



SPRING 2011 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM: ANSWERS FROM CBI

Annual % change Real GDP growth		2010 1,5	2011 1,8			
Consumer price inflation		3,3	3,9			
Unemployment rate		7,9	8,4			
Employment growth		-1,8	0,2			
Government net lending (% of GDP)		-10,2	-8,3			
Gross public debt (% of GDP)		NA	NA			
Current account balance (% of GDP)		-2,2	-2,3			
Components of aggregate demand - in rea	al terms					
Annual % change						
Private consumption		1,0	0,7			
Public consumption		1,2	-0,7			
Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation)		2,9	4,5			
Private non-residential investment		3,0	9,2			
Exports		5,3	6,6			
Imports		8,0	4,9			
Trend in business climate over the next	Positive Industry	Negative	Unchanged			
6 months			Services			
	Positive	Negative	Unchanged			
Trend in profitability over the next 6 months	Industry		Services			
			Services			
	Increase	Increase	Unchanged	Decrease	Decrease	
	(faster pace)	Increase (slower pace)	Unchanged	Decrease (slower pace)	Decrease (faster pace)	
			Unchanged			
	(faster pace) Industry Services	(slower pace)		(slower pace)	(faster pace)	
months	(faster pace) Industry		Unchanged Cost of finance	(slower pace)		Capacity Utilisatio
months Influence on companies' investment	(faster pace) Industry Services	(slower pace)		(slower pace)	(faster pace)	Capacity Utilisatio
months Influence on companies' investment decisions	(faster pace) Industry Services Global demand	(slower pace) Domestic demand	Cost of finance	(slower pace) Availability of finance	(faster pace) Company Profitability	
months Influence on companies' investment decisions Driving force behind investment	(faster pace) Industry Services Global demand positive	(slower pace) Domestic demand positive	Cost of finance	(slower pace) Availability of finance negative	(faster pace) Company Profitability	
Investment intentions over the next 6 months Influence on companies' investment decisions Driving force behind investment decisions in the next 6 months	(faster pace) Industry Services Global demand positive Replacement positive Industry: past 6	Domestic demand positive Extension positive Industry: next 6	Cost of finance neutral Rationalisation positive Services: past 6	(slower pace) Availability of finance negative Innovation na Services: next 6	(faster pace) Company Profitability	
months Influence on companies' investment decisions Driving force behind investment	(faster pace) Industry Services Global demand positive Replacement positive	Domestic demand positive Extension positive	Cost of finance neutral Rationalisation positive	(slower pace) Availability of finance negative Innovation na	(faster pace) Company Profitability	





ACCESS TO FINANCE AND IMPACT	OF THE CRISIS ON POT	ENTIAL GROWTH			
Compared to 6 months ago, cost/access to finance has been for SMEs	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult	same Cost Access	down / easier	
for larger companies (>250 employees)			Cost Access		
Over the next 6 months, cost /access to finance will be for SMEs	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult	same Cost Access	down / easier	
for larger companies (>250 employees)			Cost Access		
	Consolidation of banking sector balance sheets	Access to capital markets	Engcouraging equity financing through tax reforms	Better use of existing EU instruments (including EIB)	Greater potential for Public-Private- Partnerships
Measures to alleviate current financial difficulties for SMEs	Very limited effect	Moukrate effect	Moukrate effect	Very limited effect	Moukrate effect
	Consolidation of banking sector balance sheets	Access to capital markets	Engcouraging equity financing through tax reforms	Better use of existing EU instruments (including EIB)	Greater potential for Public-Private- Partnerships
Measures to alleviate current financial difficulties for midsize and large companies	Very limited effect	Moukrate effect	Moukrate effect	Very limited effect	Moukrate effect





POLICY MIX

monetary policies Regarding the sustainability of public finances, government shows Exit Strategies	adequate yes excellent committment	inadequate satisfactory committment	neither satisfactory nor unsatisfactory		
Consistency between fiscal and monetary policies Regarding the sustainability of public finances, government shows Exit Strategies Tight fiscal rules and more effective	yes excellent	satisfactory			
finances, government shows Exit Strategies		•			
finances, government shows Exit Strategies			committment	unsatisfactory committment	no clear committment creating an extremely worrying situation
<u> </u>		yes			
<u> </u>	excessive focus	sufficient focus	neither satisfactory nor unsufficient focus	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
institutions			yes		
Greater efficiency of public administrations Credible cost-cutting measures			yes	yes	
Increased scope of public-private partnerships			yes		
Reform of pension systems Improved efficiency of healthcare sector				yes yes	
3000				yes	
	excessive focus	sufficient focus	neither satisfactory nor unsufficient focus	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
Entry Strategies More and better-targeted education and training			yes		
More and better targeted R&D and innovation efforts			yes		
Prioritisation of infrastructure investments			yes		
Growth enhancing tax reforms					
In 2015, the government deficit will					