



AUTUMN 2010 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR CYPRUS: ANSWERS FROM OEB

MAIN FORECAST						
Annual % change		2010	2011			
Real GDP growth		0.2	0.8			
Consumer price inflation		2.8	2.8			
Unemployment rate		7.0	6.5			
Employment growth		-0.1	0.1			
government net lending (% of GDP)		6.0	4.5			
gross public debt (% of GDP)		61.0	62.0			
current account balance (% of GDP)		8.0	7.0			
Current account balance (70 of GBI)		0.0	7.0			
Components of aggregate demand	d - in real terms					
Annual % change						
Private consumption		4.1	3.5			
Public consumption		1.1	1.3			
Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation)		10.0	-3.0			
Private non-residential investment		n/a	n/a			
Exports		1.1	1.2			
Imports		4.5	4.4			
imports		4.0	4.4			
ECONOMIC SENTIMENT						
	Positive	Negative	Unchanged			
Trend in business climate over the next	Industry					
6 months	Services					
	Positive	Negative	Unchanged			
Trend in profitability over the next 6		Industry				
months		Services				
	Increase	Increase	Unchanged	Decrease	Decrease	
	(faster pace)	(slower pace)	-	(slower pace)	(faster pace)	
Investment intentions over the next 6			Industry			
months			Services			
	Global demand	Domestic demand	Cost of finance	Availability of finance	Company Profitability	Capacity Utilisation
Influence on companies' investment	negative	neutral	positive	positive	negative	negative
decisions	nogativo	Hourai	Poolitio	Pooliivo	nogativo	
	Replacement	Extension	Rationalisation	Innovation		
Driving force behind investment	•					
Diring force bening investment	positive	neutral	neutral	neutral		
decisions in the next 6 months	·					
decisions in the next 6 months	·					
decisions in the next 6 months	Industry: past 6	Industry: next 6	Services: past 6	Services: next 6		
decisions in the next 6 months Overall trend in employment	Industry: past 6 months Down	Industry: next 6 months Same	Services: past 6 months Down	Services: next 6 months Same		





ACCESS TO FINANCE AND IMP	ACT OF THE CRISIS	ON POTENTIAL G	ROWTH	
Compared to 6 months ago, cost/access to finance has been for SMEs	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult Cost	same Access	down / easier
for larger companies (>250 employees)		Cost	Access	
Over the next 6 months, cost /access to finance will be for SMEs	restrained	up / more difficult	same Cost Access	down / easier
for larger companies (>250 employees)			Cost Access	
	Measures to improve bank lending capacity	Facilitating access to capital markets (croporate bonds and stock markets)	Improving conditions for equity financing	
Measures to alleviate current financial difficulties for SMEs	Very important effect	Moderate effect	Important effect	





	P	OL	ICY	MIX
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	Tight, appropriate for				Loose, appropriate fo
	the euro area	Tight	Appropriate	Loose	the euro area
Monetary policy is			yes		
	adequate	inadequate			
Consistency between fiscal and	•	maaoqaato			
monetary policies	yes				
	excellent committment	satisfactory committment	neither satisfactory nor unsatisfactory committment	unsatisfactory committment	no clear committmer creating an extremel worrying situation
Regarding the sustainability of public finances, government shows			yes		
	excessive focus	sufficient focus	neither satisfactory	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
Exit Strategies			nor unsumcient focus		_
Tight fiscal rules and more effective					
institutions Greater efficiency of public	yes				
administrations			yes		
Credible cost-cutting measures			, 55	yes	
Increased scope of public-private				,	
partnerships		yes			
Reform of pension systems				yes	
Improved efficiency of healthcare sector					yes
					,,,,
Entry Strategies	excessive focus	sufficient focus	neither satisfactory nor unsufficient focus	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
More and better-targeted education and					
training			yes		
More and better targeted R&D and					
innovation efforts				yes	
Prioritisation of infrastructure investments		yes			
mvesuments		yes			
Growth enhancing tax reforms			yes		
	respect the 3% limit	be in balance			
In 2015, the government deficit will	yes	yes			