

APPENDIX D ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Global economy

The outlook for the global economy remains clouded with uncertainty with the UK economy struggling to generate sustained recovery that offers any optimism for the outlooks for 2011 and 2012, or possibly even into 2013. Consumer and business confidence levels are low and with little to boost sentiment, it is not easy to see potential for a significant increase in the growth rate in the short term.

At the centre of much of the uncertainty is the ongoing **Eurozone sovereign debt crisis** which has intensified, rather than dissipated throughout 2011. The main problem has been **Greece**, where, even with an Eurozone/IMF/ECB bailout package and the imposition of austerity measures aimed at deficit reduction, the lack of progress and the ongoing deficiency in addressing the underlying lack of competitiveness of the Greek economy, has seen an escalation of their problems. These look certain to result in a default of some kind but it currently remains unresolved if this will be either “orderly” or “disorderly”, and/or also include exit from the Euro bloc.

As if that were not enough there is growing concern about the situation in **Italy** and the risk that contagion has not been contained. Italy is the third biggest debtor country in the world but its prospects are limited given the poor rate of economic growth over the last decade and the lack of political will to address the need for fundamental reforms in the economy. The Eurozone now has a well established track record of always doing too little too late to deal with this crisis; this augurs poorly for future prospects, especially given the rising level of electoral opposition in northern EU countries to bailing out profligate southern countries.

The US economy offers little to lift spirits. With the next Presidential elections due in November 2012, the current administration has been hamstrung by political gridlock with the two houses split between the main parties. In quarter 3 the Federal Reserve started “Operation Twist” in an effort to re-ignite the economy in which growth is stalling. High levels of consumer indebtedness, unemployment and a moribund housing market are weighing heavily on consumer confidence and so on the ability to generate sustained economic growth.

Hopes for broad based recovery have, therefore, focussed on the **emerging markets** but these areas have been struggling with inflationary pressures in their previously fast growth economies. China, though, has maintained its growth pattern, despite tightening monetary policy to suppress inflationary pressures, but some forward looking indicators are causing concern that there may not be a soft landing ahead, which would then be a further dampener on world economic growth.

UK economy

The Government’s austerity measures, aimed at getting the public sector deficit into order over the next four years, have yet to fully impact on the economy. However, coming at a time when economic growth has virtually flatlined and concerns at the risk of a technical recession (two quarters of negative growth) in 2012, it looks likely that the private sector will not make up for the negative impact of these austerity measures given the lack of an export led recovery due to the downturn in our major trading partner - the EU. The housing market, a gauge of consumer confidence, remains weak and the outlook is for house prices to be little changed for a prolonged period.

Economic Growth. GDP growth has, basically, flatlined since the election of 2010 and, worryingly, the economic forecasts for 2011 and 2012 have been revised lower on a near quarterly basis as the UK recovery has, effectively, stalled. With fears of a potential return to recession the Bank of England embarked on a second round of Quantitative Easing to stimulate economic activity.

Unemployment. With the impact of the Government's austerity strategy impacting the trend for 2011 of steadily increasing unemployment, there are limited prospects for any improvement in 2012 given the deterioration of growth prospects.

Inflation and Bank Rate. For the last two years, the MPC's contention has been that high inflation was the outcome of temporary external factors and other one offs (e.g. changes in VAT); that view remains in place with CPI inflation standing at 5.2% at the start of quarter 4 2011. They remain of the view that the rate will fall back to, or below, the 2% target level within the two year horizon.

AAA rating. The ratings agencies have recently reaffirmed the UK's AAA sovereign rating and have expressed satisfaction with Government policy at deficit reduction. They have, though, warned that this could be reviewed if the policy were to change, or was seen to be failing to achieve its desired outcome. This credit position has ensured that the UK government is able to fund itself at historically low levels and with the safe haven status from Eurozone debt also drawing in external investment the pressure on rates has been down, and looks set to remain so for some time.

Sector's forward view

Economic forecasting remains troublesome with so many external influences weighing on the UK. There does, however, appear to be consensus among analysts that the economy remains weak and whilst there is still a broad range of views as to potential performance, they have all been downgraded throughout 2011. Key areas of uncertainty include:

- a worsening of the Eurozone debt crisis and heightened risk of the breakdown of the bloc or even of the currency itself;
- the impact of the Eurozone crisis on financial markets and the banking sector;
- the impact of the Government's austerity plan on confidence and growth and the need to rebalance the economy from services to exporting manufactured goods;
- the under-performance of the UK economy which could undermine the Government's policies that have been based upon levels of growth that increasingly seem likely to be undershot;
- a continuation of high levels of inflation ;
- the economic performance of the UK's trading partners, in particular the EU and US, with some analysts suggesting that recession could return to both;
- stimulus packages failing to stimulate growth;

- elections due in the US, Germany and France in 2012 or 2013;
- potential for protectionism i.e. an escalation of the currency war / trade dispute between the US and China.

The overall balance of risks remains weighted to the downside. Lack of economic growth, both domestically and overseas, will impact on confidence putting upward pressure on unemployment. It will also further knock levels of demand which will bring the threat of recession back into focus.

Sector believes that the longer run trend is for gilt yields and PWLB rates to rise due to the high volume of gilt issuance in the UK, and the high volume of debt issuance in other major western countries.

Given the weak outlook for economic growth, Sector sees the prospects for any interest rate changes before mid-2013 as very limited. There is potential for the start of Bank Rate increases to be even further delayed if growth disappoints.