



AUTUMN 2010 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM: ANSWERS FROM CBI

MAIN FORECAST						
Annual % change		2010	2011			
Real GDP growth		1.6	2.0			
Consumer price inflation		3.2	2.9			
Unemployment rate		7.9	8.1			
Employment growth		-1.3	0.5			
government net lending (% of GDP)		-9.5	-7.6			
gross public debt (% of GDP)		NA	NA			
current account balance (% of GDP)		-3.0	-2.0			
Components of aggregate demand	d in roal torms					
Annual % change	u - III Teal telliis					
Private consumption		0.9	1.0			
Public consumption		1.9	-1.1			
Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation)		1.4	1.9			
Private non-residential investment		1.9	7.1			
Exports		3.5	6.4			
Imports		6.7	3.2			

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	H	Decrease	Decrease	
	(faster pace)	(slower pace)	Unchanged	(slower pace)	(faster pace)	
Investment intentions over the next 6	, ,		Industry	,	, , ,	
months		Services	maaaay			
		OCIVICOS				
	Global demand	Domestic demand	Cost of finance	Availability of finance	Company Profitability	Capacity Utilisation
Influence on companies' investment decisions	neutral	negative	neutral	negative	negative	neutral
	Replacement	Extension	Rationalisation	Innovation		
Driving force behind investment decisions in the next 6 months	positive	neutral	neutral	neutral		
uecisions in the next o months						
	Industry: past 6	Industry: next 6	Services: past 6	Services: next 6		
	months	months	months	months		
Overall trend in employment	Same	Same	Down	Same		
omprojinom	Jamo	Odino	Down	Carro		





ACCESS TO FINANCE AND IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON POTENTIAL GROWTH						
Compared to 6 months ago, cost/access to finance has been for SMEs	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult	same	down / easier		
				Access		
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 limited effect	Very limited effect	Moderate effect			





POLICY MIX

	Tight, appropriate for				Loose, appropriate fo
	the euro area	Tight	Appropriate	Loose	the euro area
Monetary policy is			yes		
O	adequate	inadequate			
Consistency between fiscal and monetary policies		yes			
monetary ponoies					
	excellent committment	satisfactory committment	neither satisfactory nor unsatisfactory committment	unsatisfactory committment	no clear committmen creating an extremely worrying situation
Regarding the sustainability of public					
finances, government shows		yes			
	excessive focus	sufficient focus	neither satisfactory nor unsufficient focus	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
Exit Strategies			nor undamorant roduc		
Tight fiscal rules and more effective institutions			V00		
Greater efficiency of public			yes		
administrations				yes	
Credible cost-cutting measures			yes	•	
Increased scope of public-private					
partnerships			yes		
Reform of pension systems Improved efficiency of healthcare				yes	
improved emiciency of nearthcare sector				yes	
				•	
Entry Strategies	excessive focus	sufficient focus	neither satisfactory nor unsufficient focus	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
More and better-targeted education and	1				
training			yes		
More and better targeted R&D and innovation efforts			V00		
ınnovatıon eπorts Prioritisation of infrastructure			yes		
investments			yes		
Growth enhancing tax reforms		yes			
	respect the 3% limit	be in balance			
In 2015, the government deficit will	yes	no no			
2010, are government denoit will	,,,,	110			