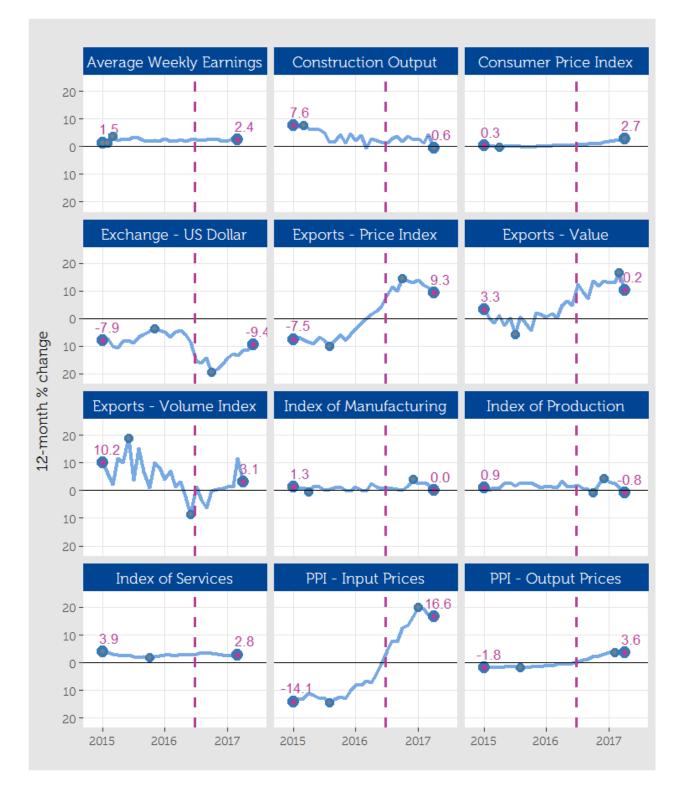


8.5.2 Imports Value Growth - 2017 (Jan - Apr)



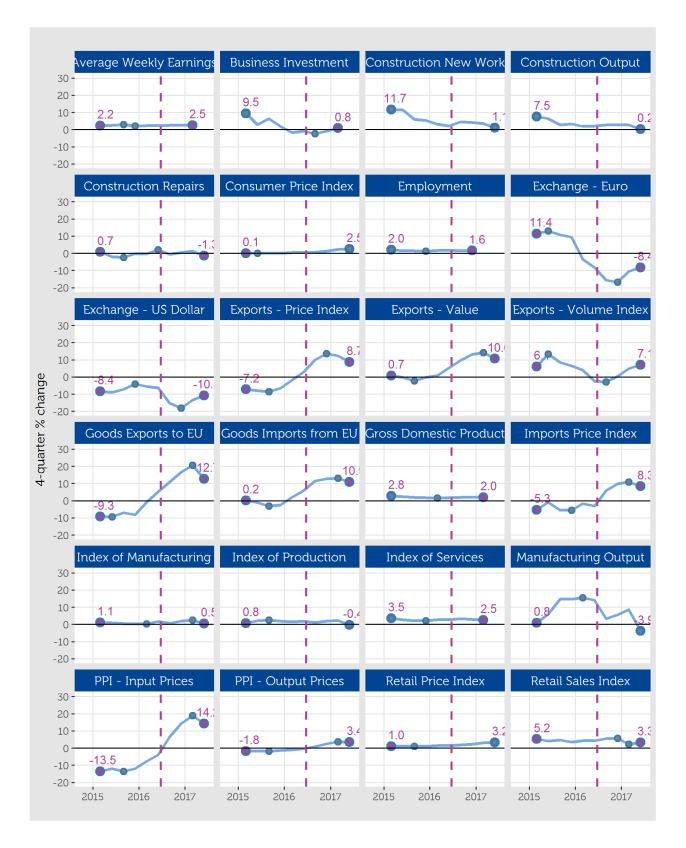
9 Economy At a Glance

9.1 Growth: 12-month % growth



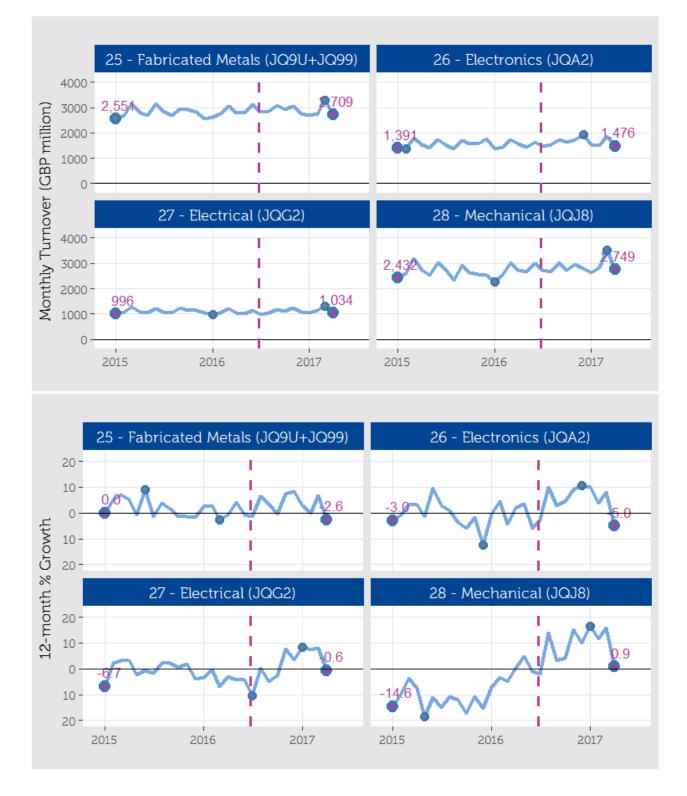
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9.2 Growth: 4-quarter % growth



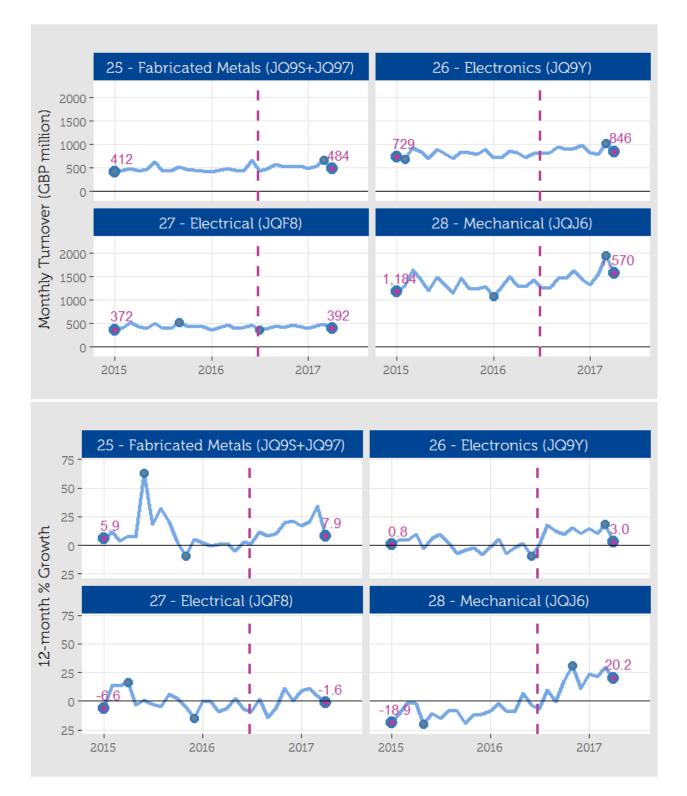
10 Industry Level Indicators

10.1 Turnover

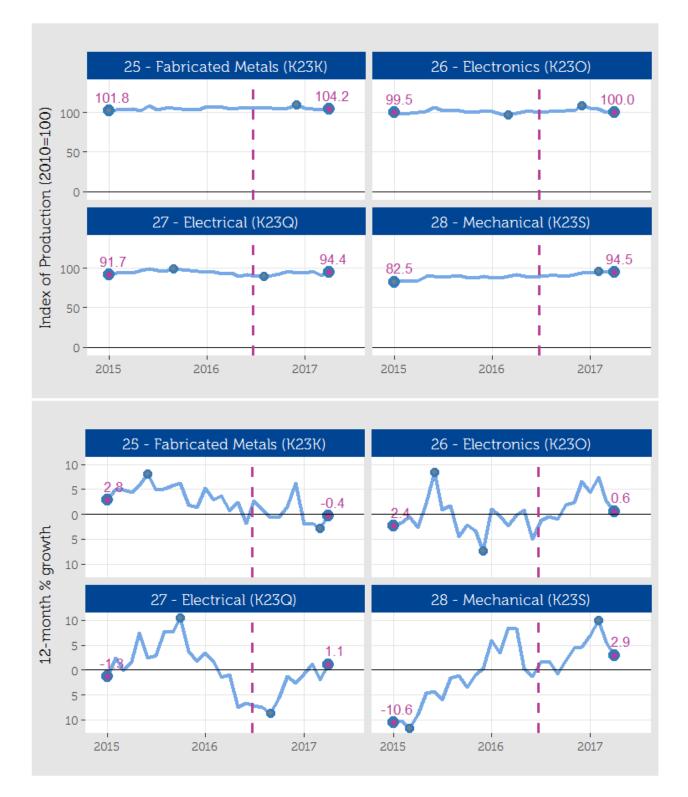


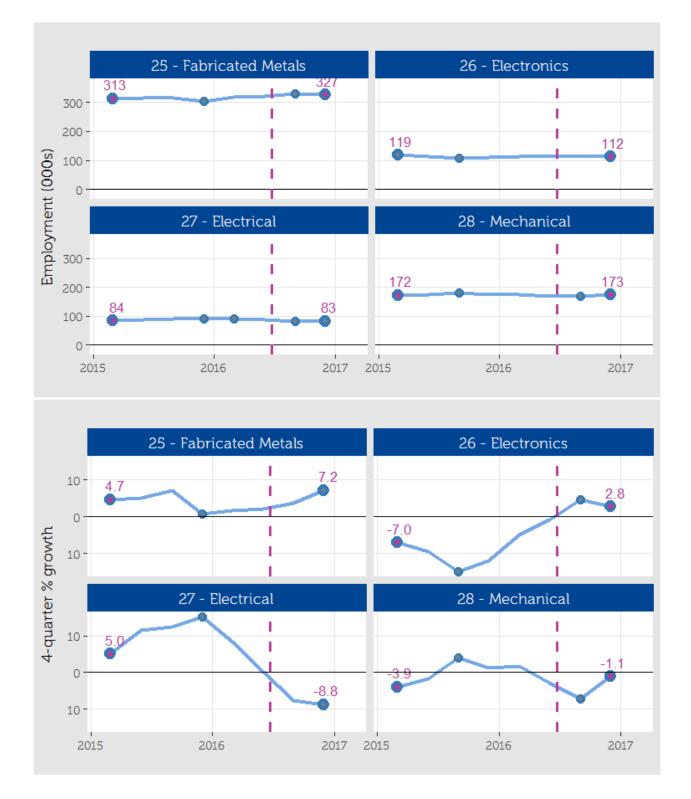
Brexit Watch

10.2 Exports



10.3 Index of Production





10.4 Employment (excluding Self-Employment)

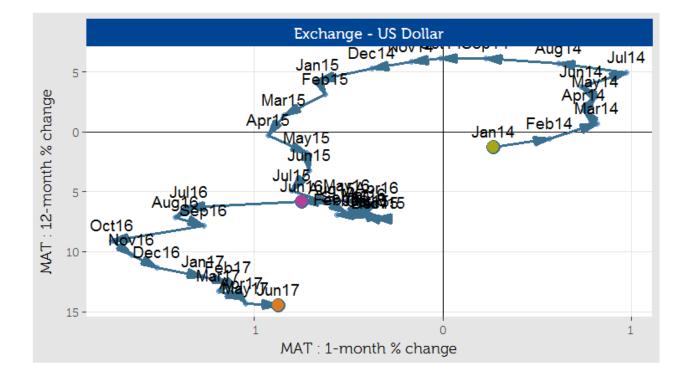
11 Growth Cycles

11.1 About Growth Cycles

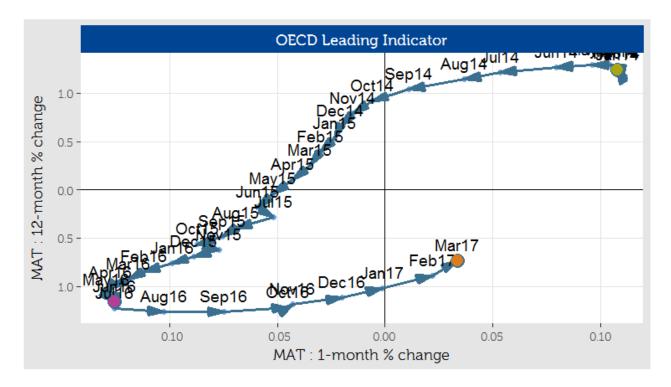
Growth cycle, plots the annual growth of an indicator against the 1-month (or 1-quarter) growth. This put the indicator in one of 4 main quadrants:

- 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 **slowing down**

Where an indicator is heading to is found by connecting indicator's position over a period of time. Using Moving Annual Total (MAT) helps to remove seasonal effect inherent in most indicators. This section show Growth Cycle plots of 6 selected indicators. The starting point is marked with green circle (•); purple circle (•) for referendum date and orange circle (•) for the current state.

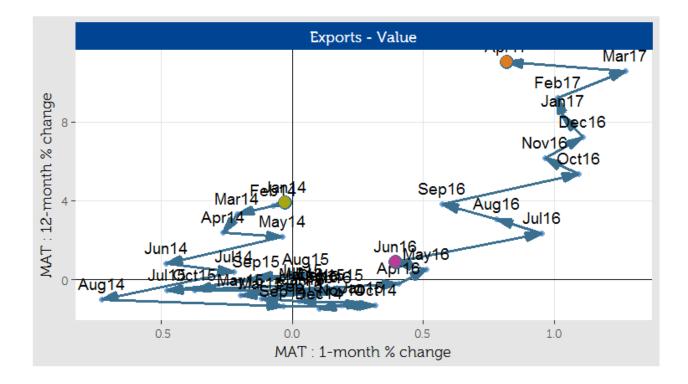


11.2 Exchange Rate (USD)

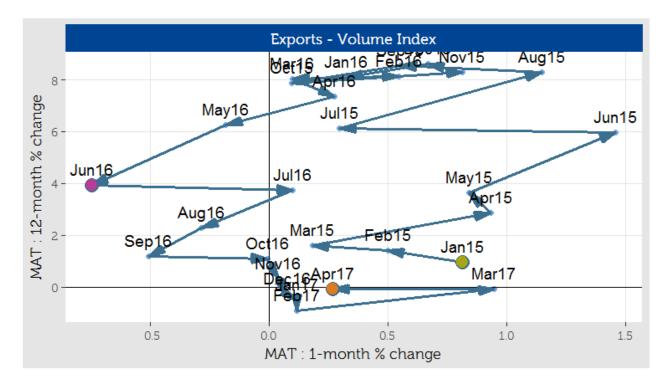


11.3 OECD Composite Leading Indicator - UK

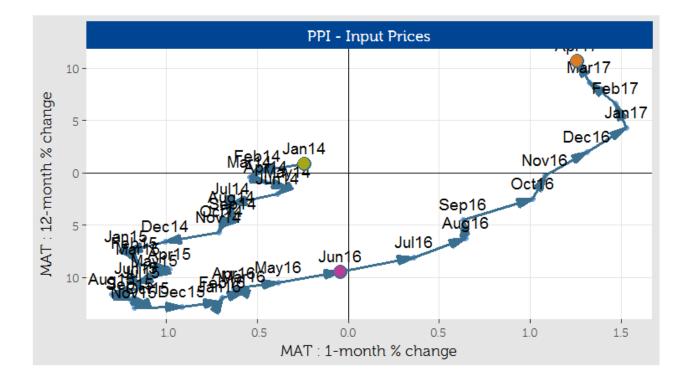
11.4 Exports - Value (IKBH)



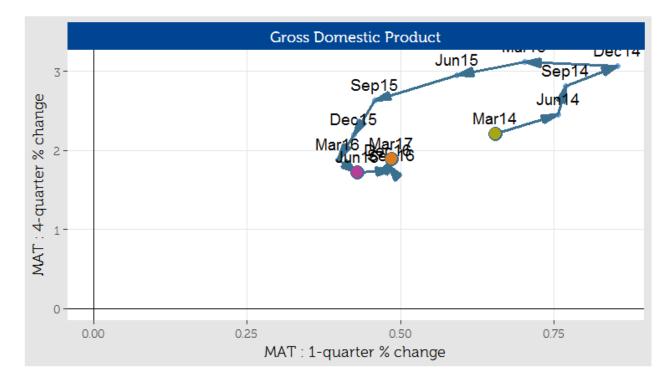
11.5 Exports - Volume Index (BQKU)



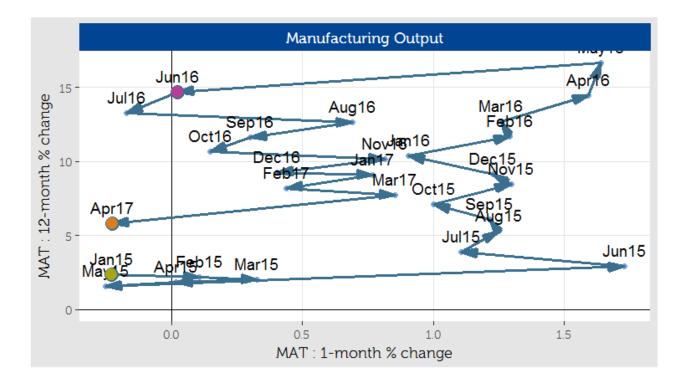
11.6 Input Prices (K646)



11.7 Gross Domestic Product - GDP (ABMI-PN2)



11.8 Manufacturing Output (JT27)



11.9 Current State

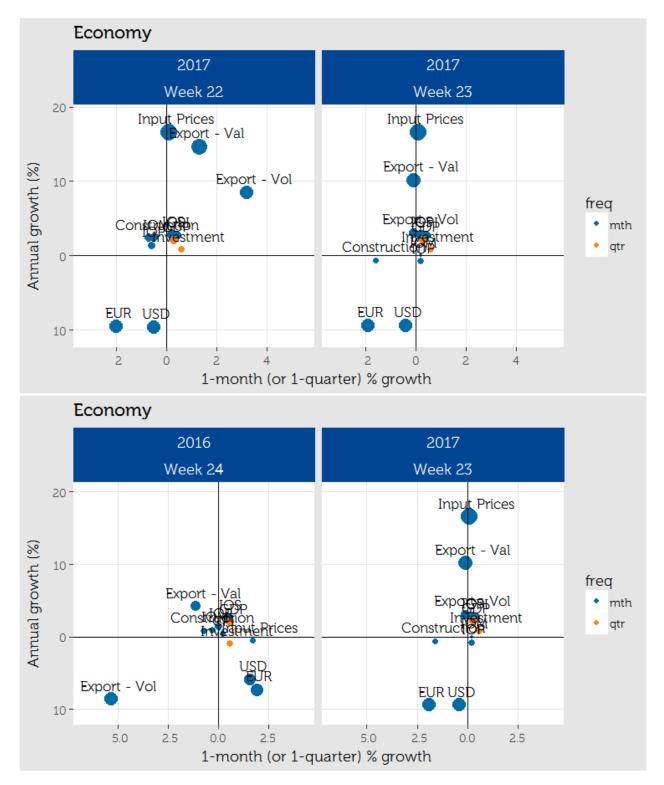
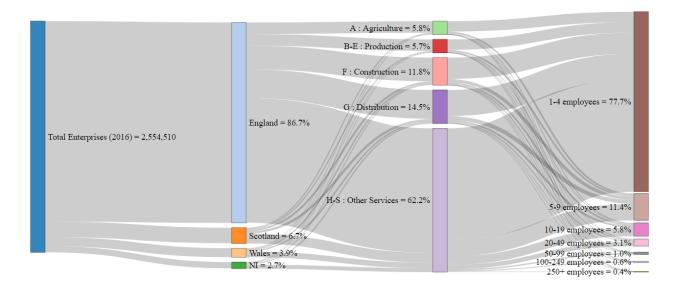


Figure 1: **Top**: Indicators growth - Current week versus previous week. **Bottom**: Indicators Growth - Before Referendum vote versus current week

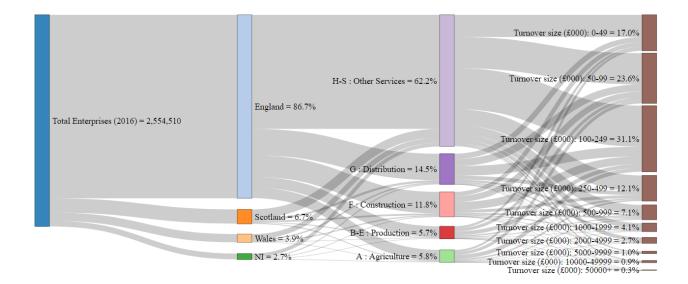
Appendices

A UK Businesses: Activity, Size & Location

A.1 Enterprises by Employment Size Band

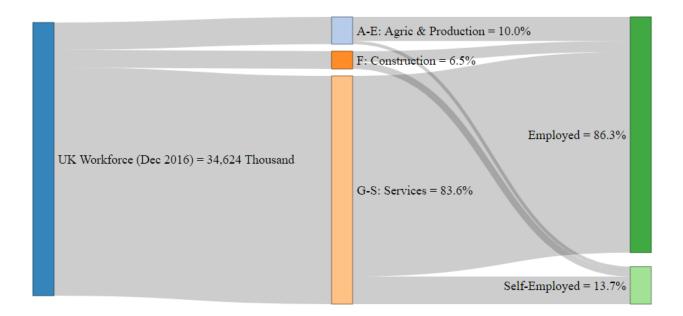


A.2 Enterprises by Turnover Size Band

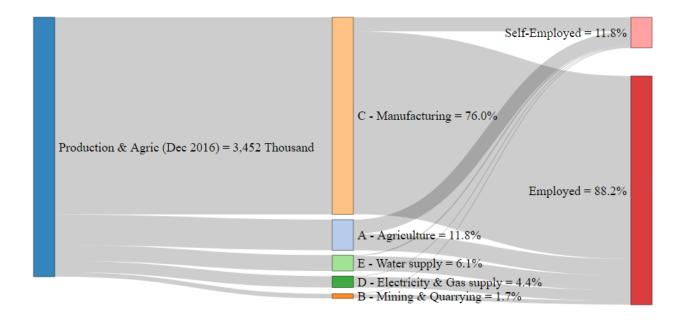


B UK Employment Structure

B.1 UK Workforce



B.2 UK Production & Agriculture Workforce



UK Manufacturing Workforce

B.3

 25 - Fabricated metals = 13.0% 28 - Mechanical = 6.8% 29 - Motor Vehicles = 5.9% 30 - Transport (Other) = 5.6% 30 - Transport (Other) = 5.6% 26 - Electronics & ICT = 4.4% 27 - Electrical = 3.3% Other Manufacturing = 61.1%
Male = 75.3% Fultime = 89.5% Female = 24.7% Partime = 10.5%
Employed = 92.9% Self Employed = 7.1%
En Manufacturing (Dec 2016) = 2,623 Thousand Se

Brexit Watch

Intermediate Consumption = 69.69%	Gross Väne Addet = 30.4%.
G-Wholesale & Retail = 41.4% England = 88.8% C.Mantheturing = 14.2% M.Professional. scientific and technical = 7.6% 7.Information and communication = 5.4% N.Adaministrative and communication = 5.4%	H-Transport & Storage = 4.9% Scotland = 6.6% R-Arts, entertainment and recreation = 3.2% D-Water Supply = 3.1% I.Accommodation and food service activities = 1.4% Males = 2.8% L-Real state activities = 1.4% O-Human health and social work activities = 1.2% Northern Ireland = 1.8% S-Other service activities = 0.9% E-Gas & Electricity Supply = 0.9% A-Agriculture = 0.1%
UK Tunover (2014) = 3,586 GBP billion	

C UK Industrial Output by Region

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
 - 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
 - Exchange rate: https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/exchange/eurofxref
- OECD
 - UK composite indicator http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx

E Information about EURIS

EURIS (European **U**nion **R**elationship and Industrial Strategy) represents the combined industrial membership of BEAMA and GAMBICA, with additional representation from other aligned Trade Associations. (EAMA, CESA, NMI, REA). The 2000+ companies in the combined membership are represented by a Task Force of 13 companies, plus the executives from the member associations.

For further information on this report please contact:

Emmanuel Amoakohene BEAMA, Westminster Tower, 3 Albert Embankment, London, SE1 7SL T: 0207 793 3000 E: stats@beama.org.uk