

THE UK STATE PENSION IS THE LOWEST IN THE EU as a percentage of average net pre-retirement earnings.

Definition: of pensions “as a percentage of net pre-retirement earnings” control/click link <https://data.oecd.org/pension/net-pension-replacement-rates.htm#indicator-chart>
“The net replacement rate is defined as the individual net pension entitlement divided by net pre-retirement earnings, taking into account personal income taxes and social security contributions paid by workers and pensioners.
It measures how effectively a pension system provides a retirement income to replace earnings, the main source of income before retirement.
This indicator is measured in percentage of pre-retirement earnings by gender.”

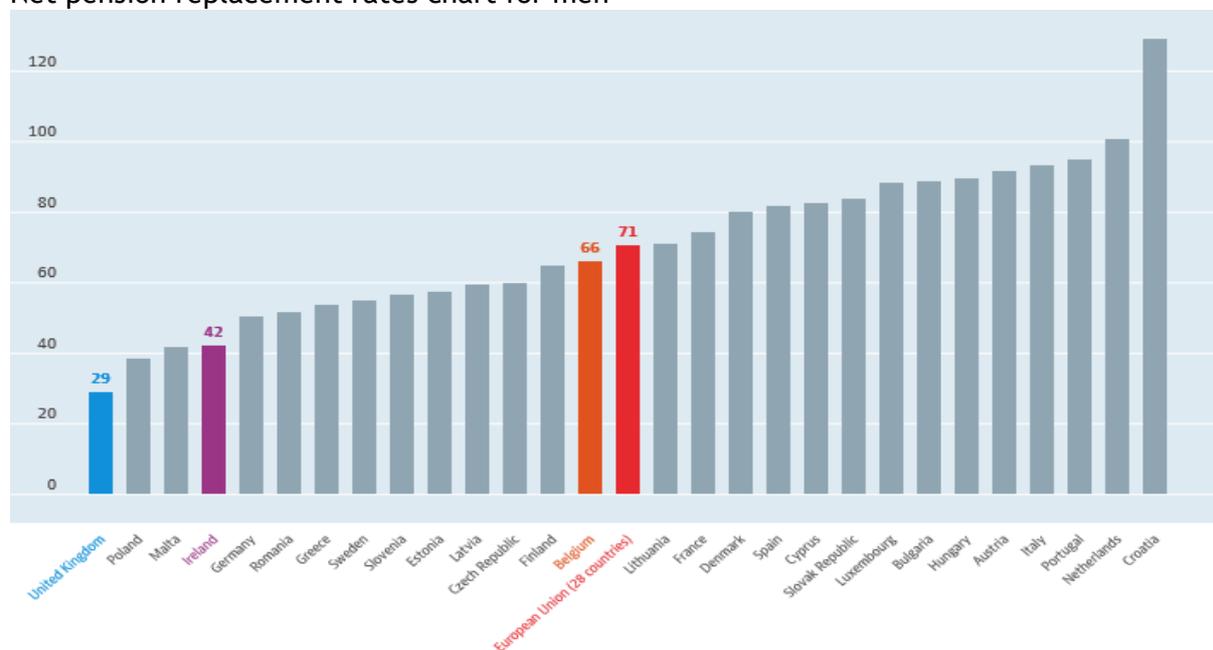
This is for ‘average’ net pre-retirement earnings. Control+click link https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/pensions-at-a-glance-2017/net-pension-replacement-rates_pension_glance-2017-15-en#page1

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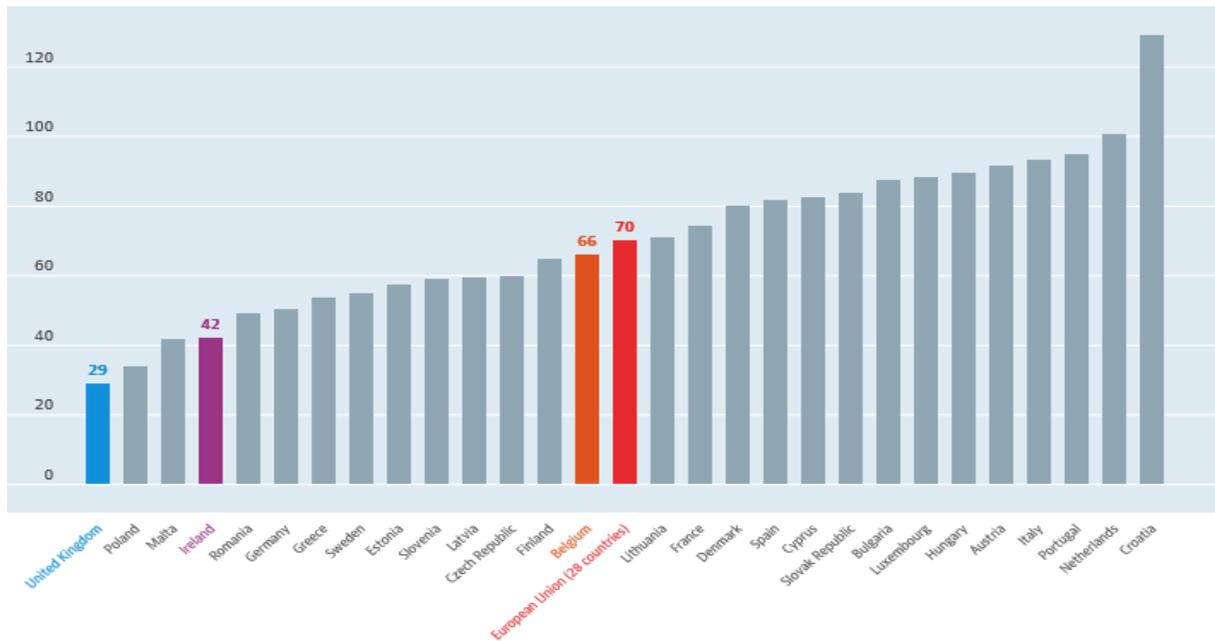
For charts below click link <https://data.oecd.org/pension/net-pension-replacement-rates.htm#indicator-chart>

This will show OECD chart for men. Below this chart click ‘Highlighted Countries’ then click ‘EU28’ on left side and ‘European Union (28)’ on right side then click on white background. Select individual countries by clicking on their bar. To select whether chart for ‘men’ or ‘women’ click below ‘perspectives’ and click ‘men’ or ‘women’

Net pension replacement rates chart for men



Net pension replacement rates chart for women



From above charts

Net pensions replacement rates as a percentage of pre-retirement earnings 2016 UK 29%, EU average 70% for women and 71% for men, 42% for Ireland, 66% for Belgium.

The UK new state pension indicate £8,546 is calculated from the full state pension for 2018 to 2019 £164.35 per week. The weekly figure is indicated in the link below (look quickly to if you want to avoid cookies) and scroll down to below heading “The New State Pension: what it pays in full”. below multiplied by 52 weeks.

<https://www.lovemoney.com/news/61140/how-much-state-pension-pay-rise>

To confirm the 29% still applies the 2018 to 2019 average UK salary in the link below was £29,588 . So £8,546 as a percentage of £29,588 is 28.9%. (100x 8546/29,588)

<https://www.gq-magazine.co.uk/article/average-uk-salary>

If an independent Scotland had a pension of 42% of net pre-retirement income as Ireland has that would be $£8,546/29 \times 42 = £12,377$. That would be an increase of £3,831.

If an independent Scotland had a pension of 66% of net pre-retirement income as Belgium has that would be $£8,546/29 \times 66 = £19,450$. That would be an increase of £10,904.

If an independent Scotland had a pension of 70% of net pre-retirement income as the EU average has that would be $£8,546/29 \times 70 = £20,628$. That would be an increase of £12,082.

SCOTLAND DOES HAVE THE RESOURCES FOR BETTER PENSIONS

SCOTLAND'S ECONOMY HAS EXCEPTIONAL RESOURCES TO SUPPORT BETTER PENSIONS.

SCOTLAND HAS 8.2% OF THE UK POPULATION.

Populations from link below

2017-18	Scotland	5,424,800	8.21% of	UK 66,040,200
2018-19	Scotland	5,438,100	8.19% of	UK 66,435,600

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates>

COMPARING THAT 8.2% OF THE UK POPULATION WITH THE HIGH PROPORTION SCOTLAND HAS OF VARIOUS RESOURCES

32% OF THE UK LAND MASS

Scotland 30,251 sq miles 32.39% of UK 93,409 sq miles

Control+click links below

<https://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/europe/scotland/uklandst.htm>

<https://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/europe/unitedkingdom/uklandst.htm#page>

90% OF THE VOLUME OF UK FRESH WATER

55% OF FRESH WATER AREA

Scotland 356 sq miles 54.85% of UK 649 sq miles

Control+click links above.

Loch Ness alone has 1.79 cubic miles of water, believed to be more fresh water than all the lakes in Wales and England combined.

Control+click links below.

<https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/which-are-the-biggest-and-deepest-water-bodies-in-the-united-kingdom.html>

90% OF UK OIL PRODUCTION

60% OF UK gas

Scotland accounted for 96% of UK oil and natural gas liquid (NGL) production in 2017-18.

Scotland accounted for 63% of natural gas production in 2017-18.

Control+click link below. At 'Oil and Gas Production Statistics 2017-18 - statistical bulletin' click open. Under heading 'Key findings' see 3rd point.

<https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/oilgas1718>

Scotland accounted for 93% of UK oil and natural gas liquid (NGL) production in 1998-2018.

Scotland accounted for 56% of natural gas production in 1998-2018.

Control+click link above. At 'Oil and Gas Production 2017-18 - publication tables' click open.

Calculate from table totalling the %ages and dividing by 20 (years)

80% OF UK FISH LANDINGS

Scotland accounts for 80% by weight of the total UK landings of key stocks (88% by value).

Control+click link below

<https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/marine/Sea-Fisheries/context>

88% OF UK HYDRO POWER

Scotland had 1,655 MW installed hydroelectric capacity at last quarter of 2018.

<https://www.scottishrenewables.com/forums/renewables-in-numbers/>

The UK total was 1879 MW.

Control+click link below and place cursor on small hydro (400 MW) and on large hydro (1479 MW) on bar chart.

<https://www.statista.com/statistics/240182/uk-renewable-electricity-capacity-by-energy-source/>

This statistic represents renewable electricity capacity in the United Kingdom from the end of the first quarter of 2018 to the end of the fourth quarter of 2018, by energy source. The capacity of onshore wind in the fourth quarter totalled 13,529 megawatts, while the capacity of offshore wind was 8,214 megawatts. Solar PV had the second largest capacity with 13,098 megawatts.

58% OF UK ONSHORE WIND

Scotland had 7,800 MW installed onshore wind capacity at last quarter of 2018.

<https://www.scottishrenewables.com/forums/renewables-in-numbers/>

The UK total was 13,529 MW.

See statement copied below from webpage

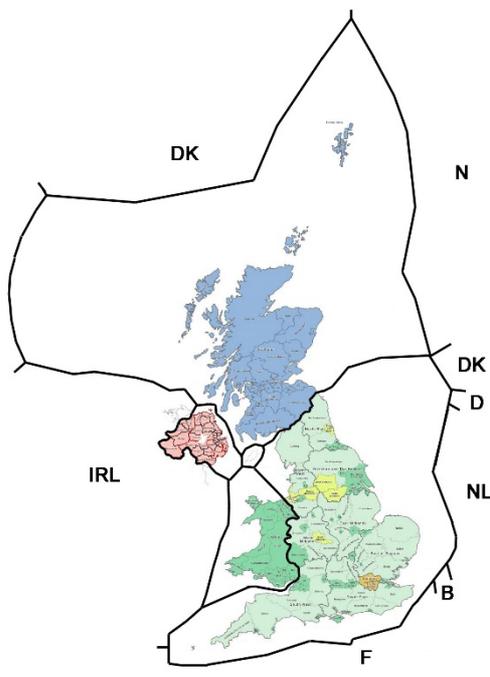
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OTHER RESOURCES NOT MENTIONED IN THE LEAFLET

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

The Exclusive Economic Zone for UK is shown in the map.



Map by Andmoreagain0815

“The **exclusive economic zone** is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea, subject to the specific legal regime established in this Part, under which the rights and jurisdiction of the coastal State and the rights and freedoms of other States are governed by the relevant provisions of this Convention.”

“1. In the exclusive economic zone, the coastal State has:

(a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the waters superjacent to the seabed and of the seabed and its subsoil, and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds;”

https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/part5.htm

“Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) (Scottish Zone)”

“Article 2 of the Exclusive Economic Zone Order 2013 declares the area of the United Kingdom EEZ. The Order came into force on 31 March 2014. The layer shows the EEZ around Scotland: Scotland being defined under the terms of the Scotland Act 1998.”

<http://marine.gov.scot/information/exclusive-economic-zone-eez-scottish-zone>

Exclusive Economic Zone map

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UK_exclusive_economic_zone.jpg

26% OF UK FOOD EXPORTS

UK food and drink exports £23.02 billion in 2018.

Scottish food and drink exports £5.89 billion. Equivalent to 26% of UK.

Ctrl+click link below.

<https://www.fdf.org.uk/exports-2018-q4-data.aspx#item10>

Alternative link

<https://www.fdf.org.uk/exports-2018-q4.aspx#item1>

ALMOST 30% OF THE UK HERD OF BREEDING CATTLE and 4% of the EU herd.

<https://www.nfus.org.uk/farming-facts/what-we-produce.aspx>

20% OF THE UK BREEDING SHEEP.

The UK has the largest sheep flock in the EU - over a quarter of the total EU flock.

Scotland must have over 5% of EU.

<https://www.nfus.org.uk/farming-facts/what-we-produce.aspx>

MORE THAN 12% OF THE UK CEREAL AREA

<https://www.nfus.org.uk/farming-facts/what-we-produce.aspx>

OUR PEOPLE

HIGHEST LEVEL OF TERTIARY EDUCATION IN EUROPE

Tertiary education includes what is commonly understood as academic **education** but also includes advanced vocational or professional **education**. ... It comprises ISCED **levels** 5 (short-cycle **tertiary education**), 6 (bachelor's or equivalent **level**), 7 (master's or equivalent **level**) and 8 (doctoral or equivalent **level**)

47.4% people in Scotland aged 25 to 64 had attained tertiary education levels 5 to 8. This is the highest level in the EU.

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/skills/data/database>

3 OF THE TOP 100 UNIVERSITIES IN THE WORLD

We have 3 universities in the top 100 in the world.
Edinburgh 18, Glasgow 69, St Andrews 97, Aberdeen 172

<https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2019>

COUNTRIES WITH SIMILAR POPULATIONS TO SCOTLAND HAVE STRONG ECONOMIES.

Scotland population of 5,254,800 from link below

<http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/scotland-population/>

Population of other countries in bar chart in link below

<http://www.worldometers.info/population/countries-in-europe-by-population/>

GDP per person

For definition of Real GDP per person click link below

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=sdg_08_10&plugin=1

Above the table in the link, and following heading “Real GDP per capita” “The indicator is calculated as the ratio of real GDP to the average population of a ...”, click ‘more’

“Short Description: The indicator is calculated as the ratio of real GDP to the average population of a specific year. GDP measures the value of total final output of goods and services produced by an economy within a certain period of time. It includes goods and services that have markets (or which could have markets) and products which are produced by general government and non-profit institutions.

It is a measure of economic activity and is also used as a proxy for the development in a country’s material living standards. However, it is a limited measure of economic welfare. For example, neither does GDP include most unpaid household work nor does GDP take account of negative effects of economic activity, like environmental degradation.”

For EU countries GDP per person (per capita) figures in the bar chart, excluding UK and Scotland, click link below

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=sdg_08_10&plugin=1

For Scotland GDP

Click link below

Go to heading ‘File’ and click ‘open’. Scroll down to Appendix A and go to Table A.3
GDP figure is “Including North Sea (geographical share) for 2017-18 is £170,446 million.

<https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/GERS/GERS2018xls>

This is converted to euros at rate 1.155 euros to the pound (exchange rate from link below at time sourced. Converts to 189,877 million euros. Divided by population of 5,424,800 gives 36,290 euros per person.

<https://www.x-rates.com/calculator/?from=GBP&to=EUR&amount=1>

For UK GDP

Similar to Scotland, Click link below

Go to heading 'File' and click 'open'. Scroll down to Appendix A and go to Table A.3 GDP figure is "UK GDP" figure for 2017-18 is £20,562,170 million.

<https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/GERS/GERS2018xls>

This is converted to euros at rate 1.155 euros to the pound (exchange rate from link below at time sourced. Converts to 2,290,615 million euros. Divided by UK population of 66,040,229 gives 35,962 euros per person.

For Scotland and UK populations click link below and click 'population estimates', click 'Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland'. Scroll down and click 'Mid 2017') Click MYE1. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration>

SCOTLAND HAS CONTRIBUTED MORE TO THE UK ECONOMY THAN IT HAS RECEIVED BACK.

From 2005 to 2015 Scotland exported 35% more value in goods than it imported, i.e. £10,329 more per person.

Control /click link below

<https://www.uktradeinfo.com/Statistics/RTS/Pages/RTSArchive.aspx>

Click 'Regional Trade Statistics'. Click 'Archive'. Click 'Archive Year'. For most up to date figures pick select the year 4 years after the one you want to get figures for i.e. if you want 2005 figures pick 2009 and so on. At 'UK Regional Trade Statistics Release' 'Quarter 4' click 'View Release'. Click 'Open'. At bottom of table click 'EN' tab for English figures and 'SC' tab for Scottish figures.

<http://www.scotlandthefacts.com/category/economy/>

From 1999 to 2014 the revenue paid by Scotland per person was greater than the UK average by £12,200 when a geographical share of oil and gas is included.

Control+click link below

<https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/GERS/GERS2015xls>

Click 'Open'. Click 'Table E2'. Go to row 13 'Including North Sea revenue (geographical share)' and add all figures from 1999 to 2014.

Between 1979 to 1995 Scotland paid £26.7 billion more to the London Exchequer than it received.

Control+click link below.

<https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm199697/cmhansrd/vo970113/text/70113w07.htm>

Figure indicated at bottom of right hand column of table. Note below table "Public Finance Trends, 1996. A negative figure indicates a budget surplus."

OTHER FACTORS NOT MENTIONED IN THE LEAFLET

From 1999 to 2014 the revenue paid by Scotland per person could have been much greater, perhaps over £40,000 per person when a geographical share of oil and gas is included had Westminster handled oil and gas as the Norwegian government did. (assuming the revenue generated per BoE over this period was \$29.8 as for Norway instead of the \$11 generated for the UK, which are the figures from 1971 to 2014.

From 1971 to 2014

	Norway	UK
Barrells of Oil Equivalent (BoE)	40 billion	42.8 billion
Revenue generated	\$1197 billion	\$470 billion
Revenue generated per BoE	\$29.8	\$11

Control+click link

<https://resourcegovernance.org/blog/did-uk-miss-out-£400-billion-worth-oil-revenue>

Westminster fully privatised the upstream sector with taxation the only channel of government revenues from hydrocarbons.

Norway has taken a different approach, with over 50 percent of production coming through Statoil (of which the state owns a majority) and state ownership of assets via the State Direct Financial Interest (SDFI), held through Petoro (wholly owned by the state).