



NOVEMBER 2011 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR MALTA: ANSWERS FROM MFOI

MAIN FORECAST						
Annual % change		2011	2012			
Real GDP growth		2,4	2,2			
Consumer price inflation		2,7	2,5			
Unemployment rate		6,7	6,8			
Employment growth		2,2	1,5			
government net lending (% of GDP)		-3,0	-3,4			
gross public debt (% of GDP)		68,0	68,5			
current account balance (% of GDP)		-3,8	-4,0			
Components of aggregate demand - in re	eal terms					
Annual % change						
Private consumption		1,2	1,6			
Public consumption		0,9	1,3			
Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation)		1,5	5,0			
Private non-residential investment		1,7	5,5			
Exports		6,0	4,0			
Imports		3,5	5,5			
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		Decrease	Decrease	
	(faster pace)	(slower pace)	Unchanged	(slower pace)	(faster pace)	
Investment intentions over the next 6	(laster pace)	Industry		(Sioner puce)	(laster pace)	
months						
monuis		Services				
	Global demand	Domestic demand	Cost of finance	Availability of finance	Company Profitability	Capacity Utilisation
Influence on companies' investment decisions	neutral	negative	neutral	positive	positive	neutral
	Replacement	Extension	Rationalisation	Innovation		
Driving force behind investment decisions in the next 6 months	neutral	negative	positive	positive		
	Industry: past 6	Industry: next 6	Services: past 6	Services: next 6		
	months	months	months	months		
Overall trend in employment	Up	Same	Up	Up		
oronan a sha m cmpioyment						
	op	eame	σp	Op		



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 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 Cost	same 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	banking sector	-	financing through tax	EU instruments	Public-Private-
	banking sector balance sheets	markets	financing through tax reforms	EU instruments (including EIB)	





Monetary policy is	Tight, appropriate for the euro area	Tight yes	Appropriate	Loose	Loose, appropriate fo the euro area
	adequate	inadequate			
Consistency between fiscal and monetary policies	yes				
Regarding the sustainability of public	excellent committment	satisfactory committment	neither satisfactory nor unsatisfactory	unsatisfactory committment yes	no clear committment creating an extremely
Exit Strategies Tight fiscal rules and more effective	excessive focus	sufficient focus	satisfactory nor unsufficie	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
institutions				yes	
Greater efficiency of public			yes		
Credible cost-cutting measures Increased scope of public-private			yes	yes	
Reform of pension systems Improved efficiency of healthcare			yes		
sector					yes

Entry Strategies	excessive focus	sufficient focus	satisfactory nor unsufficie	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
More and better-targeted education and					
training		yes			
More and better targeted R&D and				yes	
Prioritisation of infrastructure					
investments			yes		
Growth enhancing tax reforms				yes	
	respect the 3% limit	be in balance			

no

In 2015, the government deficit will...

yes