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ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

BELGIUM
LUXEMBOURG

ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES

MAY 1983



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MAY 1983

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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BASIC STATISTICS BELGIUM

THE LAND

Area (1 000 sq. km)	30.5	Main urban areas (1-1-1982)	
Agricultural area		inhabitants:	
(1 000 sq. km) 1979	14.3	Brussels	996 182
Tillage and temporary grassland		Antwerp	921 752
(1 000 sq. km) 1979	7.7	Liège	606 159
		Ghent	486 083

THE PEOPLE

Population (1-1-1982), thousands	9 870	Net migration (1981)	- 6 940
Number of inhabitants per sq. km	324	Total labour force (30-6-1981,	
Population, net natural increase		thousands)	4 183
per 1 000 inhabitants in 1981	1.2	Total employment	3 719
		Agriculture	101
		Manufacturing and construction	1 235
		Other	2 383

PRODUCTION

Gross domestic product (1981)		Gross domestic product by origin,	%
billions of Belgian francs	3 588.7	at market prices (1981)	
Gross domestic product per head		Agriculture	2.3
(1981) US \$	9 790	Industry	27.5
Gross fixed investment:		Construction	5.7
Per cent of GDP (1981)	17.6	Other	64.5
Per head (1981) US \$	1 725		

THE GOVERNMENT

Current government expenditure on		Composition of the House	%
goods and services (1981)		of Representatives:	
percentage of GNP	53.1	Christian-Social Party	29
Current government revenue (1981)		Belgian Socialist Party	29
per cent of GNP	44.3	Liberal Party	25
Government debt, 31-12-1982,		Fédération des francophones	
billions of Belgians francs	3 247	et rassemblement wallon	4
		Volksunie	9
		Communist Party	1
		Others	4
		Last elections : 8-11-1981	

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports:		Imports:	
Main exports in 1981		Main imports in 1981	
per cent of total exports, SITC (BLEU):		per cent of total imports, SITC (BLEU):	
Iron and steel products (67 + 68)	13.0	Iron and steel products (67 + 68)	5.7
Chemicals products (5)	11.7	Chemicals products (5)	8.5
Machinery and apparatus (71 to 77)	10.6	Machinery and apparatus (71 to 77)	10.9
Textile products (65)	5.6	Textile products (65)	3.1
Transport equipment (78 + 79)	11.3	Transport equipment (78 + 79)	10.7

THE CURRENCY

Monetary unit: Belgian franc		Currency units per US \$,	
		average of daily figures:	
		Year 1982	45.698
		April 1983	48.595

Note: An international comparison of certain basic statistics is given in an annex table.

BASIC STATISTICS LUXEMBOURG

THE LAND

Area (sq. km)	2 586	Major city, inhabitants:	
Agriculture area, 1981 (sq. km)	1 282	Luxembourg (1981)	78 924
Woodland, 1981 (sq. km)	821		

THE PEOPLE

Population (1-1-1982)	365 500	Total employment (1981, thousands)	158.8
Number of inhabitants per sq. km	141	Agriculture	8.8
Population, net natural increase per 1 000 inhabitants in 1981	0.8	Industry	59.3
Net migration 1981	91	Services	90.7
		Dependent employees	137.9
		Employers, self-employed persons and domestic help	20.9

PRODUCTION

Gross domestic product (1981) billions of francs	144.3	Gross domestic product by origin, at market prices (1980):	%
Gross domestic product per head, US \$ (1981)	10 634	Agriculture	1.6
Gross fixed investment: Per cent of GDP (1981)	25.0	Energy	2.2
Per head, US \$ (1981)	2 656	Industry	24.9
		Construction	5.9
		Other	65.4

THE GOVERNMENT

Public consumption (1981), per cent of GDP	17.0	Composition of the Chamber:	%
Current government revenue (general government) (1980) per cent of GDP	52.6	Christian Social Party	40.7
Central government debt Per cent of GDP		Democratic Party	25.4
(December 31st, 1981)	20.7	Workers Socialist Party	23.7
		Communist Party	3.4
		Social Democrat Party	3.4
		Others	3.4
		Last election: 10-6-1979	

THE CURRENCY

Monetary unit: Luxembourg franc		Currency units per US \$, average of daily figures:	
		Year 1982	45.698
		April 1983	48.595

Note: An international comparison of certain basic statistics is given in an annex table.

This Survey is based on the Secretariat's study prepared for the annual review of Belgium and Luxembourg by the Economic and Development Review Committee on 19th April 1983.

After revisions in the light of discussions during the review, final approval of the Survey for publication was given by the Committee on 3rd May 1983.

THE LUXEMBOURG ECONOMY

INTRODUCTION

Two major forces depressed activity in 1982. First, the measures that accompanied the February 1982 devaluation of the franc, which included a partial wage and price freeze, resulted in another sharp fall in domestic demand. Second, foreign demand weakened markedly through the year, especially for steel products. In these circumstances, labour market conditions deteriorated, although the unemployment rate remains very low by OECD standards. Prices accelerated by less than that expected immediately following the devaluation. The trade balance deteriorated marginally; in contrast, there was a substantial increase in income from banking services, so that the current account surplus exceeded 25 per cent of GNP. Economic policy remains cautious, and the State's budget deficit in 1982 was lower than forecast despite increased expenditure for the Unemployment Fund. For 1983, total demand and activity may fall for the third consecutive year. But inflation should decelerate despite the announced increase in indirect taxes as from mid-1983, and the current account remain in substantial surplus.

I. ECONOMIC POLICY

Prices, incomes and employment policy

Although the Luxembourg authorities considered the February 1982 devaluation as inappropriate for their country, the Luxembourg franc was devalued by $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, in line with that for the Belgian franc, in order to preserve the Monetary Union, and a partial price and wage freeze was applied to reduce domestic inflationary pressures. There was at first a complete price freeze for one month from 19th February, followed by the allowing of price rises due to increased import prices. The automatic link between wage and price rises was broken; instead of full wage indexation, the majority of wage and salary earners received only two adjustments of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent during March-December¹, so that wage rises due to indexation were held to 5 per cent for 1982 as a whole, compared with a $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent rise in consumer prices. The lowest incomes were exempt from these measures; indeed, the minimum wage in 1982 rose in real

1. On 1st September and 1st December. Under normal indexation, there would have been three $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent rises: in April, July and October.

terms, and workers with dependent children received additional income supplements². Non-wage income earners also shared in the moderation, by contributing 5 per cent of net profits in 1982 to a national investment fund. In order to maintain employment and competitiveness, the government has prolonged these measures for 1983, with some modification. In particular, wage moderation is to be continued by restraint of wage costs at sectoral-level negotiations, and at the global level, by again modifying wage indexation. In 1983, three 2½ per cent rises are planned whatever the rate of price inflation, so that wages will rise by around 7 per cent for the year as a whole. Price restraint will be continued by a freeze on net trading profits, as from 1st January 1983. Finally, the government's desire to maintain full employment was reinforced by taking measures encouraging labour mobility, reducing unemployment of long duration, and by further subsidizing wage costs in the steel industry. However, these laws are currently being re-examined: in the context of the plan to restructure the steel industry presented at the end of April 1983, the government proposed to limit the number of wage indexation adjustments (of 2½ per cent) to four during 1983-1984, so that there would be a 10½ per cent ceiling on the index-linked rise in wages between December 1982 and December 1984.

Fiscal policy

In line with strict budgetary policy traditionally followed in Luxembourg, the central government budget deficit was reduced in 1982 (—0.6 billion francs), even smaller than forecast, despite weak economic activity, which resulted in considerable additional expenditure on unemployment insurance. Expenditure rose by 9½ per cent, but receipts increased by nearly 12 per cent. Underestimation was particularly marked for tax receipts from the non-banking sector. Receipts from VAT were particularly buoyant because of purchases by non-residents. Finally, the government's share in the profits made by the National Bank of Belgium was considerably higher than projected. As in previous years, the 1982 deficit was financed in part by borrowing, and in part by running down budgetary reserves.

The government intends to pursue a cautious budgetary policy stance in 1983, yet at the same time attempting to ensure a satisfactory employment level and bringing about further structural change. The budget was framed on the basis of no growth in real GDP and a 6½ per cent wage increase. Including the end-year changes in wage indexation for 1983, expenditure in the budget voted in December was planned to increase by 8¼ per cent³. Unlike 1982, when government investment increased considerably in real terms, a cutback in state capital formation was planned for 1983. In total, central government transactions were planned to be broadly in balance. However, the budget outcome could be significantly modified by the measures announced in April 1983. Government support for the steel industry (interest-rate subsidies, increases in capital and social transfers) is planned to be increased by 4.7 billion francs in 1983 (with 1.2 billion for social spending). This expenditure is to be financed by a considerable increase in both direct and indirect taxes⁴ as from 1st July 1983,

2. Special allocations were made to all workers earning up to 150 per cent of the minimum wage.

3. Compared with the 1982 voted budget. Compared with the 1982 outcome, growth of expenditure is only 1 per cent.

4. It is planned to increase VAT rates by 1 or 2 percentage points, and to raise taxes on alcohol, tobacco, mineral oils and telephone services. For direct taxes, it is planned to increase the "solidarity tax" (calculated as a percentage of income taxes) from 6½ to 10 per cent for wage and salary earners, and by 2 percentage points for businesses and commerce.

equivalent (on a full-year basis) to 6½ per cent of projected receipts in the 1983 Budget, and by the floating of two loans amounting to 4 billion francs.

Monetary policy

During 1982, the development of monetary aggregates was heavily influenced by the devaluation of the franc within the EMS and by the further rise of the dollar against all European currencies. After having grown strongly in the first half of the year, the money stock (M2) fell by 5½ billion francs (3 per cent) during the second half. This reflected a transfer of term deposits (up to one year) to those denominated in foreign currencies, including a small amount of ECU savings certificates. In particular, there was a fall in the value of one-month deposits, which had tripled during the previous three years to mid-1982. Short-term interest rates fell, broadly following movements in other European countries, although at times there were fluctuating differentials with Belgium. In contrast, long-term interest rates on Luxembourg government bonds rose through the year to nearly 11 per cent.

The use of the Luxembourg franc was discussed during 1982. Luxembourg banks receive deposits in Luxembourg francs, but part of their assets are placed in Belgian francs. In order to assure a relative symmetry between the two currencies, the Banking Control Commission issued a circular in September to banks recommending them not to accept further Luxembourg franc deposits from non-residents, nor any large short-term deposits from residents⁵. Despite temporary tensions following the devaluation, there was a continuation of discussions between Belgium and Luxembourg. The two governments agreed to meet at least three times a year, to reinforce the cohesion of the Union, to guarantee the protection of legitimate interests of each country and to maintain the franc in the zone of the most stable currencies. It was also agreed to raise the share of Luxembourg franc bank notes and coins to one fifth of the total. Finally, in March 1983, the Luxembourg Parliament ratified the draft protocol concerning the Monetary Union, which had been signed between the two governments two years earlier. Amongst other things, this agreement envisaged the creation of a Luxembourg Monetary Institute, which will re-group activities presently divided among various institutions. It is to have several functions of a central bank, but it may not intervene in foreign exchange markets⁶.

II. RECENT TRENDS AND SHORT-TERM PROSPECTS

Output, demand and employment

Overall output in 1982 was dominated by falls in the manufacturing and construction sectors. Industrial production fell by 3¾ per cent, following —6¾ per cent in 1981, to reach a level below the previous trough in 1975. Unlike 1981, when all the fall was attributable to the steel industry, there were declines in other industrial sectors in 1982. Services such as transport, which are partially dependent on industrial activity, were also negatively affected. In contrast,

5. See Annex, "Chronology of main economic policy measures", for details.

6. See "Monetary Policy", page 55, OECD Survey Belgium-Luxembourg, March 1981, for further details of the role of this Institute.

the banking sector had another year of substantial expansion. The loss of part of their share in both the Euro-currency and Euro-bond markets, estimated in dollar terms, is mainly due to the fact that Luxembourg banks' Euro-market activities are concentrated in non-dollar assets and liabilities, especially deutsche-marks. If allowance is made for the appreciation of the dollar through 1982, Luxembourg's share in the Euro-currency market remained broadly stable. Profits of the banking sector continued to grow rapidly in 1982, reflecting in part foreign exchange gains on equity capital held in stronger currencies during the year.

Table 19. Main indicators

	Percentage changes				
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Production					
Iron and steel	9.2	3.5	-5.6	-16.6	-4.9
Other	-0.7	3.3	-0.9	0	-2.9
Total industry	3.3	3.4	-3.3	-6.8	-3.7
Construction	1.9	7.5	0.7	-2.3	-3.2
Consumer prices					
Total	3.1	4.5	6.3	8.1	9.4
of which: Food	1.5	2.6	3.6	8.4	10.6
	Number of persons				
Labour market					
Total domestic employment	156 300	157 200	158 800	158 800	158 900
Unemployment	1 166	1 055	1 102	1 559	2 039

Source: STATEC.

Total domestic expenditure in 1982 fell sharply, in part because of the deflationary impact of the measures accompanying the devaluation. The abrupt fall in private investment, which had already begun in 1981, continued through the year, with a marked fall, even in current prices, of steel industry investments. For the first time since 1967, private consumption fell. Undoubtedly a key factor in this development was the marked loss in the purchasing power of wages, brought about by the modification of wage indexation. The public sector contributed limited support to demand through an expansion of investment spending; by contrast, real public consumption stagnated. Despite the devaluation, export volumes, for which quota-controlled steel still accounts for over 50 per cent, showed no growth. Imports fell in line with total demand (including exports); the impact of the devaluation on import volumes would have been very limited, as the opportunity for substitution with domestically-produced goods is negligible. In total, GDP⁷ fell by 1½ per cent, a little greater than the fall of 1981.

In these circumstances, there was a stagnation of total employment for the second successive year. Dependent employment in industry (including construction) fell by 2 per cent, this being dominated by a 5½ per cent decline in steel

7. GDP as measured by the standardized system of national accounts (SNA), which excludes imputed banking services. The Luxembourg authorities have established their own national accounts system, which includes banking services as an export, leading to a revaluation in the level of GDP to nearly 30 per cent higher than that of the standardized system. See OECD Economic Survey, Belgium-Luxembourg, April 1982, pages 49-50 for further details. According to the national definition, GDP rose by around ¾ per cent in 1982.

industry jobs, despite the fact that the number of steel employees in the "Anti-crisis division" remained at the same level through 1982. There was probably little change in public sector employment. In contrast, employment in private services expanded rapidly, under the impulse of a 7 per cent growth in the number of employees in the banking sector during the course of 1982. Unemployment again grew in the course of the year, although the 1½ per cent rate at the end of 1982 is low by international standards. The increase amongst youths under 25 years of age was slightly faster than other age-groups, so that young people now account for around half of the unemployed. There was also a sharp increase in those on short-term work, with an associated substantial increase in budgetary credits used to finance this form of unemployment.

Prices and incomes

The measures taken in March 1982 concerning prices and incomes appear to have been successful in limiting price rises to the mechanical effect of the devaluation only. Consumer price rises accelerated from 8 per cent in 1981 to 9½ per cent in 1982, whereas the OECD European average decelerated by 1½ percentage points. Exceptions accorded under the price freeze regulations (because of higher import costs) led to an acceleration as from May 1982, but in the first quarter of 1983, inflation was decelerating from the peak rate of 10¾ per cent reached in the year to November 1982. Whereas prices accelerated, the modifications to indexation resulted in a deceleration of wage increases due to price rises. In addition, the unfavourable economic climate led to very small contractual wage increases, at least in manufacturing, construction and the public sector. Globally, the decline in economy-wide real wages was, however, moderated by strong wage increases in the banking sector and also by the raising of the lowest wages in real terms by 2.5 per cent⁸ through the year.

Short-term prospects

Economic activity may stop falling during the course of 1983, but for the year as a whole, GDP growth will probably be slightly negative. First, although the pick-up in partner countries is expected to gather strength as from mid-1983, the demand outlook for Luxembourg's main export, steel, is far from buoyant. Moreover, the European Commission's quotas for production in the early part of this year portend a substantial contraction for Luxembourg's steel exports in 1983. Second, the outlook for 1983-1984, particularly that concerning prices and wages, could be significantly altered by the effects of the economic policy measures—tax increases, modification of planned wage adjustments, and increased aid to the steel industry—presented in April 1983. However, when this survey was being written, there was insufficient information to include these proposals in the forecasts. Even before they were announced, it was expected that private consumption and residential construction would fall again, a trend which is likely to be accentuated by the new measures. However, given the budgetary stance, the growth of demand for public sector goods and services will probably remain negative. The devaluation-induced improvement of profits in the export sector could allow the fall in machinery and equipment investment to halt, but in total, real domestic demand could fall by 2 per cent, only slightly less than in 1982. The deceleration in import prices, together with the wage moderation, will

8. In the year to December 1982, the following percentage increases occurred:
- | | |
|--|-------|
| Minimum wage, for those without dependent family | +12.5 |
| Wages up to 150% of minimum, with dependent family | +15.9 |
| Consumer price index | +10.4 |

favourably influence inflation, but their effects will be partly offset by the increase in indirect taxes, which could add 1½-2 per cent to consumer prices in the second half of 1983. Finally, the expected terms of trade gain should be sufficient to stabilize the trade deficit and with the large surplus on service transactions, the current account balance will continue to remain in substantial surplus.

Table 20. Demand and output¹

	1981 Current prices		Annual change (volume)			
	L. Frs. billion	% of GDP	1980 1973	1981	1982	1983
Private consumption	86.6	60.0	3.6	1.7	-2.5	-1½
Public consumption	24.5	17.0	3.6	2.2	-0.1	-¼
Gross fixed capital formation	36.1	25.1	-0.5	-7.3	-4.1	-3½
Final domestic demand	147.0	102.0	2.6	-0.6	-2.5	-1½
Change in stockbuilding ²	4.3	3.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-¼
Total domestic demand	151.5	105.0	2.4	-1.1	-2.6	-2
Change in foreign balance ²	-7.2	-5.0	-1.0	-0.0	1.1	1
Exports of goods and services	113.8	78.9	1.2	-2.1	0.3	¼
Imports of goods and services	120.9	83.8	2.2	-1.9	-0.9	-¾
Gross domestic product (SNA)						
Gross domestic product (national definition)	144.3	100.0	1.4	-1.1	-1.7	-1
	191.6	..	2.2	3.2	0.7	-¼

1. Official estimates and forecasts, established before new measures were announced at the end of April 1983.

2. Changes expressed as a percentage of previous year's GDP.

Source: STATEC.

III. STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN THE LUXEMBOURG ECONOMY

The modification of the structure of production

Since the beginning of the 1970s, the Luxembourg economy has undergone a profound change in structure which has accelerated since the first oil crisis. The process of de-industrialisation and rapid growth of services has been much more marked in Luxembourg than its European neighbours, which in turn has been stronger than that of the OECD area as a whole. Whereas industry's share of total value-added was considerably above the OECD average in 1974 (47 per cent and 38½ per cent respectively), this position was reversed by 1980 (33 per cent and 37½ per cent respectively)⁹. Agriculture's share dropped by 1 percentage point over the same period, the same as in other OECD countries, but from a much lower starting level, so that its proportion in GDP in Luxembourg is the

9. Industry includes construction. In the case of Luxembourg, the national definition of value-added has been used, in which most banking services are included in value-added, and not in intermediate consumption.

lowest of all OECD countries (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent in 1981). Accompanying these output changes was a marked re-orientation of employment towards services. Total employment growth until 1981 was faster than in other European countries, even though the outflows from agriculture and industry were more rapid.

Table 21. Growth of output and employment, by sector

	Output (Annual growth rate of value added)				Employment (Annual growth rate)			
	Luxembourg ¹		EEC	OECD	Luxembourg	EEC	OECD	
Economy as a whole, 1974-1980	A	B						
Agriculture	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.1	-3.6	-2.8	-1.7	
Industry	-0.5	-0.5	1.5	2.1	-1.2	-1.0	-0.1	
Services	4.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	1.6	2.3	
Total	2.2	1.4	2.3	2.5	0.8	0.2	1.0	
Steel output in tons, 1974-1982								
			-7.3	-4.2	-4.1	-6.7	-4.7	-4.0

1. A=National definition, including banking services exported to abroad.
B=SNA definition, not including banking services exported to abroad.
Sources: STATEC, OECD.

The main reasons for the relatively sharper shift in structure can be found in the diverse trends in two important sectors of the economy. First, the share of the steel industry, which accounted for 65 per cent of manufacturing output¹⁰ in 1974, fell to below 40 per cent in 1982. Crude steel output since 1974 has fallen somewhat faster than the OECD average, and Luxembourg began reducing capacity earlier than other OECD countries: peak capacity for crude steel in Luxembourg was reached in 1976, whereas for the OECD area as a whole, capacity did not begin falling until 1980-1981. Nonetheless, the growth in excess capacity in Luxembourg has been greater than other OECD countries¹¹, which have all been adversely affected by both the decline in steel demand in the OECD area, and the growing self-sufficiency in steel production in the non-OECD area. Second, the rapid development of the role of the tertiary sector has been largely, although not entirely, concentrated in the growth of financial services¹². In 1974, credit and insurance services accounted for just over 10 per cent of total value-added. This ratio, which had already doubled by 1978, has undoubtedly increased since. In terms of employment, the relative share of the banking sector grew strongly, passing from 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ percent of total employment at the beginning of the 1970s to over 5 per cent in 1982. The factors leading to this development

10. Value-added in manufacturing (i.e., industry excluding the construction and energy sectors).

11. The capacity utilisation rate in Luxembourg, which reached 95 per cent in 1974, has since dropped by some 40 percentage points. For the OECD area, the fall from 88 per cent in 1974 has been some 30 percentage points, according to provisional OECD estimates for 1982.

12. As in other industrialised countries, the growth of services' share is also due to a statistical effect: services which were once done within business firms themselves, are increasingly being conferred to outside service organisations.

have been outlined in a previous OECD report¹³; a principal reason is the ease of banking operations in the absence of central bank regulations and capital flow controls.

In the face of these changes, one of the major priorities of the government has been to promote a policy of industrial restructuring, to modernize the steel industry, to encourage investment in existing industries and to establish new industries, especially those with innovative activities. Concerning steel, the government's main intervention has been through its participation in tripartite conferences which have discussed, inter alia, investment plans for the industry in which some State aid¹⁴ was involved, and also the level of aid to the "Anti-crisis division" (DAC), which assures the guarantee of employment for steel industry workers. The renewed deterioration in the steel market in the latter half of 1982 and the associated threat it was posing to the financial position of the 1979 tripartite agreement¹⁵: in November 1982, it was agreed between the social partners and the government to increase state financial aid, and at the same time, to reduce both salaries and working hours by 6 per cent during 1983-1984. However, restructuring plans have to be coherent with EEC medium-term plans for the industry (these include the approval of the level of state aid and the phasing-out of subsidies by 1985). In this context, the Luxembourg government presented detailed proposals to the European Commission at the end of March 1983. The restructuring plan is divided into three main segments: investment grants of 25 per cent¹⁶ on capital spending (which is planned to amount to 15 billion francs over the next five years); measures to help the financial positions of the main firms (capital endowments, subscription to convertible bonds, interest rate subsidies); and the financing of social expenditure related to staff lay-offs. The gross cost to the government of all measures is concentrated in 1983-1984, and it is estimated to amount to 11½ billion francs.

An extensive range of measures have been taken to encourage industrial development in sectors other than steel. These have included capital grants and interest rate subsidies; the creation in 1977 of a National Credit and Investment Society which offers credits on equipment and on exports (at preferential rates), and also medium- and long-term loans; the creation of industrial zones, thereby making it easier financially for new firms to find building plots; and certain fiscal aids for innovative industrial projects. Finally, non-financial incentives such as the extensive range of available financial services, the stringent business secrecy laws, Luxembourg's geographical position (especially for non-EEC firms) and the linguistic versatility of its population, are all additional positive factors. The greatest number of new activities has been in chemicals, and 2 400 new jobs have been created in all of the new industries established since 1976. Despite these policies, the 1982 level of employment in manufacturing excluding the steel industry has changed little from that of 1974, and non-steel output has developed broadly in line with that of the EEC as a whole.

Medium-term outlook

It is very likely that the share of output devoted to services will continue to grow over the next few years, although perhaps at a lower rate than that

13. See OECD Economic Survey, Belgium-Luxembourg, March 1981, pages 54-55.

14. It should be noted in this context that, according to Luxembourg experts, government subsidies to the steel industry during 1975-1979 were considerably lower in the Grand Duchy than in several other European countries.

15. Modifications to the agreement, involving increased government financial support, had already been introduced in January 1981.

16. Part of these grants are to be reimbursed once the industry begins to make profits again.

experienced during 1974-1982. The major reason for this is the continuing decline in steel output. The medium-term outlook for European steel demand is bleak. In this context, the Commission for the European Communities has drawn up a plan through to 1987 which involves heavy cutbacks in EEC production capacity and steel industry jobs, to be shared as equitably as possible amongst member states. For employment, it is envisaged to reduce the total number on steel industry payrolls (i.e., including those in the DAC) from 16 800 in 1982 to 11-11 500 in 1987, this being the same rate of outflow (around 7 per cent p.a.) as that experienced during 1974-1982. It is the government's intention to continue to encourage early retirement and voluntary departure from the industry. Concerning non-steel industries, these have more or less maintained their share of total output during the period of slower economic growth since 1974. The government will no doubt continue to encourage industrial diversification, but whether the output share of this sector will increase over the next few years will depend importantly on the strength of economic growth abroad and also the continuing overall attractiveness of Luxembourg as an industrial site. It is difficult to predict the likely growth of Luxembourg as a financial centre during the 1980s. Here much will depend on regulatory changes abroad and the ability of operators in financial markets to adapt to changing international conditions, but it is likely that growth in the sector will remain important.

Annex

CHRONOLOGY OF MAIN ECONOMIC POLICY MEASURES

BELGIUM

GENERAL POLICY

1982

January

On 18th January the House of Representatives passed a bill conferring certain powers on the King until 31st December 1982, with retroactive effect to 1st January 1982. The King is thereby enabled to take all necessary legal measures in line with the aims of the coalition government.

1983

May

Draft law which attributes certain powers to the King, notably concerning public finance, social security and employment. In contrast to the special powers of 1982, it is foreseen that new laws will become inoperative if they are not confirmed by Parliament before the end of 1984.

PRICES, INCOMES AND EMPLOYMENT POLICY

1982

February

Indexation: partial freeze for 1982. Indexation on earnings in excess of Frs 27 357 was frozen until end-May 1982. During the period 1st June-31st December 1982, a fixed-sum system of indexation was applied, indexation being confined to the portion of salary equal to the guaranteed monthly wage. Full indexation was planned to be restored in 1983, but with no catch-up for 1982.

The incomes of those in the professional classes were restricted by means of a system of contributions, with the proceeds being paid into a fund for the promotion of SMEs. Freeze on directors' shares of company profits.

Across-the-board freeze on prices at their 15th February level up until 31st March (certain public utility charges were exempt). As from 1st April, selective derogations could be granted, mainly because of rises in import prices.

Employment:

- tax incentives to promote part-time employment;
- increase from 2 to 3 per cent of staff levels in the number of trainees employed in firms.

March

Employers taking on young unemployed persons for an indefinite period to be exempted from social security contributions for six months.

May

Creation of the "third employment circuit", which was gradually to replace the "special temporary employment plan" and concerned people who had been unemployed for more than two years.

The selective price freeze was extended until end-December 1982.

December

The selective price freeze was extended until the end of 1983, and wage restraint until the end of 1984. The flat-rate system of indexation introduced in February was extended into 1983, until there were two adjustments to public sector wages on the basis of this system. Proportional indexation at 100 per cent to resume, but on the basis of a "smoothed" index, i.e. the arithmetic mean of the consumer price index for the last four months. The bipartite agreement of 13th February 1981 to be continued and its application extended to the public sector, thereby excluding wage increases over and above those arising from indexation until the end of 1984.

Work-sharing: the government urged the social partners to conclude, before 15th February 1982, sectoral agreements providing either for a 5 per cent reduction in working hours and a 3 per cent increase in employment, or a collective agreement which would produce a similar result with regard to employment. In sectors where it had not been possible to conclude an agreement by 15th February, agreements could still be reached at enterprise-level, but they had to involve a reduction in working hours, as well as compensatory recruitment, and be recognised by the Ministry of Labour. A regime specific to SMEs was planned, its overall objective being to increase recruitment by 2.5 per cent during the course of 1983 and maintain employment levels in 1984.

Tax incentives were made available to firms which signed agreements, in particular increased budgetization of social security contributions (Fr 17 000 per employee instead of 5 000). In the absence of any agreement, the proceeds of wage restraint were to be paid into a social security-managed employment fund. The sums paid in would compensate for the drop in social security contributions due to wage restraint and would be used to encourage employment. Enterprises in difficulty to be exempted from these payments.

FISCAL POLICY

1982

February

The rate of VAT on residential construction was reduced from 17 to 6 per cent.

The system of advance income tax payments was extended ("voluntary tax payments").

March

Corporation tax was reduced from 48 to 45 per cent. Tax incentives were introduced to encourage investment in Belgian shares, and also the creation of new companies or increases in capital by existing companies (tax exemption up to 13 per cent). The special "solidarity" corporation taxes were discontinued, the effect to be felt mainly in 1983.

March-July

Various measures (involving a total of Fr 40 billion) were taken with the object of reducing the social security deficit; these included in particular:

- a 4 per cent reduction in benefits paid to unemployed heads of household;
- a 6 per cent reduction in unemployment benefits paid to cohabitants;
- replacement of unemployment benefit for young people by a waiting-time allowance;
- a Fr 500 reduction in family allowances;
- a Fr 900 contribution for families with no dependent children;
- special 10 per cent tax on incomes in excess of Fr 3 million, the proceeds being used to finance unemployment insurance;
- pension contributions paid by employees raised from 6¼ to 7 per cent;
- 7 per cent deduction from the holiday bonus;
- increase in the patient's contribution to health costs;
- reduction in sickness allowances.

May

For direct taxation, the ceiling used in calculating the "splitting" of incomes was raised from Fr 680 000 to Fr 750 000.

August

Presentation of the central government budget for 1983, with a net borrowing requirement of Fr 445 billion, i.e. 10.5 per cent of GNP (as against 11.4 per cent in the 1982 budget). It was planned to reduce "Operation Maribel" by half in 1983 (partial budgetization of social security contributions paid by firms), the

cost to firms being Fr 15 billion. It was also planned to adjust personal income tax in 1983, without significantly affecting overall revenue.

September

The ceiling used in calculating social security contributions paid by employees and employers was abolished (with effect from 1st October 1982).

November

VAT was raised from 17 to 19 per cent, with effect from 1st January 1983 (approximately Fr 15 billion, i.e. 0.4 per cent of GDP).

December

The measures concerning social security taken in 1982 were renewed for 1983. The family allowance for the first child was abolished, and the deduction from the holiday bonus increased (from 7 to 11 per cent).

1983

March

"Budget control": to offset the exceeding of the government deficit by 52 billion francs (relative to previous projections), the government decided to reduce expenditure by 41 billion francs, to raise social security contributions (notably those relating to unemployment) by 6 billion francs, and to increase tax receipts (in particular, by raising taxes on petrol products) by 5 billion francs.

MONETARY POLICY

1982

January

Discount rate lowered to 14 per cent on 7th January.

February

On 21st February the central rate of the Belgian franc was devalued by 8.5 per cent against all EMS currencies except the Luxembourg franc and the Danish kroner.

March

Discount rate lowered to 13 per cent.

April

Discount rate raised again to 14 per cent.

June

Realignment within the EMS. The central rate of the Belgian franc remained the same, the French franc being devalued by 5¾ per cent and the lira by 2¾ per cent, while the Deutschemerk and guilder were revalued by 4¼ per cent.

Second half of 1982

The discount rate was lowered in stages from 14 per cent in July to 11½ per cent in November.

1983

March

Discount rate raised from 11½ to 14 per cent on 9th March.

Realignment of central rates within the EMS on 20th March. The Belgian franc was revalued by 1½ per cent, the Deutschemerk by 5½ per cent and the guilder by 3½ per cent, while the French franc and lira were devalued by 2½ per cent.

Discount rate lowered to 11 per cent on 24th March.

March-May

Discount rate reduced three times to 9½ per cent on 4th May.

LUXEMBOURG

1982

February

Prices frozen selectively at their 19th February level.

Luxembourg franc devalued within EMS by 8½ per cent on 21st February.

April

Wage indexation was modified during 1982, with exceptions for the lowest salaries: only two full indexation adjustments were awarded, on 1st September and 1st December 1982. There was to be no catch-up in 1983.

Contribution to a national investment fund by non-wage income earners (5 per cent of net profits);

Employment measures:

- new measures to promote labour mobility;
- specific aid for the recruitment of long-term unemployed;
- temporary re-employment assistance for steel workers was extended to other categories of workers in the form of a flat-rate mobility bonus.

September

Circular from the Banking Control Commission:

- deposits by non-residents, in whatever form, and time deposits by residents of more than L.Fr 1 million, and for less than 12 months, not to be denominated in Luxembourg francs;

November

Authority to undertake exceptional projects of general interest was renewed for one year with effect from 1st October 1982.

Tripartite steel conference on 17th November:

- reduction in wages (6 per cent on average) and working hours (12 more days of annual leave) for 1983 and 1984;
- the cost of the social component of government financial intervention was put at L.Fr 1.823 million for 1983, i.e. almost 1 per cent of GNP.

December

Incomes policy for 1983:

- Wages: the number of indexation adjustments (by 2.5 per cent) was limited to three, on 1st May, 1st September and 1st December 1983. The Co-ordinating Committee to meet in June 1983 to assess the impact of this formula for the remainder of the year, and also the outlook for 1984.
- Non-wage incomes: continuation in 1983 of the special deduction (5 per cent of pre-tax income) paid into the national investment fund.
- Abolition of the special contribution (0.5 per cent of the wage bill) by firms to the Unemployment Fund.

Prices policy for 1983:

- Freeze on net trading profits with effect from 1st January 1983.

Central government budget for 1983:

- Projected deficit: L.Fr 0.5 million, i.e. ¼ per cent of GNP.

Renewal of the Belgium-Luxembourg Monetary Association:

- the two governments agreed, inter alia, to raise the limit on the amount of notes and coins issued under the authority of the Luxembourg government to one fifth of the total. In return, the Luxembourg government would hold Belgian francs.

1983

March

Ratification by Parliament on 7th March of the draft treaty relating to the Belgium-Luxembourg Monetary Association which was signed on 9th March 1981. This agreement provided, inter alia, for the creation of a Luxembourg Monetary Institute.

The central rate of the Luxembourg franc was revalued by 1½ per cent on 20th March, i.e. at the same time as the currency realignment within the EMS.

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STATISTICAL ANNEX

Table A. Gross domestic product¹
Fr. billion

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Current prices								
Private consumption	1 083.9	1 255.9	1 421.2	1 611.7	1 766.8	1 890.7	2 052.0	2 219.9	2 386.8
Public consumption	264.3	314.3	388.4	441.0	491.5	547.2	591.2	646.6	703.0
Gross fixed capital formation	374.2	467.9	511.9	568.5	603.2	644.6	657.0	725.6	632.4
Change in stocks ²	24.7	45.6	-12.4	5.5	9.2	6.6	21.4	6.8	19.1
Domestic demand	1 747.1	2 083.7	2 309.1	2 626.7	2 870.7	3 089.1	3 221.6	2 398.9	3 741.3
Exports of goods and services	846.4	1 116.4	1 065.2	1 275.9	1 480.2	1 550.9	1 825.8	2 090.2	2 340.3
less: Imports of goods and services	811.2	1 109.2	1 061.1	1 274.1	1 509.1	1 585.2	1 889.3	2 199.7	2 466.2
Gross domestic product at market prices	1 782.3	2 090.9	2 313.1	2 628.5	2 841.8	3 054.7	3 258.1	3 489.4	3 615.4
	1975 prices								
Private consumption	1 371.8	1 414.9	1 421.2	1 494.0	1 530.2	1 571.4	1 643.7	1 665.4	1 641.9
Public consumption	356.7	370.1	388.4	404.1	417.4	443.2	454.8	461.8	464.7
Gross fixed capital formation	484.4	520.3	511.9	527.3	526.6	538.3	525.3	552.9	463.2
Change in stocks ²	38.0	56.5	-12.4	8.3	10.4	8.6	22.3	4.6	6.9
Domestic demand	2 250.9	2 361.8	2 309.1	2 433.7	2 484.6	2 361.5	2 646.1	2 684.7	2 576.7
Exports of goods and services	1 095.8	1 169.3	1 065.2	1 203.4	1 350.6	1 405.2	1 517.9	1 594.9	1 634.9
less: Imports of goods and services	1 092.9	1 175.3	1 061.1	1 189.7	1 367.5	1 421.9	1 557.6	1 599.6	1 577.9
Gross domestic product at market prices	2 253.8	2 355.8	2 313.1	2 447.4	2 467.7	2 544.9	2 606.3	2 680.0	2 633.7

1. Includes a statistical discrepancy.

2. Includes adjustment in connection with gross fixed capital formation.

Source: Belgian National Accounts.

Table B. Origin of gross domestic product at market prices

Fr. billion

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Current prices									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	69.3	62.2	68.2	76.9	68.3	76.0	73.2	76.0	83.7
Mining and quarrying	11.9	15.8	18.9	19.0	18.2	16.9	15.7	17.7	18.2
Manufacturing	544.4	644.2	634.5	719.9	763.2	804.6	842.2	856.8	870.8
Construction (building and public works)	119.3	148.1	167.0	195.7	215.6	231.2	235.7	265.7	232.6
Electricity, gas and water	44.7	52.2	70.7	77.7	86.1	93.6	105.8	120.9	132.2
Transport and communications	134.0	167.0	178.9	200.0	216.9	237.1	261.9	292.2	311.8
Wholesale and retail trade ¹	328.3	389.4	421.0	501.2	536.7	566.8	600.7	642.6	668.6
Financial services and insurance	63.3	74.6	86.0	108.0	119.5	135.2	150.7	158.8	175.7
Dwellings	73.9	85.8	101.3	108.8	122.8	134.4	145.8	160.6	181.4
Public administration and defence	119.2	139.7	170.1	193.0	216.8	243.4	268.9	298.0	327.1
Miscellaneous services ²	311.1	360.9	425.0	488.8	548.2	599.0	639.4	686.6	735.1
Statistical adjustment ³	-37.1	-49.0	-28.4	-60.5	-70.6	-83.7	-82.0	-86.4	-121.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	1 782.3	2 090.9	2 313.1	2 628.5	2 841.8	3 054.7	3 258.1	3 489.4	3 615.4
1975 prices									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	77.3	80.3	68.2	65.5	67.5	74.6	74.9	76.7	80.3
Mining and quarrying	20.2	20.7	18.9	18.4	16.7	15.7	15.1	15.4	14.0
Manufacturing	651.2	679.3	634.5	687.7	694.2	701.7	727.5	718.6	700.9
Construction (building and public works)	160.6	167.4	167.0	177.9	182.3	183.8	177.6	186.4	151.5
Electricity, gas and water	59.8	64.2	70.7	75.1	82.3	88.1	96.2	98.0	92.9
Transport and communications	188.1	202.3	178.9	185.5	185.7	194.4	204.3	214.5	220.2
Wholesale and retail trade ¹	415.1	424.8	421.0	444.8	443.2	454.3	470.8	478.9	459.5
Financial services and insurance	82.6	85.2	86.0	93.0	96.0	103.8	111.0	116.3	117.2
Dwellings	96.1	98.7	101.3	103.7	106.1	108.5	111.0	113.5	116.0
Public administration and defence	162.7	166.6	170.1	176.4	182.1	193.2	201.8	205.1	207.4
Miscellaneous services ²	393.9	411.1	425.0	444.5	453.4	465.3	475.4	487.8	494.4
Statistical adjustment ³	-53.8	-44.7	-28.4	-25.0	-42.0	-38.6	-59.2	-31.2	-20.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	2 253.8	2 355.8	2 313.1	2 447.4	2 467.7	2 544.9	2 606.3	2 680.0	2 633.7

1. Including distribution of petroleum products, and import duties and taxes.

2. Education (State and private), medical professions, various services to firms and households.

3. Adjustment for self-financed investment, banking services, adjustment for VAT deductible from asset formation and statistical adjustment.

Source: Belgian National Accounts.

Table C. Gross domestic fixed capital formation by branch
Frs. billion

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Current prices								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10.1	12.0	10.9	13.5	14.7	17.2	16.0	15.3	14.1
Mining and quarrying	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.7
Manufacturing	80.7	110.1	106.4	93.5	81.2	79.4	83.6	109.2	103.4
Construction	8.4	8.3	7.9	11.1	12.7	12.5	13.5	12.2	9.1
Electricity, gas and water	19.5	23.4	35.7	33.7	38.4	39.8	41.9	39.6	33.2
Transport and communications	43.5	47.2	56.7	57.6	61.7	73.5	75.2	82.5	92.3
Dwellings	94.6	130.5	144.8	184.7	202.8	228.7	210.7	226.7	140.6
Public sector services ¹	43.4	46.1	53.0	61.9	62.5	64.0	69.4	84.1	82.3
Other services ²	71.7	87.8	94.4	110.8	127.2	127.0	143.7	153.1	154.5
Total	374.2	467.9	511.9	568.5	603.2	644.6	656.7	725.6	632.4
	1975 prices								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.9	13.3	10.9	12.7	13.2	15.1	13.4	12.5	11.0
Mining and quarrying	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.3
Manufacturing	100.1	120.3	106.4	89.5	74.5	71.3	72.7	94.1	86.8
Construction	10.5	9.1	7.9	10.6	11.6	11.1	11.7	10.5	7.6
Electricity, gas and water	25.0	26.1	35.7	31.5	34.1	33.3	33.0	29.8	23.6
Transport and communications	53.3	50.8	56.7	54.3	55.8	65.1	64.0	67.9	72.9
Dwellings	131.5	149.7	144.8	167.6	170.6	181.4	158.5	156.9	93.6
Public sector services ¹	54.9	49.9	53.0	56.7	54.6	52.9	55.1	62.9	56.0
Other services ²	93.3	98.5	94.4	102.7	110.5	105.8	114.1	115.8	109.5
Total	484.4	520.3	511.9	527.3	526.6	538.3	525.3	552.9	463.2

1. Including roofing.

2. Including commerce, banking, insurance, education (state and private) and various other services.

Source: Belgian National Accounts.

Table D. **Income and expenditure of households and private non-profit institutions**
Fr. billion, current prices

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Compensation of employees	830.5	955.9	1 152.2	1 322.7	1 527.0	1 661.4	1 787.9	1 909.1	2 073.0	2 171.6
Income from firms received by individuals	245.9	270.4	283.6	306.1	350.1	357.3	379.4	385.8	388.5	394.3
Household property income	161.9	178.4	223.8	249.1	275.3	305.5	331.8	368.5	417.8	474.7
Current transfers from government	233.3	275.0	333.4	434.0	507.3	568.9	622.0	680.6	738.3	824.6
Current transfers from the rest of the world	11.0	13.3	14.0	13.6	13.5	15.8	18.5	18.2	20.9	24.0
Household income	1 482.6	1 693.0	2 007.0	2 325.5	2 673.2	2 908.9	3 139.6	3 362.2	3 638.5	3 889.2
<i>less:</i> Direct taxes	152.7	182.9	235.7	304.2	343.5	406.0	471.9	516.2	539.8	562.5
Social security contributions by wage-earners and self-employed	172.7	202.1	240.5	290.9	328.4	361.1	377.5	405.4	437.7	463.9
Current transfers to the rest of the world	9.5	10.9	13.4	16.6	19.9	22.3	24.2	28.0	31.8	37.2
Disposable income	1 147.7	1 297.1	1 517.4	1 713.8	1 981.4	2 119.5	2 266.0	2 412.6	2 629.2	2 825.6
Household savings	199.9	213.2	261.5	292.7	369.7	352.7	375.3	360.6	409.3	438.8
Consumer expenditure on goods and services	947.8	1 083.9	1 255.9	1 421.1	1 611.7	1 766.8	1 890.7	2 052.0	2 219.9	2 386.8
Food, drink and tobacco	282.1	312.9	351.4	388.8	439.1	460.8	481.5	505.3	533.8	556.6
Clothing and footwear	82.7	92.3	108.5	115.0	130.5	137.2	144.0	155.8	168.7	170.3
Accommodation, heating and lighting	136.5	151.2	181.0	218.2	238.6	264.7	293.4	332.6	375.1	424.9
Durable goods	132.7	160.3	189.8	201.8	239.9	255.0	263.6	275.5	298.0	293.3
Personal care and health	79.3	95.3	112.8	138.8	160.6	183.6	202.8	215.2	228.3	247.8
Various	234.5	271.9	312.4	358.5	403.0	465.5	505.4	567.6	616.0	693.9

Source: Belgian National Accounts.

Table E. Government revenue and expenditure

Frs. billion

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
General Government										
Current revenue	505.8	589.7	715.6	852.8	960.3	1 068.0	1 160.8	1 244.6	1 293.2	1 301.4
Income from property and firms	3.8	1.5	6.0	6.6	2.8	3.6	0.2	6.0	23.1	34.6
less: interest on the public debt	-51.7	-59.1	-73.2	-82.4	-97.7	-116.9	-137.9	-166.1	-214.4	-288.7
Indirect taxes	185.5	206.5	240.6	261.1	308.3	335.2	365.0	388.9	413.8	438.7
Direct taxes on households	152.7	182.9	235.7	304.2	343.5	406.0	471.9	516.2	539.8	562.5
Social security contributions by wage-earners and self-employed	172.7	202.1	240.5	290.9	328.4	361.1	377.5	405.4	437.7	463.9
Direct taxes on companies	41.6	54.6	64.4	70.1	72.7	76.4	81.7	91.9	89.7	87.3
Current transfers from the rest of the world	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	3.5	3.1
Current expenditure	495.1	579.0	687.2	869.6	998.2	1 116.8	1 232.1	1 341.7	1 462.7	1 617.9
Public consumption	232.4	264.3	314.3	388.4	441.0	491.5	547.2	591.2	646.6	703.0
Subsidies	20.4	25.4	25.0	27.5	36.5	40.2	46.5	55.4	52.6	59.5
Social security transfers to wage-earners and self-employed	207.2	241.4	295.8	384.3	453.7	506.7	553.7	604.1	655.7	734.1
Other current transfers (net) to households	26.1	33.6	37.6	49.7	53.6	62.2	68.3	76.5	82.6	90.5
Current transfers to the rest of the world	9.0	14.3	14.5	19.7	13.4	16.2	16.4	14.5	25.2	30.8
Savings of general government	10.7	10.7	28.4	-16.8	-37.9	-48.8	-71.3	-97.1	-169.5	-316.5
Central Government										
Current revenue	299.2	350.7	430.9	513.2	580.8	651.5	720.9	774.3	796.2	774.0
Income from property and firms	-14.0	-18.2	-17.9	-21.2	-27.2	-28.9	-34.3	-30.0	-18.3	-12.5
less: interest on the public debt	-40.5	-46.5	-56.6	-61.9	-73.8	-88.8	-106.8	-131.3	-172.6	-238.7
Indirect taxes	179.3	199.3	232.6	252.0	298.3	324.2	353.8	377.5	401.3	424.7
Direct taxes on households	136.7	165.7	212.9	277.4	314.3	372.4	431.6	472.5	499.4	519.3
Direct taxes on companies	36.5	49.2	58.3	64.6	66.9	70.0	74.2	83.3	82.9	78.1
Current transfers from the rest of the world	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	3.5	3.1
Current expenditure	311.3	362.3	424.7	551.1	632.7	718.0	798.6	862.9	932.1	1 062.5
Public consumption	180.2	203.6	241.5	299.2	338.4	373.5	411.1	440.3	476.8	516.6
Subsidies	20.0	25.0	24.6	27.2	36.0	39.6	45.9	54.8	51.9	58.7
Current transfers (net) to households	21.6	28.0	31.2	41.9	44.7	52.3	56.6	64.1	69.6	75.2
Transfers (net) to the rest of the world	9.0	14.3	14.5	19.7	13.4	16.2	16.4	14.5	25.2	30.8
Transfers (net) to the local authorities	26.9	30.2	34.7	43.4	52.0	61.3	70.7	79.2	83.0	91.3
Transfers (net) to social security	53.6	61.2	78.2	119.7	148.2	175.1	197.9	210.0	225.6	289.9
Savings of central government	-12.1	-11.6	6.2	-37.9	-51.9	-66.5	-77.7	-88.6	-135.9	-288.5

Source: Belgian National Accounts.

Table F. Industrial production
1970 = 100

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Industrial production	109	116	120	109	118	118	120	126	124	121
Mining	95	80	75	69	68	64	58	53	55	52
Manufacturing	110	118	123	111	121	121	124	131	129	125
of which: Basic metals	107	116	122	90	100	97	105	114	108	104
Metal products	102	110	118	113	123	124	127	133	129	125
Non-electrical machinery	100	112	123	121	122	121	121	131	125	121
Transport equipment	118	124	115	123	140	152	175	179	168	171
Food, drink and tobacco	110	117	121	119	122	125	126	130	132	138
Textiles, clothing and leather	107	108	105	93	99	88	86	90	91	88
Chemicals, rubber	122	137	142	121	138	146	150	162	154	155
Electricity and gas	121	132	137	133	151	151	162	167	169	162
Construction	99	93	99	97	95	93	87	70	73	61

Sources: National Statistics Institute, *Monthly Bulletin*. OECD, *Indicators of Industrial Activity*.

Table G. Labour market and wages

		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Labour market											
Labour force ¹	Thousands ²	3 868	3 918	3 976	3 997	4 031	4 057	4 085	4 145	4 161	4 179
Domestic Employment	Thousands ²	3 737	3 783	3 837	3 784	3 760	3 753	3 756	3 801	3 798	3 719
of which: Employees	Thousands ²	3 085	3 141	3 203	3 154	3 136	3 132	3 135	3 175	3 174	3 097
Wholly Unemployed	Thousands ²	85	90	97	178	239	274	300	316	336	433
of which: Completely insured	Thousands ²	75	79	88	161	215	247	265	276	295	379
Partially insured unemployed	Thousands	36.6	34.3	42.0	82.5	58.5	69.0	69.4	69.4	66.1	49.9
Vacancies	Thousands	8.5	14.2	13.5	4.1	4.1	3.4	4.2	5.7	5.9	4.4
Weekly hours worked in manufacturing and building (October)	Hours	37.2	36.0	34.6	33.1	33.8	33.0	33.2	33.6	31.6	31.6
Wages											
Hourly wage rates	1970 = 100										
All activities		126	146	177	211	236	260	276	294	320	350
Hourly earnings	1975 = 100										
All industry		60	69	86	100	111	122	129	139	152	168
Mining and quarrying		58	67	82	100	109	119	126	133	146	158
Manufacturing		61	69	87	100	111	121	128	138	151	164
Construction		60	68	86	100	114	127	134	145	155	168

1. Including frontier workers (net) and armed forces.

2. Data at the 30th June.

Sources: National Statistics Institute, *Monthly Bulletin*; National Bank of Belgium, *Monthly Bulletin*; Planning Office, *Statistics of the Labour Force, Employment and Unemployment*

Table H. Area breakdown of foreign trade
Millions US \$

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Exports, fob										
World	15 999	22 332	28 170	28 723	32 763	37 488	44 814	56 214	64 499	55 476
OECD	14 316	19 803	24 216	24 233	28 350	31 809	37 781	48 397	54 969	46 482
EEC	11 942	16 469	19 845	20 445	24 322	26 904	32 299	41 177	46 314	38 809
Germany	3 992	5 269	6 053	6 398	7 617	8 414	10 243	12 661	13 718	11 148
France	3 255	4 645	5 635	5 492	6 886	7 163	8 534	10 783	12 522	10 650
Netherlands	2 990	3 978	4 842	4 917	5 554	6 296	7 365	9 080	9 801	8 202
United Kingdom	699	1 033	1 518	1 855	1 977	2 567	3 233	4 535	5 471	4 778
Italy	730	1 080	1 256	1 155	1 552	1 642	2 052	2 985	3 562	2 819
USA	963	1 254	1 578	1 173	1 164	1 571	1 850	2 103	2 160	3 345
Other	1 411	2 080	2 793	2 615	2 864	3 334	3 632	5 117	6 495	5 328
Non-OECD	1 602	2 434	3 777	4 235	4 171	5 376	6 682	7 471	9 044	8 414
COMECON	273	513	876	902	817	839	928	1 114	1 347	1 142
OPEC	290	472	696	1 153	1 310	1 863	2 184	2 292	2 986	2928
Other	1 039	1 449	2 205	2 180	2 044	2 674	3 570	4 065	4 711	4 344
Unspecified	81	95	178	255	242	304	350	346	486	580
Imports, cif										
World	15 502	21 879	29 636	30 630	35 319	40 249	48 361	60 354	71 680	61 852
OECD	13 244	18 568	24 054	25 476	29 214	33 021	40 407	50 187	58 003	49 455
EEC	11 057	15 507	19 596	20 622	23 914	27 251	33 437	40 692	45 255	37 887
Germany	3 760	5 447	6 585	6 751	7 964	8 956	11 157	13 274	14 094	11 702
France	3 005	4 121	5 124	5 344	5 755	6 411	7 944	9 494	10 356	8 488
Netherlands	2 556	3 474	4 802	5 138	6 096	6 750	7 797	10 015	11 737	10 447
United Kingdom	989	1 432	1 712	1 900	2 385	3 134	4 067	4 807	5 787	4 607
Italy	644	825	1 112	1 195	1 350	1 599	1 945	2 451	2 572	2 086
USA	854	1 233	1 925	1 947	2 166	2 427	2 796	3 986	5 493	4 439
Other	1 303	1 828	2 533	2 907	3 134	3 343	4 174	5 509	7 255	7 129
Non-OECD	2 253	3 308	5 568	5 143	6 086	7 206	7 921	10 127	13 626	12 368
COMECON	268	391	575	626	598	728	842	1 076	1 656	1 461
OPEC	765	999	2 444	2 363	2 647	3 394	3 379	4 474	6 588	6177
Other	1 220	1 918	2 549	2 154	2 841	3 084	3 700	4 577	5 382	4 730
Unspecified	5	3	14	12	18	22	32	40	50	29

Source: OECD, Foreign Trade Statistics, Series B.

Table I. Commodity breakdown of foreign trade
Millions US \$

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Exports, fob										
SITC sections										
0 Food and live animals	1 393	1 912	2 148	2 533	2 756	3 221	3 777	4 594	5 347	5 274
1 Beverages and tobacco	88	143	172	202	205	232	292	356	404	388
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	563	819	977	836	1 015	1 186	1 325	1 586	1 669	1 506
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	466	635	935	1 390	1 572	2 014	1 952	3 580	5 369	5 021
4 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	50	80	54	153	138	156	196	231	233	254
5 Chemicals	1 564	2 313	3 649	3 460	4 026	4 620	5 701	6 644	7 422	6 477
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	6 554	9 324	11 893	10 316	11 421	12 784	15 824	19 246	22 054	17 603
7 Machinery and transport equipment	3 708	4 782	5 292	6 713	8 081	9 097	10 899	12 930	13 919	12 093
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1 402	1 867	2 196	2 314	2 509	2 837	3 224	3 754	4 465	3 887
Imports, cif										
SITC sections										
0 Food and live animals	1 682	2 351	2 625	3 121	3 678	4 293	5 015	5 919	6 434	5 851
1 Beverages and tobacco	225	301	332	412	432	513	624	769	837	678
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1 447	2 114	2 936	2 488	2 855	2 819	3 212	4 296	5 172	4 476
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1 567	1 891	4 209	4 329	4 980	5 637	6 007	8 580	12 393	12 560
4 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	100	137	235	192	186	230	256	351	323	293
5 Chemicals	1 213	1 664	2 754	2 523	3 008	3 359	4 267	5 376	5 972	5 235
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	3 636	5 472	7 100	6 345	7 638	8 985	11 172	13 585	15 786	12 145
7 Machinery and transport equipment	4 359	5 938	6 667	7 850	8 950	10 201	12 570	14 740	16 044	13 245
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1 345	1 869	2 345	2 673	3 082	3 746	4 518	5 423	6 136	5 066

Source: OECD, Foreign Trade Statistics, Series B.

Table J. BLEU Balance of payments
US dollars millions¹

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Exports, fob ²	19 667	25 902	24 919	28 161	34 372	41 387	53 516	59 837	52 751
Imports, fob ²	18 256	25 166	24 908	28 368	35 586	42 435	56 026	63 738	55 713
Trade balance	1 412	737	11	-207	-1 214	-1 048	-2 511	-3 901	-2 962
Services, net	249	426	799	1 158	1 345	1 016	430	89	81
Balance on goods and services	1 661	1 163	810	951	131	-29	-2 081	-3 812	-2 881
Private transfers, net	62	10	-109	-194	-162	-279	-345	-376	-417
Official transfers, net	-393	-416	-538	-368	-525	-530	-624	-937	-875
Current balance	1 330	757	163	389	-556	-838	-3 050	-5 125	-4 173
Long-term capital (excluding special transactions)	-549	5	109	-453	257	-1 057	-437	3 412	2 213
a) private	-475	82	239	-360	296	-924	-310	2 745	961
b) official	-74	-77	-130	-93	-39	-133	-126	667	1 252
Basic balance	780	762	272	-65	-299	-1 895	-3 487	-1 713	-1 960
Non-monetary short-term private capital	-141	-359	-101	-458	-483	-384	-1 105	-1 559	-1 365
Non-monetary short-term official capital	-38	-23	16	13	33	533	273	212	1 683
Errors and omissions	115	151	375	171	301	390	-379	714	27
Balance on non-monetary transactions	716	531	563	-339	-466	-1 356	-4 698	-2 345	-1 616

1. Exchange rates: 1973: 1\$ = 38.94FB; 1974: 1\$ = 38.96FB; 1975: 1\$ = 36.8FB; 1976: 1\$ = 38.61FB; 1977: 1\$ = 35.84FB; 1978: 1\$ = 31.5FB; 1979: 1\$ = 29.31FB; 1980: 1\$ = 29.25FB; 1981: 1\$ = 37.14FB.

2. Including commission processing and non-monetary gold.

Source: OECD.

Table K. Luxembourg -- Gross national product
Fr. billion

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
	Current prices										
Private consumption	33.7	37.3	43.0	49.8	56.2	60.9	64.9	71.1	79.1	86.6	92.5
Public consumption	7.4	8.6	10.7	12.9	14.7	16.3	17.5	19.5	22.2	24.5	26.3
Gross fixed capital formation	17.6	20.9	23.0	24.0	24.3	25.7	27.0	30.0	36.0	36.1	38.4
Change in stocks	0.9	0.8	-1.7	-2.5	0.0	-3.0	3.3	-0.2	2.2	4.3	4.6
Total domestic demand	59.6	67.7	75.1	84.2	95.3	99.8	112.6	120.4	139.4	151.5	161.8
Exports of goods and services ¹	49.6	65.6	92.6	76.5	83.9	84.0	88.6	105.4	110.1	113.8	128.5
Imports of goods and services	46.7	56.8	74.2	73.8	79.5	81.8	89.2	102.3	114.1	120.9	136.0
Gross domestic product at market prices (ESA)	62.5	76.5	93.4	86.9	99.7	102.1	112.0	123.5	135.4	144.3	154.2
Net factor income from abroad	5.4	8.7	10.9	15.3	21.1	24.5	26.4	29.8	30.3	47.3	65.0
Gross national product at market prices	67.9	85.2	104.3	102.2	120.8	126.6	138.4	153.3	165.7	191.6	219.2
	1975 prices										
Private consumption	42.9	45.2	47.4	49.8	51.3	52.6	54.1	56.1	57.9	58.9	57.4
Public consumption	11.1	11.5	12.1	12.9	13.2	13.6	13.9	14.3	14.8	15.1	15.2
Gross fixed capital formation	24.5	27.3	25.9	24.0	22.8	23.2	23.4	24.6	26.9	24.9	23.9
Change in stocks	1.0	0.7	-1.6	-2.5	-1.4	-2.8	1.1	-0.2	3.3	2.9	2.8
Total domestic demand	79.5	84.7	83.8	84.2	85.9	86.5	92.4	94.8	102.7	101.9	99.3
Exports of goods and services ¹	71.4	81.7	92.3	76.5	78.0	77.9	81.1	87.6	84.5	82.8	83.0
Imports of goods and services	70.2	78.0	84.0	73.8	75.5	75.2	80.3	85.3	88.4	86.7	85.9
Gross domestic product at market prices (ESA)	80.7	88.3	92.2	86.9	88.5	89.2	93.2	97.1	99.0	97.9	96.4
Net factor income from abroad	7.2	11.0	12.1	15.3	19.6	20.7	20.4	21.0	19.4	24.2	26.6
Gross national product at market prices	87.9	99.3	104.3	102.2	108.1	109.9	113.6	118.1	118.4	122.1	123.0

1. Exports of banking services are excluded.
 Note: Data may not add because of rounding.
 Source: STATEC.

Table L. Luxembourg – Labour force, employment and unemployment
Thousands

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Labour force (A + B) ¹	155.1	157.6	156.9	157.5	157.5	158.3	159.9	160.4	160.9
A. Unemployed	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.0
B. Total employed	155.0	157.3	156.4	156.7	156.3	157.2	158.8	158.8	158.9
a) Self-employed and family helpers	25.1	24.5	24.0	23.4	23.0	22.3	21.6	20.9	20.2
Agriculture	10.0	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.7	8.2	7.7	7.2	6.7
Other	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.5	14.3	14.1	13.9	13.7	13.5
b) Employees	129.9	132.8	132.4	133.3	133.3	134.9	137.2	137.9	138.7
Agriculture	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Industry	50.8	50.0	48.6	47.2	44.8	43.5	42.9	42.2	41.5
Construction	15.0	14.7	13.5	13.3	13.3	14.0	14.7	14.8	14.4
Services	46.3	49.7	51.5	53.7	55.7	57.5	59.1	60.1	61.7
General Government	17.0	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.7	19.1	19.7	20.0	20.3
Unemployment rate ²	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2

1. Domestic definition (including border workers, net).

2. Unemployed as a percentage of labour force.

Source: STATEC.

BASIC STATISTICS :
INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

BASIC STATISTICS: INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

	Reference period	Units	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Iceland	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	Turkey	United Kingdom	United States	Yugo- slavia ¹	
POPULATION	Mid-1980	Thousands	14 616	7 509	9 857	23 959	5 125	4 780	53 713	61 566	9 599	229	3 401	57 042 ²	116 782	365	14 144	3 131	4 087	9 966	37 381	8 316	6 373	45 078	56 010	227 658	22 340	
	Mid-1970 to Mid-1980	Number	2	89	323	2	119	16	97	248	73	2	48	189	309	141	418	12	13	108	74	18	154	58	230	24	87	
		%	1.4	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.2	2.4	0.1	1.1	0.9	
EMPLOYMENT	1980	Thousands	6 242	3 070	3 751	10 655	(2 470)	2 192	21 142	25 265	(3 347)	(101)	1 149	20 572	55 360	159	4 677	1 270	1 914	3 951	11 254	4 232	3 012	14 610	24 397	97 270	9 690 ³	
	"	% of total	6.5	10.5	3.0	5.5	(8.1)	11.6	8.8	6.0	(29.7)	(11.9)	19.1	14.2	10.4	5.7	6.0	11.0	8.5	28.3	18.9	5.6	7.2	60.4	2.6	3.6	...	
	"	"	31.0	40.3	34.8	28.5	(28.6)	34.4	35.9	44.8	(30.0)	(37.6)	32.4	37.8	35.3	38.2	31.8	33.6	29.7	35.7	36.1	32.2	39.5	16.3	38.0	30.6	22.3	
	"	"	62.5	49.2	62.2	66.0	(63.3)	54.0	55.3	49.2	(40.3)	(50.5)	48.5	48.0	54.3	56.1	62.2	55.4	61.8	36.0	45.0	62.2	53.3	23.3	59.4	65.8	41.9	
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices	1980	US \$ billion ¹¹	140.0	77.0	116.5	253.3	66.4	49.9	651.9	819.1	40.4	2.8	17.8	394.0	1 040.0	4.6	167.6	23.3 ⁹	57.3	24.1	211.1	122.8	101.5	52.9	522.9	2 587.1	56.2 ⁹	
	Average annual volume growth ⁶	%	2.5	3.5	2.9	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.4	3.7	3.9	3.8	5.1	2.3	2.5	0.7	4.6	5.2	2.2	1.2	2.8	1.6	1.6	3.9	5.6	
	Per capita	US \$ ¹¹	9 580	10 250	11 820	10 580	12 950	10 440	12 140	13 310	4 210	12 410	5 190	6 910	8 910	12 570	11 850	7 442	14 020	2 430	5 650	14 760	15 920	1 170	9 340	11 360	2 516	
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	1980	% of GDP	22.8	25.3	21.4	23.1	18.3	24.6	21.6	23.6	23.5 ⁸	26.5	27.9	20.0	31.7	25.3	21.0	17.8	25.0	20.9	19.6	20.3	23.8	18.0	17.8	18.2	35.5	
	1979	"	...	9.8	6.0	8.1	7.6	8.6	9.2	9.1	8.6	6.6	9.8 ¹⁰	8.0	10.7	9.2 ¹¹	8.7	7.8	9.9	7.1	6.9 ¹⁰	7.3	7.1	...	9.3	7.4	...	
	Average annual volume growth ⁶	%	4.2 ¹⁰	14.2	6.5	5.3	6.9	6.3	6.4	6.5	9.2	5.7	6.4 ¹⁰	5.1	7.4	6.6 ¹¹	5.8	3.3	5.3	3.7	...	5.0	...	3.8	3.0	4.8	7.2	
	1975 to 1980	%	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.3	-0.3	-2.2	2.0	5.2	3.8	2.3	7.6	3.5	4.7	1.1	1.4	-7.7	-0.5	4.7	-0.9	-0.2	2.2	-0.2	0.3	3.3	5.7	
GROSS SAVING RATIO ¹²	1980	% of GDP	21.4 ¹⁰	26.2	16.3	21.5	14.4	24.8	21.7	23.1	25.6	24.5	19.8	22.3	30.7	50.1	20.1	19.3 ⁹	29.9	20.5	18.9	17.3	26.7	16.6	19.2	18.3	37.0	
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	1979	% of GDP	16.2	18.0	17.7	19.4	25.2	18.4	14.9	20.0	16.3	11.7	20.0	16.1	9.8	15.9	18.1	16.0 ⁹	19.7	14.8	10.8	28.4	12.9	13.7	20.0	17.4	17.6	
	Current disbursements ¹³	"	29.6 ¹⁰	42.2	46.2	35.8	49.4	34.6	42.1	40.9	29.7	25.0 ¹¹	41.7 ¹⁰	41.1	24.2	43.5	55.1	...	47.1	30.7	26.7	56.8	29.9	23.4	40.0	31.5	...	
	Current receipts	"	32.5 ¹⁰	44.2	43.2	35.8	50.3	38.2	43.4	42.9	30.6	34.0 ¹¹	37.8 ¹⁰	35.7	26.6	52.2	55.8	...	52.2	26.9	27.5	57.4	33.2	23.8	39.0	32.5	...	
NET OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	1980	% of GNP	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	...	...	...	0.2	0.3	...	1.0	0.3	0.8	...	...	0.8	0.2	...	0.3	0.3	...
INDICATORS OF LIVING STANDARDS	1980	US \$ ¹¹	5 800	5 650	7 540	5 950	7 270	5 720	7 690	7 340	2 750	7 560	3 310	4 270	5 220	7 430	7 200	4 550	6 600	1 790	3 950	7 630	10 128	851	5 581	7 370	1 343	
	Private consumption per capita	Number	479	272	302	410 ²³	219	235	327	346	80	339	194	300	185	423	288	395	282	118	178	345	324	11 ¹⁴	256	536	85	
	Passenger cars, per 1 000 inhabitants	"	440 ¹⁹	375	352	666	609	470	415	434	281	444 ¹⁹	174	318	460	547	486	545 ¹⁹	423	132	294	772	700	39	480	793	79 ²⁰	
	Telephones, per 1 000 inhabitants	"	351 ¹⁴	247 ¹⁶	286	428 ¹⁴	338	372	308	372	127 ¹⁴	214 ¹⁴	193	224	239 ²⁰	293 ¹⁴	279	259 ¹⁴	270 ¹⁴	76 ¹⁴	185 ¹⁴	363 ¹⁴	285 ¹⁴	44 ¹⁴	324	571 ²⁰	199	
	Television sets, per 1 000 inhabitants	"	1.5 ¹⁴	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6 ¹⁴	2.0	2.2	1.7 ¹⁶	1.2	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8 ¹⁴	2.0	0.6	1.5	1.7	
	Doctors, per 1 000 inhabitants	"	44.4	32.0 ²²	61.3 ²²	64.9 ²²	57.4 ²²	68.5	55.9	45.4 ¹⁹	45.4 ²⁰	...	50.5	43.9 ¹⁴	71.4	37.3 ¹⁹	65.0	44.8 ²²	65.0	33.4 ¹⁴	41.3 ¹⁰	56.3 ¹⁴	70.1 ²²	12.7 ²⁰	46.2 ²²	75.0	52.2	
	Full-time school enrolment ¹⁵	% of age group	11.0	13.9	11.2 ²³	10.9 ²³	8.8 ²³	7.7 ²³	...	13.5 ²³	18.7 ²³	5.4 ²³	...	12.4 ²³	14.3	11.5	8.7 ²³	12.6 ²³	8.8 ²³	8.8 ²³	26.0 ²³	11.1	6.7	8.5 ²³	...	11.8	12.6	33.4 ¹⁹
	Infant mortality ¹⁷	Number
WAGES AND PRICES	Average annual increase	%	10.3	7.4	8.8	10.1	11.2	11.1	13.6	6.1	24.2	43.4	16.6	21.2	8.4	...	6.1	15.4	9.4	14.5	25.7	9.9	2.8	35.5	14.9	8.5	19.0	
	Hourly earnings in industry ¹⁸	"	10.6	5.3	6.4	8.7	10.4	10.7	10.5	4.1	16.3	41.5	14.1	16.6	6.5	6.1	6.0	14.4	8.4	21.8	18.6	10.5	2.3	50.1	14.4	8.9	17.9	
FOREIGN TRADE	1980	US \$ million ¹¹	22 068	17 364	64 500 ⁷	64 944	16 740	14 148	111 312	191 688	5 184	924	8 508	77 904	129 588	—	73 836	5 421	18 492	4 644	20 820	30 924	29 616	2 748	115 176	220 704	8 568	
	As percentage of GDP	%	15.8	22.8	55.7	25.8	7.2	28.2	17.2	23.3	12.3	33.0	47.8	19.8	12.5	—	46.0	23.3	32.2	19.3	9.8	25.3	29.9	5.2	22.4	8.6	15.2	
	Average annual volume increase	%	3.7	9.3	5.9	6.3	6.2	10.5	6.8	6.3	8.9	12.7	9.6	5.9	9.2	—	4.6	8.1	9.2	...	9.9 ²⁴	2.1	6.3	4.7	4.7	6.7	3.8	
	Imports of goods, cif	US \$ million ¹¹	20 208	24 252	71 676 ⁷	58 992	19 320	15 612	134 856	185 856	10 632	996	11 148	99 708	141 108	—	76 872	5 468	16 956	9 300	34 176	33 420	36 336	6 252	120 156	241 200	14 436	
	As percentage of GDP	%	14.5	31.8	61.8	23.4	29.1	31.2	20.8	22.5	25.2	35.6	62.6	25.4	13.6	—	47.9	23.5	29.5	38.7	16.1	27.4	36.7	11.8	23.3	9.4	25.7	
Average annual volume increase	%	5.0	9.7	5.5	3.2	3.2	2.3	8.7	7.3	3.9	4.9	10.3	7.6	4.4	—	4.7	0.9	4.4	...	0.7 ²⁴	0.8	9.0	-4.1	3.9	6.7	0.5		
TOTAL OFFICIAL RESERVES ²⁴	End-1980	US \$ million	2 044	6 223	9 349 ⁷	4 029	3 459	1 914	30 994	52 261	1 301	176	2 876	26 117	25 717	—	13 607	353	6 100	1 784	12 516	3 690	19 374	1 442	21 492	27 395	1 467	
As percentage of imports of goods	In 1980	%	10.1	25.7	13.0	6.8	17.9	12.3	23.0	28.1	12.2	17.7	25.8	26.2	18.2	—	17.7	6.5	36.0	19.2	36.6	11.0	53.3	23.1	17.9	11.4	10.2	

1. Partly from national sources.
2. Total resident population.
3. Private and socialised sector.
4. According to the definition used in OECD: Labour Force Statistics: mining, manufacturing, construction and utilities (electricity, gas and water).
5. Social product.
6. At constant prices.
7. Including Luxembourg.

8. Excluding ships operating overseas.
9. Fiscal year beginning April 1st.
10. Fiscal year beginning July 1st.
11. At current prices and exchange rates.
12. Gross saving = Gross national disposable income minus private and government consumption.
13. Current disbursements = Current expenditure on goods and services plus current transfers and payments of property income.
14. 1976.

15. Children aged 15-19.
16. 1974.
17. Deaths in first year per 1 000 live births.
18. Figures are not strictly comparable due to differences in coverage.
19. 1978.
20. 1975.
21. 1972.
22. 1977.
23. 1979.

24. Gold included in reserves is valued at 35 SDR per ounce (see IMF, International Financial Statistics, series Total Reserves).
25. 1976 to 1980.

Note: Figures within brackets are estimates by the OECD Secretariat.

Sources: Common to all subjects and countries: OECD: Labour Force Statistics, Main Economic Indicators, National Accounts, Observer, Statistics of Foreign Trade (Series A); Statistical Office of the European Communities, Basic Statistics of the Community; IMF, International Financial Statistics; UN, Statistical Yearbook.

National sources have also been used when data are not available according to standard international definitions.

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