#### Office for Budget Responsibility

#### July 2023 Fiscal risks and sustainability

The live event will begin at 11.30

#### Office for Budget Responsibility

#### July 2023 Fiscal risks and sustainability report

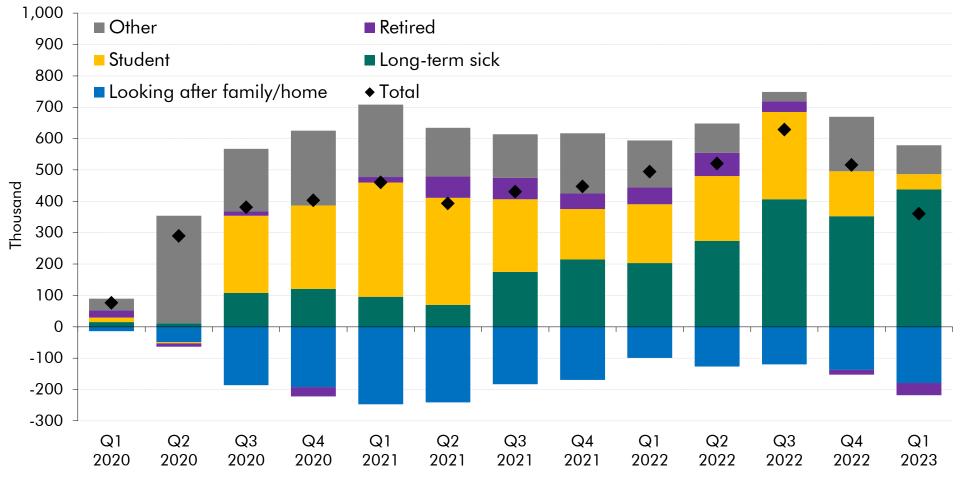
Richard Hughes Chair

> London 13 July 2023

# **Content of this report**

- Inactivity and health (Chapter 2)
- Energy (Chapter 3)
- Debt sustainability (Chapter 4)
- Fiscal risk register (Chapter 5)

### Change in working-age inactivity since 2020



# The long-term sick inactive population

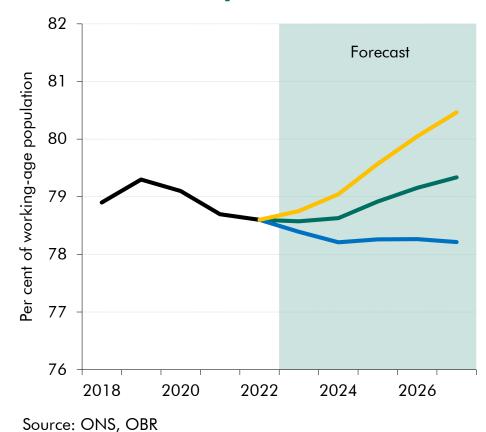
- Age: Half of the post-pandemic *increase* among those aged **50-64**
- Health condition: Half of the post-pandemic increase among those citing mental health problems and unspecified conditions (potentially including long-Covid)
- Qualification: Nearly three-fifths of the post-pandemic *increase* among those with Alevel qualifications or below
- Occupation: Most of the post-pandemic *increase* among those who previously worked in lower-paid occupations and often in high-social-contact sectors
- **Duration:** More than half of the wider *stock* of those inactive for health reasons have been out of work for **over three years**, and over a fifth have **never worked**

# **Fiscal impact of health-related inactivity**

# The 440,000 rise in health-related inactivity since start of the pandemic will cost the public finances in 2023-24:

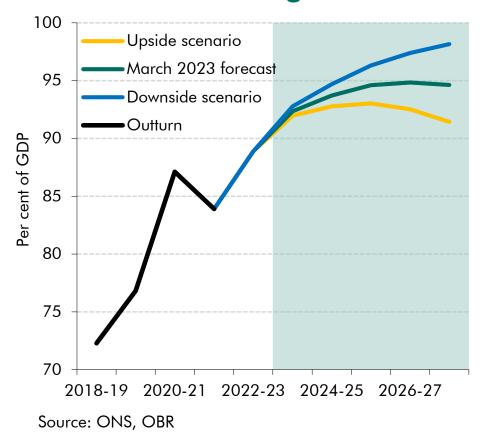
- Around £7bn in additional welfare spending, with around two-thirds of this spent on health-related universal credit and a third on disability benefits
- Around £9bn in foregone tax revenue, with three-fifths relating to lower PAYE and NICs receipts and smaller reductions across a range of other taxes
- £900-1,800 per person, per year in extra pressures on the NHS

### Scenarios for health-related inactivity

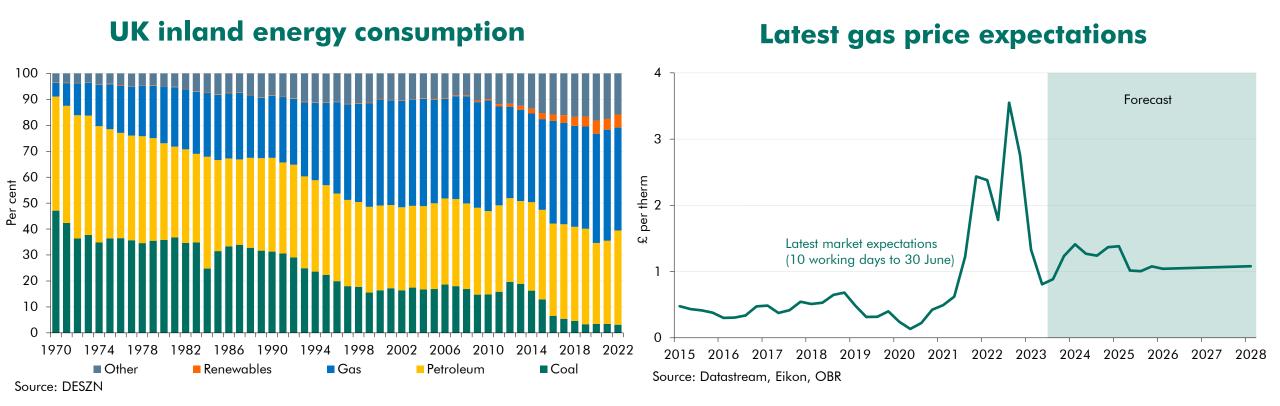


#### **Participation rate**

#### Public sector net debt excluding Bank of England

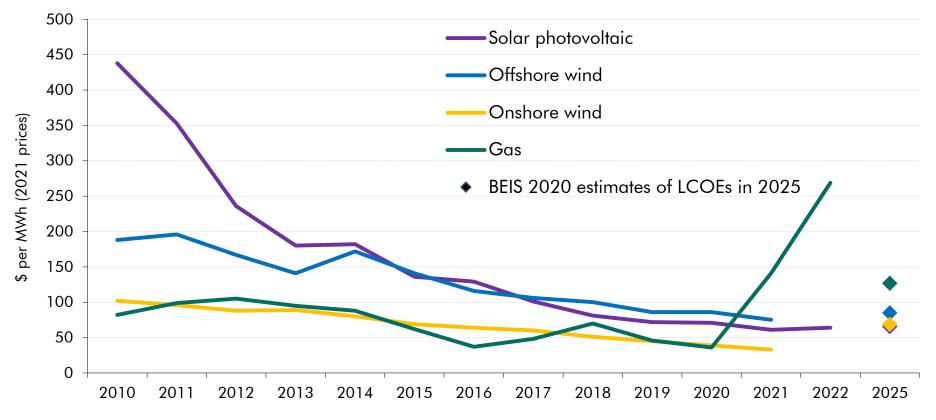


## **Energy consumption and gas prices**



## **Relative price of energy generation**

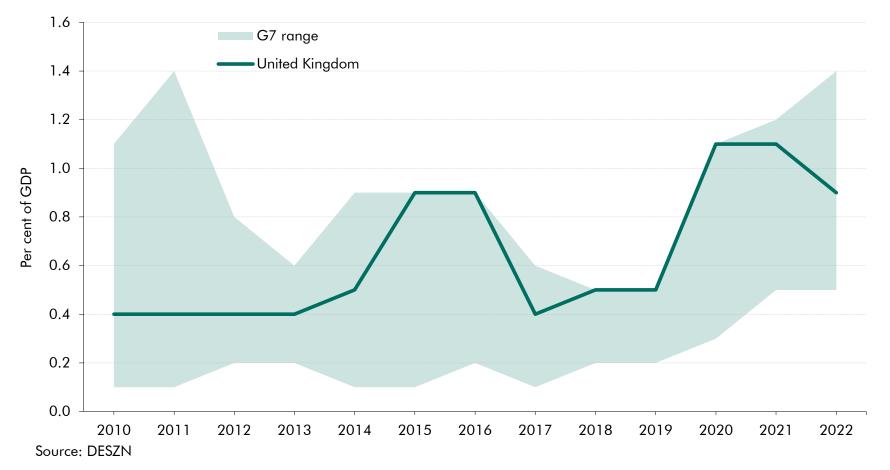
Trends in the levelised cost of electricity generation



Source: BEIS, IRENA, OBR

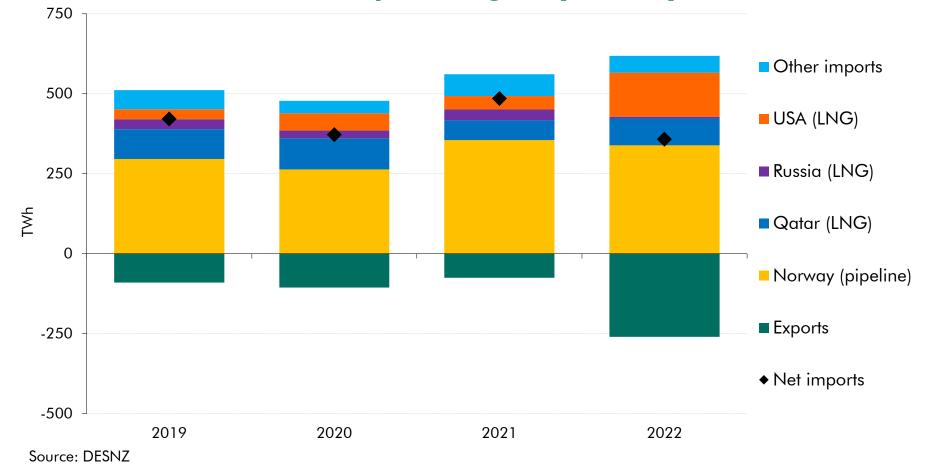
### **Renewable energy investment**

#### International investment in low-carbon technology



### **Gas imports**

UK net imports of gas by country



### Scenario for continued gas dependence

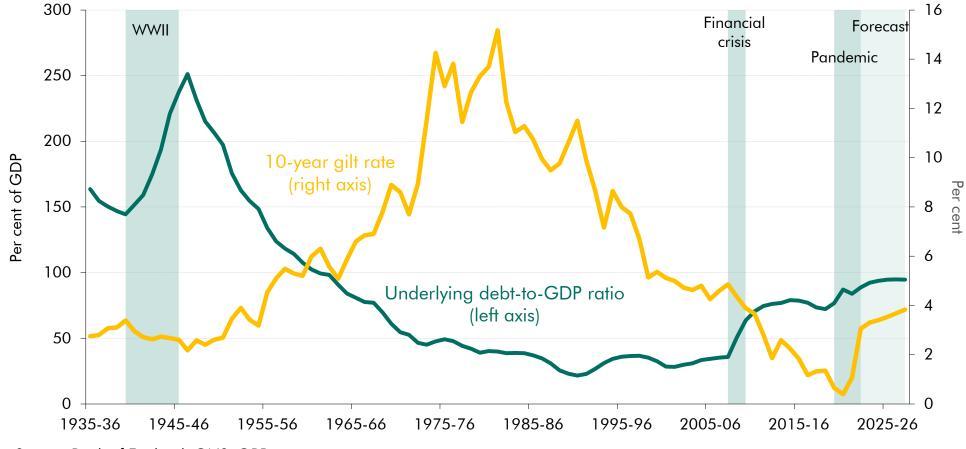


Primary deficit

**Public sector net debt** 



### Government debt and cost of borrowing



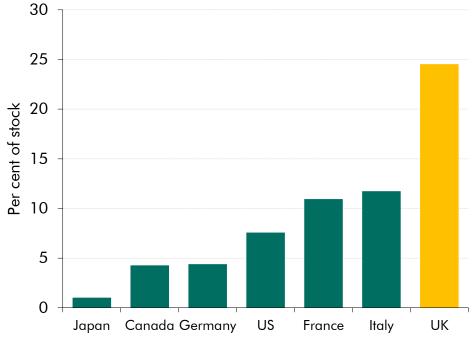
Source: Bank of England, ONS, OBR

# Sensitivity of UK debt to interest and inflation

#### Median of ailts, Treasury bills and NS&I Median of public sector liabilities (net of BOE APF) Number of years ~ 01 Source: Bank of England, DMO

#### **UK debt maturities**

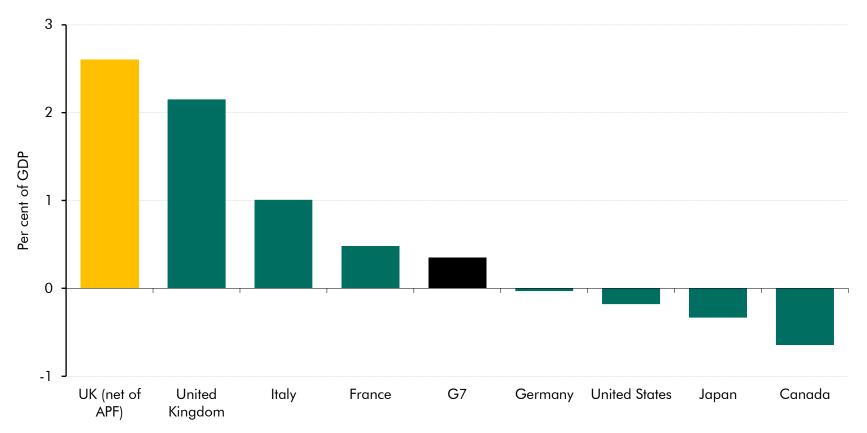
#### Stock of index-linked gilts



Source: Bloomberg

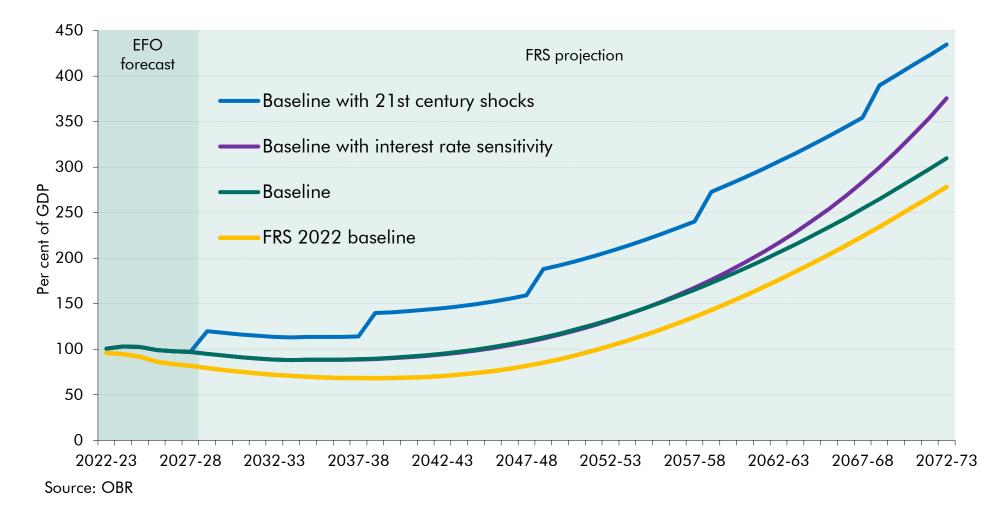
### Impact of recent interest rate rises

Change in government net interest payments from 2019 to 2022



Source: IMF,ONS, OBR

# Long-term debt scenarios



# Conclusion

#### • 2020s proving to be a risky era for the public finances:

- Covid pandemic
- Energy and cost-of-living crisis
- Sudden rise in interest rates

#### • Rapid succession of shocks has pushed:

- Borrowing to its highest level since the 1940s
- Debt to its highest level since the 1960s
- Debt servicing costs to their highest level since the 1980s
- Looking ahead, Government faces growing pressures from:
  - Rising health-related inactivity
  - Continued volatility in global gas prices
  - Rising debt stock increasingly sensitive to interest rates and inflation
- Tackling these risks can help contain their fiscal consequences and safeguard sustainability

#### Office for Budget Responsibility

#### Thank you for listening

Slides and speaking notes are now available on our website www.obr.uk

> Please email us with any further questions OBR.Enquiries@obr.uk